



War updates from Amhara Region, Ethiopia - June 3rd to 9th, 2024

Updated June 9th, 2024

Overview

For the week of June 3rd to 9th, 2024, fighting between *Amhara Fano freedom fighters* (Fano) and *Prosperity Party regime joint forces* (regime forces) has continued in various parts of Amhara Region in Ethiopia.

- In recent regime military operations, joint regime forces have continued to commit extrajudicial killings, abductions and looting targeting unarmed civilians under pretext of supporting Fano or having affiliations to Fano. Such attacks have especially followed military losses to Fano forces, as a tactic of collective punishment. Regime forces have also used civilians as human shields such as in Simada Woreda.
- Regime forces continue to sustain significant losses, with high defection rates and complete depletion of forces in several woredas.

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- In Central Gonder and North Gonder Zones, a significant number of former militia and riot dispersal force members totaling in the thousands defected to Fano after undergoing a political reeducation program. This program has provided these individuals with a deeper understanding of the Fano's goals, values, and commitment to the liberation of the Amhara people. Through this process, they have renounced their allegiance to the regime and embraced the Fano movement.
 - The *Tigray People's Liberation Front* (TPLF) forces have carried out attacks in Adarkay Woreda and surrounding areas of North Gonder and Welkait Tegede Setit Humera Zones. These attacks have led to killings of unarmed civilians including young children who were burned alive.
 - Residents of Raya Alamata which is under occupation by TPLF forces have staged several protests calling for the withdrawal of the armed forces from the area and for recognition of their Amhara identity.
 - The Amhara Fano in Gonder Command has lifted the road restriction that was imposed on movement of vehicles in the Gonder sub-region since June 8th, allowing vehicles to resume transportation to various parts of the area.
 - In Horo Guduru Wollega Zone (Oromia Region), regime forces have intensified attacks against Amhara communities under the pretext of disarming or pursuing extremist forces. Violent attacks by regime forces (and especially the ENDF) have prompted local farmers to attempt to defend themselves. In response, regime forces have intensified attacks resulting in widespread casualties and arrests of hundreds of local farmers.
 - Investigations reveal regime forces impersonating Fano have carried out various transgressions against Sudanese and Eritrean refugees in north-western Amhara Region. Fano forces have reportedly apprehended several alleged impersonators.

North Wollo Zone

- Regime forces operating in the Wollo sub-region are predominantly ENDF under two command posts. The first is the South Wollo and Dessie town Command Post based in Dessie and operating in woredas of South Wollo Zone. The chief commander of this command post is Brigadier General Zewdu Setargie. The second is called the North Wollo Command Post based in Woldia town and leading the military operations in the entire zone. The chief commander of this command post is Major General Shambel Ferede. In addition to ENDF soldiers, anti-riot forces, which has a military structure, and regime militias, which provide part-time military service for the state, and are participating in significant numbers.

Raya Alamata Woreda

- Since late May 2024, heavily armed TPLF forces have occupied Alamata city. The forces have been encamped in public schools including Misrak and Tadagiwa Ethiopia schools in the town. The militants have been terrorizing residents resulting in forced displacement of tens of thousands, extrajudicial killings and enforced displacement at the hands of the militia.
- Ethio-News reported that residents of Raya Alamata took to the street and demonstrated the presence of TPLF militias in Alamata town on June 4th. Residents called for the militias to be removed from the Raya area but the regime's command post assuming the administration of the town did not give a proper answer, simply says it is impossible to remove them unless the federal government decides so.¹
- On June 9th, residents held demonstrations in Raya Alamata following the killing of a young man named Yared Melkamu and called for the withdrawal of TPLF forces, and called for recognition of the Amhara identity of Raya and administration under

¹[Ethio-News Report 1](#)[Ethio-News Report 2](#)

North Wollo Zone of Amhara Region.

Raya Kobo Woreda

- On June 3rd, intense fighting took place between regime forces and Fano, after the regime forces tried to encircle Fano from three directions in Zobel Kebele. The reported casualties were high on both sides. The regime consistently fired heavy artillery from Kobo and Robit to the mountaineous Zobel and Menjelo Kebeles, respectively.

Woldia Woreda

- The regime is deploying more forces in Woldia and its surroundings. Following this, tensions have been rising in rural kebeles including Gidan, Guba-Lafto, Angot, and Merto where Fano are present. Due to the size of the deployed troops, the regime is turning public schools and establishments into military camps. For instance, the Woldia Vocational Training Center which hosts hundreds of trainers is closed and has been used as a military camp since June 3rd. On June 3rd, at least three bomb attacks were carried out apparently targeting regime officials. The first was carried out inside the Zonal administration office. In the blast, three vehicles belonging to the regime were burned but no casualties were reported. The other was carried out at the house of the North Wollo Zone administration head, marking the second bombing on his residence. In the recent attack, his bedroom was completely destroyed, but no human casualties were reported. The identity of the attackers is unknown. A third bombardment occurred at the residence of the Woldia city municipality vice-chairman, who is known for improperly selling land to fund the regime's war effort in the region. Two persons sustained moderate injuries in the attack.
- According to Ethio-News media there was a meeting held between the public and

regime representatives in Woldia city. Zadig Abreha, a senior Prosperity party leader, and General Tesfaye, a military official told the audience that TPLF entered Raya because Fano is fighting the military. They also added they (Prosperity Party leadership and the command post) would allow TPLF capture Woldia, let alone Raya if Fano continued fighting the military.²

Guba-Lafto Woreda

- Between June 2nd-3rd, there has been continuous shelling of areas in Guba-Lafto Woreda from Woldia. Tensions are also increasing in Merto, Mersa, and Ambassel areas.

North Shewa Zone

- As of June 4th, fighting between Fano forces and joint regime forces has taken place in many areas of the North Shewa Zonal Administration. Among those areas were Berehet and Minjar Woredas. The regime forces also attempted to control Antsokiya Gemza Woreda, an area that has been under Fano control since April 2023. However, the Fano forces maintained their status in Antsokiya by defeating the regime forces that marched into this area. Fano forces also attacked regime forces by deploying guerrilla tactics in Efratana Gidim, Kewot and Debre-Sina Woredas over the last two days.

Antsokiya Gemza Woreda

- On June 4th following fierce fighting between Fano and joint regime forces, regime forces extrajudicially killed at least 9 farmers and arrested an additional 6 farmers in Mesno Kebele. The regime forces aimed to gain control of Mekoye town center. Despite their efforts, the Fano defended the woreda leading to the retreat of the

²[Ethio-News Report](#)

regime forces. However, in retaliation, the retreating regime forces carried out extrajudicial killings and arrests, accusing local farmers of supporting the Fano by providing food and information.

Kewot Woreda

- Regime forces arrested a nine-year-old boy, Yeabesera Aycheluhem, a resident of Areso Ameba Keble, and detained him for over 45 days in Shewa-Robit town of Kewot Woreda. Yeabesera was apprehended after he told soldiers that he was not interested in going to school but instead planned to join the Fano when he grew up. The boy's statement angered the regime forces, leading to his arrest at the Shewa-Robit Prison.

Minjar Woreda

- On June 4th, regime forces have been engaged in continuous fighting against Fano forces in Minjar Woreda. The fighting in Minjar was initiated by Fano forces, who attacked the military base in Balchi Town on June 1st. During this attack, Fano forces successfully targeted the military while they were in their camp. In response, the regime forces engaged in mass arrests of youth they encountered in Balchi town. Furthermore, regime forces summarily executed at least 8 civilians who were under police arrest. The unlawful killings angered the Fano forces, who continue to attack the regime forces in many areas of Minjar Woreda.

Berehet Woreda

- On June 4th regime forces had a plan to disperse Fano forces operating in Berehet and surrounding areas. However, the Fano forces, aware of the regime forces' plan, organized themselves and managed to defend their positions. As a result, the regime forces were obliged to retreat back to their previous position after sustaining heavy

defeat at the hands of the Fano.

East Gojjam Zone

- On June 6th, regime forces mobilized from the towns of Lumame and Amber, directing their efforts into Aneded and Awabel Woredas. The regime specifically targeted Yebokla and Yesenbet Kebeles, intending to suppress the Fano forces entrenched there. The assault was launched with the support of heavy artillery. Despite this, the Fano forces, having been forewarned about the impending attack, were able to mount a successful defense, inflicting significant losses on the regime's forces. On the same day, Fano fighters initiated a brief skirmish in Quyi town of Debay-Telatgin Woreda. This attack was launched to divert the regime's attention and prevent them from deploying additional forces to the primary battle area. Reports from this confrontation indicate light casualties on both sides. Reports from the fighting areas indicate instances of human rights violations, including the killing and injury of civilians. However, the full extent of these violations are yet to be identified.

Dejen Woreda

- On June 3rd, regime forces launched an offensive in rural areas including Qoq-Wiha, Teskre-Mariam, Weblat, and Gubiya. Under the cover of darkness, they encircled the Fano camp in Qoq-Wiha, catching the fighters off guard aided by heavy weaponry, resulted in the deaths of over 15 combatants. However, neighboring Fano forces swiftly joined the fighting, breaking the siege and inflicting significant losses on regime forces, particularly regime militias and anti-riot forces. Regarding human right violations, reports emerged following the clashes with regime forces conducting house-to-house searches, leading to civilian killings and injuries. The full extent of these casualties and the identities of the affected civilians

are yet to be determined.

Goncha-Siso-Enese Woreda

- On June 3rd, in Chemo Kebele regime forces launched a sudden attack on a Fano stronghold, resulting in the reported deaths of at least 3 combatants. Despite the initial setback, Fano forces mounted a successful counteroffensive, repelling the regime's advances. No civilian casualties have been reported thus far.

Shebel-Berenta Woreda

- Recent clashes in Shebel Berenta Woreda have followed by civilian casualties. Apart from the massacre of 16 civilians on May 29th, on May 30th and June 4th, regime soldiers killed two civilians in Qutquat Kebele. In the first incident on May 30th, regime forces fatally shot and killed a man identified as Yesgat Teshome in Qutquat Kebele. Ato Yesgat was a farmer in his 40s and a father of three. On June 4th, another unidentified civilian was killed by regime forces in the same locality.

Motta Town

- On June 5th, fighting took place inside Motta town and surrounding areas. Regime troops initially advanced to the Tach-Mariam area however, the Fano launched a counteroffensive that pushed the regime troops back. The ensuing battle saw the Fano penetrating into Motta town and attacking the regime's encampment. The regime forces, having failed to suppress the Fano at Tach-Mariam, were forced to retreat, resulting in Fano capturing several weapons from the regime.

Enese-Sar-Midir Woreda

- On June 6th, heavy fighting was conducted around Segno-Gebeya town. Regime forces advanced into the desert area known as Wariya. Clashes ensued, leading to

casualties on both sides, including two confirmed fatalities among the Fano. No civilian casualties have been reported in this round of fighting thus far.

West Gojjam Zone

- Regime troops attempted to suppress Fano forces in Abesken Kebele under the cover of night. However, Fano fighters, forewarned of the attack, encircled regime troops and launched a coordinated counterattack from multiple directions. The ensuing clash resulted in significant losses for regime forces. Reports of human rights violations, including alleged executions of civilians by regime soldiers, have surfaced, though details regarding the number and identities of the victims remain unclear.

Sekela Woreda

- Between June 2nd to 3rd, intense fighting occurred in Sekela Woreda. Despite suffering significant losses on June 2nd, regime forces persisted in their endeavor to control Fano strongholds on June 3rd, reinforcing their troops from Quarit. However, a counteroffensive by Fano compelled the regime forces to retreat. Regarding human rights violations, reports indicated that regime troops massacred at least 5 civilians and injured over 14 others through indiscriminate shelling and execution.
- On May 31st, regime forces abducted 7 families, totaling approximately 20 individuals, from Ambisi Kebele. These victims, primarily comprising women and elderly individuals, were unlawfully detained in Gish-Abay town along with their farm animals, due to their alleged familial ties to Fano forces.
- As of June 5th, fighting in Sekela further intensified. Fano forces also executed a surprise ambush on two military convoys returning to Tilili town after a logistics

mission to Gish-Abay. The attack reportedly inflicted substantial damage on regime forces, though detailed accounts of the casualties remain unknown.

Dega-Damot Woreda

- On June 3rd heavy clashes ensued in Dega-Damot Woreda as regime forces mobilized to rural areas under the mistaken assumption that Fano fighters had relocated. However, the Fano inflicted significant harm on the advancing troops, even managing to penetrate Feres-Bet town and allegedly killing a regime battalion leader. Reports from Ethio-News indicate that regime forces conducted indiscriminate shelling, resulting in casualties even among their own soldiers.

Dembecha Woreda

- On June 4th, fighting was reported in rural kebeles specifically Gelila and Robit Kebeles however, the outcome of this conflict remains unknown at present.

Bahir-Dar Zuriya Woreda

- On June 4th, intense fighting took place in Bahir-Dar Zuriya, with regime troops attempting to encircle Fano fighters in the Meshenti area. Despite these efforts, Fano successfully repelled the regime's advances.

Jabi-Tehnan Woreda

- On June 6th, hundreds of military trainees defected from the Birsheleqo military training camp. According to statements from Fano, many of these defectors have joined the Fano, while others were sent back to their homes with transportation costs covered by Fano.

Mankusa Woreda

- On June 7th, there was a brief confrontation in rural kebeles surrounding Mankusa. This clash was initiated by Fano forces in response to the plowing of farmland owned by regime militias, which was reportedly done by coercing local farmers. Casualties were reported on both sides during this fighting. Additionally, reports indicate that Fano fighters captured a local regime official by the name of Ato Misganaw.

Quarit Woreda

- On June 8th, there was brief fighting in Quarit Woreda. According to sources, joint regime forces mobilized to Genet-Abo town, the soldiers approached from two directions, Jiga and Gebeze-Mariam towns, arriving in Genet-Abo around 9 am in the morning. The Fano forces withdrew without exchanging fire to minimize civilian casualties. When the regime troops entered the town, they did not find the Fano fighters. During their stay in the area, sources confirmed that the regime forces killed a young man named Yitayal (last name unknown) while he was opening and working in a small shop. After failing to find the Fano forces, the regime forces began returning to their bases. However, upon arriving in an area called Atse-Wiha, Fano forces ambushed them, leading to a brief clash lasting less than two hours. In this skirmish, one Fano fighter was killed, while the number of regime soldiers killed is described as numerous.

North Gojjam Zone

North and South Achefer Woredas

- On June 2nd, fierce fighting took place in North and South Achefer Woredas initiated by Fano fighters in Durbete and Liben town, respectively. The Fano briefly

seized control of Liben town, administrative center of North Achefer Woreda, and inflicted significant casualties on regime forces stationed in Durbete town. Thus far, no civilian casualties have been reported.

North Mecha Woreda

- On June 3rd regime forces launched an offensive in Amaret Kebele, targeting entrenched Fano fighters. Despite their efforts, the regime troops faced staunch resistance from the Fano, resulting in significant losses and a forced retreat. Regarding human right violations, reports have verified that 2 women, one of them owner of hotel, were shot and killed by the regime forces.

Awi Zone

Guagusa-Shikudad Woreda

- On June 3rd, Fano forces launched an ambush on regime troops moving from Tilili to Dangila, inflicting significant losses on regime military vehicles and personnel. Additionally, Fano fighters captured regime informants in Tilili town. In response, regime forces allegedly targeted civilians in Tilili town.
- On June 7th, Fano forces carried out a surprise attack on regime military vehicles traveling from Tilili to Bure town, carrying regime troops. This attack occurred when the regime forces arrived in Addis-Alem town resulting in the death and injury of over 15 regime soldiers. Reports also indicate that regime troops encountered a car collision, further causing deaths and injuries among several soldiers.

South Gonder Zone

- On June 6th, a flunkey priest who had lavishly praised Prime Minister Abiy Ahmed at a meeting convened by him under the so-called Amhara representatives in the

palace was detained by Fano forces in Gasay town. This individual had been handsomely compensated by the Amhara Prosperity Party to publicly extol Abiy's leadership. In his sycophantic speech, the priest audaciously compared Abiy's power to the omniscient nature of God, drawing widespread condemnation from the Orthodox Christian community. The religious societies were deeply offended by this blatant and disrespectful act.

- In South Gonder Zone, a large number of militias, riot dispersal forces, and regular police forces have defected to Fano over the past three days. Though the militias had been sent home to cultivate their farms for the planting season some opted to join the Fano. The mass defection is attributed to an order issued by the Fano prohibiting farmers from cultivating land owned by militiamen and regular police forces in the zone.
- On June 6th, intense clashes erupted between Fano forces and joint regime forces in multiple locations across South Gonder Zone with particularly fierce fighting in Estie, Gayint, Farta, and Guna-Begemidir Woredas. The battle in Gayint raged from the Hagere-Genet highlands to the lowlands of Felasha-Mender, covering a vast area. Regime forces in Felasha-Mender deliberately shelled civilian houses in rural villages with heavy artillery, resulting in widespread loss of life and property damage. Similarly, heavy fighting took place in Titira and Damot within Lay Gayint Woreda. Moreover, during the intense fighting in Gayint on June 6th, particularly in Barziba, Zagoch, Dembeta, and Hagere-Genet, regime forces unlawfully killed civilians. In Felasha-Mender alone, six civilians were targeted by heavy artillery shelling, resulting in the immediate deaths of four and critical injuries to the remaining two.
- Recent military campaigns conducted by regime forces have been characterized by nighttime operations. This shift in tactics is attributed to intelligence provided by

spies dispatched to infiltrate Fano under the guise of defectors. In the battle that ensued in Gayint, a former police officer who had joined the Fano played a treacherous role as a spy. He relayed crucial information to regime forces, enabling them to launch a surprise night attack. The ensuing battle was fiercely contested, resulting in heavy casualties on both sides. While the Fano forces inflicted significant damage on the regime forces, they also suffered losses of several members. The commander of the regime's military forces sustained severe injuries in the fighting.

Debre-Tabor City

- On June 3rd, university students in Debre-Tabor University suspended consumption of food provided by the university, alleging that it was contaminated. In response to the students' protest against the university administration, regime forces were summoned to suppress the dissent. Upon entering the campus, the regime forces resorted to indiscriminate beatings of students without inquiring about the reasons for their food boycott. The use of excessive force was justified by accusations of student support for Fano. On June 3rd, major roads leading out of Debre-Tabor city remained blocked, despite repeated attempts by joint regime forces to reopen them through military operations against Fano. The regime forces encountered stiff resistance and suffered heavy casualties, as the Fano forces were well-prepared to defend their positions.
- On June 6th, a bajaj driver in Debre-Tabor city was found killed by the regime military forces and his body was found thrown outside the city. When the regime's military command post was asked why this driver was killed, the regime forces responded by saying that he was killed because they caught him engaged in contraband activities. The driver had been shot with 6 bullets to his head. Such heinous killings were reportedly facilitated by the local regime authorities like

Endalk Tilahun, Fentaye Gashaw from the secretariat of the Prosperity Party in South Gonder Zone, Mayor Tilahun Abebaw, Command Post Coordinator Inspector Nibrete, Sergeant Mengesha and Nigus Derib from the office of regime militia forces in the zone, Demeke Getnet and Tilahun Awlew.

- In Debre-Tabor city, an alleged Fano member who works as a grade 11 teacher named Nigussie Yismaw found himself in a perilous situation when regime forces took his three children hostage demanding his surrender. However, he refused to meet the regime's demands. Yismaw's brother, who served as an official of the Werqe rural Kebele just 2-km from Debre-Tabor, repeatedly pestered him to join the Prosperity Party. Despite his brother's pleas to join the Prosperity Party, he refused, citing the party's culpability in the deaths of countless Amhara people. While teaching at his school, regime forces attempted to arrest him, but he managed to escape by leaping over the school fence. Enraged by his evasion, regime forces detained the school's principal for 24 hours claiming the teacher's escape would not have been successful without his direct involvement. Subsequently, regime forces confiscated Fano Yismaw Nigussie's personal property, including four grinding mills in Debre-Tabor city. They offered to return his property if he agreed to rejoin their ranks, but he spurned their enticement. In retaliation, the regime forces stormed his home and took his family members hostage, including his daughter, who was also a teacher, his grandson, Blen Nigussie, and Hibist Nigussie. They demanded his surrender in exchange for the release of his children, but he refused to give in to their threat. The children remain detained in Debre-Tabor 1st Police Station.

Estie Woreda

- On June 2nd, the Prosperity Party convened a meeting in Estie town to discuss plans for the period following the withdrawal of regular regime military forces from the

Amhara Region. During the meeting, it was proposed to recruit half a million militia forces within a short timeframe to fill the security void created by the demobilization of the regular army. The party acknowledged that numerous militiamen, riot dispersal forces, and police officers had abandoned their posts and joined the Fano forces, leading to the near-disintegration of these security institutions in the region. For instance, in Estie town the number of regular police officers had dwindled from 135 to 35, while only 30 out of 145 militiamen remained under the control of the woreda authorities. A high-ranking military officer in attendance at the meeting highlighted growing tensions between riot dispersal forces and regular army personnel. He noted that the riot dispersal forces held the regular army in disdain, often belittling them and even resorting to gunfire.

- On June 2nd, a fierce battle erupted between Fano forces and regime forces in Lwaye which lasted for over an hour.
- On June 5th, following intense fighting between regime forces and Fano forces, civilians have been subjected to extrajudicial killings by regime forces. While over 100 civilians have been killed in the past six months, names of 51 victims who were subjected to particularly heinous and degrading killings are identified. Many other civilians have been killed in Estie Woreda, but their names have not been fully documented as witnesses fear retaliation from regime forces and are reluctant to disclose the victims' names. (1) Getinet Tilahun, (2) Alebel Mesafint, (3) Mulu Mengistie, (4) Tegaw Mekuwanint, (5) Derso Libse, (6) Asnaqew Kassew, (7) Yohannes Alemu, (8) Dessie Asmare, (9) Amlaku Wale, (10) Melku Yiregaw, (11) Melkamu Gebeyaw, (12) Melke Molla, (13) Yibeltal Ashenafi, (14) Ale Bishaw, (15) Getinet Jember, (16) Tekle Adugna, (17) Endayew Tebeje, (18) Biyadge Fiqadu, (19) Derso Getinet, (20) Baye Molla, (21) Chere Endesh, (22) Sisay Tadesse, (23) Kindye Anley, (24) Metages Abebaw, (25) Melaku Zerihun, (26) Sale

Amlak Tamir, (27) Ayal Jegne, (28) Worku Enyew, (29) Melkam Birara, (30) Kefe Getu, (31) Mekuwanint Endalew, (32) Abraham Mekuwanint, (33) Haile Fasikaw, (34) Habte Enideg, (35) Habte Melkamu, (36) Arage Habte, (37) Geta Abyew, (38) Ebabu Dessie, (39) Worku Getasew, (40) Ashagre Bishaw, (41) Ferede Hone Mirt, (42) Abraraw Gashaw, (43) Dessie Enanaw, (44) Fetene Getinet, (45) Belete Getachew, (46) Mesfin Emebet, (47) Atnafu Melkam, (48) Bimrew Gebre, (49) Chale Menge, (50) Biru Kassa, and (51) Birhanu Yale Elet.

- On June 6th, fierce fighting erupted between Fano forces and joint regime forces in multiple locations including Lwaye, Licha, Densa, and the outskirts of Mekane-Eyesus town. In the intense battle at Densa, the Fano forces achieved a significant victory, capturing at least seven small arms from the regime forces. Additionally, over seven regime soldiers were confirmed killed in the fighting. While obtaining precise figures on civilian casualties in the ongoing conflict remains challenging, reports indicate that the regime forces have deliberately targeted civilians. Eyewitness accounts have informed numerous instances of indiscriminate shelling, extrajudicial killings, and arbitrary detentions of civilians by the regime forces. These actions constitute grave violations of human rights and international law.
- During intense fighting that erupted this week in Estie Woreda, numerous regime militia and regular police forces were confirmed killed. However, due to the fact that much of the woreda's rural areas are under the control of the Fano forces, it has been impossible to transport the bodies of the deceased to their home villages for burial. This situation has ignited deep resentment among family members of the deceased and members of the Prosperity Party. Consequently, the families reached out to Fano forces, seeking permission to retrieve the bodies and provide them with a dignified burial, despite the fact that their loved ones were fighting for a regime

that had shown them little respect. Moreover, on the night of June 7th, the residence of Ato Tsegaye Abera, a notorious regime militia secretariat known for providing information to the regime forces that led to the deaths of Fano members and their family members, was targeted in a bomb blast, resulting in its complete destruction. In the aftermath of this explosion, fierce fighting erupted in Mekane-Eyesus town between 6 and 9 pm at night. In the assaults from the China and Mekane-Eyesus directions, at least 34 regime forces were killed, 19 were captured, and over 17 weapons were seized by Fano forces. Several high-ranking regime army officers were also killed in the fighting.

- In the fighting that took place in Wichiba, Washa-Maryam and Sanqua this week, Fano forces inflicted heavy casualties on joint regime forces, killing at least 32 members of the militia, regular army, and riot dispersal forces. In retaliation for these losses, joint regime forces killed three unarmed civilians on June 8th, falsely accusing them of supporting Fano or providing information that led to the attack. The victims were identified as Sisay Addis, Abrarew Degefaw, and Sisay Wassie. Additionally, a 60-year-old woman was shot in both feet and was denied access to medical treatment, leaving her in severe pain.

Lay Gayint Woreda

- On June 1st, a young civilian in Nefas-Mewcha town was fatally shot by a member of the riot dispersal forces. The victim was allegedly accused of spying on the forces or being a member of the Fano forces, simply for looking at them. The victim's body was kept in the hospital for two days before being released to his family in the countryside on June 3rd.
- On June 8th, a fierce battle erupted between Fano forces and joint regime forces in Zagoch, particularly at Santro-Ber Meda. In the aftermath, the joint regime forces

falsely claimed to have killed Fano Colonel Tadesse Eshete and 60 Fano members in an announcement issued that same day. However only six Fano members were killed. However, it was the joint regime forces who suffered heavy casualties and severe injuries during the intense fighting. In retaliation for these losses, the regime forces killed four children. Colonel Tadesse Eshete publicly denounced the regime's false statement, confirming that no Fano leaders had been injured in the fighting. The use of false claims are a common tactic employed by the regime to appease its leaders, who revel in response to alleged deaths of Fano. In response to the false claim of killing Fano leaders, regime forces engaged in celebratory gunfire in the towns of Nefas-Mewcha, Gobgob, and Hagere-Genet.

Fogera Woreda

- On June 4th, a fierce battle erupted between Fano forces and joint regime forces near Wereta College. The fighting was triggered by a plan by the South Gonder Zone administrator to hold a public gathering in the town.

Guna-Begemidir Wordea

- On June 3rd, intense clashes erupted between Fano forces and regime forces in multiple locations within Guna Begemidir Woreda. The fighting, primarily driven by the regime's attempts to reopen the vital roads connecting Debre-Tabor to Gayint and Woldia, occurred in the administrative center Kimir-Dingay and surrounding areas, including Gasay, Titira Damot, Guna, and Estie-Megenteya. Following an attack by Fano forces on regime troops deployed to the region, a full-scale battle ensued. Heavy casualties were inflicted on regime forces, particularly in Titira, where fierce fighting raged. Ambulances were observed transporting numerous injured soldiers to Debre-Tabor Hospital, indicating the severity of the regime's losses. Similarly, regime forces sent to restore the road between Debre-Tabor and

Gasay, Estie, Simada, and Bahir-Dar were met with fierce resistance from Fano forces. In Gasay town, particularly in Yetid village, the Fano forces launched a significant attack on regime troops. The intensity of the fighting in Yetid resulted in heavy casualties among regime forces, who were forced to retreat. This successful ambush by the Fano further hindered the regime's efforts to reopen the vital transportation routes in the region. As of June 4th, all road transportation within South Gonder and Central Gonder Zones remains completely blocked. This disruption has persisted for three consecutive days, severely impacting movement and economic activity in the region. The road closures are primarily attributed to ongoing clashes between Fano and regime forces, who are engaged in intense battles for control and reopening of key roads and towns. The fighting has resulted in damaged infrastructure, destroyed vehicles, and heightened security concerns, making it unsafe for civilians and commercial vehicles to travel. The prolonged road closures are exacerbating shortages of essential goods and services in affected areas, as well as disrupting supply chains and livelihoods. Residents are facing difficulties accessing markets, medical facilities, and other vital services. Unless the conflict is resolved swiftly and transportation routes are reopened, the ongoing road closures will continue to have severe consequences for the well-being and economic stability of South Gonder and Central Gonder Zones.

- Since June 5th, intense fighting has continued between Fano forces and joint regime forces in Kimir-Dingay town and Denquara village. The regime forces suffered heavy casualties, while two Fano were killed. The fighting in Kimir-Dingay temporarily ceased on June 6th, but the conflict in Denquara remained ongoing.

Simada Woreda

- On June 3rd, Fano forces captured three high-ranking regime militia leaders in Wegeda town including Shegaw Gichew and Amsalu Yisere. This incident sparked

an intense exchange of gunfire that lasted throughout the night in the woreda's police station and the Prosperity Party woreda office. The militia leaders were apprehended while conducting a patrol in Wegeda town.

- On June 5th, high-ranking civil authorities from Simada Woreda made a bold declaration of support for the Fano. This includes the House of the Speaker of the Woreda Authority, who officially defected to the Fano.
- As of June 9th, joint regime forces are confined to the town of Wegeda, the administrative center of Simada Woreda. While all 30 other kebeles of the woreda are under effective Fano control, regime forces have been unable to establish effective control over Wegeda town. Faced with constant attacks from Fano forces, regime forces have resorted to forcing all civilians in the town to remain outdoors throughout the night under the guise of protecting the town. Under the direction of the town's mayor, Tilahun Awlew, and the militia secretariat, Alebachew, regime forces have also forcibly relocated civilians from the villages of Gojjam-Ber and Werq-Amba Maryam, falsely accusing them of supporting the Fano forces while the Fano entered the town. These civilians have been ordered to rent houses near the Prosperity Party's bureau and the police station. This practice amounts to using civilians as human shields.

Dera Woreda

- Near Gumara river at Gubgube Kebele, there was a fierce fighting between the regime forces and the Fano forces leading to the killing of at least 7 soldiers.

Central Gonder Zone

- Heavy fighting erupted on June 3rd since the morning hours. Clashes are occurring in multiple locations, including: Qwara, Shinfa, and Delego in West Gondar Zone

and Wegera and Kinfaz-Begela Woreda in Central Gondar Zone.

- In Kinfaz-Begela Woreda, Fano forces successfully liberated Arbit, Silare, Robit, and Begela from regime military control on June 2nd.
- As of June 6th joint regime forces deployed to East and West Belessa, Gonder-Zuriya, Maksegnit, and Dembiya Weredas have been forced to retreat back to their military camps. The Fano forces successfully blocked road movements and launched targeted operations against regime soldiers, preventing them from carrying out their mission.

Arbaya Belessa or West Belessa Woreda

- On June 2nd, Fano forces launched a surprise attack on regime forces stationed in Arbaya town at approximately 8 pm. The Fano encircled the military camp from three strategic directions, inflicting heavy casualties and substantial material damage. The intense battle raged from 8 pm until 11:30 pm, culminating in the Fano forces successfully driving the regime forces out of Arbaya Belesa Woreda. The Fano also took control of the town's administration bureau, which had served as the regime forces' base. Clashes also occurred in Werhala village, located in Arbaya town. During the fighting, at least nine soldiers were found dead. Fano forces took control of Arbaya Belessa town for approximately 14 hours before withdrawing. However, intense fighting erupted on the outskirts of the town between the Fano forces and the regime forces since the morning of June 3rd. Notably, regime forces are employing BM-107mm rocket launchers against the Fano forces, rather than ZU-23 anti-aircraft guns as usual. The clashes are ongoing in Ayseg, Koza, and Nacha villages. Intense clashes broke out this morning in various places in Central Gondar Zone including Tseda, Maksegnit, Degoma, and Belessa. In a significant turn of events, Fano forces gained an advantage over regime troops during the battle

in Qulquwal Ber on June 3rd. The fighting erupted as the regime forces attempted to reopen closed roads. The clashes lasted for approximately three hours, during which time Fano forces launched a successful ambush against the regime troops. Fano forces confirmed killing at least 11 regime militia members and 8 riot dispersal force personnel. The casualties among regular army soldiers are unknown, as their bodies were swiftly retrieved. In the aftermath of the fighting, Fano forces seized over 21 small arms from the regime. At the renowned Tara Gedam Monastery at Qurma Village, fierce conflict erupted on June 2nd between Fano forces and regime forces attempting to clear roads previously blocked by Fano. The extent of casualties remains undetermined.

- On June 6th, intense gunfire erupted on the evening involving heavy weapons in Ayimba town.

Gonder-Zuriya Woreda

- On June 2nd, three youths who were released from imprisonment under a politically motivated faked amnesty for Fano members by regime authorities under the military command post, were detained again. On June 3rd, their dead bodies were found sprawled on the street of Maksegnit town. They were imprisoned by regime militia forces, regular soldiers and riot dispersal forces. These three youths were members of Fano before they defected to the regime and were given alleged political amnesty. In Degoma town, four dead bodies of unarmed civilians were found thrown in the main street in a similar way to the Maksegnit incident.
- On June 7th, Fano forces carried out an ambush on regime forces dispatched from the Gonder Azezo Central Command to Chilga. The mission of these forces was to evacuate injured soldiers from a vehicle accident, but as they returned to Azezo from Chilga, they were ambushed at Guwang river. Two military vehicles were

destroyed, and majority of the soldiers onboard were killed or critically injured. The vehicle that plunged into Guwang river was also damaged, bringing the total number of destroyed military vehicles to three.

- On June 9th, Fano forces carried out a successful ambush on regime forces in Dinzaz Kebele, inflicting significant casualties. It is estimated that at least ten members of the regime's regular army were killed in the attack. In the aftermath of the ambush, a fierce battle ensued between joint regime forces and Fano forces, supported by heavy machine guns and mortars, from 10 pm to 11 pm. The regime forces' military pickup truck was destroyed in the initial ambush.

East Belessa Woreda

- In Guhala the administrative center of East Belessa Woreda, 5 civilians have been killed by the regime forces once they sustained heavy casualties in terms of fatalities and critical injuries on June 2nd . These civilians did not have any connection with the Fano forces rather, they were killed as a retaliation measure by regime forces following their defeat by Fano forces.

Gonder city

- On the evening of June 2nd, Fano forces initiated an offensive on the police station in Tseda sub-city. The attack commenced at 3 pm and resulted in significant casualties among police officers and regime militia forces stationed there. At least 13 members of regime militias and riot dispersal forces were confirmed killed in this attack. By that time, Fano forces had successfully infiltrated into Tseda sub-city. Simultaneous to the attack on the police station, Fano forces also targeted the military command in Tseda. However, the extent of casualties at the corps command center remains unclear. This was the second attack on this particular command, as it was previously attacked in Degoma town in Belessa last week and

transferred to Tseda following the recent attack. Throughout the night of June 2nd, intense fighting engulfed various parts of Gonder city, particularly along the stretch from Bahir-Gimb to Minzro. Fano forces targeted and destroyed a military convoy in Minzro, which was transporting numerous riot dispersal forces. The attack resulted in a significant number of casualties, injuries, and captures among the regime militia and riot dispersal forces. Following the surprise attack by Fano forces in Tseda sub-city, regime forces were heavily deployed to the area. On the morning of June 3rd, a fierce exchange of gunfire erupted between regime forces and Fano at Megenteya, a strategic location connecting Gonder Piassa, Arada, and the Azezo bus station. Additionally, leaflets were circulated throughout Gonder city on June 2nd, warning residents that Fano forces engaged in nearby battles were advancing towards the city and urging them to prepare for their possible entry at any moment. Fano implemented a road restriction, and several vehicles that violated this restriction were targeted. In Minzro and Tseda, cars that defied the restriction were shot at, resulting in damage to their tires. Numerous vehicles faced similar consequences for violating the restriction.

- Throughout the night of June 3rd, intense fighting raged between regime forces and Fano forces along the stretch of road from Bahir-Gimb to Minzro. The clashes erupted as the regime troops attempted to advance their positions and retake control of key roads in the region. However, they were met with fierce resistance from Fano forces, who have established a strong presence in the area. The heavy fighting resulted in numerous casualties on the regime side, as well as the destruction of military vehicles and equipment. The ongoing conflict in this strategic corridor highlights the determination of both the regime and the Fano to gain control of vital transportation routes and territory.
- On June 5th, at 12 pm in the evening, Fano forces launched a surprise attack on the

riot dispersal forces' temporary camp at Gubrit School, located near the historic Azezo Loza-Maryam Church. The attack resulted in the deaths of at least 18 riot dispersal force members including the commander and deputy-commander of the riot dispersal forces with most buried in the St. Gabriel and Kidane-Mihret Churches on June 6th. The Fano forces seized a significant number of weapons during the raid. Gubrit School is situated a few hundred meters from the North-Western Central Military Command in Azezo. The Fano operation was carried out in honor of Fano Nahusenay Andargie, who was killed during a campaign on Addis Ababa.

- On the night of June 7th, a fierce exchange of gunfire erupted in both the 6th Police Station and Azezo. The fighting at the 6th Police Station was particularly intense, resulting in numerous casualties among the police officers that were on duty.

North Gonder Zone

- On June 3rd, heavy artillery was fired by TPLF forces operating from Shire (Tigray Region) to Zerima a town located under the Limalimo Abyss. The heavy artillery did not cause any human casualties and material damage. This situation indicates that TPLF did not disarm itself as is repeatedly propagandized by regime authorities. Zerima is located over 100-km away from Shire therefore it is plain to see that TPLF has still heavy artillery with 128-mm general artilleries.
- On June 4th, TPLF forces launched an offensive in border villages between Debark Woreda and Welkait Tegede Setit Humera Zone, resulting in the killing of unarmed civilians and destruction of numerous civilian homes particularly in Duharg-Zana Kebele. The TPLF forces also killed alleged militia members in the village. In response to this attack, security forces from Welkait Tegede Setit Humera Zone were dispatched to the area to repel the TPLF invasion. The TPLF offensive in this

region is a concerning development, as it raises fears of further escalation of the conflict and potential displacement of civilians. The targeting of civilians and civilian infrastructure is a serious violation of international humanitarian law and must be condemned.

- On June 8th, a significant number of TPLF militants crossed the Tekezze River and established positions within the Waldebbba Monastery complex. These invading forces, comprising elements from Army 11, Army 17, Army 41, and Army 44, had previously occupied Mai-Dagusit and Insiya, located on the eastern side of the monastery, on the night of June 7th. Additionally, TPLF forces were reported to have taken up positions in Fiyel-Wiha, situated west of Mai-Temri city. The regime's military forces failed to take any action to counter or stop this incursion. Instead, they were reportedly deployed in a manner that facilitated the TPLF's reoccupation of these areas. This lack of response has raised serious concerns about the regime's commitment to safeguarding the territorial integrity and security of the Amhara Region.

Adarkay Woreda

- On June 5th, conflict spread to Ale village where TPLF militants crossed from Debre-Abay village across the Tekezze River from Tigray Region, dispatched by General Warkainu from the TPLF's Army 11. During an attack by TPLF militants in Alitora Kebele of Ankato in Adarqay Woreda, 15 Amhara civilians were killed. The TPLF militants burned children alive in locked houses and shot and killed fleeing teenagers and an elderly man. Seventeen individuals were abducted and remain unaccounted for. The whereabouts of over forty individuals remain unknown, raising concerns about their safety and well-being. The militants also burned down 27 residential houses and stole over 535 cattle. Amidst the devastation, 1,500 villagers were forced to flee from their homes. Security forces from Welkait Tegede

Setit Humera Zone arrived to defend and survey the damages, while reports emerged that TPLF forces were amassing additional forces across the Tekezze River to Waldebba Monastery, threatening further violence in the region. The killed victims, identified below, included both minors and adults of both sexes. In addition to these victims was an unidentified victim who was traveling to Waldebba Monastery.

No.	Victim Name	Sex	Age	Comment
1	Abba Mulu Yeasfaw	M	70	Monk
2	Habtamu Muluye	M	19	Son of Aba Mulu
3	Bre Adino	F	24	
4	Dejen Adino	M	12	Burned alive
5	Shegaw Lemma	M	24	
6	Brilew Tegen	M	16	Burned alive
7	Jenber Muqet	M	40	
8	Zemene Zewde	M	27	
9	Wabe Ajaw	M	30	
10	Abera Mengistie	M	40	
11	Yisamaw Azanaw	M	30	
12	Bere Tsegaye	M	18	Burned alive
13	Teferahaye	M	20	
14	Tilaye Habtew	M	26	

Dabat Woreda

- In a two-day battle of unprecedented intensity in Ajire Janora Qola Wegera, Fano engaged joint regime forces in a fierce clash. The fighting resulted in the deaths and capture of numerous regime soldiers. The Fano forces' assault left no escape route for the regime forces, who were overwhelmed and forced to surrender. Twenty-nine

soldiers were taken prisoner, while countless others were killed in the fighting. In response to their defeat, regime forces retreated to Mount Fana-Selassie. From there, they indiscriminately fired heavy artillery into densely populated lowland areas inhabited by farmers. Tragically, the indiscriminate bombardment resulted in the immediate deaths of two farmers who were inside their homes. Another farmer sustained severe injuries. Numerous farmers' dwellings were also destroyed by the relentless shelling. Ajire Janura witnessed eight battles since the commencement of the armed resistance by the Fano. Despite repeated attempts by regime forces to subdue the area, they have consistently suffered substantial casualties and material losses. Notably, the regime deployed six army divisions to Ajire Janura, but all efforts to defeat the Fano forces proved futile. During two days of intense fighting from June 3rd to 5th, the Fano forces inflicted heavy losses on these forces, resulting in 29 captured prisoners and numerous fatalities and critical injuries.

- On June 5th, a joint force of 158 regime militia members, riot dispersal forces, and regular army forces were deployed to Ajire Janora and Qola Wegera. However, the Fano launched a fierce attack, resulting in the deaths of approximately 95% of the dispatched regime forces. Eyewitnesses confirmed that over 80 dead bodies were scattered at the scene of the fighting. The Fano forces overwhelmed the regime forces, leaving no survivors and preventing the collection and removal of the dead bodies. In addition, 31 regime forces were taken prisoner by the Fano forces. The Fano side reported two fatalities and few injuries during the operation. The Fano forces' successful victories and defeat of the joint regime forces dealt a significant blow to the regime's military capabilities in the area. The Fano forces involved in the fierce fighting in Ajire Janora reported that the number of dead regime forces has risen to 183.
- On June 6th, the regime forces launched a retaliatory attack against the Fano forces

in the wake of yesterday's heavy losses. The fighting is currently ongoing at Arebu Bridge and Qozeba. In addition to ground combat, the regime forces are also firing heavy artillery towards lowland areas, continuing their bombardment that began on June 5th. This shelling has resulted in the tragic deaths of four civilians, including two young children. The regime's indiscriminate use of artillery is causing immense suffering and loss of innocent lives among the civilian population.

- On June 7th intense fighting continued in Ajire Janora between Fano forces and joint regime forces. The death toll among regime riot dispersal and militia forces rose to 150, excluding regular military casualties. Additionally, 34 regime forces (militias and riot dispersal forces) have been captured and over 94 heavy and small arms have been seized by Fano forces. Combat has raged in Arbur, having persisted for four days without respite. Fano forces overran the military camp in Ajire Janora where riot dispersal forces, militia, and regular army troops were stationed, seizing control of their logistics and capturing a significant cache of ammunition, weapons, and supplies.
- On June 7th, countless militia fighters were killed during intense fighting in Wegera and Dabat. In Dabat Woreda, all regime militia and riot dispersal forces have been neutralized in the fighting. The scene of the battlefield is strewn with the uncollected corpses of these fighters. The only regime forces remaining in the woreda are regular regime military units. Although these units have occasionally fired heavy artillery from their positions in Arbur toward the lowlands, the fighting has largely subsided since the afternoon. High-ranking military officers have appealed to regime authorities for reinforcements of regime militias and riot dispersal forces from other parts of the region. Infantry fighting being carried out by regime militias and riot dispersal forces, with regular army units providing heavy weapons support, underscores the extent to which the Fano have weakened the regime's regular forces.

Telemt Woreda

- On June 6th, TPLF forces crossed the Tekezze River from the Tigray Region at Debre-Abay village and mobilized in the direction of Waldebba monastery in Adarkay Woreda. This movement is believed to be part of a planned offensive against Telemt Woreda. Despite the presence of federal military forces and police in the area, the TPLF forces were able to mobilize without any challenge. This inaction is particularly concerning given the TPLF's recent massacre of civilians in Ale village in Juhar-Gihana Kebele.

West Gonder Zone

- Sudanese military forces continue to occupy sovereign Ethiopian territory in West Gonder Zone, particularly in the areas of Qwara and Metemma Woredas. This occupation began in the wake of the conflict initiated by the TPLF, which created an opportunity for Sudan to seize these lands and deploy its army. In Qwara Woreda, Sudanese forces have constructed bridges on Ethiopian territory bordering Sudan. They have also illegally annexed significant areas of Metemma and Qwara Woredas, where they are actively developing infrastructure. The annexed territories from Qwara Woreda include Nefs-Gebeya and Zinjero-Gedel, which are renowned for their agricultural productivity, cattle grazing lands, and wildlife reserves. These areas have been under Sudanese control for three years. The defense of these territories from Sudanese invasion has been primarily carried out by local militias and traditionally armed communities, as the ENDF have not provided any support. This lack of assistance suggests that the regime has tacitly approved the Sudanese occupation. In Metemma Woreda, local farmers, driven by patriotism, organized themselves to repel Sudanese forces that had illegally annexed the Jebel-Sikuar area. Tragically, instead of supporting these brave defenders of Ethiopian sovereignty, the Ethiopian regime launched an offensive attack against them. This

act demonstrates that the regime is complicit in Sudan's invasion. It is actively undermining the country's territorial integrity by colluding with the invaders. As a result, over 60 farming communities have been forcibly displaced from their fertile lands by Sudanese forces. Furthermore, in West Armachiho, Sudanese forces extended their illegal occupation deep into Ethiopian territory. They have constructed 14 bridges in Selam-Ber village, located between Bereket and Humera. Several villages, including Awogzaz, Harud, Bereket, Sinduz, and Kewl, have been seized by Sudan. Additionally, the Sudanese forces have established a modern street in Abutir, a highly fertile area in Bahre-Selam town. This town is now under Sudanese control. From Qwara to Welkait Tegede Setit Humera Zone, Sudan has infiltrated as far as 15 to 54-km into Ethiopian territory, illegally occupying vast tracts of land and displacing local communities.

Qwara Woreda

- On June 4th, Fano forces carried out a daring and successful attack on the police station in Delego town of Qwara Woreda. The assault resulted in the deaths and severe injuries of numerous police officers and militiamen who were stationed at the facility.
- On June 5th, Fano forces operating in the woreda launched attacks on the woreda militia forces secretariat and police station. They also targeted the weapons depot, successfully seizing a significant cache of armaments. There are also sporadic skirmishes with joint regime forces in the woreda on June 7th.
- As of June 8th, Fano forces took control of the majority of Delego town, administrative center of the woreda. Following a coordinated attack from four different directions, the military camp in Delego was forced to relocate to another location. The Fano forces launched repeated assaults on regime forces in Ayna,

Qezeqez, Selassie, Libaba, and Shashge, forcing them to abandon their camps and retreat to Delego Hospital. The woreda and kebele civil officers of the regime were compelled to accompany the retreating military forces to the hospital. In a raid carried out on June 6th, the police station in Delego was attacked, resulting in the release of numerous unjustly detained prisoners. Additionally, the weapons depot was seized, and all weapons were taken by the Fano.

Welkait Tegede Setit Humera Zone

- On June 6th, a Sudanese military general along with 19 soldiers sought political asylum in Ethiopia, entering via Kafta Humera. The general had been fighting alongside General al-Burhan against the Rapid Support Forces. It is anticipated that the 574 soldiers under his command will also arrive in Ethiopia on June 7th to request asylum. However, the communities of Kafta Humera are concerned about the potential entry of these soldiers with their military equipment. The general, who entered Ethiopia on June 6th, has been transported to the Beaker military training camp.

Horo Guduru Wollega Zone

Abe-Dongoro and Jardega Jarte Woredas

- On June 5th, joint regime forces continued their assaults on Amhara residents in the Abe-Dongoro and Jardega Jarte Woredas. According to sources, regime soldiers killed two civilians (brothers) and intentionally set fire to two residential homes in separate incidents. The first incident occurred in the afternoon, around 2 pm, in Dargie Koticha Kebele of Jardega Jarte Woreda. In this incident, regime soldiers shot and killed two brothers, namely Mohammed Kindu and Ali Kindu, as they were fleeing. The soldiers killed the brothers who they accused of being associated

with Amharas who had recently fought in self-defense. In a separate incident on the same day, regime soldiers set fire to and destroyed at least two residential homes belonging to Amhara residents in Botro-Bora Kebele of Abe-Dongoro Woreda. This attack occurred around 11 am. Similar to the previous incident, the soldiers claimed that the homeowners were connected to Amhara farmers who had fought in self-defense in a recent conflict. Sources identified the names of the two civilians whose homes were destroyed, they are: (1) Demile Assefa and (2) Wassie Ahmed.

- As of June 8th, attacks have continued in two woredas of Horo Guduru Wollega Zone, exacerbating the humanitarian crisis in the area. According to sources, the situation has reached a critical point, with regime troops executing Amhara civilians on a daily basis. In one incident, over nine Amhara civilians were massacred by regime forces after being forced to bury over 1,000 dead bodies of regime soldiers. Over ten civilians were captured and made to complete the task. Upon finishing the burial, the regime forces proceeded to shoot and kill nine of them. Sources also confirmed that the ongoing attacks on Amhara civilians are further deteriorating the living conditions for the local population, already strained by persistent hostilities. DW also published two reports on the unrest that occurred in Abe-Dongoro and Jardega-Jarte Woredas. According to the recent report, the conflict began after regime security forces launched an attack in the area claiming that there are armed militants operating in the area without government approval. This led to a humanitarian crisis, with many residents being displaced from their villages and their properties being destroyed. Eyewitnesses, particularly in Abe-Dongoro Woreda, confirmed that numerous civilians have fled from their homes and are scattered in various locations. Residents of Abe-Dongoro Woreda explained that many, including themselves, have sought refuge in the forest with their children. They stated that peace has not returned as the ongoing military operations continue to target civilians. One resident mentioned that the residents are being targeted,

accused of having familial ties with Fano members, which exposed civilians to severe hunger and displacement. The informant also noted that the conflict has targeted women and civilians, with heavy weaponry causing fatalities, including pregnant women. Another informant highlighted that the displacement of communities further resulted in property theft and destruction. Taking advantage of the situation, unidentified individuals have conducted looting of property belonging to displaced residents. Another local resident mentioned that the ongoing conflict has displaced them and their children to the forest, where they continue to face dire conditions.³

Regarding Allegations by Sudanese Refugees against Fano Forces

- Based on AAA's investigations regime militias and regular army forces disguised as Fano forces have repeatedly harassed Sudanese and Eritrean refugees. This is a deliberate strategy to discredit Fano and portray them as a terrorist organization, thereby pressuring the international community to condemn them. Evidence gathered from the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) branch in Gonder reveals numerous documented cases of sexual harassment against Eritrean refugee women in Dabat-based refugee camps and against Sudanese refugees in Qebero-Meda in Gonder city. The perpetrators typically wear Fano uniforms to deceive victims into believing they are being targeted by Fano forces. Moreover, the investigation found that not only refugees but also international humanitarian aid workers are being killed and attacked under the guise of Fano by joint regime forces. The so-called Alala refugee camp and the surrounding areas are under the control of regime military forces. This indicates that the regular army is engaging in mistreatment of refugees while wearing Fano uniforms. The refugees are then compelled to publicly state that they are being attacked by Fano forces.

³[DW Amharic article](#)

Additionally, AAA's investigation has uncovered evidence of individuals posing as Fano and engaging in robbery, operating under the direction of local Prosperity Party authorities. These impostors aim to damage the reputation of genuine Fano forces. Several arrests have been made by Fano forces of individuals involved in such criminal activities, particularly in West Gonder Zone, where Sudanese refugees have alleged faced harassment by the Fano impersonators.

About the Amhara Association of America (AAA)

The Amhara Association of America (AAA) is a non-profit civic organization based in Charlotte, North Carolina that investigates and documents human rights violations in the context of conflict, violence and political repression in Ethiopia. AAA seeks to inform U.S. policymakers, international human rights organizations, journalists, researchers, 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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