



## War updates from Amhara Region, Ethiopia – August 12th to 18th, 2024

*Updated August 20th, 2024*

### Overview

For the week of August 12th to 18th, 2024, fighting between *Amhara Fano freedom fighters* (Fano) and *Prosperity Party regime joint forces* (regime joint forces) has continued in various parts of Amhara Region in Ethiopia.<sup>1</sup> This week, multiple attacks were also recorded in Oromia Region. Summary updates are provided below.

- On August 13th, the Wollo Raya Amhara Identity and Border Repatriation Committee issued a statement denouncing the regime’s endorsement of the *Tigray People’s Liberation Front* (TPLF) occupation of the Raya area.
- On August 14th, UNOCHA Ethiopia announced the killing of humanitarian worker Yared Melese. On August 16th, local Fano issued a statement denouncing the act and calling for protection of humanitarian workers.

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<sup>1</sup>The regime’s joint forces include regular soldiers of the *Ethiopian National Defense Force* (ENDF), riot-dispersal forces, and state militias.

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- This week, Fano forces have continued to carry out major operations in urban areas including near Bahir-Dar and Debre-Markos cities (East Gojjam Zone).
  - Across military engagements, regime forces continue to suffer significant casualties and material losses to Fano forces. Defections of regime forces have been reported including in Addis-Zemen town (Libo-Kemkem Woreda, South Gonder Zone). Fano forces reportedly captured regime tanks including in Tach Armachiho Woreda (Central Gonder Zone). Targeted attacks against high-ranking regime officials has also taken place.
  - Regime forces have continued extrajudicial killings, rape, abductions and attacks on unarmed civilians in various parts of Amhara Region including in Gozamin, North Mecha, Bahir-Dar-Zuriya, Raya-Kobo, Wogdi, Estie and Simada Woredas. Many of these attacks appear to be reprisal attacks following military defeats to Fano forces. In addition, regime soldiers have perpetrated rape and other forms of sexual and gender-based violence targeting women, children and in some instances clergy members.
  - Reports indicate regime forces have carried out deliberate attacks on medical centers, and attacks on religious leaders in Estie Woreda (South Gonder Zone).
  - In Telemt, regime military leaders have threatened native Amhara residents in favor of restoring TPLF's Tigrayan settler administration in the area.
  - In Tulu-Gana town of Abe-Dongoro Woreda (Horo Guduru Wollega Zone, Oromia) *Oromia Special Forces* (OSF) raped a woman.
  - Regime forces have carried out arrests, disarmament and abuses of Amhara residents in Abeshge Woreda of Gurage Zone in Central Ethiopia Region.

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## North Wollo Zone

### Raya-Alamata Woreda

- While TPLF soldiers are unlawfully operating in Raya areas, the regime’s national grand committee, in its press release on August 12th, claimed that the implementation of the Pretoria peace agreement regarding contesting areas between Amhara and Tigray Regions was successful. It also claimed the successful return of IDPs and praised both Amhara and Tigray Regional administrations for this success. The press release further revealed that the regime’s plan to establish local and interim administrations accountable to the regime.<sup>2</sup>
- On August 13th, the Wollo Raya Amhara Identity and Border Repatriation Committee issued its own statement which opposed this announcement for validating the TPLF’s transgressions and violating their prior agreement regarding entry of IDPs. This follows mass displacement since April 2024 which has been described as the TPLF’s “4th invasion”.<sup>3</sup>
  - According to the committee, the announcement by the regime contradicted the facts on the ground, ignored ongoing brutalities against Amhara residents in Raya by TPLF soldiers following its 4th round invasion of the area, and thereby endorsed continued abuses.
  - The press release detailed that TPLF soldiers are operating in the Raya area in contravention of the Pretoria agreement. The statement said that non-residents of the Raya area and TPLF soldiers have been entering en masse under pretext of resettling IDPs despite the terms of the initial agreement being that returning IDPs must be admitted in consultation with community elders, while 70,000 Amhara IDPs displaced in the 4th round invasion have not yet returned

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<sup>2</sup>[Facebook Post](#)

<sup>3</sup>This term is in reference to the 3 rounds of invasion of Raya and the greater Amhara Region during the Northern Ethiopia War (November 2020 – November 2022).

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home. In the fourth round of invasion by TPLF soldiers, over 60,000 students and 13 farmers have been forced to leave their homes without finishing their final examinations and farming activities, respectively.

- In addition, more than 11 civilians have been killed, 126 beaten and injured, and 56 youths have been abducted and taken to unknown places by TPLF soldiers. The press release also mentioned that TPLF soldiers and officials are administering over 44 rural kebeles, illegally performing administrative work, and are becoming involved security work in various towns including in Alamata. Hailu Abera, chairperson of the committee, who spoke to DW Amharic about the press release, said that the regime’s claim that “the implementation processes were extremely successful” is far from the reality.<sup>4</sup>

### **Raya-Kobo Woreda**

- On the afternoon of August 9th, in Segno-Gebeya Kebele of Kobo town, a regime soldier extra-judicially killed two civilians and injured one more in reprisal for the killing of a regime soldier by an unknown gunman.<sup>5</sup>
  - According to a resident of Kobo town, a regime soldier was shot and killed by unknown gunmen inside a residential compound, where two sisters were inside at the time of the incident. Another soldier asked whose compound his friend (the killed soldier) was in. After a woman told him the compound was hers, the soldier immediately shot at her, her sister, and another young man standing nearby. While her sister and the young man died instantly, she survived with injuries. The killed victim was identified as Elsa Berihun who was a popular TikTok influencer. The killed young man had been selling sugar cane for a living. All the victims had no association with Fano nor was there

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<sup>4</sup>Article from DW Amharic [news](#) on August 16, 2024.

<sup>5</sup>See August 17, 2024 [update](#) from AAA.

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any active fighting at the place of the incident.

- Between August 11th and 12th, heavy fighting between brigades of the Amhara Fano in Wollo and regime forces took place in Raya-Kobo Woreda. The fighting spanned areas including Bewa-Mikael, Menjelo, and Robit towns. Both warring parties were assisted by heavy weapons.
- Following the killing of a regime security official on August 12th, tensions rose in Kobo town, and movement of bajaj vehicles has stopped for the following two days. The incident was also followed by the arrest and harassment of dozens of youth by regime forces.

### **Lasta Woreda**

- On August 13th, regime forces opened fire on Fano fighters near Kulmesk town. After intense fighting for several hours from 6:00 a.m. to 2:00 p.m., Fano fighters finally gained the upper hand and regime forces were forced to retreat towards the direction of Woldia city where they came from. The fighting was intense and both sides employed heavy weapons.

### **Dawunt Woreda**

- On August 14th, UNOCHA Ethiopia issued a press statement on the killing of a humanitarian worker identified as Yared Melese who worked for Action for Social Development and Environmental Protection Organization (ASDEPO). Yared was abducted for ransom and killed by criminal bandits in Dawint Woreda while he was on duty.<sup>6</sup>

– The victim (Yared Melese) was abducted on July 22nd and his death was confirmed on August 9th. ASDEPO is a non-governmental, and non-profit

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<sup>6</sup>See August 14th, 2024 [statement](#) from UNOCHA Ethiopia.

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making humanitarian organization established in 2013 advocating for social development, and environmental protection, and engages in Humanitarian works. The victim was a nutrition expert at the organization. The assailants are ordinary bandits taking advantage of the breakdown of the rule of law due to the protracted armed conflict between Fano fighters and the regime allied forces of ENDF and regional security forces. AAA's investigation revealed that such criminal groups are freely conducting their criminal activities in government-held areas while Fano fighters often punish them and deterred from carrying out any crime in areas controlled by Fano fighters. The government let the bandits thrive in freedom for propaganda consumption and to misinform the public that such ordinary crimes are being committed by Fano fighters and the people must beware that Fano fighters are aimless criminal groups. Even the government used to sponsor bandits and made the Amhara regional militias engage in banditry activities. The recent abduction and killing of Yared was taken place in Dawint Woreda which was under full control of the government forces during the incident.

- On August 16th, the Amhara Fano in Wollo issued a press release regarding the incident expressed dismay over the incident and called for protection of civilians.<sup>7</sup> It further confirms its forces were not responsible for the crime, and that they would never engage in such violations as they are operating in strict compliance with international humanitarian law. The Fano further reiterated that regime forces have been directly and indirectly implicated in past atrocity crimes including in abductions for ransom and hostage taking.

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<sup>7</sup>See August 16, 2024 [statement](#) from Amhara Fano in Wollo.

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## **South Wollo Zone**

### **Borena Woreda**

- According to Ethio-News, intense fighting between regime forces was undertaken on August 15th, in a place called Debr, near to Mekane-Selam town. After facing defeat from Fano forces, regime forces retreated back to Mekane-Selam town and recklessly fired heavy artillery to the rural areas.<sup>8</sup>

### **Wogdi Woreda**

- On August 12th, there was heavy fighting between the regime forces and Fano fighters in Gorenji Kebele of Wogdi Woreda. After intense fighting, Fano fighters were able to push the regime forces out of the Kebele. The regime forces are forced to confine in the Woreda's center, Wogdi town, and are abusing the residents of the town in retaliation. The fighting is undergoing up to now in outskirts of the town as Fano fighters are approaching to it.
- According to Ethio-News, two girls were raped by ENDF soldiers in Wogdi town. The media reveals it received name of both victims and refrained from revealing for their safety and privacy. When their families reported to the commander of the troops, he replied to them why the victims should not consented for the sexual desire of his soldiers.<sup>9</sup>

## **North Shewa Zone**

### **Meda-Woremo Woreda**

- From August 11th-13th, fighting between Fano fighters and regime forces continued in Rema town. Fano fighters have been actively battling the regime forces to retake

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<sup>8</sup>See August 17, 2024 [report](#) from Ethio-News.

<sup>9</sup>id.

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Rema town, which they lost on August 5th. The regime has deployed soldiers from Merhabete Woreda and Mergna Town (Meda-Woremo Woreda) to maintain their control over Rema town.

- On August 13th, Fano fighters ambushed a military vehicle transporting soldiers from Mergna town to Rema town around Jara River. Dozens of soldiers in the vehicle were killed and injured in the attack.

### **Tarmaber Woreda**

- On August 16th, there was intense fighting between the Fano forces and joint regime forces in Sela-Dingaye and Debre-Sina towns of Tarmaber Woreda. In Debre-Sina, fighting was initiated by Fano fighters, who aimed to gain control of the town. Sources from Shewa-Robit reported that the Fano fighters gained the upper hand against regime forces on both fronts.

### **Moretena-Jiru Woreda**

- Between August 15th-17th, intense fighting took place between Fano fighters and regime forces in Moretena-Jiru Woreda. Initially, Fano fighters were in a stronger position and managed to control Enewari town however they later sustained losses after regime forces deployed additional troops from Merhabete Woreda.

### **East Gojjam Zone**

- Following orders from Fano leaders to restrict transportation, almost all areas of Gojjam sub-region enforced the directive on August 13th, limiting vehicle movement. This restriction was also implemented in Bahir-Dar city, where activities were severely limited. Sources reported that transportation from the Sebatamit area to the city center was completely shut down. Reports also indicate that Fano fighters



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took corrective actions against vehicles attempting to defy the order. Bomb explosions were reported in three areas of Bahir-Dar city, though no casualties were reported.

- In other areas of Gojjam sub-region, long-distance transportation was completely suspended, while short-distance transportation (such as bajaj services) continued in some locations.
- In a separate development, regime forces held meetings on August 12th in Dejen and Bure towns. The main agenda items were as follows:
  1. To activate the peace councils, previously established by the regime in each woreda, to facilitate the return of Fano fighters to their villages.
  2. To expedite the recruitment of state militias in each kebele and woreda.
  3. To work closely with local communities, offering agricultural resources in an effort to restore public support for the government.
- Regime forces have continued using civilians and their properties as shields to escape Fano attacks. An informant told AAA that while traveling from Yejube to Debre-Markos city on August 12th, he observed regime troops dismounting five public transport vehicles. After causing hours of inconvenience, the soldiers positioned their military vehicles at the center of the public transport convoy to shield themselves from potential Fano attacks.
- In another update, on August 12th, regime administrative officials held meetings in Dejen and Bure towns. Reports indicate that low-ranking regime officials from various woredas attended these meetings. Officials from East Gojjam congregated in Dejen, while those from West and North Gojjam met in Bure town.
- Lastly, starting August 13th, all roads in Gojjam sub-region have been ordered to be blocked as per the announcement issued by high-ranking Fano in the area.

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- Between August 12th to 14th, regime soldiers have conducted illegal searches and property seizures in several rural kebeles in East Gojjam Zone, including Lega Kebele of Awabel Woreda, Yetmen town of Enemay Woreda, and Embule Kebele of Machakel Woreda. Apart from looting, the regime soldiers have carried out abuses and physical beatings of civilian residents.

### **Sedie Woreda**

- The regime forces, who had withdrawn from Sedie Woreda the previous week, re-entered the area on August 13th, without encountering resistance. According to sources, the regime mobilized in the afternoon, and as they approached Sedie town, Fano fighters vacated the area without engaging in any counteroffensive.

### **Debre-Markos and Gozamin Woreda**

- On August 13th, Fano fighters ambushed regime soldiers traveling from Amanuel to Debre-Markos in the Fendika area of Gozamin Woreda. The fighting was brief and reportedly light, with casualties still unknown.
- On the night of August 13th, regime soldiers conducted illegal searches and extortion, looting properties belonging to businessmen in Debre-Markos town. Among those targeted were brothers Shegaw Tareqegn and Muluken Tarekegn, with several others also reportedly looted by regime forces.
- On August 7th, regime soldiers shot and killed a civilian in Libanos Kebele of Gozamin Woreda in retaliation for military losses in confrontations with Fano fighters. The victim, identified as Endalamaw Admit, was in his 30s. After killing him, regime soldiers looted several items from his home.
- On August 14th, two bombs exploded in Debre-Markos city around midday. There were no casualties reported, and sources suggest the explosions were intended to

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warn drivers continuing transportation services within the city.

### **Bibugn Woreda**

- On August 13th, Fano fighters ambushed regime soldiers attempting to mobilize from Digo-Tsiyon town. The attack, carried out on the outskirts of the town, reportedly inflicted significant losses on the regime forces, disrupting their advancement to Rebu-Gebeya direction.

### **Enemay Woreda**

- On August 16th, Fano fighters initiated a confrontation in the Dibisa area. Regime forces were moving through Dibisa when they were ambushed by the Fano, sustaining significant losses. The surviving regime forces were compelled to withdraw to their bases.

### **West Gojjam Zone**

- On August 13th-14th, Fano fighters launched sudden attacks in various locations, while regime forces continued committing human right abuses, arbitrary searches, and seizures of firearms and other private properties. Transportation remained blocked for the second consecutive day in Gojjam sub-region.

### **Dega-Damot Woreda**

- On August 12th and 13th, reports indicated intense fighting in areas such as Gindo-Seqla and Hamus-Gebeya, initiated by regime forces. The regime, having received intelligence that the Fano forces had weakened due to some fighters mobilizing to other operations, launched the attacks. However, reports suggest that Fano fighters successfully repelled the regime's offensives over the days which followed.

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## **Quarit Woreda**

- On August 11th, regime soldiers initiated an offensive from Sekela and Adet, aiming to advance towards Quarit. However, Fano fighters launched a counteroffensive in the Biradama area, successfully repelling their advance. In another direction, the regime troops continued their attack from Jabi-Tehnan towards Quarit Woreda on August 11th and 12th, employing heavy gunfire that resulted in civilian casualties and the killing of farm animals. Despite military setback, on August 12th, the regime soldiers managed to enter Genet-Abo, a small town in Quarit Woreda. As they swept through the town, reports indicate that they shot and killed civilians and looted residents' properties, including the tragic killing of a person with a hearing impairment. Despite the regime's advance and the anticipation that they would enter Gebeze-Mariam, Fano fighters have continued to carry out sudden attacks in various areas.
- Following fierce battles in Jabi-Tehnan and Quarit Woredas, regime forces re-entered Quarit Woreda on August 12th. Reports indicate that the regime's advance was aided by indiscriminate artillery shelling and the deployment of human shields. Confirmed reports state that many residential homes were destroyed, farm animals were killed, and at least three civilians from Genet-Abo town lost their lives. Sources confirm that no Fano fighters were killed in the confrontations, though five were injured. Some reports suggest that, rather than encamping in Gebeze-Mariam town, regime soldiers who entered Quarit Woreda opted to station themselves in the Biradama mountainous area.

## **Jabi-Tehnan Woreda**

- Since August 11th, intense fighting has been ongoing in Mankusa town, initiated by Fano fighters attacking the regime's encampment. Reports indicate that regime

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soldiers used heavy weaponry to repel the attack, resulting in civilian casualties due to artillery shelling. The fighting has persisted through today, though the exact military outcome remains unclear.

### **Bure and Wonberima Woredas**

- On August 11th, there were brief gunfire exchanges in Bure and Wonberima Woredas following surprise attacks launched by Fano fighters. The Fano fighters reportedly inflicted military losses on the regime forces, capturing firearms and riot dispersal policemen.

### **Dembecha Woreda**

- On August 14th, regime soldiers mobilized large forces from Dembecha to Dega-Damot but were ambushed by Fano fighters in the Anjeni and Qibe-Gedel areas. Despite the ambush, the regime forces managed to advance into Dega-Damot. Fano fighters claimed significant losses were inflicted on the regime soldiers, with some reports suggesting that a brigadier general and several escorting soldiers were killed, though these claims remain unverified.
- On August 15th, Fano fighters unexpectedly entered Dembecha town around midday. They captured an unknown number of regime soldiers and five Bajaj drivers. Following the incident, there was a brief exchange of gunfire in the town. The fighters reportedly abducted the drivers because they continued to provide transportation services despite orders to stop. Since then, bajaj transportation services have ceased in the town.
- Fighting occurred on August 17th in the Yechereka and Sekela-Mariam areas, initiated by Fano fighters near a regime encampment around midday. The exact outcome remains unclear, though Fano operatives in the area claimed to have

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inflicted considerable suffering on the regime troops.

### **Sekela Woreda**

- On August 15th, regime soldiers mobilized from Sekela to Quarit to support their forces engaged in combat with Fano fighters. Fano fighters ambushed the soldiers twice, once when leaving and again upon their return to Sekela, inflicting heavy casualties in the Abesken area. Taking advantage of the weakened regime forces, Fano fighters also entered Gish-Abay town, capturing firearms and logistics from the regime's encampment.

### **Bahir-Dar City**

- Tensions, accompanied by occasional gunfire and bomb explosions, have persisted in Bahir-Dar city since August 16th, following a total lockdown and service blockage on that date. In an attempt to restore order, regime sources pressured the local business community and service providers to resume operations. Despite slight improvements, the city remained tense and services were largely blocked over the subsequent two days. Reports indicate occasional exchanges of gunfire in some areas, with Fano fighters claiming targeted operations that resulted in the killing and capture of personnel and administrative officials. Unusual military deployments have been observed throughout the city since August 16th.

### **North Gojjam Zone**

#### **Yilmana-Densa Woreda**

- On August 11th, fighting took place in Debremawi area, where Fano fighters reportedly inflicted significant military losses, killing and injuring several regime soldiers.

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- On August 16th, regime soldiers moved from Adet to the Densa-Bata and Debel areas with the aim of suppressing the Fano at their stronghold. The Fano fighters were caught off guard, being unexpectedly surrounded and attacked by regime forces. Both sides reportedly incurred military losses; initially, the Fano sustained lighter casualties due to the surprise nature of the attack. However, reinforcements arrived to assist the encircled Fano, enabling them to break the encirclement and inflict significant losses on regime soldiers. While the ENDF claimed to have killed a significant number of Fano fighters in this clash, Fano leaders vehemently denied these allegations, asserting that they caused considerable casualties among the regime troops, forcing them to retreat with three vehicles full of dead bodies.

#### **North Mecha Woreda**

- On August 14th, Fano fighters ambushed regime soldiers in Wetet-Abay, a small town in North Mecha Woreda. The sudden attack inflicted significant losses on the regime forces. In retaliation, regime soldiers targeted civilians, resulting in at least three deaths from a single family, which included: (1) Kassaye Yirga, who was in his 40s, (2) Abay Kassaye (son of the late Kassaye Yirga, who was in his 20s) and (3) Atnafu Yirga (elder brother of the late Kassaye Yirga). Reports also indicate that regime soldiers carried out abductions and looted properties in Merawi town within the same woreda.

#### **South Mecha Woreda**

- On August 17th and 18th, military confrontations erupted in various areas. The clashes began when regime forces mobilized from Durbete and Merawi on August 17th, attempting to capture Mehal-Genet. According to reports, Fano fighters, having received advance warning, ambushed the regime troops from Merawi before they could reach Mehal-Genet, resulting in significant casualties. On August 18th,

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the regime launched a renewed effort to advance, reinforcing its positions from other bases. Reports indicate that Fano fighters successfully repelled these advances toward their stronghold.

### **Bahir-Dar-Zuriya Woreda**

- Between August 14th to 15th, intense fighting occurred in the Andasa and Tis-Abay areas surrounding Bahir-Dar. The clashes began when Fano fighters ambushed regime forces, causing significant losses among the regime soldiers through a surprise bomb explosion and subsequent confrontation. The fighting continued until August 15th. Reports suggest that regime soldiers retaliated by killing at least two civilians returning from church.

### **South Gonder Zone**

#### **Estie Woreda**

- On August 14th, three high-ranking officials of the Prosperity Party in the woreda were targeted in a surprise attack by Fano fighters. The attack occurred as the officials, heavily escorted by a large military convoy, traveled from Mekane-Eyesus town to Debre-Tabor city. The ambush took place in the villages of Tejbara and Gumara. Two of the officials were killed instantly, while two others sustained critical injuries and were rushed to hospital for treatment.
- Following the attack, regime forces, deployed from Gasay town, responded with a contingent of seven military trucks. However, the Meqdela Fano brigade launched a counter-attack, successfully halting the advance of the reinforcements and inflicting heavy casualties on them. The military convoy that had been escorting the regime officials was destroyed in the ensuing ambush.
- On August 17th, the Fano fighters achieved a significant victory, reclaiming control



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of Andabet, the administrative center of Estie Woreda. Following a decisive engagement with the regime forces stationed in Andabet, the regime soldiers were forced to retreat, effectively surrendering the town to the Fano. The Fano's successful encirclement of the regime forces played a crucial role in their victory, ultimately forcing the regime's withdrawal. Following their entry into Andabet town on August 17th, Fano fighters have uncovered a harrowing catalogue of human rights abuses perpetrated by the regime forces. Their investigations have revealed a systematic pattern of brutality and disregard for civilian life.

- The regime forces are accused of intentionally destroying ten medical institutions within the woreda, rendering them unusable. The two ambulances assigned to the woreda were repurposed for military services, leaving the local population without vital transportation for medical emergencies. This callous act, combined with the regime's overall disregard for medical care, resulted in the tragic deaths of 150 expectant mothers between May and July 2024 due to complications related to labor and pregnancy.
- Education was also severely disrupted. All 87 schools in Estie Woreda were closed to students, with 14 of them being forcibly converted into military camps for regime forces. Religious leaders, particularly Orthodox Christian priests, faced targeted harassment, beatings, and even death under false accusation of sympathizing with the Fano. Some priests were subjected to horrific acts of sodomy by regime forces. In addition, 13 women were raped by regime troops in Andabet town alone.
- The regime's malicious intent extended to the agricultural sector, with farmers being deliberately denied access to fertilizers under the pretext of supporting the Fano. This restriction prevented farmers from planting crops, jeopardizing the region's food security.

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- When the regime forces finally withdrew from Andabet on August 17th, they emptied all bank accounts in the woreda, leaving residents unable to access their funds. This act was intended to create artificial financial hardship and further destabilize the community.
  - Now, the Fano fighters are diligently working to restore peace and security in the woreda, focusing on stabilizing the community and providing essential support. They are facilitating the election of local officials, ensuring that the people have a say in managing public affairs and rebuilding their lives. The Fano's efforts are crucial in helping Estie Woreda recover from the brutal reign of the regime forces.
  - On August 17th, Fano fighters executed surprise ambushes against retreating regime forces in Lwaye Kebele, specifically targeting Qechin-Meda village. The unexpected attacks caught the regime off guard, highlighting the Fano's growing tactical prowess and ability to disrupt their movements.
  - Meanwhile, the highest-ranking Prosperity Party officials from Estie Woreda, who had fled with the regime forces to Debre-Tabor city, announced their decision to sever ties with the party and remain in Debre-Tabor. They cited the complete control of Estie Woreda by the Fano fighters as the primary reason, fearing for their safety if they returned to Andabet. This decision signals a significant shift in the political landscape of Estie Woreda, as the Prosperity Party, once considered a dominant force, has effectively lost its presence in the area.

### **Simada Woreda**

- On August 16th, regime forces, notorious for their anti-peace, anti-development, and anti-Amhara stance, once again perpetrated a massacre of innocent civilians in Simada Woreda. The Simada Hagere-Bizen Fano Brigade, enroute to the Kwasha

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region to discuss strategy and deployment plans, encountered heavily armed regime forces between Krichera and Godr. However, the Fano, armed with prior intelligence, encircled the enemy forces and launched a swift counter-attack, forcing them to retreat back to their stronghold in Wegeda town. The regime forces suffered heavy casualties, with over 10 injured and 3 confirmed dead. In their retreat, they inflicted further harm on civilians in Chifindir village: Fird Wolde, a farmer, was injured, and Tringo Yisa, a Muslim farmer, was also injured and hospitalized.

- On August 16th, a brief but intense battle erupted between Fano fighters and the regime forces in Godir, located within the Simada Woreda.

### **Guna-Begemidir Woreda**

- On August 15th, the Ras Guna Fano Brigade successfully eliminated a high-ranking military commander and his escorts (regime soldiers) in Kimir-Dingay town. This commander was directly responsible for ordering the massacre of over 16 youths in Kimir-Dingay and was notorious for perpetrating gang rapes and other atrocities against civilians in the woreda.

### **Libo-Kemkem Woreda**

- On August 17th, a significant shift occurred in Addis-Zemen town as over 40 militia forces stationed there defected to the Fano fighters, bringing with them an arsenal of ammunition and heavy weaponry. This defection represented a major blow to the regime's presence in the area and underscored the growing discontent within their ranks.
  - The catalyst for this mass defection was the public humiliation inflicted upon the militia forces by Libo-Kemkem Woreda administrator, Tazeb. Following a fierce battle last week where the militia failed to defend his house from Fano

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forces, Tazeb publicly berated them, calling them “pigs” and questioning their commitment to their duty. He accused them of being unwilling to defend his house and the houses of other Prosperity Party members, highlighting his disdain for those who did not serve his political interests.

- The militia forces, who had initially joined the regime with the goal of maintaining peace and order, were deeply offended by Tazeb’s insults. They felt betrayed by the Prosperity Party and their lack of support. They expressed their frustration, stating that they had abandoned their farms to serve the regime, only to be treated with disrespect and contempt. They declared that they had nothing left to lose and refused to continue risking their lives for a cause that had shown them no respect or appreciation.
- Following this significant defection, Tazeb, fearing for his safety, fled Addis-Zemen with his family. Sources suggest he may have sought refuge in either Bahir-Dar or Gonder city. This event serves as a testament to the growing disillusionment with the regime, as even those within their own ranks are turning against them due to their abusive tactics and lack of care for the people they claim to serve.

## **Central Gonder Zone**

- Fierce fighting is currently underway in multiple locations across Central Gonder on August 16th, covering a vast area spanning approximately 65 km. The conflict zones include Ayimba, Adeza, Bohna, and Chilga, located near Azezo sub-city of Gonder city. The Fano fighters inflicted significant casualties on regime forces, resulting in the destruction of numerous military trucks.
- On August 16th, Fano forces carried out a coordinated offensive between Jibjib-Mariam to Zahit town. The Fano forces achieved a significant victory,

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inflicting heavy losses on opposing forces. Notably, they destroyed a ZU-23 weapon system and killed numerous regime agents in Alefa Woreda of Central Gonder Zone. Among the fatalities were: Techilo Abere, Head of the Peace and Security Office; Lae Abe, Head of the Land Administration Office; Ejargow Digis, Head of the Arbaba Administration Office; Honalet Ayenew, Head of the Health Office; and Wesen Tesfaye, Head of the Culture and Tourism Office (sustained serious injuries).

- The Fano forces also inflicted significant casualties among regime soldiers, with the exact number remaining unclear. This successful operation highlights the effectiveness of the Fano and underscores their ongoing campaign against the regime.
- In Central Gonder Zone, Fano fighters launched an offensive attack in different parts of the zone like Belessa, Guhala and Hamusit town. In this fighting, the Fano fighters successfully eliminated the regime forces and regained control of these towns. The regime forces retreated to Maksegnit town. The Amhara Fano in Gonder has been relentlessly attacking regime forces since early August, causing significant damage and forcing their retreat. On August 18th, another remarkable battlefield feat has been achieved on five fronts.
  1. *Belessa Front*: Five military vehicles carrying soldiers intended to replace those regime forces stationed in Belessa, were attacked by the Kinfaz-Bejala Brigade in Kinfaz-Begela Woreda, and the town of Slalé, were ambushed while on the move. Fano fighters successfully destroyed two of the vehicles and forced the remaining ones to retreat.
  2. *Hamusit Front*: Regime forces, entrenched in the town of Hamusit, were subjected to a coordinated attack, resulting in numerous casualties. The survivors fled towards Gohaila town, pursued by Fano fighters. After a night of relentless pursuit, Gohaila town was fully captured by the Fano fighters today.

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3. *Alefa-Takusa Front*: The Fano forces engaged seven military vehicles belonging to Abiy's forces at Alefa-Takusa. Five of these vehicles were completely destroyed, forcing the remaining enemy to retreat towards the city of Shawra. This victory resulted in the capture of 7,500 rifles and ammunition. Additionally, a military force transporting officials from Shawra to Delgi on August 17th, was ambushed and completely destroyed by Fano forces near Anchaho. The survivors fled back to Shawra, only to be pursued by the Fano, who then joined forces with allied Fano forces nearby. The combined forces launched a barrage of gunfire upon the enemy, who had been entrenched in Shawra for months. This relentless assault overwhelmed the enemy, pushing them back with heavy casualties, and by 10 p.m. the city was under control. As of August 18th, Fano fighters have fully encircled Shawra and continues to advance, securing their victory.
  4. *Tach-Armachiho Front*: In a joint operation by Fano brigades in Dagaw Kebele of Sanja Woreda, a heavily armed and ruthless enemy force led by Colonel Africa, a high-ranking regime officer, was completely destroyed. The military commander escaped, but three tanks and numerous other weapons were captured. The town of Maserodenb was also liberated.
  5. *Soreqa Front*: Multiple Fano brigades working together defeated regime joint forces and seized their temporary camp, paving the way for the capture of Soreqa.

### **Gonder-Zuriya Woreda**

- On August 12th, the conflict between Fano fighters and the regime forces intensified in Gonder-Zuriya Woreda, with fierce fighting erupting in four separate locations: Qulqual-Ber, Minzro, Tara-Gedam, and Dinzaz. The fighting was characterized by both direct confrontation and strategic surprise ambushes launched by the Fano.

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- The immediate trigger for the clashes was the regime’s offensive push against the Fano checkpoints, aimed at dismantling these strategic positions and reasserting control over the region.
  - In Minzro, the regime forces unleashed a barrage of indiscriminate mortar shelling, causing significant damage to civilian infrastructure. Numerous farmers’ houses were destroyed, and livestock perished in the relentless shelling. Tragically, five farmers were confirmed dead as a result of the regime’s indiscriminate attacks.
  - The Fano fighters successfully countered the mortar attacks by capturing two individuals acting as spotters for the regime forces. The operators who were responsible for identifying and relaying target locations, were apprehended while observing the battlefield for the military. Their capture effectively neutralized the mortar threat, bringing an end to the shelling.
  - In Dinzaz Kebele, the Fano launched a successful ambush against regime forces resulting in the death of at least 10 regime soldiers and leaving numerous others injured.
  - The fierce fighting in Gonder-Zuriya Woreda underscores the escalating conflict and the regime’s desperation to regain control of the region. The Fano’s victories, both in their successful counter-attacks and in capturing regime personnel, demonstrate their growing strength and resilience in the face of the regime’s aggression.
  - On August 13th, the regular military forces of the regime engaged in a brutal act of extrajudicial killing, targeting five farmers who were transporting fertilizer from Minzro to Burbuaks Kebele. The regime forces, displaying a callous disregard for human life, not only executed the farmers but also threw their bodies onto the street, alongside the donkeys they had been using to carry the fertilizer after they killed the

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donkeys as well.

- The regime’s motivation for this brutal act was allegedly rooted in suspicion. They believed that the farmers were taking the distributed fertilizer by Fano fighters to the farmers, who had previously captured it from regime forces. This unfounded suspicion led to the cold-blooded murder of innocent civilians, highlighting the regime’s willingness to use violence to suppress any perceived support for the Fano.
- On August 14th, intense fighting erupted between Fano fighters and regime forces in two locations: Dinzaz Kebele, specifically at the villages of 8 Qutir and Dera-Mikael Kebele. The fighting in Dinzaz was particularly fierce, resulting in significant casualties. Over 16 regime forces were confirmed killed, while 1 Fano fighter lost his life and 2 additional Fano fighters sustained critical and minor injuries during the engagement.

### **West Dembiya Woreda**

- The regime forces, stationed at the Semercha military camp near Chuahit town, engaged in indiscriminate shelling using heavy artillery, targeting multiple areas. The full extent of the damage caused by this indiscriminate bombardment remains unknown at this time.
- The mountainous terrain of Jibjiba-Maryam, situated near Chuahit town, became the scene of intense clashes on August 16th. Fano fighters engaged in fierce combat with the regime forces, inflicting heavy casualties upon them. The regime’s military presence in the area was completely overwhelmed by the Fano’s decisive attack, leading to their dispersal.
  - While some regime soldiers managed to regroup at the Semercha military camp, the majority fell victim to the Fano’s relentless pursuit. During the



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fighting, the Fano forces successfully destroyed the regime's ZU-23 anti-aircraft gun, which had been used indiscriminately against civilians in the area. Multiple military trucks transporting regime soldiers to the conflict zone were also destroyed.

- Upon reaching Semercha, the regime forces retaliated by launching a barrage of indiscriminate heavy artillery fire towards Chuahit town. This shelling resulted in the destruction of numerous residential houses, leaving behind a trail of devastation.

### **Silare Woreda**

- On August 13th, a significant military operation unfolded in Silare town as the regime forces stationed there were replaced with a new contingent of soldiers. Five heavily loaded military trucks were tasked with transporting the departing soldiers from Silare town back to Gonder city.
  - However, Fano fighters, utilizing their superior knowledge of the terrain and tactics, launched a surprise attack on the returning convoy. This ambush resulted in the destruction of two heavy military trucks, effectively decimating the soldiers onboard. The attack highlights the Fano's growing tactical prowess and their ability to effectively counter the regime's movements.
  - This ambush, occurring amidst a broader shift in troop deployments, serves as a stark reminder of the ongoing conflict in the region and the ever-present threat the Fano poses to the regime's military operations. The Fano's successful attack against the regime's convoy underscores their increasing ability to disrupt the regime's logistical operations and inflict casualties.

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## Alefa Woreda

- On August 13th, fierce fighting erupted in Shawra. The regime forces, seeking to exploit the heavy rains and muddy terrain to their advantage, attempted to launch an offensive against the Fano forces. However, the regime's strategy backfired as the Fano, renowned for their tenacity and adaptability, successfully repelled the attack.
  - Taking advantage of the challenging weather conditions, the regime forces established a fortified position at a strategic location known as “Ankel-Gosh.” However, the Fano forces, demonstrating their strategic prowess, breached the fortification and routed the regime soldiers. A local Fano spokesperson confirmed the victory, reporting that the Fano captured seven vehicles full of regime soldiers.
  - This clash underscores the ongoing struggle between the Fano forces and the regime. The Fano's success in repelling the regime's attack, despite challenging weather conditions and the regime's fortified position, highlights their resilience and adaptability in the face of adversity.
- On August 13th, a fierce battle erupted between Fano fighters and regime forces in Shawra town, raging throughout the day. The fighting reached its peak in the villages of Maryam-Sefer, Dengel-Ber, Megenteya, Ankel-Gosh, and Atsede-Maryam on the outskirts of Shawra town.
  - The immediate catalyst for this intense conflict was an intercepted plan by regime forces to launch an offensive against the Fano's strongholds in the rural areas of the woreda, deploying troops from Shawra town. Forewarned, the Fano took preemptive action, engaging the regime forces in a fierce battle.
  - The regime forces suffered significant casualties during the fighting, which involved the use of heavy weaponry such as mortars and heavy machineguns.

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Despite the regime's initial advantage, the Fano's resilience and strategic maneuvers forced the regime to eventually cease the fighting. A large number of wounded regime soldiers were transported to Shawra Hospital for medical attention.

- This battle highlights the Fano's growing strength and tactical prowess, as well as their ability to effectively counter the regime's military operations. The Fano's success in repelling the regime's offensive and inflicting heavy casualties demonstrates their growing influence and control in the region.
- Further attacks by the Fano occurred on the same day. As the officials traveled from Alefa to Delgi, and then again from Delgi to Shawra town, they were ambushed by Fano forces, resulting in heavy casualties among the regime's soldiers escorting them. At least 13 soldiers were confirmed dead, and seven others were critically injured.
  - These attacks highlight the escalating violence in the region, with the Fano targeting not only military personnel but also high-level government officials. The attacks underscore the precarious security situation and the deep-seated animosity between the Fano and the regime forces.
- For two consecutive days (August 17th to 18th), the town of Shawra, the administrative center of Alefa Woreda, was the scene of intense fighting between Fano fighters and regime forces. The clashes were fierce, with both sides engaging in heavy combat.
  - In the aftermath of the battle, the Fano emerged victorious, successfully dislodging the regime forces from their positions in Shawra. The fighting resulted in the deaths of several top regime officials from Alefa Woreda, signaling a decisive blow to the regime's control in the area.

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- Following their successful military operation, the Fano fighters triumphantly entered Shawra, securing their control over the strategic town and significantly weakening the regime’s presence in Alefa Woreda.

### **West Belessa Woreda**

- The regime militia forces in West Belessa Woreda have experienced a mass defection from the regime. Following a series of fierce battles against Fano fighters, the regime militias have suffered heavy losses, leaving only 13 members out of the entire force. On August 13th, the remaining militias were completely disbanded. This mass defections and the subsequent disbandment of the militia unit highlight the waning support for the regime and the increasing strength of the Fano forces in the region.
  - In a significant shift in the ongoing conflict, 15 militias who were previously serving the regime forces have defected and joined the Fano movement in West Belessa Woreda. This development occurred during intense clashes between the Fano and regime forces. 5 of the militias were captured by the Fano during the fighting, while the remaining 10 defected of their own will.
  - Furthermore, fierce fighting continued throughout the day on August 15th, in Dedeha Kebele, with both sides engaging in intense combat during the morning period.
- On August 15th, intense fighting erupted between Fano fighters and regime forces in Dedeha. The engagement resulted in heavy casualties for regime forces, including the death of a notorious traffic police officer. This officer was infamous for harassing drivers with false accusations of supplying arms and ammunition to the Fano, creating significant hardship for the local community.

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## **Chilga Woreda**

- Intense fighting erupted between Fano fighters and regime forces in Chilga on the morning of August 16th. Following a successful military operation, the Fano fighters secured control of Bohona Kebele. The Fano are now encircling regime forces stationed in Aykel town, the administrative center of Chilga.

## **Takusa Woreda**

- On August 16th, a series of attacks by Fano fighters targeted high-ranking officials from Takusa Woreda. The officials were traveling from Delgi town to Gonder city to attend a meeting when they were ambushed.
  - Two officials were killed instantly, while three others sustained critical injuries and were rushed to a hospital for emergency treatment. The militia forces tasked with escorting the officials were also caught in the attack. Several of them were killed, and the remaining sustained severe injuries.

## **Tach Armachiho Woreda**

- On August 14th, regime forces suffered a major defeat in Armachiho, along the Guang River. In an area known as Guang, Fano forces launched a fierce ambush on regime forces, inflicting significant casualties and destroying their vehicles.
- On the morning of August 15th, at 3:30 am Fano fighters launched a surprise attack on regime forces traveling through the Armachiho area. The ambush was successful, resulting in the confirmed deaths of at least seven soldiers.
- The battle for Tach Armachiho has raged for two consecutive days, from August 15th to 16th, engulfing a vast area from Dogaw-Ashere to Maserodenb town. The fighting has been particularly intense in Maserodenb and West and Central Armachiho.

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- The Fano fighters have achieved significant victories. They encircled regime forces in Maserodenb and secured control of a large territory stretching from Maserodenb to Abrahajira town. In Dawi, the Fano inflicted heavy casualties on the regime, completely eliminating an entire battalion (local military unit). A substantial amount of weaponry, including heavy machineguns and other heavy weapons, have been seized from the regime forces.
  - The Fano’s decisive action has resulted in the capture of 200 regime soldiers, while another 500 soldiers dispatched to Armachiho suffered heavy casualties and were forced to disband. The Fano captured 3 heavy machineguns, 4 sniper rifles, 6 light machineguns, 1 mortar, over 24,000 rounds of ammunition, and 700 black kalashnikov rifles. By the afternoon of August 17th, the Fano had successfully cleared Maserodenb town of regime forces.
  - The regime, facing heavy losses, is deploying reinforcements from Humera and Gonder city.
  - In West Armachiho, six prominent, wealthy men from the community attempted to broker peace between the Fano and regime forces. Their efforts, however, led to their detention by the Fano for seven days, from August 9th to 16th. The Fano accused the men of being regime agents, attempting to pressure the Fano to surrender their weapons. Upon release, the men were ordered to purchase 3 heavy machineguns, other heavy weapons, and 4,000 cartridges for the Fano as punishment. When questioned by residents, regime political cadres denied sending the men to the Fano, further highlighting the mistrust and tension between the factions.
  - Following their successful capture of Maserodenb town, the administrative center of Tach Armachiho Woreda, Fano fighters launched a surprise offensive on August 18th, against regime forces stationed in Kenfere-Maryam Kebele. This attack

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caught regime forces off guard, showcasing the Fano's strategic prowess and their determination to push back against the regime's presence.

- The Fano's offensive has expanded beyond Kenfere-Maryam Kebele, reaching the Guwang River within the woreda. This indicates a coordinated and decisive push by the Fano to secure control of the entire Tach Armachiho Woreda, marking a significant escalation in their fight against the regime forces.

## **North Gonder Zone**

### **East Telemt, West Telemt and Mai-Temri Woredas**

- Colonel Dereje, a regime military leader, has been actively terrorizing residents of Telemt Woreda, acting as a puppet for the TPLF's invasion. He has been pressuring residents to accept Tigrayan dominance in the region. His tactics include intimidating those who identify as Amhara, threatening them with untold suffering if they do not renounce their identity. This blatant intimidation highlights the regime's complicity in the TPLF's attempt to impose its will and suppress the identity of the native residents of Telemt.
- The dire situation in Telemt is putting the lives of thousands of children at risk. Over 50,000 children face a severe threat of acute diarrhea and vomiting due to waterborne diseases. The lack of access to clean, potable water in the area is the primary cause of these illnesses. Adding to the crisis, the regime has failed to provide any medical services to prevent or treat these diseases in children.
  - Furthermore, the cattle of Telemt's residents are succumbing to rinderpest, a devastating disease known locally as Qurba or Abasenga. The lack of access to veterinary care leaves these animals vulnerable and unable to receive treatment, contributing to their suffering and the community's overall hardship.

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- Repatriated individuals affiliated with the TPLF, who entered Telemt under the guise of IDPs, are participating in the controversial 14th TPLF general meeting in Mekelle, claiming to represent the people of the three woredas of Telemt.
    - These individuals were selected for participation through a process where newly arrived persons went to Shire town to nominate representatives for the meeting. Those participating in the meeting, claiming to represent Telemt, include: Nega Adugna, Negash Merso, Dinqayew Teferi, Temesgen Welde-Aregawi, Aleqa Fisseha, Hagos Alemu, Mehamed Hagos, Asfaw Tilahun, and Sayed Habib.
    - The individuals who went to Shire to nominate additional participants on behalf of the people of Telemt are: Alemeshet Asmelash, Kiros Gebreselam and Haile Techane.

### **Dabat Woreda**

- On August 14th, Fano fighters successfully captured Jajaw Atine, a high-ranking official in the Prosperity Party’s information and security intelligence unit. Jajaw was known for his active role in gathering intelligence on the Fano movement in the woreda and for aiding regime forces in military operations aimed at suppressing the Fano.
  - His capture occurred during his return from a mourning procession in the St. Gabriel Church. Fano fighters, acting with surprising swiftness, encircled him while he was traveling. Jajaw was infamous for his vocal and often threatening pronouncements. He frequently advised political cadres and regime military officers that they could easily defeat the Fano in the North Gonder Zone. Jajaw’s threats towards political cadres were particularly harsh, warning that those with ties to the Fano would have their “Fano foot” amputated. This



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capture serves as a significant blow to the regime's intelligence gathering and operations in the zone.

### **Debark Woreda**

- On August 15th, intense fighting erupted across four directions in Debark town. The fiercest clashes occurred at the town's police station. The fighting was a direct response to a planned meeting of regime political cadres scheduled for August 16th. The Fano successfully disrupted the meeting, preventing it from taking place. In addition, the Fano secured control of Dagufit, a strategic location near the Limalimo steep ravine, situated along the main road connecting Debark to Shire.
- On August 17th, Fano fighters successfully retook control of Weqin town, the strategic town of Debark Woreda. Their advance into the town was met with minimal resistance from the regime forces, resulting in a brief skirmish rather than a full-fledged defensive battle.
  - Following their victory, the Fano captured several key individuals associated with the Prosperity Party, including information and intelligence personnel as well as militia forces fighting for the regime. This capture represents a significant blow to the regime's intelligence network and control in Debark Woreda. The Fano's swift and decisive victory highlights their growing strength and the weakening grip of the regime in the region.

### **West Gonder Zone**

#### **West Armachiho Woreda**

- On August 16th, the Fano fighters unleashed a decisive assault on the regime forces stationed in Maserodenb, the administrative center of the woreda. The Fano forces

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completely encircled the regime's position, leading to a fierce battle that resulted in unprecedented casualties for the regime.

- By nightfall, the Fano had successfully penetrated the town, overcoming the regime's attempt to defend it with a military barricade. Their advance was accompanied by motivational chants (i.e. Qererto and Shilela) sung by the Fano. The Fano's relentless assault shattered the regime's defenses, destroying every soldier guarding the town.
- Once in control of Maserodenb, the Fano targeted the town's police station and administrative offices. The defeated regime soldiers, now huddled together in the local church, remain unable to act. Maserodenb remains firmly under the control of the Fano fighters, who have successfully cut off any potential reinforcements from Humera, Sanja, and Abrahajira.
- Meanwhile, on the same day, fierce fighting erupted in West Armachiho Woreda, specifically in Dogaw and Ashire. The regime forces suffered heavy losses, with at least 700 soldiers killed or critically injured. Furthermore, over 200 regime soldiers were captured by the Fano. This scale of defeat is unprecedented for the regime in these areas.
- In the aftermath of the battles, the Fano seized a significant amount of weaponry and ammunition from the regime, including three heavy machineguns, four light machine guns, six sniper rifles, one mortar, 24,000 rounds of ammunition, and 700 kalashnikov rifles.

### **Qwara Woreda**

- After a protracted and arduous military campaign against the regime forces, the Fano fighters successfully recaptured control of Qwara town, the administrative center of Qwara Woreda. This decisive victory, achieved after a series of intense

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battles, marked a significant setback for the regime and demonstrated the resilience and determination of the Fano. Following the Fano's relentless assault, the demoralized regime forces were forced to retreat from Qwara, seeking refuge in Metemma Woreda. This strategic withdrawal signals a weakening of the regime's grip on the region and a strengthening of the Fano's control, highlighting the ongoing shift in power dynamics.

## **Horo Guduru Wollega Zone (Oromia Region)**

### **Abe-Dongoro Woreda**

- Last week, regime soldiers (ENDF) detained a married woman in Tulu-Gana town of Abe-Dongoro Woreda. Several days later, she was handed over to OSF, who reportedly raped her repeatedly before abandoning her on the street. The woman was found severely wounded and traumatized. Regime soldiers then prevented her from communicating with residents, likely in an attempt to cover up the incident.

## **Gurage Zone (Central Ethiopia Region)**

### **Abeshge Woreda**

- Sources confirm that regime forces have begun a campaign of arrests, disarmament, and physical abuse against Amhara individuals displaced from the neighboring Oromia Region who have sought refuge in Abeshge Woreda. Reports indicate that despite their dire circumstances, these displaced individuals face attacks from both government and rebel forces even while sheltering in this region.

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## 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.

- Contact us via Email: [info@amharaamerica.org](mailto:info@amharaamerica.org)
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