



Ethnic-based massacre of Amhara civilians by Oromo Liberation Army (OLA) militants in Jarte (Jardega Jarte Woreda) and Amuru (Amuru Woreda) towns in Horo Guduru Wollega Zone, Oromia Region, Ethiopia

Overview

The ethnic-based attacks on Amharas, especially in the Oromia Region have intensified both in scale and frequency following the 2018 ascendancy of Abiy and his Oromo Prosperity Party (formerly the Oromo People’s Democratic Organization, OPDO) to power. Soon after Abiy’s government granted amnesty to the Oromo Liberation Army (OLA; formerly the Oromo Liberation Front, OLF) and invited them to enter the Oromia Region armed. Since then, OLA has continued freely recruiting fighters and perpetrating gross human rights violations, including mass killings of innocent Amharas with state complicity and absolute impunity across the Oromia Region. Among the deadliest of the hundreds of violent incidents was the June 18, 2022 Tole massacre in which over 500 Amharas perished within hours as well as the July 4, 2022 Lemlem massacre in which several hundreds of Amharas were massacred. This report covers yet another large-scale ethnic-based massacre

of Amharas carried out by OLA and its collaborators between September 23rd and 25th, 2022, in two towns of Oromia Region. For the past three weeks, the Amhara Association of America (AAA) has undertaken an independent investigation into a reported massacre of Amhara civilians in Jarte town (Jardega Jarte Woreda) and Amuru town (Amuru Woreda) in the Horo Guduru Wollega Zone (located in Oromia Region, Ethiopia). The investigation involved interviews with survivors and families who sought refuge in Haro (Kiremu Woreda, East Wollega Zone, Oromia Region) and Jardega towns as well as the Hayk IDP Center in the South Wollo Zone of the Amhara Region. In addition to interviews, AAA's investigators conducted focus group discussions with survivors in the Hayk IDPs camp. The AAA's investigation reveals that between September 23rd and 25th, 2022, a systematic, ethnically motivated, and large-scale massacre of Amhara civilians was perpetrated by OLA militants in collaboration with local Qeerro (vigilante Oromo youth group) in Jarte and Amuru towns. As a result of this massacre, at least 170 ethnic Amhara civilians were killed, several thousand were displaced and their properties were abandoned and/or looted. The survivors and eyewitnesses, however, believe the number of Amharas killed could be much higher as Ethio-Telecom services (state-operated national telecommunications service provider) were still off which has hindered media reporting and investigations. Sources reported many residents went missing and are not confirmed to be alive but that identified victims came from all age groups and genders. The massacre was perpetrated by OLA militants with the complicity of government officials at all levels who participated and conspired with the OLA in planning the killings; refused to deploy adequate security forces to protect victims and severed lines of communication. Furthermore, the local Qeerro helped the OLA by identifying Amharas and their houses to target victims and in executing wounded victims using weapons like machetes.

Events leading up to the massacre

On September 13, 2022, two weeks before the massacre, the OLA militants began accumulating in the rural kebeles of the woreda where Amharas live. But the government failed to deploy adequate security forces to confront the invading militants. Then, on September 22, 2022, the OLA militants invaded Jardega town, located in the same district. The next day, on September 23rd, 2022, beginning from 6:00 a.m., the OLA militants attacked Jarte town, the administrative center of the Jardega Jarte Woreda, where over 500 Amhara households are estimated to have lived. Expanding their assault, the OLA took control of Amuru town located in the adjacent Amuru Woreda on September 25th, 2022.

Indiscriminate and large-scale massacre of ethnic Amhara civilians

Following OLA taking control of the woreda and adjacent areas, it launched its usual operation of killing Amhara civilians. AAA's investigation reveals that the massacre was large in its scale and number of victims. Survivors and eyewitnesses also said in most cases the OLA militants used gunshots to execute the victims whereas the collaborating Qerroo used machetes and knives to finish off and kill wounded Amharas. In at least one instance, the victim (Adam Ibrahim of Jarte town) was burned to death. The OLA militants killed anyone with Amhara identity they found, regardless of sex and age. The eyewitnesses who miraculously escaped the attack reported the oldest known victim was an 88-year-old man by the name of Alem Zenebe from Amuru town while the youngest known victim was a 2-month-old child by the name of Mohammed Kindu from Jarte town. AAA's investigation team established the names and areas of residence of the 170 victims but survivors and eyewitnesses estimated that the true extent of the death toll from this massacre was much greater. One of the survivors and focal persons was a survivor in Hayk IDP Camp (South Wollo Zone, Amhara Region) who explained:

“There were more than 500 Amhara households, each usually having at least

three members. Out of these thousands, we only know the fate of 182 survivors here (Hayk) and 20 in Jardega (located in Jardega Jarte Woreda) so far. The rest must all be dead unless a miracle has happened.”

The victims were killed primarily while hiding in their homes and across public streets while dozens were killed in sites of religious worship - such as the mass killing of more than 20 Amharas who were hiding in Jarte Medhanielem Church. One of the survivors said:

“At midnight we got out of the house we were hiding in. On our way to the federal police camp located on the outskirts of the town the path was covered in dead bodies. In some cases we ran over the dead bodies as it was dark at night. We flipped some of the dead bodies over and we identified the dead as men, women and children.”

Another eyewitness and resident of Jardega town corroborated the story to AAA saying:

“I personally counted 44 dead bodies scattered across the road between the Commercial Bank of Ethiopia (Jarte branch) and Awash Bank (Jarte Branch) alone. I saw 18 more which seemed to have fallen over one another at the Akeyu Melaya part of the town.”

The OLA militants killed dozens of fleeing Amhara civilians on their way to Amuru town and on the second day (September 25th, 2022) OLA killed dozens more civilians at once in Amuru town and chased the retreating Federal Police and ethnic Amharas who were trying to rescue a few survivors of the attack up to the adjacent Amuru Woreda. A survivor seeking refuge in Haro (located In Kiremu Woreda, East Wollega Zone, Oromia Region) said,

“I do not know the exact number, but they executed dozens in front of Amuru market center at around 1:00 p.m. They (OLA) used guns and knives to kill

them (Amhara civilians). They also killed many others across the streets and in homes. The total number of those killed in Amuru (town) is more than 40 and those of us displaced here agree on that estimate.”

Regarding means and methods of killings eyewitnesses and survivors reported the primary weapon used to kill the victims were guns. One survivor explained that his five family members were shot dead by the OLA militants including his wife, Beletu Teshome, and their four children. The victims also faced machete attacks, had their throat slit and were burned alive. A survivor told AAA: *“more than 20 people were killed in Medhanialem Church (located in Jarte town) were either attacked with machetes or had their throat slit with a knife.”* Another eyewitness told AAA, *“Mustefa Muhamed with his family members and others were killed by machete attack by the Qeerro so the OLA militants’ bullets would not be wasted”*. Both also added that victims who fell dead in the streets were also killed in similar ways. In one case, one victim, 30-year-old Adem Ibrahim was charred to death by OLA militants in Amuru town on September 25th, 2022. Eyewitnesses characterized the OLA militants responsible for the massacre by their unique hairstyles as *“plaited and overgrown, sometimes dreadlocked”*. In addition, the Qerroot who collaborated with the militants in the identity-based attack on Amharas did so by locating houses belonging to Amharas, and in some instances, killing off wounded Amharas with machetes and other silent weapons. An eyewitness described the involvement of Qeerro as follows:

“I saw what they (Qeerro) were doing through the window while I was hiding in my home. They provided the Shene (OLA) with rations and bullets and picked up their wounded soldiers. They grabbed machetes, knives and axes that they used to attack when the Shene (OLA) did not want to waste bullets, in order to finish off the wounded Amharas.”

Entire families were killed in the massacre

As survivors and families of victims now sheltered in Hayk town (South Wollo Zone, Amhara Region) identified several families who lost multiple members. Among these, Omer Assefe and five of his family members (his wife and four children) were all killed inside their home and their dead bodies remained unburied when AAA was interviewing witnesses ten days after the massacre. In addition, Mustefa Mohammed and his five family members including his wife, Aminat Mohammed, three sons (Adem Mustefa, Muhammed Mustefa and Khalid Mustefa) and daughter, Zinet Mustefa (12) were all killed by OLA militants and Qeerro with machetes while in their homes. A survivor from Jarte town who lost his extended family members and close relatives and is now sheltered in Hayk IDP Camp (Amhara Region) explained the social devastation around him:

“My 70-year-old mother, Dessie Adem (70) was killed along with six other elderly persons including my friend’s mother, Aminat Muhie (75), Kindu Tegegne (65), Emaway Belete (65) and Yiwok Tegegne (80) on the outskirts of Jarte town, because they could not run away to escape. The Federal Police and the (state) militias rescuing survivors abandoned my mother and her-likes. Finally, they (OLA) killed all the older persons. The same thing also happened on our way from Amuru town to Agamsa. We left behind 12 older persons and 2 children whose names I do not know, when they (OLA) pushed to encircle us. My uncle, Indris Aragaw, with his wife, Belaynesh Hussein, and three children, Muktar Indris (13), Anwar Indris (9) and Mohammed Indris (9) were all killed in their home. Their dead bodies as I am told are not yet buried. My other 80-year-old uncle, Hassan Tenaw, his wives, Tiru Asfaw (70) who is blind, Ansha Dawid (65) and his four children, Merid Hassan, Yenus Hassan, Kindu Hassan, and Marifa Hassan (12) were all killed in their home as they were too old to run and escape. They were killed in their home and their dead bodies were dragged out (from their home) and put on the street.”

The following table identifies ten families that lost at least four members in the massacre.

No.	Name of family head	Number of family members killed	Town of Residence
1	Omer Assefie	6	Jarte
2	Mustefa Muhammed	7	Jarte
3	Omer Aleka	5	Jarte
4	Muhammed Kibret	5	Jarte
5	Yima Indris	8	Jarte
6	Shiekh Yesuf Ali	4	Jarte
7	Hassan Tenaw	6	Jarte
8	Ali Yasin	6	Jarte
9	Kassanew Osman	5	Jarte
10	Kedija Tilahun	5	Jarte
11	Ayalew Kassie	5	Jarte

The ethnically motivated feature of the massacre

As AAA has verified from survivors, eyewitnesses, and victims' families that the OLA and local Qeerro targeted Amharas for their identity. One of the survivor accounts about the identity-based nature of the attack was:

“When they approached Jarte town, we Amharas were stressed because we knew they would not spare us. Then 15 of us hid in a house (in Jarte town). Before they could come inside the house, I locked the door from the outside. Then I jumped over the window and closed it from the inside. While inside, we heard screaming and crying for help in homes beside us, and then repeated gunshots and silence. We heard the Shene (OLA) speak to the local Qeerro saying ‘which houses belong to Amharas? Show us who is Amhara.’ The Qeerro replied ‘this one’. Then, they began hitting the door of the house we

were in to break it. We remained quiet. After failing to break it and seemingly guessing no one seems to be inside because it is locked from outside, one of the OLA militiamen said, ‘we will check it again tomorrow’ and they left.”

Among the prisoners in Jarte police station, the OLA selectively killed anyone who was an ethnic Amhara while it set free all the ethnic Oromos. The Amharas were 17 in number who were illegally detained by government authorities for eight months accused of organizing Amharas to defend against persistent OLA attacks. One of the detainees escaped the attack and is now in Hayk IDP Camp (Amhara Region). The detainee in Hayk IDP camp said the following about the situation:

“We were detained for eight months in Jarte police station without any justice. This is so because we believe in and have been outspoken about Amharas having to self-organize for self-defense from the threat of extermination posed by Shene (OLA). We were 17 in numbers (he named 16). When the news that Shene (OLA) is coming was heard, they (Oromia Regional Police) released Oromos suspected of collaborating with them (OLA). There were 200 kalashnikovs that they (police) left inside the police station for Shene (OLA). On Thursday morning they (OLA) controlled the police station. Then they shouted, ‘is there any Amhara?’ When we Amharas heard this, we began running. I do not know the fate of the others except one who was killed while running with us by their (OLA) bullet, 6 of us hid in a nearby bush for some time, and in the night we missed each other. I finally reached the federal police camp and was rescued.”

Another survivor who was similarly detained in Amuru Police Station, now sheltered in the Hayk IDP Camp (South Wollo Zone, Amhara Region) told AAA that members of the Federal Police alerted them that the OLA militants were selectively attacking Amharas in Jarte town:

“The retreating federal police came to the police station and announced ‘they (OLA) wanted Amharas cleansed. If there is any Amhara here, it is better to flee, we will provide you cover.’ Then I and some other Amhara detainees went with them. Amhara residents of the towns (Amuru) also joined us, and some others fled to nearby rural kebeles and Haro town (Kiremu Woreda, East Wollega Zone).”

State complicity and gross negligence in the massacre of ethnic Amhara civilians in Oromia Region

The identity-based massacre covered in this report was both well-coordinated and pre-meditated in its nature. Local officials were complicit and participated in planning the massacre. Higher-level government officials not only failed to deploy adequate security forces but the already deployed Oromo Special Forces (OSF) conspired with the OLA militants. The federal government on its end shut down the means of communication to silence calls for help and media coverage of the incident. One source told AAA how a local Oromo government official named Dessalegn Ayana revealed the plan of massacring Amharas in a meeting telling Amharas *“to live bowing down to Oromos”* or else he *“will have them all encircled and exterminated”*. The government also failed to deploy an adequate number of federal security forces, and the already deployed OSF members conspired with the OLA militants. While the OLA militants numbered in the thousands, government forces who were deployed to protect the Jarte town were less than 250 OSF members and 180 Federal Police members. Amharas often reported that the OSF appeared to show a sense of belongingness to the OLA militants and had no interest to fight them. Hundreds of OSF members surrendered without a struggle, which the witnesses said supplied the OLA militants with heavy machineguns and ammunition. One of the local militiamen resentfully said:

“They stood with us before the beginning of the battle. After a moment of bullet

exchange, they deserted us to join the Shene (OLA). After all, their battles with OLA are all fake.”

The federal government also cut off means of communication. Since the beginning of the attack (September 23rd, 2022) up to now, telecommunications services which are administered by the Ethio-Telecoms Corporation (operated by the Ethiopian Government) have been cut off. This contributed to the massacre in two ways. Firstly, the victims and survivors were prevented from calling for help from each other and outside. Secondly, it hinders prompt and effective investigations and media reporting of the massacre.

The post-massacre situation: displacement, more impending attacks, and unburied dead bodies

According to survivors’ accounts, 182 survivors of the massacre managed to reach the Amhara Region after a long journey on foot from Jarte and Amuru towns up to Bure town (Amhara Region). At the time being, these survivors are being hosted in Hayk IDP Camp (South Wollo Zone, Amhara Region). Around 20 other survivors from Jarte town were also rescued and taken to another town, Jardega located in the same woreda (Jardega Jarte Woreda). Additionally, 30 survivors from Amuru town are also displaced to Haro town (Kiremu Woreda, East Wollega, Oromia Region). Most of the displaced survivors are women and children. They have not yet been provided with sufficient food, sanitary and hygiene materials and facilitates. Survivors left their valuables to be looted and destroyed by the OLA militants and Qeerro. The 20 survivors of the massacre in Jarte and estimated over 2,000 Amhara residents of Jardega town are in imminent threat of being attacked. As they told AAA the OLA is fighting against local militias to control the town and commit similar ethnically motivated attacks. But there are no government forces sent to save these victims, and paths to safe areas are blocked by the OLA militants, so residents are still under siege. One of the residents of Jardega town pleaded,

“We are stressed. We hear gunshots nearby. We are awaiting our death at home. We are like chickens enclosed inside an enclosure. We cannot escape anywhere. They blocked us from all four directions. They allowed the ethnic Oromos safe passage out from here. But they denied us passage. If we attempt to escape from here, they will kill us. Please, if we have a government, if we are citizens, please save us. Please help us escape this death zone.”

A local militiaman who was in active fighting with the OLA militants around Jarte town to defend the Amhara civilians at the time of speaking also said,

“They are coming against us. We are fighting them with our limited capacity. We are fighting hoping the government will come for us. But our hope is naïve. No one has come here to assist us. I wonder why we Amharas lack a government that at least allows us to bury our dead. The Oromo Special Forces belongs to the Oromos, will die for them and will not kill the Oromo Shene (OLA). Where is Amharas’ protection? No one cares for us Amharas here.”

Thousands of Amharas are also under siege in rural kebeles of Amuru Woreda and are in imminent threat of being attacked by the OLA militants. One of the survivors from Amuru town who was rescued to Amhara Region and is now sheltered in Hayk IDP Camp pleading to save the over 5,000 Amharas stranded in Amuru Woreda including his 9 family members besieged in the rural Senbo Chefe and Jabo Deben Kebeles. He said the following:

“My family is under threat. They are 9 in number along with 5,000 people in Senbo Chefe and Jabo Deben Kebeles. They (OLA) blocked some exit points and naturally the Abay River blocks the way to Amhara Region. Please help rescue them, help me rescue my family.”

Another survivor from Amuru Woreda now in the same IDP shelter told AAA the same story:

“When the fighting approached our town (Amuru) from Jarte, I sent my six family members to Senbo Chefie. It is a rural kebele. I thought it would be safer there. Eventually when Shene (OLA) controlled our town (Amuru), I fled to Bure (Amhara Region) leaving my home and properties behind and my family members in the rural area. They are besieged from all sides and the Shene are approaching them everyday.”

The survivors do not yet have the chance to collect and bury their loved ones’ dead bodies as both Jarte and Amuru towns are still under the control of OLA militants. The survivors were informed by their Oromo friends and left the town, the OLA militants removed the dead bodies from the streets and public places and threw them away into the bushes and garbage whereas dead bodies in homes have remained there. One of the survivors from Jarte town, now in Jardega town said,

“They (victims) had no chance of a human burial. We heard they (OLA militants) roll out dead bodies from the streets into the bushes. But dead bodies inside homes are still not touched.”

A survivor who asked his Oromo friend about the fate of his relatives’ dead bodies also confirmed that his uncle, Anwar Indris, and his neighbors Omer Assefe and Mustefa Muhammed and their numerous family members’ dead bodies remain unburied and in their respective homes where they were killed in.



(a) Hassan Yimam (deceased)



(b) Dessie Adem (deceased)



(c) Kedir Mohammed (deceased)



(d) Yabsira Mohammed (deceased)



(e) Yakob Mohammed (deceased)



(f) Lemma Olijira (deceased)



(g) Zemzem Aleme (deceased)



(h) Kindu Abebaw (deceased)

Figure 1: Photographs of some of the identified ethnic Amhara civilians who were killed in ethnic-based massacre by OLA militants and its collaborators in Jarte and Amuru towns (Horo Guduru Wollega Zone, Oromia Region, Ethiopia).

Below is list of 170 identified victims killed by the OLA militants and their collaborators in the ethnic-based massacre of Amhara civilians in Jarte and Amuru towns in the Horo Guduru Wollega Zone (Oromia Region, Ethiopia).

No.	Name of deceased	Sex	Age	Woreda	Town
1	Mustefa Mohammed	M	40	Jardega Jarte	Jarte

2	Aminat Muhie	F	35	Jardega Jarte	Jarte
3	Radiya Mustefa	F	18	Jardega Jarte	Jarte
4	Adem Mustefa	M	25	Jardega Jarte	Jarte
5	Ahmed Mustefa	M	12	Jardega Jarte	Jarte
6	Yakob Mustefa	M	8	Jardega Jarte	Jarte
7	Habib Mustefa	M	5	Jardega Jarte	Jarte
8	Mohammed Kibret	M	58	Jardega Jarte	Jarte
9	Arege Alemu	F	40	Jardega Jarte	Jarte
10	Kedir Mohammed	M	14	Jardega Jarte	Jarte
11	Sufyan Mohammed	F	9	Jardega Jarte	Jarte
12	Temchin Mohammed	M	6	Jardega Jarte	Jarte
13	Omer Aleka	M	38	Jardega Jarte	Jarte
14	Medina Sayed	F	21	Jardega Jarte	Jarte
15	Hussein Omer	M	6	Jardega Jarte	Jarte
16	Mekiya Omer	F	4	Jardega Jarte	Jarte
17	Mohammed Omer	M	7 months	Jardega Jarte	Jarte
18	Yimam Indris	M	48	Jardega Jarte	Jarte
19	Hawa Sayed	F	35	Jardega Jarte	Jarte
20	Mubarek Yimam	M	14	Jardega Jarte	Jarte
21	Hassan Yimam	M	25	Jardega Jarte	Jarte
22	Abdela Yimam	M	9	Jardega Jarte	Jarte
23	Rahmet Yimam	F	6	Jardega Jarte	Jarte
24	Zebura Yimam	F	4	Jardega Jarte	Jarte
25	Sayed Yimam	M	2	Jardega Jarte	Jarte
26	Sheikh Yesus Ali	M	60	Jardega Jarte	Jarte
27	Aminat Eshetu	F	45	Jardega Jarte	Jarte
28	Lubaba Yesuf	F	30	Jardega Jarte	Jarte

29	Sayed Yasin	M	46	Jardega Jarte	Jarte
30	Hassan Tenaw	M	80	Jardega Jarte	Jarte
31	Tiru Asfaw	F	70	Jardega Jarte	Jarte
32	Ansha Dawid	F	65	Jardega Jarte	Jarte
33	Merid Hassan	M	35	Jardega Jarte	Jarte
34	Yenus Hassan	M	20	Jardega Jarte	Jarte
35	Kindu Hassan	M	25	Jardega Jarte	Jarte
36	Marifa Hassan	F	12	Jardega Jarte	Jarte
37	Beyene Muhammed	M	55	Jardega Jarte	Jarte
38	Momina Sayed	F	35	Jardega Jarte	Jarte
39	Hawa Beyene	F	30	Jardega Jarte	Jarte
40	Mohammed Beyene	M	1.5	Jardega Jarte	Jarte
41	Ali Yasin	M	25	Jardega Jarte	Jarte
42	Zeyniya Yesuf	F	25	Jardega Jarte	Jarte
43	Fatuma Ali	F	5	Jardega Jarte	Jarte
44	Indris Aragaw	M	56	Jardega Jarte	Jarte
45	Belaynesh Nigussie	F	40	Jardega Jarte	Jarte
46	Muktar Indris	M	13	Jardega Jarte	Jarte
47	Abiti Indris	F	3	Jardega Jarte	Jarte
48	Molla Wale	M	40	Jardega Jarte	Jarte
49	Ahmed Molla	M	15	Jardega Jarte	Jarte
50	Shumet Zegeye	M	35	Jardega Jarte	Jarte
51	Fentaye [last name unknown]	F		Jardega Jarte	Jarte
52	Priest Abiy	M	65	Jardega Jarte	Jarte
53	Kindu Abebeabaw	M	30	Jardega Jarte	Jarte
54	Zemzem Alem	F	20	Jardega Jarte	Jarte
55	Mohammed Kindu	M	2 months	Jardega Jarte	Jarte

56	Kassanew Osman	M	40	Jardega Jarte	Jarte
57	Zeynya Dawid	F	30	Jardega Jarte	Jarte
58	Sayed Kassanew	M	15	Jardega Jarte	Jarte
59	Abol Kassanew	M	12	Jardega Jarte	Jarte
60	Merem Kassanew	F	8	Jardega Jarte	Jarte
61	Kedija Tilahun	F	35	Jardega Jarte	Jarte
62	Zubr Abdi	F	18	Jardega Jarte	Jarte
63	Mame Abdi	M	14	Jardega Jarte	Jarte
64	Sofya Abdi	F	10	Jardega Jarte	Jarte
65	Selima Abdi	F	7	Jardega Jarte	Jarte
66	Bire Damot	M	40	Jardega Jarte	Jarte
67	Kindu Tegegne	M	65	Jardega Jarte	Jarte
68	Yiwok Tegegne	M	80	Jardega Jarte	Jarte
69	Amina Muhie	F	75	Jardega Jarte	Jarte
70	Enani Eshetu	F	60	Jardega Jarte	Jarte
71	Omer Assefie	M	50	Jardega Jarte	Jarte
72	Lubaba Sayed	F	35	Jardega Jarte	Jarte
73	Rahmet Omer	F	15	Jardega Jarte	Jarte
74	Awol Omer	M	10	Jardega Jarte	Jarte
75	Murad Omer	M	13	Jardega Jarte	Jarte
76	Kemila Omer	F	6	Jardega Jarte	Jarte
77	Merem Sayed	F	39	Jardega Jarte	Jarte
78	Ahmed Jemal	M	14	Jardega Jarte	Jarte
79	Muhammed Jemal	M	8	Jardega Jarte	Jarte
80	Tofik Jemal	M	4	Jardega Jarte	Jarte
81	Ayalew Kassie	M	60	Jardega Jarte	Jarte
82	Genzeb Yaya	F	52	Jardega Jarte	Jarte

83	Mohammed Worku	M	32	Jardega Jarte	Jarte
84	Nurye Ahmed	M	30	Jardega Jarte	Jarte
85	Worku Yimer	M	55	Jardega Jarte	Jarte
86	Ahmed Hussein	M	40	Jardega Jarte	Jarte
87	Sayed Kebie	M	55	Jardega Jarte	Jarte
88	Atinafu Animaw	M	50	Jardega Jarte	Jarte
89	Fetene Animaw	M	40	Jardega Jarte	Jarte
90	Mekonnen Animaw	M	45	Jardega Jarte	Jarte
91	Priest Temesgen Menber	M	60	Jardega Jarte	Jarte
92	Kebede Ali	M	80	Amuru	Amuru
93	Wosene Mohammed	F	65	Amuru	Amuru
94	Kassaw Molla	m	35	Amuru	Amuru
95	Aragie Kassaw	M	30	Amuru	Amuru
96	Sitota Abegaz	M	70	Amuru	Amuru
97	Omer Hajji	M	60	Amuru	Amuru
98	Sulatn Ibrahim	M	45	Amuru	Amuru
99	Shemsu Mohammed	M	46	Amuru	Amuru
100	Dereje Mekonnen	M	30	Amuru	Amuru
101	Ibrahim Muhiye	M	25	Amuru	Amuru
102	Muhiye Mussa	M	20	Amuru	Amuru
103	Yimer Dawid	M	20	Amuru	Amuru
104	Habtamu Abite	M	35	Amuru	Amuru
105	Ibrahim Gedefaw	M	46	Amuru	Amuru
106	Ibrahim Hamza	M	20	Amuru	Amuru
107	Yesuf Ahmed	M	18	Amuru	Amuru
108	Abol Abite	M	28	Amuru	Amuru
109	Hawa Tegaye	F	20	Amuru	Amuru

110	Yenus Kibret	M	22	Amuru	Amuru
111	Yesuf Mohammed	M	20	Amuru	Amuru
112	Marifa Molla	F	20	Amuru	Amuru
113	Merem Hussein	F	50	Amuru	Amuru
114	Nurit Yasin	F	45	Amuru	Amuru
115	Yesuf Mohammed	M	15	Amuru	Amuru
116	Selam Hussein	F	20	Amuru	Amuru
117	Ahmed Zelelew	M	30	Jardega Jarte	Jarte
118	Ayalew Tassema	M	65	Jardega Jarte	Jarte
119	Hassan Yimer	M	40	Jardega Jarte	Jarte
120	Bose Birhanu	F	30	Jardega Jarte	Jarte
121	Mezgebu Kesu	M	25	Jardega Jarte	Jarte
122	Adem Ibrahim	M	30	Jardega Jarte	Jarte
123	Mekonnen Demissie	M	30	Jardega Jarte	Jarte
124	Osman Mussa	M	40	Jardega Jarte	Jarte
125	Bire Temesgen	M	30	Jardega Jarte	Jarte
126	Tariku Temesgen	M	40	Jardega Jarte	Jarte
127	Abeba Temesgen	F	42	Jardega Jarte	Jarte
128	Zelalem Mezgebu	M	28	Jardega Jarte	Jarte
129	Temesgen Tariku	M	30	Jardega Jarte	Jarte
130	Fato Mekonnen	F	35	Jardega Jarte	Jarte
131	Yimer Sayed	M	30	Jardega Jarte	Jarte
132	Getinet Abdela	M	46	Jardega Jarte	Jarte
133	Getinet Gizaw	M	30	Jardega Jarte	Jarte
134	Nuru Adem	M	98	Jardega Jarte	Jarte
135	Abol Ahmed	M	35	Jardega Jarte	Jarte
136	Shiekh Yibrie Genzebe	M	50	Jardega Jarte	Jarte

137	Ahmed Kebede	M	2	Amuru	Amuru
138	Worku Wollelaw	M	45	Amuru	Amuru
139	Mohammed Tasew	M	30	Amuru	Amuru
140	Aragaw Asmamw	M	32	Amuru	Amuru
141	Abdela Hassan	M	30	Amuru	Amuru
142	Tilahun Amede	M	45	Amuru	Amuru
143	Geto Damtie	M	40	Amuru	Amuru
144	Gashaw Yibrie	M	35	Amuru	Amuru
145	Ali Nigussie	M	45	Amuru	Amuru
146	Godana Hassan	M	25	Amuru	Amuru
147	Shashitu [last name unknown]	F	70	Amuru	Amuru
148	Aleme Zenebe	F	88	Amuru	Amuru
149	Dessie Adem	F	70	Jardega Jarte	Jarte
150	Anwar Indris	M	9	Jardega Jarte	Jarte
151	Mohammed Indris	M	6	Jardega Jarte	Jarte
152	Muhammed Kibret	M	55	Jardega Jarte	Jarte
153	Seydo Yasin	M	35	Jardega Jarte	Jarte
154	Lubaba Yesuf	F	29	Jardega Jarte	Jarte
155	Anwar Seydo	M	12	Jardega Jarte	Jarte
156	Jemal Yesuf	M	15	Jardega Jarte	Jarte
157	Ahmed Yesuf	M	25	Jardega Jarte	Jarte
158	Kindu Abebaw	M	35	Jardega Jarte	Jarte
159	Sayed Yeha	M	42	Jardega Jarte	Jarte
160	Beletu Teshome	F	36	Jardega Jarte	Jarte
161	Abetu Lemma	F	7	Jardega Jarte	Jarte
162	Derartu Lemma	F	5	Jardega Jarte	Jarte
163	Chalitu Lemma	F	3	Jardega Jarte	Jarte

164	Kota Lemma	M	1	Jardega Jarte	Jarte
165	Emaway Belete	F	65	Jardega Jarte	Jarte
166	Zemzem Aleme	F	22	Jardega Jarte	Jarte
167	Lemma Olijira	M	25	Jardega Jarte	Jarte
168	Yakob Mohammed	M	13	Jardega Jarte	Jarte
169	Yabsira Mohammed	M	9	Jardega Jarte	Jarte
170	Kedir Mohammed	M	6	Jardega Jarte	Jarte

About Amhara Association of America (AAA)

The Amhara Association of America (AAA) is a non-profit civic organization located in Charlotte, North Carolina that investigates and documents human rights atrocities and repression against Amharas in Ethiopia. AAA seeks to inform U.S. policymakers, international human rights organizations, media, and all Ethiopian stakeholders to pressure Ethiopian leaders to change laws, policies, and practices in Ethiopia so perpetrators are held accountable and victims receive justice. AAA also collaborates with Amhara organizations in the U.S., supports independent Amhara organizations in Ethiopia, and provides humanitarian aid for Amharas impacted due to targeted ethnic attacks. AAA's funding comes directly from members and supporters; the organization is not affiliated with any Ethiopian or American political or governmental entities.

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