



War updates from Amhara Region, Ethiopia – September 30th to October 6th, 2024

Updated October 6th, 2024

Overview

For the week of September 30th to October 6th, 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.¹

- This week battle events and rights violations were recorded in 55 woreda/city administrations across 12 zonal administrations in Amhara Region. These zones included East Gojjam (9), West Gojjam (7), North Wollo (7), North Gojjam (6), South Gonder (6), North Shewa (5), South Wollo (4), Awi (3), Central Gonder (3), West Gonder (3), North Gonder (1) and Bahir-Dar city. Violations were also recorded in Addis-Ababa city.
- Battle events were recorded in over 11 urban administrations across 8 zonal administrations. These urban administrations included Kobo, Woldia, Alamata,

¹Regime forces are primarily comprised of the *Ethiopian National Defense Force* (ENDF) often with backing from regional riot dispersal, militia and police.

Dessie, Debre-Birhan, Shewa-Robit, Gonder, Bahir-Dar, Finote-Selam, Debre-Markos and Debre-Tabor in the North Wollo, South Wollo, North Shewa, Central Gonder, Bahir-Dar, West Gojjam, East Gojjam and South Gonder Zones.

- Civilian casualties were recorded in more than 32 woreda/city administrations across 10 zonal administrations in Amhara Region. These included Raya-Kobo, Woldia, Raya-Alamata, Habru, Meket, Wadla, Ambassel, Dessie city, Debre-Birhan city, Merhabete, Antsokiyana-Gemza, Enarj-Enawga, Bibugne, Debre-Markos, Finote-Selam, Jabi-Tehnan, Wonberima, Dembecha, Banja, North Mecha, Yilmana-Densa, Qonji-Qolela, Ibbat, Dera, Debre-Tabor, Lay-Gayint, Guna-Begemidir, Gonder city, East Dembiya, Metemma, West Armachiho and Qwara Woredas in the North Wollo, South Wollo, North Shewa, East Gojjam, West Gojjam, Awi, North Gojjam, South Gonder, Central Gonder and West Gonder Zones.
 - On October 1st, *Tigray People's Liberation Front* (TPLF) forces opened fire resulting in several civilian casualties in front of an elementary school in Alamata city. This outbreak of violence was linked to forced imposition of a Tigrigna language curriculum despite residents' appeal to continue education in their native tongue of Amharic.
- Use of airstrikes and drones were recorded in 5 woreda/city administrations across 4 zonal administrations in Amhara Region. These included Dega-Damot, Jabi-Tehnan, Ibbat, East Dembiya and Qwara Woredas in the West Gojjam, South Gonder, Central Gonder, West Gonder Zones. Drones and airstrikes have been used in attacks which led to civilian casualties whereas drones have also been used for aerial surveillance. Noteworthy is the expansion of drone use in north-western parts of Amhara Region.
- Widespread arrests were reported in 24 woreda/city administrations across 9 zonal

administrations. These include Raya-Kobo, Woldia, Raya-Alamata, Habru, Meket, Wadla, Dessie city, Legambo, Borena, Debre-Birhan city, Shewa-Robit, Merhabete, Mido-Woremo, Enarj-Enawga, Debre-Markos city, Bure, Finote-Selam, Dembecha, Bahir-Dar city, Debre-Tabor city, Gonder city, Metemma, West Armachiho and Debark Woredas in the North Wollo, South Wollo, North Shewa, East Gojjam, West Gojjam, Bahir-Dar, Central Gonder, West Gonder and North Gonder Zones. In several areas, arrest victims included religious leaders with ties to the *Ethiopian Orthodox Tewahedo Church* (EOTC).

North Wollo Zone

Raya-Kobo Woreda

- Since the afternoon of September 29th, network access has been blocked in Raya-Kobo Woreda. Although the exact casualties remain unconfirmed, ongoing conflict between regime forces and Fano fighters continues. The network disruption has hindered access to detailed information, but mass arrests of civilians have been reported alongside the escalation of fighting.
- As of September 29th, active fighting between Fano fighters and regime forces has been reported in Robit and its surroundings.
- On September 30th, an armed clash broke out around Addisu-Sefer, near the Raya-Kobo Woreda Police Station, at approximately 6 pm.
- The arbitrary mass detentions have escalated, with over 15 individuals detained. Among the detainees are traditional leaders, farmers, Prosperity Party officials, business people, civil servants, and other civilians. The following individuals have been identified:

1. Ato Solomon Alemu – Head of the Raya-Kobo Woreda Education Office

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2. Vice-Head of the Raya-Kobo Woreda Education Office
 3. Ato Shambel Adino – Chief Judge of the Raya-Kobo Woreda Court
 4. Ato Alemu Kurfa
 5. Ato Engidaw Dessie
 6. Ato Moges Sitotaw
 7. Ato Gezahegn Addisu
 8. Ato Daniel Fentaw
 9. Ato Teshome Ayalew
 10. Ato Abera Yayu
 11. Ato Molla Wassie
 12. Ato Moges Alemu
 13. Ato Dagne Dessale – Head of the Agricultural Office
 14. Ato Chekole Kebede
 15. Ato Tilahun Ashagrie
 16. Ato Fenta Chanie - known for his role in traditional conflict resolution called *Zewold*, and had been repeatedly arrested by the regime on charges of supporting Fano.
- On October 4th, Fano fighters launched a successful attack against regime forces in Awas, north of Robit town. Additional attacks were carried out from Chobi-Ber to Waja, north of Kobo.
 - Between October 3rd and 4th, all transportation and banking services have ceased in Kobo city.
 - The city’s Friday market, scheduled for October 4th, was also not held.

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- On October 3rd, two bank managers—one from Buna Bank and another from an unidentified bank—were arbitrarily detained by regime forces in Kobo.
 - According to sources, this brings the total number of arbitrarily arrested individuals to approximately 200.
 - The main road between Raya-Kobo and Woldia has been blocked in response to the Fano fighters’ call for action.
 - On October 5th, Fano fighters successfully launched a targeted attack on regime forces in the northern part of Kobo, near Abargo. According to the Amhara Fano in Wollo’s Head of Public Relations Fano Abebe Fentaw, the operation—led by Commando Getachew Sisay—resulted in the killing of 2 regime soldiers and capture of 8 regime soldiers.

Woldia City

- On the evening of September 29th, at around 7 pm, regime forces arbitrarily arrested Sandira Martinez from her home.² Sandira, a prominent resident known for resisting the TPLF invasion, has become a symbolic target of the regime’s escalating crackdown on dissent in the Amhara community.
- On September 30th, regime forces continued mass arrests targeting affluent individuals, elders, businessmen, and civilians. The following arrest victims were identified:
 1. Gedefaw (last name unknown) - owner of Wawu Café
 2. Nigussu (last name unknown) - owner of Tinsae Hotel
 3. Aba Fentaw - an elderly man
 4. The Head of the North Wollo Zone Trade Office

²See October 1, 2024 [update](#) from the Amhara Association of America (AAA).

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5. Ashagrie (last name unknown) - a former Kebele official
 6. Fera Maru - a pregnant woman (9 months)
- Following the October 3rd transportation shutdown, shops and other services in Woldia also remained closed. The regime has continued its mass arrests, with the number of detainees reaching around 200. Those arrested have been transported to Kombolcha city (South Wollo Zone).
 - On October 4th, an armed clash occurred around Mechare-Meda in Woldia. Following this, Fano fighters were seen near Woldia Stadium through the morning of October 5th.
 - On October 5th, the closure of all transportation services, shops, and several other services has continued in support of the call from Fano fighters.
 - There has been no movement of transportation, and businesses remain shut. Sources have expressed their surprise at the widespread compliance with the call.
 - Sources also report that regime forces continue to arbitrarily arrest and transport civilians to Kombolcha, under the pretext of having a connection with Fano fighters.

Lasta Woreda

- Since September 29th, Fano forces have been defending against regime forces near Bugna. Similar to other areas, the regime has shut off network services, making it difficult to obtain detailed updates.
- On September 30th, flights to Lalibela were disrupted due to heavy fighting between regime forces and Fano fighters.

Raya-Alamata Woreda

- On October 1st, TPLF forces killed 3 civilians and injured 10 others in Alamata city.³
 - This occurred following resistance to the imposition of Tigrigna language as the medium of instruction.
 - Teachers, students, and the local population, predominantly of Amhara ethnicity, rejected the forced teaching in Tigrigna, demanding that education be conducted in Amharic. They also called for the withdrawal of TPLF forces from the area.
 - Names of 9 identified victims are listed below including 2 killed victims and 7 injured victims.
 1. Abera Gufaya – Killed
 2. Hayelom Ashebir – Killed
 3. Abera Aragaw – Injured
 4. Mesele Shemoy – Injured
 5. Wondwossen Anberbir – Injured
 6. Tamiru Chekole – Injured
 7. Tadesse Abreha – Injured
 8. Fisseha Arefayine – Injured
 9. Nigus Abreha – Injured
- Reports indicate ENDF Colonel Ahmed, the head of the regime’s Command Post in Alamata, has been conspiring with TPLF leaders to suppress activities of the Wollo Raya Amhara Identity Committee.

³See October 3, 2024 [update](#) from the Amhara Association of America (AAA).

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- This conspiracy includes the arrest and extrajudicial killing of leaders, committee members, and other influential supporters advocating for Amhara identity in the region.
 - Colonel Ahmed has reportedly ensured the TPLF leadership to ensure the full Tigrayan control of Raya-Alamata and surrounding areas.
 - On October 6th, Colonel Ahmed, with the help of TPLF armed forces, arrested a woman from Kebele 05 in Alamata. Local sources suggest that this arrest is part of a broader campaign, with more detentions expected in the coming days as the crackdown intensifies.

Habru Woreda

- As of October 1st, active fighting continues in Nini-Ber, Baso-Liben, and nearby areas in Mersa and Wurgessa. Mass arrests of civilians and Prosperity Party officials have also been reported in Mersa, carried out by the regime.

Meket Woreda

- Arbitrary mass arrests continue in Meket Woreda, and the prison houses, mainly in Geregera are now overcrowded.
 - According to reports, some detainees are being forced to stay outside in cold and rainy conditions due to lack of space.
 - On October 3rd, regime forces arbitrarily arrested over 80 civilians in Filakit.

Wadla Woreda

- The regime has intensified its campaign of arbitrary arrests against businessmen, militias, and civilians.

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- On September 30th, several local militias and businessmen were detained.
 - On October 3rd, at least 10 civilians were detained.
 - Sources confirmed that several Isuzu trucks have been used to transport detainees.

South Wollo Zone

Ambassel Woreda

- Internet access has been blocked in areas such as Hayk and Wuchale since 5 pm on September 29th.
- On October 1st, intense fighting erupted in Wuchale between Fano fighters and regime forces. The battle, which began in the morning, continued until 5 pm in the late afternoon.
- On October 4th, Fano fighters achieved a significant victory on the Wuchale front, launching a coordinated attack from Wuchale to Nini-Ber and successfully taking control of Girana town.
 - In response to their defeat and heavy casualties among their forces, the regime's troops have launched an indiscriminate offense with heavy weapons towards Wurgessa and Libso.
 - Their attacks are indiscriminate, targeting civilians and destroying farmers' crops.
 - Due to network and telecommunications blackouts, exact casualties are unconfirmed.
- Transportation has been halted from Hayk through Wuchale, Wurgessa, and Mersa, extending up to Woldia, as a result of widespread support for the call by Fano fighters.

Dessie City

- On September 29th and 30th, over 20 civilians, including religious leaders, intellectuals, and businessmen, were arbitrarily arrested in Dessie city. Among the detainees were religious leaders from Yohannes Church and professors from Wollo University. Notably, Temesgen Tessema, a prominent law lecturer, former founding member of the *National Movement of Amhara* (NaMA) party, and composer of the influential song “*We Are Amhara People*”, was also detained.⁴

Legambo Woreda

- On October 3rd, regime forces carried out mass arbitrary arrests targeting numerous youths in Tulu-Awuliya.
- On October 4th, regime forces arbitrarily arrested three university professors from Mekdela-Amba University’s Tulu-Awulia Campus.

Borena Woreda

- On October 3rd, mass arrests have reportedly continued in Mekane-Selam town, especially targeting EOTC affiliates including religious students and leaders. Tensions have risen in the town with Fano fighters surrounding it.

North Shewa Zone

Debre-Birhan City

- The regime forces have been conducting mass arrests, physical assaults, and intimidation in Debre-Birhan city. According to eyewitnesses, civilians are being dragged from public transportation vehicles and beaten in the streets. Civilians are being detained in undisclosed locations.

⁴See October 1, 2024 [update](#) from the Amhara Association of America (AAA).

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- On October 3rd, at least 3 bajaj drivers were arrested on accusation of having ties to the Fano fighters. The arrested individuals are:

1. Sasalif Belete
2. Bisrat Dagne
3. Teferi Yilkal

Shewa-Robit City

- Mass arrests continue in Shewa-Robit city, where regime forces have set up numerous checkpoints across the city, harassing the local population. Several bank branches have been forced to close and are no longer providing services, including Amhara Bank, Tseday Bank, and the Commercial Bank of Ethiopia's Gobie Branch (Menehariya area).
- A fierce armed clash between the Fano fighters and regime forces erupted on October 4th, at 4 pm.
 - Heavy weapons are being used in the battle, which is taking place across four parts of the city. Similar clashes were reported the day before (October 3rd).
 - Regime forces have been removing and destroying television dishes under the pretext of access to pro-Amhara/pro-Fano content (e.g. Mereja TV).
 - The town remains completely immobilized, with no movement and transportation reported on the same day.
- On October 6th, regime forces launched a heavy artillery offensive from Shewa-Robit, targeting areas near Kobo. This indiscriminate attack resulted in serious injury to a mother, who is currently receiving critical medical treatment in hospital.

Merhabete Woreda

- On October 3rd, two civilians, Mehari Yilef and a woman named Yeshimebet Aragaw, were arbitrarily detained by riot dispersal forces. This action appears to be retaliation for a swift attack by Fano fighters on a local police station.
- Between October 5th and 6th, over 23 business owners and religious individuals returning from the Gishen-Mariam celebration have been arbitrarily arrested. The pretext for the crackdown was affiliation to Fano.

Antsokiyana-Gemza Woreda

- On October 3rd, in Majete, a civilian young man named Yesuf Yimer was killed by regime forces under the pretext of having connections to the Fano fighters.
- On October 4th, regime forces robbed cattle's, including fattened ones, from a man named Yitafer (last name unknown), and other farmers.

Mida-Woremo Woreda

- Regime forces continued mass arbitrary arrests in Meragna and surrounding areas targeting bank managers, businessmen, and Prosperity Party officials.
 - Among the arrest victims are: Tafesse Semagn, Manager of the local Abyssinia Bank branch, Manager of the local Dashen Bank branch, and the Mida-Woremo Woreda Prosperity Party Head.
 - Civil servants are also facing severe intimidation for allegedly supporting the Fano fighters.
 - According to eyewitnesses, several Isuzu trucks have been seen transporting detained individuals.

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- These detainees were taken to Shewa-Robit Prison, far from their families and placed in an unfamiliar climate.

East Gojjam Zone

Gozamin Woreda

- On September 29th, intense fighting was reported in the vicinity of Debre-Markos city. Subsequent information reveals that regime soldiers suffered significant casualties, with vehicles seen transporting the dead and wounded to Debre-Markos.

Enarj-Enawga Woreda

- On September 29th, fierce fighting erupted in the Felege-Birhan area, initiated by Fano fighters who ambushed regime soldiers moving from Debre-Work towards Ginde-Woyn.
 - This ambush led to heavy confrontation lasting into the afternoon, resulting in substantial casualties among regime forces, who were forced to retreat to Debre-Work.
 - As they entered Debre-Work, another Fano group launched a sudden attack on the town's outskirts, utilizing bomb explosions that caused further casualties among regime soldiers.
- On October 2nd and 3rd, heavy clashes occurred in rural kebeles within the Debre-Work neighborhood, including Shifere, Yegosa, and Aba-Fiked.
 - Regime soldiers were mobilized from Debre-Work in an attempt to suppress Fano fighters entrenched in the area.
 - On October 2nd, regime soldiers opened fire but suffered a significant defeat at the hands of Fano fighters.

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- A renewed attempt to attack occurred overnight on October 3rd, with reports suggesting that Fano fighters, particularly the Soma Brigade, inflicted casualties on regime troops.
 - Despite sustaining losses, regime soldiers entered the areas and carried out numerous abuses against civilians, including physical assaults, property looting, and arbitrary arrests, with further details pending investigation.

Sinan Woreda

- On September 30th, heavy fighting erupted in Rebu-Gebeya and surrounding villages.
 - Initially, regime soldiers largely mobilized to rural villages to search for and suppress Fano fighters. Fano fighters then responded with a fierce counteroffensive, leading to significant casualties among the regime soldiers. This confrontation then expanded to Rebu-Gebeya town as Fano fighters pushed them out and pursued them with confrontation.
 - During their retreat, the regime soldiers persistently shelled heavy weaponry, leading to the destruction of residential houses. At least four residential homes were reportedly destroyed by shelling, one of which was identified as belonging to Ato Zegeye Teferi from Chabi Kebele. Although not yet confirmed, the massacre of a single family was also reported in the area.
 - On the following day (October 1st), despite the fighting ceasing, the daily activities remained at a standstill in Rebu-Gebeya town.
- On October 4th, intense fighting erupted in Rebu-Gebeya town, initiated by Fano fighters who infiltrated from surrounding neighborhoods and attacked regime forces. The confrontation lasted from early morning until the afternoon, with Fano

claiming to have inflicted heavy casualties on regime soldiers, compelling them to retreat to mountainous areas on the town's outskirts.

Shebel-Berenta Woreda

- On October 1st, regime soldiers stationed at Mergech mobilized toward Yekubet Kebele to suppress Fano fighters entrenched in the area. Fano forces report having inflicted casualties and successfully repelling the regime's advance.

Dejen Woreda

- On October 2nd, Fano fighters ambushed a contingent of regime forces (including militias and riot dispersal police) that was facilitating the ENDF mobilization from Addis-Ababa city to the Gojjam sub-region (south-western Amhara Region).
 - The attack took place early in the morning near St. Kidane-Mihret Church while the troops were moving from the Abay desert to Dejen town.
 - Reports indicate that Fano fighters inflicted significant casualties, killing and injuring over seven soldiers.
- On the afternoon of October 6th, Fano fighters carried out a sudden attack on regime soldiers operating in the Kurar area, inflicting further casualties among regime soldiers.

Bibugn Woreda

- On October 2nd, fighting took place in Debre-Zeyit-Quchit Kebele at the Azore Primary School neighborhood.
 - The regime soldiers mobilized from Digo-Tsiyon to this area in an attempt to repair the water tanker linked to their military encampment.

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- Upon the regime’s arrival in the area, Fano fighters launched a sudden attack, leading to a heavy confrontation that lasted until the afternoon, with no known human casualties.
 - During this confrontation, regime forces used heavy weaponry, indiscriminately shelling residential areas. Consequently, civilian properties, including a vehicle and homes, were destroyed. Among them, a vehicle owned by a civilian named Getaye Chekol was reported among the destroyed properties by regime soldiers.
 - On October 5th, a brief armed confrontation was also reported in the same area, with no known casualties from both warring sides. However a civilian identified as Almw Dessie was shot and killed by regime forces while at work. The victim is approximately 45 years of age and had children.

Debre-Markos City

- Mass arrests have taken place in Debre-Markos city, where numerous businessmen, regime officials, and family members of Fano fighters were reportedly arrested. The arrests also expanded to target religious leaders, health professionals, and hotel operators.
 - Reports indicate that regime troops are treating the detentions as a profitable business, demanding exorbitant ransoms for release.
 - While the exact number of arrests remains unknown, sources estimate that thousands of civilians have been detained this week.
 - Among those recently arrested in Debre Markos city are:
 1. Priest Tsehay Birhan - administrator of Abima-Mariam Church
 2. Habtamu Belay - businessman

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3. Sintayehu Gelaw - businessman
 4. Eyasu (last name unknown) - businessman
 5. Dr. Belay (last name unknown) - health professional
 6. Dr. Abinet (last name unknown) - health professional
 7. Dr. Tebkew (last name unknown) - health professional
- On the night of October 5th, reports indicate that Dashen Bank's Debre-Markos branch was looted.
 - Although the identity of the perpetrators remains unknown, it is reasonable to suspect regime involvement, as troops were stationed less than 200-m from the bank.
 - Subsequent efforts by both the regime and the bank management to cover up the incident further support this assertion.

Hulet-Eju-Enese Woreda

- On October 5th, fighting erupted in Motta town and surrounding areas.
 - According to sources, fighting was launched by Fano fighters who entered Motta early in the morning. However, fighting did not last long, as Fano fighters withdrew before midday. The true extent of casualties remain unknown, but the Fano group claimed to have inflicted military losses on regime forces.

Debay-Telatgin Woreda

- On October 6th, intense fighting took place in Quyi town, the administrative center of Debay-Telatgin Woreda.

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- On that day, early in the morning, Fano fighters, who had congregated from neighborhood bases, entered the town and launched a strong offensive from four directions. This confrontation was so intense that over five Fano brigades participated. Fano fighters inflicted heavy losses on regime forces, compelling them to confine themselves to their fortifications at the exit point of Quyi town.
 - Fano fighters broke into the administration building that the regime soldiers had used as an encampment, capturing numerous firearms, vehicles, and other logistics. They also managed to breach the police station, where they captured and destroyed additional weapons and logistics.
 - The Amhara Fano in Gojjam announced that they managed to kill over 80 and injure over 63 regime soldiers, capturing 31 soldiers and more than 70 firearms, as well as eight vehicles.
- In an attempt to support regime troops, a reinforcement unit mobilized from Bichena town. However, Fano fighters ambushed the regime reinforcements traveling to the battle in Quyi around the Muga River, inflicting further casualties.

West Gojjam Zone

- On October 2nd and 3rd, the Gojjam sub-region experienced intense fighting in multiple areas, particularly near Finote-Selam and Bure towns.
 - Additionally, the transportation restrictions imposed by Fano groups continue to be effectively enforced in the Gojjam sub-region.
 - Reports indicate that Fano fighters have taken measures against vehicles and drivers violating these restrictions.

Dega-Damot Woreda

- The regime has increased its military presence in the Gojjam sub-region, replacing previous soldiers with new forces, notably in Dega-Damot Woreda. On September 30th, these newly deployed troops launched a significant offensive against Fano fighters in the Dama-Markos and Sekela-Mariam areas. The fighting began early in the morning and continued throughout the day, with the regime persistently sending in new troops to regain control. Tensions remain high, and sources anticipate ongoing conflict in the coming days.
- The fighting that began earlier in Dega-Damot Woreda continued into October 1st. Despite not being successful, regime forces showed their determination to control Fanos' strongholds by persistently deploying renewed forces in the area. According to sources, Fano forces took victory in most areas, while fighting continued in some areas until October 1st. Despite not carrying out any attacks, drone surveys were reported throughout the day.

Bure Woreda

- In Bure, reports indicate that the regime has detained both the head and deputy head of Bure TVT College as of September 30th. Additionally, former regime officials have also been arrested in Dangila Woreda.

Bure-Zuriya Woreda

- On October 3rd, Fano fighters launched a strong offensive in Jiga and Mankusa towns, starting early in the morning.
 - Fano fighters, having gathered from surrounding areas, advanced into these towns, where they reportedly overwhelmed regime soldiers in Mankusa.

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- By mid-day, Fano fighters had taken control of Mankusa town, despite the regime’s persistent attempts to reestablish their presence with heavy weaponry.
 - In Jiga, fighting also erupted around 7 am, continuing throughout the day, with both forces engaging inside the town.
 - Fano fighters reportedly controlled the majority areas, while regime soldiers were confined in their camp located on the town’s outskirts.
- From October 3rd and 4th, fighting escalated in multiple areas of Bure Woreda.
 - Fano maintained control of Quchi town.
 - In Bure town, Fano fighters were visible in most areas, while regime soldiers remained confined to their camps.

Finote-Selam Woreda

- The regime has escalated its campaign of arrests, targeting both regime officials and civilians.
 - In Finote-Selam city, reports confirm the detention of over 20 individuals, including the heads of the militia and the mayor’s office.
 - Prominent figures and business leaders have also been targeted during this campaign.
- On October 3rd, intense fighting broke out around Finote-Selam.
 - Sources indicate that regime soldiers mobilized from Finote-Selam city toward the rural Geray and Menz areas, but were confronted by Fano fighters, who ultimately forced a retreat back to the city.

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- Fano fighters also engaged in gunfire on the outskirts of Finote-Selam, particularly in the Hodanishi area, causing casualties among regime soldiers and approaching the city itself.
 - Tensions remain high, with expectations of an expansion of fighting into Finote-Selam.
 - On October 4th, Fano fighters infiltrated Finote-Selam city, attacking regime forces stationed there.
 - Upon Fano’s arrival, regime personnel, including administrative staff, retreated to the suburbs, setting up camp in the Kerero area.
 - Reports indicate that Fano captured soldiers and firearms during this operation.
 - Following their successful engagement, Fano withdrew from Finote-Selam by the evening.

Jabi-Tehnan Woreda

- On October 2nd, regime soldiers opened fire in Jiga town, killing one civilian and critically injuring another.
 - This incident occurred as the soldiers attempted to apprehend a suspect who allegedly fled the scene.
 - The injured person was taken by the soldiers, and his current condition is unknown.
 - Additionally, regime forces abducted two brothers of the injured victim after they tried to assist him.
- On October 3rd, Fano fighters launched a strong offensive in Jiga and Mankusa towns, starting early in the morning.

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- Fano fighters, having gathered from surrounding areas, advanced into these towns, where they reportedly overwhelmed regime soldiers in Mankusa.
 - By mid-day, Fano fighters had taken control of Mankusa town, despite the regime's persistent attempts to reestablish their presence with heavy weaponry.
 - In Jiga, fighting also erupted around 7 am, continuing throughout the day, with both forces engaging inside the town.
 - Fano fighters reportedly controlled the majority areas, while regime soldiers were confined in their camp located on the town's outskirts.
- Fighting that began on October 3rd in Mankusa and Jiga towns continued into October 4th.
 - Fano fighters held full control of Mankusa, while regime soldiers persistently shelled Fano positions with heavy artillery, including BM rockets.
 - Reports indicate that Fano successfully repelled regime reinforcements from the Bir-Sheleko military training camp aimed at reestablishing control over Mankusa.
 - Fano fighters inflicted heavy losses on regime forces, severely limiting their movement.
 - In Jiga, Fano retained control over most areas of the town, while regime soldiers remained confined to two strongholds in the stadium neighborhood.
 - Attempts by Fano to encircle and breach these fortifications have been unsuccessful thus far.
 - Many regime soldiers reportedly killed, with two confirmed casualties from the Fano side. Fano claim to have inflicted significant losses on regime soldiers, capturing weapons, including heavy artillery.

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- The regime conducted at least four airstrikes on the outskirts of Jiga, reportedly targeting maize crops with no known human casualties.
 - On October 5th, fighting erupted in Jiga town and the surrounding areas of Finote-Selam.
 - The fighting began when the regime soldiers, aided by heavy weaponry, mobilized from Finote-Selam to Jiga in order to allow the encircled troops to escape.
 - Initially, Fano fighters made a tactical retreat and residents fled the town. Then, the reinforced regime troops commenced returning to Finote-Selam, taking the encircled regime soldiers with them.
 - Upon regime forces moving to Finote-Selam, Fano fighters launched a surprise attack against them in the Arsema area, inflicting heavy casualties.
 - As a result, Fano fighters could maintain full control of Jabi-Tehnan Woreda, including Jiga and Mankusa town, while the regime force retook Finote-Selam since the evening of October 4th.
 - Reports indicate that Fano fighters held a meeting with residents of Jiga town on October 6th, leading to the establishment of a Fano interim administration.

Wonberima Woreda

- On October 1st, fighting erupted in Rigib Kebele, initiated by regime soldiers attempting to suppress Fano fighters entrenched there.
 - Reports indicate that Fano inflicted casualties, killing and injuring over 15 soldiers during the confrontation.
 - Additionally, Fano fighters carried out an attack in Shindi town, reportedly resulting in further regime soldier fatalities.

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- In retaliation, regime soldiers have been reported to commit violations against civilians and property, with specific details still under investigation.
 - On October 3rd, Fano fighters launched a significant offensive in Shindi, the center of the woreda.
 - Reports indicate that Fano fighters effectively neutralized regime soldiers stationed there, prompting the remaining troops to retreat to Bure town, thus leaving Shindi under Fano control (Fano remain in control of Shindi).

Dembecha Woreda

- Between September 29th to October 1st, the regime has intensified its campaign of arrests.
 - Confirmed reports indicate that over 20 individuals, including regime officials and civilians, were detained in Dembecha town.
 - Among those arrested officials were:
 1. Demelash Aderaw
 2. Muluken Bantayehu
 3. Asmare Zenaw
 4. Meseret Shiferaw
 5. Mengistu (last name unknown)
- On October 4th, Fano fighters entered Dembecha town, engaging in gunfire with regime soldiers stationed there.
 - Sources indicate that the Fano infiltrated around midday, resulting in casualties among regime forces.

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- Confirmed reports suggest that Fano maintained control of Dembecha until the evening.
 - Additionally, the Fano ambushed regime soldiers en route from Dembecha to Jiga and Finote-Selam in the Yechereka area, leading to confrontations that inflicted further casualties and disrupted the regime’s advance.
 - The fighting that began on October 4th in Dembecha town continued into October 5th.
 - On the evening of October 4th, Fano fighters reportedly withdrew from Dembecha town after staying in control of it throughout the day.
 - The next day, Fano fighters resumed fighting early in the morning, reportedly continuing the confrontation until the afternoon.
 - Fano fighters claimed that they inflicted nearly 100 casualties among the regime soldiers, with 67 state militias and riot dispersal police killed or injured.

Awı Zone

Fagita-Lekoma Woreda

- On October 1st, fighting erupted in some areas such as Sharata and Ashewa. The fighting was reportedly launched by regime soldiers when mobilizing from Addis-Kidam and Dangila to suppress Fano fighters. According to reports, Fano fighters successfully defended and repelled the attacks launched by the regime. Amhara Fano in Gojjam reported over 29 regime combatants killed and another 49 injured, capture of soldiers and firearms.
- On October 6th, Fano fighters retook the area following heavy confrontation, pushing the regime soldiers to Injibara town. On the same day, Fano fighters entered

Addis-Kidame town and engaged in a gunfire exchange. The armed clash was brief, with Fano fighters capturing a key regime agent identified as Adamu Ayalew.

Banja Woreda

- On October 3rd, regime forces fired mortar shells in the Satma-Dengiya area, wounding 4 civilians from a single family.
 - According to *Amhara Broadcasting Center (ABC) TV*, the victims were identified as:
 1. Mesenbet Tesfaw
 2. Muluneh Tesfaw
 3. Tesfaw Getahun
 4. Qenu Fekadu
 - AAA's sources also confirmed the incident, noting that the injured victims were admitted to Injibara Hospital for medical treatment.

Guagusa-Shikudad Woreda

- On the night of October 4th, regime soldiers who had been stationed in Tilili town's Asindabo Camp completely withdrew from Tilili and retreated to Bure town.
 - According to sources, the regime forces left the town without any gunfire exchange, reportedly to join their troops who had been in battle in the surrounding areas of Bure.

Bahir-Dar City

- In Bahir-Dar city, journalist Yeshihasab Abera and parliamentarian Zemenu Hailu were arrested, alongside reports of arrests of high-ranking regional security and

regime officials.⁵⁶

North Gojjam Zone

North Achefer Woreda

- On September 30th and October 1st, intense fighting erupted in various kebeles such as Qunzila and Yismala-Guber areas in North Achefer Woreda.
 - Credible reports indicate that Amhara Fano in Gojjam and Fano forces from the Gonder sub-region took coordinated action against regime soldiers in these battles, enabling them to bravely defend and crush the regime soldiers that launched offensives in these areas.
 - Fano fighters claimed to have inflicted over 300 casualties among regime soldiers.
 - Tensions and confrontations have continued in the area, where the regime has blocked phone network services throughout the day.
- On October 2nd, regime soldiers stationed in the Qunzila area moved to rural locations, Estumit and Yechimba, to suppress Fano fighters. However, Fano forces confronted them, forcing regime troops to retreat to Qunzila. Phone network services remain interrupted in the area.

South Mecha Woreda

- Since September 29th, regime soldiers mobilized to South Mecha to control Fanos' strongholds such as Mehal-Genet and Dagi areas.

⁵See October 4, 2024 [report](#) from The Committee to Protect Journalists (CPJ) Africa

⁶See October 2, 2024 [report](#) from Ethiopia Insider (original article in Amharic [here](#)).

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- Following this, heavy fighting erupted on September 29th and 30th in Dagi, Wetet-Abay, and Mehal-Genet areas. The regime’s attempt to advance into Dagi and Mehal-Genet areas from Wetet-Abay was not successful.
 - Despite the fighting stopping, tension continued in the area, as both fighting groups are in close proximity and are expected to erupt in fighting in the next few days.

North Mecha Woreda

- On October 1st, there was fighting on the outskirts of Merawi town.
 - It was reported that Fano fighters inflicted casualties among regime soldiers.
 - In reprisal, confirmed reports indicate that regime soldiers killed 2 civilians, a priest and a construction worker. The soldiers also deliberately destroyed two bajaj vehicles and motorcycles in the same incident.
- On October 6th, regime forces renewed their offensive, mobilizing from Merawi to Amarit and Dagi Kebeles to suppress Fano fighters. Fano fighters, particularly the Colonel Tadese Muluneh Brigade, inflicted heavy losses on regime force that had moved to these areas. Fano fighters claimed to have inflicted numerous casualties, compelling the mobile troops to return to their encampment in Merawi.

Yilmana-Densa Woreda

- On September 30th, reports confirmed that regime soldiers executed three Amhara civilians extrajudicially.
 - The victims were returning from a family visit in Motta to Bahir-Dar when they were stopped at a checkpoint near Adet town.

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- The soldiers dismounted the three and shot them for reasons that remain unknown.
 - All three were reportedly engineers, and their bodies have been buried in Adet town.
 - The victims were identified as:
 1. Dessalegn Sifer
 2. Taye Birhanu
 3. Yaregal Tarekegn
 - All three victims were originally from Motta town, and their bodies have been buried in Adet town.
- On October 2nd, Fano fighters launched a sudden attack on regime soldiers traveling from Motta to Bahir-Dar in the same woreda. The skirmish, which occurred in the Asteriyo area, resulted in casualties among the regime forces.
 - Between October 3rd to 5th fighting was reported in areas surrounding Adet town and Densa-bata areas, where Fano fighters claimed to have inflicted significant military losses on the regime forces.

Bahir-Dar Zuriya Woreda

- On October 3rd to 4th, intense fighting occurred in the Wegelsa and Zenzelima areas, sparked by regime soldiers mobilized from Bahir-Dar city to suppress Fano fighters.
 - Fano fighters fiercely resisted, reportedly inflicting casualties on regime forces engaged in these operations.
 - Fano fighters also resisted and repelled regime soldiers that had moved from Bahir-Dar to suppress Fano fighters entrenched in the Chimba area.

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- In response to Fano activity in the Zegie area, 11 riot dispersal police defected from the regime.
 - In an attempt to disrupt Fano movements in the area, regime soldiers reportedly demolished the Wondata Bridge in the Andasa area with heavy artillery shelling.
 - Additionally, a bomb explosion was reported in Bahir-Dar city’s Abay-Mado area on October 4th; further details are still under investigation.

Gonji-Qolela Woreda

- On October 3rd and 4th, heavy fighting took place in Gonji-Qolela town.
 - The fighting was initiated by Fano fighters who entered the town. Although not yet confirmed, Fano fighters claimed that they inflicted casualties among regime soldiers.
- During the confrontation and its aftermath, regime soldiers carried out violations targeting civilian residents and public properties. Accordingly, AAA’s sources confirmed that on October 4th, regime forces fired heavy artillery at residential homes, killing one and injuring two other civilians from a single family.
 - The deceased victim was a 42-year-old woman named Enaney Ababel. The names of the two injured victims are Priest Ateka Mengist and Liyew Abebe.
 - The Amhara Fano in Gojjam also announced the demolition of numerous residential homes, a school, and a health extension.⁷ AAA sources verified the destruction of homes, a school, a health extension, and civilian casualties resulting from this incident.

⁷See October 6, 2024 [report](#) from the Amhara Fano in Gojjam.

South Gonder Zone

- The ongoing conflict in the Gonder sub-region has escalated with a significant development: Fano Yohannes Nigussu, leader of the Gondere-Begashaw Fano army division, has confirmed that 284 regular soldiers have defected to Fano, who are fighting against the regime, within a three-day period.
 - This mass defection signifies a major shift in the battlefield dynamics, as a substantial portion of the regime’s military personnel have chosen to join the Fano forces.
 - The defectors have brought with them a substantial amount of heavy weaponry, bolstering the Fano’s military capacity and further enhancing their offensive capabilities. This significant influx of personnel and equipment is a major blow to the regime’s military strength in the region.
 - In response to these developments, the regime has deployed a large number of attack helicopters to the Gonder sub-region, including Gonder city, Dembiya, South Gonder Zone, and vast portions of Central and West Gonder Zones. These helicopters, which have been observed flying at low altitudes in Gonder city, particularly in the Azezo sub-city, suggest a heightened state of alert and a potential escalation of military operations.
- The regime has implemented a categorization system, labeling regions, officials, security personnel, and residents within Amhara as “red,” “yellow,” or “green.” This system, steeped in fear and intended to control and suppress opposition, has designated South Gonder Zone as “red,” granting regime forces authority to employ all available weapons against the population.
 - Within South Gonder, the woredas of Tach-Gayint, Ibnat, Estie, Simada, Sedemuja, and Dera have also been categorized as “red,” with no areas

designated as “green”. This widespread “red” categorization reflects the regime’s fear of the growing resistance in South Gonder and its determination to crush any potential opposition.

- The regime has launched a comprehensive seven-day military operation in these designated “red”. The campaign has witnessed fierce clashes in Lay-Gayint Woreda, particularly in Yeduro, Megenteya, Tara-Giyorgis, Saali, and Mekuabiya, lasting for 3 consecutive days.

Ibnat Woreda

- A fierce and intense battle erupted in Ibnat town, administrative center of Ibnat Woreda, early on the morning of September 30th, at 12 am local time. The fighting, which has raged throughout the morning, has engulfed several key areas within Ibnat town.
- The Fano fighters, utilizing the same heavy weaponry as regime forces, have engaged in fierce combat. The Fano have deployed a significant number of heavy machine guns against the regime forces, who have responded with ZU-23 anti-aircraft guns and other heavy weaponry. The Fano forces mobilized from various regions including Libo-Kemkem, Belessa, Guna, and Central Gonder Zone to liberate Ibnat from regime’s control.
- Fighting has been reported in:
 - Addis-Zemen Megebiya-Mariam Mender (neighborhood)
 - Belessa Megebiya Gabriel neighborhood
 - Dega-Melza Megebiya, east side of Ibnat town
 - Kelbi neighborhood, towards Debre-Tabor

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- The Fano pressure has resulted in significant gains, with the capture of the police station, the administration office, and two military camps. Initial reports suggest that over 70 regime soldiers have been killed or injured, highlighting the effectiveness of the Fano's offensive.
 - Facing a decisive defeat, regime forces are retreating towards Belessa Debre-Abajale. In an attempt to salvage their losses, they launched three drone strikes in the Belessa exit area since 10:34 am local time. These strikes, targeting innocent civilians, caused an unknown number of casualties.
 - On September 30th, fighting between Fano fighters and regime forces in Ibnat town resulted in a decisive victory for Fano and a devastating loss for the regime.
 - The Fano, after 14 hours of relentless combat, inflicted heavy casualties on the regime, leaving behind numerous dead soldiers, militia members, and riot dispersal force members. Residents of Ibnat, overwhelmed by the scale of the regime's losses, were forced to bury the bodies in six different churches on October 1st. Reports confirmed that one church alone received 14 militia bodies for burial. The Fano's victory in Ibnat is confirmed by numerous reports, with over 200 regime soldiers confirmed killed.
 - Despite their defeat, the regime resorted to indiscriminate drone strikes, launching four separate attacks in the evening. Two of these strikes targeted the heart of Ibnat town, while the other two impacted areas outside the town limits. These attacks, tragically, resulted in civilian casualties, with at least 11 confirmed dead. In Gabriel-Sefer alone, over 150 regime soldiers were killed and or critically injured.
 - The regime, desperate to regain control, dispatched reinforcements to Ibnat from Debre-Tabor city. However, the Fano launched a surprise attack on these newly deployed soldiers in Zeha town, inflicting further casualties. The Fano

also intercepted regime forces dispatched from Addis-Zemen town, ambushing them in Qualisa town, resulting in additional regime losses.

- The Fano’s victory in Ibnat was not only marked by heavy casualties for the regime but also by the capture of vital weaponry. The Fano seized two heavy machine guns and numerous small arms from the defeated regime forces. The conflict also claimed the lives of numerous regime military officers, further contributing to the regime’s demoralization.
- The number of civilians killed in drone strikes in Ibnat town this week has risen to 21. The strikes, occurred in two separate locations within the town.

Dera Woreda

- Since the early morning of September 30th, intense fighting took place around Arb-Gebeya.
 - Fano fighters launched a decisive offensive against regime forces, engaging in intense combat throughout the day.
 - The Fano’s assault, concentrated in Mar-Midir Kebele, inflicted significant casualties on regime forces, resulting in a significant loss of life and the destruction of several military vehicles.
 - The Fano’s momentum continued with a series of well-executed ambushes near Arb-Gebeya town, targeting key regime positions at Qento-Medhaniale, China camp, Mikael village, and other locations. The effectiveness of these ambushes has been confirmed by reports of at least 30 regime soldiers killed and 16 others sustaining critical injuries, requiring hospitalization in Bahir-Dar city.
- The regime’s military campaign in the Arb-Gebeya area has been met with fierce

resistance from the Fano, resulting in significant casualties and reprisals against civilians.

- Regime forces, deployed from Debre-Tabor city, were ambushed by the Fano in Alem-Ber town, suffering heavy losses. In an act of retaliation, regime forces murdered 6 unarmed civilian farmers who were working in their fields.
 - The regime’s aggression continued as they advanced toward Mahdere-Maryam town, only to be met with another successful Fano ambush. This attack inflicted further casualties on regime forces, forcing them to retreat back to Werqe Kebele. The retreat was marked by the destruction of two heavy military trucks in Teter-Mefchiya village.
 - Despite being comprised of well-trained soldiers, many of whom had served in AMISOM in Somalia, the newly deployed regime forces have been unable to withstand the Fano’s relentless resistance.
- A wave of arrests has swept through Debre-Tabor city, targeting high-ranking officials within the regime’s security apparatus, specifically heads of the South Gonder Zone militia forces and regular police forces.
 - These officers, accused of having strong connections with Fano leaders operating in the region, have been subjected to brutal beatings during nighttime arrests.

Debre-Tabor City

- A wave of fear and apprehension has gripped Debre-Tabor city as regime forces launch a massive detention campaign, targeting civilians in an arbitrary and brutal manner. The crackdown, which began on September 29th, has focused on priests and church leaders, laborers, and respected elders known for their peacemaking efforts in the community.

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- The regime’s actions have been met with widespread condemnation. The detention of priests and church leaders, who hold a significant role in the community, is seen as a direct attack on religious freedom and a blatant attempt to silence any potential opposition. The arbitrary arrest of daily laborers and elders, individuals respected for their contributions to the community, further highlights the regime’s disregard for the rights and well-being of civilians.
 - The scale of the detentions is staggering, with the police station near Enatitu-Maryam Church overflowing with detainees. The situation has become so dire that the station has stopped accepting further detainees. In Abbo-Sefer alone, 53 civilians were detained on September 29th. The first, second, and fifth police stations are similarly overwhelmed with detainees. The regime has utilized unfinished construction sites in Debre-Tabor as makeshift detention centers.
 - The regime forces have significantly escalated their military presence in the South Gonder Zone, deploying a large contingent of soldiers to Debre-Tabor city early on the morning of October 4th.
 - The deployment, facilitated by the reactivation of the Debre-Tabor airport after a 30 year hiatus, follows a series of fierce battles in the region between regime forces and Fano fighters.
 - The regime forces have suffered heavy casualties in recent engagements in Ibbat, Gasay, Dera, Guna-Begemidir, and Lay-Gayint Woredas, prompting this significant reinforcement.
 - The deployment of troops to Debre-Tabor, a strategically important city in the region, indicates a renewed regime offensive in the South Gonder Zone, signaling an intensification of the conflict.

Lay-Gayint Woreda

- Intense fighting erupted on October 1st, as Fano fighters clashed with regime forces in two separate locations.
 - Regime forces deployed from Debre-Tabor city, were advancing towards Nefas-Mewcha town and heading towards Tach-Gayint Woreda. The Fano launched a well-coordinated offensive, ambushing regime forces in Sali town and Qara Kebele. The fighting spread across a vast area, spanning over 30 km, including Megenteya Kebele, where a major road junction leads to Tach-Gayint Woreda.
 - The Fano, mobilized from various locations, including Mena-Mequetewa, have proven effective in their defense, inflicting significant casualties on regime forces. As a result of fierce fighting, many regime forces abandoned their positions in Nefas-Mewcha town, prompting a desperate search by the regime to locate missing soldiers. Following these victories, the Fano regained control of Gobgob and Sali towns.
 - The fighting continues, with the regime bringing in reinforcements from North Wollo Zone, passing through Checheho-Medhanialem. The Fano, however, have gathered intelligence on weapons being carried by these reinforcements, which include 30 light machine guns, 6 heavy machine guns, 8 mortars, 40 sniper rifles, and numerous small arms. The Fano have strategically encircled these incoming forces, presenting a formidable challenge to the regime's efforts to advance.
- The fierce battle between Fano fighters and regime forces in Nefas-Mewcha town, the administrative center of Lay-Gayint Woreda, has raged unabated for 3 consecutive days. The fighting has been intense, with particularly fierce clashes

occurring in Maremiya-Bet, Chikul-Fabrika, and along the routes leading from Qara and Mekuabiya directions into Nefas-Mewcha.

- The Fano, demonstrating their tactical prowess, successfully infiltrated the police station and the Mesgid, strategically located within the town’s interior, on the afternoon of October 2nd.
- Facing significant losses, regime forces, after regrouping, were forced to retreat towards Checheho-Medhanialem, abandoning their positions in Nefas-Mewcha. The Fano, however, are actively pursuing retreating regime forces, pushing them further back into Nefas-Mewcha. This relentless offensive involves a diverse force of Fano fighters from Estie, Ibbat, Mena-Meqetewa, Debre-Tabor, and Lay-Gayint, highlighting the growing unity and coordination among Fano fighters in their struggle against the regime.
- The regime’s relentless retreat and the growing number of Fano fighters converging on Nefas-Mewcha suggests a decisive shift in the power dynamic. The Fano’s success in pushing back regime forces and inflicting heavy casualties, is confirmed by reports of 8 regular soldiers defecting to the Fano on October 3rd.
- Intense fighting between Fano fighters and regime forces in Lay-Gayint Woreda, lasting for three consecutive days, has finally subsided.
 - The Fano, in a decisive victory, managed to seize a significant amount of weaponry from the regime forces, including over 128 small arms, two light machine guns, one RPG, and one heavy machine guns.
 - The Fano secured over 200 small arms and heavy weapons from the regime forces within the first two days of the fighting.

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- They also captured more than 65 regime soldiers. The regime forces suffered heavy casualties, leaving behind a considerable number of dead soldiers, including 7 found and buried by farmers in a village called Gidim-Qirqos.
 - 4 Fano were killed in the fighting, and 5 others sustained physical injuries.
- In the aftermath of intense fighting between Fano fighters and regime forces in Lay-Gayint Woreda this week, 7 civilians were tragically killed in what appears to be a reprisal attack by regime forces.
 - Among the victims was a pregnant woman and her two-year-old daughter.
 - The pregnant woman, who was nearing her due date, was targeted by regime forces while traveling with her young daughter. The attack resulted in the immediate death of the toddler and left the mother with critical injuries. She was rushed to Debre-Tabor Hospital, where the attack, combined with the trauma she sustained, tragically led to the death of her unborn child. The woman is currently in a coma at the hospital.
 - Over 21 soldiers stationed in Nefas-Mewcha town defected to Fano fighters, bringing with them their complete military equipment.

Guna-Begemidir Woreda

- On October 2nd, Fano fighters launched a decisive and well-coordinated attack on regime forces stationed in Kimir-Dingaye town, resulting in a decisive victory for the Fano.
 - Early this morning, the Fano, appearing unexpectedly, stormed the Kimir-Dingaye Police Station, taking the regime forces by surprise. The attack resulted in heavy casualties among the soldiers and regular police forces

stationed there. Many were killed, and the injured were transported to Debre-Tabor Hospital for treatment.

- The Fano, demonstrating their tactical prowess, had strategically encircled the regime forces throughout the previous night. The assault, launched at 12 am local time, effectively overwhelmed the regime's defenses. This strategic maneuver allowed the Fano to capture a vast amount of weaponry, including a mortar, a light machine gun, a significant number of sniper rifles, over 20 small arms (primarily kalashnikovs), and an RPG anti-tank gun.
- Following this devastating blow, the regime deployed reinforcements to Kimir-Dingaye town in the afternoon. However, the Fano's victory in Kimir-Dingaye highlights their ability to launch effective surprise attacks, seize vital weaponry, and inflict heavy casualties on regime forces. This success further strengthens the Fano's position in the region and signals their determination to liberate their communities from the regime's oppressive rule.
- Despite their heavy deployment and advanced weaponry, the regime forces suffered unprecedented losses at the hands of the Fano fighters. Over 25 regime soldiers have been captured, and over 80 killed in fighting that erupted on October 1st alone, with the Checheho Fano Brigade alone accounting for a significant portion of these casualties inflicted on the regime forces. Numerous other soldiers have sustained injuries. A high-ranking regime official named Buruk whose exact military rank is unknown, sustained a critical head injury during the fighting and is unlikely to survive.
- The regime's reliance on newly recruited soldiers from Oromia and the Southern Nations, Nationalities, and Peoples' Region has proven disastrous. These untrained soldiers, ill-prepared for combat, have proven to be no match for the experienced and well-organized Fano forces. The only active forces now remaining for the regime in the region are militia and riot dispersal forces.

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- The battle for Kimir-Dingaye town on October 2nd, witnessed a decisive victory for the Fano fighters against regime forces.
 - The Fano, in a swift and brutal offensive, overwhelmed the Guna-Begemidir Woreda police force stationed in the local police station. The attack left the police force effectively destroyed, with only those who were off-duty and at home surviving. Over 24 police officers were killed, and 9 were captured by the Fano. In addition, 15 regular soldiers stationed at the police station were captured, and over 70 were killed or injured. A regiment assigned to Kimir-Dingaye town was also completely wiped out by the Fano.
 - The Fano's victory extended beyond the police station. Lieutenant Mulat Molla, the head of the Guna-Begemidir Woreda militia forces secretariat and peace and security authority was critically injured during the fighting, sustaining a severe neck injury. He was rushed to the Debre-Tabor Hospital but his survival is considered unlikely. Mulat Molla, known for guiding regime forces in human rights abuses and extrajudicial killings in the area had served as a soldier for 22 years, receiving extensive military training.
 - The Fano also seized a significant amount of weapons from regime forces, including two RPGs, a mortar, heavy machine guns, and over 90 small arms. The fighting, which lasted for three hours, resulted in a heavy toll on regime forces. Residents of Kimir-Dingaye town were forced to collect the bodies of dead soldiers using carts, burying them in the woreda village. The sheer number of casualties shocked the residents, who described the scene as a *calamity and unprecedented disaster*, unprecedented in their experience.
 - The regime attempted to reinforce its forces in Kimir-Dingaye by dispatching troops from Debre-Tabor city in four Sino trucks. However, this reinforcement attempt was thwarted by the Fano, who ambushed the trucks in Gasay town,

forcing them to abort their mission. Further exacerbating the regime's losses, military trucks transporting injured soldiers from Lay-Gayint Woreda and Kimir-Dingaye town to Debre-Tabor were attacked by the Fano in Zebera village, near Kimir-Dingaye. This attack resulted in the death of more soldiers.

- The regime forces, facing significant losses at the hands of the Fano fighters this week, carried out extrajudicial killings of civilians in Kimir-Dingaye town.
 - This act of violence has claimed the lives of at least 17 civilians, highlighting the escalating brutality of the conflict.
 - Among the victims is a woman who was killed by mortar shelling while sheltering in her own home. In addition, the woman's two sons were critically injured, having their hands and feet amputated, leaving them in excruciating pain. Other identified victims include a local cloth merchant called Ayenew, Berihun, and two children, aged 12 and 15, Melash Kinde, and Adelay Yimer.
- On October 5th, over 20 soldiers stationed in Kimir-Dingaye town defected to Fano fighters.

Tach-Gayint Woreda

- Regime forces have initiated heavy shelling attacks using ZU-23 anti-aircraft guns, heavy artillery, and mortars on the highlands of Tach-Gayint Woreda. The shelling has targeted the Bete-Yohannes area, known for its dense eucalyptus forest, since the evening. Berequ Kebele has also been subjected to prolonged shelling with ZU-23, mortars, and light machine guns. The Fano have not responded to these attacks.

Central Gonder Zone

Gonder City

- A sweeping wave of arrests has taken place across Gonder city as of September 30th, as the regime intensifies its crackdown on perceived dissidents.
 - The detentions, which began in the afternoon, targeted over 140 wealthy individuals and high-ranking officials within the city. This action has extended to the cabinet level, with numerous cabinet members also taken into custody.
 - These mass detentions, targeting prominent figures within the regime itself, reflect a growing sense of paranoia and insecurity within the administration. The regime's actions are indicative of a desperate attempt to consolidate power and quell any potential dissent. This clampdown on high-ranking officials raises concerns about the regime's instability and the potential for further acts of repression.
- On October 1st, regime forces killed 3 civilians in a public execution in Gonder city.
 - The victims, including a young man named Markeshaw (last name unknown), were shot and killed by regime forces while going about their daily lives. Markeshaw's lifeless body was left in the public square, where it lay until 4 am.
 - Numerous youths were abducted with their hands bound behind their backs and were taken to unknown locations.
 - Adding to the tense atmosphere, the regime has replaced the local police force in Gonder city with members of the Federal Police. This move reflects a growing distrust of the local police force, and an attempt to consolidate control and suppress potential opposition.

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- On October 2nd, regime forces carried out extrajudicial killings of 7 farmers in Tseda sub-city, including a 70-year-old man. The families of the victims were prevented from retrieving the bodies, which remained exposed on the street for an entire day.
 - Reports indicate that a significant number of youths detained by regime forces in Gonder city over the past week have been transported to military training centers. This action is widely believed to be a coercive attempt to forcibly train and recruit these youths into the regime's ranks. This measure appears to be a response to the depletion of regime forces, exacerbated by the ongoing fierce fighting between Fano fighters and the regime.

East Dembiya Woreda

- On September 29th, regime forces indiscriminately shelled Ayimba town, resulting in the deaths of over 37 civilians, injury to an additional 21 and significant property loss.⁸ In addition, among the victims were two unidentified children of teachers, an unidentified pregnant woman, an unidentified man and two women.
- On October 2nd, regime forces, stationed in Gonder's Azezo Central Military Camp, unleashed a campaign of violence and destruction against the civilian population in Ayimba. The regime launched a series of indiscriminate attacks on the town, employing rocket launchers and drone strikes, resulting in the tragic deaths of over 30 civilians.
 - The sheer brutality of these attacks, combined with the regime's reckless disregard for civilian life, has forced a mass exodus from Ayimba. The majority of residents, fearing for their lives, have fled to surrounding rural

⁸See October 8, 2024 [update](#) from the Amhara Association of America (AAA).

areas, leaving their homes behind. The once-vibrant town is now vacant, with most residential houses empty and doors locked shut.

- With the town deserted, regime forces have taken advantage of the situation, breaking into abandoned homes, looting property, and intentionally destroying houses and personal possessions as a form of collective punishment.
 - The regime has also implemented a checkpoint system where those who attempt to flee Ayimba and seek refuge in Gonder city are being apprehended by regime forces stationed at checkpoints, solely based on their identification cards, which confirm their residency in Ayimba. These individuals are then forcibly taken to military camps, highlighting the regime’s intent to terrorize and control the population. The same fate awaits those who attempt to flee to Chilga Woreda.
- Fierce fighting erupted early on the morning of October 3rd, near Ayimba town between Fano fighters and regime forces.
 - The clash, which began in the early hours of the morning, subsided by the afternoon, leaving a temporary lull in the ongoing conflict.
 - This brief but intense engagement underscores the ongoing tension and volatility of the situation in the region, with the Fano and regime forces constantly vying for control.

Wegera Woreda

- The Fano fighters launched an offensive attack on the regime forces stationed in Wegera Woreda, commencing early on the morning of October 3rd.
 - The Fano, having successfully encircled the regime forces, initiated a full-scale assault, aiming to dislodge them from their position.

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- This decisive action signifies a shift in the dynamics of the conflict, with the Fano taking the initiative and aggressively pursuing their objective of pushing back against the regime’s forces.

West Gonder Zone

Metemma Woreda

- On September 29th, fighting took place between Fano fighters and regime forces in Kokit and Dil-Ber towns.
 - Fano fighters successfully repelled attacks by regime forces in Kokit and Dil-Ber towns. The fighting in Kokit was particularly fierce, resulting in significant casualties for regime forces. Witnesses confirmed seeing numerous bodies of soldiers and riot dispersal force members left behind in Kokit.
 - While the fighting subsided in some areas, sporadic gunfire was reported the following day in Shimelegara, Aftit, and Dil-Ber towns. However, these incidents did not escalate into full-blown battles.
- On September 30th, regime forces carried out arbitrary arrests in Genda-Wiha town. Victims were accused of being family members of Fano fighters and included women and mothers.
- On October 3rd, intense fighting erupted in two separate locations: Negade-Bahir town in Metemma Woreda and Dil-Ber town.
 - In Negade-Bahir, a fierce battle unfolded between Fano fighters and regime forces, demonstrating the ongoing struggle for control in the region.
 - Meanwhile, in Dil-Ber, the Fano launched a surprise attack on regime joint forces including riot dispersal troops and militia forces, stationed at a military camp. This sudden offensive resulted in heavy casualties for regime forces.

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- Mass abductions of civilians have been reported in Metemma Woreda, the fate of these abducted individuals remains unknown, with regime forces refusing to disclose their whereabouts.
 - The number of civilians abducted is believed to be in the hundreds.
 - Among those whose names have been identified were:
 1. Priest Awoke Aragau
 2. Mamuye Amsaya
 3. Mamuye Blata
 4. Abraraw Muche
 5. Abebaw Aqane
 6. Aytegeb Kefale
 7. Zenawi Delelegn
 8. Gashaw Kokebe
 9. Aytegeb (last name unknown)
 10. Amare (last name unknown)

West Armachiho Woreda

- The conflict in the Armachiho area has intensified on September 30th, with two major battlefronts emerging between Fano fighters and regime forces.
 - Fierce fighting is currently taking place in Qiraqir and Segalo towns, as well as along the route from Sanja town towards Jinjer-Maryam Kebele.
 - This escalating conflict has galvanized support for the Fano, with over 100 new recruits from Abrahajira town joining the ranks of the fighters.
 - However, amidst this growing support for the Fano, the regime has launched a brutal crackdown in Abrahajira town, detaining over 100 civilians. The

arbitrary arrests include a significant number of medical personnel, highlighting the regime's disregard for those providing essential services.

- The escalating conflict in Armachiho, marked by intense fighting and the regime's brutal crackdown on civilians, underscores the devastating impact of the ongoing war on the region. The bravery of the Fano fighters, who are gaining widespread support, stands in stark contrast to the regime's oppressive tactics, which are causing widespread fear and suffering among civilians.
- Regime forces carried out mass arrests of civilians in Abrahajira, arresting over 100 civilians under the pretext of anticipating a new Fano attack.
 - These individuals were then transported on October 4th to Beaker town in Setit Humera Woreda of Welkait-Tegede-Setit Humera Zone, in an attempt to subjugate and silence the Amhara population.
 - The forced relocation of civilians on October 4th, marks the second instance in the last month of regime forces abducting residents from Abrahajira's detention camps and police stations.
 - Numerous women were among the captives, including those who had been incarcerated in the regime's detention facilities.
 - Among the victims of this forced relocation, four individuals have been identified:
 1. Bitwedded Melkamu
 2. Lemlemu Awoke
 3. Bahata (last name unknown)
 4. Getachew (last name unknown)

Qwara Woreda

- On October 3rd, a drone strike, conducted by regime forces resulted in the deaths of at least 14 civilians, critical injuries to an additional 16 and the destruction of farmlands.
 - The attack took place at 4:55 pm local time near the town of Shinfa in an area called Dingay-Bet, targeting a group of farmers working in their fields.
 - In addition to the civilian casualties, the drone attack also destroyed farmlands, including unharvested crops.

North Gonder Zone

Debark Woreda

- The situation in Debark, the capital of North Gonder Zone, has escalated further, with a significant number of top regime officials being detained. Over 7 cabinet members from North Gonder Zone, along with the Debark town cabinet, peace and security officials, and the mayor, have been arrested.

Addis-Ababa City

- On September 30th, more than five youths from Addis-Ababa left the city to join the Fano fighters in south-eastern Amhara Region. These individuals were previously employed in both public and private sectors, and became compelled to join the Fano due to the regime's oppressive policies.
- the Irreecha celebration has been used as a pretext to intensify harassment and persecution of residents.
 - Hotels have been forced to offer up to 40% discounts ahead of the celebration.

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- The regime has prominently displayed the Geda flag (Oromia nationalist symbol) on several government buildings, perceived as an imposition of Oromo supremacy on other ethnic groups. This politicization of government institutions for ethnic purposes has been met with discontent.
 - In previous religious and national holidays, regime forces had burned and tore apart the Ethiopian national flag (green, yellow, and red).

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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