



Amhara Association of America  
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Awaken, Organize, Struggle



# NEGLECTED MASSACRES AGAINST AMHARAS:

Compendium of AAA's 2021 Reports on  
Human Rights Violations against Amharas

MAY 2022

## ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

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## ABOUT THE AMHARA ASSOCIATION OF AMERICA

The Amhara Association of America (AAA) is a nonprofit civic organization located in Charlotte, North Carolina that investigates and documents human rights atrocities and repression against Amharas in Ethiopia. AAA seeks to inform U.S. policymakers, international human rights organizations, media, and all Ethiopian stakeholders to pressure Ethiopian leaders to change laws, policies, and practices in Ethiopia so that 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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# ABBREVIATIONS AND ADMINISTRATIVE AREA CONVENTIONS

AAA: Amhara Association of America

EHRC: Ethiopian Human Rights Commission

ENDF: Ethiopian National Defense Force)

FDRE: Federal Democratic Republic of Ethiopia

IDP: Internally Displaced Persons

NAMA: National Movement of Amhara

ODP/OPDO: Oromo Democratic Party/Oromo People's Democratic Organization

OLA: Oromo Liberation Army, also known as Oromo Liberation Front-Shene (OLF)

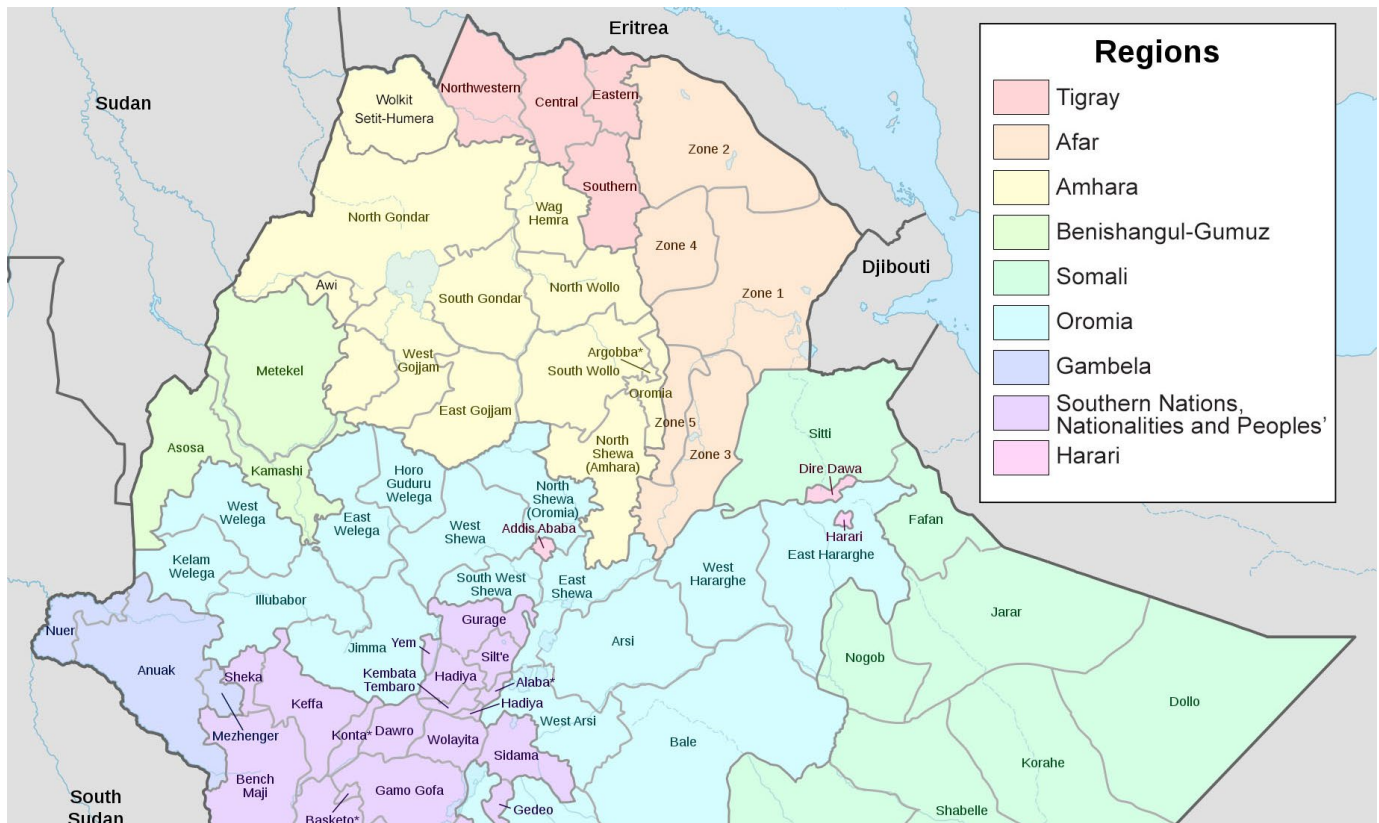
SAF: Sudanese Armed Forces

SNNP(R): Southern Nations, Nationalities, and People's (Region)

TPLF: Tigray People's Liberation Front

Throughout this report, references will be made to various regions and subregions in Ethiopia along with the local administrative subunits. The country is divided into regions at the top level and each region is generally divided into zones, which are further divided into woredas (districts) and those are divided into kebeles (wards) at the smallest level. Some regions like Oromia region have conducted redrawing of administrative units. All names of administrative areas are recorded as they were officially known when the incidents happened. Lastly, some administrative area may have multiple spellings used in this report, so "Wollega" is sometimes spelled "Welega" or even "Wellega". A standard English spelling has not been developed for many commonly used Ethiopian words.

Unless indicated otherwise, all names of sources of information used in the report are pseudonyms.





## EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

While the world's attention has been on the war in Northern Ethiopia with skewed attention to the situation in Tigray, Ethiopia's multifaceted socio-political crises have continued to worsen throughout 2021. The most tragic aspect of these ongoing civil wars in northern and central parts of Ethiopia has been the indiscriminate killing and mass displacement of civilians, particularly Amharas. This report is based on the human rights investigations conducted by the Amhara Association of America (AAA) in selected areas of Ethiopia. The report covers the period of January 1 to December 31, 2021.

This annual report by no means asserts to be a comprehensive report on all atrocities committed against Amharas. Rather it is a compendium of AAA's reports on selected areas that AAA was able to investigate. Throughout 2021, AAA documented 213 incidents of human rights violations against Amharas in five regions of Ethiopia: 133 in the Oromia region, 47 in the Amhara region, 24 in the Benishangul-Gumuz region, eight in the Southern Nations, Nationalities, and People's Region (SNNP region), and one in Addis Ababa. These documented incidents led to **7,259 cases of human rights violations** against Amharas, excluding millions of Amharas who have been displaced or whose property rights have been violated. **These include 3,308 killings; 1,252 injuries; 1,009 cases of rape; 111 arbitrary arrests; 62 cases of abduction and forced evictions that impacted at least 1,517 people.** Among the documented cases of death, at least 700 were members of vulnerable groups of the population: children (172), women (368), elderly (140), and persons with disability (21). Furthermore, all rape victims were women with almost 1,009 cases, of whom 97 were girls under the age of 18<sup>1</sup>.

Both government forces and rebel/armed groups were responsible for serious human rights violations against Amharas including war crimes and crimes against humanity. AAA's data reveals the following facts about the recorded human rights violations vis-à-vis the perpetrators.

- Government forces were responsible for 86 of the civilian casualties: 37 by the Oromia Special Forces, 46 by the Amhara region security forces, two by ENDF, and one by Benishangul-Gumuz region security personnel. Government forces were responsible for at least 111 arbitrary and unlawful arrest cases during the reporting period: the large majority (107) in the Oromia region and four in the Amhara region.
- The Addis Ababa City Administration forcibly and violently evicted more than 1,517 ethnic Amhara residents from their homes in Addis Ababa in brazen disregard of the appropriate legal and procedural safeguards, including prior and adequate consultation, adequate notice, and the provision of compensation or alternative housing.
- Rebel and armed groups fighting the Ethiopian government were responsible for majority of the civilian casualties (4,320 civilian casualties including 3,133 killed and 1,165 injured). Of these, the OLA was responsible for 1,688 of the casualties, TPLF for 2,490, Gumuz militias for 101, and Sheko militias for 19 casualties.
- All documented rapes (1,009) were committed by TPLF militias in the Amhara region.
- OLA accounted for all documented abduction cases (62) recorded in the Oromia (61) and Benishangul Gumuz regions (1).
- The remaining casualties were attributed to the Sudan Defense Forces (13), local Oromo youth (3), and unidentified militias (160).

<sup>1</sup>AAA has uncovered cases of rape against men committed by TPLF forces during occupation of Amhara region. This investigation is ongoing.

# 1 Political Context: Ethnic Federalism turned Ethnic Apartheid and Civil War

The year 2021 was a devastating and bloody year for millions of Ethiopians who suffered at the hands of targeted and institutional violence from state and non-state actors. The world's attention has been on the war in Northern Ethiopia with predisposed attention to the crisis in Tigray, while ignoring the chronic human rights violations, conflicts, and other socio-political crisis in other parts of Ethiopia. Tragically, the most affected community largely ignored in the ongoing civil wars in northern and central Ethiopia has been the Amhara people. Even in the context of the war in Northern Ethiopia, the largest documented massacre was against Amharas in the town of Mai Kadra by the TPLF associated militias known as Samri. The lack of reporting and attention coupled with simplified and inaccurate descriptions of the political problems in Ethiopia continues to be a continuous to hinder effective response on the parts of international and domestic actors.

The current civil wars, human rights atrocities, and recurrent violence in Ethiopia have a deeper root in the constitutional framework put in place in the country in 1990s. The 1995 Federal Constitution of Ethiopia dictates borders of the regional states shall be drawn along ethnic lines, thus rendering regions as ethnic homelands. In some cases, the regions are further divided into lower-level administrations in a way that allocates territory as homeland of a minority ethnic group. Despite the total compartmentalization of the country along ethnic lines in this ethnic federal system, none of the regions and their sub-administrations are ethnically homogenous. Thus, the constitutional system of designating certain ethnic groups as 'indigenous' or rightful owners of

regions has created permanent political majority and minoritized groups all over Ethiopia. Laws that formalized this compartmentalization in a form of giving political sovereignty are codified in laws and regional constitutions. Such laws that are intended to ensure the complete political dominance of one ethnic group in a specific region- even when numerically minority- means that this rigid ethnic stratification has reduced the politically minoritized groups to second class citizenship status. Coupled with the rise of armed militia along ethnic lines and no accountability for authorities committing atrocities against political minorities in their regions or other levels of administrative zones has turned the ethnic federalism system into a state sponsored apartheid system in several regions specially in Oromia, Benishangul-Gumuz (BG) and parts of SNNRP. A prime example is admittance by BG officials that senior members of their government was abetting Gumuz militants in attacks against civilian Amhara's<sup>2</sup> and AAA has also documented similar support by Oromia officials and security apparatus to the Oromo Liberation Army (OLA).

Unlike most other ethnic groups, the Amhara people were not represented in the Council of Representatives that ratified the 1995 ethnic based constitution. The constitution is widely believed to be imposed on the Council of Representatives with back-door negotiations between the Oromo Liberation Front (OLF) and the TPLF. Both the TPLF and OLF from their inception were secessionist/separatist far-left political movements that were founded on the basis of ethnic nationalism, antagonist towards the Ethiopia state, and a common belief that ethnic Amharas were their eternal enemy. The Constitution ushered Ethiopia into an ethnic

<sup>2</sup><https://addisstandard.com/news-benishangul-gumuz-region-ruling-party-admits-ethnic-targeted-killings-in-metekel-issues-an-apology-sacks-senior-members/>

federation, or a federation of regional states supposed based on dominant regional ethnic groups.

Lacking political representation in the negotiation process of developing the constitution, the Amharas were unjustly disadvantaged and their exclusion from the process that remade Ethiopia in 1990s was devastating. First, many historically Amhara inhabited areas were annexed into other regions. For instance, Tigrayan elites annexed areas commonly known as “Welkait” and “Raya”, districts from the former provinces of Gondar and Wollo respectively. Similarly, Oromia region annexed parts of Shewa particularly Dera into their region after the area was administrated by Amhara region for a few years. In western Ethiopia, the Metekel Zone (formerly part of Gojjam Province and where Amharas constitute the largest ethnolinguistic group) became part of the newly created Benishangul-Gumuz region. In all these areas, Amharas have been widely and brutally repressed leading to targeted attacks and displacements. Amharas have been trying for decades to exercise their political and civil rights including right to self-determination. Leaders and supporters of the Wolkait Amhara Identity Committee, Dera Amhara Identity Committee, and Raya Amhara identity Committee were persecuted, prosecuted, and killed for challenging the system that denied them of their identity. Furthermore, armed militant groups such as the Oromo Liberation Front (OLF) and Gumuz militants were able to massacre residents with impunity for decades with support from regional security forces and officials.

Secondly, the exclusion of Amharas from the political process starting in the 1990s meant they would be denied representation in political, social, economic, and security matters even in areas where Amharas constitute a numeric majority or are of significant size. Since Amharas are the most dispersed ethnic group, the ethnic federation system and its subsequent constitutional legitimization along ethnic homelands has been detrimental to this group. The constitutional framework, including regional constitutions, dispossesses ethnic Amharas who live

outside of the “Amhara Region”, of basic fundamental rights regardless of whether they have resided in the non-“Amhara Region” for many generations where they had been living before the new majority ethnicities moved in and sometimes forcibly annexed these Amhara’s ancestral lands. It has thus effectively rendered millions of Amhara people into second class citizens in their own places of birth.

The political exclusion of Amharas is most severe in regions such as Oromia and Benishangul-Gumuz which have experienced recurrent massacres and displacements as documented in this report. Although Amharas count for a considerable portion of the population in these regions they have been prevented from holding even a single seat in regional councils and local administrative units. For instance, in the Benishangul-Gumuz Region, though Amharas are the second largest ethnic group, the regional constitution does not recognize them as rightful residents of the land, selectively excluding them as designated residents or “settlers”. The revised constitution of Benishangul-Gumuz Region under article 2 states that “even if other people residing in the region are recognized, the owners of the region are Berta, Gumuz, Shinasha, Mao and Komo”<sup>3</sup>. In the same corollary, the revised constitution of the Oromia National Regional State under Article 8 states that “The Oromo people is the sovereign power of the region as manifested by its direct or indirect [representative] democratic participation”<sup>4</sup>. This literally means non-Oromo residents of the region do not have a right to any form of political participation or representation, and leaves millions of ethnic Amhara in the region with no political and other form of rights. Such legal exclusion of non-Oromos from political participation in the region, coupled with agitations for attacks and proliferation of hatred by ultra-nationalist Oromos, has made non-Oromos in general and Amharas in particular vulnerable to demonization, atrocious killings, looting, and repossession and destruction of their properties, and displacement time and time again. The ethnic apartheid order not only betrayed the spirit of democracy but incentivized ethnic cleansing,

<sup>3</sup>Constitution of the Regional State of Benishangul-Gumuz Region

<sup>4</sup>Constitution of the Regional State of Of Oromia - 1995

territorial disputes, and land grabs, and the domination of regional minorities by regional majority groups across the country with the exception of the Amhara Region where regional minorities were arbitrarily allotted self-administration zones. The absence of an equivalent zones for Amhara residents dwelling in the so-called Oromia Region, for instance, is an example of the lack of equity which has translated to dissipation of group rights, infringements on individual liberties and ultimately genocidal acts on minorities to extinguish opposition.

The current ethnic apartheid system fuels competition and hostility among ethnic groups and their elites. As several independent researchers have shown, violence along ethnic lines has skyrocketed since the introduction of the system. However, when TPLF lost power in 2018 following massive protests amongst Amaharas and Oromos, a new power rivalry among the new elites and the TPLF elites added another layer to the conflict dynamic in Ethiopia. Between 2018 and 2020, Prime Minister Abiy Ahmed and TPLF leaders engaged in escalatory power struggle; both depicting their antagonism as a constitutional interpretation dispute related to who has the power to decide election related timeline. The war commenced officially when between November 3 to 4, 2020, the TPLF launched a pre-emptive attack on the ENDF Northern Command in Tigray. This prompted Prime Minister Abiy to announce a “law enforcement operation” and managed to depose TPLF from power by controlling the regional Capital Mekele in a matter of weeks. However, the TPLF successfully pushed out the Ethiopian forces out of Tigray in June 2021. While the Ethiopian government announced a humanitarian ceasefire to allow adequate aid to reach Tigray, TPLF announced they will continue the fight aiming to overthrow Prime Minister Abiy. Thereafter, TPLF forces advanced southwards into both Amhara and Afar Regions progressively occupying more districts in these regions, committing widespread human rights abuses and war crimes including massacres, weaponized sexual violence, looting and property destruction on a systematic level. When TPLF advanced towards the South Wollo and Oromo Special Zones of Amhara Region, the OLA entered the fray and formed a formal alliance with TPLF. In December 2021, Ethiopian allied forces liberated most of the occupied districts of Amhara and Afar Regions. As of this publication, the TPLF still occupies districts within Amhara and Afar regions.

Throughout the war, genocidal attacks continued against Amhara civilians in various parts of the country with the most hostile being the Oromia and Benishangul-Gumuz Regions. A combination of OLA, Oromo Special Forces, and Gumuz militants targeted Amhara residents in many cases with backing from the respective regional governments. These attacks were ignored by international human rights organizations and governments. The unabated massacres eventually culminated in region-wide protests in towns and cities across the Amhara Region in April 2021 with residents condemning the government’s failure to protect citizens. This report is primarily a compilation of reports on massacres that are committed by TPLF, OLA, Gumuz militias but also includes atrocities committed by government forces including Oromia Special Forces, Addis Ababa Police, and Amhara regional forces.

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## **1.2 Scope, Methodology and Gaps**

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This report exclusively concerns atrocities committed against Amharas as documented by AAA in selected areas of the country, focusing on the period January 1 to December 31, 2021. AAA employed different methods of data collection to prepare this report, including field visits, interviews, and review of incident reports prepared by local government offices. AAA deployed a team of human rights investigators in Ethiopia to the areas where access was permitted. Much of the data was collected remotely by AAA investigators from sources on the ground. Accordingly, AAA spoke to survivors, IDPs, and local officials, and visited villages and towns that were sites of where atrocities occurred. Furthermore, primary data collected by AAA was supplemented by

findings from media monitoring and statements of human rights institutions, including the Ethiopian Human Rights Commission (EHRC) and the Ethiopian Human Rights Council (EHRCO). AAA team also conducted interviews with local officials, including officers at woreda's Women, Children and Youth Affairs Offices in Amhara Region, to corroborate information on specific cases. Where possible, AAA attempted to verify photos with the assistance of geolocation experts.

The report does not cover all cases of human rights violations against Amharas in the country. Instead, much of this report examines the human rights situations of Amhara residents in the Oromia, Benishangu-Gumuz, and Amhara regional states and the Bench Sheko Zone of the SNNP region, which had the largest number of ethnically motivated killings and massacres during the reporting period. It also documents cases from the capital city of Addis Ababa and the Ethiopia-Sudan border, including parts of Western Ethiopia (the Amhara and Benishangul-Gumuz regions).

AAA does not claim that the statistics presented in this report show the true extent of human rights atrocities against Amharas in the targeted areas. They only represent documented atrocities that are independently verified by AAA with testimony from credible sources such as survivors, eyewitnesses, bereaved families, and local officials. AAA was unable to verify the allegations of several similar incidents due to security problems, communication blackouts, and a lack of credible sources, and resources. Such allegations are deemed unverified yet and are not included in this report. Additionally, this report does not account for the many lives lost due to hunger and access to health care as a result of deliberate destruction of hospitals and clinics by armed groups. Thus, AAA acknowledges underreporting of allegations of several human rights violations against ethnic Amharas in different parts of the country. For instance, a recent study by forum of Universities in Amhara region found out the atrocities TPLF committed in Amhara region are much higher than we documented here with 7460 civils disappeared, 6985 civilians killed, and 1782 ( including 22 men) raped by TPLF militia.

AAA was not able to investigate many instances of human rights violations due to limited resources and access, especially in Oromia, Benishangul-Gumuz, and SNNP regions. Additionally, this report does not document instances of Amhara casualties resulting from manmade famine and lack to medical access. Thousands of Amharas have died in eight zones of Amhara region during the six-moth occupation by TPLF when the occupying forces prevented access to humanitarian agencies and looted hospitals and clinics. Similar cases occurred in Oromia region when Amhara civilians could not access medical services during attacks by OLA. Readers also should note that because this report is for 2021, it does not include major massacres committed in previous years including Amhara Massacre in Mai-Kadra; the deadliest civilian massacre under the context of the war in Northern Ethiopia.

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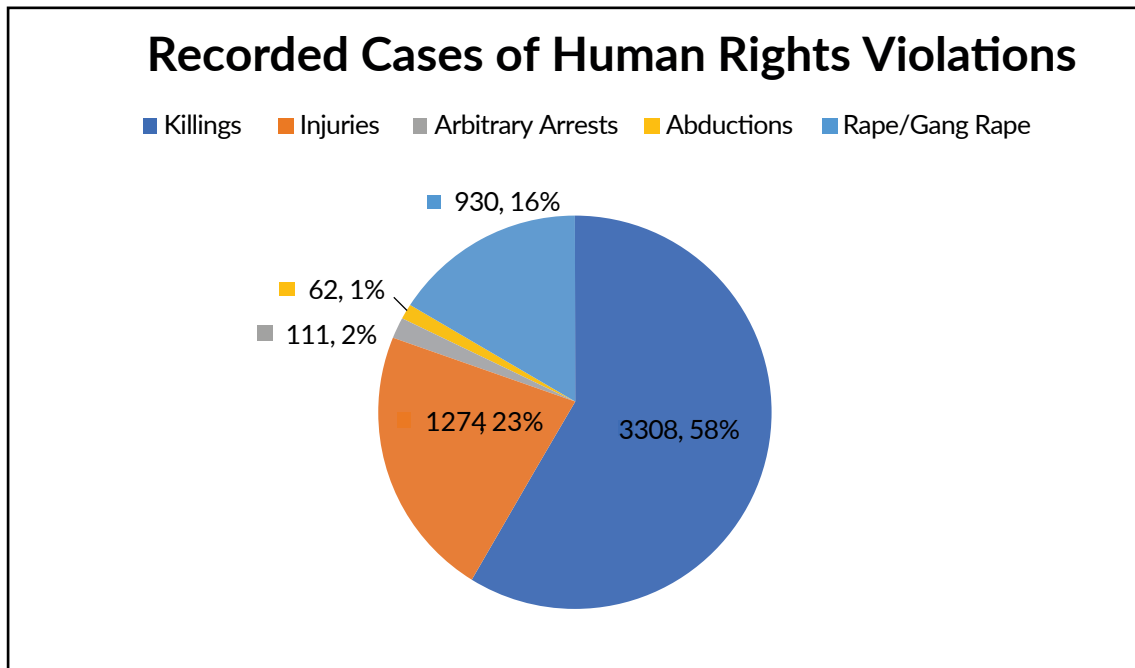
### **1.3 Summary of Major Atrocities and Analysis**

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#### **1.3.1 Recorded Incidents of Human Rights Abuse and Victims.**

From January 1 to December 31, 2021, AAA documented 213 incidents of human rights violations of at least 7,180 ethnic Amhara civilians, excluding millions of Amharas who have been displaced or whose property rights have been violated. AAA categorized 111 of the 213 documented incidents (52%) as massacres because of their nature as hate-motivated attacks against Amharas, how they were carried out, and the number of people killed (at least three civilians killed).





- At least 3,308 ethnic Amhara civilians were killed and another 1,252 injured—a total of 4,560 civilian casualties, mainly in the Oromia, Amhara, and Benishangul-Gumuz regions. 700 victims were vulnerable groups (children, women, elderly, and persons with disabilities). AAA documented 172 child casualties (151 killed and 21 injured). Women comprised about 8.5 percent of all recorded civilian casualties, with a total of 368 women casualties recorded (301 killed and 67 injured). The elderly (above the age of 60) comprised about 3.2 percent of all civilian casualties, with a total of 140 elderly casualties recorded (137 killed and 3 injured). AAA also recorded the deaths of at least 21 persons with disabilities during the reporting period, of which 16 had psychosocial disabilities.
- At least 1,009 females, including 97 minors (children and girls), were raped by TPLF militias across Amhara region.
- At least 62 Amharas, including 11 children and women, were kidnapped by the OLA in the Oromia and Benishangul-Gumuz regions.
- More than 111 ethnic Amhara were arbitrarily detained of which 107 were in the Oromia region and the remaining 4 in the Amhara region.
- Assets of Amharas valued in the billions of dollars have been destroyed, vandalized, or looted in the Oromia, Benishangul-Gumuz, and Amhara regions.
- The Addis Ababa City Administration forcibly and violently evicted more than 1,517 Amhara residents from settlements in Addis Ababa without the appropriate legal and procedural safeguards, including prior and adequate consultation, adequate notice, and the provision of compensation or alternative housing.

In addition, AAA estimates that at least five million Amharas were forced to flee their homes due to violence throughout 2021 amidst the COVID-19 threat. About one million Amharas were displaced from the Oromia region because of repeated ethnic-based massacres orchestrated by OLA militias and, at times, by the Oromia region's security forces and an overall deterioration of security in the Oromia region, particularly in

the East Wollega, Horo Guduru Wollega, West Wollega, and West Shewa zones. More than three million people were displaced due to the TPLF invasion of the Amhara region. In addition, hundreds of thousands of people, most of whom are ethnic Amhara, were displaced from districts in the Metekel and Kemashi zones of the Benishangul-Gumuz region. Furthermore, about 300,000 Amhara residents were forced to flee their homes as a result of two rounds of OLA attacks in the North Shewa Zone of Amhara region.

*Table 1: Human rights abuses committed against Amharas by month*

Month	Total incidents	Total killed	Total injured	Arbitrarily arrested	Total kidnapped
January	5	90	32	-	2
February	14	40	4	34	1
March	25	374	291	26	9
April	25	230	179	-	4
May	14	35	55	4	-
June	6	14	-	-	1
July	22	175	21	-	3
August	23	619	154	-	4
September	26	450	222	-	18
October	10	260	72	15	10
November	29	610	221	16	10
December	14	411	11	16	
Overall total	213	3308	1252	111	62

### 1.3.2 Human Rights Violations by Perpetrators.

AAA identified 12 perpetrator groups responsible for the documented atrocities and human rights violations. The following table presents the number of incidents and casualties each group of perpetrators caused.

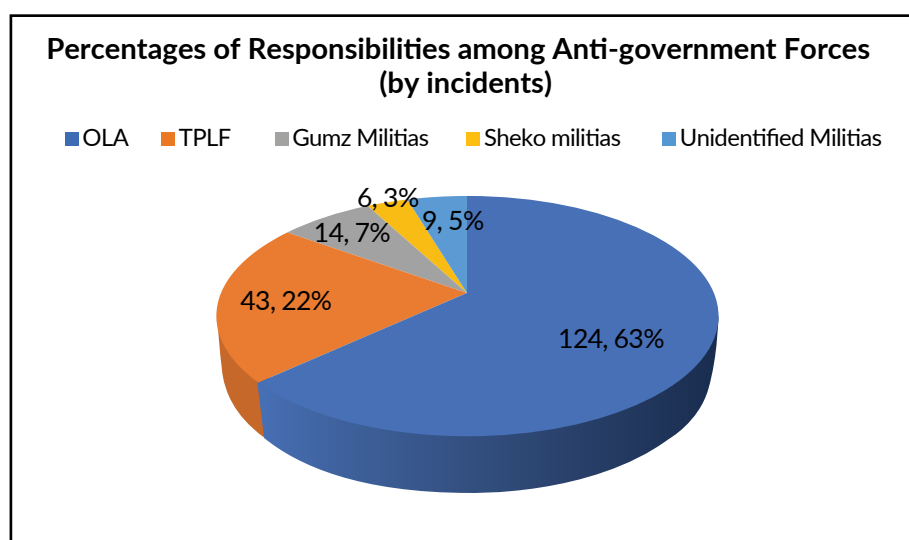
*Table 2: Human rights abuses committed against Amharas by the perpetrator*

Perpetrators	Incidents	Killings	Injuries	Rape	Arbitrary arrests	Kidnapping	Forced eviction
ENDF	1	1	1	-	-	-	-
Oromia Special Force	11	36	1	-	107	-	-
Addis Ababa City Administration	1	-	-	-	-	-	1517
Benishangu Gumz region security personnel	1	1	-	-	-	-	-
Amhara region security personnel	1	4	42	-	4	-	-

Perpetrators	Incidents	Killings	Injuries	Rape	Arbitrary arrests	Kidnapping	Forced eviction
OLA	124	1176	512	-	-	62	-
TPLF	43	1849	641	1009	-	-	-
Gumz militias	14	92	9	-	-	-	-
Sheko militias	6	16	3	-	-	-	-
Mob youth	1	1	2	-	-	-	-
The Sudan Defence Force	1	3	10	-	-	-	-
Unidentified militias	9	129	31	-	-	-	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>213</b>	<b>3308</b>	<b>1252</b>	<b>1009</b>	<b>111</b>	<b>62</b>	<b>1517</b>

Government authorities at various levels accounted for 15 incidents: 11 incidents by the Oromia Special Forces, 1 by ENDF, 1 by the Addis Ababa City Administration, 1 by Benishangu Gumz region security personnel, and 1 by Amhara region security personnel. The Oromia Special Forces were responsible for 144 cases of human rights violations (36 killings, 1 injury, and 107 arbitrary arrests), ENDF for two recorded casualties (one killing and one injury), Amhara region security personnel for 50 cases of human rights violations (4 killings, 42 injuries, and 4 arbitrary arrests), Benishangul-Gumz region security personnel for 1 killing, and the Addis Ababa City Administration for 1,517 forced eviction cases. In addition to the violations officials participated as direct perpetrators, local officials in various zones of the Oromia region, the Oromo Special Zone of the Amhara region and Metekel Zone of the Benishangu-Gumz region were complicit in human rights violations committed by armed groups such as OLA and Gumz militias.

Rebel groups fighting the Ethiopian government were responsible for 187 of the total recorded incidents: 124 incidents by the OLA, 43 by TPLF militias, 14 by Gumz militias, and 6 by Sheko militias. OLA was responsible for 1,750 cases of human rights violations (1,176 killings, 512 injuries, and 62 abductions), Gumz militias for 101 casualties (92 killings and 9 injuries), TPLF militias for 3,499 (1,849 killings, 641 injuries and 1,009 rapes), and Sheko militias for 19 (16 killings and 3 injuries).





Local Oromo youth in the East Wollega Zone were blamed for at least one incident, which caused three casualties (one killing and two injuries). In addition, ultranationalist ethnic Oromo youth were linked to almost all recorded cases of human rights violations perpetrated by the OLA in the Oromia and Amhara regions.

Of 213 documented incidents, nine were blamed on unidentified militias. These are cases where AAA sources verified the incidents and identified the victims, but they were unable to identify the perpetrators. These unidentified militias were responsible for at least 160 cases of human rights violations (129 killings and 31 injury cases). All the perpetrators documented in this report were responsible for large scale displacement of ethnic Amharas from varying regions. Additionally, except for the Addis Ababa City Administration and Amhara region security personnel, the attackers were involved in looting and destruction of Amhara owned properties estimated in the several billions of dollars.

### 1.3.3 Human Rights Violations by Location

The vast majority of ethnically motivated human rights violations incidents targeting Amhara civilians occurred in the Oromia and Benishangul-Gumuz. AAA also documented human rights violations in Amhara, SNNP regions and Addis Ababa. Of the 213 recorded incidents, 133 were in Oromia, 47 in Amhara, 24 in Benishangul-Gumuz, 8 in the SNNP region, and one in Addis Ababa. The table below lists human rights violations (other than internal displacement) against ethnic Amharas by location due to targeted attacks.

*Table 3: Human rights abuses committed against Amharas by location*

Regions	Total incidents	Total killed	Total injured	Rape/ gang rape	Arbitrary arrest	Kidnapped	Forced evicted
Oromia	133	929	151	-	107	61	-
Benishangul-Gumuz	24	201	33	-	-	1	-
Amhara	47	2143	1056	1009	4	-	-
SNNPR	8	35	12	-	-	-	-
Addis Ababa	1	-	-	-	-	-	1517
Total	213	3308	1252	1009	111	62	1517

*Table 4: List of major massacres against Amharas in 2021*

No.	Name	Date	District	Zone	Region	Killed	Injured	Perpetrators
1	Chando Massacre	31-Dec	Nonno	W/Shewa	Oromia	23	4	OLA
2	Keleche Jibat Massacre	04-Nov	Dano	W/Shewa	Oromia	3	-	OLA
3	Dano District Family Massacre	26-May	Dano	W/Shewa	Oromia	3	2	OLA
4	Alem Gena Massacre	30-Apr	Dano	W/Shewa	Oromia	5	> 6	OLA
5	Bagin Massacre	21-Nov	Kiremu	W/Shewa	Oromia	17	12	OLA

No.	Name	Date	District	Zone	Region	Killed	Injured	Perpetrators
6	Haro Massacre	Oct 10-14	Kiremu	E/Wollega	Oromia	18	14	OLA
7	Ejere Massacre	29-Sep	Gida/Kiremu	E/Wollega	Oromia	4	-	OLA
8	Wolmai Village Massacre	19-Sep	Kiremu	E/Wollega	Oromia	3	-	OLA
9	Wolmai Village Massacre	18-Sep	Kiremu	E/Wollega	Oromia	12	5	OLA
10	Laften village Massacre	16-Sep	Kiremu	E/Wollega	Oromia	12	5	OLA
11	Tena Tefri Village Massacre	4-Sep	Kiremu	E/Wollega	Oromia	3	-	OLA
12	Negesso Massacre	24-Aug	Gida Ayana/Kiremu	E/Wollega	Oromia	9	3	OLA
13	Kiremu Massacre	18-Aug	Kiremu	E/Wollega	Oromia	150	Unspecified	OLA
14	Kiltu Abo Massacre	26-Jul	Kiremu	E/Wollega	Oromia	11	-	OLA
15	Negesso Massacre	15-Jul	Gida Ayana/Kiremu	E/Wollega	Oromia	3	-	OLA
16	Ashu Kussaye Massacre	06-Jun	Kiremu	E/Wollega	Oromia	3	-	OLA
17	Booqaa and Naccinoo Massacre	25-Feb	Gida Kिरामु/Kiremu	E/Wollega	Oromia	12	2	OLA
18	Sibu Sire Massacre	Nov 4-6	Sibu Sire	E/Wollega	Oromia	13	Unspecified	OLA
19	BokoJima Massacre	30-Oct	Sibu Sire	E/Wollega	Oromia	4	-	OLA
20	Boko Jima Massacre	14-Oct	Sibu Sire	E/Wollega	Oromia	52	9	OLA
21	Diga Massacre	11-Nov	Diga	E/Wollega	Oromia	20	-	OLA
22	Ano Massacre	08-Nov	Gobu Seyo	E/Wollega	Oromia	3	-	OLA
23	Agolafte/Meticura Massacre	01-Nov	Gobu Seyo	E/Wollega	Oromia	7	-	OLA

No.	Name	Date	District	Zone	Region	Killed	Injured	Perpetrators
24	Arkumbi Massacre	Apr 13-14	Limu	E/Wollega	Oromia	30	-	OLA
25	Arkumbi Massacre	14-Feb	Limu	E/Wollega	Oromia	7	-	Oromia Special Forces
26	Ambule Massacre	04-Apr	Gudaya Bila	E/Wollega	Oromia	8	1	OLA
27	Cheru Village Massacre	25-Aug	Abe Dongoro	Horo Guduru	Oromia	5	-	OLA
28	Robit Massacre	03-Jul	Abe Dongoro	Horo Guduru	Oromia	4	3	OLA
29	Botro Massacre	Jun 26-27	Abe Dongoro	Horo Guduru	Oromia	4	-	OLA
30	A'edo Boti Massacre	22-May	Abe Dongoro	Horo Guduru	Oromia	6	2	OLA
31	Addis Alema Massacre	10-May	Abe Dongoro	Horo Guduru	Oromia	3	6	OLA
32	Lomicha Massacres	03-May	Abe Dongoro	Horo Guduru	Oromia	3	-	OLA
33	Amuru Bus Massacre	28-Apr	Abe Dongoro	Horo Guduru	Oromia	16	-	OLA
34	Mirga Massacre	22-Apr	Abe Dongoro	Horo Guduru	Oromia	3	1	OLA
35	Wobachi Massacre	04-Apr	Abe Dongoro	Horo Guduru	Oromia	9	2	OLA
36	Baleegziabher Massacre	06-Mar	Abe Dongoro	Horo Guduru	Oromia	23	Unspecified	OLA
37	Hacho	17-Dec-21	Jardaga Jarte	Horo Guduru	Oromia	4	-	OLA
38	Abu Village Massacre	14-Jul	Jardaga Jarte	Horo Guduru	Oromia	8	4	OLA
39	Suxxa Kuttalle Massacre	13-Mar	Jardaga Jarte	Horo Guduru	Oromia	12	-	OLA
40	Haro Da'i Massacre	09-Mar	Jardaga Jarte	Horo Guduru	Oromia	25	4	OLA
41	Yilamu Massacre	11-Jul	Amuru	Horo Guduru	Oromia	11	5	OLA
42	Yilamu Massacre	08-Jul	Amuru	Horo Guduru	Oromia	5	4	OLA
43	Luko village Massacre	03-Sep	Horo	Horo Guduru	Oromia	5	-	OLA
44	Horo (District) Massacre	28-Mar	Horo	Horo Guduru	Oromia	7	4	OLA

No.	Name	Date	District	Zone	Region	Killed	Injured	Perpetrators
45	Boni and Bisho Massacre	30-Mar	Babo-Gembel	W/Wollega	Oromia	48	9	OLA
46	Gidami Woreda Massacre	Dec	Gidami	Qellem Wollega	Oromia	168		OLA
47	Garba Gurracha Massacre	06-Aug	Kuyu	N/Shewa	Oromia	3	Unspecified	OLA
48	Ali Dero Massacre	28-Apr	Degem	N/Shewa	Oromia	6	-	OLA
49	Agamsa Massacre	25-Jan	Dera	N/Shewa	Oromia	4	-	Unidentified
50	Gebre Kirstos Massacre	23-Jan	Dera	N/Shewa	Oromia	3	-	Unidentified
51	Muger Monastery Massacre	26-May	Sululta	Special Zone surrounding Addis Ababa	Oromia	4	-	OLA
52	Miskele Massacre	28-Apr	Merti	Arsi	Oromia	3	-	OLA
53	Galle Kemisse Kechotrtra Massacre	23-Apr	Limu Kossa	Jimma	Oromia	31	8	OLA
54	Eribekentu Massacre	31-Aug	Bullen	Metekel	Benishangul-Gumuz	5	2	Gumuz militias
55	Gishbago Massacre	14-Apr	Bullen	Metekel	Benishangul-Gumuz	4	-	Gumuz militias
56	Migub Massacre	09-Jun	Dibate	Metekel	Benishangul-Gumuz	3	-	OLA
57	Berber Massacre	15-Feb	Dibate	Metekel	Benishangul-Gumuz	7	-	Unidentified
58	Daletti Massacre	12-Jan	Dibate	Metekel	Benishangul-Gumuz	80	22	Unidentified
59	Jigda Massacre	10-Aug	Mandura	Metekel	Benishangul-Gumuz	11	1	Gumuz militias
60	Gilgel-Beles bus Massacre	31-Mar	Mandura	Metekel	Benishangul-Gumuz	14	-	Unidentified
61	Mango Massacre	30-Apr	Guba	Metekel	Benishangul-Gumuz	12	-	Unidentified
62	Mango Massacre	27-Apr	Guba	Metekel	Benishangul-Gumuz	3	-	Unidentified

No.	Name	Date	District	Zone	Region	Killed	Injured	Perpetrators
63	Aycid Massacre	09-Apr	Guba	Metekel	Benishangul-Gumuz	3	7	Gumuz militias
64	Dedesa Massacre	July 13-15	Belew Jiganfoy District	Kemash	Benishangul-Gumuz	53		Gumuz militias
65	Shupi Massacre	30-Mar	Guraferda	Bench Sheko	SNNP	3	-	unidentified gunmen
66	Galma and Galitii Massacre	Mar 26-27	Guraferda	Bench Sheko	SNNP	16	9	unidentified gunmen
67	Wutu Wha Massacre	25-Mar	Guraferda	Bench Sheko	SNNP	5	3	unidentified gunmen
68	Kuki Massacres	Mar 23-24	Guraferda	Bench Sheko	SNNP	5	-	unidentified attackers
69	Zhansheqa Massacre	11-Jul-21	Sheko	Bench Sheko	SNNP	3		unidentified armed group from Sheko ethnic group
70	Antsokiya Gemza Massacre	2-Dec-21	Ant-sokiya Gemza	N/Shewa	Amhara	66	Unspecified	TPLF (joined by OLA)
71	Debre Sina Town and Termaber Massacre	Between Nov 22 and Dec 1, 2021	Debre Sina Town and Termaber	N/Shewa	Amhara	33	13	TPLF (joined by OLA)
72	North Shewa Massacre	Between Nov 14, 2021 and Dec 2, 2021	Several districts and towns	N/Shewa	Amhara	293	221	TPLF (joined by OLA)
73	North Shewa Zone Massacre (2nd round)	April 14-23	Several districts and towns	N/Shewa	Amhara	93	151	OLA
74	North Shewa Zone Massacre (1st round)	Mar 19-26	Several districts and towns	N/Shewa	Amhara	194	212	OLA
75	Piassa Massacre	19-Dec-21	Woldia	N/Wollo	Amhara	7	-	TPLF
76	Hamusit Massacre	Dec 9-10	Wadla	N/Wollo	Amhara	17	3	TPLF
77	Tinfaz Massacre	09-Dec-21	Woldia	N/Wollo	Amhara	5	-	TPLF
78	Woldia Massacre	02-Dec-21	Woldia	N/Wollo	Amhara	9	-	TPLF

No.	Name	Date	District	Zone	Region	Killed	Injured	Perpetrators
79	Woldia Massacre	Aug 9-29	Woldia	N/Wollo	Amhara	16	2	TPLF
80	Kobo town Massacre	08-Sep-21	Kobo	N/Wollo	Amhara	176	41	TPLF
81	Kobo own Massacre	24-Jul	Kobo	N/Wollo	Amhara	3	-	TPLF
82	Nigus Galle Village Massacre	24-Jul-21	Kobo	N/Wollo	Amhara	8	-	TPLF
83	Kobo town Massacre	23-Jul	Kobo	N/Wollo	Amhara	20	-	TPLF
84	Ayub Village Massacre	22-Jul-21	Kobo	N/Wollo	Amhara	12	-	TLF
85	Gobye Massacre	Jul 26-28	Raya Kobo	N/Wollo	Amhara	6	3	TPLF
86	Kobo 027 Kebele Massacre	Aug 26-27	Raya Kobo	N/Wollo	Amhara	6	-	TPLF
87	Aradum Massacre	23-Jul-21	Raya Kobo	N/Wollo	Amhara	14	-	TPLF
88	Libso Massacre	02-Dec-21	Habru	N/Wollo	Amhara	9	4	TPLF
89	Mersa and Habru Massacre	Aug 9-21	Mersa & Habru	N/Wollo	Amhara	102	6	TPLF
90	Gashena Massacre	01-Dec-21	Wadla	N/Wollo	Amhara	13	-	TPLF
91	Flakit Massacre	08-Sep-21	Flakit	N/Wollo	Amhara	7	-	TPLF
92	Meket Massacre	Aug 6-29	Meket	N/Wollo	Amhara	160	44	TPLF
93	Hara Massacre	Aug 3-6	Gubal-afto	N/Wollo	Amhara	10	7	TPLF
94	Tehuledere and Haik Massacre	Oct 20-Dec 7	Haik and Tehuledere	S/Wollo	Amhara	218	3	TPLF
95	Tehuledere Massacre	Sept 1-5, 2021	Tehuledere	S/Wollo	Amhara	28	13	TPLF
96	Worebabo Massacre	Oct 21-Dec 7	Worebabo	S/Wollo	Amhara	53	-	TPLF
97	Worebabo Massacre	Sept 1-7	Worebabo	S/Wollo	Amhara	25	-	TPLF

No.	Name	Date	District	Zone	Region	Killed	Injured	Perpetrators
98	South Wollo Massacre	Nov 1- Dec 19	Tenta, Legambo, Dessie (Zuria), Kutaber, Woreilla, Jama & Kalla	S/ Wollo	Amhara	105	-	TPLF
99	Kombolcha Massacre	Nov 1- Dec 6	Kombolcha	S/Wollo	Amhara	28	-	TPLF
100	Kallu Massacre	Nov 1- Dec 6	Kallu	S/Wollo	Amhara	56	-	TPLF
101	Beklo Manekia Massacre	03- Dec-21	Delanta	S/Wollo	Amhara	11	-	TPLF
102	Wuchele Massacre	17-Oct-21	Ambassel	S/Wollo	Amhara	9	-	TPLF
103	Tsata Town Massacre	18-Mar	Tsagbji	Wag Hemra	Amhara	16	50	TPLF
104	Chena Massacre	Sept 3-4	Dabat	N/Gondar	Amhara	120	88	TPLF
105	Debark Massacre	Aug 15-31	Debark	N/Gondar	Amhara	33	63	TPLF
106	Deria Massacre	17-Aug	Debark	N/Gondar	Amhara	6	-	TPLF
107	Adarkay Massacre	26-Jul-21	Adarkay	N/Gondar	Amhara	6	1	TPLF
108	Gassay Massacre	Aug 17-21	Guna Begemdir	S/Gondar	Amhara	17	1	TPLF
109	Debretabor Massacre	19- Aug-21	Debretbor	S/Gondar	Amhara	6	-	TPLF
110	Lay Gaynt, farita, Este and Guna Begemdir Massacre	Aug 11-15	Lay Gaynt, farita, Este and Guna Begemdir massacre	S/Gondar	Amhara	77	24	TPLF
111	Merawi Massacre	20-May	Merawi	W/Gojjam	Amhara	4	42	Amhara state local militias

## 2 The Forgotten Plight of ethnic Amhara residents in the Oromia region of Ethiopia

The Oromia Region has been a hotspot of violence and a killing ground of defenseless Amharas throughout 2021. The consistent pattern and gruesome nature of the ethnic-based massacres, abductions, the demolition of villages, and mass displacement—and of alleged complicity among local officials—indicate the existence of systematic ethnic cleansing of ethnic Amharas from the Oromia Region. The indiscriminate, targeted violence has devastated the most vulnerable parts of the population - women, children, persons with disabilities, and the elderly.

The Oromo Liberation Army (OLA) in particular carried out repeated attacks against ethnic Amhara civilians residing throughout the Oromia Region in an apparent effort to ethnically cleanse the region of its Amhara population. The actions of the OLA have rendered various villages and kebeles (precinct/ward administrative units) of the Oromia Region uninhabitable, especially in the Horo Guduru Wollega and East Wollega Zones. As a result, Amhara residents in these areas face hostility and live in constant fear for their lives and property as security forces are unable to protect civilians and, in some cases, have reportedly aided and abetted perpetrators of the violence.

According to victims and survivors, the aim of the OLA is to obliterate all trace of Amharas from the areas. As a result, not only ethnic Amharas but also Oromos married to Amharas and people of mixed Amhara-Oromo ethnicity are increasingly targeted in the OLA's brutal campaign. The OLA used the killing of Oromo as a double-edged sword: to obliterate all trace of Amharas from the areas, and to demonize and create hatred toward Amhara residents by falsely portraying them as suspects in the killings of Oromo residents, and by so doing, create a dangerous

impression in the eyes of the Oromo community that they would also kill any Oromo, turn by turn, if proactive measures are not taken to stop them.

The complicity of local officials and the Oromia Special Force (OSF) in the ethnic-based attacks is another indication of the systematic nature of the attacks. Survivors and victims' families repeatedly accuse local officials and the OSF of trying to purge ethnic Amharas from the area. They say that local officials and OLA militias are working together to 'wipe away' the Amhara residents from their land. In an interview with AAA's focal person in Ethiopia, all of the interviewed residents of Kiremu Woreda noted that the massacres and attacks are committed by OLA militias, backed by local officials, local collaborators, and, at times by the OSF.

The local representative's incapability of responding to warnings of impending OLA attacks was cited by Amhara residents as one indication of its complicity. They insisted that they used to give advance notice to local officials and nearby security organs about each and every impending attack by OLA militias, but on almost every occasion, they failed to heed the warning. Consequently, Amhara residents bear the brunt of OLA atrocities.

Sudden and unexplained security personnel withdrawal from the troubled areas was also taken as another indication of the administrative complicity in the attacks. Along the same vein, the residents are left baffled and frustrated by the responses that they continue to receive from local officials to their pleas for help. Their appeals not only failed to yield benefits but also gave rise to the threat of persecution.

For instance, the zonal officials of the East Wollega Zone assembled survivors and IDPs for a meeting



on August 20, 2021, two days after a massacre. Instead of finding ways to redeem the victims by restoring their honor, the vice-head of the peace and security office of the East Wollega Zone, Mulugeta Abayneh, reportedly threatened to take measures, like that of the 2001 state-sponsored massacre and displacement of Amharas, unless they stop complaining about discrimination. This makes them feel like unwanted interlopers in a place where the majority of them are born and raised. One of the participants of the meeting stated:

“I was born and raised in Kiremu Woreda, but I am forced to feel like an unwanted interloper. None of them actually care about us.”

The nonchalant attitude of the OSF to the well-being of Amhara residents also casts doubt over the Oromia Region’s commitment to ensure the safety of all residents, regardless of ethnicity. As will be detailed reports of many massacres below shows, OSF often stand by and watch ethnic-based massacres by the OLA. At times, OSF engage in the killings and displacement of Amharas from the areas. Examples for this include are the killings of at least 34 Amhara farmers in two rounds of OSF ethnic-based massacres in Arkumbi Kebele, Limu Woreda, East Wollega Zone.

The absence of accountability also lends credence to residents’ allegations that local officials are complicit in the ethnic cleansing. AAA noted with concern that those responsible for violating the Amharas of their dignity have rarely been brought to justice. There are persistent allegations that massacres and displacement of Amharas by the OLA too often go unpunished, as do killings by OSF and youth groups, thus fostering a sense that violence against Amharas is “normal” and warrants no punishment. Ironically, local officials are engaged in widespread persecution of Amhara residents, accusing them of passing information to media platforms and human rights organizations about their plight while the aggressive and violent OLA militants move around easily and freely. AAA was also notified of the fact that the OLA enjoys clandestine arms support from local officials. It was said that the local officials, in the name of

organizing self-defense militias, provided firearms to selected Oromo residents who then passed them on to OLA militias.

This chapter aims to show the trends and roles and responsibilities of different actors. During the reporting year, there were 133 documented ethnically motivated incidents targeting Amhara residents in the region, causing 929 deaths, injuring 151 people, and involving at least 61 kidnapping victims and 107 arbitrary arrest victims. The incidents also forced hundreds of thousands of people to flee their homes in Oromia Region. In addition, the assailants decimated ethnic Amhara properties. Forty-one of the recorded incidents occurred in the Horo Guduru Wollega Zone, 57 in the East Wollega Zone, and 24 in the West Shewa Zone, which are the region’s most hostile regions to ethnic Amharas as measured by (a) the frequency of recorded ethnic-based attacks against Amhara civilians, (b) the apparent lack of political will to respond to warnings of impending attacks and to bring perpetrators of violence to justice, (c) pervasive and persistent ethnic-based discrimination, both direct and indirect, de facto and de jure, and (d) consistent victim accounts of complicity by local officials in enabling, if not participating, in the attacks. The remaining 11 incidents are distributed across five other zones. Accordingly, four incidents were recorded in the North Shewa Zone, two in Jimma Zone, one in Qelem Wollega Zone, two in West Wollega Zone, one in the Arsi Zone and one in the Oromia Special Zone.

### **2.1 Horo Guduro Welega Zone**

The 41 incidents that were documented in the Horo Guduru Wollega Zone resulted in more than 212 casualties (comprising 173 killings and 32 injuries). Of these, the OLA is responsible for 202 casualties (166 killings and 36 injuries). In an apparent attempt to cleanse Amhara residents from the areas, OLA militias launched several raids on towns and villages across the zone, targeting ethnic Amhara residents including women, children, and elderly persons with increasing cruelty. They executed ethnic Amhara

civilians by slitting their throats with machetes or other sharp objects or by shooting them. The militias also caused millions in damages and forced hundreds of thousands of ethnic Amhara villagers to flee their homes, with several thousand relocating within the Oromia Region and thousands more crossing into the Amhara Region. As a result, most of the kebeles in several woredas of the zone are currently uninhabitable. For instance, Amhara residents have been completely wiped out from at least 15 of the 22 rural kebeles in the Abe Dongoro Woreda, including Debis, Botoro Gora, Welege, Ebo Boti, Chero, Kotcha, Gorte, Tulu Moti, Arbu Senta, Garero, and Lomicha. In the same vein, all Amhara residents were displaced from 22 of the 24 kebeles in Amuru Woreda and almost all of the rural kebeles in the Jardega Jarte Woreda. Below is the story of major human rights violations recorded in the zone during the reporting period.

### **2.1.1 OLA militias massacred 11 Amharas in the Horro Gudru Welega Zone between March 23-28, 2021.**

From March 23 to 28, 2021, suspected OLA militias killed at least 11 Amharas in several villages in the Horro Gudru Wollega Zone, Oromia Region, and looted and burned down dozens of houses that belonged to ethnic Amharas. In addition, two Amharas were arbitrarily arrested by members of the Oromia Special Forces. On March 23, 2021, OLA militias stormed the village of Wedotema (Janjimen kebele, Jardega Jarte Woreda, Horro Gudru Welega Zone, Oromia Region), killing at least one Amhara and destroying several houses



*Kindu Hassen*

and assets that belong to ethnic Amharas. According to residents and victims' families, at about 10 p.m., the suspected OLA militias moved into the village of Wedotema and killed one Amhara, Kindu Hassen, and destroyed numerous Amhara properties, including eight houses and one store, and one powder grinding machine. Kindu Hassen was a farmer and father of seven. According to Ayelech Kemal (name changed), Kindu was stabbed to death with knives and machetes as he was trying to walk

out of his home, which had been set on fire by the militias. Kebede Ayele (name changed), a resident of Jardega Jarte Woreda, confirms Ayelech's account, stating that Kindu Hassen was stabbed at least five times. He further reported that Kindu had been tied down before he was murdered.

The militias also looted and destroyed assets that belong to 10 Ethnic Amharas:

- 1) Hassen Tenaw (Kindu's father): His house was looted and torched by the militias.
- 2) Muhdin Hassen: His house was looted and torched by the militias.
- 3) Seyd Aragaw: His house was looted and torched by the militias.
- 4) Getachew Nuru: His house was looted and torched by the militias.
- 5) Mekiya Ibrahim: Her warehouse, containing 120 quintals of teff, 80 quintals of maize, and 20 quintals of wheat, was burned to the ground by the militias.
- 6) Hussen Getachew: His house was looted and torched by the militias. In addition, his three calves were roasted over a fire.
- 7) Issa Wasse: His house was looted and torched by the militias.
- 8) Yenus Mekonin: His house was looted and torched by the militias.
- 9) Wasse Hassen: His house was looted and torched by the militias.
- 10) Werku Ibrahim: His powder grinding machine was burned by the militias.

In a separate incident three days later, on March 26, 2021, suspected OLA militias burned down a house and shop that belong to an Amhara farmer, Priest Stotaw, in Robit Gebeya village (Gebergum 2nd kebele, Horo Woreda, Horro Gudru Wollega Zone). The fire killed 13 domestic animals owned by Priest Stotaw.

On the following day, the suspected OLA militias killed one Amhara, Ahmed Ali, in Enqit village (Abugumja kebele, Abe Dongoro Woreda). According to AAA sources, including Temam Kebede (name

changed), Ahmed Ali, 43, was a farmer and father of six. They also said that his house and other belongings were set ablaze and looted by the OLA militias. On the same day, members of the Oromia Special Forces arbitrarily arrested two Amharas, Derib Chane and Indris Mekonin.

Continuing the killings, on March 28, 2021, OLA militias attacked the village of Marge (Gorte kebele, Abe Dongoro Woreda) while Amharas were at a wedding ceremony and killed two Amharas, Shkur Indris and Yengusse Asmamaw, and burned down 10 homes belonging to ethnic Amharas. On the same day, seven Amharas were brutally killed and four others were severely injured by OLA militias who raided two villages in the Gebregum and Yetrodale kebeles in the Horo Woreda. The OLA militias attacked the villages of Wiro and Hagelo in the Horo Woreda on Sunday and set fire to homes while firing sporadically at residents. According to AAA sources, including Ayele Tefera and Dawit Kebede, “seven Amharas, including two infants, were killed, four others were injured, and 15 houses that belonged to ethnic Amharas were burnt to the ground.” Of the seven deceased victims, AAA managed to get the names of five:

- 1) Werke Sheahu (elder female)
- 2) Muhe Hussen (elder, male)
- 3) Abdu Tefera
- 4) Muzeyin Ali
- 5) Zerwa Seyd (female)

Those injured in the massacre were Hayat Jemal Tefera (woman), Zemzem Ali (woman), and Meka Gashaw (woman). The first three were taken to Shambu Hospital in Shambu town, Horro Guduru Wollega Zone, to receive treatment for non-life-threatening injuries. The last one, Meka Gashaw, was undergoing lifesaving medical treatment at Black Lion Hospital in Addis Ababa.

On the evening of the same day, at around 10 p.m., OLA militias burned down 10 Amhara houses

in Arusi village, Abedongoro Woreda, Horro Guduru Wollega Zone. Terrified of these recurring brutal attacks, thousands of Amharas have fled their homes in search of areas that might be safer, according to AAA sources, including Robel Yohanis and Ayele Tefera. For instance, Robel said that at least 10,000 displaced Amharas are currently residing in the Abe Dongoro, Tulu Gana, and Anger Gute areas in the Horro Guduro Zone.

### ***2.1.2 A dozen Amharas massacred in Jardega Jarte Woreda on March 13, 2021.***

Suspected OLA insurgents disguised in Regional police uniforms killed at least 12 Amharas in the early morning hours of March 13, 2021. According to AAA’s local sources on the ground, OLA militias armed with rifles and machetes stormed into the Drma village of Suxxa Kuttalle kebele (Jardega Jarte, Horo Guduru Welega Zone) and killed at least 12 Amharas by slitting their throats. AAA managed to get the names of six victims so far: Priest Desta Eremrm, Asdesaw Getachew, Mulugeta Desta, Mekonin Filea, Belay (father not confirmed), and Ayalew (father not confirmed).

Following this massacre Oromia Special Forces have been arresting young Amhara residents of the Abedongoro Woreda, accusing them of giving information to the media and human rights organizations about the plights of Amharas. Detained Amharas included the following:



*Table 5: Names of the Amharas who were detained in the Jardega Jarte Woreda Massacre*

No.	Name of the detainees	No.	Names of detainees
1	Adam Sayd	14	Getachew Nigat's brother
2	Sisay Dagnachew	15	Mohammed Awol
3	Mohamed Eshetu	16	Seayd Mohammed
4	Yenus Seayd	17	Hussen Mohammed
5	Mohammed Damlew	18	Ahmed Assefa
6	Tesfaye Tilahun	19	Jibril Mohammed
7	Moges Getachew	20	Abubeker Nuru
8	Ibrahim Ahma	21	Mohammed Yasin
9	Eshelu Ejigu	22	Ahmed Mekonnen
10	Kindu Eshetu	23	Mohammed Hassen
11	Molla Askaba	24	Seayd Tilahun
12	Getachew Brlew	25	Nurye Dawd
13	Getachew Nigat	26	Yenus Ebabu

### 2.1.3 25 Amharas were killed in Jardega Jarte Woreda on March 9, 2021.

On March 9, 2021, at least 25 Amharas were killed by OLA militias in the Horo Gudro Zone (Oromia Region). At about 4 p.m., OLA militias stormed the villages of Dachin Gefersa and Jawja (Haro Da'i kebele in the Jardega Jarte Woreda), killed at least 25 Amharas and possibly many more, and wounded four more, including a three months old child. OLA militia also looted Amharas' homes. The bodies of 22 victims were laid to rest on March 10, 2021 while three more bodies were discovered and laid to rest at later dates. Among the victims were nine women (including two new mothers), seven children (including two under the age of one), and at least four elderly men. Recounting the massacre, survivors and victims' families said that some of the OLA militias were going from home to home and massacring nearly everyone they found in a hail of gunfire while others encircled the villages and shot fleeing Amharas. According to AAA sources, the actual numbers of those killed and injured are most likely much higher given that people were still missing by mid-March. Those killed in the massacre include:

*Table 6: Names of the Amharas who were killed in the Jardega Jarte Woreda Massacre*

No.	Name of the decedents	Sex	Ages
1	Mulu Mekonin	F	40
2	Medina Seid	F	15
3	Abdu Syed	M	12
4	Hasina Syed	F	10
5	Fatima Indris	F	13
6	Shegitu Dawit (Shashitu Dawd)	F	50
7	Kedo Hassen	M	25

No.	Name of the decedents	Sex	Ages
8	Godana Hassen	F	20
9	Zenit Dawd	F	8 months
10	Dawd Aleme	M	30
11	Agrjew Ahmed	F	13
12	Fatima Mekonin	F	70
13	Beletech Endris	F	30
14	Merdu Yimer	F	10
15	Yimer Hassen	F	50
16	Wasse Seid	M	63
17	Oumer Ahmed	M	62
18	Zeynya Werku	F	30
19	Askal Ahmed (father no confirmed)	F	50
20	Alemu Bogale	M	74
21	Emawey Isleman	F	40
22	Emawey Isleman's son	M	5
23	Jemanesh Indris	F	40

### *Families decimated in the massacre*

#### ● Sheah Syed Ali's Family

Sheah Syed Ali, 56, said he lost many of his family members in the massacre, including his wife Mulu Mekonin; his children Medina Syed, Habtu Syed, and Hasina Syed; and his brother's child Fatima Endris. Four other family members were also injured in the massacre, and they are undergoing treatment at Shambu General Hospital. These are: Syed's three-month-old baby girl, Hayrat Syed; his child in law, Hayat Yibre; his nephew, Ahmed Endris; and his brother's son's wife, Kedja Wasse. Sheah Syed recounted:

"On that day, I was out to attend a marriage ceremony in a nearby village. When I was on my way home from the wedding event, I heard multiple gunshots and then saw armed militias chasing people into the bush and killing them. I rushed home as fast as I could to spare my family members, but I was already late. My family was decimated by the militias. I found my wife and three of my children already dead. By the grace of Allah, my three-month-old baby girl survived a bullet that shattered her arm."

According to Sheah Syed, all his family members were mown down by guns.

#### ● Shegitu Dawit's Family

Another hard-hit family in the massacre was Shegitu Dawit's family. Shegitu Dawit, 50, was killed along with her six family members: her two children Kedo Hassen, 25, and Godana Hassen, 20; her daughter's baby girl Zenit Dawd, 8 months; her son-in-law Dawd Aleme, 30; and her niece Agerjew Ahmed, 13.

### • Fatima Mekonin's Family

Fatima Mekonnen, 70, was killed with three of her family members: her daughter Beletech Indris, 30; her son-in-law Yimer Hassen, 50; and her granddaughter Merdu Yimer, 10. According to Kebede Lema (name changed), a relative of Fatima's family, the militias beat Fatima until she was half-dead and then shot her. He added that Yimer Hassen was stabbed multiple times, had his throat slit, and was shot in the forehead. As for Merdu Yimer, she was stabbed in the chest and then shot to death, according to the account of Kebede Lemma. Emawey Isleman, 40, was also killed with her 5-year-old son.

Survivors and victims' families stated that the situation is extremely frightening. Sheikh Syed Ali, the 56-year-old man who lost five members of his family in the massacre, stated that ethnically-driven attacks against Amharas have become more frequent and brutal. He added: "They target us because we are Amharas. For instance, my three-month-old baby girl did not do anything wrong. She was shot just because of her identity. My family members, including my three children, were killed based simply on their ethnic identity." Ayele Grum (name changed), survivor of the massacre, said: "Our plight is likely to continue indefinitely because there is no justice." He blames the Oromia Regional Government, saying that "the regional officials do nothing to spare us from the ongoing massacres. They are even predatory towards us rather than ensuring our safety. They threaten us to be silent in the face of this immense extermination." Alemayehu Girma (name changed), a relative of Sayed's family, said: "They want to exterminate the Amharas from the [Oromia] Region. They described us as 'remnants of Neftegna' [the term Neftegna is used in a derogatory and dehumanizing manner to refer to people of the Amhara ethnic group]. Another survivor of the massacre, speaking on condition of anonymity, said, "There is little they will not do to wipe out Amharas from the region."

Stricken with fear of further violence, thousands of Amharas have fled their homes. For instance, two AAA sources said that they, along with hundreds of other displaced people, are currently residing in Harologo Kebele, another kebele in Jardega Jarte Woreda. They further avowed that after they fled their homes due to the massacre, the militias and some Oromo villagers took their property, including their cows, goats, and agricultural products.

#### **2.1.4 At least 23 Amharas were killed by the OLA in Abe Dongoro woreda on March 6-7, 2021.**

Between March 6 and 7, 2021, at least 23 Amharas, including nine women and six children, were killed, and many others were abducted in the village of Baleegziabher (Debbis Kebele, Abe Dongoro Woreda, Horo Guduru Wollega Zone, Oromia Region). Survivors and witnesses interviewed by the AAA focal person in Ethiopia identified the perpetrators as OLA militias. The militias raided the village of Bealeegziabher at approximately 2 p.m. on March 6, 2021, killing one priest, Tenaw Zeleke, and fleeing with more than 30 Amharas. The bodies of 22 of them were found in a nearby dense bush, known as Chatto, one day after their abduction, then buried at Bealeegzabher Church on March 8, 2021, according to the accounts of witnesses and survivors. Of the remaining abductees, Shega Belachew (woman) was the only one released while six of them managed to escape on their own: Kokebe Mekonnen (woman), Sete Temesgen (woman), Belete Setealem (man), Wide Adane (man), Temesgen Ambaw (man), and Work Mandefro (woman). But the fate of many others remains unknown. Below are the names and (if available) photos of the victims:



1) Priest Tenaw Zelekethe



2) Fkadie Alebachew



3) Guzguz Masresha

1) According to AAA sources, Tenaw Zeleke, who was a priest at Bealeegzabher Church, was found dead with his throat slit at his house. His body was laid to rest at Edoxa Mariam Church on March 7, 2021, after the mourners realized that they could not conduct his funeral at Bealeegzabher Church because it was surrounded by OLA militias.

2-3) Fkadie Alebachew was killed with his daughter, Werksew Fkadie.

4) Priest Mandefro Dessie was killed along with his three children, Etagegne Mandefro (woman); Aweke Mandefro (man), and Meseret Mandefro (girl).

5) Shumet Mersha was killed along with 10 members of his family—Worku Shumet (man), Dinke Shumet (woman), Abeba Shumet (woman), Abezash Shumet with her one year-old son, Birhanu Addissu (man), Birtukan Addisu (woman), Aynaddis Addisu (woman), and Zemedede Belachew (woman). The body of Dinke Shumet was found with her two babies, Mekasha Wendimnew (seven-month-old child) and Fasika Wendimnew (three-year-old child). Witnesses who went to the bush to recover the bodies said the two babies were found alive next to their mother's lifeless body. "Luckily, the militias left the babies unharmed," said the eyewitnesses.



*Fasika Wendimnew, a 3-year-old child (left) and Mekasha Wendimnew, a seven-month-old baby (right) were found next to their mother's body in a bush.*



6) Maru Habtamu was killed with his younger sister Birtukan Habtamu.

7) Bahru Belay (man) was killed with his mother, Beyen Desalegne.

8) Asres Nigus (Girl).

*Table 7: Names of the Amharas who were killed in the Abe Dongoro Woreda massacres between March 6-7, 2021*

No.	Name of the decedents	No.	Name of the decedents
1	Priest Tenaw Zeleke	13	Maru Habtamu
2	Priest Mandefro dessie	14	Birtukan Addisu
3	Etagegne Mandefro	15	Birhanu Addissu
4	Meseret Mandefro	16	Aynaddis Addissu
5	Aweke Mandefro	17	Zemed Belachew
6	Guzguz Masresha	18	Birtukan Habtamu
7	Shumet Mersha	19	Bahru Belay
8	Werku Shumet	20	Beyen Desalegne
9	Dinke Shumet	21	Asres Nigus
10	Abeba Shumet	22	Werksew Fkadie
11	Abezash Shumet	23	Fkadie Alebachew
12	Abezash Shumet's 1-year- old boy		

One AAA sources from the area said the victims were dragged from their homes and taken to a nearby bush, where they were killed. "They were kidnapped and killed because they were Amharas". He added in a broken voice: "the situation is getting worse day by day. We are not safe anymore here. There is no one to protect us. We are being left to die."

Other witnesses who had helped bury the dead stated that OLA militias carried out house-to-house searches and abducted as many as 30 Amharas—mainly women, children, and the elderly—and brutally killed them. According to the witnesses, the bodies of the killed victims showed signs of severe mutilation, including disfigured faces, slit throats, and broken limbs. Another local resident who saw the dead bodies, speaking on condition of anonymity, said: "They [militias] slaughtered them [the killed Amhara victims] like animals. Many of them were hacked to death by machetes, knives, or hoes. Some others were shot, and their bodies' parts had been cut." Furthermore, sources on the ground shared lists of 1,203 Amharas who were displaced from Debbis and Guleti Kebeles to Tulu Wayu and believed that thousands of Amharas left their homes, fearing that the OLA militias could launch new attacks.

Relying on the accounts of survivors, victims' families, and other sources on the ground, AAA is convinced that local officials and members of the OSF did almost nothing to confront the militias and immediately save lives, as if they did not have an obligation to protect the Amharas. For example, one local resident, who spoke on condition of anonymity, said, "the attacks went on for about five hours, but nobody came to our rescue." Another witness, who also asked not to be named, said: "Members of the Oromia Special Police Force do not want to confront the OLA militias even if we tell them where they are hiding." There have been several allegations that government officials, even at the federal level, are acting in favor of OLA militias as they fail to protect innocent Amharas from the continuous and brutal massacres. In this regard, Yimam Mohammed (name changed), a resident of Tulu Wayu, said there is a widespread belief among the Amhara residents that Woreda officials such as Mekonnen Negele, head of the Woreda Prosperity Party branch office, and Amenti Dherasa, former Chief of



Abe Dongoro Woreda, work hand in hand with OLA militias to wipe out the Amharas from the region as their cries for help are left unheard. He also reported that there have been some indications that officials within the Oromo Prosperity Party have been sabotaging the ENDF's operations by leaking vital information to OLA militias.

#### **2.1.5 The OLA killed at least nine Amharas in the Abe Dongoro Woreda on April 4, 2021.**

On March 6-7, 2021, at least 23 Amharas, including nine women and six children, were killed, and many others were abducted in the village of Baleegziabher (Debbis kebele, Abe Dongoro district, Horo Guduru Welega Zone, Oromia region). Survivors and witnesses interviewed by the AAA focal person in Ethiopia identified the perpetrators as OLA militias. The militias raided the village of Bealeegzabher at approximately 2 p.m. on March 6, 2021, killing one priest, Tenaw Zeleke, and fleeing with more than 30 Amharas. The bodies of 22 of them were found in a nearby dense bush, known as Chatto, one day after their abduction, then buried at Bealeegzabher Church on March 8, according to the accounts of witnesses and survivors. Of the remaining abductees, Shega Belachew (woman) was the only one released while six of them managed to escape on their own: Kokebe Mekonin (woman), Sete Temesgen (woman), Belete Setealem (man), Wide Adane (man), Temesgen Ambaw (man), and Werk Mandefro (woman). But the fate of many others remains unknown. Below are the names and (if available) photos of the victims:

On April 4, 2021, at about 5 a.m., suspected OLF militias killed at least nine Amharas in Wobachi village (Gorte kebele, Abe Dongoro district, Horo Guduru Welega Zone). Witnesses interviewed by the AAA focal person in Ethiopia including Mohammed Awol, Kedir Mohammed, Kebede Tasew, and Awol Lemma (names changed) identified the perpetrators as militias of the "OLF." Those killed in the massacre include:



*Ethnic Amharas fled their homes to Tulu Wayu town following the Horo Guduru massacre.*

*Table 8: Names of the Amharas who were killed in the Abe Dongoro District Massacre*

No.	Name of the decedents	Sex
1	Sheah Shkuir Mohammed	M
2	Hussen Adem	M
3	Mohammed Belay	M
4	Yesuf Mohammed	M
5	Ahmed Dawd	M
6	Mekyla Mohammed	F
7	Zakir Mohammed (five-month-old baby)	M
8	Gashaw Hussen	M
9	Mohammed Seid's one-week-old baby	F

Mohammed Awol, 40, said he lost his two children, Zakir Mohammed and Mekiya Mohammed, in the massacre. Mekiya, 10, was shot twice in the head and once in the upper arm and died at the scene, according to Mohammed Awol. He further noted that his five-month-old baby, Zakir Mohammed, was stabbed by a machete while he was sleeping. He died while receiving treatment at Tibebe Ghion Specialized Hospital (Bahir Dar, Amhara Region).



*Mekiya Mohammed, age 10*



*Zakir Mohammed, 5 months old*



*Figure 1. Nura Hassen while receiving medical treatment at Tibebe Ghion Specialized Hospital*

Mohammed Awol's wife, Nura Hassen, was also injured in the massacre and is currently undergoing treatment at Tibebe Ghion Specialized Hospital. According to Mohammed, the militias stabbed his wife twice in the back.

According to Mohammed Awol, the assailants also burned down his shop and caused an estimated 400,000 birr in damages.

In addition, Kedir Mohammed, survivor of the massacre, said he watched from a hiding place to witness Sheikh Shikur Mohammed and Mohammed Belay were shot and killed. He further said that he helped to recover the bodies of all the decedents except Mekiya Mohammed. According to Jemal, not only OLA militias but also members of the OSF were involved in the massacre. He added that an "Oromia Special Police Force identity card was

found in the pocket of one of the assailants after he was shot dead by one member of the community who acted in self-defense. Their goal is to exterminate the Amharas from the Oromia Region," Kedir said. AAA further confirmed from its sources, including Kedir, that one Amhara, Oumer Awguchew, was injured in the massacre. Many sources confirmed the involvement of OSF including some they knew are from the community and were hired by OSF recently.

#### **2.1.6 Three members of a family were charred to death by the OLA in Abe Dengoro district on April 22, 2021.**

On April 22, 2021, OLA militias attacked Miriga, a village in Gorte Kebele in the Abe Dongoro Woreda, killing at least three Amharas and wounding one. According to at least five AAA sources the militias raided the village at around 10 p.m., looted cattle, and burned down several houses. In addition, two children and one elderly man were killed after the militias set a home belonging to an Amhara elder on fire, AAA sources said. According to their accounts, OLA militias went to a house belonging to 61-year-old Adem Hassen at around 10 p.m., locked the house from the outside, and set it ablaze. As a result, Adem Hassen (61), Adem's daughter Hawa (15), and a relative's daughter, Zewde Fetene (14), were charred to death<sup>5</sup>. They had suffered severe burns and were burned beyond recognition. AAA further confirmed that another Amhara woman, Hawa Seayd, was shot and wounded by the militias.

#### **2.1.7 At least eight Amharas were killed and an unknown number injured in Abe Dongoro woreda on May 3, 2021.**

Between May 3 to 10, 2021, at least eight Amharas were killed and another eight were injured in three separate attacks by suspected militias of the OLA in various kebeles in the Abe Dongoro Woreda, Horo Guduru Wollega Zone, Oromia Region.

The first attack took place on May 3, 2021, in Lomicha Kebele, Abe Dongoro Woreda. Three Amharas were killed in the attack. A resident named Bilal Ahmed (name changed) testified to the AAA describing the horrific

<sup>5</sup>Mr Adem Hassen's son, Ahmed Adem, was also inside the home, but managed to escape before their home was set ablaze by the militias.

“Forty (40) Amharas from four different places, village 21 and village 20 from Dalicho and Tulugana, were being trained as militias in Abe Dongoro Woreda. However, following the advent of Eid, while Muslims were celebrating the holiday, Christians were returning home to receive farming seed from the government, where they were met with violence by OLF militia members in Lomicha Kebele and at least three were shot dead and one person was severely injured.” According to Bilal, the three Amhara killed were identified as: Sayed Adam, Nigusse, and Adino.

The second attack took place at Gedis Jarmo (Kotcha Kebele, Abe Dongoro Woreda). According to local residents, this attack took place on May 7, 2021 at around 2 a.m. against ethnic Amhara civilians who were on their way to the Tuluwai Saturday Market. Two Amharas, Kindu Assefe and Sitota Tarekegne, were killed in the attack, while two other Amharas, a father and son, were treated for injuries at Abe Dongoro Hospital.

*Table 9: Names of the Amharas who were treated at Abe Dongoro Hospital*

No.	Name of the victim	Sex	Outcome of attack
1	Kindu Assefe	M	Killed
2	Sitota Tarekegne	M	Killed
3	Molte Gedef	M	Injured (treated at Abe Dongoro Hospital)
4	Gedef Geto	M	Injured (treated at Abe Dongoro Hospital)

According to AAA sources, the brutal attack was carried out with knives, machetes, and swords. Regarding the identities of the perpetrators, our sources, Suleman Kebede (name changed) and Debebe Atrif (name changed), stated that the attack was led by the OLA but that the local community was also involved. To clarify, Suleman explained further:

“All Oromos in the area are working together to destroy Amhara. We are killed and displaced by the OLF [Oromo Liberation Front] militias hiding out in the jungle, the local Oromo farmers and their children are looting our properties and belongings, and the Oromo civil servant is chasing and arresting the surviving Amhara victims. Everyone is working to destroy Amharas.”

Debebe Atrif agrees with the accounts of Suleman Kebede and asserted that the attack was carried out in a coordinated strategy. He added that the local Oromo community, government officials, and OLF militia were working together to destroy Amhara.

The third attack took place in a village called Addis Alem (Wolege kebele, Abe Dongoro woreda) at around 2:30 a.m. on the night of May 10, 2021. Local residents Habte Abdi, Debebe Atrif, Suleman Kebede, and Yasin Abdulkadir (names all changed) said that three Amhara women were killed and six others were injured in the attack. Other AAA sources added that although it is indicated that the attack was carried out by the so-called OLA, the local Oromo community and the government are heavily responsible for the attacks.



**Table 10: Amhara victims attacked in Addis Alem village (Wolege kebele, Abe-Dongoro woreda)**

No.	Name of the victim	Sex	Outcome of attack
1	Medina Kasim	F	Killed
2	Fatuma Kindalem	F	Killed
3	Alia Mohammed	F	Killed
4	Getachew Tegegne	M	Injured
5	Mulu Demissie	F	Injured
6	Hayat Jemal	F	Injured
7	Halima Jemberu	F	Injured
8	Halima Dawud	F	Injured
9	Ayahu Amza	F	Injured

According to AAA sources, among those who lost their lives in the ethnic attack were mother and daughter Medina Kasim and Fatuma Kindalem. In addition, Alia Mohammed was brutally killed, and her nine-month-old baby girl, Hayat Jemal, was injured.

#### **2.1.8 OLA militias massacred at least six Amhara villagers in Abe Dongoro Woreda on May 22, 2021.**

On May 22, 2021, the OLA killed at least six Amharas in A'edo Boti (Abe Dongoro Woreda, Horo Guduru Wollega Zone). One witness, Tesfaye (name changed), a survivor and a relative of four of the victims, recalled:

“Armed members of the Oromo Liberation Army and their local collaborators killed six persons including my mother - Mrs. Zewdie Liyeh, two brothers—Yaregal Kindu and Yeshambel Kindu as well as sister—Ziminmin Kindu. Their killing was horrific. They were shot, their bodies locked behind doors and their homes set on fire.”

Getachew (name changed), a survivor whose wife and son are among the victims, told AAA:

“They killed my wife, Ms. Abebaye Melaku, and baby son, Tizazu. Two of my other children, Workie and Shashe, are suffering from serious wounds and were sent to Nekemte Referral Hospital for further treatment.”

**Table 11: Amhara victims attacked in Addis Alem village (Wolege kebele, Abe-Dongoro woreda)**

No.	Name of the victim	Sex	Age	Outcome of attack
1	Zewdie Liyeh	F	32	Killed
2	Ziminmin Kindu	F	12	Killed
3	Yaregal Kindu	M	5	Killed
4	Yeshambel Kindu	M	2 months	Killed
5	Abebaye Melaku	F	18	Killed
6	Tizazu Melkie	M	3	Killed

No.	Name of the victim	Sex	Age	Outcome of attack
7	Workie Melkie	F	13	Injured
8	Shashe Melkie	F	10	Injured

In addition to the massacre of innocent civilians, the OLA robbed cattle and money from the victims and their relatives. Getachew told AAA that his 20 cattle and 4 goats were taken by the killing squad. Tesfaye reported that 2 oxen, 5 sheep, and 30,000 ETB belonging to his father were looted by the perpetrators. Consequent to the unabating attacks on Amhara civilians, residents of the areas are losing hope and pleaded for all actors, near and far, to help them stop the attacks that were targeting them. Haile (name changed) cried out:

"If we have allies out there, please help us; understand our situation and act. We are under fire. Save us from this indiscriminate devastation."

Mulugeta (name changed) added:

"Our sufferings have become endless, and no one has dared to extend a helping hand. The government turned deaf ears and blind eyes to our cries. We are losing hope. Local government officials have been complicit in aiding the killers. If you believe our lives matter, please help us get out of this earthly hell we have been in for years."

#### **2.1.9 OLA militants killed five ethnic Amhara villagers in Abe Dongoro Woreda on August 25, 2021.**

On August 25, 2021, five Amharas were killed in an attack by OLA militias in the Horo Guduru Wellega Zone (Oromia Region). The incident happened in Cheru village (Garero kebele, Abe Dongoro Woreda). The five victims, who were all farmers, were shot to death by the militias at around 4 p.m. Funerals for the victims were held on August 26, 2021.

**Table 12: Names of the Amharas who were killed in the Abe Dongoro Woreda Massacre**

No.	Name of the victim	Sex	Outcome of attack
1	Kemal Siraj	M	Killed
2	Belete Seayd	M	Killed
3	Getachew Mebre	M	Killed
4	Adi Shumye	M	Killed
5	Gebayehu Bogale	M	Killed

#### **2.1.10 OLA attacks against Amhara civilians in Amuru and Jardaga Jarte Woredas left at least 24 dead and thousands displaced (July 8-July 14, 2021).**

Three rounds of OLA attacks against Amharas residents in the Amuru and Jardaga Jarte Woredas (Horo Guduru Welega Zone) between July 8 and July 14, 2021, left thousands displaced with at least 24 killed and 13 injured. The whereabouts of 3 Amharas is unknown.

The first massacre, on July 8, left at least five civilians dead and four injured in the village of Yilamu (Somoyilomo kebele, Amuru Woreda). Four of the deceased were followers of the Islamic faith and were buried at the Yelamu burial site on July 9. The fifth was a follower of the Orthodox Christian faith and was buried at

Gura Michael Church (community religious affiliations determine customary burial practices including locations). Here are the names, genders, and status of victims from the July 8 attack:

*Table 13: Names of the Amharas who were killed or injured in the Abe Dongoro Woreda Massacre*

No.	Name of the victim	Sex	Outcome of attack
1	Yeberu Asenake	M	Deceased
2	Mekashe Belay	M	Deceased
3	Motie Damtew	M	Deceased
4	Shekur Abedela	M	Deceased
5	Goraw Hassen	F	Deceased
6	Tsegaye Gezaw	F	Injured
7	Hussien Shegaw	F	Injured
8	Hassen Seid	M	Injured
9	Yiberu Seid	M	Injured

The second massacre against Amhara civilians took place on July 11, 2021, around 5:30 p.m., leaving 11 dead and 5 injured. These are the victims of the attack:

*Table 14: Names of the Amharas who were killed or injured in the Abe Dongoro Woreda Massacre*

No.	Name of the victim	Sex	Outcome of attack
1	Kindiwa Hassen	M	Deceased
2	Habtam Hassen	M	Deceased
3	Adem Yenus	M	Deceased
4	Esleman Takele	M	Deceased
5	Rada Muhie	F	Deceased
6	Kedijja Gashaw	F	Deceased
7	Zeyineba usman	F	Deceased
8	Seid Melkamu	M	Deceased
9	Haron Melkamu	M	Deceased
10	Adem Ibrahim	M	Deceased
11	Aminat Ibrahim	F	Deceased
12	Hagerie Usman	F	Injured
13	Toyiba Ahimed	F	Injured
14	Aminat Habtam	F	Injured
15-16	Kindiwa Hassen's two babies		Injured

The seven killed were buried on the evening of July 12, 2021. A source describes nine of the victims were related to each other and added:

”Kindiwa Hassen was killed along with his brother (Habtam Hassen), his sister (Zeyneba Usman), his sister-in-law (Rada Hussen), his nephews (Seid Melkamu, Haron Melkamu, and Kedijja Gashaw), and his sister’s children (Adem Ibrahim and Aminat Ibrahim).”

The third massacre took place on July 14, 2021, in Abu village (Harelog Kebele, Jardega Jarte Woreda).

Jarte Woreda) and targeted Amhara civilians who were selected to serve as peace officers in the troubled woreda that has seen frequent massacres of Amharas in the last two years. Six AAA sources said that the massacre was committed around 6 p.m. on July 14, 2021, as the Amharas were returning from a meeting with woreda administrators in Jardaga Jarte town. The victims were drawn from the Senbocheffi and Agamessa Kebeles and were asked to attend the meeting to discuss how to contain the targeted violence in the area. Sources indicated that the OLA militia committed the massacre with heavy machine guns. According to AAA source Samuel (name changed), who was involved in collecting bodies of the killed, they were not able to locate the bodies of three of the victims the next day while the whereabouts of an additional three people is still unknown. The victims are identified as follows:

*Table 15: Names of the Amharas who were killed or injured in the Abu Village Massacre*

No.	Name of the victim	Sex	Age	Outcome of attack
1	Geta Damtie	M	50	Deceased
2	Tilahun Amedie	M	45	Deceased
3	Aragaw Asemamaw	M	35	Deceased
4	Mohammaed Tassew	M	25	Deceased
5	Abedella Indris	M	27	Deceased
6	Worku Welelaw	M	40	Deceased
7	Ali Nugussie	M	45	Deceased
8	Gashaw Yibere	M	37	Deceased
9	Mohammed Welelaw	M	40	Injured
10	Mohammed Yesuf	M	35	Injured
11	Sebsebe Lisanu	M	35	Injured
12	Yesuf Negussie	M	30	Injured
13	Ayalew Beshir	M	28	Missing
14	Marewa Yesuf	M	25	Missing
15	Usman Ahmed	M	26	Missing



All eight of the deceased were followers of the Islamic faith and were buried in Enbochefie kebele on July 15, 2021. At the time of data collection (July 15), the injured were being treated at a health center in Emeru Woreda (Horo Guduru Welega Zone), while there was no information about those who were abducted.

Following this massacre, according to multiple AAA sources, more than 200 Amharas in nearby kebeles such as Senobochefie, Janjimer, and Agamsa have fled to nearby areas to escape the possibility of imminent massacres. Thomas (name changed), one of the displaced Amharas from Jangimer Kebele, said:

”Following the attack, more than 2,000 Amharas have fled, abandoning their houses and properties. Because I felt insecure and feared for my life, I had to flee to Jardaga Jarte town and find a place to stay. Because we fled abruptly, we are in a difficult situation and would accept help from anyone.”

#### **2.1.11 OLA killed five ethnic Amhara villages in Horo Woreda on September 3, 2021.**

On September 3, 2021, suspected OLA militias killed five Amharas in yet another massacre in the Horo Guduru Wollega Zone. According to AAA sources, the incident happened at around 4 p.m. in Luko village (Erifete Gebri Kebele, Horo Woreda). The victims were shot by the OLA militias while returning from the Shambu market in Shambu town, the seat of the zonal administration cabinet.

*Table 16: Names and identities of victims of Luko village killings*

No.	Name of the victim	Sex	Age	Outcome of attack
1	Abdella Ahmed	M	Killed	Deceased
2	Ibrahim Tegegne	M	Killed	Deceased
3	Alem Afe	F	Killed	Deceased
4	Ali Hassen	M	Killed	Deceased
5	Kindu Mekash	M	Killed	Deceased

#### **2.1.12 OLA massacred Four Amharas in Jardega Jarte Woreda on December 17, 2021.**

On December 17, 2021, four ethnic Amhara villagers, including two women and an elderly man, were killed in an attack by OLA militias in the Horo Guduru Wellega Zone (Oromia Region). The incident happened in Hacho village (Kiltu Cuka kebele, Jardega Jarte Woreda). The victims were shot to death by the militias at around 4 p.m.

*Table 17: Names and identities of victims of Luko village killings*

No.	Name of the victim	Sex	Outcome of attack
1	Sofiya Shimels	F	Killed
2	Belete Seayd	M	Killed
3	Ahme Mohamed	M (elderly >80)	Killed
4	Yamre Eshete	F	Killed

### 2.1.13 Human Rights Violations Targeting Amharas in Other Parts of Horro Gudro Wollega Zone.

- On June 22, 2021, two Amhara farmers, Sheah Sewnet Worku, 63, and Nega Worku, were shot dead by OLA militias in Semu Ilamu kebele (Amuru Woreda, Horro Gudro Wollega Zone). The same day, an ethnic Amhara resident, Yisa (Isa) Damte, was killed by gunmen thought to be part of the OLA in a village in Semu Ilamu kebele (Amuru Woreda, Horro Gudro Wollega Zone).
- On July 24, 2021, an ethnic Amhara identified as Kemal Sule was killed by OLA militias in a village in Semu Ilamu kebele (Amuru Woreda, Horro Gudro Wollega Zone).
- On August 29, 2021, at around 5:30 p.m., OLA militias abducted three people and wounded two others in a raid on Begi village (Gorte kebele, Abe Dongoro Woreda, Horo Guduru Wellega Zone). Sources on the ground told AAA that the five victims were tending cattle when they were cornered and targeted by a group of OLA militias. Upon their arrival, the militias shot one of the victims, Beshir Hassen, twice and abandoned him, assuming he was dead. Thereafter, they savagely beat the remaining victims and subsequently took them at gunpoint into the bush. However, one of them, Kindu Ali, managed to escape. It was said that the kidnappers asked the victims' families for a ransom of 300,000 ETB to release the the remaining three abductees.

*Table 18: Names and identities of the victims*

No.	Name of the victim	Sex	Age	Outcome of attack
1	Ababu Kassie	50	Male	Abducted
2	Shikur Dessalew	15	Male	Abducted
3	Yesuf Dessalew	30	Male	Abducted
4	Beshir Hassen	31	Male	Shot and injured
5	Kindu Ali	30	Male	Beaten, but escaped with minor injury

- On September 24, 2021, the OLA killed two ethnic Amharas, Ibrahim Mohamed (age 12) and Asiya Ali (45-year-old woman) in the Amuru Woreda (Horo Guduru Wollega Zone). The victims were shot dead by a group of OLA militants in a raid on the village of Guragerbi (Jabo Debon Kebele). According to AAA sources, the attackers cut off the penis of the 12-year-old boy, Ibrahim, and fled. On the same day, suspected OLA militias looted and set ablaze about 40 houses belonging to ethnic Amhara residents in a raid on the village of Chancho in Lelistu Sembo Kebele and left with several cattle.
- On September 25, 2021, at around 3:30 p.m., suspected OLA militias raided Legebi village (Gorte Kebele) and killed a 65-year-old ethnic Amhara farmer, Abebaw Hassen, and abducted 25-year-old Ibrahim Hussen. According to AAA sources, Abebaw Hassen had his throat slit by the militias, killing him, while he was weeding his teff plot in the Abe Dongoro Woreda (Horo Guduru Wollega Zone). In addition, AAA confirmed that the assailants seized more than 25 cattle before leaving the scene. In separate incidents on the same day, suspected OLA gunmen killed two Amhara villagers after they pulled them from a public minibus in a village in Boni Kebele (Sekela Woreda, Horo Guduru Wollega Zone). The incident happened around 1 p.m. AAA sources identified one of the victims as Kedir Munye. The next day, OLA militias shot and killed two ethnic Amhara residents in Medhaniyalem village (Guten

Mender 4 kebele, Gida Woreda, East Wollega Zone). The incident took place at around 2 p.m. It was said that the victims, who were identified as Demissew Dejen and Anbesaw Birhan, were Medhaniyalem Church guards.

- On April 18, 2021, suspected OLA militias shot and killed an ethnic Amhara, Chane Nigussie, in Cheye village (Debis Kebele, Abe Dongoro Woreda). According to AAA sources, including Hussen Mohamed and Adem Oumer, the incident happened around midnight.
- On April 19, 2021, OLA militias raided villages in Garero kebele (Abe Dngoro Woreda), killing at least one Amhara and looting assets. According to AAA sources, at around 12:00 p.m., the militias moved into villages in Garero kebele and killed one Amhara, Belaynesh Temesgen, and looted assets. Hussen Mohamed and Adem Oumer, two of the AAA sources, said that Belaynesh Temesgen was found murdered with her throat slit at her home. Hussen Mohamed added that she was found with one hand cut off, which was lying near her body, and with her intestines hanging out. He further stated that houses that belonged to four Amharas—Mohammed Kibret, Salah Mohammed, Oumer Hussen, and Anwar Mohammed—were looted by the militias. Similarly, a shop owned by Sheikh Hassen Hussen, another ethnic Amhara, was looted by the militias. According to AAA sources, the incident happened while the looting victims were attending evening prayers at a local mosque.
- On December 19, 2021, an Amhara resident, Jemal Meke, was killed in Miriga village (Gorte Kebele, Abe Dongoro Woreda, Horo Guduru Wollega Zone) by a mob of Oromo youth. They dragged him out of a vehicle and stabbed and savagely bludgeoned him.
- On December 24, 2021, security forces in the Oromia Regional State arbitrarily arrested and detained at least 16 ethnic Amhara residents of Tulu Wayu town (Abe Dongoro Woreda, Horo Guduru Wollega Zone). It was said that the police put them in detention without charge and without right of habeas corpus. In addition, six more Amhara residents of Tulu Wayu town were arrested by the police on January 22-23, 2022 without due process of the law and remain in custody without being given their right to know the reasons for their detention or the right to go before a judge to have the legality of their deprivation of liberty determined. AAA received the names of eight of the detainees:

*Table 19: Names of detainees*

No.	Name of the detainee	Place of detention
1	Jenberu Hamsalu	Tulu Wayu town
2	Derew Andarge	Tulu Wayu town
3	Mola Andarge	Tulu Wayu town
4	Wendimu Gedif	Tulu Wayu town
5	Kassaye Aynetaw	Tulu Wayu town
6	Getachew Brlaw	Tulu Wayu town

## 2.2 East Wollega Zone: 'We are given no choice but to flee, no chance to live'

More than 426 ethnic Amhara residents were killed and 79 others wounded in 57 documented ethnic-based attacks against Amharas in the East Wollega Zone. Many of these attacks were in Kiremu and Sibbu Sire Woredas but incidents were also documented in Bonaya Boshe, Diga, Limu, Gida Ayana, Gudaya Bila, and Gobu Seyo Woredas. OLA militias, backed by some ultranationalist local Oromo residents and officials, orchestrated all but six of the documented incidents, killing 389 ethnic Amhara villagers and wounding 76 more. They also set thousands of Amhara houses and businesses and several villages on fire. This forced hundreds of thousands of Amharas to relocate within the Oromia Region or to flee the Region entirely to the Amhara and Benishangul-Gumuz Regions, while many others appear ready to flee their homes, though the roadblocks make this difficult and they live in inhumane conditions. In the Kiremu Woreda alone, at the time of this writing, 17 of the 19 kebeles including Burqasoruma, Mechino, Wedesadima, Boqa, Lelistu Sembo, Qoqefe 01, Qoqefe 02, Ashu, Qiltu Abo, Chebi, Sildero 01, and Merga Jregna were completely deserted. The OSF was responsible for five of the documented incidents that caused at least 37 casualties (36 killed and one injured), and the remaining incident was attributed to local Oromo youths who caused at least three casualties (one killed and two injured). Some of these incidents, including dates, locations, death tolls, and profiles, are described below.

### 2.2.1 Suspected OLA militias killed 12 ethnic Amhara in Kiramu Woreda on February 25, 2021.

On February 25, 2021, at about 1:00 p.m., as many as 12 Amhara farmers were killed by armed men who the residents identified as OLA militias in Boka and Nechlo Kebele (Gida Kiramu Woreda, East Wollega Zone). Witnesses stated that the victims were attacked while they were collecting produce (along with Oromo farmers) in Debo, an ad hoc labor sharing group where farmers cooperate to work for the members upon demand. They further noted that the OLA militias selectively attacked Amhara farmers. For instance, Kebede Belay (name changed) told AAA: "The militias let ethnic Oromo farmers go before attacking the Amharas with machetes, axes, and knives." AAA has also verified that the person who called the Debo meeting was an ethnic Oromo farmer, but it is not known yet whether he was involved in the planning of the attack. Those killed in the massacre include:

*Table 20: Names of victims killed in the Kiramu Woreda attack*

No.	Name of the victim	No.	Name of the victim
1	Kindeneh Gizachew	7	Kassahun Dagnaw
2	Tade Gurumneh	8	Habtamu Wendim
3	Tadesse Muluneh	9	Abebaw Zeleke
4	Wubshet Ayalew	10	Temesgen Dagnaw
5	Teshome Beyene	11	Sisay Mengiste
6	Priest Anteneh Wabi	12	Endalamaw Kinde



*Kindeneh Gizachew*

AAA's source said that one of the killed Amhara victims, Kindeneh Gizachew, was his cousin, adding that the 25-year-old was the father of a 4-year-old son. He also stated that his cousin's body was found mutilated with his hands tied behind his back. He further specified: "while we tried to transport Kindeneh's body to his relatives' area of residence in the Amhara Region for burial, members of the Oromia Special Police Force closed roads and ordered the funeral to be held within the [Oromia] Region."

As a result, his body rested at Selassie Church in Bedessa Kebele (Kiramu Woreda), Kindeneh Gizachew according to the source. Describing the situation in Wollega as "appalling," he expressed, in a worried voice, "the lives of many innocent Amhara farmers have been mercilessly cut short by OLA militias, but none of you, including the government, are showing us solidarity during these trying times."



*Teshome Beyene*

Teshome Beyene, 55, blind in one eye, was a farmer and a father of four. His body was cut into pieces and left in the bush until his remains were discovered on the weekend. His son, who escaped the massacre with only minor injuries, said that OLA militias killed his father and severely wounded his 45-year-old mother, Ayehu Abebaw. He also stated that his mother suffered from stab wounds to the neck and stomach and has been taken to Bure Hospital, where she is still receiving medical treatment.



*Tadesse Muluneh*

Tadesse Muluneh, 30, was a farmer and father of four. His brother, said Tadesse, was hacked and mutilated to death because of his Amhara identity. Hearing him speak in Afan Oromo, the militias initially allowed Tadesse to go along with the ethnic Oromo farmers, assuming that he was also an Oromo, his brother said. However, one of the militias asked to see his phone. When they saw that the majority of the names in his contact lists were Amharic names, they tied his hands behind his back and hacked him to death with a machete.



*Wubshet Ayalneh*

Wubshet Ayalew, 36, was a farmer and father of four. According to local sources, including Tibebe Alemu (name changed), members of the Oromia Regional Special Police Force are giving OLA militias "free rein" to exterminate Amharas from the Region. He also blamed the Federal Government and Amhara Regional officials for turning a blind eye and deaf ears to the long line of killings and displacement of Wubshet Ayalneh innocent Amharas.

Another victim, Anteneh Wabi, 40, was a priest and leader of Boka Kidane Mihret Church. Other members of the local community said they knew of Priest Anteneh Wabi and described him as a farmer and father of five children. Another AAA local source, Melkam Getaw (name changed) stated that three of the killed—Wubshet Ayalew, Teshome Beyene, and Tadesse Muluneh—had lived in the same neighborhood with him. Melkam sorrowfully stated: "I feel like the Ethiopian government has turned a blind eye to our suffering. We feel neglected."

Apart from this incident, AAA also confirms from its sources that two Amhara farmers, Hamid Abdella and Kindu Hibre, went missing and their fate remain unknown.

### 2.2.2 OLA killed at least eight ethnic Amhara in Guday Bila Woreda on April 4, 2021.

On April 4, 2021, at about 5 a.m, suspected OLA militants killed at least eight Amharas in a raid on Ambule village (Gudaya Bila Woreda, East Wollega Zone). According to sources on the ground, the victims were taken by surprise while they were sleeping in their respective homes. Those killed in the massacre include:

*Table 21: Names of decedents*

No.	Name of the decedent	Sex
1	Tilahun Temesgen	M
2	Bossena Asmamaw	M
3	Desalegne Tarekegne	M
4	Mitku Goshu (under 18 years old)	M
5	Adanesh Ebabu	F
6	Tsegaye Asmamaw	F



*Tilahun Temesgen*

Tilahun Temesgen, 31, who was totally deaf, was killed along with his wife, Bossena Asmamaw, said his brother. According to his brother's account, Tilahun was burned to death. He further noted that his sister-in-law, Bossena Asmamaw, 25, was shot to death while trying to escape the fire.

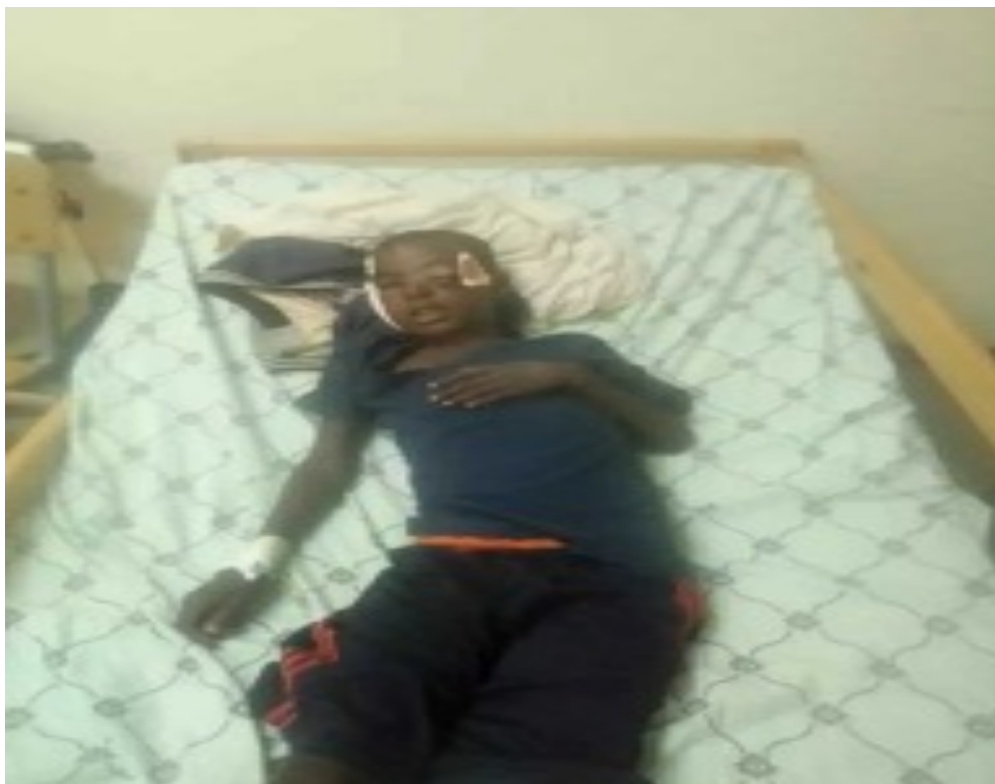
The militias also set on fire Ambule Holy Trinity Church and wounded Priest Temesgen Mengistu, leader of the church, according to the account of Emahoy Ayelech Genetu (name changed). Priest Temesgen, 61 years old, was shot in his mouth and was receiving medical treatment at Tibebe Ghion Specialized Hospital.



*Priest Temesgen while receiving medical treatment at Tibebe Ghion Specialized Hospital*

In addition, according to at least three AAA sources on the ground, more than 50 houses belonging to Amharas were turned into piles of ash. They noted that both OLF militias and members of the OSF were involved in the attack. Furthermore, AAA confirmed that thousands of Amharas have fled their homes as a result of the attacks. For instance, Kedir Mohammed, along with hundreds of other displaced people, currently resides in the Tulu Gana area of Abe Dongoro Woreda.

In a separate incident, Agegneu Biyadgu, who is 11 years old, was shot in the eye on April 1, 2021, in Abay Dale kebele (Gudaya Bila Woreda, East Wollega Zone). According to his father, the minor was shot by OLF militias. He is currently receiving medical treatment at Tibebe Ghion Specialized Hospital.



*Agegneu Biyadgu while receiving medical treatment at Tibebe Ghion Specialized Hospital*

**2.2.3 Oromia Special Forces killed at least 30 people, including 27 Amharas, in Limu Woreda on April 13-14, 2021.** AAA sources on the ground confirmed that OSF committed mass killings of Amharas on April 13 and 14, 2021, in Arkumbi Kebele (Limu Woreda, East Wollega Zone). The attack began on April 13 when the Special Forces launched an attack on various villages in Arkumbi Kebele, which hosts a large ethnic Amhara population. Fortunately, on that very day, ENDF reached the scene and calmed the situation down by appealing to the Special Forces. The next day, however, the OSF circled the villages and indiscriminately shot residents from 6 a.m. onward, again by using snipers and heavy weapons such as launchers. The attack left at least 27 Amharas and 3 Gumuz civilians dead, according to AAA sources. Testimonies by residents and survivors make it plausible that the death toll could rise to 40 or more as the residents fled to the bush and some people are still unaccounted for. In addition, thousands of Amharas were forced to flee their homes in what evidently is an attempt by the Oromia Regional State to ethnically cleanse Amharas from the Oromia Region.

AAA sources including Lema Tila, Kibru Ayele, and Bitew Kebede (names changed) named 19 people they knew who were killed:

Table 22: Names and identities of the victims

No.	Name of the decedent	Ethnicity	Woreda/Kebele	Villages
1	Kegne Belachew	Amhara	Limu Woreda, Arkumbi	Mender 9
2	Mekuriya Alebachew	Amhara	Limu Woreda, Arkumbi	Mender 9
3	Yimam Ali (Banja)	Amhara	Limu Woreda, Arkumbi	Mender 9
4	Yelfgne Ayele (age 60)	Amhara	Limu Woreda, Arkumbi	Mender 9
5	Meles Anbaye	Amhara	Limu Woreda, Arkumbi	Mender 9
6	Atinafu Chekol	Amhara	Limu Woreda, Arkumbi	Mender 4
7	Masre (father not confirmed)	Amhara	Limu Woreda, Arkumbi	Unconfirmed
8	Amare Workneh	Amhara	Limu Woreda, Arkumbi	Mender 4
9	Tagel Geremew	Amhara	Limu Woreda, Arkumbi	Mender 4
10	Belay Asfaw	Amhara	Limu Woreda, Arkumbi	Mender 10
11	Abeje Tibebe	Amhara	Limu Woreda, Arkumbi	Mender 4
12	Atrsaw Gela	Amhara	Limu Woreda, Arkumbi	Mender 4
13	Ashebir Alemneh	Amhara	Limu Woreda, Arkumbi	Mender 4
14	Hassen Sheah Awol	Amhara	Limu Woreda, Arkumbi	Unconfirmed
15	Temtm Melku	Amhara	Limu Woreda, Arkumbi	Unconfirmed
16	Alebe Mihrete	Amhara	Limu Woreda, Arkumbi	Mender 2
17	Zegeye Asmare	Amhara	Limu Woreda, Arkumbi	Mender 2
18	Shibabaw Ayalew	Amhara	Limu Woreda, Arkumbi	Mender 2
19	Amare Mengiste	Amhara	Limu Woreda, Arkumbi	Mender 2
20	Priest Asterey Desta	Amhara	Limu Woreda, Arkumbi	Mender 2
21	Priest Getaneh Tsega	Amhara	Limu Woreda, Arkumbi	Mender 2
22	Birhanu (father not confirmed)	Amhara	Limu Woreda, Arkumbi	Mender 2
23	Mamo Muleta	Gumz	Not confirmed	Unconfirmed
24	Asres (father not confirmed)	Amhara	Limu Woreda, Arkumbi	Mender 4
25	Kube (father not confirmed)	Unconfirmed	Limu Woreda, Arkumbi	Mender 4

These areas have experienced violence before, but Oromia Region Government officials failed to act to avoid mass killings. Recalling the plight of ethnic Amharas in the area, the survivors told AAA that the OSF killed seven Amharas and one Gumuz in a similar attack in February and arrested more than 30 influential Amharas, leading to persistent complaints from Amharas requesting the release of the prisoners. Instead of addressing the complaints, the OSF responded with more suppression by restricting ethnic Amhara traders and farmers from selling their stored grains. To make matters worse, the region's security forces facilitated "qeerro" (an Oromo term meaning "bachelors" but lately associated with violence, especially against non-Oromos) to break into the stores and loot the grains, according to the accounts of AAA sources. When Amharas tried to save their grain



from the looting, they were attacked by members of the OSF, who also chased and killed those who were trying to escape from the area.

Residents deemed the atrocities an element of a wider ethnic cleansing project. For instance, Kebede Ayele (name changed), whose brother was brutally killed by the Oromia Special Force in a February attack, said that the aim of the attack was to cleanse ethnic Amharas from the area. He said that the use of heavy weapons such as launchers is one example that exhibits their ruthless aim. Another survivor from this attack, Ayele Teshome (name changed), confirmed Kebede's account by saying that "both the State Special Forces and the OLA militia were attacking us with the intention of wiping out ethnic Amharas from the Oromia Region."

One of the residents of Limu Woreda, who escaped the attack and fled to the Benishangul Gumuz Region (Angerwaja kebele, Kemashi Zone), said:

"OLA militias have been killing people, looting various properties, and destroying the remaining possessions of the ethnic Amharas since 2018. Having exposed us to severe attacks, additionally, Oromia Special Forces took the weapons we were using to defend ourselves from the attacks. By the same token, more than 30 influential Amharas were also subjected to unlawful arrest by the Special Police Forces. In this way, both OLA militias and the Special Forces were pushing us to leave the areas jointly though we had no alternative to leave because there was no protection. Moreover, the Special Forces prohibited us from selling our crops and allowed the Qeerros to rob the crops by breaking into our storage. Being emptyhanded now, more than 900 households (at least 3000 people) have been displaced to Kemashi Zone."

According to Bitew Kebede, each of the residents of Arkumbi kebele has an individual store at the business known as Mender 10, where they have stored all their crops. During the attack, "the local youth and the Special Force robbed most of our crops and burnt to the ground the remaining one by forcefully breaking our stores," he said.

AAA learned that, as a result of the attack, thousands of people were displaced from the affected villages, including Menders 10, 9, 8, and 4 and fled to neighboring Woredas and Regions. For instance, according to Bitew Kebede and Kibru Ayele, there are about 3000 IDPs in Angerwaja kebele (Benishangul-Gumuz Region). They further stated that they are in dire need of food and shelter, and they have appealed to the government and humanitarian agencies to provide lifesaving assistance for them.

#### **2.2.4 OLA killed at least 11 civilians in Kiremu Woreda on July 26, 2021.**

On Monday, July 26, 2021, suspected OLA militias killed at least 11 civilians in the East Wollega Zone (Oromia Region). At around 7 p.m., the militias broke into the houses of two Amhara families and killed at least 11 people in Kiltu Abo (also known as Gora Gona) village (Lelistu Senbo Kebele, Kiremu Woreda). One AAA source said he lost all of his family members in the massacre, including his wife, Muluqe Fantahun; his children, Asfegu Mengaw, Shumu Mengaw, and Maritu Mengaw (a 5-year-old girl); and his niece, Lule Cheru. AAA confirmed that the militias tied Asfegu Mengaw's hands and gang-raped her before slashing her throat. Killed members of the second family include Yirdaw Workneh (father), Agernesh Derbew (mother), and their three children, Feleku (Teje) Yirdaw, Abeba (Mita) Yirdaw, and Addis Alem Yirdaw.

*Table 23: Names and identities of the victims*

No.	Name of the decedent	Sex
1	Yirdaw Workneh	M
2	Agernesh Derbew	F
3	Feleku (Teje) Yirdaw	F
4	Abeba (Mita) Yirdaw	F
5	Addis Alem Yirdaw	M
6	Muluye Fantahun	F
7	Asefu Mengaw	F <sup>2</sup>
8	Shumu Mengaw	M
9	Maritu Mengaw	F
10	Fikre Mengaw	M
11	Lule Cheru	F

#### **2.2.5 OLA militias massacred more than 150 ethnic Amhara residents in Kiremu Woreda on August 18, 2021.**

The deadliest attack documented by AAA took place on August 18, 2021, in the Kiremu Woreda (East Wollega Zone), where at least 150 Amharas (this figure is likely to be significantly higher) were killed in a gruesome massacre. This massacre, which occurred barely a day after the withdrawal of the OSF who were stationed nearby, targeted various villages in kebeles with majority-Amhara populations, including Lelistu Senbo, Kiltu Abo, Ashu Kusay, and Merga Jiregna (including Silidero town and Wasci village) in Kiremu Woreda. The massacre began with an attack on the local Ethiopian Orthodox Church on the morning of the massacre. Sources said the OLA militias stormed into the St. Gabriel Church in Silidero town (Kiremu Woreda), killing at least 15 ethnic Amhara church attendees who had gathered to celebrate St. Michael's Day at the church. The militias executed Amhara worshippers (including the vice-leader of the church, Priest Nibret Asnakew) by slitting their throats with machetes and knives, as well as shooting them from point-blank range, execution-style. The killing swiftly spread from the church to nearby villages as an ethnic Oromo community that had been resettled in the East Wollega Zone in the early 1990s (identified by AAA sources as originally coming from Harar) joined them by taking up machetes, knives, and rakes.

The OLA militias killed many of the victims by gunshot, and others by machetes, knives, and rakes. Several others were charred to death. AAA also discovered that some of the victims, mainly children, were drowned in the nearby Qarsa and Dibuj rivers while trying to escape the attack to reach adjacent kebeles. Recounting the massacre, Kebede Ayalew (not real name), a resident of Kiremu Woreda, told AAA: "Men, women, the elderly, persons with physical disabilities, the mentally impaired, and children were rounded up, then shot or hacked to death simply for being Amhara."

AAA was unable to verify the precise number of Amharas killed in the attack. Various reports put the figure between 150 and 400. The EHRC put the number of fatalities caused by the OLA at 150. Some residents put the death toll at more than twice that, estimating between 300 and 400. One AAA source who lived in the adjacent Haro Kebele at the time of the attack, told AAA that he, along with other volunteers, buried 54 corpses on the

day after the attack. Another resident, Lidetu Degu (not real name), said he joined other residents in collecting the corpses for burial, adding that he participated in the burying of 43 victims. Aschalew Gedu (not real name), another resident, said he buried 13 and that another group buried an additional 54 victims. They all insisted that the toll was likely to be more than 150 because there are many more unburied bodies in the scenes. They are reportedly not buried because of the unexplained termination of the assistance given by members of the OSF who arrived at the scene after the massacre, presumably to facilitate the burial of the victims.

As of September 15, 2021, at least 150 people were confirmed dead by the residents. Aschalew Gedu and Lidetu Degu, who had helped bury some of the dead, said an estimated 100 corpses, and possibly many more, remained unburied. Included in the death toll were at least two persons with mental disabilities and many children and women, including a 2-year-old girl. Of the total killed in the massacre, AAA has managed to independently verify the identities of 65 decedents so far.<sup>6</sup>

*Table 24: Names and identities of the victims*

No.	Name of the decedent	Sex
1	Abere Belay	M
2	Abi Walelgne	M
3	Abate Melku (elderly)	M
4	Abebech Melaku (minor)	F
5	Abiyu Ahmed	M
6	Aboma Kassie (minor)	F
7	Abush Abera	M
8	Admasu Terefe (elderly person with physical disability)	M
9	Agere Mekonen (person with psychosocial disability)	F
10	Akalnew Dessie	M
11	Alamir Arega	M
12	Amare Alemayehu	M
13	Amare Byenew	M
14	Antenayehu Yisma	M
15	Amera Tehaw (elderly)	M
16	Amsalu Kokebe (elderly)	M
17	Arega Geto	M
18	Arega Melku	M
19	Aschenka Degu	F
20	Asimamaw Belay	M
21	Atinkut Wube	M
22	Awoke Ayichew	M

<sup>6</sup>In addition to the above verified list, AAA has received the names of additional victims it was unable to independently verify.

No.	Name of the decedent	Sex
23	Aweke Merga (minor)	Male <sup>7</sup>
24	Awoke Nega Achye (minor)	Male
25	Awoke Yibeltal	Male
26	Ayal Dadi's father-in-law	Male
27	Ayewew Kefe	Male
28	Ayichew Alemu	Male
29	Ayewew Teshome	Male
30	Ayichew Teshome (elderly—above 65)	Male
31	Azmeraw Melaku (minor)	Female
32	Babaw Mulu	Male
33	Beanchiyehu Aweke	Female
34	Beanchiyehu Mulatu	Female
35	Belay Damtew	Male
36	Belay Mebrat	Male
37	Belgitu Teshale	Female
38	Birhanu Kebede	Male
39	Birhanu Mekonen	Male
40	Desalegne Azmeraw	Male
41	Desse Mekonen	Male
42	Ejigu Agegnehu (elderly)	Male
43	Emiru Abegaz	Male
44	Emahoy Adanech Melaku	Female
45	Emahoy Tiruye Melaku	Female
46	Emahoy Kebebush Melaku	Female
47	Emahoy Asnaku Wasse	Female
48	Enat Habtamu	Female
49	Endashaw's son	Male
50	Enyew Gebeyehu	Male
51	Enye Worku	Male
52	Ewnetu Abebaw	Male
53	Ewnetu Kassie	Male
54	Fasika Zeleke	Female

<sup>7</sup>Merga is his stepfather.

No.	Name of the decedent	Sex
55	Gashaw Worku	Male
56	Gedefaw Zelalem	Male
57	Gedefaw Asteru	Male
58	Getu Yibeltal	Male
59	Gete Tazeb (minor)	Female
60	Girma Nega	Male
61	Girum Melaku (minor)	Male
62	Goraw Amsalu	Male
63	Fatima Ahmed	Female
64	Habtamua Kassie (minor)	Female
65	Habtu Admasu	Male
66	Hayle Nebe	Male
67	Kassie Ebabu	Male
68	Kassie Melku	Male
69	Kefe Tesema (minor)	Male
70	Kefe Ayenew	Male
71	Limenew Gashaw	Male
72	Mare Haile	Female
73	Melkamu Melaku (minor)	Male
74	Melkamu Kassie (minor)	Male
75	Melke Abegaz	Male
76	Mekuriya Akalu	Male
77	Melese Wendo	Male
78	Melke Atinafu	Male
79	Misganaw Wasse	Male
80	Mitn Gebre (elderly)	Female (elderly)
81	Moges Boyalew	Male
82	Moke Derese	Male
83	Monk Qeytu Mersha (elderly)	Female
84	Monk Tangut Mulatu (elderly)	Female
85	Muchita Abegaz (person with psychosocial disability)	Female
86	Mulu Baye (elderly)	Male

No.	Name of the decedent	Sex
87	Mulunesh Gashaw (minor)	Female
88	Muzye Mohammed	Female
89	Nathaniel Walelgne <sup>8</sup>	Male
90	Nega Achye	Male
91	Priest Misikir Zeleke (elderly)	Male
92	Priest Nibret Asnakew (elderly)	Male
93	Priest Teshale Moges (elderly)	Male
94	Sasaw Kassie	Female
95	Shebelaw Amsalu (minor)	Male
96	Tadegew Gebeyehu	Male
97	Tadesse Haile	Male
98	Tebkew Admassu	Male
99	Temesgen Arega (minor)	Male
100	Teme Wudnew	Male
101	Teshale Abate	Male
102	Teshome Mulu	Male
103	Tilaye Gessese (minor) <sup>9</sup>	Male
104	Tiru Sew Merga (minor)	Female
105	Tiruneh Dagneu	Male
106	Tewachew Abera	Male
107	Wasse Melaku (minor)	Male
108	Werkalem Merga (minor)	Female <sup>10</sup>
109	Werknew Kassie (minor)	Male
110	W/ro Terefu	Female
111	Widu (Wende) Damtew	Male
112	Yayeh Mola	Male
113	Yibeltal Mekonen	Male
114	Yibelte Arage	Male
115	Yilkal Zeleke	Male
116	Zewde Tefera (minor)	Male
117	Zewditu Kassie (minor)	Female

<sup>8</sup>Natnael Walelgne, a driver and owner of a truck, was killed on August 17, 2021, a day before the massacre. A group of OLA fighters stopped the truck he was driving and beat and killed him in or around Selidero town. After that, they took the truck and used it in committing the massacre the next day.

<sup>9</sup>Some sources identified him as Tilaye Legesse instead of Tilaye Gessesse.

<sup>10</sup>Merga is her stepfather.

The assailants also set dozens of houses belonging to ethnic Amharas on fire, and they were involved in widespread looting of crops, cattle, and other property. The perpetrators looted and burned Amhara houses and properties, which were systematically identified in advance. Before the attack, Oromo residents were reportedly told to identify their houses by writing a sign on the front wall of their houses that read “Mana Oromo” (Oromo term meaning “Oromo’s house”). Accordingly, the assailants directed their attack to those houses that did not have this sign to slaughter the Amharas in those houses as well as loot and destroy their properties. One of the IDPs who escaped the killings told AAA: “When they saw a house without a ‘Mana Oromo’ label, they entered the building, killing anyone they found first, looting property next, and setting it ablaze last.”

In addition to causing civilian casualties and destruction, attacks against Amharas have been committed with the intent to forcibly displace them from their homes. As a result, as many as 40,000 Amharas have been displaced, with many living in Haro 01, Kiremu 01, Bagin, and Chefe Gudina Kebeles<sup>11</sup>. In Haro 01 Kebele alone, there are 11,476 registered IDPs sheltered in the Haro second and third zones. While some of the IDPs have found shelter within the host community, others are in unfinished and abandoned buildings, and the remaining IDPs are out in the open and still struggle to find safe shelter. There are also thousands of IDPs in Bagin Kebele. They are sheltered at Wefchi Elementary School, Shero Medhanialem Church, and within the host villages of Jilbo and Shasho Ber. Kiremu 01 Kebele has also hosted more than 1,000 IDPs. Besides the Amhara people who were displaced as a result of the massacre, hundreds of ethnic Oromo residents are displaced because of their fear of reprisal attacks.

AAA learned that the conditions of Amhara IDPs are very desperate due to lack of food, water, shelter, and medical care. IDPs and host community members told AAA that while humanitarian assistance had been provided to ethnic Oromo IDPs on a regular basis, Amhara IDPs have not received any. Mulumebet Defar (not real name), a woman who was an IDP in Haro Kebele, said:

“For about a month now, since the date of the bloodshed, none of the ethnic Amhara IDPs, including those injured in the massacre, have received or are aware of any humanitarian assistance.”

Aschalew Minale, a 39-year-old IDP, corroborated Mulumebet’s statement by adding:

“We fled with the clothes we were wearing. We are not getting any kind of humanitarian assistance from the government or philanthropic organizations. As a result, we are facing chronic food shortages and are unable to feed our children. There is nothing more painful than watching your children slowly die from starvation. When I see my children so hungry, I wish I was murdered by OLA.”

He continued:

“Food and other assistance are provided to Oromo IDPs. They are getting assistance almost on a daily basis. We feel neglected as Oromo IDPs received food and we got nothing.”

Sintayehu Aschalew, another IDP, who lost his father and his mother in the massacre, stated:

“We have been displaced for about a month now, but never received any assistance. We are living without any assistance from the government. There is a lack of food, water, and shelter. There is also no medical care. We wear the same clothes we were wearing when we arrived here.

<sup>11</sup>See also the Ethiopian Human Rights Commission’s Statement released on September 21, 2021, [www.facebook.com/EthioHRC/posts/1209880142822217](https://www.facebook.com/EthioHRC/posts/1209880142822217) (accessed September 24, 2021).

With almost no food to eat, life became very difficult for children and the elderly. We survived until now because of limited food assistance from the local Amhara residents, who also face extreme economic insecurity because of restrictions on livelihood activities.”

Asked whether there is any humanitarian assistance provided by the Regional government for Oromo IDPs, he replied:

“They were receiving assistance from the government from day one. We haven’t got assistance, because we are Amharas. The situation is so bad, it feels like no one cares about us.”

The IDPs also told AAA that the lack of water, food, and shelter have caused malnutrition, and many people, particularly children and elderly persons, are susceptible to diseases such as cholera and deprived of access to medical care. Statements made by IDPs were confirmed by AAA through a religious leader who coordinates the host community’s support to the IDPs, Sheikh Dawd:

“All of the IDPs in Haro 01, Kiremu 01 and Bagin are in dire need of urgent life-saving assistance. Nothing has been provided by the government so far. There are also no local or foreign organizations that are distributing humanitarian assistance. They’ve survived so far because of support from the host Amhara community. The Amhara residents in the areas are struggling to support the IDPs despite their own economic insecurity.”

He also explained how the severe weather conditions have made an already dire situation for IDPs even more precarious:

“Heavy rainfalls make life harder for the IDPs, particularly for those who are forced to sleep in the open, without any shelter. Some of the IDPs, including children, women and elderly people, are struggling with health problems, including malnutrition, psychological distress, and diseases like Diarrhea. Without immediate action, many people, especially children and the elderly will die. So, if they have to survive this horrifying situation, basic necessities like food, water, tents, blankets, mattresses and medical care should be available for them as soon as possible.”

### ***On allegations of armed Amhara militias presence in the areas***

As if this massacre were not enough, different actors engaged in the proliferation of misleading and dangerous narratives about this gruesome massacre amid the increase in ethnic-based attacks against Amharas in different zones of the Oromia Region. Some media sources and the EHRC spread, wittingly or unwittingly, unfounded and dangerous narratives about the events that surrounded the incident, thereby deflecting blame onto the victims. It has also come to its attention that the OLA issues highly misleading statements about the people it has killed in an attempt to justify its genocidal massacre of the Amhara people in the East Wollega Zone.

Some media outlets put the victims at fault by quoting unnamed sources as a pretext to cover up the massacre by claiming that those killed were actually armed Amhara fighters. For instance, the BBC’s Afaan Oromoo’s reports paint (whether intentionally or not) the victims in a negative light by quoting an unnamed resident of the area who, according to AAA’s assessment, tried to shift the blame to the Amhara residents for what has happened to them.



“There are many people from Amhara state who were born and raised there. Because of the conflict they moved their children and wives to the Amhara Region and came back to launch an attack on Oromo residents.”

The OLA, in its statement, also portrayed the photographs of the victims as aggressive, armed Amhara militias, and that it had no choice but to kill them. While taking responsibility for the attack, the OLA claimed its entire target were “armed Amhara militias.”

Despite these narratives, AAA’s investigation reveals that the victims were in fact civilians and the majority were children, women, persons with disabilities, and the elderly. According to the account of residents present at the time of the attack, they did not see any armed Amhara militias in the area nor did they know of any Amhara armed group operating in the area. Tibebe Ayele (not real name), who lost his 91-year-old grandmother in the massacre and fled to the neighboring Haro kebele, added:

“The victims were civilians, including my 91-year-old grandma. They were not members of any group. There wasn’t even any fighting or anything like that in the area. They [OLA] just came and attacked Amhara residents.”<sup>12</sup>

Kebede Lemma, who is among thousands of Amharas displaced in Haro kebele, said: “The identity of the victims speaks the truth about the target of the massacre, and it proves that our accusers are deliberately spreading outright false information.”

When asked if he knew of any Amhara armed group operating in the area, he responded:

“This accusation is nothing but lies. It is what the OLA elements within the local administration are propagating and, sadly, media stations are echoing it without checking its veracity. The purpose is to create equivalence and prevent public outcry,” said Kebede, adding: “We are always blamed for what has happened to us.”

He insisted that there is no armed Amhara group in the area and that there had been no violence before the OLA militias arrived and began slaughtering Amhara residents.

“This kind of blame is not new for us,” said Sintayehu Aschalew, who lost his father and mother in the massacre. “What they are doing is killing the victims twice. OLA killed them, and its sympathizers kill the victims’ good names by spreading lies,” he yelled in an emotional tone.

AAA interviewed two other sources, a farmer and a religious man from Haro kebele of Kiremu Woreda, who corroborated the aforesaid accounts. Sheik Dawd Oumer, who was in a neighboring kebele at the time of the attack, was asked if he believed ethnic Amhara women and children were moved from the areas to the Amhara Region before the August 18, 2021 massacre. He responded: “This is completely false. If that were true, all victims of the massacre would be adult males.”

Sheik Dawd further stated that “most of the August massacre victims are women and children.”

Aschalew Gedu, who joined other residents in collecting the corpses for burial the next day, told AAA: “The majority of the victims were women, children, and elders.” When asked if he believed that an armed Amhara

<sup>12</sup>BBC’s Afaan Oromoo: “Haleellaan Wallagga Bahaatti lubbuu namoota hedduu galaafate akkamiin dhaqqabe?” (August 25, 2021), [www.bbc.com/afaanoromoo/oduu-58313687](http://www.bbc.com/afaanoromoo/oduu-58313687) (accessed September 21, 2021).

group was operating in the area, he replied: “There was not any Amhara armed group in the areas. This kind of allegation is often used as an excuse to target the largely Amhara-occupied areas.”

### ***On the Ethiopian Human Rights Commission’s allegation of reprisal killings***

AAA has also noted the report by the EHRC condemning the massacre of civilians and expressing concern regarding the deteriorated security situation in East Wollega Zone. The EHRC, as an independent organ empowered to promote and protect human rights in Ethiopia, bears the responsibility to independently investigate this massacre, and therefore, as a principle, AAA appreciates the fact that the EHRC has issued a statement denouncing the massacre that claimed the lives of dozens of civilians in cold blood.<sup>13</sup> However, AAA is alarmed by the EHRC’s findings “on reprisal killings” as it has found no evidence to support these allegations. The statement suggests that some Amhara residents retaliated and killed 60 people on the basis of ethnicity in the aftermath of the August 18, 2021 massacre.<sup>14</sup> However, according to AAA’s investigation, the EHRC’s claim of revenge killing does not square with what it is happening on the ground.

If the allegations were true, AAA would condemn it regardless of the identity of the victims. Nevertheless, from the accounts of sources on the ground that AAA collected, the claim of “reprisal killings” is misleading and not factual.

AAA has found no evidence so far that any Oromo had been killed by Amhara residents in the areas in the aftermath of the August 18, 2021 massacre, let alone widespread revenge killings as claimed by the Commission. In its attempt to clarify the accuracy of the allegations, AAA asked at least 18 sources on the ground if they knew of any retaliatory killing of Oromo residents in the post-massacre period. Speaking in one voice, all of them said the allegation of retaliatory killings is absolutely untrue. Sheik Dawd (not real name), a 56-year-old religious father, said the accusation is “baseless” while admitting that there are people who deliberately spread rumors about retaliatory killings.

“There are people, including within the local government structure, who are spreading misleading information about the mass execution. They do this not only to obscure the truth but also to incite the Oromo community against the Amharas. They are doing everything they can to force Amharas to leave Oromia.”

He continued:

“I heard about six Oromos who lost their lives. Not more than two of them were ‘Harar Oromos’ who were killed in the violence on August 18, 2021. The remaining Oromo victims were killed by OLA.”

Sheik Dawd further added that those Oromo who opposed the OLA, Oromos married to Amharas, and people of mixed Amhara-Oromo ethnicity were additional targets of OLA killings.

Andarge Kelemu, a civil servant at Kiremu Woreda, told AAA: “If we had killed Oromo residents in revenge killings, the Oromia Special Force would have slaughtered us all.” When AAA asked him if he was aware of any Oromo killed in relation to the incident, he responded:

“I heard that two ethnic Oromo residents [he also refers them as ‘Harar’] were killed in self-defense measures taken by the fleeing Amhara residents on August 18, who had no choice but to

<sup>13</sup>Ethiopian Human Rights Commission statement released on August 26, 2021, [www.facebook.com/EthioHRC/posts/1190774288066136](https://www.facebook.com/EthioHRC/posts/1190774288066136) (accessed September 1, 2021).

<sup>14</sup>Even though the Commission does not explicitly mention who was responsible for the acts of revenge, it is implicit in its wording that those accused of reprisal attacks are the surviving Amhara residents.

fight off knife-wielding assailants in order to spare their family and themselves. Apart from this, the Amhara residents have not killed any Oromo resident as a reprisal to the massacre.”

He instead told AAA that he knew ethnic Oromos who were killed by OLA militias. For example, he shared a story about an individual of mixed Oromo–Amhara heritage who was killed by the OLA militias during the August 18 massacre.

“OLF militias killed an individual named Admassu Terefe Bora, who was married to an Amhara woman. OLA militias forced their way into his house and demanded to know where his Amhara wife hiding. When he said there was no one there, they stabbed him to death.”

This was further confirmed by other residents. Dawit Yohannes (not real name) called the accusation of revenge killings “falsehoods” and explained that the motive is to deflect blame onto the victims. He said not more than 10 Oromos were killed in relation to the incident, the majority of whom were at the hands of OLA militias.

“The claim that 60 Oromo residents were killed is an extreme exaggeration. There may be up to 10 Oromo residents killed in connection with the August 18 incident. About two or three died when the fleeing Amhara residents acted in self-defense against the ‘Harara Oromo,’ who were rounding up and killing all fleeing Amhara residents, and the remaining Amharas were killed in an OLA targeted massacre.”

As for Aschalew Gedu, another resident of the area, the Amhara residents could not have killed ethnic Oromo residents under the circumstances and then prevailing even if they wanted to. They were unable to collect and bury the bodies of the victims until the next day, when the security forces arrived, let alone take part or carry out revenge killings.

“As far as maintaining the safety of Oromo residents is concerned, both OLA and Oromo Special Force members act as one, and they are the same. They would not allow the alleged revenge killings of ethnic Oromos to happen even if the Amhara residents wanted to. [...] Following the attack, all of the surviving Amhara residents were forced to move to the neighboring villages and kebeles, and the affected areas were fully occupied and cornered by the OLA militias. As a result, the Amharas could not return back to the scenes until the Oromia Special Force unit arrived at 10 a.m. the next day and provided a brief security cover to undertake the burial of some of the victims. Besides, as the arrival of the Special Force coincided with the departure of OLA militias, there was no time gap that could enable the Amharas to commit the said killings. It would have been impossible to return to the villages let alone attack them.”

Aschalew did, however, confirm that he knew the killings of at least three Oromo residents who were killed by OLA militias during the massacre. For example, he told AAA that an ethnic Oromo named Bayan was killed during the massacre by the OLA for his political affiliation with the Prosperity Party. In addition, a 2-year-old girl, who was born of an Oromo father and an Amhara mother named Tirusew Merga was killed by OLA militias because of the Amhara side of her heritage.

Dawit Yohannes confirmed Aschalew’s account and told AAA: “We couldn’t have buried the corpse of our beloved ones without the help of the Oromia Special Forces.”

He did, however, mention that he heard about “a handful of ethnic Oromo residents, maybe three or four, who were killed in the attack” but added, “they were killed by the OLA militias.”

According to Dawit, the Oromo victims appear to have been targeted either because of their political affiliation with the Prosperity Party or their affiliation with Amhara ethnicity. For instance, he recalled the killing of Admassu Terefe Bora and said he was killed for the Amhara side of his heritage and for marrying an Amhara woman.

Based on the above accounts, AAA strongly believes that reports of reprisal killings are unfounded accusations, and they are motivated by people attempting to overshadow coverage of the active genocide of Amhara populations in the Oromia Region. It is regrettable that EHRC has echoed this propaganda and passed it on as substantiated facts. AAA also finds it curious that the EHRC made no mention of the most serious claim by Amhara survivors and other local residents that ethnic Oromos (who were regarded by AAA sources as ‘Harar Oromo’) were involved in the atrocities committed on August 18—acts of barbarities alongside the OLA militias. It is also peculiar that the EHRC’s human rights investigations experts claimed they know about the reprisal killings of ethnic Oromos by Amhara residents, for which AAA has found no evidence, but even stranger that they suggested that they do not know about an open secret that knife-wielding Oromo residents, acting independently and alongside OLA militias, were involved in the heinous acts of August 18. AAA finds no indication that the EHRC has seriously investigated the massacre as it is required in accordance with its establishment proclamation. There were plenty of sources, including victims and local officials, who would have communicated their version of the incident to the EHRC before it ever issued this dangerous narrative of reprisal killings. While it may not be the EHRC’s intent, the unfounded claim of “revenge killings” could further inflame the suffering of the Amhara community in the Oromia Region, who have often faced similar attacks in the past.

### ***‘We are given no choice but to flee, no chance to live’***

Faced with recurring gruesome massacres, several thousand Amharas were forced to flee their homes to the Amhara Region and many thousands more are displaced within the Oromia Region. They live in utter destitution while many others appear ready to flee their homes, but roadblocks make this difficult, and they live in inhumane conditions. In Kiremu Woreda alone, according to AAA sources on the ground including Sheik Dawd and Andarge Kelemu, all Amhara residents living in 15 of the 19 kebeles of Kiremu Woreda—including Burqasoruma, Mechino, Wedesadima, Boqa, Lelistu Sembo, Qoqefe 01, Qoqefe 02, Ashu, Qiltu Abo, Chebi, Sildero 01, and Merga Jregna—have been displaced while those living in the remaining four kebeles—Haro 01, Kiremu 01, Bagin, and some Regions in Chefe Gudina—are living in a state of fear and poverty. This is well-explained by a resident who stated:

“Fifteen of the nineteen kebeles of Kiremu Woreda are fully under the control of OLA militias. As a result, all Amhara residents in the areas under OLA control are forced to flee to the remaining four largely Amhara-occupied kebeles, mainly Haro 01, Kiremu 01, and Bagin.”

Both the displaced and the host communities of Amharas are living in very challenging circumstances. They are languishing in a dire humanitarian and security situation with fears of being subjected to further attacks, sleeplessness, and hopelessness. They are deprived of a dignified life, freedom of movement, access to markets, and humanitarian aid. These restrictions on livelihood activities force them to live in utter destitution. To make an already difficult situation worse, OLA militias have closed roads and are preventing the Amhara people from escaping the violence.

“OLA blocks possible routes to Amhara Region. We are living in fear. We are given no choice but to flee, no chance to live,” said a 65-year-old resident, adding that “each choice \_\_\_choosing to stay or choosing to flee—carries a consequence of losing one’s life. Many people who started to journey to the Amhara Region were killed as they ended up in the hands of OLA militias.”

This was backed up by another civilian who said: “We have suffered and are still suffering terrible injustices, yet we are forced to stay because of the roadblocks.”

AAA also discovered that OLA militias are digging trenches and destroying bridges to cut off access to areas where Amhara ethnic groups are residing. For instance, the OLA has dug trenches on roads that connect Haro to Kiremu and Amuru to Agamsa.<sup>15</sup> The Amhara residents are therefore highly concerned about their safety more than at any time before. Alemu Kebede said the current situation is far worse than it has ever been. The following quote encapsulates this:

“We are so scared about what’s going to happen next. To avoid being taken by surprise when we are sleeping, we move into the bush in the night.”

Another resident, who is 56, confirmed the story:

“We are now languishing in desperate conditions. I, along with my family members including the kids, sleep out of home, even though this makes the children susceptible to the effects of severe weather.”

Similarly, a 76-year-old farmer told AAA: “Life is becoming more and more dangerous in Kiremu right now. We don’t sleep at home. Even though the Woreda and zonal officials are alarmed about the new development, none of them come to our protection,” forcing him and other Amhara residents to stand guard over the villages, without sleep, day and night. This was further confirmed by a 73-year-old farmer who said:

“Kiremu is now too dangerous to live. We hid in the bush during the night and came in cautiously during the day to prepare something and eat. Unless you help us get out of here, it is a certainty that we are all going to die. Trust me, it is just a matter of time.”

Kebede Ayalew (not real name), another resident in the area, said: “We have complained about the problem so many times, but nothing has been done. Had there been a just government in Ethiopia, it would have taken action against the OLA for the genocide the group has committed so far.” Kebede continued:

“We are waiting our turn to come and to be slaughtered. We are now just like cattle awaiting their slaughter. We are not treated as human beings with a dignified life, but as animals whose existence or non-existence are determined by the whim of their owners. We are the cattle of OLA militias, and as owner, they will slaughter us at a place and time they choose.”

In a similar vein, AAA has been notified that the OLA militias are digging trenches to block roads that connect Shambu, a zonal administrative center in the Horo Guduru Wellega Zone, to the surrounding Woredas in an apparent attempt to block Amhara residents trying to escape the widespread attacks and to obstruct possible military deployment in the areas, if any. For example, roads leading from Abe Dongoro to Shambu, Jardega Jarte to Shambu, Bako to Shanbu, and Fincha to Shambu were blocked as of September 8, 2021. In addition, Amhara residents have been prevented from leaving troubled areas in the Horo Guduru Wellega Zone and neighboring

<sup>15</sup>See also Ethiopian Human Rights Commission’s Statement released on September 21, 2021: [www.facebook.com/EthioHRC/posts/1209880142822217](https://www.facebook.com/EthioHRC/posts/1209880142822217) (accessed September 24, 2021).

Woredas of the East Wollega Zone, and those attempting to flee risk being killed by OLA militias. Risky routes for Amhara residents include roads leading from Abe Dongoro to Anger Gutn, Kiremu to Anger Guten, Agamsa to Amuru, and Jardega Jarte to Amuru. Furthermore, AAA received reports of many abandoned kebeles and Woredas in the Horo Guduru Wellega Zones because of the increasing tension. In Abe Dongoro Woreda alone, Amhara residents have been completely wiped out from at least 12 of the 22 kebeles, including Debis, Botoro Gora, Welege, Ebo Boti, Chero, Kotcha, Gorte, Tulu Moti, Arbu Senta, Garero, and Lomicha.

#### **2.2.6 OLA Militia killed at least nine ethnic Amhara in Kiremu Woreda on August 24, 2021.**

By August 24, 2021, six days after the gruesome massacre in Kiremu Woreda, OLA rebels killed at least nine Amhara in an attack on Negesso village in the Yejere (Ejere) kebele (Gida Ayana Woreda, East Wellega Zone). Among those killed were a child, two elderly persons, and a person with a visual impairment. Three more Amharas were wounded.

The victims were dragged from their homes and taken to a nearby bush, where they were killed. The assailants also looted cattle and burned down more than 2000 houses belonging to Amhara residents.

*Table 25: Names and identities of the victims*

No.	Name of the victim	Age	Outcome of attack
1	Mussa Kassaw	70	Killed
2	Adem Mussa	20	Killed
3	Sheah Sufiyan Mohamed		Killed
4	Sheah Hussien Legesse	60	Killed
5	Muhamed Legesse	50	Killed
6	Muhamed Jenberu		Killed
7	Addisse Ahmed	50	Killed
8	Ahmed Sitotaw	40	Killed
9	Sheah Seayd Indris		Wounded
10	Muhy Ahmed	55	Wounded
11	Muhamed (Hamid) Yesuf		Wounded

#### **2.2.7 OLA Militia killed three Amharas from a single family in Kiremu Woreda on September 4, 2021.**

On September 4, 2021, OLA militias killed Fantahun Tufa, his wife, Kebene Mulleta, and his child, Jenberu Mengaw, in Tena Tefri village (Babo kebele, Kiremu Woreda). The incident happened at around 10 p.m. when the militias stormed into the victims' homes and shot them dead. As stated above in this report, the victim's daughter, Muluye Fantahun, and their grandchildren, Asfaw Mengaw, Shumu Mengaw, Maritu Mengaw, and Lule Cheru, were killed in another OLA attack carried on July 26, 2021. Fantahun Tufa and his family members, who were of inter-ethnic Oromo-Amhara heritage, were targeted because of the Amhara side of their heritage.

#### **2.2.8 OLA Militia Killed at least 15 Amharas, including 13 IDPs, and wounded 23 others in Kiremu Woreda on September 16-17, 2021.**

OLA militias killed at least 15 Amharas in two related incidents in Kiremu Woreda (East Wollega Zone) on

September 16-17, 2021. In the first incident, at least twelve Amhara IDPs, including seven women, were killed and five others injured in Kiremu Woreda (East Wollega Zone) on September 16, 2021.<sup>16</sup> The victims were killed and wounded after they had been abducted by OLA militias. According to AAA's investigation, the IDPs were whisked away by OLA militias from Laften village (Burqa Surma kebele [aka Boka], Kiremu Woreda, East Wollega Zone) on September 16 at about 8 a.m. when they were returning to their homes from Kiremu 01, hoping for an improved security situation there. One day later, the remains of 12 of the victims were found in a home in Laften village. The victims' bodies were found beheaded, chopped into pieces, and then burned, leaving parts of their bodies not only charred but also deformed in some way. Five other abductees were found inside a nearby house in critical condition.

*Table 26: The identities of Amharas killed and injured were identified as follows*

No.	Name of the victim	Sex	Outcome of attack
1	Getu Adem	M	Killed
2	Merem Ali	F	Killed
3	Ismael Mohamed	M	Killed
4	Fatima Ahmed	F	Killed
5	Hussen Indris	M	Killed
6	Desalegne Hussen	M	Killed
7	Tirngo Mohammed <sup>17</sup>	F	Killed
8	Rada Dawd	F	Killed
9	Hawa Hussen	F	Killed
10	Abaynesh Adem	F	Killed
11	Seayd Isleman	M	Killed
12	Atalay (Atalel) Hussen	F	Killed
13	Merem Takele	F	Died of her injury days later.
14	Adem Ismael	M	Wounded
15	Halima Mohammed	F	Wounded
16	Fatima Beshir	F	Wounded
17	Kedja Bedru	F	Wounded

According to AAA sources, some of the victims were from the same family.

- Ismael Mohamed was killed along with his wife, Fatima Ahmed. Their child, Adem Ismael, was also wounded in the attack.
- Merem Ali was killed with her husband, Getu Adem, and her nephew, Seayd Isleman. Her sister-in-law, Kedja Bedru, was seriously injured.
- Hussen Indris was killed along with his two children, Desalegne Hussen and Atalay Hussen.

<sup>16</sup> See also Ethiopian Human Rights Commission's Statement released on September 21, 2021 [www.facebook.com/EthioHRC/posts/1209880142822217](https://www.facebook.com/EthioHRC/posts/1209880142822217) (accessed September 24, 2021).

<sup>17</sup> One AAA source identified her as Tirngo Sheah Oumer instead of Tirngo Mohammed.

In a related incident one day later, on September 17, 2021, OLA militia killed two Amhara residents and wounded nineteen more. The attack targeted people who were trying to recover the bodies of the victims who had been abducted and killed by the OLA on September 16, 2021. According to AAA sources, who were among several people who went to Laften village (Burqa Surma kebele) to recover the bodies from the September 16 massacre, two of them, Seyd Isleman and Worku Alamnew, were shot dead while 19 others were injured by OLA militias. The burial for the victims was held midday on September 18. AAA identified the names of nine victims (two killed and seven wounded).

*Table 27: The table below shows names and identities of the 9 victims*

No.	Name of the victim	Age	Outcome of attack
1	Worku Alemnew	M	Killed
2	Seayd Isleman	M	Killed
3	Harun Alamnew	M	Wounded
4	Dawd Ahmed	M	Wounded
5	Abdella Ahmed	M	Wounded
6	Mohammed Siraj	M	Wounded
7	Demissie Birru	M	Wounded
8	Ali Mohammed	M	Wounded
9	Adem Abebaw	M	Wounded

### **2.2.9 The OLA killed at least 12 Amhara residents and wounded five more in Kiremu Woreda on September 18, 2021.**

On September 18, 2021, suspected OLA militants killed at least twelve Amharas and wounded an additional five in a raid on Wolmai village (Gudina Jiregna kebele, Kiremu Woreda, East Wollega Zone). Among the decedents were five children, including three under the age of five, plus five women, including two who were 65 or older, and at least two elderly males. According to AAA sources, four of the decedents were members of one family. Indris Yibre, who suffered serious injuries in the attack, lost his 27-year-old wife, Ayshtet Kassa, and his three daughters: Nura Indris, six months old; Rahamet Indris, three years old, and Aliya Indris, nine years old.

In addition to those killed and wounded, five people were missing following the attack, and their whereabouts remain unknown. They were identified as Mohamed Adem, Ali Mohamed, Gelanew Damtew, Yesuf Bayew, and Feten Mohamed.

*Table 28: The table below shows names of the victims*

No.	Name of the victim	Sex	Age	Outcome of attack
1	Nura Indris	F	6 months	Killed
2	Kedja Fente	F	2	Killed
3	Rahamet Indris	F	3	Killed
4	Ahmed Yenus	M	7	Killed



No.	Name of the victim	Sex	Age	Outcome of attack
5	Alya Indris	F	9	Killed
6	Nurit Mohamed	F	65	Killed
7	Zenebu Mulye	F	60	Killed
8	Halima Ali	F	32	Killed
9	Ayshet Kassa	F	27	Killed
10	Abebu Mulye	F	20	Killed
11	Seayd Tadese	M	70	Killed
12	Jenberu Legesse (father not confirmed)	M	61	Killed
13	Abeba Ahmed	F		Wounded
14	Indris Yibre	M		Wounded
15	Aminat Hassen	F		Wounded
16	Desse Hassen	M		Wounded
17	Mare Jenberu	F		Wounded
18	Mohamed Adem	M		Missing
19	Ali Mohamed	M		Missing
20	Gelanew Damtew	M		Missing
21	Yesuf Bayew	M		Missing
22	Feten Mohamed.	M		Missing

#### 2.2.10 Three Amharas were killed by the OLA in Kiremu Woreda on September 19, 2021.

AAA confirmed that at least three Amharas died at the hands of OLA militias in Wolmai village (Gudina Jiregna kebele, Kiremu Woreda, East Wollega Zone) on September 19, 2021.

*Table 29: Names and identities of the victims*

No.	Name of the victim	Sex	Age	Outcome of attack
1	Mohamed Abebaw	M	65	Killed
2	Seayd Fentaw	M	25	Killed
3	Wassihun Bilal	M	65	Killed

#### 2.2.11 The OLA killed four Amharas in Ejere kebele (Gida Ayana Woreda) on September 29, 2021.

On September 29, 2021 at about 4 p.m. in a village in Ejere kebele of Gida Ayana Woreda, the OLA killed four ethnic Amharas of the same family. They were returning home after 10 days in Gida Hospital. One of the victims, Tiringo Merid, became ill and was referred from a health center in the Kiremu Woreda to the Hospital where she had been receiving treatment, accompanied by her husband and two of her daughters, until her health

status worsened. The family decided to take her home to spend her last days with her family. It was said that the victims started their journey on a public minibus, headed from the Gida Woreda to the Kiremu area, because the hospital allegedly failed to provide an ambulance to transport the patient and her accompanying family members to their village. OLA militias stopped the vehicle when it reached Yejere kebele, verified the ethnic identities of the passengers, and dragged away four ethnic Amhara residents among the passengers (Tirngo and three of the family members who had accompanied her to the hospital) into the surrounding woods OLA controlled. The next day, the victims were found dead with their throats slit, and the bodies were battered and partially burned.

*Table 30: Names of OLA's victims*

No.	Name of the victim	Sex	Outcome of attack
1	Mekuriya Manaye	M	Killed
2	Tirngo Merid	F	Killed
3	Kokobe Mekuriya	F	Killed
4	Shibre Mekuriya	F	Killed

#### **2.2.12 The OLA killed at least 15 Amharas and wounded 18 more in Kiremu Woreda on October 10-14, 2021.**

Between October 10 and 14, 2021, at least 15 ethnic Amhara villagers were killed and 18 others wounded when OLA terrorists, backed by armed local Oromo residents, attacked ethnic Amhara villagers in Kiremu Woreda (East Wollega Zone). According to AAA sources, OLA militias attacked Haro kebele on October 10, four days after the Oromia Special Forces (OSF) withdrew from the area unexpectedly and without explanation. There were at least 33 civilian casualties (15 killed and 18 injured). During the three days after the OSF's October 6 withdrawal, a buildup of OLA militias in the outskirts of Haro kebele was observed. Frightened by the situation, the local residents made numerous frantic calls to government officials and the Ethiopian Human Rights Commission (EHRC), warning of an impending attack and stressing the need for immediate redeployment of security forces in the area. Yet requests for security forces to be sent received no response. As a result, the militias, boldly launched a full-blown attack on the Amhara residents and IDPs in Haro kebele beginning on October 10. AAA has verified the identities of 20 of the victims:

*Table 31: Names of OLA's victims*

No.	Name of the victim	Sex	Outcome of attack
1	Yesuf Kemal	M	Deceased
2	Abebe Adem	M	Deceased
3	Abiye Wendye	M	Deceased
4	Isamel Worku	M	Deceased
5	Andarge Yirdaw	M	Deceased
6	Moges Lemma	M	Deceased
7	Ahmed Dessalew	M	Deceased
8	Mekiya Chekol	F	Deceased

### 2.2.13 OLA militias massacred at least 52 Amharas in Sibu Sire Woreda on October 18, 2021.

One of the deadliest attacks documented by AAA took place on October 18, 2021, in the Sibu Sire Woreda (East Wollega Zone), where at least 52 Amharas were killed. Suspected OLA militants killed dozens of ethnic Amhara residents with firearms, knives, and machetes in a raid that began at around 7 a.m. and lasted for about seven hours in various villages in Boko Jima kebele (Sibu Sire Woreda, East Wollega Zone, Oromia Region). Sources on the ground told AAA that the known death toll stood at 52, adding that more than 10 people were missing in connection with the massacre. It was also stated that at least nine people had been wounded in the attack. AAA sources, including Ayele Darge (name changed), who lost his wife, Momina Mekure, and their two children, Hamza Ali and Miftah Ali (ages 2 and 6, respectively), in the massacre, said they confirmed the deaths of 52 ethnic Amhara residents. The actual death toll, however, is still unknown. Among the victims in the massacre, AAA has independently verified the identities of 47 decedents so far, including ten children, ten women, and three elderly persons.

*Table 32: Names of OLA's victims*

No.	Name of the victim	Sex	Outcome of attack
1	Yesuf Hussen	M	Deceased
2	Ahmed Yibre	M	Deceased
3	Kedja Yibre	F	Deceased
4	Momina Mekure	F	Deceased
5	Miftah Ali (6 years old)	M	Deceased
6	Hamza Ali (2 years old)	M	Deceased
7	Jibril Ibrahim	M	Deceased
8	Mohammed Molla	M	Deceased
9	Yifru Geremew (elderly) <sup>18</sup>	M	Deceased
10	Misaytu Mohamed	F	Deceased
11	Hawlet Ali	F	Deceased
12	Hayat Yesuf	F	Deceased
13	Jemila Ahmed	F	Deceased
14	Hayat Ahmed	F	Deceased
15	Rahmet Ahmed	F	Deceased
16	Merem Mohamed		Deceased
17	Toyba Ali	F	Deceased
18	Muktar Mohammed (2 years old)	M	Deceased
19	Aminat Mekash	F	Deceased
20	Fewziya Mekash	F	Deceased
21	Hawa Hussen	F	Deceased

<sup>18</sup>One of AAA's sources identified him as "Yifru Mohammed" instead of "Yifru Geremew."

No.	Name of the victim	Sex	Outcome of attack
22	Merem Belay	M	Deceased
23	Merem Belay's (2 months old)	F	Deceased
24	Merem Hussen	F	Deceased
25	Hayat Murad Abebaw	F	Deceased
26	Desalegne Murad <sup>19</sup>	M	Deceased
27	Mohamed Murad	M	Deceased
28	Merem Kassie	F	Deceased
29	Merem Kassie's (4 years old)	M	Deceased
30	Mohammed Yenus	M	Deceased
31	Momina Ebabu	F	Deceased
32	Zenit Abebaw	F	Deceased
33	Zeyneba Hussen	F	Deceased
34	Sayed Mekuri	M	Deceased
35	Bamle Tewabe	M	Deceased
36	Bosena Dube (Bamle's wife)	F	Deceased
37	Tirngo Bamle (6 months old)	F	Deceased
38	Fatima Hussen <sup>20</sup> (elderly)	F	Deceased
39	Aba Mebre Yisma (elderly)	M	Deceased
40	Kefyalew Demassu (elderly)	M	Deceased
41	Hussen Ahmed	M	Deceased
42	Momina Hussen	F	Deceased
43	Hawlet Ousman (12 years old)	F	Deceased
44	Hikram Hussen (5 years old)	F	Deceased
45	Halid Ousman (1 year old)	M	Deceased
46	Imran Oumer (minor)	M	Deceased
47	Ahmed Ali	M	Deceased
48	Fetene Mohamed	M	Injured
49	Sayed Muche <sup>21</sup>	M	Injured
50	Shemsiya Ahmed <sup>22</sup>	F	Injured
51	Bilal Ahmed	M	Injured
52	Getaye Tesfaw	M	Injured

<sup>19</sup>One AAA source identified him as "Desalegne Belete" instead of "Desalegne Murad."

<sup>20</sup>One AAA source identified him as "Fatima Hassen" instead of "Fatima Hussen."

<sup>21</sup>One AAA source identified him as "Seyoum Muche" instead of "Sayed Muche."

<sup>22</sup>One AAA source identified her as "Shemsiya Yimer" instead of "Shemsia Ahmed."

No.	Name of the victim	Sex	Outcome of attack
53	Getu Belay	M	Injured
54	Zebiba Murad	F	Injured
55	Zeyneba Mohammed	F	Injured
56	Getachew Ayalew	M	Injured



Imran Oumer (killed)



Toyba Ali (killed)

Figure 8: Photographs of deceased victims of the Boko Jima massacre in Sibru Sire Woreda, East Wollega Zone, Oromia Region, on October 30, 2021

Some of the victims were from the same families:

- Hussen Ahmed was killed along with his two children, Momina Hussen and 4-year-old Ikram Hussen, and his two grandchildren, Halid Ousman and Hawlet Ousman, ages 1 and 12, respectively.
- Momina Mekure died along with her two children, Hamza Ali and Miftah Ali, ages 2 and 6, respectively. According to Ali Tefera, his wife and two of his children were dead after they were struck with machetes, and their bodies were mutilated.
- Misaytu Mohamed was killed along with her daughter Teyba Ali and her grandson, Muktar Mohamed. The body of Muktar, the 2-year-old son of Teyba, was found stabbed and hanging on a fence.
- Ahmed Yibre was killed along with his wife Kedja Yibre (her father is the namesake of Ahmed's father).

- Aminat Mekash was killed along with her sister, Fewziya Mekash.
- Merem Belay died along with her two children, Hayat Murad and her two-month-old baby.
- Bamle Tewabe was killed along with his wife, Bosena Dube, and his daughter, Tirngo Bamle (six months old).
- Merem Mohamed, a mother of newborn twins, was killed along with her twins. She was killed less than two days after giving birth to the twins,.

According to AAA sources, some of the victims—Sayed Muche, Bilal Ahmed, Getu Belay, Zebiba Murad, and Getachew Ayalew—were gravely injured, and their chances of survival are very low.

In addition to the killings, dozens of homes, shops, warehouses, small restaurants, cattle, and crops that belonged to Amhara residents were looted, set ablaze, or destroyed. AAA further confirmed that the attacks have forced thousands of Amharas, fearing imminent attacks by OLA militias, to flee from the area. AAA obtained the names of 796 IDPs who were displaced from Bekojima kebele (Sibu Sire Woreda) as a result of the violence.



*Figure 9: Photographs depict displaced Amhara women weeping and mourning lost relatives following the massacre on October 19, 2021.*

### 2.2.14 OLA militias backed by local Oromo residents killed at least 14 Amharas in Haro Kebele of Kiremu Woreda between October 10 and 14, 2021.

Between October 10 to 14, 2021, at least 15 Amhara were killed, and 18 others wounded when OLA terrorists, backed by armed local Oromo residents, attacked ethnic Amhara villagers in Kiremu Woreda of East Wollega Zone. According to AAA sources, OLA militias attacked Haro Kebele of Kiremu Woreda as of October 10, 2021, four days after the withdrawal of OSF from the area unexpectedly and without explanation, causing at least 33 casualties (15 killed and 18 injured). The OSF stationed in the area was withdrawn without providing an explanation to the residents on October 6, 2021. In the next three days, they said they observed a build-up of OLA militias in the outskirts of Haro Kebele. Frustrated by the situation, the local residents made numerous frantic calls to government officials and the EHRC, warning of an impending attack and stressing the need for the redeployment of security forces in the area. Yet requests for security officials to be sent received no response. As a result, the militias, who apparently have no fear of being held to account, launched a full-blown attack on the Amhara residents and IDPs in Haro Kebele, starting from October 10, 2021, and killed at least 15 and wounded 18 more. AAA has verified the identities of the 20 victims.

**Table 33: The identities of Amharas killed and injured were identified as follows**

No.	Name of the victim	Sex	Outcome of attack
1	Yesuf Kemal	M	Killed
2	Abebe Adem	M	Killed
3	Abye Wendye	M	Killed
4	Isamel Worku	M	Killed
5	Andarge Yirdaw	M	Killed
6	Moges Lema	M	Killed
7	Ahmed Desalew	M	Killed
8	Mekiya Chekol	F	Killed
9	Getachew Kassie	M	Killed
10	Mulat Demisse	M	Wounded
11	Gashaw Yimer	M	Wounded
12	Solomon Gashaw	M	Wounded
13	Hassen Mohammed	M	Wounded
14	Mohammed Yibelte	M	Wounded
15	Jemal Kindu	M	Wounded
16	Ebabu Desalegne	M	Wounded
17	Simachew Reda	M	Wounded
18	Adimassu Abdissa	M	Wounded
19	Mulat Asnakew	M	Wounded
20	Ewnetu Wendye	M	Wounded

In addition, AAA confirmed that local officials have been arresting Amhara residents of Kiremu town, accusing them of giving information to the Medias and human rights organizations including the Ethiopian Human Rights Commission about the attack in Haro kebele. According to AAA's sources on the ground, more than 15 ethnic Amhara residents were arrested as of October 11, 2021, of which AAA received names of 10 detainees:

*Table 34: Names of detainees*

No.	Name of the detainee	Sex	Profession
1	Mohamed Ali Hassen	M	Business man
2	Asnakew Kassa	M	Business man
3	Hassen Mohammed	M	Business man
4	Addis Alamrew	M	Business man
5	Mohammed Ali Yibza	M	Farmer
6	Babe Chernet	M	Farmer
7	Abdu Ibrahim	M	
8	Jibril Ebabye	M	Business man
9	Seayd Worku	M	Business man
10	Shimels Bediru	M	Business man

AAA is further gravely concerned that Haro and Bagin Kebeles, and Kiremu are under siege, which has left more than hundreds of thousands of ethnic Amhara IDPs and host community members with little to no access to food and water. Particularly, the situations in Haro and Bagin kebeles, which are completely encircled by OLA fighters, are mind-boggling. They have been living under constant fear and prolonged suffering. For the last eight months, supply routes to and from these areas have been blocked and controlled by OLA, cutting off essential supplies, food and other commodities. And in the last two weeks (after the withdrawal of the Oromia Special Force from Haro kebele), the situation has got even worse, and the residents are starving and without access to healthcare. AAA is receiving reports that women are dying of childbirth related causes just because of lack of access to medical institutions due to the siege-like condition in Haro. For instance, a woman, named Arege Ashagrey, died on October 2021 as a result of blood loss following delivery.

In addition, AAA confirmed that local officials have been arresting Amhara residents of Kiremu town, accusing them of giving information to media platforms and human rights organizations about the attack in Haro kebele. According to AAA's sources on the ground, more than 15 ethnic Amhara residents were arrested as of October 11, 2021, of which AAA received the names of 10 detainees:

*Table 35: Names of detainees*

No.	Name of the detainee	Sex	Profession
1	Mohamed Ali Hassen	M	Business man
2	Asnakew Kassa	M	Business man
3	Hassen Mohammed	M	Business man



No.	Name of the detainee	Sex	Profession
4	Addis Alamrew	M	Business man
5	Mohammed Ali Yibza	M	Farmer
6	Babe Chernet	M	Farmer
7	Abdu Ibrahim	M	
8	Jibril Ebabye	M	Business man
9	Sayed Worku	M	Business man
10	Shimeles Bediru	M	Business man

AAA is further gravely concerned that Haro and Bagin kebeles, and all of Kiremu Woreda, remain under siege, displacing hundreds of thousands of ethnic Amhara IDPs and putting an extensive strain on host community members with little to no access to food and water. Particularly concerning are the situations in Haro and Bagin kebeles, which are completely encircled by OLA fighters as they have been living under constant fear and prolonged suffering. For the last eight months, supply routes to and from these areas have been blocked and controlled by the OLA, cutting off essential supplies, food, and other commodities. And in the two weeks after the withdrawal of the OSF from Haro kebele, the situation worsened and residents were facing starvation without access to aid or healthcare services. AAA is receiving reports that women are dying of childbirth-related causes due to lack of access to medical institutions given the siege-like condition in Haro kebele since early October. For instance, a woman, named Arege. As shagrey died in October 2021 as a result of blood loss following delivery and the situation has continued to worsen since then.

#### **2.2.15 OLA militia killed four ethnic Amhara residents in Sibu Sire Woreda on October 30, 2021.**

On October 30, 2021, suspected OLA militias massacred at least four ethnic Amhara residents in a village in Boko Jima kebele (Sibu Sire Woreda, East Wollega Zone). According to AAA sources, the militias stormed into the village at around 8:30 a.m. and shot and killed at least four ethnic Amhara residents.

*Table 36: Names of victims from the Sibu Sire Woreda attack*

No.	Name of the victim	Sex	Outcome of attack
1	Dessie Balew	M	Deceased
2	Yimen Demeke	M	Deceased
3	Yechalew Belay	M	Deceased
4	Shetahun Meles	M	Deceased

#### **2.2.16 OLA militia killed seven Amhara villagers in Gobu Seyo Woreda on November 1.**

AAA has verified the killings of seven Amhara civilians—a man named Abebe Ayalew and his six family members, including his five children and his son-in-law—at their rural property in Agolafte kebele/Meticura kebele (Gobu Seyo Woreda, East Wollega Zone) on November 1, 2021. They were shot to death by suspected OLA militias at around 5 pm.

**Table 37: Names of victims from the Gobu Seyo Woreda attack on November 1**

No.	Name of the victim	Outcome	Family status
1	Abebe Ayalew	Deceased	Father
2	Muhamed Abebe	Deceased	Son
3	Kemal Abebe	Deceased	Father
4	Aman Abebe	Deceased	Son
5	Sultan Abebe	Deceased	Son
6	Adem Abebeb	Deceased	Son
7	Hussen Kibret	Deceased	Son-in-law

### **2.2.17 The OLA massacred at least 13 Amharas and wounded many more in Sibü Sire Woreda on November 4-6, 2021.**

From November 4 to 6, 2021, at least 13 Amhara civilians were killed and many more wounded in a spate of ethnically motivated attacks by suspected militias of the OLA in various kebeles of Sibü Sire Woreda (East Wollega Zone). On November 4, at least 10 Amharas were killed in Talo, Agelo, Bujira/Gujira, and Gebbarobit kebeles (Sibü Sire Woreda). In Talo, Alemu Abate was killed along with his niece in the village of Megenteya while on their way from Baro Tika kebele (Sibü Sire Woreda) to Gobu Sayo, another Woreda in the East Wollega Zone. It was said that the victims were killed while trying to flee the ethnic-based violence in Sibü Sire Woreda. That same day, seven more Amharas were killed in two other violent incidents in the village of Raso in Bujira/Gujira kebele. The first incident took place at around 11 a.m. and claimed the lives of two ethnic Amhara residents, Getachew Yassin and Deresse Yesuf. According to Getachew's brother, who managed to escape the attack, the victims were killed after their ethnicity was verified by the assailants. Almost an hour later, in a separate incident in the same locality, five more Amharas were massacred in cold blood by suspected members of OLA militias. AAA sources identified the victims as Sheikh Sayed Yasin, Gessesse Getahun, Mohamed Muhamed, and Sheikh Adem Tigabu's adolescent child. In another attack on the same day, Siraj Adem was rounded up and beaten to death by a mob of Oromo youth, including suspected armed OLA members, in Agelo kebele (Sibü Sire Woreda). In yet another incident one day later, on November 5, two more ethnic Amharas identified as Ahmed Fentaw and Abdu Ibrahim were killed in the same locality. The killing continued the next day, but this time in the kebele of Gebbarobit. Armed militias thought to be OLA fighters killed an Amhara man, Sheikh Oumer Mohamed. According to AAA sources, the victim was a resident of Barotika kebele before he was forced to flee his home due to the ethnically motivated violence prevailing in the area, was murdered after his ethnic Amhara identity had been verified by the assailants.

**Table 38: Names of victims from the Sibü Sire Woreda attack on November 4-6**

No.	Name of the victim	Outcome
1-2	Alemu Abate and his niece	Deceased
3	Getachew Yassin	Deceased
4	Deresse Yesuf	Deceased
5	Sheikh Sayed Yassin	Deceased

No.	Name of the victim	Outcome
6	Gessesse Getahun	Deceased
7	Mohamed Muhamed	Deceased
8	Sheikh Adem Tigabu's adolescent child	Deceased
9	Siraj Adem	Deceased
10	Ahmed Fentaw	Deceased
11	Abdu Ibrahim	Deceased
12	Sheikh Oumer Mohamed	Deceased



*Getachew Yassin (deceased)*



*Deresse Yesuf (deceased)*

*Figure 8: Photographs of deceased victims of the Sibru Sire killing spree in East Wollega (Oromia Region), Ethiopia, on November 4, 2021.*

### **2.2.18 The OLA killed three Amhara IDPs in Gobu Seyo Woreda on November 8, 2021.**

On November 8, 2021, militias thought to be OLA fighters killed three Amharas IDPs who were displaced from Mekenisa Yechemo kebele, in Ano town, the administrative center of Gobu Seyo Woreda (East Wollega Zone). According to AAA sources, the victims were targeted while they were walking their oxen.

*Table 39: Names of victims from the Gobu Seyo Woreda attack on November 8*

No.	Name of the victim	Outcome
1-2	Nuru Eshetu	Killed
3	Dawd Geta	Killed
4	Hussen (father: unconfirmed)	Killed

### 2.2.19 The OLA killed at least 20 Amharas and burned three Ethiopian Orthodox churches in Diga Woreda on November 11, 2021.

Suspected OLA militias killed at least 20 Amhara civilians in raids on villages in various kebeles of Diga Woreda in the East Wollega Zone on November 11, 2021. The massacre began at around 10 a.m. and targeted Amhara residents in the villages (kebeles) of Melka Beti Jirma, Arjo Qote Bula, and Bereda Sorema in Diga Woreda, claiming the lives of at least 20 ethnic Amhara civilians, including women and elderly people. Some of the victims were killed by bullet wounds and others by machetes, while a few others were drowned in Dintu River. It was also said that the militias set the entire “Amhara villages” on fire and engaged in the widespread looting of crops, cattle, and other belongings. Furthermore, at least three churches belonging to the Ethiopian Orthodox Church were looted and set ablaze by the militias: St. George’s Church (Bereda Sorema kebele), Baleegziabher Church (Melka Beti Jirma kebele), and St. Mary’s Church (Bereda Sorema kebele).

*Table 40: The table below shows names of the victims*

No.	Name of the victim	Sex	Age	Kebele	Village
1	Banti Dires	M	90+	Melka Beti Jirma	Hora and Baleegziabher
2	Getnet Tegegne	M	28	Melka Beti Jirma	
3	Ali Sayed	M		Bereda Sorema	
4	Tigu Wossen	M	30	Melka Beti Jirma	Hora and Baleegziabher
5	Fikadie Assefa	M	55	Melka Beti Jirma	Hora and Baleegziabher
6	Muhabaw Mulat	M	25	Melka Beti Jirma	Hora and Baleegziabher
7	Birhane Bekele	F	50	Melka Beti Jirma	Hora and Baleegziabher
8	Melkamayehu Admas	M	30	Melka Beti Jirma	Hora and Baleegziabher
9	Ayalew Getachew	M	90+	Bereda Sorema	
10-12	Fantanesh and her 2 children	F		Melka Beti Jirma	Hora and Baleegziabher
13	Tirngo Yirga	F		Melka Beti Jirma	Hora and Baleegziabher
14	Wossen Wendu	M		Melka Beti Jirma	Hora and Baleegziabher
15	Bedru Yasin	M		Melka Beti Jirma	Hora and Baleegziabher
16	Mengiste Desalegne	M		Melka Beti Jirma	Hora and Baleegziabher
17	Mohamed Adem	M		Bereda Sorema	
18	Asre Beyene	M		Bereda Sorema	

### 2.2.20 OLA militias killed at least 17 Amharas and injured 12 in Bagin kebele (Kiremu wareda) on November 21, 2021.

On November 21, 2021, OLA militias massacred at least 17 Amharas in Wefchi and Segi villages (Bagin kebele, Kiremu Woreda, East Wollega Zone) during a raid in which more than 35 houses were burned. More than 12 ethnic Amhara villagers were also injured in the raid, according to survivor accounts. It was said that the incident occurred at about 5 a.m. when OLA militias raided Wofchi and Segi villages (Bagin kebele, Kiremu Woreda), breaking into homes, looting property, and shooting at residents—killing at least 17 people, one of whom was 12

years old. Some of the victims were from the same family, including Mechal Birku, who was killed along with his brother, Addisu Birku, and Yetsedaw Geremew, who was killed with his brother, Melkamu Geremew.

*Table 41: The table below shows names of the victims*

No.	Name of the victim	Sex	Status	Burial Date	Cemetery
1	Kase Dessalegn	M	Killed	Nov. 21	Wefchi St. George Church
2	Wendimneh Tilahun	M	Killed	Nov. 21	Wefchi St. George Church
3	Mebratu Debalke	M	Killed	Nov. 21	Wefchi St. George Church
4	Kindu Mite	M	Killed	21-Nov	Wefchi St. Gebriel Church
5	Teju Germew	M	Killed	Nov. 21	Wefchi St. George Church
6	Sisay Ferede	M	Killed	Nov. 21	Wefchi St. Gebriel Church
7	Belay Gumlale	M	Killed	Nov. 22	St. Kidane Mihret Church
8	Mechal Birku	M	Killed	Nov. 21	Wefchi St. George Church
9	Addisu Birku	M	Killed	Nov. 21	Wefchi St. George Church
10	Desew Tessema	M	Killed	Nov. 22	Segi Kidane Mihret Church
11	Wubale Nega	M	Killed	Nov. 21	Wefchi St. Gebriel Church
12	Jenberu Tekalign	M	Killed	Nov. 22	Segi Kidane Mihret Church
13	Yetsedaw Germew	M	Killed	Nov. 22	Wefchi St. Gebriel Church
14	Melkamu Germew	M	Killed	Nov. 21	Wefchi St. George Church
15	Endashash Sete	F	Killed	Nov. 22	Segi Kidane Mihret Church
16	Dawud Shehu	M	Killed	Nov. 22	Haro Kebele Muslim Cemetery
17	Alemtsahay Nigussie	F	Killed	Nov. 22	Segi Kidane Mihret Church
18	Azmeraw Melke	M	Wounded		
19	Maru Melke	M	Wounded		
20	Legesse Worku	M	Wounded		
21	Dejen Aweke	M	Wounded		
22	Getasew Ademe	M	Wounded		
23	Mola Tefera	M	Wounded		
24	Bekalu Demis	M	Wounded		
25	Mole Desew	M	Wounded		
26	Tsegaye Melaku	M	Wounded		
27	Alemu Tsehay	M	Wounded		
28	Wase Wedaj	M	Wounded		
29	Aweke Sewnet	M	Wounded		

### 2.2.21 Additional ethnic-based human rights violations recorded by AAA in East Wollega Zone.

- On November 10, 2021, two Amharas were brutally killed by OLA militias in the village of Keskesse (01 kebele, Gobu Seyo Woreda, East Wollega Zone). The victims were identified by AAA sources as Indris Yimer and Sheikh Ali.
- On November 4, 2021, at least 10 Amharas were abducted by OLA militias from their homes in Lalo Qerre kebele (Bonaya Boshe Woreda, East Wollega Zone). The incident happened at around 8 p.m. The victims remain missing and have not been seen or heard from since. The kidnappers demanded a ransom of 100,000 birr per person from families of the victims in order to release them.

*Table 42: The identities of Amharas killed and injured were identified as follows*

No.	Name of the victim	Sex	Outcome of attack
1	Sayed Beyan	M	Abducted
2	Getinet Isa	M	Abducted
3	Etalemaw Yibre	F	Abducted
4	Kindu Hassen	M	Abducted
5	Melese Kebede	M	Abducted
6	Hailu Mengesha	M	Abducted
7	Sayed Kebede	M	Abducted
8	Hassen Ababu	M	Abducted
9	Mohamed Ababu	M	Abducted
10	Mohamed Hassen	M	Abducted

- On October 9, 2021, a 16-year-old girl named Tangut Gedef was killed and her father, Gedef Chekol, was critically injured after OLA militias stormed into the house of the victims in Chena Teferi village (Babbo kebele, Kiremu Woreda, East Wollega Zone). According to AAA sources, the incident occurred at around 9 p.m. when the victims were inside their house. It was said that Tangut's body, which was found dismembered in several pieces, was laid to rest on October 10 in Bale Egziabher Church after the parts had been collected and stuffed in plastic bags. AAA further confirmed that the decedent's father, Gedef Chekol, has been critically injured and affected by trauma since the time of the incident.
- Also on October 9, 2021, a 50-year-old man, Worke Addisu, who was abducted by suspected OLA militias on October 4, was found dead in a bush in Silidero town (Merga Jiregna kebele, Kiremu Woreda, East Wollega Zone). It was said that the victim was shot to death and dismembered by sharp weapons before being left to be eaten by scavengers. According to AAA sources, the body of Worke, with the head, arms, and feet cut off, was left in a nearby bush in the town and found while being eaten by dogs.
- On May 21, 2021, in the East Wollega Zone, the OLA killed two elderly Amhara civilians: Mr. Tafere Gebeyehu (70 years old) and Emahoy Menen Agegnehu (100-plus years old). According to eye-witnesses, both were neighbors and slaughtered with knives after being taken to the former's farmland. Yohannes (name changed) testified that Tafere Gebeyehu was killed by members of the OLA. He added:

“Our fate is gloomy. We live every day waiting for our death. We are betrayed. The government has kept silent. We have nowhere to go. We are not allowed to leave the area even if we want to be vagrant. If there is anyone who may care about us, please help us.”



*Tafere Gebeyehu*

- On April 17, 2021, an Amhara, Firew Yimam, was killed, and two more, Muhew Seayd and Shali, were injured by a mob of ethnic Oromo youth at Wuke kebele (Guto Gida Woreda, East Wollega Zone, Oromia). The attack took place at around 5 p.m. and targeted five ethnic Amharas who were looking for their lost cattle, according to AAA sources. AAA sources on the ground, including Lema Belew and Sisay Alamaw, said that when the five Amharas were looking for their lost cattle, they were encircled and attacked by a mob of Oromo youth who used a combination of guns, knives, sticks, and stones, adding that one was killed and two were injured while the remaining two managed to escape the attack. Lema Belew said that Firew Yimam had been shot in the head and was dead at the scene. He further noted with concern that his families have been unable to retrieve and bury his body because of the assailant’s prohibition against doing so. That very day, OLA militias abducted five Amharas in Tinishr village (Haro kebele, Kiremu Woreda). The militias were said to have freed the victims later that day following negotiation that involved local elders, officials and OLA militias. The victims were:

*Table 43: The identities of Amharas killed and injured were identified as follows*

No.	Name of the victim	Age	Sex	Outcome of attack
1	Sheah Dawd Adem		Male	Abducted
2	Abdu Dawd Adem	12	Male	Abducted
3	Tofiq Dawd Adem	8	Male	Abducted
4	Zewde Kassye		Female	Abducted

- On September 5, 2021, at around 3 p.m., two Amharas in their twenties, Habtamu Tilahun and Nigussie Asmare, were both struck in the leg when OLA militias raided Denbi village (Merga Jiregna kebele, Kiremu Woreda, East Wollega Zone).
- Also on September 5, six ethnic Amhara residents were abducted from Lelise kebele (Gida Woreda, East Wollega Zone). Even though their fate and whereabouts remain unknown to date, they are generally assumed to have been killed by the militias. The victims were identified as Kassie Admassu, Belay Ayalew, Getnet Belay, Tseganeh Aniley, Alamnew Wassie, and Gebeyaw Kassie.

**Table 44: The identities of Amharas killed and injured were identified as follows**

No.	Name of the victim	Age	Sex	Outcome of attack
1	Kassie Admassu	45	Male	Abducted
2	Belay Ayalew	53	Male	Abducted
3	Getnet Belay	18	Male	Abducted
4	Tseganeh Aniley <sup>23</sup>	35	Male	Abducted
5	Alemnew Wassie <sup>24</sup>		Male	Abducted

- On September 7, 2021, an ethnic Amhara, Shumye Arega, was abducted by OLA militias in Wedesa Dima kebele in Kiremu Woreda. Shumye was said to have gone to his farm in a remote village when the militias stormed the farm and abducted him.
- On September 8, 2021, an Amhara shepherd was killed while a farmer was abducted by the OLA in two separate incidents in Kiremu Woreda. The killing occurred in Babo kebele of Kiremu Woreda at midday, according to AAA sources. At the time of the investigation, his body could not be recovered from the scene of the massacre because of the deteriorated security situation. On the same day, in a separate incident, OLA militias kidnapped an Amhara farmer named Hassen Munye. He was kidnapped on Wednesday afternoon from his farm in Qoye village (Buqa Suruma kebele, Kiremu Woreda).
- On August 28, 2021, in Sibul Sire, a Woreda in the East Wollega Zone, an ethnic Amhara by the name of Abebe Ashagrey was killed by OLA militias. The incident happened in Libo kebele (Sibu Sire Woreda, East Wollega Zone) midday on a Saturday. Abebe Ashagrey was kidnapped earlier that day while he was returning home from a local market.
- On Wednesday, August 29, 2021, in the evening, two Amhara monks were killed when armed men, believed to be OLA militias, stormed the Chebi Selassie Ethiopian Orthodox Church, in the Chebi kebele of the Kiremu Woreda. AAA sources identified the victims as Abahoy Debreselassie and Abahoy Abaynew. They said they were members of the staff responsible for the upkeep of the church.
- On August 29, 2021, at around 11 a.m., an ethnic Amhara named Sheah Seayd Mehdi was abducted by gunmen thought to be part of OLA militias in Lelistu kebele (Mercato town, Sibul Sire Woreda, East Wollega Zone). The militias kidnapped the victim along with his seven cows.
- On September 3, 2021, an ethnic Amhara, Birku Dawd, was shot dead by OLA militias in Gudina Jiregna kebele (Kiremu Woreda), after which the assailants took his cattle.

### 2.3 East Shewa Zone

AAA has recorded 57 killings and injuries to 16 Amharas in the West Shewa Zone of the Oromia Region resulting from OLA ethnic-based attacks during 2021. In addition, AAA documented 16 cases of arbitrary arrests of Amharas living in West Shewa by Oromia Special Forces.

<sup>23</sup>One of AAA sources identified him as 'Tseganeh Danaw,' instead of 'Tseganeh Aniley.'

<sup>24</sup>One of AAA sources identified him as 'Alemnew Aynadis,' instead of 'Alemnew wassie.'



### 2.3.1 At least seven Amharas were killed and six more injured in a series of ethnically driven attacks in different Woredas of West Shewa Zone on December 30, 2021.

AAA's investigations uncovered at least seven ethnically motivated killings of Amharas in four incidents in the West Shewa Zone (Oromia Region) during April 2021. These are not the only incidents that happened in West Shewa Zone that month, but those that AAA was able to corroborate with testimony from witnesses and survivors.



Hunegnaw Admassu

On April 12, 2021, suspected OLA militias shot and killed an 80-year-old Amhara, Hunegnaw Admassu, in Goromanaergaa kebele (Gindeberet Woreda, West Shewa, Oromia Regional State). Hunegnaw Admassu, who had been bedridden for weeks before the time of his killing, was shot and killed by suspected OLA militias at his home at around 10 p.m., according to his child.

On the same day, OLA militias killed another Amhara, Getu Abebe, in Dirreefj kebele (Gindeberet Woreda, West Shewa, Oromia), according to AAA sources including the decedent's cousin. They said the victim was severely beaten before he died of a gunshot to the skull. It was further noted that the militias threw the decedent's body off a cliff and was completely devoured by vultures.



Getu Abebe

On April 30, 2021, five Amharas were brutally killed, and many others were injured by suspected OLA militias in a raid on a village in Alem Gena kebele (Dano Woreda, West Shewa, Oromia). According to AAA sources including Erqyhun Worku, the attack occurred around 8 p.m. AAA has collected the names of five decedents and six injured persons:

*Table 45: Names of victims from the Sibuhire Woreda attack on November 4-6*

No.	Name of the victim	Outcome
1	Girma Mekonnin	Killed
2	Sendequ Tadegegne	Killed
3	Adinew Libsu	Killed
4	Birhanu Tarekegne Eshete	Killed
5	Taju Seayd	Killed
6	Habtamu Libsu	Wounded
7	Seayd Dawd	Wounded
8	Abay Girma	Wounded
9	Smegne Feleke	Wounded
10	Kifetew Libsu	Wounded
11	Abawhe Dawd	Wounded

According to AAA sources, including a survivor of the attack with a serious injury, of the five decedents, three of them—Girma Mekonnin, Birhanu Tarekegne, and Taju Seayd— were killed by machete. The remaining two, Adinew Libsu and Sendequ Tadegegne, died from firearm injuries, they said.



*Sendeku Tadegegne*



*Birhanu Tarekegne Eshete*



*Adno Libsu*



*Girma Mekonnin*

AAA confirmed that at least 5000 Amharas have fled their homes because of the attacks. For instance, one of the survivors of the April 30 massacre said that, along with thousands of other displaced people, he currently resides in the Nano Woreda (West Shewa Zone) without any assistance.

### **2.3.2 Amhara family killed in OLA terror attack in Dano Woreda on May 26, 2021.**

In an attack the Oromo Liberation Army (OLA) members carried out, they entered the home of Amhara farmer Zemedkun Denekew on May 26, 2021. Three people were killed while two others were wounded. The attack took place in the Oromia Region (West Shoa Zone, Dano Woreda, Kesirba kebele) in Kersa Gureni. As confirmed by victims' relatives and local residents, the incident occurred at about 11 p.m. Zemedkun was killed with his two children while his wife and one of his children were wounded.

The names of Zemedkun's family members who were killed and wounded in the attack are:

*Table 46: The table below shows names of the victims*

No.	Name of the victim	Sex	Age	Injury sustained	Relation to the family
1	Zemedkun Denekew	M	50	Death	Father
2	Ageto Zemedkun	M	19	Death	Child
3	Dinberu Zemedkun	M	16	Death	Child (son)
4	Shitaw Tiru Bir	F	30	Wounded	Mother
5	Nigussie Zemedkun	M	22	Wounded	Child (son)

Deselagen (name changed) and Dbu Debebe (name changed), local residents, have explained that Shitaw Tiru, who is Zemedkun's wife, was struck by bullets and hacked with machetes while Nigussie Zemedkun was struck by two bullets to his neck and leg and hacked with machetes on different parts of his body. The sources also said that the two people wounded in the attack were taken to the Dano health station and were given first aid and then referred to Gedo Hospital for better medical care. They received treatment at the hospital.

Demere, who said he was a close relative to the family—an inlaw—confirmed to AAA that the attack committed on Zemedkun's family was extremely sad and horrific.

“He was made to perish along with his children because his Amhara identity is seen as a sin. It can be said that they made his seed perish. In addition to Zemedkun, two of his children have been killed. His wife and one of his children sustained severe injuries. They riddled their bodies with machetes and bullets. What shows the cruelty of the killers is that Zemedkun had a party that he prepared together with his neighbors, and after they killed and wounded him and his family with machetes and bullets, the killers ate the food and drank the drink prepared for the party, while the place was filled with blood and corpses, and threw away the leftovers and left.”

Demere next pleaded for help, indicating that the Amhara who live in the area are under high duress.

“Being Amhara here is a sin. Amharas are being killed and forced to flee. I have decided to leave the area if certain things fall according to plan in the next few days. I get threats over the phone every day that say, ‘If you want to spare your life, leave the area.’ The only thing I have to say is that it should be known that the Amhara are under fire, and if there are people who say that this concerns them, they should come to their rescue.”

### **2.3.3 The OLA killed three Amharas in Dano Woreda on November 4, 2021.**

On November 4, 2021, three Amharas, including two women, were attacked, and murdered by suspected OLA militias in the village of Menz (Keleche Jibat kebele, Dano Woreda, West Shewa Zone). According to AAA sources, the victims were abducted from Metu Saanti kebele (Nonno Woreda) at about 3 p.m. while they were traveling from Silk Amba town, the administrative center of Nonno Woreda, to the village of Gicho Michael (Adami Ukkee kebele, Jaabat Woreda). It was said that the victims, who were traveling by public transportation from Silk Amba town to Metu Ambo kebele, were heading to Gicho Michael on foot when they were surrounded by a crowd of angry Oromo residents who chanted “No Amharas in our land” as they were approaching the victims. The victims, who were abused and beaten up by the lynch mob, were then handed over to suspected

OLA militias, who took them to Menz, where they were brutally killed. According to AAA sources, the assailants cut off the breasts of the two victims, Shewaye Amtataw and Yechale Aytenfsu, while the third victim, Worku Dejene, had his genitalia chopped off.

*Table 47: The identities of Amharas killed and injured were identified as follows*

No.	Name of the victim	Sex	Outcome of attack
1	Worku Dejene	M	Deceased
2	Shewaye Amtataw	F	Deceased
3	Yechale Aytenfsu	F	Deceased

#### **2.3.4 The OLA killed at least 33 people, including 8 ethnic Oromo, and wounded 4 in Nonno Woreda on December 31, 2021.**

One of the deadliest recent attacks was in Nonno Woreda (West Shewa Zone) on December 31, 2021, when OLA fighters killed at least 33 people, including 23 ethnic Amhara civilians, a police member, and nine government militia, and wounded four. The civilian victims include three elderly persons, seven women, and eight children, including a 1-year-old baby. This attack targeted three Amhara localities in Chando kebele: Village 1, Village 2, and Semogedi. According to AAA sources, the massacre began with an attack on a temporary government militia camp on the Chando Primary School grounds at around 5 a.m., killing an ethnic Oromo policeman and 10 government militia (seven Oromo and two Amhara).

It was said that the OLA fighters suddenly arrived and began their attack that morning. One of the government militiamen who survived the attack said that as OLA fighters arrived and launched attacks against them, they tried to fight back as best as they could but were outnumbered, leaving them incapacitated and retreating in panic. Another government militiaman told AAA that they wanted to defend the residents but had to retreat because they were outnumbered. Facing little resistance, the OLA fighters quickly made their way to the Amhara villages and murdered at least 23 ethnic Amhara civilians and wounded four more.

AAA verified the identities of 25 Amhara victims, including 23 civilians and two government militiamen, who were killed in the attack as described in the table below.

*Table 48: The identities of Amharas killed and injured were identified as follows*

No.	Name of the victim	Sex	Age	Outcome of attack
1	Sheikh Musa Mohammed	M	75	Village 1
2	Abebaw Getahun	M	45	Village 2
3	Ousman Abebaw	M	13	Village 2
4	Zinet Abebaw	F	14	Village 2
5	Sayed Mekonen	M	40	Village 2
6	Alima Sayed	F	18	Village 2
7	Musa Sayed	M	12	Village 2

No.	Name of the victim	Sex	Age	Outcome of attack
8	Kedja Ali	F	30	Village 2
9	Sayed Abebaw	M	28	Village 2
10	Dawd Abebaw	M	12	Village 2
11	Abubeker Abebaw	M	6	Village 2
12	Temima Abebaw	F	8	Village 2
13	Fatuma Ahmed	F	35	Village 2
14	Oumer Adem	M	60	Semogedi
15	Ibrahim Oumer	M	25	Semogedi
16	Tesfaye Asalfe	M	60	Semogedi
17	Yeshi Kebede	F	40	Semogedi
18	Mifta Sheh Sani	M	1	Village 2
19	Lubaba Mekonen	F	25	Village 2
20	Hawa Yibre	F	14	Village 2
21	Teshome Bayehu	M	46	Semogedi
22	Misaye Misge	F	38	Village 2
23	Medina Yisa	F	18	Village 2
24	Amare Sitotaw (militiaman)	M	46	Village 2
25	Hussen Hassen (militiaman)	M	44	Semogedi

### *Families decimated in the massacre*

Fifteen of the decedents were members of a single family. Chalew Tigstu (name changed), a resident of Chando kebele who survived the attack, said he lost 15 family members in the massacre, including his wife Fatuma Ahmed, 35; his four children, Sayed Abebaw (born to a different wife than Fatuma), 28, Dawd Abebaw, 12, Temima Abebaw, 8, and Abubeker Abebaw, 6; his two siblings, Sayed Mekonen, 40, and Lubaba Mekonen, 25; his sister-in-law, Kedja Ali, 30; his brother-in-law, Abebaw Getahun, 45; and his six siblings, Alima Sayed, 18, Musa Sayed, 12, Hawa Yibre, 14, Mifta Sheh Sani, 1, Zinet Abebaw, 14, and Ousman Abebaw, 13. In addition, Abebaw Mekonen's niece, Merem Sayed, 13, was wounded in the attack. Some of the others victims were also members of targeted families. Misaye Misge, 38, was killed with her daughter, Medina Yisa, 18. Oumer Adem was killed along with his child, Ibrahim Oumer, 25. Tesfaye Asalfe, 60, was killed along with his wife, Yeshi Kebede, 40.



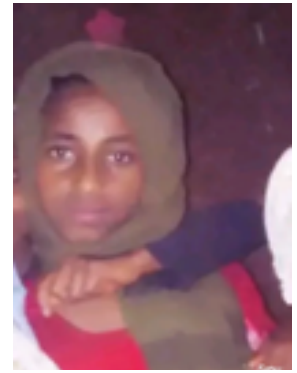
1-year-old Mifta Sheh Sani (deceased)



6-year-old Abubeker Abebaw (deceased)



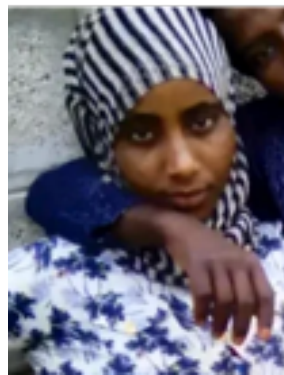
18-year-old Alima Sayed (deceased)



14-year-old Zinet Abebaw (deceased)



14-year-old Hawa Yibre (deceased)



28-year-old Lubaba Mekonen (deceased)



45-year-old Abebaw Getahun (deceased)



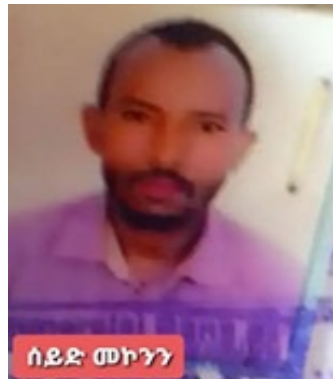
18-year-old Medina Yisa (deceased)



30-year-old Kedia Ali (deceased)



75-year-old Sheikh Musa Mohammed (deceased)



40-year-old Sayed Mckonen (deceased)



28-year-old Sayed Abebaw (deceased)



8-year-old girl Temima Abebaw (deceased)



35-year-old Fatima Ahmed (deceased)



38-year-old Misaye Misge (deceased)

Figure 4: Photographs of deceased victims of the Chando massacre in Nonno Woreda, West Shewa Zone, Oromia Region, Ethiopia, on December 31.

In addition to the killings, local residents told AAA that hundreds of homes had been razed, and other property, including livestock and crops, was destroyed by the invading OLA forces. Photographs obtained by AAA show the remains of dozens of burned-down buildings.



*Figure 6: Photographs depict the destruction of property, livestock, and crops by invading OLA forces Ethiopia, on December 31.*

### **2.3.5 Additional ethnic-based human rights violations recorded by AAA in East Wollega Zone.**

- On September 10, 2021, an ethnic Amhara, priest Girma T/Tsadik, 70, was killed by OLA militias in Keleche Jibat kebele (Daanno Woreda, West Shewa Zone). The incident happened in Yilu village at about 4 p.m. when the militias stormed into the victim's house and killed him, after which they took his body and threw it into Dalena River.
- On June 14, 2021, two Amhara villagers, Dejene Shiferaw, 23, and Deacon Addisalem Getahun, 25, were killed by OLA militias in Bedaylu kebele (Daanno Woreda, West Shewa Zone). The victims were abducted by the assailants earlier that day from a local market in Bachine town and then taken to

the bush, identified by the residents as “Chefe Senbo,” where they were brutally killed. According to residents, who said they lived near the bush and heard the screams of the victims that night, the assailants mutilated and tortured the victims while they were alive. They further told AAA that when the victims’ bodies were found two days later, they were covered in blood and riddled with lacerations and stab wounds, and bones in their arms and in their ankles had been broken. It was further said that Dejene Shiferaw’s eyes had been gouged out. AAA’s investigation revealed that the victims were laid to rest in the St. Yohannes Church graveyard on June 26.

- On July 11, 2021, suspected OLA militias shot and injured two Amhara villagers, Yimer Mamuye, 22, and Getatale Mamuye, 25, who are siblings, in a village in Sayo Gudetu kebele, Daanno Woreda.



Abay G/Medin

- On August 30, 2021, a 23-year-old ethnic Amhara, Abay G/Medin, was killed and his brother, Dereje G/Medin, 18, was injured when OLA militias stormed into the victims’ home in an area called “Lay Sefer” in Haro Jibat kebele (Daanno Woreda, West Shewa Zone). According to the victims’ half-brother, the incident happened at around 2 a.m. when OLA militias broke into the victims’ house and fired shots while the victims were sleeping inside.

- On October 7, 2021, an ethnic Amhara resident named Adune Tadesse, 30, was killed by gunmen thought to be part of the OLA in his house in a village in Adami Ukkee kebele (Jibat Woreda, West Shewa Zone). The incident occurred at about 1 a.m. while the victim was sleeping.



80-year-old Chenba Tessema (deceased)

- On October 22, 2021, in Dano Woreda in West Shewa Zone, an Amhara, Chenba Tessema, 80, was killed by OLA militias. The incident happened midday in Sayo Gudetu kebele (Dano Woreda) while the victim was traveling from Dano to Addis Ababa on a public bus. It was said that suspected OLA rebels stopped the bus carrying dozens of passengers and checked the ethnic identities of the passengers before forcing the victim to disembark before letting the other travelers proceed. The next day, the victim was found dead with his throat slit, and his body was laid to rest at Abo Church in Sayo town the same day. In a separate incident on the same day, an ethnic Amhara, Priest Kebede Woldemerkim, was killed by OLA militias in Haro Jibat kebele (Dano Woreda). The victim, who was estimated to be between 70 and 80 years of age, was abducted from Haro Jibat St. Mary’s Church, forced onto a motorbike, and driven to Bedailu kebele, where he was murdered with a machete and other bladed weapons.



Priest Kebede Woldemerkim (deceased)



- On November 22, 2021, security forces in the Oromia Region arbitrarily arrested and detained at least 16 Amhara residents of Dire Godo kebele (Nonno Woreda, West Shewa Zone). It was said that the police put them in detention without any charges, refusing to tell them the reason for their arrest, and have not been brought before a judge. AAA received the names of 12 detainees in Dire Godo kebele.

*Table 49: Names of detainees*

No.	Name of the detainee	Place of detention
1	Gashaw Molla	Dire Godo kebele
2	Abate Tefera	Dire Godo kebele
3	Maru Tigabu	Dire Godo kebele
4	Gebre Mitike	Dire Godo kebele
5	Enyew Asres	Dire Godo kebele
6	Maryhun Medfu	Dire Godo kebele
7	Tesfaye Aschalew	Dire Godo kebele
8	Ahmed Ebabu	Dire Godo kebele
9	Metaferiya Kibret	Dire Godo kebele
10	Asamrew Woldemelak	Dire Godo kebele
11	Solomon Ayele	Dire Godo kebele
12	Emiye Ayalew	Dire Godo kebele

- On November 1, 2021, an Amhara, Zewditu Abera, had his throat slit to death by OLA militias in the village of Lay Sefer (Haro Jibat kebele, Dano Woreda, West Shewa Zone). According to AAA sources, the body of the victim was eaten by vultures.
- On November 2, 2021, suspected OLA militias killed two Amharas, Wendimu Getaw and 14-year-old Daniel Sharew, and wounded a 38-year-old man, Tamru Tesete, in an attack on Uake 4th village (Adami Ukkee kebele, Jibat Woreda, West Shewa Zone). The incident happened at around 10 p.m. when the militias stormed into a home belonging to Tamiru Tesete.
- On November 6, 2021, at about 10 p.m., a 75-year-old Amhara named Aytenfsu Endeshaw was shot dead by OLA militias in an area called Uake Teref (Adami Ukkee kebele, Jibat Woreda, West Shewa Zone). According to sources on the ground, the victim was dragged from his home and taken to another village, near Oukkee St. George's Church, where he was killed. It was also said that the militias looted cattle and other possessions that belonged to the victim's family.
- On the same day, November 10, 2021, a 45-year-old Amhara man named Melkamu Bogale was killed along with his wife, Wuro Mekonen, 30, in Fsaye/Siso village (Billo Abbo kebele, Nonno Woreda, West Shewa Zone). According to AAA sources, the couple was killed while picking and cutting hot peppers from their farm.

- On December 1, 2021, in Sayo Gudetu kebele (Dano Woreda, West Shewa Zone), an Amhara woman by the name of Ayenachew Tilahun, a 50-year-old person with psychosocial disabilities, was knifed to death by suspected OLA militias.

#### **2.4 West Wollega Zone: OLA militias massacred at least 48 Amharas in one incident documented by AAA**

On March 31, 2021, at least 48 Amharas were killed and many more wounded by suspected members of OLA militias in Boni and Bishoo kebeles (Babo-Gembel Woreda, West Welega Zone). The first attack took place in the village of Saadeqa in Bone Kebele. According to AAA sources on the ground, including Tamir Nega and Kebede Altaye (names changed), the suspected OLA militias raided the village at around 7:00 or 8:00 p.m. The suspected OLA militia members forcefully gathered residents and brutally killed them with machetes, axes, knives, and swords. The militias also carried guns and fatally shot several people as they tried to escape the massacre. AAA's focal contact in Ethiopia quoted Kebede Altaye saying:

“OLA militias raided the village at around 8:00 PM and dragged ethnic Amhara residents out of their homes and collected them at one place. Then after, they began killing them by machete, sword, knives, and other sharp weapons. They also shot those running away to escape from the attacks. In such a way, the militias killed many people, among which 30 of them are buried today [April 1, 2021].”

Three sources from Bone Kebele who attended the burial for victims of the attack on Saadeqa village confirmed that 30 victims were buried on April 1 alone. Furthermore, two victims were pronounced dead at a nearby hospital on April 1, 2021. The 32 victims who were killed in the massacre and identified by name by multiples sources include:

*Table 50: The identities of Amharas killed and injured were identified as follows*

No.	Name of the victim	Sex	Age
1	Mohammed Addis	M	Above 18 years
2	Mohammed Kassa	M	Above 18 years
3	Murad Eshetu	M	Above 18 years
4	Temima Eshetu	F	Minor
5	Nuru Imam	M	Above 18 years
6	Zeyneba Worku	F	Above 18 years
7	Lubaba Nuru	F	Above 18 years
8	Abdul Seayd	M	Above 18 years
9	Marifa Abdul	F	Minor
10	Ahmed Seayd	M	Above 18 years
11	Abdi Yimer	M	Above 18 years
12	Semira Hussen	F	Above 18 years
13	Janno Desalegne	F	Above 18 years

No.	Name of the victim	Sex	Age
14	Seayd Ahmed	M	Above 18 years
15	Indris Adem	M	Above 18 years
16	Fatuma Muhidin	F	Above 18 years
17	Kelida Mohammed	F	Minor
18	Tadesse Ahmed	M	Above 18 years
19	Mehdi Beza	F	Above 18 years
20	Yimam Ahmed	M	Above 18 years
21	Abeba Endayen	F	Above 18 years
22	Abiyot Amare	M	Above 18 years
23	Halima Shiferaw	F	Above 18 years
24	Zebura Mohammed	F	Above 18 years
25	Ali Yimer	M	Above 18 years
26	Sefinesh Wedaju	F	Above 18 years
27	Beletech Ibrahim	F	Unconfirmed.
28	Engdaw Fikadu	M	Unconfirmed
29	Beletu Belay	F	Unconfirmed
30	Semima Eshete	F	Unconfirmed
31	Fatima Mewedin	F	Unconfirmed
32	Kassaye Abate	M	Unconfirmed

According to AAA sources, including Serawit (name changed), some of the victims were from the same families:

- Abdul Seayd was killed along with three of his family members. The victims included his wife, Lubaba Nuru; his daughter, Marifa Abdul; and his brother, Ahmed Seayd.
- Abdi Yimer was killed along with his wife, Semira Hussen.
- Fatuma Muhidin was killed along with her daughter, Kelida Mohammed.
- Murad and Temima Eshetu, brother and sister, were also killed in the attack.

In addition, dozens were injured in the massacre of which AAA managed to get the names of seven people. These include Wegen Endaye (male), Hussen Ali (male), Zinet Ali (female), Hayat Mohammed (female), Temira Mohammed (female), Kedir Yimam (male), and Ibrahim Yimam (male).

In a separate attack on a same day, suspected OLA militias massacred at least 16 ethnic Amharas in Dabus village (Bishoo kebele) and in the Babo Gembel Woreda. The attacks occurred almost simultaneously with Sadeka's attack and are also believed to be committed by OLA militias. According to sources, the attack was committed as the victims were herding cattle at a common grazing place. Appearing there, the militias first

identified and separated the Amharas. The suspected OLA militia then carried out the attack using sharpened weapons such as machetes, hoes, knives, and swords.

Among the 16 victims, at least 11 were confirmed to be children younger than 18 years old. AAA sources identified the names of the following 14 individuals among the 16 persons killed in this massacre.

*Table 51: The identities of Amharas killed and injured were identified as follows*

No.	Name of the victim	Sex	Age
1	Asnake Bikes	M	Above 18 years
2	Worku Teshale	M	Above 18 years
3	Dbu Sidersu	M	Minor
4	Temesgen Zenebe	M	Minor
5	Lidetu Getaye	M	Minor
6	Getu Wendmnew	M	Minor
7	Abebe Melku	M	Minor
8	Gashaw Bogale	M	Minor
9	Desalew Taye	M	Minor
10	Tesfaye Getu	M	Minor
11	Esubalew Tkuye	M	Minor
12	Wendmnew Altaseb	M	Minor
13	Endalew Werkye	M	Minor
14	Merigeta Takele	M	Minor

A few more individuals were injured during the massacre, including two identified as Achenef Endalew and Biset Yemataw.

On March 31, 2021, a press statement by Oromia Regional State Communication Bureau confirmed the massacres of innocent Amhara civilians in West Welega Zone and blamed OLA for the massacres.

### **2.5 Jima Zone: OLA killed at least 31 Amharas in one incident documented by AAA**

AAA has been able to confirm that suspected OLA militants have killed at least 31 Amharas in attacks in the Jimma Zone (Oromia Region). According to the accounts of AAA sources, at about 5 p.m. on April 23, 2021, OLA militias, armed with machine guns and edged and bladed weapons, raided several villages in Galle Kemisse (Gale) and Ketcho Kirkira (Ketcho Tirtira) kebeles (Limmu Kosa Woreda, Jimma Zone), leaving more than 31 Amharas dead, wounding at least 8, and destroying several houses and assets belonging to Amhara people. At the time of the investigation in late April, the death toll stands at 31, but according to Alemu (name changed), a survivor and resident of Ketcho Kirkira kebele, more bodies were likely to be recovered as search missions continued. In the same vein, Abebechi (name changed), another resident of Ketcho Kirkira kebele, affirmed Alemu's account, stating that "the death toll may be higher because some people are still missing." AAA sources including Alemu, Abebechi, and Belaynesh (name changed) named 26 people they knew who were killed in the attack.

Table 52: The table below shows names of the victims

No.	Name of the victim	Ethnicity	Sex	Age
1	Abere Banteayehu	Amhara	M	Above 60 years
2	Ayele Abebe	Amhara	M	Above 60 Years
3	Baye Mihret	Amhara	M	Above 18 years
4	Ataro Kutcha	Not Confirmed	M	Above 18 years
5	Asnake Kassa	Amhara	M	Above 18 years
6	Ayalew Tsegaw	Amhara	M	Above 18 years
7	Ewnetu Tsegaw	Amhara	M	Above 18 years
8	Awoke Shiferaw	Amhara	M	Above 18 years
9	Meles Dubale	Amhara	F	Above 18 years
10	Worke Tsegaw	Amhara	F	Above 18 years
11	Aynalem Derbe (Debebe)	Amhara	F	Above 18 years
12	Getasew Shiferaw	Amhara	M	Above 18 years
13	Getnet Alem	Amhara	M	Above 18 years
14	Selamawit Negash	Amhara	F	Minor of 14 years
15	Bezawit Tsegaye	Amhara	F	Minor of 5 years
16	Girum Tsegaye	Amhara	M	Minor
17	Kassaw Alebel	Amhara	M	Above 18 years
18	Dejen Alebel	Amhara	M	Above 18 years
19	Abrham Zegeye	Amhara	M	Minor
20	Meseret Zegeye	Amhara	F	Minor
21	Mulu Zewdu	Amhara	M	Above 18 years
22	Kasse Zewdu	Amhara	M	Above 18 years
23	Seble Abye	Amhara	F	Minor
24	Yeshi (father not confirmed)	Amhara	F	Above 18 years
25	Yirgalem Mihret	Amhara	M	Above 18 years
26	Mulu (father not confirmed)	Amhara	F	Above 18 years

According to AAA sources, including Alemu and Abebechi, some of the victims were from the same families:

- eshi was killed along with her two children, Abrham Zegeye and Meseret Zegeye Ataro. Kutcha was killed along with his wife, Aynalem Derbe (Debebe).
- Kassaw Alebel was killed along with his brother, Dejen Alebel.

- Getasew Shiferaw was killed along with three of his family members. These were: his brother Awoke Shiferaw and his brother's children, Ayalew Tsegaw and Worke Tsegaw.

Among those injured in the massacre, AAA has confirmed the identities of eight people so far:

*Table 53: The table below shows names of the victims*

No.	Name of the victim	Ethnicity	Sex	Status
1	Abate Banteayehu	Amhara	M	Receiving treatment at Limu Hospital
2	Etayehu Zemedede	Amhara	F	Receiving treatment at Limu Hospital
3	Genet Endashaw	Amhara	F	Not confirmed
4	Brital Asmamaw	Amhara	F	Receiving treatment at Jimma Hospital
5	Ambaw Mekuanint	Amhara	M	Not confirmed
6	Fantanesh Tefera	Amhara	F	Not confirmed
7	Getasew Ejigu	Amhara	M	Not confirmed
8	Zegeye Mengistu's son (Yeshi's son)	Amhara	M	Not confirmed

AAA has also confirmed from its sources, including Alemu and Abebechi, that the OLA militants looted and destroyed assets of at least 22 Amharas:

1. Milashu Tadesse: His house was looted and set ablaze by the militias.
2. Alem Damtew: His house was looted and set ablaze the militias.
3. Aynalem Fereda: Her house was looted and set ablaze by the militias.
4. Emawoy Yimer: Her house was looted and set ablaze by the militias.
5. Sewbesew Alem: Her house was looted and set ablaze by the militias.
6. Adugnaw Desse: His house was looted and set ablaze by the militias.
7. Amare Damtew: His house was looted and set ablaze by the militias.
8. Melaku Yesuf: His house along with his mini-shop were looted and set ablaze by the militias
9. Assefa Mitku: His house was looted and set ablaze by the militias.
10. Arega Adane: His house was looted and set ablaze by the militias. In addition, his motorcycle was set ablaze.
11. Tsehaynew Tilahun: His house was looted and set ablaze by the militias. In addition, his motorcycle was set ablaze.
12. Priest Desse Kassa: His house was looted and set ablaze by the militias.

13. Wassihun Arage: His house along with his mini-shop were looted and set ablaze by the militias.
14. Solomon Ayele: His house along with his mini-shop were looted and set ablaze by the militias.
15. Zewdu Kebede: His house was looted and set ablaze by the militias.
16. Marew Kokeb: His house was looted and set ablaze by the militias.
17. Adiss Sisay: His house was looted and set ablaze by the militias.
18. Gedefaw Desse: His house along with his mini-shop were looted and set ablaze by the militias.
19. Mamush Adugnaw: His house was looted and set ablaze by the militias. In addition, his motorcycle was set ablaze.
20. Gebru Zewdu: His motorcycle was set ablaze.
21. Wasse Aynalem: His motorcycle was set ablaze.
22. Belay Tilahun: His house was looted by the militias.

AAA further learned that, as a result of the attack, more than 6000 Amharas were displaced from several villages in Galle Kemisse and Ketcho Kirkira kebeles and fled to neighboring areas, including Jimma town. According to the accounts of at least seven of the internally displaced persons (IDPs) who are currently sheltered at Eyesus Church in Jimma town, including Alemu, Abebechi, Belaynesh, and Mesker (name changed), IDPs are in dire need of food and shelter and have called for humanitarian assistance from the government and philanthropic organizations.



*IDPs sheltered in Eyesus Church, Jimma town*

AAA also confirmed that an Amhara man, identified as Abiyot Nataye, was shot and injured in a separate incident in the Mana Woreda (Jima Zone) on May 2, 2021. Despite being shot four times in his abdomen, the victim survived the attack and was taken to Jima Hospital with serious, life-threatening injuries.

## 2.6 North Shewa Zone (Oromia Region)

AAA recorded four human rights violation incidents in the North Shewa Zone (Oromia Region), all of which were perpetrated by OLA militias. The incidents caused the killings of at least 16 Amharas.

### 2.6.1 Seven Amharas were killed in two successive attacks that occurred in Dera Woreda on January 23-25, 2021.

From January 23 to 25, 2021, unidentified gunmen attacked and killed members of the Amhara ethnic group residing in Abu Godo kebele (Dera Woreda, Oromia), where members of the Amhara ethnic group were often deliberately targeted. The attacks which occurred in two separate occasions left seven men dead. In the first attack, which occurred on January 23, unidentified gunmen shot and killed three Amharas—Ayele Gizaw, Abye Belachew, and Worku Abatneh—while they were on their way to the local marketplace. Their bodies, riddled with bullet wounds, were found in the village of Gebre Kristos (Abu Godo kebele). On January 25, just two days after the first incident, four other Amharas—Tamene Taye, Werku Birhanu, Emiyamrew Birhanu, and Geberew Gashaw—were shot dead by unknown assailants in the village of Agamsa (Abu Godo kebele). According to AAA's source, the victims were targeted while they were on their way to their farmlands to thresh grain.

According to Hailemichael, Chairperson of the Dera Amhara identity Committee, the killings are part of the widespread and systematic attacks directed against Amhara for decades. He noted that no concrete steps have been taken by the local administration or by the federal government to protect the Amhara people of Dera, as well as allies and human rights defenders, from the continued violence and discrimination. The government has failed to investigate, let alone prosecute, the perpetrators who planned, coordinated, and implemented the gruesome “ethnic cleansing” in the Woreda, Hailemichael said.



*Emiyamrew Birhanu, age 30, was a farmer and father of one.*



*Tamene Taye, age 40, was a farmer and father of five.*



*Abye Belachew, age 35, was a farmer and father of five.*





*Geberew Gashaw, 16, was a primary school student.*



*Ayele Gizaw, age 30, was a farmer and father of two.*



*Worku Birhanu, age 33, was a farmer and father of three.*



*Werku Abatnew, age 28, was a farmer and father of one.*

Dera, is an administrative Woreda located very close to the Blue Nile Gorge. It is inhabited by an estimated 200,000 people, the vast majority of whom are believed to be ethnic Amharas. The Woreda is bordered by Hidabu Abote and Wara Jarso (Oromia Region) to the south and in all other directions by the zones and Woredas of the Amhara Region: South Wollo (Amharic: Debub Wollo) to the north, Merhabete to the east, and East Gojjam (Amharic: Misraq Gojjam) to the west. Prior to 1991, Dera was part of Merhabete Awraja, and the social ties of its people were with the neighboring localities of Amhara such as Gojjam, Wollo, Merhabete, and Rama. In line with these realities, when the TPLF-led EPRDF came to power and divided Ethiopia into a federation along ethno-linguistic lines, the Woreda was initially allocated to the Amhara Regional State and was administered by the state for about two years. However, as part of the TPLF-led anti-Amhara project-the area has been forcefully handed over to the Oromo Regional State. Following the annexation, the Amharas of Dera were forced to pay taxes without any political representation and continue to be marginalized both socially

and economically. They are not duly represented in the executive or legislative bodies of the Regional state or local government and are often prohibited from running for public office. Most notably, the Amhara people of Dera have been subject to ethnic cleansing, property destruction, and systematic displacement without any recognition, attention, or coverage by local and international media. Prominent Amharas who condemned the oppression and voiced the plight of the Amhara people of Dera have all gone missing at different times. Aggrieved by the structural and worsening discrimination in Dera, local activists, who have demanded the attachment of the area to the Amhara Regional State since the 1990s, formed a group called the Dera Amhara identity Committee demanding recognition of their Amhara identity and right of self-determination. Members of the Committee have been targeted by Oromo Regional security forces and forces loyal to the OLA as they are being persecuted, harassed, tortured, and killed with the aim of deterring their legitimate and constitutional demands.

**2.6.2 Alleged OLA militias killed at least nine ethnic Amhara civilians in two separate ambushes on vehicles in the North Shewa Zone (Oromia Region) on April 28 and August 6, 2021.**

Two recorded ambushes on vehicles allegedly committed by the OLA killed at least nine Amharas in the Degem and Kuyu Woredas (North Shewa Zone, Oromia Region). On April 28, 2021 at around 11:00 p.m. in the small town of Ali Doro (about 54 miles north of Addis Ababa) in Degem Woreda (Semien/North Shewa Zone, Oromia Region), suspected OLA militias attacked a convoy of trucks, locally known as Isuzus. As a result, at least five drivers, their assistants, and a 6-year-old child were killed and an unknown number of people were injured and taken away to an unknown destination. It was said that the incident happened on the Gojjam-Addis Ababa highway while the victims were heading to Gojjam in the Amhara Region.

According to Mr. Lucas and Mr. Makonnen (names changed), who survived the attack, Amhara cargo truck drivers have been repeatedly targeted by suspected OLA militias within the past two years. Makonnen specifically noted that there have been three attacks targeting Amhara drivers at the same location in the last year alone.

AAA sources including Mr. Lucas and Mr. Makonnen were able to name three of the victims: Mekuanent Kebede, Gedef Andualem, and Brook Fantahun.



*Mekuanent Kebede*



*Gedef Andualem*



*Brook Fantahun*

Mr. Lucas recalls the situation in this manner:

“I was traveling to Gojjam by cargo truck with plate No. A17791, which was driven by Mr. Mekuanent Kebede. We were four in number in the vehicle: the driver, Mr. Mekuanent Kebede, his assistant, Mr. Gedef Andualem, Mr. Michael [name changed] and I. We were traveling from Addis Ababa to Gojjam. Approaching the place of attack, we were scared because we had information in advance about a driver and his assistant who were killed a month ago at the scene by OLA militias. When we arrived at the scene, we came across armed men who stood up left and right and opened fire against us. The car in front of us was blocking the road, and our car collided with it. I was not harmed during the incident fortunately. But the driver had been shot. His blood was flowing to me because I was beneath him. I was terrified by such a sudden but pre-meditated attack. After the attack, I buried my neck under the dead driver, pretended to be dead; I was able to escape death by such a narrow gap. The militias then entered our car and searched our pockets. They took 4000 birr from one of my pockets. When they heard the sound of another car, they got out of our car. At this time, however, in addition to the driver, his assistant, Mr. Gedef Andualem, had passed away, having been shot by the militias, whereas the remaining passenger, Mr. Michael, survived without sustaining any injury by pretending to be dead like me. Then after, the attackers fled before security forces arrived. I heard a bullet that was fired from a distance before the attackers fled. I suspected it perhaps might be a signal for the attackers to flee. After the arrival of the security forces, the forces had collected the bodies of five people, including our driver, Mekuanent Kebede, and his assistant, Gedef Andualem. I enshrouded the corpses.”

When asked for his view about the nature of the attack, Lucas replied: “The attack was ethnically motivated. It is known that the cargo trucks passing through that specific road from Addis Ababa to Gojjam are operated by Amhara drivers.” Another AAA source, Mr. Makonnen, recalls the occurrence in this way:

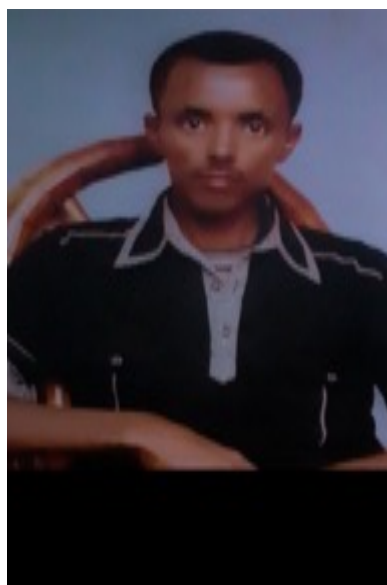
“We were a total of four people in the truck I was driving with code A3482. When we arrived at the place of attack, armed men in military uniforms blocked the road and opened great fire on us. I think the first shot hit my hand. However, I managed to get out of the way and run across the field through farmland. By doing so, I was able to survive certain death in this way.”

Confirming Mr. Lucas’s account, Makonnen also claimed he had no doubt that the attack was ethnic-based. “It is well-known that we are Amharas who drive trucks along this route to Gojjam. We are often mistreated,” said Makonnen. “The local youths, traffic police, and OLA militants have made the lives of Amhara drivers difficult.” Another source, Mr. Workneh [name changed], told AAA that Brook Fantahun was shot dead during the attack while driving a truck with code A85122 and that his funeral was held at his residence in Kosober town (Amhara Region). According to AAA’s sources, one of the remaining three deceased was a 6-year-old boy, but AAA’s attempts to find out their names have so far failed.

In a separate incident on August 6, 2021, at least three additional Amharas were killed and an unknown number of people were injured when suspected OLA militias opened fire on five vehicles, including an ambulance carrying a referred patient, in the Kuyu Woreda (North Shewa Zone, Oromia Region). The incident happened at about 7:00 p.m. near Garba Gurracha town, which is 59 miles from Addis Ababa along the Gojam–Addis Ababa road. AAA sources identified three of the victims as Mekuanint Yismaw, Abera Alemu Mersha, and Desye Zewdu Tadege.



Desye Zewdu



Abera Alemu Mersha

According to AAA sources, Desye Zewdu, a driver, and Abera Alemu, a referred patient, were killed when militias opened fire on an ambulance heading from Misraq Belessa town (Semien Gondar Zone) to Addis Ababa, striking the driver in the head and the patient in the arm and chest. The remaining decedent, Mekuanint Yismaw, was killed when the gunmen opened fire on a Casoni Synotruck.

Besides the casualties, AAA confirmed that at least six vehicles were burned down by the militias. Truck drivers who frequently travel from the Amhara Region to Addis Ababa have publicly expressed fears of traveling through this area due to repeated attacks by the OLA and other armed groups (DW Amharic, February 14, 2022).

### **2.7 Oromia Special Zone surrounding Addis Ababa: At least four were killed in an attack on the Muger monastery on May 26**

Three religious fathers of the Ethiopian Orthodox Church and a guard were shot dead by suspected OLA militias in Muger monastery (Muger town, Sululta Woreda, Oromia Special Zone surrounding Addis Ababa). According to AAA sources, the attack was committed on the night of May 26, 2021, and the victims were as follows:

*Table 54: Names of decedents*

No.	Name of the decedent	Sex	Profession
1	Aba Teklegiorgis	M	Religious father
2	Aba Abi	M	Religious father
3	Aba Gebrekidan	M	Religious father
4	Ato Mesfin	M	Monastery guard

The next day, the bodies of the victims were laid to rest in Debre Libanos Monastery (Debre Libanos Woreda, North Shewa Zone, Oromia Region), said AAA sources.

### **2.8 Qellem Wollega Zone: More than 168 people were killed in Gidami Woreda during OLA occupation of the area**

OLA militias killed more than 168 civilians in Gidami Woreda (Qellem Wollega Zone) while the area was under their control for months until government forces regained control of this zone on January 17. Of the 168 civilians that are believed to be massacred, Government the bodies of 87 were found in a mass grave days after the government forces took over. According to the Ethiopia Peace Observatory, “most of the victims are believed to be ethnic Amhara civilians who were relocated to these areas in the 1980s from drought-affected parts of the Amhara Region. Several media outlets reported that dozens of civilians believed to be Amharas were missing (DW Amharic, February 14, 2022).

### **2.9 Arsi Zone: three ethnic-based killings on April 28 in Merti Woreda,**

At least three Amharas were killed in a rebel attack in Ethiopia's restive Oromia Region on April 28, 2021. According to AAA sources on the ground, the attack was perpetrated by OLA militias and took place in Miskele village (Tibila town, Merti Woreda, Arsi Zone, Oromia Region). The victims were attacked while walking back to their homes after attending Wenesday Market in a nearby city, according to the accounts of AAA sources.

*Table 55: Names of decedents*

No.	Name of the decedent	Sex	Profession
1	Biru Aragaw	M	44
2	Hayle Meles	M	
3	Nega Gulilat	M	

Speaking to AAA from Tibila town, the sources said that one of the victims was hacked to death by knives while the remaining two victims were shot to death. The bodies of all three victims were laid to rest at Bure Mariam Church on April 30, 2021.

## 3

## Atrocities Against Amharas in Amhara Region

The TPLF's occupation of parts of Amhara region and increasing attempt by OLA to bring its fight against Federal movement and Amhara civilians to Amhara region has resulted dramatic increase of attacks against Amhara civilians in Amhara region throughout 2021. AAA recorded 47 human rights violation incidents in the region in 2021, 43 of which were perpetrated by TPLF militants, two by OLA militants, one by the Sudan Defence Force, and one by Amhara Region security personnel. Unsurprisingly, Amhara region has seen unprecedented humanitarian crisis in 2021 with the regional government estimate of 11 million people need lifesaving humanitarian assistance.

TPLF's assaults on the Amhara Region and their targeting of civilians have led to unconceivable number of casualties and indescribable pain and suffering: 1,849 Amharas were killings and 641 injured while millions of people were uprooted. Of the total civilian casualties: 767 (640 killed and 127 injured) were recorded in North Wollo Zone, 317 casualties (165 killed and 152 injured) in North Gonder Zone, 125 casualties (100 killed and 25 injured) in South Gonder Zone, 589 casualties (536 killed and 53 injured) in South Wollo Zone, 626 casualties in North Shewa Zone (392 killed and 234 injured) and 66 casualties (16 killed and 50 injured) in Wag Hemra Zone. TPLF militias were also involved in robbing and destroying private and public properties in areas under their occupation, creating a massive humanitarian crisis in an already poor region.

Similarly, two major OLA terror attacks in the North Shewa Zone of the Amhara Region resulted in at least 650 civilian casualties (287 deaths and 363 injuries). The attacks caused millions in damages, forced about 300,000 residents to flee their homes

and left thousands dependent on humanitarian assistance. OLA has continued to mount recurrent attacks in parts of North Shewa and Oromo special zone of Amhara regions, evidently aspiring to annex those areas into Oromia. Below the major incidents that happened in Amhara region in 2021 are presented.

### 3.1 North Shewa Zone

The North Shewa Zone, one of the 11 zones in the Amhara Region, has become the epicenter of OLA's violence in the region. This is partly because it shares borders with the Oromia Zone in the Amhara Region, which has reportedly become a hub for OLA military activity in the region following the OLF's return to the country as a legal entity in 2018. Their influence has spread across the zone as well as the Oromia Regional State, where the rebel group has created a stronghold. The North Shewa Zone is bordered by the Oromia Regional State on the south and west, and by the Oromia Zone in the Amhara Region on the northeast.

AAA investigative team has documented at least 1,276 civilian casualties (679 killed and 597 injured) in North Shewa Zone in 2021. There was widespread looting and destruction of civilian property and public infrastructure in the zone. Two major OLA terror attacks in the zone in the first half of 2021 resulted in at least 650 civilian casualties (287 killed and 363 injured). OLA and local Oromo militias also destroyed houses and businesses and released prisoners. In the second half of 2021, TPLF members, accompanied by OLA members, invaded the North Shewa Zone and caused 626 civilian casualties (392 killed and 234 injured). The insurgents also inflicted widespread abuses, including gang rape, torture, looting, and destroying public facilities such as

hospitals and schools as well as private homes and businesses. Some of the major incidents in the zone are presented below.

### ***3.1.1 OLA militants killed 287 civilians and injured an additional 363 in the North Shewa Zone (Amhara Region) in March and April of 2021.***

At least 287 Amharas were killed, and more than 363 others were wounded in two major attacks by the OLA in the North Shewa Zone of the Amhara region in the months of March and April 2021. AAA's investigation also revealed that at least 17 ethnic Oromo victims of the violence. The OLA, joined by a group of ethnic Oromo ultranationalist youth from the Oromia Zone in the Amhara Region of Ethiopia, perpetrated the killings of ethnic Amharas, looted and destroyed public and private property, and burned Amhara towns and villages. According to the accounts of two anonymous North Shewa Zone security personnel and at least 23 IDPs who arrived in Debre Berhan, the Oromia Zone Administration security personnel joined the OLA to attack ethnic Amhara citizens in the area.

The first attack, which began on March 19 and spanned almost a week, targeted several districts and towns in the Amhara Region. The targeted areas included the Efratana Gidim, Antsokiyana Gemza, and Kewet Woredas, and Shewa Robit and Ataye towns. The attacks resulted in killing of at least 194 ethnic Amhara civilians and injured more than 212 others, a substantial number of casualties for a single attack. The OLA, along with the Oromo youth and Oromia Zone administration accomplices, destroyed and burned public and private property resulting in more than 40,000 people fleeing their homes. According to AAA sources, the raid began with an attack on the town of Ataye, the administrative center of Efratana Gidim Woreda, at about 9:00 pm on March 19, 2021. In the following days, the militias managed to infiltrate villages and towns such as Shewa Robit in the neighboring administrative areas of the Kewet and Antsokiyana Gemza Woredas.

The second attack began on April 14, 2021, and lasted for about a week, targeting all areas that were

affected during the first round of OLA attacks in March 2021. The attacks in this round also originated in Ataye and later spread to Majete, Alala Negeso, Jawuha, and Shewa Robit. In this attack, about 93 Amharas were killed and at least 151 were wounded. As a result of this round of attacks by the OLA, at least 250,000 people were displaced. In addition to civilian casualties, the assailants were highly motivated in looting, destroying, and burning private and public property. According to the accounts of victims and local officials, after the OLA militias occupied Ataye and surrounding areas, a group of ultranationalist youth from the Oromia Zone went house to house, looting and destroying Amhara-owned houses.

AAA's investigation revealed that the attacks were well organized and supported by people within the government structure. OLA members, Oromia Zone administrators, and a group of ethnic Oromo ultranationalist youth from the Oromia Zone joined forces to attack innocent Amharas. At least 20 IDPs who were sheltered in Debre Berhan after the attacks recounted that OLA militants indiscriminately shot at innocent civilians during the March 2021 attacks. They also attested that Oromo youth from the neighboring Oromo Special Zone had crossed into the North Shewa Zone to engage in looting, destroying, and burning community property. This witness account was corroborated by at least two anonymous security officials in the North Shewa Zone.

The news of the involvement of Oromia Zone officials in the attacks has been very troubling for AAA. Two security officials from the North Shewa Zone told AAA about how the Oromia Zone security apparatus prevented the ASF members from reaching Ataye and surrounding areas during the initial attack on March 19, 2021. They stated that some ASF units that were previously deployed to the Amhara-Tigray border were ordered to move to the North Shewa Zone to restore the rule of law and safeguard the lives of the residents. Regrettably, as soon as the ASF convoy arrived in Kemisse town, the administrative

center of the Oromia Zone, security personnel in the zone surrounded and opened fire on the convoy. The attack on the convoy raises suspicions that there was collusion between the Oromia Zone officials and the OLA militants because there was no other apparent reason for the attack. Residents also attested that vehicles belonging to the Oromia Zone administration with distinct emblems and markings were used by the assailants to carry out the attacks, which also suggests collusion. Corroborating this account, two anonymous security officials of the North Shewa Zone told AAA that pickup trucks belonging to Senbete town in the Oromia Zone were controlled by members of the ASF at the Ankober checkpoint while transporting munitions amounting to 26,000 bullets to hostile areas to escalate the confrontation.

IDPs and survivors of the massacres went as far as accusing the federal security forces of being complicit in what they described as “genocide against Amhara residents of the area.” Although they avowed that the federal government security forces did not directly kill Amhara civilians, their inaction during the beginning of the March and April attacks indicates their culpability. During both the first and second rounds of attacks, members of the ENDF and the Federal Police Commission were in the area but reportedly failed to respond to cries for help, particularly in the first two days of the attacks. It is also said that the ENDF soldiers prevented members of the ASF from intervening. For instance, one of the residents of Shewa Robit said, “[ENDF] soldiers and federal police not only failed to protect the residents and their property but actively blocked law enforcement efforts by the ASF.” This account was corroborated by at least five other residents of the town. They also attested that when victims tried to defend themselves against the perpetrators, ENDF soldiers and federal police officers attacked them.

### Civilians Casualties: Killings and Injuries

OLA has killed unarmed and fleeing civilians based on their Amhara identity in ethnic-based attacks documented by AAA in March and April 2021. Altogether, 287 Amharas were killed and at least 363 others were wounded in different areas of North Shewa Zone. In addition, at least 17 ethnic Oromo civilians were identified as victims of the violence. The most affected areas included Ataye, Shewa Robit, and rural and urban kebeles within the Efratana Gidim, Kewet, and Antsokiyana Gemza Woredas. The following tables present the identities of these victims in different woredas of North Shewa. The tables below show the victims in different parts of the zone.

### Efratana Gidim Woreda

*Table 56: Victims in Efrata Gidim Woreda*

No.	Name of the decedents	District	Kebele
1	Molla Welde	Efratana Gidim	Jewha
2	Genanaw Mihrete	Efratana Gidim	Jewha
3	Mulu Chane	Efratana Gidim	Jewha
4	Amir Jemal	Efratana Gidim	Jewha
5	Gebru	Efratana Gidim	Jewha
6	Kiros Abera	Efratana Gidim	Jewha
7	Priest Demtse werku	Efratana Gidim	Jewha
8	Priest Abera (from Jiru)	Efratana Gidim	Jewha



No.	Name of the decedents	District	Kebele
9	Gashaw Bezawerk	Efratana Gidim	Jewha
10	Getaneh Yifru	Efratana Gidim	Jewha
11	Shifere Stotaw	Efratana Gidim	Jewha
12	Alemayehu Molla	Efratana Gidim	Jewha
13	Fkir Jemal	Efratana Gidim	Jewha
14	Aweke Aragaw Amare	Efratana Gidim	Alala
15	Dems Amare Bayu	Efratana Gidim	Alala
16	Demeke Gashawbeza Wendafrash	Efratana Gidim	Alala
17	Demsew Adefrs Yidenkal	Efratana Gidim	Alala
18	Moges Muluneh Aragaw	Efratana Gidim	Alala
19	Shewaferaw Eshete	Efratana Gidim	Alala
20	Demsew Zenebe	Efratana Gidim	Alala
21	Jabuy Gesesse Tiduneh	Efratana Gidim	Alala
22	Werku Geteneh	Efratana Gidim	Menteke Sherefa
23	Abush Demeke	Efratana Gidim	Menteke Sherefa
24	Abebe Temtme	Efratana Gidim	Menteke Sherefa
25	Dems Amare	Efratana Gidim	Menteke Sherefa
26	Mawgat Fantaye	Efratana Gidim	Menteke Sherefa
27	Wende Guchalle	Efratana Gidim	Menteke Sherefa
28	Mohammed Ahmed	Efratana Gidim	Menteke Sherefa
29	Yimecho Endegenä	Efratana Gidim	Menteke Sherefa
30	Abebaw Teshome	Efratana Gidim	Menteke Sherefa
31	Teshome Shine	Efratana Gidim	Menteke Sherefa
32	Yimam Mohammed	Efratana Gidim	Menteke Sherefa
33	Nigus Bekele	Efratana Gidim	Menteke Sherefa
34	Dereje Begashaw	Efratana Gidim	Menteke Sherefa
35	Mamo Desta	Efratana Gidim	Menteke Sherefa
36	Demse Gessese	Efratana Gidim	Menteke Sherefa
37	Derbe Demsse	Efratana Gidim	Ymlo
38	Wendmagegne Beyetm	Efratana Gidim	Ymlo
39	Dagnaw Demsse	Efratana Gidim	Ymlo
40	Tadesse Bogale	Efratana Gidim	Mehal Wenz

No.	Name of the decedents	District	Kebele
41	Geto Andarge	Efratana Gidim	Mehal Wenz
42	Nadew Abebe	Efratana Gidim	Mehal Wenz
43	Kebede Yilma	Efratana Gidim	Mehal Wenz
44	Tadesse Tesfaye	Efratana Gidim	Karalo Goma
45	Kefelegne Tesfaye	Efratana Gidim	Karalo Goma
46	Bahiru Diress	Efratana Gidim	Karalo Goma
47	Nigusse Zewde	Efratana Gidim	Zenbo
48	Mersha Agde	Efratana Gidim	Zenbo
49	Abebe Yirgu	Efratana Gidim	Fered Wuha
50	Mekonin Minyilu	Efratana Gidim	Fered Wuha
51	Mulatu deabalke	Efratana Gidim	Fered Wuha
52	Yehuala Agonafir	Efratana Gidim	Fered Wuha
53	Belete Agonafir	Efratana Gidim	Fered Wuha
54	Kefelegne Tesfaye	Efratana Gidim	Fered Wuha
55	Abebe zenebe	Efratana Gidim	Fered Wuha
56	Shegaw Endale	Efratana Gidim	Fered Wuha
57	Bayew Tadesse	Efratana Gidim	Majete
58	Shumet Mitke Banjaw	Efratana Gidim	Majete
59	Girma Bekele	Efratana Gidim	Majete
60	Filagot Demssew	Efratana Gidim	Majete
61	Tewedrose Zewde	Efratana Gidim	Majete
62	Abunew Nuru	Efratana Gidim	Majete
63	Abate Abebe	Efratana Gidim	Majete
64	Siraj Getachew	Efratana Gidim	Majete
65	Nigusse Getachew	Efratana Gidim	Majete
66	Legesse Demsew	Efratana Gidim	A/Majete
67	Sharew zewde	Efratana Gidim	A/Majete
68	Dejen Sharew	Efratana Gidim	A/Majete
69	Amakel Kassaye	Efratana Gidim	Anqar Kobekob
70	Aragaw wessne Metaferiya	Efratana Gidim	Anqar Kobekob
71	Shumete Demsse	Efratana Gidim	Anqar Kobekob
72	Tamene Tesfaye	Efratana Gidim	Anqar Kobekob

No.	Name of the decedents	District	Kebele
73	Abebe Gashawbeza	Efratana Gidim	Anqar Kobekob
74	Tesfaye Mengste	Efratana Gidim	Anqar Kobekob
75	Sharew Awlew	Efratana Gidim	Anqar Kobekob
76	Gchew Sidelil	Efratana Gidim	Anqar Kobekob
77	Lemma Abebe	Efratana Gidim	Anqar Kobekob
78	Masresha Cheru	Efratana Gidim	Anqar Kobekob
79	Getnet Beneber	Efratana Gidim	Anqar Kobekob
80	Bekele mekonnen	Efratana Gidim	Anqar Kobekob
81	Siraj Chernet	Efratana Gidim	Anqar Kobekob
82	Ayele Assefa	Efratana Gidim	Gojo Wuha
83	Aliy Ahmed	Efratana Gidim	Gojo Wuha
84	Kebede Tassew	Efratana Gidim	Gojo Wuha
85	Geremew Ayalew	Efratana Gidim	Gojo Wuha
86	Simegne Mengiste	Efratana Gidim	Gojo Wuha
87	Bayu Demsse	Efratana Gidim	Gojo Wuha
88	Mamo Nure	Efratana Gidim	Gojo Wuha
89	Getaneh Shewaferaw	Efratana Gidim	K/S Daguche
90	Damtew Billgne	Efratana Gidim	K/S Daguche
91	Mengesh Werkneh	Efratana Gidim	K/S Daguche
92	Seayd Chefa	Efratana Gidim	Negesso
93	Tilahun Zewde	Efratana Gidim	Yeserdo
94	Shiferaw Damtew	Efratana Gidim	Laygnaw Ataye
95	Shiferaw Degife	Efratana Gidim	Dult
96	Aragaw Zenebe Feleke	Efratana Gidim	Seregedel
97	Tedi Zewde	Efratana Gidim	Anqar
98	Ayele Zewde	Efratana Gidim	Selelo Miramir
99	Merd Tilahun	Efratana Gidim	Selelo Miramir
100	Girma Wegayehu	Efratana Gidim	Zenbo
101	Shumu Debebe	Efratana Gidim	Fered Wuha
102	Amare Mandefro	Efratana Gidim	Fered Wuha
103	Ashenafi Azeref	Efratana Gidim	Hora
104	Balazn Nigusse	Efratana Gidim	Hora

No.	Name of the decedents	District	Kebele
105	Nigusse Tedla	Efratana Gidim	Kori Meda
106	Etagegne Yemiru	Efratana Gidim	Kara Kori
107	Kebede Altaye	Efratana Gidim	Kara Kori
108	Moges Mekonin	Efratana Gidim	Kara Kori
109	Geletew Habtemariam	Efratana Gidim	Bergdi

## Ataye Town

*Table 57: Victims in Ataye Town*

No.	Name of the decedents	District	Kebele
1	Abe Mamuye	Ataye	03
2	Tamrat Beyene Yifru	Ataye	03
3	Shanbel Gizachew	Ataye	03
4	Mekit Chernet	Ataye	03
5	Seayum Lakew	Atyae	03
6	Geto Andargie	Ataye	03
7	Reta Teshome Damtew	Ataye	03
8	Nigusse Getachew Degu	Ataye	03
9	Dereje Birhan Yitafer	Ataye	03
10	Zemedkun Moges	Ataye	03
11	Qako Moges G/Maryam	Ataye	03
12	Dejen Kassahun W/Tsadic	Ataye	03
13	Meto Aleqa Agulala Bizuneh	Ataye	03
14	Nadew Abebe	Ataye	03
15	Ketema Andargie	Ataye	03
16	Hamsa Aleqa Eshetu Ayele	Ataye	03
17	Tekleweld Kagnew Banjaw	Ataye	03
18	Mekonin Minylu	Ataye	03
19	Kebede Mordew	Ataye	03
20	Tasew Zewdu Endeshaw	Ataye	03
21	Mulatu Debalqe	Ataye	03
22	Deresse Legesse	Ataye	03
23	Gezahagne Kefelegne Werkye	Ataye	01

No.	Name of the decedents	District	Kebele
24	Ashenafi Azeref Fantaye	Ataye	01
25	Sofiya Wendosen Abate (F)	Ataye	01
26	Aliyu Oumer Mussa	Ataye	01
27	Zeynu Mohamed Abrar	Ataye	01
28	Hadra Mohamed Zeyin (F)	Ataye	01
29	Alemu Aklilu	Ataye	01
30	Mohamed Seayd Hussen	Ataye	01
31	Melaku worku Arega	Ataye	01
32	Getachew kabtimer	Ataye	01
33	Demes Tilaye Dile	Ataye	01
34	Geto Tesfaye Getaneh	Ataye	01
35	Kassu Getachew Chernet (F)	Ataye	01
36	Getachew Masresha	Ataye	01
37	Wubshet Amare Sisay	Ataye	01
38	Getachew Asesa Wendemagegn	Ataye	01
39	Belhu Mamuye Agonafir	Ataye	01
40	Emahoy Ekuar zezelew (F)	Ataye	01
41	Asalfew Gemza Mulatu	Ataye	01
42	Tadiwos Tsegaw Kebede	Ataye	01
43	Tomas Asamnew Tadesse	Ataye	01
44	Mohammed Yimer Hassen	Ataye	01
45	Tesfaye Ketema W/Agegne	Ataye	01
46	Alimaz Worku(F)	Ataye	01
47	Bahiru Dires Asfaw	Ataye	01
48	Mekonen Menilu Gonte	Ataye	01
49	Mulatu Birqe Amenu	Ataye	01
50	Dereje Legesse Haile	Ataye	01
51	Worku Kebede	Ataye	01
52	Atle Bahiru Shibeshi	Ataye	01
53	Girma Derbew	Ataye	01
54	Wendosen Beyene	Ataye	01
55	Bekele Mekonen Afene	Ataye	01

No.	Name of the decedents	District	Kebele
56	Tegegne Adinew (elderly)	Ataye	02
57	Hirut Mesfin (F)	Ataye	02
58	Kefelegne Gezahagne	Ataye	02
59	Geto Kassa	Ataye	02
60	Seayd Indris	Ataye	02
61	Indris Seayd	Ataye	02
62	Seayd Ahmed	Ataye	02
63	Nadew Maom	Ataye	02
64	Siraj Mahmed (elderly)	Ataye	02
65	Sheah Mohamed Seayd	Ataye	02
66	Zewde Haylu	Ataye	02
67	Delelegne Begidu	Ataye	02
68	Adefris Tilahun	Ataye	02
69	Endale Zewde (elderly)	Ataye	02
70	Nigus Agegne (elderly)	Ataye	02
71	Samuel Adinew	Ataye	02
72	Samuel Getye	Ataye	02
73	Mengistu Tarko	Ataye	02
74	Abush Tadesse	Ataye	02
75	Addis	Ataye	02
76	Atile Abay	Ataye	02
77	Habtamu Abirlet	Ataye	02
78	Abate Legesse (elderly)	Ataye	02
79	Oumer Desalegne	Ataye	02
80	Aregash Jafar (F)	Ataye	02
81	Mohammed Musa (elderly)	Ataye	02
82	Zewde Beyene (F and elderly)	Ataye	02
83	Tiruye Haylu (F)	Ataye	02
84	Kelemua Astatike (F and elderly)	Ataye	02
85	Binyam Getnet	Ataye	02
86	Nigus Bekele	Ataye	
87	Yimechewal Endegena	Ataye	

No.	Name of the decedents	District	Kebele
88	Worku Yezine	Ataye	
89	Abush Demeke	Ataye	
90	Abebe Temtim	Ataye	
91	Mewgat Fente	Ataye	

## Kewet Woreda

*Table 58: Victims in Kewet Woreda*

No.	Name of the decedents	District	Kebele
1	Hussen Yimer	Kewet	Kewet woreda employee
2	Mamuye Haylua	Kewet	Kuribri Kebele
3	Deribe Asamnew	Kewet	Kuribri Kebele
4	Police Geremew	Kewet	Kuribri Kebele
5	Lema Shita	Kewet	Kuribri Kebele
6	Kebede Zeleke	Kewet	Yelen Kebele
7	Shewafera Taye	Kewet	Yelen Kebele
8	Arkise Dersehlat	Kewet	Yelen Kebede
9	Aregahagne Wegdereseagne <sup>25</sup>	Kewet	Korebta Kebele
10	Muhe Kemaw	Kewet	Sefi Beret Kebele
11	Eshetu Hussen	Kewet	Sefiberet Kebele
12	Arega Muluneh	Kewet	Sefiberet Kebele
13	Shanbel Abebe	Kewet	Sefiberet Kebele
14	Birku Shewaye	Kewet	Birbra Kebele
15	Kelemu Tadesse	Kewet	Birbra Kebele
16	Behailu werke	Kewet	Tere Kebele
17	Geteneh Kifetwe	Kewet	Tere Kebele
18	Derbe Negesse	Kewet	Tere Kebele
19	Mekonin Adera	Kewet	Tere Kebele
20	Meaza Tigneh	Kewet	Tere Kebele
21	Begashaw Aragaw Beljig	Kewet	Tere Kebele
22	Ashenafi Kelemu	Kewet	Tere Kebele
23	Nega Behaylu	Kewet	Kure Beret Kebere

<sup>25</sup>In AAA's 2021 first round quarterly report, his name was incorrectly spelled as 'Abirham Wegdereseagne.' In addition, it was reported that he was a resident of Shewarobit town. However, AAA confirmed latter that he is the resident of Kewet district.

No.	Name of the decedents	District	Kebele
24	Nigus Mamo	Kewet	Kure Beret Kebele
25	Tadesse Beru	Kewet	Kureberet Kebele
26	Bizuayehu Ashagrey	Kewet	A/Tier Kebele
27	H/Gebriel Afessa	Kewet	A/Tier Kebele
28	Hassen Yesuf	Kewet	A/Tier Kebele
29	Astatik Amahile	Kewet	A/Tier Kebele
30	Behailu Beshah	Kewet	Kewet Woreda employee
31	Dirib Asres	Kewet	Jimdere Kebele
32	Mamo Girma	Kewet	Korebta Kebele

## Antsokiya Gemza Woreda

*Table 59: Victims in Gemza Woreda*

No.	Name of the decedents	District	Kebele
1	Ahimed Hussien	Antsokiya Gemza	Muachera
2	Kebede Zerefa	Antsokiya Gemza	H/Mariam
3	Beyene Techan	Antsokiya Gemza	Muachera
4	Emer Nigussie	Antsokiya Gemza	Muachera
5	Sigegn Tafete	Antsokiya Gemza	Muachera
6	Ayele Nigussie Muluneh	Antsokiya Gemza	H/Mariam
7	Seminew Teshome	Antsokiya Gemza	Muachera
8	Shambeles Endashaw	Antsokiya Gemza	Muachera
9	Asinake Nigus	Antsokiya Gemza	Muachera
10	Nigus Moltot	Antsokiya Gemza	H/Mariam
11	Kebede Engdashet	Antsokiya Gemza	H/Mariam
12	Mehamed Ahmed	Antsokiya Gemza	Aselele
13	Shanbel Tilahun	Antsokiya Gemza	Mekoy

## Shewa Tobit Town

The attacks by the OLA in Shewa Robit town led to the deaths of at least 34 civilians of which AAA was able to identify 29 names.



Table 60: Victims in Shewa Tobit Town

No.	Name of the decedents	District	Kebele
1	Behailu Beshah	Shewarobit	01
2	Zenebe Tirfe	Shewarobit	01
3	Seayd Wagaye	Shewarobit	01
4	Eitebit	Shewarobit	01
5	Birqe Tadesse	Shewarobit	03
6	Gestew Begashaw	Shewarobit	03
7	Habtamu Bereket	Shewarobit	03
8	Eyasu Tefera	Shewarobit	03
9	Beletew Abebe	Shewarobit	03
10	Hussen Yimer	Shewarobit	03
11	Mulugeta Haile	Shewarobit	03
12	Alemayehu Alemu	Shewarobit	03
13	Debebe Mamuye	Shewarobit	04
14	Tadesse Biru	Shewarobit	04
15	Yadimu Ashine	Shewarobit	04
16	Gizachew Belayhun	Shewarobit	04
17	Firdawok Kefelegne	Shewarobit	04
18	Zelege Lema	Shewarobit	05
19	Kasa Kebede	Shewarobit	05
20	Kedja Endris	Shewarobit	05
21	Aragaw Seayd	Shewarobit	05
22	Demeke Desta	Shewarobit	05
23	Abdu Kemal	Shewarobit	05
24	Hassen Yesuf	Shewarobit	05
25	Arkise Derseh	Shewarobit	06
26	Tadesse Mekonin	Shewarobit	-
27	Ermiyas Temtme	Shewarobit	-
28	Debebe Mamuye	Shewarobit	-



*Teodrose*



*Behailu Beshah*



*Bizuayehu Asha-grey*



*Hassen Yesuf (Abush)*



*Body of Aragaw Zenebe*



*Brook Tadesse*



*Filagot Demissew*



*Abunew Nuru*



*Girma Derbew*



*Worku Kebede*



*Alemu Aklilu*



*Tadios Tsegaw*



*Oumer Desalegne (Hora)*



*Seyoum Lakew*



*Kalima (Aregash Jafar)*

*Figure 1: Photographs of deceased victims with names included*



Teacher Samuel



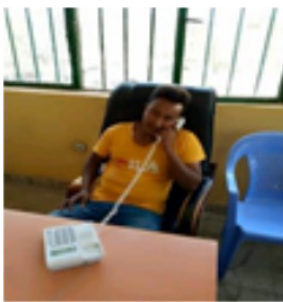
Habtamu Abrlet



Samuel Adinew



Biniyam Getinet



Addis Demissew



Ashenef Azerefegne



Tadesse Birru



Shanbel Engida-Work



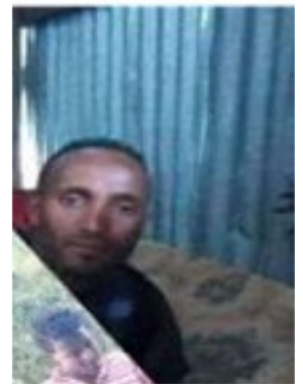
Firdawok Ke-Hussen Yimer



Mamo Girma



Felegne



Mohamed Eshetu



Abraham Tesfaye



Tadesse Mekonnen



Debebe Mamuye



Ermiyas Temtme

Figure 2: Photographs of deceased victims with names included



Figure 3: Siblings who lost their mother and father, Kassa Kebede and Kedja Indris, during the March 2021 attack by OLA militants.

## Civilian Injuries

AAA collected the names and locations of 263 of the 363 innocent civilians who were injured during the attacks to date. Table 58.

### Efratana Gidim Woreda

Table 61: List of injured civilians in Efratana Gidim Woreda

No.	Name of the injured persons	District	Kebele
1	Memem Ali	Efratana Gidim	Jewha
2	Assefa Kebede	Efratana Gidim	Jewha
3	Zebenay Getachew Zelele	Efratana Gidim	Alala
4	Goshu Awlacheu	Efratana Gidim	Alala
5	Getaneh Desta	Efratana Gidim	Alala
6	Messele Yezne	Efratana Gidim	Alala
7	Tasew Begashaw W/Gebriel	Efratana Gidim	Alala
8	Geto Damenu W/Meskel	Efratana Gidim	Alala
9	Seayd Mohammed Hassen	Efratana Gidim	Alala
10	Kelem Ketema Amtataw	Efratana Gidim	Alala
11	Aweke Ketema Zenebe	Efratana Gidim	Alala
12	Kagnaw Shiferaw Teshome	Efratana Gidim	Alala

No.	Name of the injured persons	District	Kebele
13	Getachew Begashaw Degfe	Efratana Gidim	Alala
14	Abush Tadesse Taju	Efratana Gidim	Alala
15	Tefera Muluneh	Efratana Gidim	Alala
16	Teju Moges Kabtimer	Efratana Gidim	Alala
17	Mekete Eshete Belete	Efratana Gidim	Alala
18	Tesfa Asalfew Abebe	Efratana Gidim	Alala
19	Kelem Ketema	Efratana Gidim	Alala
20	Mekonnen Wendmagegne	Efratana Gidim	Ymlo
21	Dereje Blete	Efratana Gidim	Ymlo
22	Wbe Gashawbeza	Efratana Gidim	Ymlo
23	Mekonin Lakew	Efratana Gidim	Ymlo
24	Ketema Derbew	Efratana Gidim	Ymlo
25	Emshaw Agizew	Efratana Gidim	Mehal Wenz
26	Zenebe Abebe	Efratana Gidim	Mehal Wenz
27	Aregahagne Tachbele	Efratana Gidim	Mehal Wenz
28	Geto Adefris	Efratana Gidim	Mehal Wenz
29	Nigus Kemachew	Efratana Gidim	Mehal Wenz
30	Teketel Beyene	Efratana Gidim	Karalo Goma
31	Debebe Shto	Efratana Gidim	Karalo Goma
32	Getaneh Teshager	Efratana Gidim	Karalo Goma
33	Demse Fitawok	Efratana Gidim	Zenbo
34	Mamush Mulatu	Efratana Gidim	Zenbo
35	Bayu Ashenafi	Efratana Gidim	Zenbo
36	Tekle Alalfew	Efratana Gidim	Zenbo
37	Shewakena Tefera <sup>26</sup>	Efratana Gidim	Zenbo
38	Bzuneh Tesema	Efratana Gidim	K/S Daguche
39	Shegaw Tadese	Efratana Gidim	K/S Daguche
40	Werkneh Dantew	Efratana Gidim	K/S Daguche
41	Demsew G/tsadik	Efratana Gidim	K/S Daguche
42	Yesuf bayew	Efratana Gidim	K/S Daguche
43	Abay Eshete	Efratana Gidim	K/S Daguche
44	Geto Dantew Yemru	Efratana Gidim	Majete

<sup>26</sup>In AAA's April preliminary report, it was reported that he was a resident of Shewarobit Town. However, AAA's follow up investigation revealed that he is a resident of Efratana Gidim district.

No.	Name of the injured persons	District	Kebele
45	Shumet Assefa Workeshet	Efratana Gidim	Majete
46	Chernet Shewasinad	Efratana Gidim	Majete
47	Desta Moltot	Efratana Gidim	Majete
48	Tadese Mamo.	Efratana Gidim	Majete
49	Andargachew Abebe	Efratana Gidim	Majete
50	Anbesaw Getachew	Efratana Gidim	Majete
51	Getaneh Wokneh	Efratana Gidim	Majete
52	Asmamaw Getachew	Efratana Gidim	Majete
53	Amare Tefera Shewamene	Efratana Gidim	Majete
54	Lemma Tadesse Yitayew	Efratana Gidim	Majete
55	Minda Bekele	Efratana Gidim	Majete
56	Birhan Ali Kebede	Efratana Gidim	Majete
57	Abe Seyoum Merge	Efratana Gidim	Majete
58	Aleme Belhu	Efratana Gidim	Majete
59	Birhanu Bogale Assefa	Efratana Gidim	Majete
60	Assefaw Yirga Dubale	Efratana Gidim	Majete
61	Degu desta Gebreyes	Efratana Gidim	Majete
62	Zewdu Meketa	Efratana Gidim	Majete
63	Moges Nigusu Gebre	Efratana Gidim	Majete
64	Getachew Garedew Afessa	Efratana Gidim	Majete
65	Kefelegne Demeke Tena	Efratana Gidim	Majete
66	Negash Teshome Chernet	Efratana Gidim	Majete
67	Guche Ayele Birhane	Efratana Gidim	Majete
68	Mintesnot Seyoum Moltot	Efratana Gidim	Majete
69	Getnet Mulugeta	Efratana Gidim	Majete
70	Endashaw Ayele	Efratana Gidim	Majete
71	Yohanis Worku Adefris	Efratana Gidim	Majete
72	Yibekal Getachew Mekuriya	Efratana Gidim	Majete
73	Asalf Yilma Assegde	Efratana Gidim	Majete
74	Abebe Worku Gizaw	Efratana Gidim	Majete
75	Aselef Zewge Mulugeta	Efratana Gidim	Majete
76	Bekele Mamo Chernet	Efratana Gidim	Majete

No.	Name of the injured persons	District	Kebele
77	Tsegaye Kassaye	Efratana Gidim	Anqar Kobekob
78	Kebede Demisse Gasha	Efratana Gidim	Anqar Kobekob
79	Mesfin Abebaw	Efratana Gidim	Anqar Kobekob
80	Kebede Gebeyehu	Efratana Gidim	Anqar Kobekob
81	Negash Kassahun	Efratana Gidim	Anqar Kobekob
82	Deakon Getabil Girma	Efratana Gidim	Anqar Kobekob
83	Minda Bekele Zinaw	Efratana Gidim	Anqar Kobekob
84	Teketel Getaneh Gebreyes	Efratana Gidim	Anqar Kobekob
85	Tamene Assegdew Haylu	Efratana Gidim	Anqar Kobekob
86	Tiruneh Abate Lemma	Efratana Gidim	Anqar Kobekob
87	Mulugeta Bayew Awassen	Efratana Gidim	Anqar Kobekob
88	Assefaw Yirga	Efratana Gidim	Anqar Kobekob
89	Mulatu Bekele	Efratana Gidim	Anqar Kobekob
90	Abebe Getachew	Efratana Gidim	Anqar Kobekob
91	Mulatu Kibre	Efratana Gidim	Anqar Kobekob
92	Demssew Affesa	Efratana Gidim	Anqar Kobekob
93	Ababu Basha	Efratana Gidim	Anqar Kobekob
94	Gebeyehu Yigezu	Efratana Gidim	Anqar Kobekob
95	Kefelegne Demeke	Efratana Gidim	Anqar Kobekob
96	Shumet Assefa	Efratana Gidim	Anqar Kobekob
97	Andargachew Abebe	Efratana Gidim	Anqar Kobekob
98	Gesesse Getablo	Efratana Gidim	Anqar Kobekob
99	Arage Tsegaye	Efratana Gidim	Anqar Kobekob
100	Girma Ereda	Efratana Gidim	Anqar Kobekob
101	Degfew	Efratana Gidim	Anqar Kobekob
102	Shumet Mitke	Efratana Gidim	Anqar Kobekob
103	Teshome Eshete	Efratana Gidim	Anqar Kobekob
104	Dejene Zeyn	Efratana Gidim	Selelo Miramir
105	Desta Mamo Mulugeta	Efratana Gidim	Selelo Miramir
106	Ali Dure	Efratana Gidim	Negesso
107	Meseret Yifru	Efratana Gidim	Dult
108	Ketema Andarge	Efratana Gidim	Brqitu

No.	Name of the injured persons	District	Kebele
109	Dereje Beletew	Efratana Gidim	Brqitu
110	Wube Gashawbeza	Efratana Gidim	Brqitu
111	Mekonnen Lakew	Efratana Gidim	Brqitu
112	Belete Geremew	Efratana Gidim	Brqitu
113	Bayu Kebede	Efratana Gidim	Brqitu
114	Mamush Tafene	Efratana Gidim	Brqitu
115	Wendmagegne Tafene	Efratana Gidim	Brqitu
116	Nigus Yaze	Efratana Gidim	Brqitu
117	Wendmagegne Kassa	Efratana Gidim	Brqitu
118	Shekale Belete	Efratana Gidim	Brqitu
119	Aschalew Werku	Efratana Gidim district	Brqitu
120	Zenebe Banjaw	Efratana Gidim	Karakore
121	Yosef Asfaw	Efratana Gidim	Karakore
122	Sharew Yemiru	Efratana Gidim	Karakore
123	Shimels Tegafaw	Efratana Gidim	Karakore
124	Habtamu Tibebu	Efratana Gidim	Karakore
125	Nigus Workshet	Efratana Gidim	Karakore
126	Sisay Kifetew	Efratana Gidim	Karakore
127	Alemayehu Sharew	Efratana Gidim	Karakore
128	Temesgen Zenebe	Efratana Gidim	Karakore
129	Alemayehu Kibret	Efratana Gidim	Hora
130	Asfaw Mamo	Efratana Gidim	Hora
131	Awguchew Kibret	Efratana Gidim	Hora
132	Jemal Ali	Efratana Gidim	Hora
133	Basazin Yifru	Efratana Gidim	Horo
134	Endale Begashaw	Efratana Gidim	Horo
135	Awguchew Kibret	Efratana Gidim	Horo
136	Ibrahim Tefera	Efratana Gidim	Kori Meda
137	Amene Tsegaw	Efratana Gidim	Kori Meda
138	Zewde Temtme	Efratana Gidim	Kori Meda
139	Zewdu Tesema	Efratana Gidim	Kori Meda
140	Mamo (Sheah)	Efratana Gidim	Kori Meda



No.	Name of the injured persons	District	Kebele
141	Zenebe Banjaw	Efratana Gidim	E/g
142	Legesse Lebena	Efratana Gidim	E/g
143	Mebratu Zenaw	Efratana Gidim	E/g
144	Awrraris Tadesse	Efratana Gidim	E/g
145	Abush Nigusse	Efratana Gidim	E/g
146	Agegnehu Yale	Efratana Gidim	E/g
147	Haylu Lemma	Efratana Gidim	E/g
148	Abush Ayalew	Efratana Gidim	M/Ber
149	Taye Geremew	Efratana Gidim	Mehal Meda

## Ansokiya Gemeza Woreda

*Table 62: List of injured civilians in Antsokiya Gemeza Woreda*

No.	Name of the injured persons	District	Kebele
1	Ketema Fithawok Siyamregne	Antsokiya Gemiza	H/Mariam
2	Getaneh Asaminew	Antsokiya Gemiza	Muachera
3	Shumiye Awoke	Antsokiya Gemiza	Muachera
4	Mamo Adane	Antsokiya Gemiza	Muachera
5	Seid Ebrahim	Antsokiya Gemiza	Muachera
6	Muzu Azene	Antsokiya Gemiza	H/Mariam
7	Silesh Abebe Beyene	Antsokiya Gemiza	H/Mariam
8	Mulatu Abebe	Antsokiya Gemiza	Muachera
9	Shegaw Assefa	Antsokiya Gemiza	Muachera
10	Endashaw Mamo	Antsokiya Gemiza	Muachera
11	Tizazu Wubishet Muluneh	Antsokiya Gemiza	H/Mariam
12	Tadesse Zenebe	Antsokiya Gemiza	Muachera
13	Eshetie Belachew	Antsokiya Gemiza	Muachera
14	Agegnehu Ereta	Antsokiya Gemiza	Muachera
15	Ayele Tadesse	Antsokiya Gemiza	Muachera
16	Kefelegne Andargie	Antsokiya Gemiza	Muachera
17	Birhan Bekele	Antsokiya Gemiza	Muachera
18	Beletew Kebede Wedajeneh	Antsokiya Gemiza	H/Mariam
19	Minda Tsegaye	Antsokiya Gemiza	Muachera

No.	Name of the injured persons	District	Kebele
20	Reta Shumye	Antsokiya Gemiza	Muachera
21	Gashaw Kassaye Tefera	Antsokiya Gemiza	Mekoy
22	Taye Mola Mengistu	Antsokiya Gemiza	H/Mariam
23	Wendosen Anberbir Mengistu	Antsokiya Gemiza	H/Mariam
24	Tesfaw Tegafaw Bekele	Antsokiya Gemiza	Chekechek
25	Sewnete Yetemegne Weldeyes	Antsokiya Gemiza	Mekoy
26	Jemaw Gashaw Dires	Antsokiya Gemiza	H/Mariam
27	Tasalu Ayele Belachew	Antsokiya Gemiza	H/Mariam
28	Ketema Mola Mengistu	Antsokiya Gemiza	H/Mariam
29	Gizachew Asfaw	Antsokiya Gemiza	Aselele
30	Yasin Ketema	Antsokiya Gemiza	Aselele
31	Dawd Bogale	Antsokiya Gemiza	Aselele
32	Demeke Merid	Antsokiya Gemiza	Mekoy
33	Shumye Deneke	Antsokiya Gemiza	Chekechek
34	Ahmed Hussen	Antsokiya Gemiza	Chekechek
35	Yirga Abay	Antsokiya Gemiza	Chekechek
36	Oumer Yimam	Antsokiya Gemiza	H/Mariam
37	Yasin Ibrahim	Antsokiya Gemiza	Aselele
38	Endale Girma	Antsokiya Gemiza	Mekoy
39	Mohammed Hassen	Antsokiya Gemiza	Aselele
40	Sileshi Bayew	Antsokiya Gemiza	Muachera
41	Feleke Techane	Antsokiya Gemiza	Muachera
42	Chere Mengesha Gebeyehu	Antsokiya Gemiza	H/Mariam
43	Abebe Mamo Agered	Antsokiya Gemiza	Muachera

## Kewet Woreda

*Table 63: List of injured civilians in Kewet Woreda*

No.	Name of the injured persons	District	Kebele
1	Beshah Kitaw	Kewet	Kuribri Kebele
2	Gashahunegne Asfaw	Kewet	Tere Kebele
3	Mitku Nigatu	Kewet	Tere Kebele
4	Teketelew Atilaw	Kewet	Tere Kebele

No.	Name of the injured persons	District	Kebele
5	Tadesse Kemaw	Kewet	Tere Kebele
6	Yifru W/Amanuel	Kewet	Tere Kebele
7	Manaye Asaminew	Kewet	Kuribri Kebele
8	Tadesse Mamo	Kewet	Kuribri Kebele
9	Shewafera Aschenaki	Kewet	Kuribri Kebele
10	Werkye Kebede	Kewet	Kuribri Kebele
11	Dems Fithawok	Kewet	Kuribri Kebele
12	Mamush Dersehlgne	Kewet	Kuribri Kebele
13	Damtew Girma	Kewet	Kuribri Kebele
14	Sintayehu Werku	Kewet	Kuribri Kebele
15	Feru Ayalew	Kewet	Sefi Beret Kebele
16	Akuri Endalaye	Kewet	Sefi Beret Kebele
17	Genetu Abo	Kewet	Sefi Beret Kebele
18	Abera Yimane	Kewet	Sefi Beret Kebele
19	Awarris Gizaw	Kewet	Sefi Beret Kebele
20	Sintayehu Banjaw	Kewet	Sefi Beret Kebele
21	Dejen Amaru	Kewet	Sefi Beret Kebele
22	Negassi Manaze	Kewet	Sefi Beret Kebele
23	Wubet Shene	Kewet	Sefi Beret Kebele
24	Endalafir Abas	Kewet	Yelen Kebele
25	Zenebe Nigusse	Kewet	Yelen Kebele
26	Muhe Seayd	Kewet	Yelen Kebele
27	Masresha Gibin	Kewet	Yelen Kebele
28	Werku Getaneh	Kewet	Yelen Kebele
29	Bayu Ergete	Kewet	Medina Kebele
30	Terefe Aychile	Kewet	Kure Beret Kebele
31	Selemon Worku	Kewet	Kure Beret Kebele
32	Abush Belay	Kewet	A/Tier Kebele
33	Yitafer Belay	Kewet	A/Tier Kebele
34	Yimane Abebe	Kewet	D/Jegol Kebele
35	Ayitenfsu Belayhun	Kewet	D/Jegol Kebele
36	Yingesu Mamo	Kewet	Werase & Kolomuya

No.	Name of the injured persons	District	Kebele
37	G/Tsadik Asirat	Kewet	Kewet Wereda employee
38	Eshetu Getaneh	Kewet	Birbra Kebele
39	Demeke Bejital	Kewet	Birbra Kebele
40	Asinake H/Maryam	Kewet	Birbra Kebele

## Shewa Robit Town

*Table 64: List of injured civilians in Shewa Robit Town*

No.	Name of the injured persons	District	Kebele
1	Feleke Gashaw	Shewarobit	02
2	Desalegne Ewnetu	Shewarobit	02
3	Solomon Atilaw	Shewarobit	02
4	Demelash Tefera	Shewarobit	04
5	Shewakena Tefera	Shewarobit	04
6	Belete Alemu	Shewarobit	04
7	Mamo W/Hana	Shewarobit	04
8	Kebede Babey	Shewarobit	04
9	Shifnwerk Tadesse	Shewarobit	04
10	Gebeyehu Astatike	Shewarobit	04
11	Nigus Derese	Shewarobit	04
12	Beneber Belete	Shewarobit	04
13	Mekash Feleke	Shewarobit	04
14	Abegaz Ketema	Shewarobit	01
15	Shumye Worku	Shewarobit	01
16	Yitbarek Habtamu	Shewarobit	01
17	Endiro Gizaw	Shewarobit	01
18	Kassahun Delelegne	Shewarobit	05
19	Zewdu Mamo	Shewarobit	05
20	Bekele Shiferaw	Shewarobit	05
21	Mindahun Birqayehu	Shewarobit	05
22	Aragaw Dagne	Shewarobit	05
23	Awol Hussen	Shewarobit	05
24	Asgelil Yirga	Shewarobit	05

No.	Name of the injured persons	District	Kebele
25	Abush Gebiru	Shewarobit	03
26	Abush Agize	Shewarobit	03
27	Gebeyehu Tekilew	Shewarobit	03
28	Endashaw Bekele	Shewarobit	03
29	Awraris Masresha	Shewarobit	03
30	Dereje Yeshidagna	Shewarobit	03
31	Befikadu Gebresenbet	Shewarobit	03



Figure 4: Injured victims from the March 2021 attack receiving treatment at Majete Health Center

## Destruction and Looting of Property

The two rounds of attacks caused millions of ETB in property damage to more than 36 urban and rural areas in the North Shewa Zone. Highly-affected urban and rural areas include Ataye, Jewha, Negeso, Menteke Sherefa, Alala, Ymlo, Ferdoha, Karalogoma, Hora, Karakori, Korimeda, Miramir, Agla, Majete, Anqar, Zenbo, Mehal Wenz, Dult, Hagere-maryam, Chekechek, Harbu Wolde, Aselele, Arso Amba, and Shewa Robit.

Public institutions including health facilities, schools, religious buildings, and other civilian-owned property were looted and torched. Amhara-owned homes and businesses were vandalized. Additionally, the agricultural systems of the affected areas were devastated by extensive looting and destruction.

### Houses

A total of 3073 houses along with household furniture and equipment were looted and destroyed, most of which had been burned or blown apart by grenades. Of these houses, 1529 were in Ataye town, causing at least 650 million ETB in direct damages; 1207 were in Efratana Gidim Woreda, causing about 524 million ETB in damages; 50 were in areas in Shewa Robit town, causing at least 20 million ETB in damages; and 47 were in Antsokiyana Gemza Woredas, causing 14 million ETB in damages. The remaining houses in Kewet Woreda and neighboring districts also sustained substantial damages. AAA further confirmed that hundreds of homes that were not burned down were looted.

AAA received a list of the names of the 50 individuals whose homes, along with household furniture and equipment, were destroyed in areas within the Shewa Robit town administration. The average estimate of lost property value per household is 400,000 ETB.

*Table 65: List of heads of households whose homes and belongings were destroyed*

No.	Name	Sex	Village
1	Abera Damtew	M	Jejeba
2	Wendesen Belayhun	M	Jejeba
3	Muhammed Zerefa	M	Jejeba
4	Mesfin G/Medhin	M	Jejeba
5	Zeyneba Yasin	F	Jejeba
6	Mehammed Yasin	M	Jejeba
7	Ibrahim Lemma	M	Jejeba
8	Dawed Ibrahim	M	Jejeba
9	Usman Mehammed	M	Jejeba
10	Ahmed Yimer	M	Jejeba
11	Demele Biruk	M	Jejeba
12	Mamusha Engida	M	Jejeba
13	Muhammed	M	Jejeba
14	Muhammed Sheikhu	M	Jejeba

No.	Name	Sex	Village
15	Yasin Ahmed	M	Jejeba
16	Zeyede Ahmed	M	Jejeba
17	Zeynu Nur Ahmed	M	Wureba
18	Enderis Hussein	M	Wureba
19	Abi Seyid	M	Wureba
20	Muhammed Nur Ahmed	M	Wureba
21	Kem Wubeker	M	Wureba
22	Juher Zeyinu	M	Wureba
23	Sani Kamil	M	Wureba
24	Ahmed Hassen	M	Wureba
25	Aliy Ahmed	M	Jejeba
26	Anbeso Muhammed	M	Jejeba
27	Aliy Haji	M	Jejeba
28	Hallo Kate	F	Jejeba
29	Aliyu Muhammed	M	Jejeba
30	Seid Muhammed	M	Jejeba
31	Muhe Aliye	M	Jejeba
32	Seid Aliye	M	-
33	Ahmed Aliye	M	-
34	Abdela Aliye	M	-
35	Umer Muhe	M	-
36	Nure Aliye	M	-
37	Umer Seid	M	-
38	Ahmed Sheikh Umer	M	-
39	Seyew Muhammed	M	-
40	Adale Aliye	M	-
41	Seid Usman	M	-
42	Umer Aliye Cafe	M	-
43	Aliye Musa	M	-
44	Zewditu	F	-
45	Muhammed Tahir	M	-
46	Zeyneba Muhe	F	-

No.	Name	Sex	Village
47	Ahmed Muhammed	M	Jejeba
48	Endris Hussein	M	Jejeba
49	Maru Endris	M	Jejeba
50	Sintayehu Zeyede	F	Jejeba

## Schools

Four primary schools, consisting of 45 rooms, were completely destroyed, and seven other primary schools were damaged. For example, the OLA assailants completely destroyed four classrooms and properties of Addis Alem Satellite School in Antsokiyana Gemza that were valued at 2.6 million ETB.

## Health facilities

Three health facilities, consisting of 27 rooms, were looted and completely ransacked in Ataye, Shewa Robit, and throughout the Efratana Gidim Woreda. An additional health institution also had its equipment destroyed and drugs and vaccines looted.

## Water supply

Water infrastructure was also targeted, and at least six water supply structures and equipment were demolished in Ataye, Efratana Gidim, and Antsokiyana Gemza, leaving 23,250 people scrambling for water. The assailants burned generators, smashed water pipes beneath roads, disrupted water holes, and broke handpumps. In Guba and Meqas villages, the drinking water distribution system and water hand pump, respectively, were destroyed.

## Public offices

Entire governmental buildings in Ataye town, including 13 town administration offices and 11 Efratana Gidim Woreda administration offices, were burned down during the attacks. AAA further confirmed that all kebele administration offices in Jewha Kebele (Efratana Gidim Woreda) were ransacked.



*Ataye Town Administration Urban Development Office Service*



*Ataye Town Water Supply Efratana Gidim Office*



*Post-attack situation of Woreda Administration Offices 1/2*





Post-attack situation of Efratana Gidim Woreda Administration Ataye Town Administration Offices 2/2

Figure 5: Burned public buildings that were set on fire by OLA militias and supporters.

## Religious Institutions

At least seven religious buildings located in Ataye town, Efratana Gidim, and Kewet Woredas were either partially or fully looted or destroyed in the attacks. These include Jewha St. George Church, Debre Selam St. Michael's Orthodox Tewahedo Church, Ataye Bereha St. Selassie Church, and Kuribri St Michael's Church. At the cost of 10.1 million ETB, property belonging to Debre Selam St. Michael's Orthodox Tewahedo Church was destroyed during the two rounds of attacks. The damage to Ataye Bereha St. Selassie Church was estimated at 892,000 ETB.



Figure 6: Remnants of religious worship sites destroyed by invading OLA forces

## Private Businesses

The assailants looted and destroyed an unspecified number of warehouses, shops, vehicles, and hotels that belonged to ethnic Amhara civilians. The attacks caused damage to 11 hotels and 49 private grain warehouses in Ataye town alone. About 350 small-scale retailers were also looted and destroyed in Ataye town and Efratana Gidim Woreda. From its field visit, AAA confirmed that all roadside-facing buildings of Ataye town were completely destroyed.



Figure 7: Roadside-facing buildings were looted first and set ablaze in Ataye town.

## Vehicles

An unspecified numbers of vehicles, including government-owned vehicles, were damaged or set afire by the assailants in the affected areas. In Ataye town alone, AAA confirmed that 29 vehicles were completely destroyed as described in the table below.

*Table 66: List of owners of vehicles destroyed*

No.	Owner's names	Types of vehicle	Vehicle license plate	
1	Mekit Chernet Bahiru	FSR	3.21770	(AA)
2	Getanet Amare Mengesha	Abadula Minibus	a.17378	(AM)
3	Zeyneba Mohamed Ahmed		3.26469	(AM)
4	Jemal Mohamed Ahmed		3.24941	(AM)
5	Awol Seayd Ame	Abadula Minibus	3.15124	(AM)
6	Fatuma	Abadula Minibus	3.11788	(AM)
7	Kassa Tade	Isuzu FSR Bus	3.03096	(AM)
8	Ali Hussen	Dump Truck	3.19009	(OR)
9	Feredegne Shume	Bajaj	1.50550	(AM)

No.	Owner's names	Types of vehicle	Vehicle license plate
10	Tesfaye Abebe	Bajaj	1.17189 (AM)
11	Demelash W/Aregay	Bajaj	1.22363 (AM)
12	Fikru Ayalew Jafar	Motorcycle	1.3720 (AM)
13	Mulugeta Zera	Bajaj	1.14271 (AM)
14	Mohammed Hassen	Isuzu Truck	3.83331 (AM)
15	Gezahagne Kebede	Bajaj	1.22236 (AM)
16	Metekiya Mamo	Dump Truck	3.16520 (AM)
17	Teshager Awraris	Bajaj	1.30681 (AM)
18	Tesfaye Kifle	Bajaj	1.30680 (AM)
19	Nigatu Minyelu	Bajaj	1.43992 (AM)
20	Hussen Mohammed	Bajaj	1.50630 (AM)
21	Tesfaye Teferra	Bajaj	1.24223 (AN)
22	Getiye Yilma	Bajaj	1.24032
23	Biruk Endale	Bajaj	1.50342 (AM)
24	North Shewa Zone Justice Office		4.01777 (AM)
25	Vehicles seized by Efratana Gidim Police		3.25366 (AM)
26	Ataye Technical & Vocational Education Office	Toyota	4.00278 (AM)
27	Ataye Technical & Vocational Education Office	Toyota	
28	Ataye Town Police Station	Motorcycle	0127 (AM Police)
29	Ataye Town Admin Urban Development Office Service	UD	4.02007



Figure 8: Burned vehicles in Ataye town.

## Destruction on Farms

The agricultural systems were also devastated by extensive looting and destruction. The attacks had severe impacts on the food production of families in the affected areas, where unharvested crops were destroyed, agricultural inputs and equipment lost, and livestock looted. AAA's investigation revealed the following farming-related destruction, damage, or theft to farming assets:

The OLA assailants totally damaged standing crops on at least 1,257.45 hectares of land, causing production losses of 24,065.39 tons of crops worth 650.6 million ETB in Efratana Gidim and Antsokiyana Gemza Woredas alone.

At least 119 farming household heads in Efratana Gidim Woreda had to leave some 337 tons of vegetables in the field to rot due to the lack of buyers resulting from the security situation. The estimated monetary loss for the farmers had a value of two million ETB.

Haystacks, with a total estimated value of 695,000 ETB, were torched. Of these haystacks, 383,000 ETB were destroyed in Antsokiya Gemza Woreda, affecting 63 farming households. The remaining damage was reported in Briqtu, Alala, and Negeso Kebeles of Efratana Gidim Woreda.

Sixty-one irrigation water pumps were looted in Efratana Gidim and Kewet Woredas, and at least one animal clinic had its equipment destroyed and drugs and vaccines looted.

a generator , estimated to cost around 1.3 million ETB, destined to run an agricultural irrigation deep-well pump in H/Mariam Kebele (Antsokiya Gemza Woreda) was destroyed.

At least 592 cattle were stolen from Efratana Gidim, Kewet, and Antsokiyana Gemza Woredas. In addition, at least 2,538 chickens (1,638 in Negesso Kebele in Efratana Gidim Woreda and 900 in Ataye) and 104 goats (97 in Negesso Kebele and 7 in Shewa Robit) were either looted or killed.



Figure 9: power generator burned in Haile Mariam Kebele (Antsokiyana Gemza Woreda).

## Internal Displacement

The attacks against the residents were not limited to extrajudicial killings and the wounding of civilians but also included the systematic looting and burning of villages and towns. These actions destroyed residents' sense of security and strained living conditions for hundreds of thousands of Amhara residents in the North Shewa Zone. AAA confirmed that certain vulnerable populations, who were relying on the support of the local government for their livelihoods, have been severely affected by the violence. As the attacks disrupted the orderly conduct of government operations in the affected areas, this group of people found themselves at much greater risk of starvation. According to data provided by local officials, a total of 3245 vulnerable people, consisting of 1281 elderly people, 1847 people with disabilities, and 117 orphans have been severely affected by the crisis in North Shewa Zone. AAA's investigation revealed that about 300,000 Amhara residents were displaced to neighboring areas such as Mekoy, Debre Berhan, Ferduha, Bergbi, Menz, and Mehal Meda as a result of the raids.

In the first round of attacks, which began on March 19th, 2021, about 40,000 Amhara residents were forced to flee to neighboring areas, including Ferduha, Bergbi Secondary School, Mehal Wenz, Menz, and Mehal Meda (See also the Ethiopian Human Rights Council press release on April 3, 2021). About 19,000 people were forced to flee their homes from Ataye town and more than 16,000 people were displaced from the Shewa Robit town administration and Kewet Woreda. Though the exact number of people displaced from the entire Efratana Gidim Woreda is unknown, residents and administrators have said that thousands had been displaced.

In the second attack that was carried out, beginning on April 14th, 2021, more than 250,000 residents were forced to flee their homes and were sheltered in the Mehal Meda site in Efrata Woreda (25,000), the Ber Gibi site in Gidim/Ataye Woreda (95,000), the Mekoy site in Ansokiya Woreda (10,000), Shewa Robit (23,000), and Debre Berhan (100,000). The humanitarian situation update by UNOCHA (April 26- May 10) reiterated the dire situation.

Some of the IDPs were displaced for a second time, and this has caused them tremendous trauma and anguish. Significant numbers of IDPs are still in temporary shelters as their homes were completely looted and burned down. AAA received lists of IDPs who are currently sheltered in tents and emergency shelters in Ataye town and various kebeles in Efratana Gidim Woreda.

### ***3.1.2 TPLF forces killed 33 civilians, injured 13, raped 5 and caused 100 million ETB in property loss during occupation of Debre Sina town and Termaber Woreda between November 22nd and December 1st, 2021.***

TPLF fighters took control of Debre Sina town and kebeles in Termaber Woreda for nine days between November 22nd and December 1st, 2021. During this period, the insurgents committed horrendous human rights violations, including extrajudicial killings, rape, torture, and other abuses of civilians. At least 33 Amhara civilians were killed, more than 13 were injured, and 5 more were sexually assaulted during the occupation by militants of TPLF in Debre Sina town and the surrounding area of Termaber Woreda (North Shewa Zone, Amhara Region). The insurgent forces also looted and destroyed public and private property in the occupied areas, causing more than 100 million ETB in property losses.

Through its investigation, AAA discovered that at least 33 civilians, including four women, two girls, and two persons with psychosocial disabilities, were killed during the TPLF's occupations of the areas. At least 18 of the people had been killed in execution-style shootings at the hands of the insurgents while 13 others died by gunfire of unknown source when the invading forces used civilians as human shields and fired on forces from

the ENDF and APF. The remaining two civilian casualties were instances of shock when residents heard the heavy artillery fire. Moreover, AAA documented five victims of rape, including gang rape committed by the TPLF fighters. Below is a list of people killed in Debresina town and various kebeles of Tarma Ber woreda.

*Table 67: List of owners of vehicles destroyed*

No.	Name of the decedents	Sex	Age	Address
1	Awraris Welde	M	50	Debre Sina 02 Kebelel
2	Desta Zewge	F	15	Debre Sina 02 Kebelle
3	Abebech Desta	F	62	Debre Sina 02 Kebelle
4	Seayd Mohammed	M	40	Debre Sina 02 Kebelle
5	Shimels Tadesse	M	54	Debre Sina 02 Kebelle
6	Alemayehu G/Michael	M	30	Debre Sina 02 Kebelle
7	Abebe Gemechu	M	28	Debre Sina 01 Kebelle
8	Lakew Yirga	M	33	Debre Sina 03 Kebelle
9	Dereje G/Egziabher	M	43	Debre Sina 03 Kebelle
10	Shewa Belay	M	58	Debre Sina 03 Kebelle
11	Ayele Haile	M	59	Yizaba Weyn Kebelle
12	Yimenu Demeke	M	55	Yizaba Weyn Kebelle
13	Tsegaye Merete	M	35	Yizaba Weyn Kebelle
14	Assefa Seyfe	M	40	Yizaba Weyn Kebelle
15	Etagegnehu Tesfa	F	45	Yizaba Weyn Kebelle
16	Negesse Fetene	M	90	Yizaba Weyn Kebelle
17	Aweke Birhane	M	35	Dokakit Kebelle
18	Kebede Negesse	M	26	Dokakit Kebelle
19	Mekibib Merkore	M	60	Yitamena Qoste kebele
20	Abebe Yeshidagna	M	21	Weyin Ber Kebelle
21	Shewaye Ashine	M	25	Kosober Kebelle
22	Gebrewold Nigussie	M		Kosober Kebelle
23	Begashaw Getachew	M		Adoqe Kebelle
24	Mulu Ayele	F	11	Adoqe Kebelle
25	Assefa Akale	M	26	Adoqe Kebelle
26	Fikre Mekonin	F	48	Mezezo Kebelle
27	Shewafera Ademe	M	33	Mezezo 01 Kebelle
28	Mindaye Desalegne	M	54	Mezezo 01 Kebelle
29	Assebe Tekle	M	57	Mezezo 01 Kebelle

No.	Name of the decedents	Sex	Age	Address
30	Minda Tadesse	M	40	Armanya Kebelle
31	Bizunesh H/Gebriel	F		Debre Sina 01 Kebelle
32	Demeke Mamuye	M	25	Shotel Amba Kebelle
33	Asasahagne Mamo	M	25	Asfachew Kebelle

At least 18 of the victims—Lakew Yirga, Mekbib Merkore, Abebe Yeshidagna, Shewaye Ashine, Assefa Seyfe, Aweke Birhane, Kebede Negesse, Fikre Mekonnen, Mindaye Dessalegne, Asebe Tekle, Asasahagne Mamo, Minda Tadesse, Demeke Mamuye, Seayd Mohamed, Dereje G/Egziabher, Alemayehu G/Michael, Awraris Wolde, and Yimenu Demeke—were killed by the TPLF militants execution-style.

Lakew Yirga, who was a day laborer and a 33-year-old resident of Debre Sina town, was shot to death in a place called Teff Tera in 03 Kebele on November 30, 2021 at around 10 a.m. His wife, Sara Demeke (name changed), detailed how a TPLF female fighter killed him:

“As a sole breadwinner for our family of four, my husband was walking along the road near the town’s market, looking for day labor jobs, when a female TPLF fighter ordered him to stop at around 10 a.m. He heeded her command and stopped. Then she approached and asked him if he was a militia. He replied ‘no, I am a day laborer.’ The woman said ‘you are still Abiy’s donkey’ and shot him in the right side of the abdomen, killing him.”

Asebe Tekle, a 57-year-old retired police officer, was killed merely for having an identity card showing that he was a retired police officer. According to AAA sources including Betty Asmelash (name changed), he was killed on November 25, 2021 in Mezezo 01 Kebele (Termaber Woreda) while he was on his way home. It was said that the assailants tortured him before shooting him to death.

A 60-year-old man, Mekbib Merkore, was killed by TPLF militias inside his home in Yitamena Qoste Kebele (Termaber Woreda) after he refused to give them food.

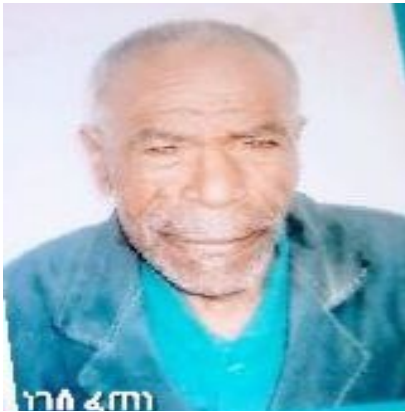
It was said that the victim was standing in the front yard of his home when a group of TPLF fighters approached him and asked him for food. When he refused, they started kicking and punching him until he ran to the front door of his house and locked himself inside in hopes of saving his life. However, the assailants followed him to the house, forced the door open, and then shot him six times, three times in the chest and another three to the head.

A 48-year-old mother of two, Fikre Mekonnen, was home in Mezezo 01 Kebele (Termaber Woreda) when she was raped and murdered by the invading forces on December 1, 2021. Her child, Yimer (name changed), and her ex-husband told AAA that the victim was raped before being murdered, adding that she was buried the same day at St. George’s Church.

Two persons with psychosocial disabilities, Seayd Mohamed and Aweke Birhane, were among the victims of execution-style killings. Seayd, a 40-year-old resident of Debre Sina 02 Kebele, and Aweke, a 35-year-old resident of Dokakit Kebele (Termaber Woreda) were killed allegedly on suspicion of being informants for the government.

Among those killed in ‘crossfire and explosion,’ when the insurgents used civilians as ‘human shields’ and fired on government allied forces, included Desta Zewge, Abebech Desta, Shimeles Tadesse, Abebe Gemechu, Gebrewold Nigussie, Shewa Belayneh, Assefa Akale, Ayele Haile, Tsegaye Mihrete, Shewafera Adem, and Mulu Ayele.

Apart from the killings, at least 13 civilians, including two women, were severely injured. These include Andinet Zeleke Shewarega Belachew, Abebe Mamo, Tesfaye Negash, Negash Tilahun, Marta Hailu, H/Giyorgis Demisse, Lakew Seyfe, and Ashefet Dagne. Local officials also told AAA that more than 40 women reported to the Termaber Woreda Administration’s Women, Children and Youth Affairs Office that they were beaten by TPLF fighters during this period.



Negese Fetene



Yimenu Demeke



Etagegnehu Tesfa



**Ayele Haile**  
Ayele Haile



Shimels Tadesse



Desta Zewge



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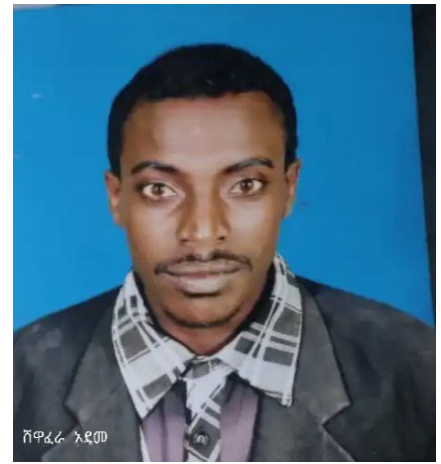




Asasahagne Mamo



Fikre Mekonin



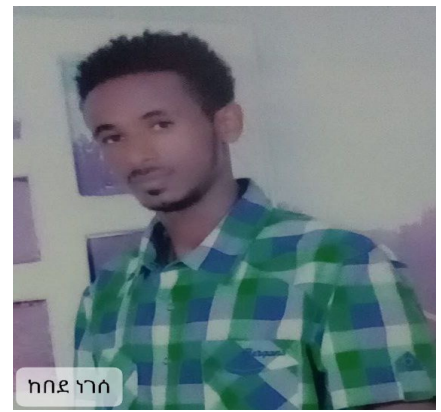
Shewafera Ademe



Mulu Ayele



Aweke Birhane



Kebede Negesse



Minda Tadesse



Demeke Mamuye



Shewaye Ashine



Abebe Gemechu (Oromo)



Abebe Yeshidagna



Mekibib Merkore



Lakew Yirga  
**Lakew Yirga**



Awraris Welde  
**Awraris Welde**



Mindaye Desalegne  
**Mindaye Desalegne**



Shewa Belay  
**Shewa Belay**



Asefa Akale  
**Asefa Akale**

*Pictures of some of the civilians killed.*

## **Destruction and looting of property**

Based on its field investigation, AAA confirmed that TPLF fighters looted and destroyed public and private property in the occupied areas, causing more than 100 million ETB in property losses. Institutions used by the local communities such as health centers, pharmacies, water tankers, banks, hotels, supermarkets, shops, governmental offices, and other public and private operations were systematically looted and deliberately demolished with the motive of harming the Amhara people both economically and psychologically. Three health centers, located in Debre Sina, Armanya, and Mezezo, and Debre Sina Primary Hospital were destroyed, their buildings and medical treatment structures ruined, and their medical supplies, medical equipment and pharmaceuticals looted and destroyed. According to Zenebe, the head of Debre Sina Primary Hospital, the damages to the hospital were valued at 11,901,250 ETB. In addition, in Debre Sina town alone, more than 50 private structures, including 24 residential homes and 11 shops, were completely burned down. Almost all governmental offices were also thoroughly ransacked by the TPLF forces. AAA received a list of 49 individuals whose homes, small shops, and mini-market inventories were looted and/or destroyed in Debre Sina town.

*Table 68: List of individuals whose property was destroyed in Debre Sina Town*

No.	Name of Property Owner	Looted/Destroyed Property
1	Abush Boge	Mini-market destroyed
2	Afewerk Zelalem	Mini-market destroyed
3	Alemayehu Kidane	Mini-market products in rented house destroyed
4	Alemayehu Minaleshewa	Residential house destroyed
5	Almaz Girma	Residential house destroyed
6	Askale H/Michael	Residential house destroyed
7	Asya Hamza	Residential house destroyed
8	Aynalem Wendimu	Residential house destroyed
9	Behailu Bekele	Mini-market products in rented house destroyed
10	Bekele Abebe	Mini-market destroyed
11	Belay Ababayehu	Mini-market destroyed
12	Birhanu Mulat	Mini-market products in rented house destroyed
13	Bizuayehu Yehualashet	Mini-market products in rented house destroyed
14	Darmyelesh Wendaferahu	Mini-market products in rented house destroyed
15	Dibabe Wolde	Mini-market products in rented house destroyed
16	Dinknesh	Residential house destroyed
17	Etagegnehu Hailu	Mini-market products in rented house destroyed
18	Fantaye Tache	Residential house destroyed
19	Fikade Ashine	Residential house destroyed
20	G/Kidan Tekle	Residential house destroyed
21	Getachew Wude	Mini-market destroyed
22	Getenesh Mamo	Residential house destroyed
23	Gezahagne Assefa	Residential house destroyed
24	Girma Ketema	Residential house destroyed
25	Girma W/Rufael	Mini-market products in rented house destroyed
26	Kaletsdik Belachew	Residential house destroyed
27	Kasu Nesibu	Residential house destroyed
28	Kebu Tatek	Mini-market destroyed
29	Kidist Eshetu	Mini-market destroyed
30	Kijjinesh H/Giyorgis	Residential house destroyed
31	Mesay Melkamu	Mini-market destroyed
32	Mimi Hailu	Mini-market destroyed

No.	Name of Property Owner	Looted/Destroyed Property
33	Nigist Seyoum	Mini-market products in rented house destroyed
34	Salsha Belay	Mini-market destroyed
35	Shewayirga Belachew	Residential house destroyed
36	Seyoum Yigezu	Mini-market products in rented house destroyed
37	Tadesse Lante	Residential house destroyed
38	Tamrat Dawit	Residential house destroyed
39	Tefera Bualew	Mini-market products in rented house destroyed
40	Wikaw Bahiru	Residential house destroyed
41	Wubayehu Masresha	Mini-market destroyed
42	Wude Damte	Residential house destroyed
43	Yheys Amsalu	Mini-market products in rented house destroyed
44	Yheys Manyahlewal	Mini-market destroyed
45	Zebider Masresha	Mini-market products in rented house destroyed
46	Zenebech Asfaw	Residential house destroyed
47	Zenebech Ashagrey	Residential house destroyed
48	Zewde Derbie	Mini-market products in rented house destroyed
49	Zewdu	Mini-market products in rented house destroyed





Figure 10: Photographs related to the destruction of Debre Sina Primary Hospital.

### 3.1.3 TPLF forces killed at least 66 Amhara civilians in Antsokiya Gemza Woreda on December 2nd, 2021.

AAA's investigation revealed that retreating TPLF and OLA forces massacred at least 66 ethnic Amhara civilians, including 6 women, 17 elderly persons, 2 children, and one person with a psychosocial disability. In addition, an unspecified number of civilians were wounded in Anbo Wuha village and the surrounding area in Antsokiya Gemza Woreda (North Shewa Zone) in the southeast parts of Ethiopia's Amhara Region on December 2, 2021. According to accounts of survivors and family members of victims, the massacre, which began around midday, was carried out on a large scale and continued until the evening. The TPLF and OLA militias deliberately targeted any civilians they found, including people attending a burial ceremony at Sheikh Abdella Muslim Cemetery in Anbo Wuha village. The militia groups carried out systematic house-to-house searches, killing men and boys and at least six women. According to residents, the victims were unarmed, and many were trying to escape from the militias or hid in their homes when they were hunted down and killed. In an interview with AAA's human rights investigation team, the residents named scores of civilians they knew who were killed in the massacre.

AAA collected the names of 66 victims of the massacre perpetrated by the TPLF and OLA along with their kebele of residence, cemetery of burial, and other information.

*Table 69: List of individuals whose property was destroyed in Debre Sina Town*

No.	Name of decedent	Sex	Age	Kebele	Cemetery
1	Mohammed Hussen Ahmed	M	68	As/Wenber	Sheikh Abdella Muslim Cemetery
2	Zeynu Dawd Hussen	M	68	As/Wenber	Sheikh Abdella Muslim Cemetery
3	Endris Hussen Mengesha	M	26	As/Wenber	Sheikh Abdella Muslim Cemetery
4	Mohammed Ahmed Ibrahim	M	35	As/Wenber	Sheikh Abdella Muslim Cemetery
5	Hussen Mohammed Hassen	M	30	As/Wenber	Sheikh Abdella Muslim Cemetery
6	Dawd Hussen Tahir	M	30	As/Wenber	Sheikh Abdella Muslim Cemetery
7	Mohammed Mengistie Yimer	M	44	As/Wenber	Sheikh Abdella Muslim Cemetery
8	Muhe Mohammed Muheye	M	61	As/Wenber	Sheikh Abdella Muslim Cemetery
9	Sayed Mohammed Damtew	M	52	As/Wenber	Sheikh Abdella Muslim Cemetery
10	Yimer Sayed Mohammed	M	26	As/Wenber	Sheikh Abdella Muslim Cemetery
11	Hussen Yimer	M	45	As/Wenber	Sheikh Abdella Muslim Cemetery
12	Sani Hussen Cherenet	M	67	As/Wenber	Sheikh Abdella Muslim Cemetery
13	Ahmed Mohammed Dawd	M	45	As/Wenber	Sheikh Abdella Muslim Cemetery
14	Mohammed Amin Hussen	M	21	As/Wenber	Sheikh Abdella Muslim Cemetery
15	Ibrahim Muluneh W/Agegn	M	72	As/Wenber	Sheikh Abdella Muslim Cemetery
16	Sayed Ahmed Meren	M	22	As/Wenber	Sheikh Abdella Muslim Cemetery
17	Yimer Aley Yimer	M	29	As/Wenber	Sheikh Abdella Muslim Cemetery
18	Mamo Shewamen Aragaw	M	47	As/Wenber	Sheikh Abdella Muslim Cemetery
19	Ahmed Abdu Cherenet	M	34	As/Wenber	Sheikh Abdella Muslim Cemetery
20	Sayed Hussen Martu	M	59	As/Wenber	Sheikh Abdella Muslim Cemetery
21	Mohammed Yesuf Cherenet	M	67	As/Wenber	Sheikh Abdella Muslim Cemetery
22	Hussen Mohammed Yesuf	M	27	As/Wenber	Sheikh Abdella Muslim Cemetery
23	Juhar Girma Moged	M	14	As/Wenber	Sheikh Abdella Muslim Cemetery
24	Mohammed Sualih Alef	M	55	As/Wenber	Sheikh Abdella Muslim Cemetery
25	Yimer Ali Alitaye	M	64	As/Wenber	Sheikh Abdella Muslim Cemetery
26	Girma Moged Hussen	M	60	As/Wenber	Sheikh Abdella Muslim Cemetery
27	Juhar Mohammed Sayed	M	17	As/Wenber	Sheikh Abdella Muslim Cemetery
28	Yimer Mohammed Gizaw	M	63	As/Wenber	Sheikh Abdella Muslim Cemetery
29	Mohammed Yesuf Siraj	M	68	As/Wenber	Sheikh Abdella Muslim Cemetery
30	Mohammed Zekiy Ahmed	M	22	As/Wenber	Sheikh Abdella Muslim Cemetery
31	Tesfaw Yimam Dawid	M	35	As/Wenber	Sheikh Abdella Muslim Cemetery
32	Siraj Nurys Hussen	M	32	As/Wenber	Sheikh Abdella Muslim Cemetery
33	Muhe Yimer Abdu	M	50	As/Wenber	Sheikh Abdella Muslim Cemetery

No.	Name of decedent	Sex	Age	Kebele	Cemetery
34	Yimer Mohammed Alitaye	M	65	As/Wenber	Sheikh Abdella Muslim Cemetery
35	Hussein Ibrahim Mekiya	M	70	As/Wenber	Sheikh Abdella Muslim Cemetery
36	Aminat Amezene Aliye	F	42	As/Wenber	Sheikh Abdella Muslim Cemetery
37	Aminat Tafesse Mengesha	F	59	As/Wenber	Sheikh Abdella Muslim Cemetery
38	Kewneya Yimer Mohammed	F	25	As/Wenber	Sheikh Abdella Muslim Cemetery
39	Kewneya Muhe Aliy	F	46	As/Wenber	Sheikh Abdella Muslim Cemetery
40	Merima Assefa Damte	F	35	As/Wenber	Sheikh Abdella Muslim Cemetery
41	Endris Mahemud Semagn	M	40	As/Wenber	Sheikh Abdella Muslim Cemetery
42	Sayed Mohammed Newte	M	60	As/Wenber	Sheikh Abdella Muslim Cemetery
43	Hussen Mohammed Mekonnen	M	82	As/Wenber	Sheikh Abdella Muslim Cemetery
44	Kedir Mohammed Sayed	M	27	As/Wenber	Sheikh Abdella Muslim Cemetery
45	Beletew Tadesse Birku	M	25	As/Wenber	Ameya Gabriel Church
46	Aragaw Shawol Begidu	M	65	As/Wenber	Aselele Michael Cemetery
47	Endale Teferi Gizaw	M	26	As/Wenber	Medebi Selassie
48	Asamin Dimeru Assefa	M	23	As/Wenber	Weshim Medhanialem Church
49	Endale Assefa Ketema	M	30	Washanget	Protestant (on his own land)
50	Kebede Nigussie	M	35	Washanget	Washa Bata Mariam
51	Biniyam Abate Damtew	M	27	Mekoy	Mekoy Protestant Cemetery
52	Beletew Meketew Mamo	M	42	Chekechek	Wera Giorgis Church
53	Getabalew Tesfaye	M	55	Chekechek	Wera Giorgis Church
54	Ibrahim Worku Tessema	M	47	Chekechek	Chancho Wijeb Cemetery
55	Arega Mohammed Enderis	M	43	Chekechek	Chancho Wijeb Cemetery
56	Yimer Ahmed Beshir	M	55	Chekechek	Chancho Wijeb Cemetery
57	Enderis Ahmed	M	45	Chekechek	Mekoy Muslim Cemetery (old)
58	Mubarek Nigussie Tafesse	M	32	Mekoy	Dehana Shikur Libas Muslim Grave
59	Dimeru Tesfaye	M	30	Chekechek	Wira Giorgis Church
60	Sewnet Tesfaw Dande	M	50	Chekechek	Warka Protestant Cemetery
61	Ase Ahmed	M	60	Mekidesa	Necho Ager
62	Assefa Yimam	M	47	Mekidesa	Geta Muslim Cemetery
63	Aliy Mohammed	M	39	Mekidesa	Soro Muslim Cemetery
64	Fatima Muhamed	F	35	Mekidesa	Soro Muslim Cemetery
65	Hassen Mohammed	M	30	Mekidesa	Soro Muslim Cemetery
66	Mohammed Awol Muzeyn	M	35	Mekidesa	Necho Ager

Sixty-three of the victims were laid to rest on December 3rd, 2021. Two of them, Aliy Mohammed and Hassen Mohammed, were buried the next day, while Fatuma Mohamed was buried the day after that. It was said that 55 of the victims were buried in mass graves.



*Figure 11: Photographs showing a mass grave site containing bodies of victims of the massacre, and people digging graves*

According to the residents, about 30 of the deceased were killed while they were attending a funeral ceremony at Sheikh Abdella Muslim Cemetery. It was said that the assailants, who arrived suddenly, opened fire on mourners as they were digging a grave for a woman who died of natural causes. This led to the deaths of at least 27 mourners, including Muhe Mohammed Muheye, Sani Hussen Cherenet, Yimer Seyid Mohammed, Sayed Mohammed Damtew, Hussen Yimer, Ahmed Mohammed Dawed, Dawed Hussen Tahir, Mohammed Yesuf Cherenet, Yimer Aley Yimer, Sayed Hussen Martu, Mohammed Sualih Alef, Endris Hussen Mengesha, Mohammed Ahmed Ibrahim, Hussen Mohammed Hassen, Zeynu Dawd Hussen, and Mohammed Mengiste Yimer.

Zeynebu Yimer, a resident of Anbo Wuha village, said she lost her three family members in the Muslim Cemetery massacre. The victims included her son, Yimer Sayed Mohammed, 26; her husband, Sayed Mohammed Damtew, 52; and her brother, Hussen Yimer, 45. Zeynebu recounted:

“On that day, all three were out to attend a burial ceremony at Sheikh Abdella Muslim Cemetery. A few hours later, I heard multiple gunshots, and then I was told that they were killed by the invading forces. I did not have even a chance to see their corpses. They were buried in the place where they fell.”



*Figure 12: Zeynebu Yimer, a woman who lost her husband, son, and brother in the massacre, at the Sheikh Abdella Muslim Cemetery*



The militias also carried out house-to-house raids, searching for adults and boys and executing them. Sofia Tessema, an elderly woman who lost her child, Mohammed Ahmed Ibrahim, in the house-to-house killings, re-counted:

“He [Mohammed] spent the day in the house with me, his sister, three of his children, and one other woman from the neighborhood. At around 2 p.m., they [the invading forces] came and knocked on the door and said in Amharic, ‘Open the door. We do not want to attack you.’ Believing their words, we opened the door. They then entered the house, and one of the militiamen shot him in the upper right-hand part of the abdominal cavity.”

A 40-year-old woman, Seada Girma, said that the militias killed her husband, Girma Moged, 50, and son Juhar Girma, 14, in their home.

“After midday, they [the invading forces] came to our compound. They forced the door open, and then they dragged my husband out from underneath the bed and shot him in the head. They also killed my 14-year-old son by shooting him in the abdomen.”



*Sofia Tessema, a woman who lost her son during the house-to-house killings*



*Seada Girma, a woman who lost her husband and son during the house-to-house killings*

Fatima Dawed, another resident who lost her husband, Yimer Ali Altaye, in the massacre, said:

“At around 4 p.m., when the sound of gunfire was approaching our area, he [the deceased] told us to lock ourselves in the house while he stayed in the compound to make sure that we are safe. After two hours, when we came out of the house, we found his body lying in the compound.”



*Figure 13: Fatima Dawd, a woman who lost her husband during the house-to-house killings*

Another resident, Alush Shishaw, told AAA about the killing of her son, Mohammed Zekiy Ahmed, 22, along with his friend, Juhar Mohammed, 17:

“We were hiding at home when they [the invading forces] came. They broke down the door. Then they separated the males and shot them.”



*Juhar Mohammed, one of the victims of the massacre*



*Mother of the deceased Juhar Mohammed*



*Alush Shishaw, a woman who lost her son during the house-to-house killings*

Mohamed Zeynu, a businessman, said he lost his cousin, Mamo Shewamen Aragaw, during the house-to-house killings. Mamo, who had been bedridden for about a year before the time of his killing, “was shot and killed at his home,” Mohamed Zeynu said. He further told AAA that Hussen Mohammed Yesuf, who was confined to bed because of his illness, and Ibrahim Muluneh W/Agegn, a person with a psychosocial disability, were also killed in their houses by the invading forces.

In addition to the killings, AAA has confirmed that the invading forces looted and destroyed assets that belonged to at least 26 Amharas as described in the table below.



*Table 70: Individuals whose property was destroyed / animals killed*

No.	Name	Looted/Destroyed Property
1	Hassen Bogale Feleke	One ox
2	Mamo Tsegaye Aregaw	One ox
3	Amakel Beneber Moletot	One ox and 15,000 ETB (cash)
4	Mohammed Ahmed Endalemaw	One ox
5	Aman Hussen Dawed	One ox
6	Meneh Afessa Damte	One ox
7	Ahmed Muheye Yesuf	One ox
8	Alezu Muhamed Ali	Gold
9	Muha Abebe	His mini-shop was looted and destroyed
10	Mamo Belayneh Shibesh	His mini-shop was looted and destroyed
11	Ibrahim Aliy Abdu	His mini-shop was looted and destroyed
12	Fetene Tadesse	His clinic and 60,000 ETB in cash were looted
13	Muhamed Sayed Ambesaw	His three cell phones were looted.
14	Umer Ahmed Hassen	His mini-shop was looted and destroyed
15	Alifeya Mohammed	Gold
16	Mamo W/Agegn Mekuria	One donkey
17	Muhammed Salih Aberra	50,000 ETB (cash)
18	Zenebe Werke Mekit	One donkey
19	Alayu Asfaw Shibesh	Gold, teff, clothes
20	Aman Mekonnen	7,000 ETB (cash)
21	Eshet Teketel Kelelew	His mini-shop was looted and destroyed
22	Mohammed Assefa Seyoum	Seven smart phones
23	Mohammed Hyat Sayed	One smartphone
24	Abebe Bayew Yigezu	13,000 ETB (cash) and hair machine
25	Yesuf Mohammed Yimam	Six scarves and four smartphones
26	Ali Ahmed	Two hectares of sugarcane plants were destroyed

Moreover, the invading forces looted firearms that belonged to 52 ethnic Amhara civilians, including Kalashnikov rifles, SKS semi-automatic rifles, Minishirs, and Turkish-made pistols.

### **3.1.4 TPLF and OLA forces killed 293 civilians, injured 221 in Efratana Gidim (Efrata and Gidim) and Kewet Woredas between November 14th and December 22nd, 2021.**

TPLF fighters, alongside OLA militias from the Oromia Zone of the Amhara Region, occupied Ataye, Shewa Robit, and kebeles within the Efratana Gidim (Efrata and Gidim) and Kewet Woredas for 16 days between

November 14, 2021 and December 2, 2021. During this period, the insurgents were involved in a range of human rights violations, including murder, torture, sexual violence, widespread destruction of non-military private properties and other abuses of civilians. This report is based on an investigation undertaken during a field mission to Ataye, Shewa Robit, and various kebeles within the Efratana Gidim and Kewet Woredas between December 13-22, 2021, as well as remotely, including through telephone interviews between December 2021 and January 2022. AAA's human rights investigation team interviewed at least 98 people, documenting how the insurgents, by attacking civilians and civilian properties, have violated the rules of international humanitarian law (IHL) and international human rights law (IHRL). Those interviewed included survivors, relatives of victims, eyewitnesses, local government officials, and health personnel.

AAA's months-long investigation revealed that civilians were subjected to execution-style killings, indiscriminate attacks, rapes, and destruction of their homes and livelihoods at the hands of the invading forces. The investigation revealed that at least 293 civilians were killed, 221 wounded, at least 84 sexually assaulted, and billions of ETB in property thefts by TPLF militants during their occupation of Ataye, Shewa Robit, and other kebeles within the Efratana Gidim and Kewet Woredas in the North Shewa Zone, Amhara Region.

### **Direct and indiscriminate attacks on civilians**

The investigation revealed that the insurgents have executed unarmed civilians on the spot in their homes, while they were outdoors, and in some cases while fleeing killings that appear to be war crimes and possible crimes against humanity. TPLF militants were also accused of unlawful killings of civilians due to indiscriminate attacks, including the use of heavy artillery in civilian areas and sniper fire against residents. As parties to non-international armed conflict, all warring entities in Ethiopia's internal armed conflict, including TPLF militias, are obligated to observe Article 3 of the four Geneva Conventions of 1949, the Second Additional Protocol of 1977 to the Geneva Conventions relating to the Protection of Victims of Non-International Armed Conflicts, rules of customary international humanitarian law as compiled by the ICRC, and international human rights law, which applies in times of peace as well as in times of armed conflict. These normative frameworks inter alia impose on all parties to the conflict, including TPLF, an unconditional obligation not to target civilians for any reason.<sup>27</sup> In addition, parties to conflict are required to avoid arbitrary or indiscriminate attacks on inhabited areas that directly or indirectly endanger civilian life or integrity.<sup>28</sup> Despite these obligations, there is evidence that TPLF militias committed numerous abuses, including widespread execution-style killings of people not taking direct part in the hostilities, which may amount to war crimes and/or crimes against humanity if investigated and proven in a judicial process. Selected accounts from sources on the ground, including victims' families and survivors, are reiterated below as cases in point.

In Yelen kebele (Kewet woreda), TPLF fighters deliberately killed dozens of unarmed civilians in a revenge killing spree after one of their squad leaders was allegedly killed at the hands of armed residents of the area on November 19, 2021. Residents of Yelen Kebele, including survivors and persons who said they helped bury the bodies of the victims, told AAA that on the afternoon of November 19, 2021, Tigrayan fighters summarily killed at least 23 civilians in their homes and outdoors.

Abraham Muluneh, who had six members of his family murdered in the massacre, told AAA of how his father, 56, his four siblings, ranging from 17 to 32, his cousin, and his brother's friend had been executed by TPLF militias during the attack in Yelen Kebele (Kewet Woreda):

<sup>27</sup>The International Committee of the Red Cross Customary International Humanitarian Law Study (ICRC Customary Law Study) (2005) Rule 1; Protocol Additional to the Geneva Conventions of August 12, 1949 and relating to the protection of victims of non-international armed conflicts (Additional Protocol II) art 12(2); Article 3 Common to the Four 1949 Geneva Conventions. Ethiopia ratified the 1949 Geneva Conventions on October 2, 1969, and Additional Protocol II on April 8, 1994.

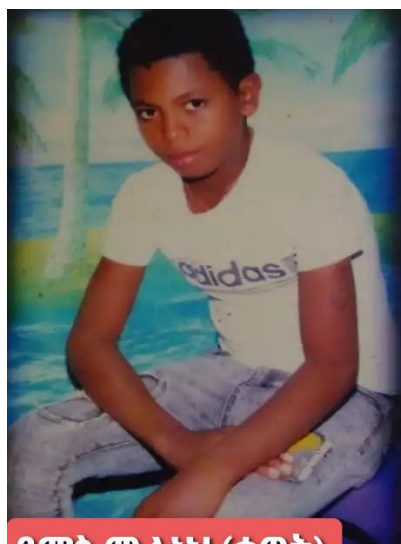
<sup>28</sup>ICRC Customary Law Study (as above), Rule 11.

“At around 2 p.m on Friday [November 19, 2021], my father was standing in the front yard of our house in Yelen kebele, checking the safety of a nearby church called Abbo, where he served as a security guard, when a group of around ten TPLF fighters approached and asked him why he had a gun in his hand, and he replied to them that he was guarding the church from people who would want to take advantage of the situation. But they shot and killed him anyway. Then they walked into the house where they found my four siblings, Aregahagne Muluneh, Addisu Muluneh, Babahu Muluneh, and Demis Muluneh; my cousin, Demsew H/Gebriel, and my brother’s friend, Nigussie Ketem. They killed all of them.”

According to his account, the assailants killed Demis Muluneh inside the house while the remaining five, including three of his siblings, were taken to a place called “Ambazur boy”, where the assailants made them take an execution position before they were shot point-blank, one after the other. Abraham said he survived only because he went away from their house a few hours before the arrival of TPLF fighters. When he returned, he found the body of his father and brother, and heard that the assailants took three of his siblings outside the village and killed them, execution-style.



Muluneh Tefera



Demis Muluneh



Babahu Muluneh



Aregahagne Muluneh



Addisu Muluneh

Getachew Shiffera, a 55-year-old father of eight, Getinet Mamo, 37, Gezahagne Goshu, estimated to be between 35 and 40, and Mamo Game, 60, were among the other victims of the November 19 massacre. Getachew Shifferaw was shot dead at point-blank range while he was in his residential home in Arada village at around 2 p.m., said his child, Negesse Getachew. It was further said that Getinet Mamo was also shot execution-style, as he fled TPLF's killing sprees in Yelen Kebele. According to AAA's investigations, the victims were neither combatants nor civilians who took a direct part in the hostilities. Likewise, Gezahagne Goshu, a local government militia member who did not take a direct part in the hostility, was killed, execution-style, by TPLF fighters in his home in Yelen Kebele, said Zeritu Hassen, a local resident who said she was hiding in the victim's home and saw TPLF fighters execute him: "They broke into his house and shot him two times, once in the chest and once in the lower abdomen, killing him," she said.



Getinet Mamo



Ahmed Beshir

In Shewa Robit town on that same day (November 19, 2021), a 37-year-old father of two, Asalfe Tefera, and a 30-year-old man, Getachew W/Tinsae, were shot dead at close range while unarmed. Asalfe Tefera, who was a carpenter, was shot dead by TPLF fighters in the village of Sebawochu in 01 Kebele while he was trying to flee with his friends to the nearby Tarma Ber Woreda (North Shewa Zone), said his wife, Yeshe Tesfa. Getachew W/Tinsae, 30, met the same fate at around 11 a.m. as he was on his way back to his home in 05 Kebele after moving his cattle for grazing to a local pasture called Sar Sefer, his cousin told AAA, adding that "he was not carrying any weapons."

In yet another execution-style killing two days later, on November 21, 2021, an innocent civilian named Shanbel Zewde, 38, was taken from his home in 05 Kebele, Shewa Robit town, and shot and killed by TPLF fighters. His brother, Hussen Mohammed, recounted what he said he heard from an eyewitness:

"My brother was in his house when the TPLF militias arrived at around 8 p.m. They asked him why he did not retreat. He replied he stayed because he wanted to look after his house. One of them shouted at him, 'you would have retreated if you were a civilian,' and he was dragged out of his house and shot dead on a Zuti street."

On November 26, TPLF fighters shot and killed a 64-year-old man, Mulat Tessema, on his doorstep in an area called Molale Selassie (Kewet Woreda). The victim, who was unarmed, was shot point-blank according to the account of his grandson, Tewodros Alemu.



Mulatu Tessema



Shanbel Zewde



Beanchiyumu Yitafaru

On November 27, 2021, TPLF militias shot and killed Zewdu Shifferaw, a father of three and resident of Shewa Robit town (Armania Kebele, Tarmaber Woreda) on suspicion of having links to the incumbent Prosperity Party. He was killed, according to his wife Engoch Ergete, after being captured in Armania Kebele while attempting to escape the violence:

“He fled his home in Shewa Robit to Armania Kebele looking for safety. Unfortunately, he fell in their hands. He was unarmed, but they killed him anyway by accusing him of having ties to the Prosperity Party.”

There were also executions of persons with disabilities, notably including psychosocial disabilities. AAA confirmed that at least six persons with psychosocial disabilities—Ibrahim Muhe, Kedir Hussen, Bushra Muhe, Emet Ansha Abuboker, Hussen Mohammed, and Minda Teshome—were callously killed by TPLF fighters in Shewa Robit town alone. Ibrahim Muhe, 60, was shot and killed by TPLF fighters, said his child, Seayd Ibrahim, adding that the incident happened at around 7:30 a.m. on November 21, 2021 at the victim’s house in 05 Kebele (Shewa Robit town). Likewise, Kedir Hussen, 45, who was believed to have an undiagnosed mental health condition, was killed by TPLF fighters at point-blank range as he walked alone along a street in 05 Kebele on November 19, 2021, according to the account of his brother. In addition to Shewa Robit town, unspecified numbers of persons with disabilities, including a man named Wendyifraw Ergete, were deliberately targeted in Kewet Woreda. Wendyifraw Ergete, 27, was shot dead by TPLF fighters, execution-style, in Yelen Kebele (Kewet Woreda) at around 5 p.m., according to his brother, Alemu Ergete.



Wendyifraw Ergete



Kedir Hussen



Hussen Mohammed

These and other acts of violence against persons with disabilities violate national and international legal frameworks, which complement each other in protecting persons with disabilities during armed conflict, striving to ensure respect for the lives, dignity, and physical and mental integrity of persons with disabilities. For example, the general IHL rules on the conduct of hostilities, notably the prohibitions of direct attacks, are violated when persons with disabilities are targeted in execution-style killings. Execution-style killings are also not in line with IHL rules, which provide special protection to persons with disabilities, including persons with psychosocial disabilities such as those suffered by Ibrahim Muhe, Kedir Hussen, Bushra Muhe, Emet Ansha Abuboker, Hussen Mohammed, Minda Teshome, and Wendyifraw Ergete, and include an obligation to take all necessary measures to ensure the protection and safety of persons with disabilities in situations of risk, including situations of armed conflict under the CRPD convention. Among the 293 civilians killed in Ataye, Shewa Robit, and various kebeles within the Efratana Gidim and Kewet Woredas of the North Shewa Zone (Amhara Region), AAA obtained a list of the names of 230 victims to date. The majority of them were killed execution-style. Some were killed in indiscriminate attacks by the insurgents, others by gunfire of unknown origin when the invading forces used civilians as human shields and fired on the ENDF and APF, and a few of them were killed in drone attacks when the insurgents used villagers as human shields.

## Civilians killed in Shewa Robit Town

*Table 71: Civilians killed in Shewa Robit Town*

No.	Name of decedent	Sex	Kebele	Type of attack
1	Beshah Tilahun	M	Shewa Robit 02	Execution-style murder (in his home)
2	Kedir Abdu	M	Shewa Robit 02	Used as a human shield and killed during drone attack
3	Emet Ansha Abuboker (person with psychosocial disability)	F	Shewa Robit 02	Execution-style murder
4	Zeyneba Tadesse	F	Shewa Robit 02	Suicide after being gang-raped by TPLF militias
5	Tesfaye Assefa	M	Shewa Robit 02	Suicide to escape torture by TPLF militias
6	Gebre Simeneh	M	Shewa Robit 03	Used as a human shield and killed during drone attack
7	Getahun Birhanu	M	Shewa Robit 03	A physician killed execution-style
8	Demoz Tekle	F	Shewa Robit	Used as a human shield and killed by stray bullet
9	Nigus Mengesha	M	Shewa Robit 03	Execution-style murder
10	Mekonnen Kebede	M	Shewa Robit 03	Execution-style murder (TPLF fighters killed him point-blank while trying to save his wife from being raped)



No.	Name of decedent	Sex	Kebele	Type of attack
11	Hussen Mohammed (person with psychosocial disability)	M	Shewa Robit 03	Execution-style murder
12	Asalif Tefera	M	Shewa Robit 03	Execution-style murder
13	Tsegaye Sitotaw	M	Shewa Robit 03	Execution-style murder
14	Mindahun Demissie	M	Shewa Robit 04	Execution-style murder
15	Mulu Demissie	F	Shewa Robit 04	Used as a human shield
16	Ergete Kifetew	M	Shewa Robit 04	Execution-style murder
17	Wendmagegne Baysasaw	M	Shewa Robit 04	Execution-style murder (on his farmland)
18	Gena Minda	M	Shewa Robit 04	Execution-style murder
19	Mitiku Negash	M	Shewa Robit 04	Execution-style murder
20	Getachew W/Tinsae	M	Shewa Robit 05	Execution-style murder
21	Ibrahim Muhe (persons with disabilities)	M	Shewa Robit 05	Execution-style murder
22	Tefera Assefa	M	Shewa Robit 05	Execution-style murder (in his home, village elder)
23	Hawa Mohamed	F	Shewa Robit 05	Execution-style murder
24	Ali Mohamed	M	Shewa Robit 05	Execution-style murder
25	Sharew Mamo	M	Shewa Robit 05	Used as human shield and killed in drone attack in Debresina
26	Bushra Muhe (person with psychoso- cial disability)	M	Shewa Robit 05	Execution-style murder
27	Oumer Hassen Mohammed	M	Shewa Robit 05	Execution-style murder
28	Shanbel Zewde	M	Shewa Robit 05	Execution-style murder
29	Fatuma Mohamed	F	Shewa Robit 05	Execution-style murder
30	Hassen Muhye	M	Shewa Robit 05	Execution-style murder
31	Kedir Hussen (person with psychosocial disability)	M	Shewa Robit 05	Execution-style murder
32	Minda Teshome (person with hearing and speaking impairments)	M	Shewa Robit 06	Execution-style murder
33	Ergete Shewafera	M	Shewa Robit 06	Used as a human shield
34	Firno Zenebe	F	Shewa Robit 06	Used as a human shield
35	Moges Lakew	M	Shewa Robit 06	Used as a human shield

No.	Name of decedent	Sex	Kebele	Type of attack
36	Asferi Eregdaw	M	Shewa Robit 06	Execution-style murder
37	Yeshi Negash	F	Shewa Robit 07	
38	Ayalew Belhu	M	Shewa Robit 07	
39	Tamru W/Agege	M	Shewa Robit 08	Execution-style murder (for refusing to give money)
40	Muluneh Goshme	M	Shewa Robit 08	Execution-style murder
41	Desta Afonafir	M	Shewa Robit 08	Execution-style murder
42	Gashaw Estifanos	M	Shewa Robit 08	Execution-style murder
43	Yetesha Fikadu	M	Shewa Robit 08	Execution-style murder

## Civilians killed in Kewet Woreda

*Table 72: Civilians killed in Kewet Woreda*

No.	Name of decedent	Sex	Kebele	Type of attack
1	Muluneh Tefera	M	Kewet Woreda, Yelen Kebele	Execution-style murder
2	Demis Muluneh	M	Kewet Woreda, Yelen Kebele	Execution-style murder
3	Aregahagne Muluneh	M	Kewet Woreda, Yelen Kebele	Execution-style murder
4	Addisu Muluneh	M	Kewet Woreda, Yelen Kebele	Execution-style murder
5	Babahu Muluneh	M	Kewet Woreda, Yelen Kebele	Execution-style murder
6	Nigussie Ketem	M	Kewet Woreda, Yelen Kebele	Execution-style murder
7	Demissew H/Gebriel	M	Kewet Woreda, Yelen Kebele	Execution-style murder
8	Getachew Assefa	M	Kewet Woreda, Yelen Kebele	Execution-style murder
9	Ahmed Beshir	M	Kewet Woreda, Yelen Kebele	Execution-style murder
10	Wendyifraw Ergete (person with psychosocial disability)	M	Kewet Woreda, Yelen Kebele	Execution-style murder
11	Getinet Mamo	M	Kewet Woreda, Yelen Kebele	Execution-style murder

No.	Name of decedent	Sex	Kebele	Type of attack
12	Kindu (day laborer)	M	Kewet Woreda, Yelen Kebele	Execution-style murder
13	Zeru Asrat	M	Kewet Woreda, Korebta Kebele	Execution-style murder
14	Beanchiaymulu Yitaferu	F	Kewet Woreda, Korebta Kebele	Execution-style murder

## Civilians killed in Ataye Town

*Table 73: Civilians killed in Ataye Town*

No.	Name of decedent	Sex	Kebele	Type of attack
1	Mulu Abebe	M	Ataye 01	Execution-style murder
2	Aragaw Gizaw	M	Ataye 01	Execution-style murder
3	Fetsegu Mehari	F	Ataye 01	Mortar shells fired by TPLF
4	Wendmeneh Kassaye	M	Ataye 01	Mortar shells fired by TPLF
5	Managerew W/Hana	M	Ataye 01	Execution-style murder
6	Lule Simegne	M	Ataye 01	Execution-style murder
7	Mekdes Minalu	F	Ataye 01	Mortar shells fired by TPLF
8	Kalkidan Kefelegne	F	Ataye 01	Mortar shells fired by TPLF
9	Bayu Lule	M	Ataye 01	Execution-style murder
10	Dani Zewde	M	Ataye 01	Execution-style murder
11	Zewde Mitiku	M	Ataye 01	Execution-style murder
12	Asmare Dagne	M	Ataye 01	Execution-style murder
13	Welasma Siraj	M	Ataye 01	Execution-style murder
14	Tesfaye Asgelil	M	Ataye 01	Execution-style murder
15	Beyene Gebreyes	M	Ataye 02	
16	Zenebech Tadesse	F	Ataye 02	
17	Zewdu Mamuye	M	Ataye 02	
18	Billgne Getaneh (engineer)	M	Ataye 02	
19	Meles Direse	M	Ataye 03	Execution-style murder
20	Ketema Lete	M	Ataye 03	Execution-style murder
21	Mulatu Asmamaw	M	Ataye 03	Execution-style murder
22	Mengesha Nega	M	Ataye 03	Execution-style murder
23	Tigist Amare	F	Ataye 03	

No.	Name of decedent	Sex	Kebele	Type of attack
24	Zemu Ali	F	Ataye 03	
25	Worku Techane	M	Ataye 03	
26	Yirga Yeshitla	M	Ataye 03	Execution-style murder
27	Mesfin Girma	M	Ataye 03	Execution-style murder
28	Behailu Nigussie	M	Ataye 03	Execution-style murder
29	Abush Adane	M	Ataye 03	

## Civilians killed in Efratana Gidim Woreda

*Table 74: Civilians killed in Efrantana Gidim Woreda*

No.	Name of the injured persons	District	Kebele
1	Tessema Zera	M	Anqar Kobekob
2	Mamo Gebeyehu	M	Anqar Kobekob
3	Tadesse Tesfa	M	Anqar Kobekob
4	Negash Kassahun	M	Anqar Kobekob
5	Kemaw Mindaye	M	Anqar Kobekob
6	Agzew W/Agegne	M	Anqar Kobekob
7	Dejene Getachew	M	Anqar Kobekob
8	Simechew Dessalew	M	Anqar Kobekob
9	Moges Tadesse	M	Anqar Kobekob
10	Beshah Beletew	M	Anqar Kobekob
11	Beyene Wesene	M	Anqar Kobekob
12	Teshome Nigussu	M	Anqar Kobekob
13	Challe Tadesse	M	Anqar Kobekob
14	Abush Nigussie	M	Anqar Kobekob
15	Teklew Teshome	M	Anqar Kobekob
16	Girma Tadesse	M	Anqar Kobekob
17	Demissew Teshome	M	Anqar Kobekob
18	Asasahagne Mamo (teacher)	M	Yeserdo
19	Emshaw Altaye	M	Yeserdo
20	Tesfaye Eshete	M	Gojo Wuha
21	Tasew Nigussie	M	Hora Dildiey
22	Meshesha Kebede	M	Hora Dildiey

No.	Name of the injured persons	District	Kebele
23	Sharew Mare	M	Hora Dildiey
24	Temtme Eshete	M	Hora Dildiey
25	Worku Tefera	M	Hora Dildiey
26	Endale Mern	M	Hora Dildiey
27	Mulu Abebe	M	Laygnaw Ataye
28	Mohamed Tasew	M	Laygnaw Ataye
29	Zewdu Mitike	M	Laygnaw Ataye
30	Kalkidan Kefelegne Tessema	M	Laygnaw Ataye
31	Daniel Zewde	M	Laygnaw Ataye
32	Nigus Gizaw	M	Kori Meda
33	Dagne Demisse	M	Kori Meda
34	Dejen Ketema	M	Kori Meda
35	Bekele Negash	M	Kori Meda
36	Tilahun Feleke	M	Kori Meda
37	Mengesha Ademye	M	Kori Meda
38	Eliyas Alemayehu	M	Kori Meda
39	Birke Abate	M	Kori Meda
40	Worku W/Maryam	M	Kori Meda
41	Dubale Fenta	M	Kori Meda
42	Bayu Nigussie	M	Kori Meda
43	Tekil Ajuban	M	Kori Meda
44	Belayhun Basazin	M	Alala
45	Demisse Atilaw	M	Alala
46	Asalif Chane	M	Alala
47	Abate Nadew	M	Alala
48	Managid Tasew	M	Alala
49	Tesfaye Asgelil	M	Alala
50	Kelile Atilaw	M	Alala
51	Beyene Gebreges	M	Mehal Wenz
52	Wolde Mengesha	M	Mehal Wenz
53	Worknesh Eshete	F	Mehal Wenz
54	Alemu Gebeyehu	M	Negesso

No.	Name of the injured persons	District	Kebele
55	Degfe Gashaw	M	Kara Kori
56	Girma Tsegaw Agzew	M	Kara Kori
57	Eliyas Alemayehu Engidasew	M	Kara Kori
58	Mohammed Hussen	M	Kara Kori
59	Assefa Girma	M	Kara Kori
60	Ayalkbet Reta Belhu	M	Kara Kori
61	Fisseha Derye	M	Kara Kori
62	Kidanu Tadesse	M	Kara Kori
63	Birhan Nigussie Abate	M	Kara Kori
64	Shegaw Nigussie Abate	M	Kara Kori
65	Abraham Tesfaye Mekonnen	M	Kara Kori
66	Haile Ashagre Negash	M	Kara Kori
67	Mesele Derese Demisse	M	Dult
68	Filagot Demsew	M	A/Majete
69	Legesse Damtew	M	A/Majete
70	Abate Abebe	M	A/Majete
71	Sharew Zewde	M	A/Majete
72	Nigussie Getachew	M	A/Majete
73	Ayele Girma	M	A/Majete
74	Moges Workshet	M	A/Majete
75	Girum Dagne	M	A/Majete
76	Kasahun Dagne	M	A/Majete
77	Zerga Damte	M	A/Majete
78	Mamo Gebeyehu	M	A/Majete
79	Getachew Zenebe	M	A/Majete
80	Eshete Tessema	M	A/Majete
81	Alemu Zewde Atsme	M	A/Majete
82	Eshet Kibret	M	A/Majete
83	Demsew Tilaye	M	A/Majete
84	Awrraris Bahiru	M	A/Majete
85	Wendmagegne Beletwe	M	A/Majete
86	Tadesse Kifle	M	A/Majete

No.	Name of the injured persons	District	Kebele
87	Tessema Zeru	M	A/Majete
88	Shitaw Tadesse	M	A/Majete
89	Ahmed Aliye	M	A/Majete
90	Mersha Desalegne	M	A/Majete
91	Gizaw Eshete	M	A/Majete
92	Simechew Desalegne	M	A/Majete
93	Abush Mindahun	M	A/Majete
94	Asefe Gebeyehu	M	A/Majete
95	Zenebe Tadesse	M	A/Majete
96	Arega Shifera	M	A/Majete
97	Mamush Alemu	M	A/Majete
98	Setmel Minda	F	A/Majete
99	Lakew Abate	M	A/Majete
100	Tadesse Kibret	M	A/Majete
101	Abinet Asalifew	M	A/Majete
102	Shegaw Belayneh	M	A/Majete
103	Kifle Techale	M	Selelo Miramir
104	Shifferaw Teshome	M	Selelo Miramir
105	Girma Tesfaye	M	Selelo Miramir
106	Assefa Mamo	M	Selelo Miramir
107	Getinet Bale	M	Selelo Miramir
108	Kassaye Sindnew	M	Selelo Miramir
109	Danaye Gide	F	Selelo Miramir
110	Negash Dejene	M	Selelo Miramir
111	Abush Ayele	M	Selelo Miramir
112	Manyazewal Abate	M	Selelo Miramir
113	Asfaw Mulatu	M	Selelo Miramir
114	Desto Kassaye	M	Selelo Miramir
115	Bekele Getachew	M	Selelo Miramir
116	Bahiru Kassaye	M	Selelo Miramir
117	Nigussie Manyazewal	M	Selelo Miramir
118	Getasew Bekele	M	Bergdi

No.	Name of the injured persons	District	Kebele
119	Ali Hassen H/Giworgis	M	Jewha
120	Abdu Hassen Ali	M	Jewha
121	Zewdu Dejene	F	Jewha
122	Tsegaye Temtme	M	Majete 01
123	Derbew Mohamed	M	Majete 01
124	Mamo Mekuriya (Mezgiya)	M	Majete 01
125	Girma Tadesse	M	Majete 01
126	Mame Girum	M	Majete 01
127	Girum Dajene Befirdu	M	Majete 01
128	Zewdu Meketa	M	Majete 01
129	Manyazewal Abate	M	Majete 01
130	Nigussie Manyazewal Abate	M	Majete 01
131	Zewdu Tesegaye Temtme	M	Majete 01
132	Ahmed Beshir	M	Majete 01
133	Atlaw Endale	M	Majete 01
134	Setiye Bizu	F	Majete 01
135	Tefera Simegne	M	Majete 01
136	Bahiru Kassaye	M	Majete 01
137	Sisay Atena	M	Majete 01
138	Cherinet Golanta (Golent)	M	Majete 01
139	Lakew Basazin	M	Majete 01
140	Mohammed Seayd	M	Majete 01
141	Siyamregne Kemaw Mekash	M	Majete 01
142	Etagegnehu Nigussie	F	Majete 01
143	Leul Simegne	F	Karalo Goma
144	Bayu Leul	M	Karalo Goma

AAA also collected the names and locations of 219 innocent civilians who were injured during the occupation to date.





## Civilians wounded in Efratana Gidim Woreda

*Table 75: List of civilians wounded in Efratana Gidim Woreda*

No.	Name of the injured persons	District	Kebele
1	Molla Belete	M	Yeserdo
2	Teketel Wube	M	Yeserdo
3	Emebet Teketel	F	Yeserdo
4	Yeshihareg Teketel	F	Yeserdo
5	Birtukan Asgeltew	F	Yeserdo
6	Negash Atilaw	M	Angar Kobekob
7	Tesfaye Mamo	M	Anqar Kobekob
8	Shumet Cherinet	M	Anqar Kobekob
9	Bualew Yemiru	M	Anqar Kobekob
10	Argaw Eshete	M	Majete
11	Shumu Kibret Asamir	M	Getem
12	Yekite Engda	M	
13	Zenebe Seayd	M	Negesso
14	Emebet Abebe	F	Negesso
15	Yirgalem Alemu	M	Negesso
16	Takele Bogale	M	Alala
17	Janbo Assefa	M	Alala
18	Gonit Alemu	M	Menteke Sherefa
19	Mesele Yeshidiber	M	Laygnaw Ataye
20	Biruk Fasil	M	Laygnaw Ataye
21	Barkot Wendosen	M	Laygnaw Ataye
22	Delu Meshesha	M	Hora DielDY
23	Temesgen Bekele	M	Hora DielDY
24	Girma Mekonnen	M	Hora DielDY
25	Azerefu Simegne	M	Hora DielDY
26	Zewdua Belete	F	Hora DielDY
27	Netsanet Nigussie	F	Hora DielDY
28	Zeynu Musa	M	Hora DielDY
29	Nigussie Werkeshet	M	Hora DielDY
30	Gebeyehu Yehualashet	M	Hora DielDY
31	Tesfa Kassaye	M	Hora DielDY

No.	Name of the injured persons	District	Kebele
32	Kibret W/Hana	M	Kori Meda
33	Hassen Zeleke	M	Kori Meda
34	Getachew Feleke	M	Kori Meda
35	Befikadu Kebede	M	Kori Meda
36	Nigatu Mekonnen	M	Kori Meda
37	Asalfe Abera	M	Kori Meda
38	Girma Getachew W/Neh	M	Kori Meda
39	Geto Mindesil	M	Kori Meda
40	Sebsebe Metaferiya	M	Kori Meda
41	Jemal Aliy	M	Kori Meda
42	Ermiyas Endale	M	Kori Meda
43	Gebeyehu Fenta	M	Kori Meda
44	Seble Asalif	F	Kori Meda
45	Birtukan Beyene	F	Kori Meda
46	Tsegaye Mulugeta	M	Kori Meda
47	Ayalnesh Endale	F	Kori Meda
48	Mawgat Tsegaye	M	A/Anbamagna
49	Shimeles Beyene	M	A/Anbamagna
50	Priest Tsega Tase	M	Mehal Wenz
51	Tigist Mulat	F	Mehal Wenz
52	Meron Mulat	F	Mehal Wenz
53	Netsanet Mulat	F	Mehal Wenz
54	Mulat Beyene	M	Mehal Wenz
55	Temesgen Beyene	M	Mehal Wenz
56	Aschenaki Beyene	M	Mehal Wenz
57	Shegaw Beyene	M	Mehal Wenz
58	Teju Tadesse	M	Mehal Wenz
59	Shewafer Emshaw	M	Mehal Wenz
60	Chirotaw Asaminew	M	Mehal Wenz
61	Tesfaye Tadesse	M	Mehal Wenz
62	Nigus Tadesse	M	Mehal Wenz
63	Kefelegne Sebsebe	M	Mehal Wenz

No.	Name of the injured persons	District	Kebele
64	Mamuye Begashaw	M	Mehal Wenz
65	Ashenafi Adefris	M	Mehal Wenz
66	Tale Mamuye	M	Mehal Wenz
67	Atilaw Mamuye	M	Mehal Wenz
68	Endale Assefa	M	Mehal Wenz
69	Geletew Gizachew	M	Mehal Wenz
70	Tadesse Engidasew	M	Mehal Wenz
71	Mulat Damtew	M	Mehal Wenz
72	Shewaye Melaku	M	Mehal Wenz
73	Tirngo Kebede	F	Mehal Wenz
74	Mergiya Dejenu	M	Mehal Wenz
75	Nahom Kebede Tekle	M	Kara Kori
76	Yohannes Kebede Tekle	M	Kara Kori
77	Masru Asfaw Aragaw	M	Kara Kori
78	Enane Amdemariyam	F	Kara Kori
79	Tsegaye Sitote	M	Kara Kori
80	Asamin Estifo	M	Kara Kori
81	Tirngo Damtew	F	Kara Kori
82	Wendimu Bogale	M	Kara Kori
83	Asfin Abreha	M	Kara Kori
84	Gezahagne Goshu W/Agegne	M	Kara Kori
85	Desta	F	Kara Kori
86	Gete	F	Kara Kori
87	Yetemegne Asen	M	Kara Kori
88	Getabil Belete	M	Kara Kori
89	Kefelegne Nigussie	M	Kara Kori
90	Kasahun	M	Kara Kori
91	Yasin Seayd	M	Kara Kori
92	Lamrot Arage	F	Kara Kori
93	Fato Hassen	F	Kara Kori
94	Shanbel Damtew	M	Kara Kori
95	Abush Asalfew	M	Kara Kori

No.	Name of the injured persons	District	Kebele
96	Amare Tefera Shiwaye		
97	Ale Seyoum Merrne	M	A/Majete
98	Abebe Worku Gizaw	M	A/Majete
99	Mulugeta Bayeh Asamin	M	A/Majete
100	Asalif Zewge Mulugeta	M	A/Majete
101	Tadesse Mamo Simegne	M	A/Majete
102	Lemma Tadesse	M	A/Majete
103	Getachew Garede	M	A/Majete
104	Bekele Mamo Chernet	M	A/Majete
105	Cherinet Shewareged	M	A/Majete
106	Kebir Tahir Nurye	M	A/Majete
107	Geta Zewdu Damte	M	A/Majete
108	Belayhun Assefa	M	A/Majete
109	Cheru Belay Woldeyes	M	A/Majete
110	Alemu W/Mariyam	M	A/Majete
111	Moges Ayele	M	A/Majete
112	Gashaw W/Agege	M	A/Majete
113	Degu Desta	M	A/Majete
114	Endashaw Asfre	M	A/Majete
115	Tilaye Zewdu	M	A/Majete
116	Worku Mamo	M	A/Majete
117	Mekonnen Moltot	M	A/Majete
118	Girma Rade	M	A/Majete
119	Tekil Bogale W/Aferahu	M	A/Majete
120	Mamuye Shifera	M	A/Majete
121	Tena Abebe	M	A/Majete
122	Girma Belayneh	M	A/Majete
123	Azene Desta	M	A/Majete
124	Digafe Ketema	M	A/Majete
125	Getahun Zewde	M	A/Majete
126	Assefa Mengesha Mern	M	A/Majete
127	Ayele Gebre	M	A/Majete

No.	Name of the injured persons	District	Kebele
128	Kibret Eshete	M	A/Majete
129	Bahiru Agizew	M	A/Majete
130	Tsegaye Endelbe	M	A/Majete
131	Belayhun Dubale Indris	M	A/Majete
132	Birhan Bogale	M	A/Majete
133	Mesfin Tessema	M	A/Majete
134	Abebe Kibret	M	A/Majete
135	Asalfew Moltot	M	A/Majete
136	Abebe Mengesha	M	A/Majete
137	Goshme Keadu	M	Dult
138	Yared Getinet Workshet	M	Dult
139	Tirngo Meketa Demissie	F	Dult
140	Meketa Demissie	M	Dult
141	Anane Beyene	F	Dult
142	Gebeyanesh Belachew	F	Dult
143	Hussen Mohamed Abirar	M	Jewha
144	Mamush Abraham	M	Majete
145	Shanbel Abate Moltot	M	Majete
146	Assefa Giza	M	Majete
147	Shumet Chernet	M	Majete
148	Mamo Arzo	M	Majete
149	Almaz Debebe	M	Majete
150	Tesfaye Mulatu	M	Majete
151	Lema Minda Awlachew	M	Majete
152	Bizuneh Dagnaw Gebeyaw	M	Majete
153	Gashaw Worku	M	Majete
154	Yehualashet Gete	M	Majete
155	Wendmagegne Benede	M	Majete
156	Bogale	M	Majete
157	Kibret Mekonnen	M	Majete
158	Negash Zenebe	M	Majete
159	Mamo Erdaw	M	Majete

No.	Name of the injured persons	District	Kebele
160	Begdu Teshager	M	Majete
161	Tilaye Teshome	M	Majete
162	Hailu Admasu (Agmasu)	M	Majete
163	Hailu Getu	M	Majete
164	Kefelegne Girma	M	Majete
165	Wendosen Eshete	M	Majete
166	Admassu Yigezu	M	Majete
167	Memre Getaneh	M	Majete
168	Shimeles Awoke	M	Majete

### Civilians wounded in Ataye Town

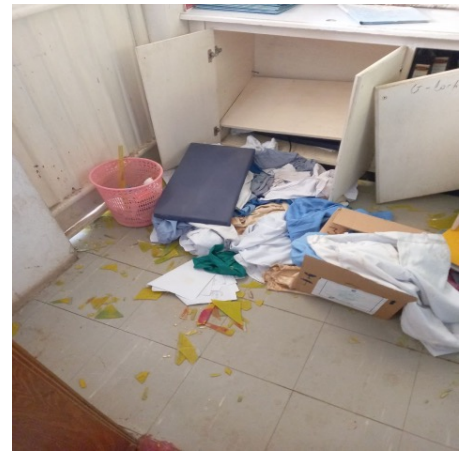
*Table 76: Civilians wounded in Ataye Town*

No.	Name of the injured persons	District	Kebele
1	Mulu Abdu	M	Ataye 01
2	Tamiru Libsework	M	Ataye 01
3	Tesfaye Dagne	M	Ataye 01
4	Basha Teshager	M	Ataye 01
5	Habtamu Beyene	M	Ataye 01
6	Meklit Delelegne	F	Ataye 01
7	Muluken Melese	M	Ataye 01
8	Werknesh Ahmed	M	Ataye 01
9	Temir Abdu	F	Ataye 01
10	Halima Mohamed	F	Ataye 01
11	Shegaw Beyene	M	Ataye 01
12	Bereket Wondosen	M	Ataye 01
13	Getablo Kefelegne	M	Ataye 01
14	Seayd Ahmed Gebisu	M	Ataye 01
15	Mohammed Abirar	M	Ataye 01
16	Aschenaki Beyene	M	Ataye 01
17	Danayit Minalu	F	Ataye 01
18	Hiwot Minalu	F	Ataye 01
19	Minalu Beyene	F	Ataye 01

No.	Name of the injured persons	District	Kebele
20	Birtukan Minalu	F	Ataye 01
21	Arega Agizew	M	Ataye 01
22	Seayd Mohammed	M	Ataye 02
23	Endale Mered	M	Ataye 02
24	Awguchew Negash	M	Ataye 02
25	Engidasew Adnew	M	Ataye 02
26	Eshete Workneh	M	Ataye 02
27	Tigist Mulatu	F	Ataye 02
28	Mekdes Mulatu	F	Ataye 02
29	Meron Mulatu	M	Ataye 02
30	Meron Desalegne	M	Ataye 02
31	Abebaw Worku	M	Ataye 02
32	Esayas Ambaw	M	Ataye 02
33	Abebe Kefelegne	M	Ataye 02
34	Lubaba Muhe	F	Ataye 02
35	Selam Awol	F	Ataye 02
36	Eshetu Woldehana	M	Ataye 03
37	Mulugeta Assefa	M	Ataye 03
38	Temesgen Beyene	M	Ataye 03
39	Landuber Workineh	M	Ataye 03
40	Haylegnaw Nigus	M	Ataye 03
41	Altaseb Gelaw	M	Ataye 03
42	Getu Yetsedaw	M	Ataye 03
43	Engdashet Misganaw	M	Ataye 03
44	Abel Mamuye	M	Ataye 03
45	Desta Derese	M	Ataye 03
46	Teketel Metaferiya	M	Ataye 03
47	Dessiye Shito	M	Ataye 03
48	Nega Birku	M	Ataye 03
49	Tirngo Meketa	F	Ataye 03
50	Tatere Agulal	M	Ataye 03
51	Girma Zenebe	M	Ataye 03

## Widespread destruction and looting of civilian property

The activities of the insurgents in the North Shewa Zone of the Amhara Region have also led to the destruction of residential buildings, religious buildings, health centers, pharmacies, water tankers, electric installations, hotels, supermarkets, shops, and public infrastructure such as schools, hospitals, banks, telecom towers, government offices, etc., worth billions of ETB. The insurgents partially or fully destroyed more than 180 schools, including schools for special needs education, in different districts of the zone, according to the North Shewa Zone Education Department Head, Bedlu Wubshet, who further stated that this left more than 150,000 students out of school, including students attending preschools. According to him, the cost of damages to schools alone—damage to the facilities, furnishings, and equipment such as computers, laptops, and plasma screens—were valued at 50 million ETB. Destruction of electrical installations in Ataye and Debre Sina towns alone was estimated at 9 million ETB. The militants have also destroyed mobile towers, torn electric wires, and exploded power transformers in Ataye, Debre Sina and Shewa Robit towns. Hospitals, medical centers, and clinics in the affected areas of the zone, such as Ataye Hospital, were also mercilessly looted and deliberately demolished by the insurgents. According to a report prepared by the Ataye town Administration, the damages to civilian property and infrastructure in Ataye town alone was valued at more than 1.8 billion ETB. This widespread destruction of civilian objects, including those objects indispensable to the survival of the civilian population, were committed by the insurgents in violation of IHL, which prohibits acts of violence, attacks, and reprisals against civilian objects.<sup>29</sup>



<sup>29</sup>See, for instance, ICRC Customary Law Study (n 1 above), Rules 7, 9, 10, 38, 39, 40, and 52; Additional Protocol II Arts 4 (2) (g), 11, 14 and 16.





Figure 13: Photographs showing the destruction of Ataye Hospital.

### 3.2 North Wollo

AAA's independent investigation in North Wollo Zone revealed summary killings including deliberate acts of violence targeting civilians, which constitute war crimes under international humanitarian laws, including the Geneva Conventions of 1949 and their 1977 Additional Protocols, as well as the Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court international criminal law. Survivors, eyewitnesses, local residents, community elders, officials, and others were interviewed to gather facts, document each incident, and identify victims including through photographs, stories, and names. However, the report is non-exhaustive and does not cover other elements including the extensive and systematic sexual and gender-based violence and the looting and destruction of public and private property/institutions including hospitals, schools, religious sites, and more. In this investigative report, atrocities were documented in the areas of Woldia, Mersa, Libso, Kobo, Hamusit, and Meket, and it should be noted that the North Wollo Zone was among the first districts to face the genocidal invasion and likewise was under occupation for the longest period of time, so the extent of atrocities there is likely to be particularly intricate and pervasive. In summary, between July 23 and December 19, 2021, at least 767 casualties were recorded, including 640 deaths and 127 injuries, in the North Wollo Zone of Ethiopia's Amhara Region. In addition, four civilians were killed in ENDF drone strikes as TPLF forces operated near civilian areas and used civilians as human shields. A handful of the victims were killed in reprisal attacks by the TPLF forces despite having nothing to do with the fighting. Based on AAA's investigations, many of the deaths were execution-style killings and heavy artillery shelling fired indiscriminately into

residential areas by TPLF forces. Detailed incident reports including dates, names of victims, locations, and related findings are detailed below.

### **3.2.1 TPLF killed at least 44 Amhara civilians in Woldia city (North Wollo Zone, Amhara Region) between August 9 and December 19, 2021.**

AAA has verified from doctors, officials, eyewitnesses, and the families of victims that at least 44 civilians were massacred by TPLF militias in Woldia city and the surrounding area (North Wollo Zone, Amhara Region). The killings were committed between August 9 and December 19, 2021, though the deadliest massacre happened on December 2, 2021, as retaliation for the defeat of TPLF militias by allied government forces on the Gashena front. On this day, TPLF forces shot and killed four youths including Hailemariam Tikuye, Belay Tekla, and Asmamaw Melese after robbing them in Sanka village, 15 kilometers west of Woldia. A relative of the late Hailemariam Tikuye expressed her ordeal as follows:

“My brother and another person were just arriving here [the center of Sanka village] after taking a bath [in a nearby river], and two others were already there. None of them had anything in their hands [they were unarmed]. At about the same time, the juntas [TPLF militiamen] traveling to Woldia arrived and got out of a truck that had been transporting them. They pointed their guns and ordered them [the victims] to put their ‘hands up.’ They forcibly took all of the money from their pockets after they searched them. When all was done, they fired multiple bullets at the innocent victims. All died immediately.”

Moments after, the militias repeated their crimes when they arrived at the westernmost square of Woldia city known as Gonder Ber. After getting out of the truck they were loaded in, they indiscriminately shot and killed anyone they could find in the vicinity of the square. As a result, five civilians were killed, some who were sitting and drinking tea prior to the attack. The victims included Shimeles Molla, Tesfa Fentaw, and three others who were also shot to death, including one female. An owner of a private clinic confirmed the death of Shimeles Molla and others who had been killed by gunshot wounds. The eight-months-pregnant wife of the late Shimeles Molla expressed her ordeal as follows:

“He [Shimeles] took me to a clinic for a pregnancy follow up. After that, Shimeles sent me home while he remained in Gonder Ber drinking tea with his friend. Then, I heard gunshots. But I did not expect it to be related to me. Eventually, I was informed that the gunshot I heard earlier had hit my husband. We took him to a clinic and then he was referred to Alamata Hospital. Finally, he died in Alamata. Someone from the Tigrayan administration asked us who killed him. We replied, ‘We do not know,’ because we feared for our own life. Accusing TPLF militias of killing was too risky at that time. We went out together; I came back alone [she cried].”

A week later, on December 9, 2021, TPLF militias killed five civilians—Asrat Kebede, Habtamu Gebrie, Woretaw Yitayew, Arija Amele, and Mohamed Hussein—who were bottling water in a spring located in the Tinfaz area of the city. A relative of the late Habtamu Gebrie confirmed the killing of his relative by the militias by gunshot and said:

“Their [TPLF’s] story is shameful, and there are countless [stories] to be told. No evil act was left undone by them in this place. They looted money even from a child sent to buy bread, they tortured us, they killed many of us, and they humiliated us. They took away our dignity in our birthplace.”

A relative of the late Asrat Kebede expressed his ordeal to AAA as follows:

“They (TPLF militias) have no humanity. They are beasts. They killed my brother with four bullets, ignoring him as he pleaded, ‘Do not kill a poor father of children like me.’ When I heard of this, I went to the scene. On my way, they [TPLF militias] saw me crying. They did not like to see me cry. One of them put a gun on my back and the next thing I knew, I lost consciousness.” Alene added that the cause of his brother’s killing in such a cruel manner was that “it is part of their plan to exterminate Amharas.”

The TPLF did not spare religious students who were completely removed from current affairs, including the political situation and the war. On August 11, 2021, TPLF militias killed Leykun Fekade, 14, and Ephrem Aba, 15, and injured another person who was also a religious student. According to a source, the TPLF militias killed and injured the students with their guns after they had returned from St. Uriel’s Church to Kidanemihret Church. The source added:

“We heard a gunshot at 12:30. The next day, we found their dead bodies where they had been placed, one over the other, and their blood stained and flooded the ground.”

Here are the names of 40 identified victims who were killed in the massacre in Woldia:

*Table 77: Victims of the Wolda Amhara Massacre*

No.	Name	Sex	Age	Address	Remark
1	Asrat Kebede	M	37	Woldia	
2	Asmamaw Melese	M		Sanka, Guba Lafto	
3	Hailemariam Tikuye	M	30	Sanka, Guba Lafto	
4	Belay Teka	M	35	Sanka, Guba Lafto	
5	Habtamu Gebrie	M	25	Woldia	
6	Woretaw Yitayew	M	29	Woldia	
7	Leykun Fikade	M	14	Woldia	
8	Ephrem Aba	M	15	Woldia	
9	Shimeles Molla	M	29	Woldia	
10	Tesfa Fentaw	M	34	Woldia	
11	Jemila Kassaw	F	25	Woldia	
12	Amare Dessalegn	M		Woldia	
13	Nigus Zewdie	M		Woldia	
14	Zinabu Yaregal	M	38	Woldia	
15	Mulugeta Belay	M	28	Woldia	
16	Marye Nigatie	M		Woldia	
17	Bihonegn Mariye	M		Woldia	

No.	Name	Sex	Age	Address	Remark
18	Abeba Alemu	F	45	Woldia	
19	Tarik Belay	F	8	Woldia	
20	Eshete Getu	M	40	Woldia	
21	Genet Sintayehu	F	30	Woldia	Used as human shield by TPLF
22	Desta Alemu	F	35	Woldia	Used as human shield by TPLF
23	Tekito Biresaw	M	34	Woldia	Used as human shield by TPLF
24	Hareg Agazh	F		Woldia	Used as human shield by TPLF
25	Gashaw Getahun	M	34	Woldia	
26	Dawit Alemu	M	30	Woldia	
27	Rachel Lemma	F	34	Woldia	
28	Seblewongel Gebayaw	F	26	Woldia	
29	Eyerus Belay	F	18	Woldia	Killed by artillery shells fired by TPLF
30	Towfik Ahmed Edris	M	20	Woldia	
31	Zenebe Adane	M		Woldia	
32	Yared Fentaw	M	19	Woldia	
33	Abdurahman Kassu	M	37	Woldia	
34	Achenef Tesfa	M	16	Woldia	
35	Muluken Derbew Belay	M		Woldia	
36	Genet Lemlemu	F		Woldia	
37	Arija Amele	M	25	Woldia	
38	Mohamed Hussein	M	26	Woldia	
39	Fasika Bihonegn	F	28	Woldia	
40	Meseret (father's name)	F	20	Woldia	



Figure 14: Victims killed in Woldia city (North Wollo Zone, Amhara Region).

### 3.2.2 At least 96 Amhara civilians were killed—including children, mothers, and persons with psychosocial disabilities—and 6 were injured by TPLF forces in Mersa town between August 9 and December 19, 2021.

AAA has also verified from officials, eyewitnesses, and the families of victims that at least 96 Amhara civilians were killed, including children, women (including the mother of a six-month-old infant), and mentally disabled persons, and 6 more were injured by TPLF forces in the town of Mersa (North Wollo Zone, Amhara Region) and its surroundings between August 9 and December 19, 2021. The largest massacre occurred as a reprisal following an ENDF commando unit offensive against the TPLF militias on August 20 and 21, 2021. Following this event, TPLF went on a rampage, carrying out a meticulous, house-to-house operation while indiscriminately shooting civilians. The Vice Mayor of Mersa town, Melaku Alemu, told AAA that they counted 96 deaths at the hands of the TPLF militias. One AAA source who was a member of the local Peace and Security Committee documented casualties and told AAA:

“After the commandos left the town, they [TPLF] went house to house and killed anyone they could find. They killed three members in a single family. They have no mercy even on mentally ill people. They killed four such people.”

Among those affected by the house-to-house operation and killings were members of a single family including Desta Shifferaw (mother of a six-month-old infant) and Ephrem Shifferaw, 15, who were killed. Adina Mekonnen and Mohamed Kessie were injured. One AAA source expressed his ordeal as follows:

“After the fighting ended on August 22, they [TPLF militia] began searching houses. When they arrived at my home, they started shouting, ‘Come out,’ but I was not there. My wife kept silent; she never replied. Immediately, they began firing. One of the bullets hit one of the men on their leg. They then broke into the house. They shot everyone who was inside. Two of them died instantly, while the other survived. They did not even spare the six-month-old infant’s mother. They shot her to death while her infant was crying on the bed.”

One AAA source explained how her relatives—three brothers: Sayed Fenta, Jemal Fenta, and 16-year-old Ahmed Fenta—were victims of the execution-style killing spree, which was also confirmed by another eyewitness. According to the eyewitness, they were captured by TPLF militias while they returned home from the surrounding area. The source expressed her ordeal as follows:

“They fled home out of fear of attacks in the rural area. They were caught by the Junta [TPLF] while they returned from exile at a checkpoint. We found they were left dead with gunshot wounds eleven days after their capture. They were innocent. One was a student, the other was a farmer, and the third was a returnee from Saudi Arabia where he also experienced hardship. They had nothing to do with the fighting.”

The TPLF militias showed no mercy for people with mental disabilities. According to two witnesses, the TPLF militias killed four mentally-disabled people including Endris Mussa, Sayed Kedir Yimer, and Heyredin Ahmed execution-style. Below are the 79 names of victims, including 75 deceased victims and 4 injured, in ways described above.

*Table 78: Civilians TPLF forces killed in Mersa Town between August 9 and December 19, 2021*

No.	Name	Sex	Age	Address	Outcome
1	Ephrem Shifferaw	M	15	Mersa	Death
2	Desta Shifferaw	F	31	Mersa	Death
3	Yimer Ayalew	M		Mersa	Death
4	Sayed Kedir Yimer	M		Mersa	Death
5	Sayed Muhamed	M		Mersa	Death
6	Getasew Muchie	M		Mersa	Death
7	Jemal Ahmed	M		Mersa	Death
8	Awol Yimam	M		Mersa	Death
9	Sayed Yimam Yesuf	M		Mersa	Death
10	Muhamed Yasin	M		Mersa	Death
11	Arega Abraha	M		Mersa	Death
12	Abay Yimam	M		Mersa	Death
13	Melesse Assefa	M		Mersa	Death
14	Moges Abebe	M		Mersa	Death
15	Hailemariam (father's name)	M		Mersa	Death
16	Muhamed Ali	M		Mersa	Death
17	Yasin Hussein	M		Mersa	Death
18	Abdu Adem	M		Mersa	Death
19	Toyba Beyene	F		Mersa	Death
20	Muhaned Yimam	M		Mersa	Death
21	Habib Sayed	M		Mersa	Death
22	Jemal Tikuye	M		Mersa	Death
23	Bireda Abate	M		Mersa	Death
24	Abraham (father's name)	M		Mersa	Death

No.	Name	Sex	Age	Address	Outcome
25	Endris Mussa	M		Mersa	Death
26	Yimam Ali	M		Mersa	Death
27	Muhamed (father's name)	M		Mersa	Death
28	Muhamed Abate	M		Mersa	Death
29	Muhaned Fentaw	M		Mersa	Death
30	Ergo Worelalo	F		Mersa	Death
31	Fentaw Sayed	M		Mersa	Death
32	Yasin Ahmed	M		Mersa	Death
33	Jemal Ahmed	M		Mersa	Death
34	Mahmud Wolya	M		Mersa	Death
35	Awol Yimam	M		Mersa	Death
36	Aman Muhamed	M		Mersa	Death
37	Kedir Worelalo	M		Mersa	Death
38	Fentaw Addisse	M		Mersa	Death
39	Nuradis Fentaw	M		Mersa	Death
40	Fatima Ejigu	M		Mersa	Death
41	Assefa Mergiaaw	M		Mersa	Death
42	Kedir Gessesse	M		Mersa	Death
43	Heyredin Ahmed	M		Mersa	Death
44	Belay Worelalo	M		Mersa	Death
45	Yimam Ali	M		Mersa	Death
46	Fentaw Kelelew	M		Mersa	Death
47	Ali Tefera	M		Mersa	Death
48	Muhamed Fenta	M		Mersa	Death
49	Guadu Asres	M		Mersa	Death
50	Adem Kerebela	M		Mersa	Death
51	Habib Worku Kebede	M		Mersa	Death
52	Abdu Ahmed	M		Mersa	Death
53	Ali Ambaw	M		Mersa	Death
54	Aregash Mekonen	M		Mersa	Death
55	Shambel Abebe	M		Mersa	Death
56	Tiku Yimam	M	50	036, Habru	Death

No.	Name	Sex	Age	Address	Outcome
57	Abdu Hussein	M	40	036, Habru	Death
58	Muhamed Yimam	M	49	036, Habru	Death
59	Ali Hassen	M	35	036, Habru	Death
60	Nurye Molla	M	35	Mersa	Death
61	Alemnew (father's name)	M		Mersa	Death
62	Molla Abebe	M		Mersa	Death
63	Temesgen Abebe	M		Mersa	Death
64	Yasin Ahmed	M		Mersa	Death
65	Abdu (father's name)	M		Mersa	Death
66	Osman (father's name)	M		Mersa	Death
67	Wondosen Eshetu	M		Mersa	Death
68	Wondimagegn (father's name)	M		Mersa	Death
69	Wolle Siraj	M		Mersa	Death
70	Awol Sayed	M	16	036, Habru	Death
71	Jemal Mohamed	M	22	036, Habru	Death
72	Mohamed Hussein	M	24	036, Habru	Death
73	Sayed Fenta	M	30	036, Habru	Death
74	Jemal Fenta	M	27	036, Habru	Death
75	Ahmed Fenta	M	16	036, Habru	Death
76	Mohamed Kessie	M		Mersa	Injury
77	Yasin Demeke	M	40	Mersa	Injury
78	Yasin Tekle	M		Mersa	Injury
79	Adina Mekonnen	F		Mersa	Injury



*Figure 15: An infant is carried on the back of her grandmother, Adina Mekonnen. The infant's mother, along with two family members, were killed execution-style by the TPLF militia.*



### 3.2.3 TPLF forces killed nine Amhara civilians (including a 4-year-old child), injured four civilians, and destroyed property in Libso Village (Habru Woreda, North Wollo Zone, Amhara Region) on December 2, 2021.

AAA has verified from eyewitnesses and survivors that TPLF forces killed nine civilians, including a 4-year-old child, and injured four more in the small village of Libso, located on the A2 Ethiopian Highway in Habru Woreda (North Wollo Zone) on December 2, 2021. TPLF also burned down three houses, seven shops, three construction material stores, and three metalwork establishments. The killings of civilians were apparently reprisal attacks for military losses to Fano. One witness/survivor detailed the death of 4-year-old Muez Muhamed as follows:

“The Girans [Fano] attacked them [TPLF militias] on Jumma Day [Friday] in the evening. In the morning, they went house to house and forcibly gathered us. We were at least 200. They were debating with each other to burn all of us alive. Some of them were brought out, and they put gas in front of us and started setting fire to us. Finally, they decided to let the women go. Immediately after we were separated from the male detainees, the Girans started firing on them [TPLF militias]. One of the militias shot me in the back, saying, ‘You brought your men here.’ The bullet killed my grandson, who was on my back, and injured me. It was a sniper bullet. The blood of the child flowed over my body to the ground. I also saw one of my siblings, Rahmet Ali, fall to the ground with her 2-year-old child on her back. It was the same man who fired on her as well.”

Another AAA source and relative of injured survivor Rahmet Ali confirmed the above and provided us with her side of the story:

“They [TPLF militia snipers] fired on Rahmet. The bullet totally damaged half of her face while there was moderate damage to the head of her 2-year-old child. The child is now traumatized. He immediately cries when he sees someone grabbing a weapon. He has bad memories of the incident and describes the sound as a loud ‘doow’ [sound]. She [Rahmet] is in critical condition, receiving treatment at Tor Hailoch Hospital.”

Below are the names of 13 identified victims of the massacre in Libso Village, including the 4 survivors:

*Table 79: Victims of the massacre in Libso Village*

No.	Name	Sex	Age	Outcome
1	Muez Muhamed	4	M	Death
2	Mohamed Edris	60	M	Death
3	Mohamed Hussein	40	M	Death
4	Sayed Nuremo	39	M	Death
5	Sheikh Sayed Jemal	45	M	Death
6	Muhamed Dana	58	M	Death
7	Birhan (father's name)	35	M	Death
8	Hassan Wuger	47	M	Death
9	Yimam Adem	70	M	Death
10	Rahmet Ali	35	F	Serious injury

No.	Name	Sex	Age	Outcome
11	Khalid Osman	2	M	Injury
12	Adem Hussein		M	Injury
13	Taytu Yimam	61	F	Injury

As part of this attack, the TPLF militias deliberately set fire to 2 houses and 13 businesses, shops, and metal and building material stores, resulting in more than 4,520,000 ETB in property losses. Further Information is as follows:

*Table 80: Owners and properties TPLF militias deliberately damaged in Libso Village*

No.	Property owner	Type of damaged property	Level of damage	Property Loss Value (ETB)
1	Rahmet Edris Hussein	Furnished house	Complete	800,000
2	Hawa Getahun	House and shop	Partial	1,000,000
3	Abdu Belay	Shop	Complete	
4	Sayed Tegegne	Shop	Complete	200,000
5	Abdu Tegegne	Shop	Complete	500,000
6	Adem Gobeze	Shop	Complete	
7	Abduselam	Shop	Complete	
8	Abdu Shifferaw	Building materials store	Complete	820,000
9	Mohammed Sayed	Building materials store	Complete	
10	Mohammed Yimam	Building materials store	Complete	250,000
11	Abdu Edris	Metal store	Complete	600,000
12	Demele Ayalew	Metal store	Complete	350,000
13	Nurye Edris	Metal store	Complete	



*The pictured child sustained injuries to the top of his head from a sniper bullet*



*A residential house that was deliberately burned down by the TPLF militia*



*Metal store destroyed*

### **3.2.4 Invading TPLF forces killed at least 222 Amhara civilians and injured an additional 41 civilians in Kobo town (Raya Kobo Woreda, North Wollo Zone, Amhara Region).**

AAA has verified from officials, community elders, survivors, and eyewitnesses on the ground that at least 222 Amhara civilians were killed and an additional 41 were injured by TPLF forces that were occupying Kobo town, the second-most populous town in the North Wollo Zone, Amhara Region. The deadliest attack was indiscriminate and lasted for two days between September 8 and 9, 2021, though isolated attacks dated back to at least two months prior and have continued without end.

A community elder recounted how the TPLF militias summarily killed people, raped women, and committed house-to-house searches and execution-style killings. He told AAA:

“On September 8 and 9, they [TPLF militias] massacred the local people after kidnapping people from their house[s]. One of the militias also came to my house and insulted me, saying, ‘You Amharas are donkeys. Why did you shoot us in the back when we allowed you to live with us?’” He asked them numerous times why their militias killed innocent people and their usual reply was, “If two of our people are killed, we will kill 200 of your people [Amharas].”

According to eyewitnesses, including Dessalew Belay (name changed) and another witness (whose brother was wounded in the same incident), who are IDPs in Dessie, the TPLF militias began searching homes for firearms on August 28, 2021. The militia approached the house of Kassa Kebede, a local farmer in the Gedemeyu Kebele (Raya Kobo Woreda). One of the militiamen fatally shot him in the head after he told them he was not in possession of any firearms. Another militiaman also shot and killed Kassa’s 13-year-old son when he cried for help after seeing his father’s corpse. The witnesses told AAA about the killings of at least two other farmers (names are unknown) who were killed in a similar manner by the TPLF.

According to AAA’s sources, the militiamen continued the house-to-house searches until at least September 8, 2021, in the town of Kobo. The TPLF militiamen used beatings and physical intimidation as tactics to confiscate firearms from the town’s residents, including a man by the name of Aberra Worash. Around 2:00 p.m. the same day, the TPLF militias had skirmishes with local farmers at Gedemeyu Kebele, situated roughly 10 kilometers east of Kobo town, that resulted in the farmers getting the upper hand and TPLF militias being driven back and eventually out of Kobo. Eyewitness Dessalew Belay told AAA that when the TPLF militias were pushed out of Kobo town by local fighters, the militias began to shoot indiscriminately at any civilians they could find. They shot and killed six people, including Addisu Belay Mengesha, a farmer, and his five seasonal workers, who are not known by name as they were working on the farmland known as Abatalew, located on the northern outskirts of Kobo town.

When the farmers left the town on the same day around 4:00 a.m., the TPLF militias took control again and began searching and killing anyone they found, including children. They indiscriminately shot at anyone across the streets of the town and on any farms they came across. AAA source Dessalew said he saw TPLF militias taking sniper positions on a building in Alemseged, situated in the Segno Gebeya part of Kobo town, and shot at anyone they spotted on the streets, including Abera Dessale and Abebe (father’s name not known).

According to Dessalew and another witness, the TPLF militias went house to house searching and executing people. For example, they seized three people from a single family: Tadesse Gugsu, Assefa Gugsu, Molla Gugsu (wounded survivor), Wakshim Kebede (their sister’s husband), Zinabu Demeke, and two other people who were

residents of Ketena 5 (Kobo town), and brought them to a street in front of Ewket Chora School. The militias tied the victims to each other and lined them up along the street and proceeded to shoot them execution-style. All six died instantly while the seventh survived with a serious gunshot wound.

AAA contacted another witness who provided the above information and added that at the time of the incident, he was tied up with Tadesse Gugsu. When Tadesse was shot, they both fell together, but the bullet fired at him struck his shoulder so the wound was nonfatal. He arose and started to run, but the leader of the militias seized him and brought him to a house that the TPLF had turned into a prison holding hundreds of people of all ages hostage. Some of them were crying as a result of torture at the hands of the TPLF militias. According to Tadesse, the young people in the concentration camp were executed the next morning on September 9.

Another AAA source addressed the plight of Tadesse Gugsu, Assefa Gugsu, and Wakshim Kebede, who were executed, and said:

“They went into three houses, one after another. They took them [the victims] out. When I begged them [TPLF militiamen] not to take my men as I was crying, one of the militiamen slapped me in the face and put a gun to my back. When I got out of the home, I saw their dead bodies lying on the street. They prevented me from crying or taking up the dead bodies. He [a militiaman] intimidated me by telling me, ‘I will kill you.’ I replied, ‘Just kill me. I want to die.’ I did not know myself at that time. We were prohibited from crying. The last five months were shrouded in darkness.”

Another source, a relative of Mengesha Biset, who was killed by the militias in the same incident, told her ordeal to AAA as follows:

“As soon as they arrived here, they shot and killed our two oxen, which were outside. Then they entered the house and took him [Mengesha Biset] out. When I cried, they pointed their gun to me. He [Mengesha] said to them, ‘I am a poor farmer. I have no weapon nor the will to fight you. Let me live please.’ They [the militias] replied, ‘It was but a farmer who attacked us.’ I found his corpse on the street with three others by the names of Zelalem and Tirit. Now his little child he left behind has been asking questions such as, ‘Where is dad? Is he lost? Give me the phone, let me call him.’”

According to a Kobo St. George’s Church guard and an eyewitness, 71 bodies were buried at the church. We verified during our field visits more than 40 bodies buried in mass graves at Kobo St. Michael’s Church and another 17 buried at St. Mary’s Church. Fentaye and other AAA sources said that many other dead bodies were buried in Muslim graves (rather than churches) and non-religious areas, and a considerable number of corpses were eaten by wild animals. According to Fentaye, the militias beat him and his friends for burying the bodies of dead victims.

Here are the names of identified victims of the massacre, including 221 deceased victims and an additional 37 injured victims (at the end of the table).



Table 81: Partial List of victims of the Kobo Massacre

No.	Name	Sex	Age	Address (Town/Kebele)
1	Kassa Kebede	M	45	Gedemeyu/040
2	Gugsa Dessiye	M	75	Gedemeyu/040
3	Addise Rodso	M	57	Gedemeyu/040
4	Mohammed Sayed	M	27	Gedemeyu/040
5	Getahun Taye	M	60	Gedemeyu/040
6	Yimam Kebede	M	43	Gedemeyu/040
7	Mohamed Sayed	M	37	Gedemeyu/040, Amusit
8	Jemal Aymut	M	26	Gedemeyu/040
9	Yimam Adem	M	45	Gedemeyu/040
10	Mengesha Molla	M	29	Gedemeyu/040
11	Molla Mekuye	M	55	Gedemeyu/040
12	Kura Belay	M	59	Kobo
13	Bekaris Ayene	M	25	Kobo
14	Asnika Abegaz	F	38	Kobo
15	Asnake Getahun	M	45	Kobo
16	Misgan Mengesha	M	35	Kobo
17	Berihun Mihrete	M	28	Kobo
18	Sisay Wodajo	M	46	Kobo
19	Mengesha Kedir	M	27	Kobo
20	Eynu Jemere	M	42	Kobo
21	Abiye Melaku Kassaye	M	79	Kobo
22	Addisu Belay Mengesha	M	44	Kobo
23	Abebe (father's name unknown)	M	35	Kobo
24	Abera Dessale	M	28	Kobo
25	Sisay Amare	M	46	Kobo
26	Tadesse Gugsa	M	43	Kobo
27	Assefa Gugssa	M	45	Kobo
28	Wakshim Kebede	M	41	Kobo
29	Mamo Genbaw	M	30	Kobo
30	Birhan Dessiye	M	31	Kobo
31	Abebe Molla	M	50	Kobo
32	Mengesha Biset	M	38	Kobo

No.	Name	Sex	Age	Address (Town/Kebele)
33	Worku (father's name unknown)	M	37	Kobo
34	Fentanesh Molla	F	40	Kobo
35	Fentaye Abate	F	37	Kobo
36	Tekuar (father's name unknown)	M		Kobo
37	Wakshin (father's name unknown)	M		Kobo
38	Ermias Asnake	M	16	Kobo
39	Nigus Amare	M	28	Kobo
40	Solomon (father's name unknown)	M	22	Kobo
41	Mergeta Afework	M	45	Kobo
42	Ephrem Shibabie	M	32	Kobo
43	Sisay Tekaw	M	34	Kobo
44	Mekonnen Sisay Abraha	M	47	Kobo
45	Ayalew Kebede	M	30	Kobo
46	Hamza (father's name unknown)	M	43	Kobo
47	Nigus (father's name unknown)	M	16	Kobo
48	Aberra (father's name unknown)	M	17	Kobo, Ketana 5
49	Yimam (father's name unknown)	M	49	Kobo, Kebele 04
50	Fentaw Worku	M	65	Kebele 08
51	Abate Tawye	M	73	Kebele 08
52	Channie Derbew	M	60	Kebele 07
53	Gobeze Sisay	M	65	Kebele 07
54	Molla Marye	M	50	Kebele 07
55	Melakie Debash	M	40	Kebele 07
56	Sheganesh Tebeje	F	50	Kebele 07
57	Ayalew Tekuar	M	45	Kebele 07
58	Dessale Molla	M	65	Kobo
59	Ersas Desale	M	70	Kobo
60	Aysheshm Cheklie	M	67	Kobo
61	Wodajo Tebje	M	69	Kobo
62	Meragiaw (father's name unknown)	M	61	Kobo
63	Moges Sitotaw Ayalew	M	46	Kobo
64	Alemu Kassaw	M	48	Kobo

No.	Name	Sex	Age	Address (Town/Kebele)
65	Abate Tebeje	M	63	Kobo
66	Sisay Tadesse	M	55	Kobo
67	Moges Dessiye	M	30	026, Tekulesh
68	Priest Afework Teka	M	40	Kobo
69	Deacon Dawit Sisay	M	30	Kobo
70	Deacon Semaye Melaku	M	38	Kobo
71	Taye Dubale	M	85	Kobo
72	Getahun Nigussie	M	32	Kobo
73	Seged Molla	M	35	Kobo
74	Zinabu Demeke	M	40	Kobo
75	Kora Belay	M	65	Kobo
76	Sisay Amare	M	25	Kobo
77	Mengesha Ale	M		Kobo
78	Kassa Temere	M	55	Kobo
79	Assefa Takele	M	52	Kobo
80	Beyene Biyalfew	M		Kobo
81	Yidersal Gebayaw	M		Kobo
82	Mengesha Yirsaw	M	28	Kebele 08, Aradom
83	Ayele Shumet	M	51	Kebele 08, Aradom
84	Moges Kebede	M	32	Kebele 08, Aradom
85	Sisay Wolde	M	71	Kebele 08, Aradom
86	Demele Assefa	M	31	Kobo
87	Yimam Dessale Alemu	M	40	Kobo
88	Molla Gebayaw	M	28	Kobo
89	Ababu Yimer	M	28	Kobo
90	Hailu Fentaye	M	27	Kobo
91	Sintayew Eyasu	M	58	Kobo
92	Mengesha Hailu	M	50	Kobo
93	Abraha Dinku	M		Raya Kobo
94	Kassaye	M		
95	Adino Legesse	M		
96	Nigus Yimane	M		

No.	Name	Sex	Age	Address (Town/Kebele)
97	Birhanu Abebe	M	30	Kobo
98	Abera Mekuriaw	M	32	Kobo
99	Muleta Demeke	M	31	Kobo
100	Abebe Eshetu Awoke	M	26	Kobo
101	Workneh Ayene	M		
102	Molla Telake	M		
103	Nigus Bihonegn	M		
104	Duna Mekonnen	F		
105	Mulu Ashebir	F		Kobo
106	Alemu Ambaye	M		Kobo
107	Kule Alemu	F		Kobo
108	Biset Tegegn	M		Kobo
109	Yalew Wondimu	M	42	Kobo
110	Abera Dires	M	16	Kobo
111	Lemlem Kassaye	F	31	Kobo
112	Kassa Getahun	M	56	Kobo
113	Dirbua Eshete	F	60	Kobo
114	Molla Desye	M	65	Kobo
115	Mekonnen Baye Bisetegn	M	57	Kobo
116	Molla Goshu	M	55	Raya Kobo
117	Memre Molla	M	70	Raya Kobo
118	Hamza Mengesha	M	28	Kobo
119	Megos Mengesha	M	35	Gobyte
120	Eshetu	M		Gobyte
121	Mehari	M		Gobyte
122	Mengesha Semaw	M		Kobo
123	Addis Adane	M	65	Aradom 08
124	Abate Lemma	M		Aradom 08
125	Nigus Teshale	M		Aradom 08
126	Gebeta	F		Aradom 08
127	Alemu Mekuriaw	M	21	Kobo
128	Meragiaw Teka	M	35	Kobo



No.	Name	Sex	Age	Address (Town/Kebele)
129	Moges Degu	M	32	Kobo
130	Kirstos (nickname)	M	75	Kobo
131	Alemu Abaw Bewke	M	45	Kobo
132	Beyene Gubsa Bimrew	M	44	Kobo
133	Tadesse Birhane Endalew	M	50	Kobo
134	Alemu Sisay Dessale	M	24	Kobo
135	Abey Tikuye Yimer	M	20	Kobo
136	Abera Bayuh Gizaw	M	48	Kobo
137	Mengesha Misgan Demisse	M	38	Kobo
138	Abera Teshome Fentaw	M	55	Kobo
139	Yasin Mohamed Bashir	M	32	Kobo
140	Adino Amare Teka	M	45	Kobo
141	Derebe Alemnew Wubetu	M	21	Kobo
142	Wodajo Belay Zeleke	M	65	Kobo
143	Mengesha Wagaw Asrat	M	65	Kobo
144	Wubetu Sisay Gebreyes	M	35	Kobo
145	Zeben Alemu Awoke	M	30	Kobo
146	Bernesh Dejen Tiku	F	50	Kobo
147	Habtamu Adibaru Makidan	M	60	Kobo
148	Zinabu Akele Abebe	M	43	Kobo
149	Altaseb Woretaw Mergiaw	M	38	Kobo
150	Dessale Nega Berhe	M	35	Kobo
151	Desye Achenef Taye	M	35	Kobo
152	Birnesht Dejen Tiku	F	41	Kobo
153	Kassa Molla Girma	M	70	Kobo
154	Sayed Adem Edris	M	38	Kobo
155	Wubye Teshager Dinberu	M	40	Kobo
156	Masreshaw Reta Legesse	M	31	Kobo
157	Kassa Yiman Memre	M	40	Kobo
158	Melaku Kassaye Derbew	M	60	Kobo
159	Bihonegn Assefa Tedla	M	65	Kobo
160	Tigabie Wuletaw Aligaz	M	70	Kobo

No.	Name	Sex	Age	Address (Town/Kebele)
161	Shimeles Chekole Kassaw	M	20	Kobo
162	Ayene Alem Dessale	M	28	Kobo
163	Belay Asmare Miretu	M	35	Kobo
164	Kassa Dinku Shumye	M	40	Kobo
165	Haile Tekuare Berihun	M	33	Kobo
166	Mulugeta Sisay Tassew	M	45	Kobo
167	Derbie Addis Chekole	M	70	Kobo
168	Adinew Amare Asmamaw	M	32	Kobo
169	Aychew Wubu	M	40	Kobo
170	Dejen Ambaw Ayele	M	40	Kobo
171	Dessale Derbew Mekonnen	M	40	Kobo
172	Berihun Eshete Tesemma	M	65	Kobo
173	Hayat Belay Demele	F	30	Kobo
174	Tilahun Tesfaw Alebachew	M	30	Kobo
175	Amare Molla Messele	M	30	Kobo
176	Mengesha Asmame Belay	M	55	Kobo
177	Abera Kassa Demeke	M	30	Kobo
178	Birhan Ayalew Baye	M	38	Kobo
179	Hailu Demele	M	17	Kobo
180	Yalew Tefera	M	27	Kobo
181	Molla Eshetu	M		Kobo
182	Eshetu Messele Teshale	M		Kobo
183	Berihun Mihrete Yimer	M	42	Kobo
184	Abay Melaku Sisay	M	43	Kobo
185	Amlaku Moges Amara	M	25	Kobo
186	Ayalew Wodajo Kssa	M	40	Kobo
187	Kassanesh Fentaye	F	20	Kobo
188	Mesfin Mekonnen	M	35	Kobo
189	Alemu Derso Shifferaw	M	27	Kobo
190	Ararse Mesfin Tegegne	M	53	Kobo
191	Molla Wondiye Abegaz	M	39	Kobo
192	Temesgen Abebe Berhie	F	28	Kobo

No.	Name	Sex	Age	Address (Town/Kebele)
193	Derebe Alemnew Wubet	M	28	Kobo
194	Daniel Moges Adane	M	30	Kobo
195	Minale Gize Fentaw	M	50	Kobo
196	Arebu Mekuria Bezabih	M	23	Kobo
197	Belay Eyasu Fentaw	M	30	Kobo
198	Mengesha Ejigu Addis	M	31	Kobo
199	Dawit Sisay Mekonnen	M	30	Kobo
200	Zelalam Asar Negasi	M	35	Kobo
201	Mame Getu Derbew	F	42	Kobo
202	Silesh Mengesha Bori	M	35	Kobo
203	Moges Adane	M	60	Kobo
204	Alene Teshome Fentaw	M	50	Kobo
205	Halitit Dessale Belay	F	1	Kobo
206	Marye Sisay Akele	F	45	Kobo
207	Ale Wasu Addis	M	27	Kobo
208	Leul-Seged Molla Teshome	M	35	Kobo
209	Amare Molla Wasie	M	55	Kobo
210	Ayene Molla Merso	M	44	Kobo
211	Alie Wodajo Derbie	M	26	Kobo
212	Birhanu Fiseha Zegeye	M	39	Kobo
213	Solomon Fentaw Asmare	M	25	Kobo
214	Temesgen Zenebe Abera	M	18	Kobo
215	Getaye Adino Asmamaw	M	36	Kobo
216	Mesele Admassu	M	45	Raye Kobo 05 (Addis Kign)
217	Abegaz Ali	M	60	Raye Kobo 05 (Addis Kign)
218	Alemu Demeke	M	40	Raye Kobo 05 (Addis Kign)
219	Dejen Guangul	M	64	Raye Kobo 05 (Addis Kign)
220	Ayene Dessale	M	17	Raye Kobo 05 (Addis Kign)
221	Mulat Abate	M	80	Raye Kobo 05 (Addis Kign)

Table 82: Partial List of victims of the Kobo Massacre

No.	Name	Sex	Age	Address (Town/Kebele)
1	Birhan Debalkie	M	24	Kobo
2	Getachew Misgan Sisay	M	18	Kobo
3	Kubi Fentaw Mekonnen	M	37	Kobo
4	Kassa Abraha Yime	M	34	Kobo
5	Sindie Mariye Mebrie	F	28	Kobo
6	Mulu Mariye Mebrie	F	35	Kobo
7	Molla Gugssa	M	48	Kobo
8	Mengistu Awoke Sitotaw	M	36	Kobo
9	Hassen Mekonnen Argaw	M	45	Kobo
10	Anguach Muhammed Temam	F	50	Kobo
11	Amare Sisay Chekole	M	40	Kobo
12	Amare Hailu Tebeje	M	27	Kobo
13	Nurye Jember Edris	M	42	Kobo
14	Lemlem Mengesha Taye	F	30	Kobo
15	Ermias Kassaye	M	2	Kobo
16	Bihonegn Mola Assefa	M	31	Kobo
17	Belay Addisie Filketu	M	42	Kobo
18	Amare Taddese Birhanie	M	46	Kobo
19	Mengesha Derby Teshome	M	46	Kobo
20	Dessale Belay Hailu	M	44	Kobo
21	Sisay Berihun Teleye	M	37	Kobo
22	Mengesha Yimer Desye	M	21	Kobo
23	Mengesha Wudu	M	38	Kobo
24	Habtamu Kebede	M	27	Kobo
25	Moges Tesfaye	M	38	Kobo
26	Dejen Molla	M	33	Kobo
27	Fentaw Wolde Negasi	M	62	Kobo
28	Addisu Fentaw	M	31	Kobo
29	Misgan Abush	M	65	Kobo
30	Teshome Belay Getahun	M	46	Kobo
31	Worknesh Milashu	F	34	Kobo

No.	Name	Sex	Age	Address (Town/Kebele)
32	Hodiwa Abebe Yimer	F	31	Kobo
33	Tewodros Moges	M	16	Kobo
34	Seyoum Mitiku Hailu	M	38	Kobo
35	Gubsa Chanie Taye	M	35	Kobo
36	Dawit Aliye Wubet	M	10	Kobo
37	Tilahun Ertiban Beyene	M	37	Kobo



Mass grave at Kobo St. George's Church



Grave of an unidentified victim (his photo is placed on the grave)



Wife of the late Mengesha Biset

Figure 17: Photographs related to the Kobo massacre



*Hamza Mengesha*



*Mengesha Semaw*



*Alemu Mekuriaw*



*Mesfin Mekonnen*



*Moges Degu*



*Meragiaw Teka*



*Messele Admasu*

*Figure 18: Pictures of some of the victims of Kobo Massacre*

### 3.2.5 At least 17 Amhara civilians were killed (including 5 children) and 3 were injured by TPLF forces in Hamusit village (Wadla Woreda, North Wollo Zone) between October 15 and December 10, 2021.

AAA confirmed from survivors and eyewitnesses that at least 17 Amhara civilians including 5 children were killed and 3 more were injured by invading TPLF forces in the small village of Hamusit in Wadla Woreda (North Wollo Zone) between October 15 and December 10, 2021. The manner of the killings was either execution-style or as a result of artillery shelling.

The TPLF summarily killed Belege Gebrie, Setew Belay, and Priest Wodaje Getanew. One AAA source, whose husband Belege was killed on December 6, 2021, told AAA the tragic story:

“He participated in the burial of his two siblings, who were killed with heavy artillery shells. Soon after, he went to the market. We waited for him, but he never returned. When we tried to search for him, they intimidated us by telling us they would kill us. The next day, we heard the horrible news. We heard they [the TPLF militias] killed him after they beat and tortured him. He had nothing to do with the war; he had no part in it.”

Another AAA source, the wife of another victim, Setew Belay, told AAA how her husband was brutally killed:

“At one point in time, they [TPLF militias] looted our loading truck worth at least 1.5 million birr. On another day, they made him [Setew Belay] kneel down, beat him, and finally, two of the militias fired fatal bullets that ultimately killed him. One of the bullets struck him in the chest, while the other struck him in his groin.”

With respect to the second style of killing, one source told AAA that on December 10, 2021, a heavy artillery shell struck their house, which killed her husband, Wondosen Tegye, and injured Tadesse Eyeberu. More victims from a single family, Eyeberu Alebachew and 3-year-old Dawit Eyeberu, were killed while Mebit Eyeberu and Addisalem Khali were injured by a mortar shell that struck their house on December 9. Two young sisters, 5-year-old Bemnet Fetene and 16-year-old Birtukan Fetene, were killed in a similar shelling on the same date. AAA’s staff on the ground visited the scene and verified that the houses struck were in the center of the village and that there was no military target or strategic importance to the houses, which were located in a residential area. Therefore, this is yet another example of a deliberate attack against civilians, a clear violation of international criminal law, and a war crime.

Below are the names of the identified victims of the massacre, including 14 deceased victims and 3 injured victims:

**Table 83: List of individuals TPLF forces killed and injured in Hamusit Village**

No.	Name	Sex	Age	Remark
1	Eyeberu Alebachew	M	55	Killed
2	Dawit Eyeberu	M	3	Killed
3	Setew Belay	M	36	Killed
4	Belege Gebrie	M	41	Killed
5	Wondosen Tegye	M	30	Killed
6	Mandefro Fisseha	M	25	Killed

No.	Name	Sex	Age	Remark
7	Molla Abune	M	42	Killed
8	Abraham Molla	M	12	Killed
9	Priest Dejen W/Tensea	M	42	Killed
10	Priest Wodaje Getanew	M	62	Killed
11	Birtukan Fetene	F	16	Killed
12	Bemnet Fetene	F	5	Killed
13	Destaw Mullaw	M	51	Killed
14	Nun Yalga (father's name unknown)	F	70	Killed
15	Mebit Eyeberu	F	14	Injury
16	Addisalem Khali	F	46	Injury
17	Tadesse Eyeberu	M		Injury



Belege Gebrie (deceased)



Wondosen Tegye (deceased)



Addisalem Khali, injured and lost family members



Worknesh Kassu, whose husband was killed

Figure 19: Victims of the Hamusit massacre.

### 3.2.6 At least 167 Amhara civilians were killed by TPLF forces in Meket Woreda (North Wollo Zone) between August 6 and September 9, 2021.

AAA has verified from sources on the ground, including officials, eyewitnesses, and families of victims that TPLF forces killed at least 167 civilians between August 6 and September 9, 2021 in Meket Woreda (North Wollo Zone). The Woreda's chief communications officer confirmed this figure and told us about the destruction and looting of properties and its consequence on the lives of those affected. According to sources, the methods of killing predominantly used by the TPLF forces were execution-style killings and indiscriminate shelling of residential areas. To exemplify the former, the son of victim Molla Libay Goshu shared the following tragic account:



“Three weeks after they [the militias] entered [on August 31, 2021], they ordered him [the victim] to bring injera [local bread] from his home. He went home and came back with a couple injeras for them. However, for unknown reasons, the militias shot him in his head, killing him, after they took the food he brought.”

Another example of brutal executions by the TPLF militias was the killing of an 80-year-old man, Tamene Asmamaw, who was killed on August 11, 2021. One of the victim’s relatives described his ordeal:

“They [TPLF militias] forcefully took him out, put a gun to his body, and intimidated him to bring me or tell them my whereabouts after they broke in and entered his house. They shot him two times in his head and shoulder. This is despite him telling them my whereabouts and the fact that I am a teacher [no allegiance to fighters].”

In another incident, which happened on September 8, 2021, at around 3:15 p.m., the militias killed seven civilians, five of whom were from a single family. On this day, there had been active fighting with government allied forces to retake control of Flakit town. A survivor told AAA about a family that had been victimized, describing the tragedy as follows:

“First, the fence of a residential house belonging to Mohamed Yusuf [in the same town] was struck with an artillery shell. For fear of another subsequent shelling, he [Yusuf] and his daughter [Radia Mohammed Yusuf] came to our house. They stayed together with five of my family members in the living room; three of us were staying in a separate room. We suddenly rushed out of the room when we heard loud sounds that violently shook our room. Then, we saw the roof of the house parallel to them [victims] was destroyed by the artillery shell, which killed all of them.”

The names of victims in the family are Khalid Mohamed (3-years-old), Kawser Mohamed (3-years-old), Murad Adem (13-years-old), Ansha Hassen (12-years-old), and Adem Derib. Below are the 167 names of identified victims of the massacre:

*Table 84: List of individuals TPLF forces killed in Meket Woreda*

No.	Name	Sex	Age	Kebele
1	Tade Mulualem Assefa	M	48	15
2	Moges Libay	M	51	15
3	Bereket Agegne	M	45	15
4	Hawa Sayed Abebe	F	32	15
5	Golalaw Tade	M	31	15
6	Fentaye Getahun	F	32	15
7	Mekuria Mekonnen Abate	M	42	15
8	Zewdie Getinet Mersha	F	43	15
9	Guday Miretie	F	30	15
10	Mulatie Negash Abtew	M	32	15

No.	Name	Sex	Age	Kebele
11	Tamene Asmamaw Abate	M	80	15
12	Guzguz Tegegne	F	48	15
13	Fatuma Adem	F	41	15
14	Workie Bogale	F	36	15
15	Bire Adugna	F	47	15
16	Hiwot Tilahun	F	36	15
17	Mamush Yetsedaw Ayele	M	32	15
18	Priest Alene Belay	M	34	14
19	Mulunesh Mekonnen	F	47	14
20	Mulat Mekonnen	M	32	14
21	Melkam Assefa	M	78	16
22	Melak Arega	M	35	16
23	Etayehu Desta	F	43	16
24	Tarekegn Wubu	M	54	17
25	Tehaw Eniy	M	32	17
26	Etenesh Ashenef	F	42	17
27	Kassaye Eshete	F	28	17
28	Belgie Tesfaw	F	34	5
29	Priest Mitiku Zegeye	M	45	5
30	Meka Adem	F	6	1
31	Mamush Muhammed	M	1	1
32	Redat Bayene Asnake	M	20	1
33	Madie Tigabu	F	35	1
34	Yemata Sadam Abebe	F	35	1
35	Habtie Tesfaw Tegegne	M	35	1
36	Berihun Birhan Kassie	M	32	1
37	Fikrie Alemnew	M	37	1
38	Sisay Birhan	M	45	1
39	Assemie Fentaw	F	69	1
40	Marshet Tsegaye	M	29	1
41	Fasil Emagn	M	30	1
42	Emebet Alemu Kassie	F	50	1

No.	Name	Sex	Age	Kebele
43	Ayferam Mulu Mekbib	M	20	25
44	Momina Nuyre	F	7	8
45	Rehamet Alemu	F	7	8
46	Nurye Tegegne	M	55	8
47	Muhammed Tegegne	M	57	8
48	Teketay Yibrie	M	60	8
49	Getaw Asrese Woretaw	M	25	8
50	Melaku Zegeye	M	40	33
51	Belete Mebrie	M	30	33
52	Wodaje Besfat	M	52	33
53	Mikir Haile	F	22	33
54	Nigat Wodaynew	M	25	33
55	Fitrist Sete	F	27	33
56	Berihun Ambaw	M	50	33
57	Priest Ambaw Kebede	M	54	33
58	Bizuye Chanie	F	50	33
59	Geberew Seto	M	12	33
60	Deacon Yamra Wodaje	M	20	33
61	Bitargie Yilma	F	55	33
62	Berihun Assefa	M	55	33
63	Fentaye Shiferie	M	45	33
64	Wondim Chekole	M	10	33
65	Hunyalew Besfat	M	8	33
66	Besfat Alebie	M	27	33
67	Melkneh Tadesse	M	25	33
68	Priest Habtam Teffera	M	52	33
69	Belete Ayalew	M	31	32
70	Belay Alemu	M	38	32
71	Ebabu Legesse	M	56	32
72	Workie Ayele	F	58	32
73	Wolde Alemayehu	M	29	32
74	Fikir Akele	M	52	32

No.	Name	Sex	Age	Kebele
75	Amare Birlie Ayene	M	46	32
76	Awoke Semagn	M	31	32
77	Dessie Chanie	M	29	32
78	Yeshareg Moges	F	30	32
79	Marew Moges	M	42	32
80	Aberra Ayalew	M	47	32
81	Firew Woday	M	48	32
82	Sintie Nigussie	M	59	32
83	Melku Zegeye	M	38	33
84	Addis Mebrie	M	40	33
85	Addisu Yalew	M	53	33
86	Wondim Seto	M	10	33
87	Deacon Geberew Wodaje	M	22	33
88	Habtu Mekonnen	M	43	11
89	Melesse Dejen	M	33	11
90	Yalew Adugnaw	M	42	3
91	Sewmehon Zemene	M	46	3
92	Yezab Agazh	F	43	3
93	Shumet Sisay	M	50	3
94	Zemed Alemu	F	46	4
95	Derib Mohammed Yesuf	F	28	3
96	Kassie Mullie	M	40	19
97	Mitiku Belay Mulu	M	10	19
98	Muhammed Adem	M	29	8
99	Alelign Beyene	M	70	7
100	Bayle Woday	M	40	7
101	Melesse Assefa	M	50	7
102	Addina Getahun	F	60	7
103	Tewabech Ewnetu	F	35	7
104	Birhan Yimer	M	35	7
105	Asfaw Tegegne	M	70	7
106	Gizew Hailu	M	40	7

No.	Name	Sex	Age	Kebele
107	Abera Misgie	M	16	23
108	Zeyneba Nurye	F	28	34
109	Momina Nuyre	F	18	34
110	Emamey Nurye	F	10	34
111	Molla Birara	M	45	34
112	Beleg Tesfaw	F	38	5
113	Asrebeb Zenebe	F	56	32
114	Sintie Haile	M	35	32
115	Ateref Wasihun	F	45	32
116	Mandefro Alemnew	M	22	1
117	Bewket Zemene Gelaw	M	16	1
118	Muhammed Dawid	M	28	1
119	Tesfaye Alemu	M	68	1
120	Gebrie Melkam	M	18	1
121	Debie Melkam	F	12	1
122	Etalem Melkam	F	15	1
123	Mikirye Melkam	M	12	17
124	Muluye Asfie	M	39	6
125	Priest Baye Adugna	M	60	5
126	Agmas Shumet	M	45	5
127	Setie Haile Nigatu	F	50	4
128	Kasaset Muchie Tefera	F	22	7
129	Sisay Assaye	M	42	5
130	Adane Gashaw	M	40	9
131	Enaney Worku	F	54	1
132	Belay Ebabu	M	8	6
133	Abebech Baye	F	26	8
134	Eshetu Miretie	M	25	5
135	Habtam Molla	M	40	1
136	Wondosen Molla	M	20	4
137	Shishigu Ejigie	M	17	7
138	Markos Tarko Asfaw	M	27	5

No.	Name	Sex	Age	Kebele
139	Setechign Getie	F	42	1
140	Tesfanesh Tsegalem	F	16	1
141	Biniam Tsegalem	M	6	3
142	Abraraw Girma	M	36	5
143	Layish Work Abebe	F	35	6
144	Ayalew Alebie	M	50	1
145	Meseret Tsegalem	F	10	6
146	Marie Assefa	F	43	1
147	Tigist Lulie	F	2	4
148	Melkam Birara	F	25	1
149	Mitu Belay	F	10	3
150	Kassie Muluye	M	40	7
151	Mekuriaw Zewdie	M	65	7
152	Yimer Alemye Gobena	M	48	4
153	Getahun Belay	M	22	5
154	Birara Tirit	M	43	4
155	Melesse Birru	M	50	5
156	Fikir Libay	M	52	7
157	Teketay Wodaju	M	48	4
158	Alene Demissie	M	26	3
159	Wuletaw Yalew	M	30	2
160	Muhammed Yesuf Habib	M	75	8
161	Adem Derib Muhammed	M	60	1
162	Kawser Mohammed	F	3	1
163	Khalid Mohammed	M	3	1
164	Ansha Hassen	F	50	1
165	Radia Mohammed Yesuf	F	27	1
166	Murad Adem Derib	M	13	1
167	Molla Libay Goshu	M	63	15



### 3.2.7 At least 53 Amhara civilians were killed and 17 more wounded by TPLF forces in Gashena town (Wadla Woreda, North Wollo Zone) between August 3rd and December 2nd, 2021.

AAA has verified from officials, families of victims, and eyewitnesses on the ground that at least 53 civilians were massacred and 17 injured between August 3 and December 2, 2021, by the TPLF occupying forces in Gashena town (Wadla Woreda, North Wollo Zone, Amhara region) and its surroundings. The Gashena town municipality head, Melaku Woreta, told AAA:

“It was me who counted casualties. I have recorded 53 killings, 17 injuries, and damage of institutions of all kinds worth millions by the invading TPLF.”

According to another resident of the town, Alemu Sete (name changed), the TPLF did not even spare the vulnerable. According to Alemu, a TPLF militiaman murdered a 50-year-old blind man named Yalew Ayele as he attempted to prevent the TPLF militiamen from raping his daughter. In another incident, the TPLF militias murdered a 38-year-old priest named Derb Alebachew, a father of four. The victim’s brother-in-law, Deacon Sisay, expressed the ordeal as follows:

“My wife is most affected by the horrors of [TPLF]. On August 20th, 2021, the TPLF militias knocked on the doors of my brother-in-law’s house. One of them shot him in his head. He never carried anything except a cross in his hands. Afterwards, they dragged his body on the ground. They prevented us from burying him. We buried our brother on the following day.”

According to Deacon Sisay, TPLF militia also committed similar crimes when they returned to the area a week after they were pushed out by Ethiopian forces. According to all of the above eyewitnesses and the head of the town’s municipality, the deadliest of all the incidents took place on December 1, 2021, as the TPLF forces retreated. At least 13 civilians were hiding in a house in the Addis Alem area of the town to save themselves from potential attacks from retreating TPLF militias, who have a modus operandi of reprisal killings. The militias broke into the house with the hiding civilians and opened fire using automatic weapons, leaving all 13 dead. Witnesses told AAA that four of the victims were buried in Gashena St. Michael’s Church, and the remaining bodies were taken to surrounding rural villages by their respective families for burial. Victims of the massacre included the administrator of Gashena St. George’s Church, Priest Dawit Abebe. The names of 37 civilians killed and 9 more injured are presented below:

**Table 85: List of individuals TPLF forces killed and wounded in Gashena Town**

No.	Name	Age	Sex	Outcome of the attack
1	Misgan Molla		M	Killed
2	Wondiye Tega		M	Killed
3	Yemataw Mekonnen		M	Killed
4	Fentagegnew Belay		M	Killed
5	Molla Fentagegnew		M	Killed
6	Ayeten Deresse		M	Killed
7	Yemidir Mekonnen		F	Killed
8	Muluye Melesse		F	Killed

No.	Name	Age	Sex	Outcome of the attack
9	Eset Masrie		F	Killed
10	Birlew Tesfie		M	Killed
11	Abeje Yemanie		M	Killed
12	Mulu Tilahun		M	Killed
13	Seble Getaye		F	Killed
14	Eyeberu Alebachew		M	Killed
15	Priest Derib Alebachew	38	M	Killed
16	Tesfaye Akele		M	Killed
17	Priest Dawit Abebe	36	M	Killed
18	Mussa Yesuf	28	M	Killed
19	Chekole Tesfaw	30	M	Killed
20	Dessalegn Abebe	34	M	Killed
21	Addis Ashagrie		M	Killed
22	Mekuanint Misganaw		M	Killed
23	Yeshiwork Fikrie	27	F	Killed
24	Deacon Destaye Abay	33	M	Killed
25	Tekach Alemu	28	F	Injured
26	Esubalew Mulu		M	Injured
27	Feleke Fisie		M	Injured
28	Sisay Belay		M	Injured
29	Sisay Yemdir Alem		M	Injured
30	Getie Agezeh		F	Injured
31	Tesfa Ayalew		M	Injured
32	Priest Ayalew Tekalign		M	Injured
33	Baye Woday		M	Injured
34	Wuletaw Masreshaw		M	Injured
35	Emiamrew Ayalew	32	M	Killed
36	Wolde Alemayehu	34	M	Killed
37	Kassanew Semie	40	M	Killed
38	Yalew Alen	50	M	Killed
39	Asfachew Fasil	40	M	Killed



No.	Name	Age	Sex	Outcome of the attack
40	Zeru Alebachew	30	M	Killed
41	Deacon Terefe Fikrie	65	M	Killed
42	Achenef Abebe		M	Killed
43	Yekaba Misganaw		F	Killed
44	Belay Alemu	42	M	Killed
45	Molla Misganaw	26	M	Killed
46	Priest Misganaw Dessalegn	52	M	Killed



Figure 20: Photographs of families mourning the loss of loved ones in the Gashena massacre

### 3.3 South Wollo Zone

The AAA has verified from sources on the ground, officials, eye witnesses and families of victims that TPLF militias killed at least 589 Amhar civilians and injured 53 more when they were in control of parts of the zone. These atrocities were committed in two rounds. Between September 1st and 7th, 2021, in its first attempt to enter the South Wollo Zone, the TPLF killed a total of 53 civilians and injured 13 more in in four Kebeles (09, 018, 019, 020) of Were Babu and three kebeles (015, 017, and 027) of Tehuledere Woreda. In the second round, the TPLF militias had managed to control at least 16 Woredas and cities of the zone for about a month between November 2nd and December 3rd, 2021. In this duration, the TPLF had killed at least 536 more civilians and injured 40 others excluding systematic and widespread property looting and destruction worth of hundreds of billions in ETB. Most of the killings were execution-style and some deaths were a result of unlawful shelling by the TPLF and in rare circumstances by the ENDF. The sections below presented a more detailed information about the major massacres by TPLF militias.

#### **3.3.1 At least 78 civilians killed by TPLF in the Were Babu Woreda, South Wollo Zone of Amhara Region in two rounds of attacks, the first between September 1st and 7th, 2021, and the second between October 21st and December 7th 2021.**

The latest investigation from AAA reveals that at least 78 civilians including children, women and aged were killed by TPLF militias in Were Babu Woreda (South Wollo Zone, Amhara Region). The militia had perpetrated the killings in two rounds, the first between September 1st and 7th in which 25 civilians including 3 children were killed whereas the rest 53 were killed between October 21st and December 7th, 2021.

To raise instances of manners of killings, the militias approached a farmer, Ali Zegeye Seid while he was tending to his cattle. He started running when he saw the TPLF militias, and they chased him and shot him to death on August 30th, 2021. His body was left to animals with only his tattered clothes and blood left at the scene. Another victim, a 75-year-old woman, Temegn Omer was killed in a similar manner and her body was also left for hyenas. A third victim, Jemal Yesuf was shot six times in his head leading to his death. Before his death, Jemal was heard begging the militias saying: “do not kill a poor man like me” to which one of the militiamen replied, “We could not stop such killing until we finish Amharas”. Below is list of identified victims murdered in similar manners.

**Table 86: List of individuals TPLF forces killed in Were Babu Woreda**

No.	Name	Sex	Age	Kebele
1	Rabia Ali Omer	M	8	18
2	Ekram Mohammed Said	F	5	18
3	Abdu Yesuf Awolu	F	25	18
4	Muhammad Yusuf Hidi	M	40	4
5	Awol Said	M		19
6	Ali Zegeye Said	M	50	18
7	Jemal Yesuf Idris	M	50	18
8	Temegn Omer Abegaz	F	75	18
9	Edris Adem Assen	M	70	18
10	Adem Edris Yimam	M	35	18

No.	Name	Sex	Age	Kebele
11	Said Ahmed Ibrahim	M	40	18
12	Adem Said Ali	M	60	18
13	Mohammed Fentaw Mohammed	M	25	18
14	Edris Hussein Ibrahim	M	41	18
15	Ibrahim Said Abdu	M	63	18
16	Assen Basha Shakur	M	60	18
17	Ahmed Hussein	M		18
18	Adem Abate	M		18
19	Ahmed Awol Hashim	M		18
20	Toyba Mohammed Adem	F	60	18
21	Ibrahim Abdi Said	M		18
22	Abdu Said	M		18
23	Shifferaw Hussein Muaaz	M	30	18
24	Jemal Abate	M		18
25	Said Nigatu Tessema	M		18
26	Ali Muhammed	M		18
27	Said Yimam	M		18
28	Kedir Said Hassen	M		18
29	Mohammed Said	M		
30	Abdi Said	M		
31	Asya Said	F		01 Bistima
32	Awol Said Ali	M	31	19
33	Hussein Yimam Edris	M		4
34	Muhammed Ali Muhie	M		4
35	Said Adem Ibrahim Shiekh Mohmemmed	M		4
36	Shiekh Mohmemmed Ahmed	M		3
37	Said Muhammed	M		3
38	Ibrahim Muhammed	M		4
39	Roza	F		4
40	Belay Yesuf	M		4
41	Adem Mohammed Yimam	M		4
42	Ansha Ahmed	F		4

No.	Name	Sex	Age	Kebele
43	Hadiya Esmail	F		3
44	Hawa Said Yimam	F		3
45	Hussein Edris	M		4
46	Asselef Ali Gizaw	M		4
47	Said Ahmed	M		6
48	Adem Mohammed	M		3
49	Said Hussein	M		4
50	Assen Edris	M		3
51	Ayatu Bisbah	M		13
52	Jemal Mohammed	M		02 Bistima
53	Ahmed Edris	M		3 Bistima
54	Hussein Edris	M		4 Bistima
55	Mohammed Said Assen	M		5 Bistima
56	Fato Said	F		01 Bistima
57	Hawa Said Fentaw	F		01 Bistima
58	Abdu Mohammed Birru	M	40	2
59	Yimam Hassen Degoba	M	45	4
60	Abdu Mohammed Ahmed	M		4
61	Abdu Said Mohammed	M	45	9
62	Mussa Edris Adem	M	35	9
63	Ahmed Assefa Kebede	M	60	20
64	Kedir Hussein Mohammed	M	18	20
65	Ahmed Said Shafie	M		3
66	Muhammed Assen	M		3
67	Abdu Said	M		
68	Assen Said Kemal	M		
69	Jemal Hussein Awol	M		8
70	Ahmed Sulu	M		01 Bokekisa
71	Fatie Muhammed	F		01 Hara
72	Belay Asfaw	M		4
73	Abdu Shiekh Tuha	M		4
74	Fentaw Adem Muhammed	M		4

No.	Name	Sex	Age	Kebele
75	Muhammed Said Debel	M		15
76	Ahmed Awol	M		01 Hara
77	Ibrahim Assen	M		3
78	Hayat Mohammed Said	F	10	18

### 3.3.2 TPLF forces killed 11 Amhara civilians in Kebele 24 of Delanta Woreda on December 3, 2021.

The AAA has verified from sources on the ground, officials and families of victims that the TPLF militias extra judicially killed 11 civilians including a child in Beklo Manekia village, Besika Kebele, Delanta Woreda of the zone on December 3rd 2021 in revenging for guerrilla attacks by local militias called Fano. According to victim's Families, Abebu Sete, who lost her husband and brother-in-law, Asfaw Lemlem, Mulugeta Argaw respectively, and Bogale Meketaye who lost his brothers, the local militias had attacked a moving truck transporting TPLF. In responding to this, the TPLF militias chased them out, searching houses and forcibly dragging out any men including those who were not part of the fano. After arresting eleven people in such a manner, they executed all with gunshots left no survivor.

One survivor, who lost her husband, Dessalew Argaw and brother-in-law, 17-year-old Altaseb Wolde told AAA what she witnessed:

“When they (TPLF militias) chased after a man called Tefera Amare (who fought the TPLF militias), he hid in our house. They came into our house and forcibly took him out with five people including my husband, my husband’s brother and three others including Melesse Mekuriaw, Mulatu Meketaye and Getahun Masrie. None of them except Tefera collaborated with local militias to attack them (TPLF militias). I begged them saying ‘do not kill the father of my children please’ They responded ‘he is a bandit’ and then imprisoned him with five others. After some hours, I heard gunshots and shortly after I heard the news that they were killed. The next morning I tried to approach and collect the dead bodies. But they (the TPLF militias) prevented me from doing so. In the mid-day, we were able to access the bodies after they (the TPLF militias) left the area. The dead bodies were 11 laid one over the other.”

Below are the names of 10 identified victims of this incident:

*Table 87: Names of identified victims killed by TPLF militia in Delanta Woreda*

No.	Name	Sex	Age	Kebele
1	Mulatu Meketaye Dessie	M	30	24
2	Getahun Masrie Zele	M	24	24
3	Fikir Worku Dubie	M	27	24
4	Altaseb Wolde Addisu	M	20	24
5	Dessalew Argaw Ketema	M	41	24
6	Melesse Mekuriaw Shiferie	M	23	24

No.	Name	Sex	Age	Kebele
7	Tefera Amare	M	51	27
8	Tegegne Tilahun	M	55	27
9	Amualto Kassa Godana	M		31
10	Mekuriya Dessalew Mollaw	M	40	25



Altaseb Wolde Addisu



Mekuriya Dessalew Mollaw

**3.3.3 At least 246 Amhara civilians were killed and 16 more wounded by TPLF forces in Tehuledere Woreda and Haik town (South Wollo Zone) in two rounds of attacks between September 1st and 5th, 2021, and October 20th and December 7th 2021.**

AAA has verified from sources on the ground, officials, eyewitnesses and families of victims that the TPLF militias has killed at least 246 Amhara civilians and an addition 16 were injured in two rounds of attacks in Tehuledere Woreda and Haik town in the second half of 2021. The first round of attacks took place between September 1st and 5th, 2021, during which at least 28 civilians were killed and another 13 civilians were injured including an 11-month-old baby, Muhamed Ali Muhe, in three Kebeles (015, 017, and 027) of Tehuledere Woreda. Five of the victims were from a single-family including the 11-month-old baby Muhamed Ali Muhe, his father, Ali Muhe and his mother, Lubaba Seid. The casualties were the outcome of execution-style killings in most cases and also as a result of heavy artillery shells. The second round of attacks took place between October 20th and December 7th, 2021 during which the TPLF forces killed another 218 civilians and injured an additional 3 civilians including women and children in execution-style killings and at times, as a result of artillery shelling around Tehuledere Woreda and Haik town.

According to one AAA source, the daughter of 65-year-old victim Yimam Mohammed (deceased) from Kebele 12 (Tehuledere Woreda, South Wollo Zone) told AAA how her father was brutally killed by the TPLF forces:

“I was not here. I fled the war to Kombolcha. But he remained here to protect our home. People told us how they (TPLF militias) killed him and two others. The day was October 26th, 2021. My father (Yimam Mohammed), Ali Said and Adem Mohamed were all in Ali Said’s compound. When they (TPLF militias) entered the compound to search, my father had nothing in his hands other than a sickle as he was about to cut grass for cattle. The others also had nothing except Ali who held a cup to milk his cow. They (TPLF militias) shot all three of them and they died immediately.”

One resident of Kebele 17 (Tehuledere Woreda) told AAA that the TPLF militia killed his two brothers, Said Yasin and Tessema Yasin in a place where they hid themselves from militia attacks along with another individual by the name of Said Hussein. The administrator of Kebele 13, Roza Solomon, told AAA about the extrajudicial killing of six civilians by the TPLF militias, which is higher than what we were told from the Woreda Administration. She also described another case of extrajudicial killing in the following way:

“The TPLF militias in their house-to-house search, attacked a family in which none of the members fled unlike others. The victim’s name was Fatuma Edris. They killed her husband and her 10-year-old son, and shot and struck her cheek with a bullet (bullet was stuck in her cheek). The bullet has not been taken out yet which has impacted her vision. She can no longer see.”

One resident of Haik town and a wounded survivor shared a personal experience at the hands of the TPLF militias in the following way:

“When heavy artillery shells repeatedly bombed our surroundings, me and my friend (Hussein Said Ali) decided to flee to a surrounding rural. On our way, they (TPLF militias) got us and ordered us to put our hands up. Then they search both of us. They did not find anything other than our ID cards. They then ordered us to take off our shoes accusing us of being undercover government fighters. But we told them we were not fighters and that we are children of farmers and students. Then they separated us. I heard automatic gunshots, they shot Hussein. Then I was taken to a house which they ordered me to set fire to. I refused to do so. Then, one of the militiamen shot me in the waist. It was not deep. I laid on the ground acting as if the gunshot was fatal. They left me believing I was dead. Then I stood up and arrived home on foot, walking. I could not access medicine for weeks.”

Another relative of a victim and resident of Haik town whose brother, Abdu Mohammed Ali was killed, spoke to AAA saying:

“They killed him on October 26th, 2021 on his way home. They beat him with a stick breaking his leg and hand. Then they shot him in the chest, head and waist, killing him. He was a poor farmer, he had no stake in the war.”

Another relative of a deceased victim (Abubeker Edris Mohammed) told AAA of her ordeal:

“They killed him inside Amum Mosque with another Deresa (spiritual student) . Afterwards, they took him out of the home accusing him of being a fighter. But he was only a 4th year university student.”

The TPLF militias had also brutally killed civilians after forcing them to collect bodies of dead TPLF fighters. According to one witness, his brother, Edris Yimam Ali was shot to death on October 27th, 2021 after being forced to collect dead bodies of TPLF militias for the whole day. Two days prior on October 25th, 2021, Sheik

Edris Ali Yusuf was also killed in a similar manner according to his wife. She described the TPLF's immense cruelty saying:

"They (the TPLF militias) killed him in the evening when he finished collecting their dead bodies over the day. They forbid us from even crying on this. They intimidated us saying 'if any one of you cries, we will kill you all.'"

Coming to killings as the result of shelling, the TPLF militias killed 4 civilians including a child, two of whom came from a single family, and an additional two were injured from heavy artillery shelling on October 22nd, 2021, in Haik town. One woman who lost her husband and daughter told AAA the tragic story of her family members' deaths:

"At that time our forces (ENDF and Amhara forces) were in control of the town. The TPLF encircled the town from multiple directions. They (TPLF militias) fired heavy artillery which landed in between our main house and a service house killing four people including my husband (Said Muhie) and two others, Temesgen Chekole and Asnake Abate. Six of us survived because we were inside the main house. We could not bury them in religious graves because of the intense fighting. We buried two Christian and Muslim victims on our compound. While I was burying them including my husband, another artillery shell struck our neighbor's house, killing my 16-year-old daughter, Elham Said and critically injuring two others."

AAA also verified from families of victims and eyewitnesses that shelling by the ENDF also resulted in civilian casualties while TPLF forces used civilians as human shields. One witness, whose grandmother and mother were killed shared the following account:

"On September 4th, 2021, the ENDF was continuously firing heavy artillery shells targeting TPLF militias towards the hill nearest to our home. One of the shells struck our house and killed my grandmother (Zemzem Ahmed) and my mother (Lubaba Muhie)."

Below is the list of victims killed in Tehuledere Woreda and Haik town:

**Table 88: Names of individuals killed by TPLF militia in Tehuledere Woreda**

No.	Name	Sex	Age	Kebele	Woreda/Town
1	Jemal Said Siraj	M	40	11	Tehuledere
2	Jemal Ali	M	37	11	Tehuledere
3	Said Yimam	M	45	11	Tehuledere
4	Ali Arenze	M	80	11	Tehuledere
5	Shifferaw Ahmed Eshetu	M	58	10	Tehuledere
6	Said Ebrahi	M	38	10	Tehuledere
7	Said Ali Assefe	M	45	13	Tehuledere
8	Saada Said Assen	F	13	13	Tehuledere
9	Mulu Filwuha	F	35	13	Tehuledere
10	Shiekh Said Assen Abrie	M	41	18	Tehuledere



No.	Name	Sex	Age	Kebele	Woreda/Town
11	Lubaba Said Fentaw	F	23	18	Tehuledere
12	Ahmed Muhie Ali	M	50	8	Tehuledere
13	Said Ahmed Shumye	M	60	9	Tehuledere
14	Edris Muchaw	M	50	9	Tehuledere
15	Lubaba Seid	M	40	17	Tehuledere
16	Ali Muhie	M	50	17	Tehuledere
17	Mubarek Mohammed Jemal	M	11	7	Tehuledere
18	Said Ali Yimer	M	65	7	Tehuledere
19	Ahmed Eshetu Amede	M	35	7	Tehuledere
20	Eshetu Amedie	M	65	7	Tehuledere
21	Mohammed Siraj Ibrahim	M	65	7	Tehuledere
22	Lubaba Muhie Hussein	F	45	17	Tehuledere
23	Zemzem Ahmed Nurye	F	75	17	Tehuledere
24	Shiekh Omer Mohammed Said	M	40	7	Tehuledere
25	Said Mohammed Adem	M	41	7	Tehuledere
26	Edris Said Ali	M	65	8	Tehuledere
27	Said Ahmed Shumye	M	10	7	Tehuledere
28	Shiekh Abdu Said	M	65	7	Tehuledere
29	Edris Mohamed Said	M	30	7	Tehuledere
30	Yesuf Said Ahmed	M	28	8	Tehuledere
31	Awol Edris Ahmed	M	24	8	Tehuledere
32	Hawa Said Aragaw	F	35	8	Tehuledere
33	Ahmed Tikuye	M	30	8	Tehuledere
34	Seyoum Tegegne	M	80	8	Tehuledere
35	Hawa Said Tenaye	F	35	14	Tehuledere
36	Abdu Semed Mohamed	M	20	14	Tehuledere
37	Mohammed Ali Abegaz	M	33	14	Tehuledere
38	Awol Yesuf Ali	M	55	14	Tehuledere
39	Mohammed Yimer Muhie	M	42	14	Tehuledere
40	Edris Fentaw Ayele	M	40	14	Tehuledere
41	Shiekh Said Nigatu Ali	M	25	14	Tehuledere
42	Hadya Edris Muhie	F	30	14	Tehuledere

No.	Name	Sex	Age	Kebele	Woreda/Town
43	Getachew Abdu Kemal	M	32	14	Tehuledere
44	Fatie Edris Ali	F	55	14	Tehuledere
45	Jemal Eshetu Liben	M	30	14	Tehuledere
46	Imam Said Fentaw	M	45	15	Tehuledere
47	Said Ahmed Kebede	M	40	14	Tehuledere
48	Muhammed Yimer Muhie	M	40	14	Tehuledere
49	Yimam Muhie Yesuf	M	65	12	Tehuledere
50	Mekashaw Said Ibrahim	M	20	12	Tehuledere
51	Ali Said Assen	M	65	12	Tehuledere
52	Adem Muhammed Assen	M	65	12	Tehuledere
53	Abdu Mohammed Ali	M		27	Tehuledere
54	Imam Yassin	M		27	Tehuledere
55	Mohaba Fajir Said	M		27	Tehuledere
56	Said Adem Said	M		27	Tehuledere
57	Ashebir Ali Yesuf	M		27	Tehuledere
58	Jemal Kebede Ali	M		27	Tehuledere
59	Imam Yesuf Adem	M		27	Tehuledere
60	Shiekh Mohammed Sani	M	70	2	Tehuledere
61	Ansuar Mohammed Sani	M	13	2	Tehuledere
62	Ahmed Mohammed Damtew	M	50	2	Tehuledere
63	Demissie Alemu Gizaw	M	41	2	Tehuledere
64	Mohammed Said Abegaz	M	60	2	Tehuledere
65	Shiekh Edris Mohammed	M	40	2	Tehuledere
66	Hussein Said	M	50	2	Tehuledere
67	Said Edris Yimam	M	30	2	Tehuledere
68	Mohammed Adem Debelie	M	25	2	Tehuledere
69	Fatie Muhie Faris	F	70	2	Tehuledere
70	Nurit Muhie	F	60	2	Tehuledere
71	Mulugeta Abate	M	70	2	Tehuledere
72	Edris Ali Muhaba	M	40	2	Tehuledere
73	Mohammed Said	M	40	2	Tehuledere
74	Zemuye Aragaw Hassen	F	60	2	Tehuledere

No.	Name	Sex	Age	Kebele	Woreda/Town
75	Enanu Mekonnen	F	70	2	Tehuledere
76	Adem Mohammed	M	10	2	Tehuledere
77	Jemal Ahmed	M	60	2	Tehuledere
78	Said Ali Ibrahim	M	20	2	Tehuledere
79	Ahed Said Muhie	M	38	2	Tehuledere
80	Siraj Muhie Shofer	M	37	2	Tehuledere
81	Hawa Muhie Hassen	F	58	2	Tehuledere
82	Nurye Ibrahim	M	18	2	Tehuledere
83	Abdu Yimer Said	M	36	2	Tehuledere
84	Geto Beyene Ali	M	35	2	Tehuledere
85	Said Yimer Adem	M	58	2	Tehuledere
86	Imam Muhie Ali	M	30	1	Tehuledere
87	Yimer Shikuru	M	40	1	Tehuledere
88	Yimam Ali Ahmed	M	10	1	Tehuledere
89	Abdu Muhie Liben	M	40	1	Tehuledere
90	Said Mehariye Adem	M	35	1	Tehuledere
91	Mohammed Ahmed Abdalla	M	45	1	Tehuledere
92	Zewdie Yimam Habesha	F	33	1	Tehuledere
93	Abdu Said Ahmed	M	55	1	Tehuledere
94	Mohammed Said Yimer	M	60	1	Tehuledere
95	Yesuf Ahmed Hussein	M	60	1	Tehuledere
96	Yimer Edris Negaw	M	40	14	Tehuledere
97	Jemal Mohammed Hussein	M	60	14	Tehuledere
98	Jemal Mohammed Hussein	M	25	14	Tehuledere
99	Mohammed Yimer Yesuf	M	35	14	Tehuledere
100	Mohammed Musa Mohammed	M	30	14	Tehuledere
101	Edris Muhie Yimam	M	32	14	Tehuledere
102	Hussein Mohamed Said	M	48	14	Tehuledere
103	Zemuye Muhie Shewaye	F	45	14	Tehuledere
104	Mohammed Said Muhie	M	40	12	Tehuledere
105	Said Ali Mohammed	M	35	12	Tehuledere
106	Imamu Mohamed Hussein	M	35	12	Tehuledere

No.	Name	Sex	Age	Kebele	Woreda/Town
107	Adem Said Shifaw	M	25	12	Tehuledere
108	Kebede Wolde	M	60	12	Tehuledere
109	Mulu Eshete Wolde	F	70	12	Tehuledere
110	Assefa Edris Mohabaw	M	70	12	Tehuledere
111	Osman Kebede	M	20	12	Tehuledere
112	Abdu Mekonnen Wolde	M	38	12	Tehuledere
113	Edris Fentaw	M	36	12	Tehuledere
114	Adem Said Shifaw	M	45	12	Tehuledere
115	Abdu Mohamed Yasin	M		12	Tehuledere
116	Yesuf Ibrahim Abdu	M	30	17	Tehuledere
117	Zinet Mohammed Jemal	F	20	17	Tehuledere
118	Adem Osman Said	M	25	17	Tehuledere
119	Fentaw Ali Edris	M	30	17	Tehuledere
120	Neima Gezahegn	F	3	17	Tehuledere
121	Mohammed Hussein	M	38	17	Tehuledere
122	Said Yasin Tessema	M	80	17	Tehuledere
123	Yimam Yasin Tessema	M	70	17	Tehuledere
124	Mohaba Yasin Tessema	M	60	17	Tehuledere
125	Said Ali Edris	M	30	17	Tehuledere
126	Mohammed Adem Mohaba	M	40	17	Tehuledere
127	Said Hussein Ahmed	M	25	17	Tehuledere
128	Abdu Adem	M	54	17	Tehuledere
129	Said Reta Hissa	M	59	17	Tehuledere
130	Mariffa Abdu Mohhamed	F	27	17	Tehuledere
131	Yimer Edris Negaw	M	40	14	Tehuledere
132	Abdu Mohammed Yazew	M	38	15	Tehuledere
133	Said Yesuf Abegaz	M	28	5	Tehuledere
134	Anuar Adem	M	35	3	Tehuledere
135	Aminat Mohamed	F	45	3	Tehuledere
136	Hawa Said Hassen	F	60	3	Tehuledere
137	Abdu Said Amede	M	60	3	Tehuledere
138	Mulu Eshete Wolde	F	70	12	Tehuledere

No.	Name	Sex	Age	Kebele	Woreda/Town
139	Assefa Edris Mohabaw	M	70	12	Tehuledere
140	Osman Kebede	M	20	12	Tehuledere
141	Abdu Mekonnen Wolde	M	38	12	Tehuledere
142	Edris Fentaw	M	36	12	Tehuledere
143	Adem Said Shifaw	M	45	12	Tehuledere
144	Abdu Mohamed Yasin	M		12	Tehuledere
145	Yesuf Ibrahim Abdu	M	30	17	Tehuledere
146	Zinet Mohammed Jemal	F	20	17	Tehuledere
147	Adem Osman Said	M	25	17	Tehuledere
148	Fentaw Ali Edris	M	30	17	Tehuledere
149	Neima Gezahegn	F	3	17	Tehuledere
150	Mohammed Hussein	M	38	17	Tehuledere
151	Said Yasin Tessema	M	80	17	Tehuledere
152	Yimam Yasin Tessema	M	70	17	Tehuledere
153	Mohaba Yasin Tessema	M	60	17	Tehuledere
154	Said Ali Edris	M	30	17	Tehuledere
155	Mohammed Adem Mohaba	M	40	17	Tehuledere
156	Said Hussein Ahmed	M	25	17	Tehuledere
157	Abdu Adem	M	54	17	Tehuledere
158	Said Reta Hissa	M	59	17	Tehuledere
159	Mariffa Abdu Mohhamed	F	27	17	Tehuledere
160	Yimer Edris Negaw	M	40	14	Tehuledere
161	Abdu Mohammed Yazew	M	38	15	Tehuledere
162	Said Yesuf Abegaz	M	28	5	Tehuledere
163	Anuar Adem	M	35	3	Tehuledere
164	Aminat Mohamed	F	45	3	Tehuledere
165	Hawa Said Hassen	F	60	3	Tehuledere
166	Abdu Said Amede	M	60	3	Tehuledere
167	Mulu Eshete Wolde	F	70	12	Tehuledere
168	Assefa Edris Mohabaw	M	70	12	Tehuledere
169	Osman Kebede	M	20	12	Tehuledere
170	Abdu Mekonnen Wolde	M	38	12	Tehuledere

No.	Name	Sex	Age	Kebele	Woreda/Town
171	Edris Fentaw	M	36	12	Tehuledere
172	Adem Said Shifaw	M	45	12	Tehuledere
173	Abdu Mohamed Yasin	M		12	Tehuledere
174	Yesuf Ibrahim Abdu	M	30	17	Tehuledere
175	Zinet Mohammed Jemal	F	20	17	Tehuledere
176	Adem Osman Said	M	25	17	Tehuledere
177	Fentaw Ali Edris	M	30	17	Tehuledere
178	Nurye Adem Muhie	M	25	9	Tehuledere
179	Ekram Agraw Aare	F	28	9	Tehuledere
180	Toyba Said Muhie	F	12	9	Tehuledere
181	Edris Yimam Anegaaz	M	35	9	Tehuledere
182	Ekram Mohammed	F	8	9	Tehuledere
183	Abera Getahun	M	38	9	Tehuledere
184	Ali Mohammed Afeli	M	48	3	Tehuledere
185	Abdu Hussein Omer	M	50	3	Tehuledere
186	Shiekh Mohammed Said	M	80	3	Tehuledere
187	Shiekh Adem Said	M	65	3	Tehuledere
188	Nurye Adem Said	M	30	3	Tehuledere
189	Said Abdu Gedebe	M	52	3	Tehuledere
190	Edris Ali Musa	M	47	3	Tehuledere
191	Abdu Ahmed Muhammed	M	35	3	Tehuledere
192	Fentaw Teshome	M	60	26	Tehuledere
193	Ali Yimam Muhie	M	45	18	Tehuledere
194	Omer Abegaz	M	42	18	Tehuledere
195	Adem Edris Tahir	M		27	Tehuledere
196	Muhew Adem Mohammed	M		27	Tehuledere
197	Abdu Ibrahim Adem	M		27	Tehuledere
198	Yimam Said Hussein	M		27	Tehuledere
199	Hawa Ali	F		27	Tehuledere
200	Jemal Adem Assen	M	55	16	Tehuledere
201	Mohammed Jemal Adem	M	25	16	Tehuledere
202	Imam Hussein Assen	M	30	16	Tehuledere

No.	Name	Sex	Age	Kebele	Woreda/Town
203	Fatie Ibrahim Said	F	38	16	Tehuledere
204	Aminat Yimer Shibesh	F	49	16	Tehuledere
205	Lubaba Yassin Ibrahim	F	40	16	Tehuledere
206	Said Hussein Delil	M	45	16	Tehuledere
207	Nurye Hussein Kachil	M	30	16	Tehuledere
208	Aregua Ali Zegeye	F	40	16	Tehuledere
209	Said Hussein Ali	M	35	16	Tehuledere
210	Edris Mohammed Ahmed	M	30	16	Tehuledere
211	Merima Said Ali	F	45	16	Tehuledere
212	Hussein Ahmed	M	60	16	Tehuledere
213	Lubaba Yasin Ahmed	F	48	16	Tehuledere
214	Zemzem Ali	F	58	16	Tehuledere
215	Medina Edris Yimam	F	3	16	Tehuledere
216	Shiekh Edris Ali Yesuf	M	41	3	Haik
217	Edris Said Ahmed Abdi Semed	M		3	Haik
218	Zeru Abuahay Nigatu	M		3	Haik
219	Zikra Ahmed Said	F		3	Haik
220	Said Muhie Kerbie	M	48	4	Haik
221	Alham Said Muhie	M	16	4	Haik
222	Abdu Said Muhie	M		4	Haik
223	Temesgen Chekole	M	42	4	Haik
224	Asnake Abate	M	39	4	Haik
225	Edris Fentaw	M		4	Haik
226	Ashebir Mohaba	M	35	5	Haik
227	Birhanu Teklie	M	39	5	Haik
228	Emahoy Wolete Mariam	F	40	5	Haik
229	Beshir Hailu	M	32	5	Haik
230	Jemal Adem	M	50	5	Haik
231	Edris Mohammed	M		5	Haik
232	Mekashaw Said	M	25	5	Haik
233	Jemal Mohammed Ahmed	M		5	Haik
234	Adem Hussein Muhie	M		2	Haik

No.	Name	Sex	Age	Kebele	Woreda/Town
235	Mohammed Said Ahmed	M		2	Haik
236	Said Ebrie Asfaw	M		2	Haik
237	Zubed Said Ali	F		2	Haik
238	Abdu Said Alemu	M		2	Haik
239	Tibebu Belachew Gebrie	M		2	Haik
240	Tewabech Ahmed	F		2	Haik
241	Ahmed Said Awol	M		2	Haik
242	Girma Mekonnen Ali	M		2	Haik
243	Fatum Ibrahim Hamza	F		2	Haik
244	Ahmed Said Ali	M		2	Haik
245	Aminat Abdi	F		2	Haik
246	Ahmed Said Mohammed	M		2	Haik
247	Shiekh Hussein Said	M		2	Haik
248	Askal Addisie	F		2	Haik
249	Edris Muhie Osman	M		1	Haik
250	Awol Mohammed Hussein	M	34	1	Haik
251	Hussein Mohammed Mengesha	M		1	Haik
252	Abdu Mohammed Ali	M	36	1	Haik
253	Emebet Ali	F	38	1	Haik
254	Tewabech Muhie	F	68	1	Haik
255	Lubaba Edris Adem	F	31	1	Haik
256	Belay Yesuf Asfaw	F		1	Haik
257	Hussein Muhie	M		1	Haik
258	Said Ahmed Muhdin	M	37	1	Haik
259	Abdu Said Alemu	M		1	Haik
260	Abdu Mohammed Yassin	M		1	Haik
261	Edris Said Ali	M		1	Haik
262	Abubeker Ahmed	M		1	Haik
263	Said Ahmed Kebede	M		1	Haik
264	Yesuf Ahmed Abegaz	M		1	Haik
265	Ali Adem Abegaz	M	75	3	Haik
266	Edris Yimam Ali	M	44	3	Haik
267	Abubeker Shikur Bekele	M		3	Haik



No.	Name	Sex	Age	Kebele	Woreda/Town
268	Mohammed Said Yessuf	M		3	Haik
269	Hussein Said Ali	M	35	1	Haik
270	Adem Muhammed	M	49	1	Haik



Edris Yimam Ali



Elham Seid



Seid Muhie

### 3.3.4 Between October 30th and December 6th, 2021, TPLF forces killed 44 civilians in Kombolcha and Dessie towns.

AAA has verified from officials and victims' families that at least 44 civilians were killed by the TPLF militias in the towns of Dessie and Kombolcha in the South Wollo Zone of Amhara Region. The killings were perpetrated between October 30th and December 6th, 2021. Most of the killings were execution-style while some were as a result of artillery shells fired from the militias. The militias have shown no mercy even for disabled or religious/moral leaders in the community. They killed a 58-year-old Imam by the name of Sheik Muhammed Yimer Soma, who was a respected religious leader in Kurkur (012) Kebele of Dessie city on October 30th, 2021. One of his relatives spoke to AAA about the situation:

"When they (TPLF militias) approached, he sent his family to the surrounding rural area while he remained home to protect it. He could not walk alone without using a stick or the assistance of people. When his family returned to their home, they found he was left dead with a gunshot in his back, the house was looted, and materials including the Quran were badly desecrated. His dead body was left home for two days. They (TPLF militias) forbid us from crying or even giving the deceased a proper burial ceremony. A few of us were finally able to bury him without crying."

**Table 89: Names of individuals killed by TPLF militia in Kombolcha and Dessie Cities**

No.	Name	Sex	Age	Kebele	Woreda/Town
1	Mohammed Kedir	M		1	Kombolcha
2	Anwar Yimam	M		5	Kombolcha
3	Kedir Mohammed	M		6	Kombolcha
4	Abdu Kebede	M		5	Kombolcha

No.	Name	Sex	Age	Kebele	Woreda/Town
5	Mohammed Yimam	M		5	Kombolcha
6	Kedir Abel	M		6	Kombolcha
7	Abdurahman Kassa	M		3	Kombolcha
8	Said Adu	M		3	Kombolcha
9	Kedir Mohammed Ahmed	M		6	Kombolcha
10	Kedir Edris Muhe	M		7	Kombolcha
11	Wondosen Abate	M		5	Kombolcha
12	Tadesse	M		1	Kombolcha
13	Belete	M			Kombolcha
14	Ashenafi Berew	M			Kombolcha
15	Abdurahman	M		2	Kombolcha
16	Kedir Edris Muhie	M		7	Kombolcha
17	Mohammed Yesuf Ali	M		10	Kombolcha
18	Aziza Kedir	F		10	Kombolcha
19	Edris Said	M		10	Kombolcha
20	Habiba Yimam	M			Kombolcha
21	Erozina Ibrahim	F		1	Kombolcha
22	Hawa Nuriye	F			Kombolcha
23	Zeritu Shifferaw	F			Kombolcha
24	Hayat Said	F			Kombolcha
25	Hawa Ali	F			Kombolcha
26	Muahimed	M			Kombolcha
27	Abdu Mohammed	M			Dessie
28	Zinabie Berihun	M			Dessie
29	Abebe Abraha	M			Dessie
30	Muhammed Yimer Assen	M		Kelem Dereba	Dessie
31	Habib Assen Said	M		Kelem Dereba	Dessie
32	Mandefro Zegeye	M		Kelem Dereba	Dessie
33	Asem Assen Minshir			Kelem Dereba	Dessie
34	Feruzza Yimam Said	M		Kelem Dereba	Dessie
35	Beshir Haile Bezabih	M		Kelem Dereba	Dessie
36	Mohammed Yimam Mohammed	M		Kelem Dereba	Dessie

No.	Name	Sex	Age	Kebele	Woreda/Town
37	Abdu Mohammed Yimam	M		Kelem Dereba	Dessie
38	Aragaw Muhammed	M		Boru Meda	Dessie
39	Yimer Said Yasim	M		Boro Meda	Dessie
40	Shiekh Mohammed Yimer Soma	58	12	Dessie	
41	Hussein Adem Mohammed	M	47	12	Dessie
42	Mohammed Yimer Hassen	M	28	12	Dessie
43	Aregu Mohammed	F	60	12	Dessie
44	Said Yimer Mohammed	M	48	12	Dessie



*Shiekh Mohammed Yimer Soma*



*Hussein Adem Mohammed*



*Mohammed Yimer Hassen*

### 3.4 North Gonder Zone

There were four documented attacks on civilians in the Amhara Region's North Gonder Zone, resulting in 317 casualties (165 killed and 152 injured). Between the 3rd and 4th September 2021, the TPLF militias killed more than 120 civilians, including children, women, and religious men and elderly and wounded 88 others during home searches and on the main roads in and out of villages in Chenna Teklehaymanot Kebele, Dabat Woreda. The bodies of the victims were buried in a mass grave near a local church. Six females, including a 16-year-old-girl, were also raped. AAA further documented at least 13 cases of people who went missing in connection with the massacre. Secondly, On August 17th, 2021, the TPLF fired heavy artillery into a farming community in Deria village (located in Dib Bahir Kebele, Debark Woreda, and North Gonder Zone) which struck a residential house and left six members of single- family dead including a child by name Mamush Eshete Adugna. Thirdly, between August 15 and 31, 2021 the TPLF militias had killed 33 civilians and injured 63 more in execution-style and in directing attacks against civilian populations such as shelling villages with heavy artillery in the context of fighting in Debark Woreda. Lastly, on July 26, 2021, TPLF militants killed six civilians, including a person with a psychosocial disability named Nigussie, and injured one more who had been gathered for a funeral in Adarkay Woreda.

**3.4.1 At least 120 ethnic Amhara civilians were killed and 88 more were wounded in Chenna Kebele (Dabat Woreda, North Gonder Zone) by TPLF forces between September 2nd and 3rd, 2021.**

Retreating militias of the TPLF committed a large-scale massacre in Chenna Kebele, Dabat Woreda, North Gonder Zone of Amhara Region in Ethiopia between September 2nd and 3rd, 2021. As a result of the massacre at least 120 ethnic Amhara civilians were killed including 10 children, one of whom was an 8-month-old infant, an additional 88 sustained bodily injuries, 13 others are missing and 6 women and girls including a 16-year-old child were raped.

The TPLF militias entered the area on August 30th, 2021, after which they began seizing people for forced labor and other purposes. When the invading TPLF forces were finally repelled on the battlefield by federal and regional forces, they began indiscriminately shooting at anyone in sight including detainees who were subjected to forced labor. Among the saddest stories, 6 members from a single family were killed as they attempted to flee the attack from the TPLF militia. A brother of Dessie Dinkie told AAA that:

“My brother’s family was wiped out. They [TPLF] killed all of them while they were fleeing into the forest to escape the attack. They fired at them. Only one of the daughters of my brother survived [left injured] out of 7 family members.”

Among the dead family members of the deceased Dessie Dinkie were Kassu Misganaw, Silesh Dessie (8-year-old), Wabi Dessie (4-year-old) and Siadl Dessie (2-year-old). The 7th family member, a girl, survived with serious injuries and has been receiving medical treatment in Debark Hospital. Another survivor, Sara [name changed] recounted the story of how her husband, Derebe Kisade was killed by the TPLF militias:

“I escaped with my little children when I heard they [TPLF] were coming. But my husband stayed at home. They forced him to slaughter our ox and to prepare food. When they lost the battle they shot him and left him there. I found the dead body of my husband [when I returned]. His hands were tied behind his back and with a gunshot wound on his head.”

She also told AAA that her husband’s brothers Yesha Kisade, Terefe Kidade and his brother’s son Beya Terefe were ill-treated and killed in a similar manner. She also spoke about her massacred neighbors, “more than 30 were killed among our close neighbors as we gathered to have coffee. Almost all were killed. A few survived.” Another survivor, Michael [name changed], lost his two brothers, Amare Mekuanint and Muhabaw Mekuaninit, as he was forcibly seized by TPLF militias with his brothers on August 30th, 2021. They separated him from his brothers and took them to different places. They left him injured after they shot and beat him. When he eventually returned home his brothers were dead and he heard from another person that his brothers were forced to cook food for TPLF militias who shot them as they retreated from the area. The victims’ father, Gabriel [name changed] described how his son was brutally killed:

“They captured my son [Amare]. They shot him to death after they forced him to give them service. They also captured the deacon [Muhabaw] when they saw him crying over his brother’s corpse. They forced him to carry his own goat to them. Then they shot him to death.”

The following table contains names of victims of the massacre that were identified.

*Table 90: Names of individuals killed by TPLF militia in Kombolcha and Dessie Cities*

No.	Name	Sex	Age	Address (Kebele/Town/Village)
1	Fikade Molla	M	34	Wokin
2	Yabsira Ayalew	M	26	Wokin
3	Maru Girmay	M	28	Wokin
4	Solomon Fentie	M	20	Wokin
5	Migib Alebel	M	18	Wokin
6	Mule Nega	M	19	Wokin
7	Andargie Derb	M	20	Wokin
8	Abiraraw Setegn	M	23	Wokin
9	Zewalu Shifferaw	F	22	Wokin
10	Gosh Workie	M	35	Aradie
11	Hagos Abiy Arega	M	34	Tenseye
12	Fentawin Yimer Ayalu	M	36	Tenseye
13	Getachew Misganaw	M	30	Wokin
14	Abebe Melash	M	32	Wokin
15	Ahmedin Eshetu	M	26	Wokin
16	Chomaw Asres	M	31	Dekua
17	Terefe Shifferaw Kassa	M	34	Dekua
18	Fentahun Mengistie	M	34	Dekua
19	Miret Endagnew Bizuneh	M	31	Dekua
20	Wudu Tesfa	M	30	Abtera
21	Mazaw Atena Yilma	M	29	Abter
22	Habtamu Getu	M	35	D/ Zuria
23	Lakew Wubie	M	50	D/Zuria
24	Tizazu Bimrew	M	36	D/Zuria
25	Marshet Bimirew	M	29	T/Mesk
26	Nega Mulat Yohannes	M	39	D/Amba
27	Workneh Chilot Tsegaw	M	29	D/Amba
28	Negash Adane	M	43	T/Arbur
29	Dejaw Alemneh	M	31	Guchereb
30	Fikadu Melese	M	23	W/Zuria
31	Asmarech Nigatie	F	70	W/Zuria
32	Kasahun Nigussie	M	26	W/Zuria

No.	Name	Sex	Age	Address (Kebele/Town/Village)
33	Sefer Bidrie	M	28	W/Zuria
34	Mastewal Chalachew	F	8 months	W/Zuria
35	Sewalem Mersha	M	40	T/Mesk
36	Adelalew Aanaw	M	26	Bonkir
37	Kinenet Mihrete	M	20	L/Arebur
38	Girmaw Muluneh	M	27	L/Arebur
39	Eshetu Yigaw	M	27	L/Arebur
40	Zeyede Addisu	M	27	L/Arebur
41	Zelege Asmare	M	27	L/Arebur
42	Tekeba Mengesha	M	51	Deria
43	Girmaw Sisay	M	34	Deria
44	Ambachew Kebede	M	65	Deria
45	Yidersal Tigabie	M	42	Deria
46	Yimer Shebie	M	31	Deria
47	Ager Belay	M	42	Deria
48	Zeyede Addisie	M	42	
49	Aregash Fentahun	M	30	
50	Abebe Asemir	M	22	Tila
51	Getie Gebrie	M	20	Abtera
52	Achenef Amare	M	22	Janbelew
53	Temesgen Chilo	M	20	Janbelew
54	Getaw Maru	M	22	Janbelew
55	Abibo Mulat	M	20	Janbelew
56	Fikadu Mesele	M	25	Janbelew
57	Mele Mande	M	20	Janbelew
58	Amare Tiku	M	50	Chinchaye
59	Aschale Cherkos	M	65	Chinchaye
60	Zeme Aschale	M	18	Chinchaye
61	Nigus Wondirad	M	70	Chinchaye
62	Tilahun Nigussie	M	43	Chinchaye
63	Priest Tift Bazie	M	40	Chinchaye
64	Eyeyu Demisse	M	40	Chinchaye

No.	Name	Sex	Age	Address (Kebele/Town/Village)
65	Adane Ashagere	M	45	Chinchaye
66	Fentaw Getinet	M	18	Chinchaye
67	Muluken Ayelign	M	20	Chinchaye
68	Beyene Mulu	M	50	Chinchaye
69	Kassaw Beyene	M	20	Chinchaye
70	Derebe Kisade	M	50	Chinchaye
71	Ascahlie Zenaw	M	20	Chinchaye
72	Wonzie Liyu	M	45	Chinchaye
73	Yeshi Kisadie	M	45	Chinchaye
74	Tefera Eseye	M	4	Chinchaye
75	Beyene Tefera	M	18	Chinchaye
76	Priest Fentaye Mihrete	M	45	Chinchaye
77	Yeshambel Fentaye	M	15	Chinchaye
78	Tarekegn Berihun	M	20	Chinchaye
79	Dessie Dinkie	M	41	Diya
80	Kassa Misganaw	M	28	Diya
81	Sileshi Dessie	M	8	Diya
82	Wabi Dessie	M	6	Diya
83	Abebech Dessie	F	4	Diya
84	Siadil Dessie	F	2	Diya
85	Muhabaw Mekuaninit	M	29	Diya
86	Amare Mekuaninit	M	25	Diya
87	Abraraw Setegn	M	38	Diya
88	Solomon Fentahun	M	39	Diya
89	Migib Alebel	M	16	Diya
90	Endalu Nigussie	F	42	
91	Abebu Tiftu	M	3	Agoshmado
92	Eyayaw Mengistu	M	22	Agoshmado
93	Masrie Atnafu	M	22	Agoshmado
94	Wale Amare	M	65	Agoshmado
95	Betelhem Mulat	F	2	Agoshmado
96	Wanaw Gebeye	M	40	Digans

No.	Name	Sex	Age	Address (Kebele/Town/Village)
97	Tebeje Ashenefe	M	65	Digans
98	Tizalu Awoke	M	50	Digans
99	Sisay Tiruneh	M	15	Digans
100	Semay Birku	M	50	Bokora
101	Misganaw Belayneh	M	60	Bonkora
102	Kassa Tiku	M	50	Bonkora
103	Sefer Bidirie	F	39	
104	Mamush Chalie	M	1	
105	Kassaw Beyene	M	25	Chinchaye

### 3.5 South Gonder Zone

In three major recorded incidents 125 total casualties (100 deaths and 25 injuries) happened in South Gonder Zone. On August 19th, 2021, heavy artillery fired by TPLF impacted a civilian home in Debre Tabor town, South Gonder Zone. As a result, six people, the youngest of whom was a 4-month-old baby named Amiel Dires, were killed. AAA confirmed that five of the decedents were members of one family. Between August 11th and 15th, 2021, at least 77 more Amhara civilians were killed and 24 others injured by the TPLF militias in Lay Gayint, Farta, Este and Guna Begemdir Woredas of South Gonder Zone. In addition, 93 more women (gang) raped by the assailants. In another unlawful shelling, between August 17th and 21st, 2021, TPLF shelled Gassay town (Guna Begemdir Woreda) with heavy artillery; an aggression that resulted in killing 17 civilians and wounding a 3-year-old child named Yonas Kassaw. Below is the list of some of killed and wounded victims:

*Table 91: Names of individuals killed by TPLF militia in Kombolcha and Dessie Cities*

No.	Name	Address	Sex	Age	Result of the attack
1	Esubalew Dires	Debre Tabor	M	18	Death
2	Addisie Dires	Debre Tabor	F	26	Death
3	Serkalem Dires	Debre Tabor	F		Death
4	Quankoyi	Debre Tabor	F		Death
5	Amiel Dires	Debre Tabor	M	4 months	Death
6	Wudie Wale	Debre Tabor	F	50	Death
7	Tareke Mandefro Mengesha	Guna Begemdir	M	60	Death
8	Aschalew Ayalew	Guna Begemdir	M		Death
9	Nigistie Ayalew	Guna Begemdir	F		Death
10	Dessie Muchiye Teshale	Guna Begemdir	M	45	Death
11	Alemnesh Ayalew Mirtu	Guna Begemdir	F	52	Death



No.	Name	Address	Sex	Age	Result of the attack
12	Abey Tsedal Birhan	Guna Begemdir	M	28	Death
13	Adane Sewmehon Baynes	Guna Begemdir	M	42	Death
14	Aschalew Debebe Tiru	Guna Begemdir	M	32	Death
15	Abatenew Erkihun Amsalu	Guna Begemdir	M	23	Death
16	Fithalew Erkihun	Guna Begemdir			Death
17	Mulaw Wubet Simegn	Guna Begemdir	M	30	Death
18	Asnakech Mekonnen Bitew	Guna Begemdir	F	65	Death
19	Fentaneh Birke Setegn	Guna Begemdir	M	60	Death
20	Feleke Sisay Yimer	Guna Begemdir	M	50	Death
21	Tebekaw Akele Aemro	Awzet Kebele	M	28	Death
22	Wuletaw Haile Zegeye	Awzet Kebele	M	55	Death
23	Yibabe Yemata Lemma	Awzet Kebele	M	40	Death
24	Nega Addis Gete	Awzet Kebele	M	28	Death
25	Demelash Melese Wase	Awzet Kebele	M	65	Death
26	Kindalem Belete Ferede	Awzet Kebele	M	40	Death
27	Tilahun Gelaye Golentaw	Awzet Kebele	M	60	Death
28	Solomon Bihnegn Tarekegn	Awzet Kebele	M	60	Death
29	Agmase Abebaw Asseme	Awzet Kebele	M	36	Death
30	Amarech Kassie Wondim	Sahirna Kebele	F	30	Death
31	Tadie Birku Kindie	Sahirna Kebele	M	50	Death
32	Sintayehu Getinet Gedefaw	Sahirna Kebele	F	41	Death
33	Molla Sintayehu Kassie	Sahirna Kebele	M	42	Death
34	Tesfaye Alemayehu Asradie	Sahirna Kebele	M	22	Death
35	Ertiban Asmamaw Asaye	Sahirna Kebele	F	42	Death
36	Abebaw Teka Akale	Sahirna Kebele	M	70	Death
37	Asnakey Getachew Alemu	Sahirna Kebele	F	32	Death
38	Yimer Abegaz	Titra Kebele 04	M	60	Death
39	Destaw Zena	Titra Kebele 05	M	32	Death
40	Worku Mebrie	Titra Kebele 06	M	40	Death
41	Temesgen Mebrie	Guna Begemdir	M		Death
42	Demis Walelign	Guna Begemdir	M		Death
43	Arag Achenef	Titra Kebele 04	M	22	Death

No.	Name	Address	Sex	Age	Result of the attack
44	Agazh Akele	Titra Kebele 05	M	64	Death
45	Abraraw Menge	Titra Kebele 06	M	30	Death
46	Adane Kassa	Guna Begemdir	M		Death
47	Nigat Birhan Alemu	Guna Begemdir	M	27	Injury
48	Yonas Kassaw Tigabe	Guna Begemdir	M	30	Injury
49	Fikad Meke Tassew	Guna Begemdir	M	28	Injury
50	Aschalew Tsedalu Andarge	Guna Begemdir	M	17	Injury
51	Habtamu Dires Abera	Guna Begemdir	M	24	Injury
52	Asme Fenta Ayalew	Guna Begemdir	M	32	Injury
53	Tsega Wubane Yimam	Awzet Kebele	M	60	Injury
54	Wubie Tamrie Mengistu	Awzet Kebele	F	23	Injury
55	Esubale Ewnetie	Awzet Kebele	M	35	Injury
56	Sisay Belay Mekonnen	Awzet Kebele	M	60	Injury
57	Ephrem Misganaw Haile	Awzet Kebele	M	25	Injury
58	Alem Ayele	Awzet Kebele	F	60	Injury
59	Tsehay Derb Endale	Awzet Kebele	M	30	Injury
60	Bizuayehu Anley Fentaye	Awzet Kebele	M	22	Injury
61	Mulugeta Wondie Alemu	Awzet Kebele	M	35	Injury
62	Nigat Endalamaw Wondie	Awzet Kebele	M	30	Injury
63	Mastewal Wondie Alemu	Awzet Kebele	M	25	Injury
64	Abebaw Biadigie	Awzet Kebele	M	25	Injury
65	Kindu Getinet Kinete	Andrige Kebele	M	42	Injury
66	Kassaw Guadie Walle	Sahirna	M	48	Injury
67	Awoke Mitiku Bobe	Sahirna	M	30	Injury
68	Assaye Worku Tiruneh	Sahirna	M	55	Injury
69	Tesfaye Biks Tegegne	Sahirna	M	18	Injury
70	Tesfa Miretu Tegoda	Sahirna	M	68	Injury
71	Yonas Kassaw	Gassay	M	3	Injury



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### **3.6 Wag Hemra Zone: TPLF forces killed at least 16 civilians and injured an additional 50 civilians in Tsata town (Tsgbjji Woreda) on March 18th, 2021**

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Parts of Wag Hemera zone are still under TPLF occupation by the time of publication and TPLF has been successful in enforcing total siege with no access to journalist and humanitarian organizations. However, it is confirmed that on March 18th, 2021, TPLF forces killed at least 16 civilians and wounded more than 50 in Tsata town (Tsgbjji Woreda, Wag Hemra Zone). In addition to the casualties, the TPLF forces massacred dozens of local security forces, burnt vehicles, looted the local health center, and destroyed and looted private and public property. It was reported they slaughtered at least 17 oxen stolen from surrounding farmers as well.

While Amhara organizations and community members have been delivering some aid to parts of Wagemera that are liberated from TPLF, the need exceeds far more than what these organizations can provide. A recent food distribution team of Amhara Emergency fund has uncovered starvation among civilians both in camps and living within community. AAA fears that starvation and TPLF militia attacks have led to the death of several civilians in Wag Hermera zone.

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### **3.7 West Gojjam Zone: Four students were killed and 42 were injured by Prosperity Party (PP) security forces for refusing to participate in a rally supporting PP in Merawi town on May 20th, 2021**

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A rally in support of the Prosperity Party (PP) became deadly in Merawi town (West Gojjam Zone, Amhara Region) on May 20th, 2021. On the day of the pro-PP rally, students of General Tadesse Muluneh Secondary and Preparatory School denounced the pro-PP rally and held a counter-rally in recognition of the continued extermination, displacement, looting, and destruction of properties of ethnic Amhara civilians in many parts of the country. However, this counter-rally held by students and residents of the town was met by gunshots from government security forces, which claimed the lives of at least four students and caused injuries to at least 42 students. Subsequently, local leaders and members of the party, National Movement of the Amhara (NaMA) were detained for allegedly organizing and leading the opposition.

According to AAA's sources, the gunshots that caused the killings and injuries occurred at approximately 9:30 a.m. Of the four deceased, three were students of General Tadesse Muluneh Secondary and Preparatory School, and the fourth was a student of Bule Horra University. As for Mr. Habtamu, a resident of the town and lawyer, three of the deceased were students who he knew in person and by the names of Tadesse Abat Ayana, Tesfahun Minychil, and Tewachew Abebe. Another eyewitness, Andualem Degu, a resident of the same town, told us that Tadesse Abat and Mezgebu Getinet, who he knew closely, were also among those killed. He added:

"Mezgebu Getinet was a close relative of mine. He was a 10th grader. He was taken to Bahir Dar city for medical treatment of a wound on his forehead, which he did not survive. He passed away on Friday, May 21, 2021, and was buried at Tekliedib Medhanialem Orthodox Church in Mecha Woreda."

The other victim was shot in the back. His father, Mr. Abat Ayana, said the following:

"My son was a student at Bule Hora University. The security forces shot him in the back. He passed away shortly after reaching the hospital. His body was buried at Timot Be'ata in Be'enamirt Kebele of the woreda."

Sources for AAA suspected the number of casualties would increase as many of the injured were suffering from severe wounds.



*Mezgebu Getinet, student at General Tadesse Muluneh Secondary and Preparatory School*



*Mezgebu Getinet when he was receiving medical treatment*



*Tadesse Abat, student at General Tadesse Muluneh Secondary and Preparatory School*

*Figure 21: Photographs of the students shot and killed in Merawi town by security forces of the Prosperity Party.*

*Table 92: Students killed by security forces during opposition to pro-PP rallies in the town of Merawi (West Gojjam Zone, Amhara Region).*

No.	Name of the victim	Sex	Age	School
1	Tewachew Abebe	M	Below 18	Gen. Tadesse Muluneh Secondary & Preparatory School
2	Tesfahun Minyechil	M	Below 18	Gen. Tadesse Muluneh Secondary & Preparatory School
3	Tadesse Abat Ayana	M	Above 18	Bule Hora University
4	Mezgebu Getinet	M	Below 18	Gen. Tadesse Muluneh Secondary & Preparatory School

In addition to the four deceased, at least 42 students were shot in different parts of their bodies and hospitalized.



*Figure 22: Some of the injured students receiving medical care*



Mr. Qale'ab Molla, a resident of Merawi town and a lawyer, observed:

"Concerning the reasons for killings and injuries, divergent views have been reported. However, onlookers made it clear that security forces fired guns on the students for denouncing the ruling PP, which failed to protect innocent civilian Amharas from unabated mass killings, displacements, lootings, and the destruction of private property in Oromia, Benishangul-Gumuz, and the Southern Nations, Nationalities, and Peoples' region of the country.

The Prosperity Party's plan to stage a support rally was widely communicated in the town since a few days before the incident occurred. Many residents opposed it since the atrocities against civilian Amharas in different parts of the country continued unabated and did not earn due attention from the government. On the morning of May 20, 2021, the students left their classrooms and chanted messages denouncing the Prosperity Party in groups. It was at this juncture the armed security forces shot at the students and killed at least four of them."

Mr. Abera Yenework, another eyewitness, told AAA that the students were forced to join the PP support demonstration. They resisted, however, and started to chant messages denouncing the PP. That was when the armed militia fired live bullets, which claimed lives and caused serious injuries. He added:

"The armed militia who traveled from rural kebeles of the woreda on the backs of trucks and horses entered General Tadesse Muluneh Secondary and Preparatory School to make students leave the school and join the rally. The students, however, refused to join the support rally and started to air messages denouncing the Prosperity Party. Meanwhile, the armed militia fired their arms as a result of which a few died and many were wounded."

Following the incident, local government officials detained members and local leaders of NaMA, a prominent contender against the ruling PP in the Amhara Region, for allegedly inciting and leading the students' opposition. Among the detainees are Dr. Getaneh Zegeye, NaMA's candidate for the federal House of Representatives in the upcoming election. According to Emebet Kebede, NaMA's nominee for the regional council in the upcoming election in Bahir Dar city, a total of four NaMA members have been arrested since then.

**Table 93: Arrested NaMA members accused of inciting and leading the students' opposition against the pro-PP rally in the town of Merawi (West Gojjam Zone, Amhara Region)**

No.	Name of the detainee	Sex
1	Dr. Getaneh Zegeye	M
2	Andarge Zegeye	M
3	Yilkal Abeje	M
4	Yesewzer Dagnaw	M

### **3.8 Ethio-Sudan border: A humanitarian crisis is unfolding in Ethiopia's Amhara Region due to the continued Sudanese military buildup in the disputed border area**

On November 6th, 2020, Sudan's military deployed its troops to the disputed Ethio-Sudan border area known as al-Fashaga, where the northwest corner of Ethiopia's Amhara Region meets Sudan's Gedaref state. Since then,

Sudan's military has killed, displaced, and severely damaged Ethiopian farmers living along the border. Although the exact number of people affected by the ongoing displacement is unknown, Zerihun Kassahun, head of the Selam Ber Kebele Prosperity Party Office estimated that the members of about 450 households have been forced out of their homes, amounting to upwards of 1,700 people being displaced. Kassahun noted that 519 Ethiopian investors engaged in commercial farms have also been displaced. In addition, he said that "at least three civilians were killed and more than ten others were wounded by Sudanese forces since early November [2020], when the government of Sudan embarked upon a massive military buildup in the disputed border area." He added that about nine people have been abducted by Sudanese forces.

AAA further confirms from its sources that Sudanese Military forces continue to loot Ethiopian farmers' agricultural products, vandalize their camps, and hinder their harvesting. In a telephone interview with AAA's Human Rights Advocacy focal person in Ethiopia, Chief of the West Armachiho Woreda administration, Mulualem Tadesse, said that Sudan continues to deploy its military in the border region, who are carrying out military operations. "If the Ethiopian government doesn't tackle the aggressor force, it may pose a further threat to other nearby cities," the chief said. In the same vein, Fasil Ashagrie, an IDP in Midre Genet, stated:

"The situation is getting worse day by day. Thousands are forced to abandon their lands and villages and currently live in dire conditions in the localities of Midre Genet (also known as Abdurafi) and Abrahajira. Farming machinery, crops, livestock, and personal belongings, including vehicles, are burnt and stolen by Sudanese forces."

Furthermore, one host community member in Abrahajira Kebele, Engidaw Wagnew, attested that farmers and daily laborers are being killed in the ongoing attacks even though the exact death toll is yet unknown. Late last year, Ethiopia's Deputy Prime Minister and Foreign Minister Demeke Mekonnen was quoted as saying that "many civilians have been murdered and wounded."

AAA is equally concerned that people who are forcibly displaced by Sudanese armed forces from their residences are in near-destitute conditions and lack adequate access to food, shelter, and basic services. According to Fasil, an IDP in the Midre Genete area, the conditions are escalating because while some IDPs are sheltered in meeting halls and vacant homes, some are out in the open and still struggle to find safe and adequate shelter. In addition, Mulualem Tadesse, Chief of the West Armachiho Woreda administration, noted that IDPs are in dire need of urgent humanitarian relief and support for their livelihoods, stressing the need for provision of food, safe water, kitchen sets, emergency shelters, mats, blankets, and related daily necessities.

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### ***3.9 Weaponized Rape by TPLF Militias in Amhara Region:***

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The Amhara Association of America (AAA) documented incidents of (gang) rape committed by TPLF forces against 930 ethnic Amhara women and 97 girls (children) between 11-17 years old in Ethiopia's Amhara Region between August 6th and December 19th, 2021

#### **Overview**

AAA verified from survivors of (gang) rape, officials, medical doctors, and eyewitnesses that Tigrayan soldiers and militia forces allied to the TPLF committed (gang) rape against at least 1009 women and girls and of these 97 were children across the North Wollo, South Wollo, Wag Herma, North Gonder, South Gonder, North

Shewa and Oromia Special Zones in the Amhara Region of Ethiopia. Officials and healthcare workers at both the regional and woreda (district) levels have told AAA the number of rape cases has been increasing daily. Most of the gang rape incidents were also accompanied by sadistic acts, physical abuse/torture, and verbal abuse/dehumanization including regular use of ethnic slurs and humiliation which inflicted irreparable physical and psychological trauma on survivors. And at least four women have died as a result of the gang rape incidents. In two incidents from Lalibela and Dawint, rape victims were killed with gunshots and stabbed to death with knives, respectively, after the gang rape by the TPLF militias.

Our investigation also revealed that the TPLF militias had no mercy on children, women with special care needs such as pregnant, disabled, HIV-positive, and elderly. Three women from Legambo, Dawint, and Kewet Woredas of which two were 6 months and another 7 months pregnant were brutally raped by TPLF militias. Three rape victims from Kalu, Addi Arkay and Termaber Woredas had mental disabilities while 2 sisters from Bugna who were 15 and 16-year-old children and disabled, unable to walk and speak were not spared. Another 40-year-old survivor from Termaber Woreda with a hearing impairment was raped in her home by TPLF militias. We have also documented cases of elderly victims being gang raped including an 80-year-old woman and another, 85-year-old woman from the town of Shewa Robit. The TPLF militias also gang raped four women who were HIV-positive at the time of the incident, without any inhibition.

These atrocities were perpetrated in the context of TPLF's invasion into the Amhara Region where active military operations were underway by the Ethiopian allied forces. The TPLF forces have violated International Humanitarian Law set out in Common Article 3 to the Geneva Conventions, Common Protocol 2, and Customary International Humanitarian Law which is tantamount to war crimes under International Criminal Law. Under the same International Criminal Law, the widespread and systematic nature of these documented (gang) rapes have characteristics of crimes against humanity.

Below is an overview of total rape victims/incidents and cases against children across different zonal administrations of the Amhara Region of Ethiopia.

*Table 94: Summary of rape committed by TPLF militia in different zones of Amhara Region*

No.	Administrative Zone	Total number of rape incidents	Rape incidents against children
1	North Wollo	417	25
2	South Wollo	176	23
3	Dessie city	35	1
4	Wag Hemra	132	6
5	South Gondar	93	0
6	North Gondar	52	22
7	Oromia Special Zone	15	0
8	North Shewa	89	15
	<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>1009</b>	<b>92</b>

## Systemic Nature and Involvement of Senior TPLF Militia Leaders

AAA's investigation reveals a systematic, large-scale, and ethnic-based motivated sexual and gender-based violence (SGBV) in Amhara Region by TPLF militias. Violence was perpetrated not only by ordinary militiamen but also by TPLF senior military leaders. One gang rape survivor from Nefas Mewcha, a city where a staggering 74 incidents of rape were documented, told AAA:

"When TPLF entered our town, there were only a few of us left because most had fled fearing for their lives. Of those of us who remained in the town, there was not a single one of us who was not raped."

In some cases, the militias claimed they were committing the rapes as revenge against abuses in their home region of Tigray. For instance, one rape survivor told AAA the militiaman justified his crime saying:

"I am better than yours. They [Amharas] are the worst. They made my sister useless. They gang raped and killed her with a knife."

Tigist, a 29-year-old mother of two children and resident of Chenna Kebele, Dabat Woreda, North Gonder Zone was raped by a senior TPLF militiaman and recounted her ordeal to AAA at the hands of the rapist as:

"I suffered. They brutalized me. Junta's (TPLF) Colonel approached me on September 3rd, 2021, at 6:00 pm. His name is as mentioned in his identification card as Colonel Gidey Abraham. He took me to his camp. He raped me the whole night. He drugged me. I was not conscious when he took advantage of me. The next day, all his three of guards raped me, one after another in a room I was forced to prepare food for them. One of them was the worst. He slapped me in the face and threatened to kill me with a pistol when I cried. I tried to stop him because the pain was unbearable, but they were too many and too strong. They tied my hands with a piece of rope after they ate the food which I was forced to prepare for them. The Colonel spent the next night with me for the second time. When the brutality became too much to bear, I attempted to kill myself."

## Dehumanization, Ethnic Slurs and Derogatory Remarks

The TPLF militias also committed sadistic and dehumanizing acts while raping their victims such as physical beatings and calling their victims derogatory slurs to further humiliate them. Most of the militias insulted the rape victims as "Adgi" (Tigrigna word meaning donkey, a disparaging term used by Tigrayan extremists to dehumanize ethnic Amharas). A 50-year-old gang rape survivor who was raped twice in a span of three months told AAA the reply of the militias for her begging not to rape her again as, "You are an adgi (donkey) Amhara. It doesn't bear any responsibility on me. Let the special force (Amhara Special Police Force) save you."

In another incident, another gang rape survivor from Nefas Mewcha recounted what the perpetrators, TPLF militiaman said to her during the rape:

"You are adgi (donkey) Amhara. You can carry (handle) much more than this."

Another 28-year-old rape survivor from Termaber Woreda who supported her livelihood by selling firewood, told AAA how the perpetrator verbally abused her:

"While I was at home, two Juntas (TPLF militias) came and asked me if I am a wife of a militia. 'No, I am not', I said. One of them shouted, 'don't lie, Abiy's donkey.'"





*Figure 23: Picture that corroborates survivors account: a derogatory term left written in Amharic by the TPLF militias on a wall of a building of Woldia University that they used as a command center. Meaning: “Amhara is a donkey.”*

During our stay in North Wollo Zone we have learned from multiple eyewitnesses that many women (including men) were victims of ethnic based humiliation by the militias. An eyewitness told AAA what she witnessed:

“When we were on our way to the market, my friend accidentally hit a donkey. A TPLF militiaman who saw this said to her, “Why did you hit the donkey? Don’t you know it is your brother?”

Two gang rape survivors who were, 22-years-old and 23-years-old, from Shewa Robit town were also insulted as Amhara adgi (donkey) and Abiy’s donkey.

### **Harsh Consequences on Those Who Resist to be Raped**

AAA’s investigation revealed that the TPLF militias who commit rapes punished those who attempted to resist. A 16-year-old girl from Woldia, who was displaced from her birthplace, East Wollega Zone (Oromia Region, Ethiopia), by the Oromo Liberation Army’s (OLA) attack, shared her heartbreaking story as:

“On the evening of August 29, 2021, the TPLF militia came to a room where we slept with four others. They raped my four friends one by one. One of my friends is just a 15-year-old child. When my turn came, I begged the militiaman to take my money instead. After receiving the money, he pointed his gun at me, demanding me to sleep with him or to be shot. I replied ‘I am a girl and have plans and hopes for the future. I would prefer dying than losing my dignified future.’ He shot me two times in the thigh. I instantly fell on the floor. I thought I was going to die. I shouted, “finish me!” He fired two more bullets towards my head, but fortunately the bullets did not penetrate my head but scratched my face and nose. I have experienced hell for the last 5 months due to the wound and have not received sufficient medical help.”

Another rape victim, a 35-year-old mother from the town of Mersa, told AAA her story. On August 30th, 2021, a TPLF militiaman pointed a gun at her and ordered her to get in the room to be raped. But she answered, “I will not go inside, you can do anything else.”, and after hearing her defy his orders, he shot her four times wounding both legs.

## Experiencing Sadistic Brutality of the TPLF Militias

Many women indicated they were gang raped and were subjected to terrible brutality and sadism at the hands of the TPLF militias. These accounts of survivors were also corroborated by the regional Women's Affairs Department Vice-Chair, Ms. Selamawit Alemayehu, who said that the vast majority of the rape incidents constituted gang rape. The survivors also experienced psychological issues including trauma, anxiety, and depression. Physically, the women have endured body wounds, fistula, unwanted pregnancies, pain and suffering for about one to five months, without any access to health institutions, medications, medical doctors, financial and psychological support. In addition, almost all of the health institutions have been looted and destroyed and those officials who were supposed to protect and support the survivors, fled the areas out of fear of attacks by the TPLF militias.



*Figure 24: Looted and destroyed Mersa Primary Hospital by the TPLF militias located in the town of Mersa from which the largest number of rape cases, 95, have been documented.*

A HIV-positive woman from Haik recounted the heinous acts of the TPLF militias she experienced as follows:

“On December 4th, 2021, they forcefully knocked on my door. When I opened it, four of the militiamen entered the house. They ripped off my earrings and necklace that was made from gold. Then, one of them tore off my nightdress and I was forced to stand nude. I told them I was infected with a virus, but they said they did not care. One of them threw away the medical documents I showed him. Then one of them charged at me while the other kept putting a gun on my thigh. They put out their 7 cigarette buds on my stomach while the other raped me (she showed us 7 burn marks left on her body). Two of them put their reproductive organ into my anus and mouth (she cried). While one of them did this, the other seized my head and pushed it into the other's reproductive organ. He shouted at me saying ‘swallow it.’ I asked them to think of their sister, if they had one but they were unconcerned and insisted ‘Abiy's defense forces are doing worse things than this. But we are better because we are religious people.’”

She also explained how she experienced pain following the incident:

“A bad odor and body fluids have been coming out from my womb. I have been enduring a lot of pain in the anus and throat too.”

A 25-year-old mother from Nefas Mewcha was also subjected to similar brutality where she recounted the cruelty of the same militiamen in an interview held at Felege Genet Hospital in Bahir Dar city where she was seeking treatment for fistula:

“They (TPLF militias) entered a house we were hiding in, on August 13th, 2021, at 6:00 am. When I tried to leave from a room I was in, they forcibly took me back to the room. The owners of the house begged them to let me go. She (owner) told them that I was ill. But they told her ‘we do not care. In fact, we want ill women.’ Two of them were inside while the third one was outside. Those who were inside raped me taking turns. One of the men made me suffer greatly, he did whatever he wanted to do to me. I preferred they killed me with a gun instead of what they actually did to me. After they sexually abused me, they left me there. I laid for a day on the floor because I was unable to stand up. My womb had been bleeding. The next day around 8:00 am, I could barely stand up but managed to get out. I was looking for a health center to receive medicine and treatment. But I could not find any medical help because the town was destroyed. An unknown body fluid was coming out of my womb nonstop. I felt depressed and hopeless. On the 5th day I was on my way to my mom’s home in the nearest rural village. One of the militias stopped me. He took me to an abandoned house. He slapped me in the face and put a gun on my back. He also spited on me, insulting me as adgi (donkey) . Then, he raped me. After that he inserted the muzzle of his rifle into my womb. I still have not been able to access any medical treatment from the time I was raped on August 13th to September 16th, 2021, because the junta (TPLF) destroyed the health facilities in my town. I am now left with fistula.”

Another instance of sadistic brutalities by the TPLF militias was the case of a 25-year-old woman from Dawint Woreda, where they cut her body into pieces after they gang raped her. Her brother-in-law told the story as follows:

“On November 9th, 2021, they (TPLF militias) raped and killed her (the victim). They also raped her 7-month-pregnant sister. When their (victims’) father and brother heard this, they went to confront the TPLF militias. But they were also killed by the militiamen.”

A resident of Lalibela by the name of Tiringo Abay also shared a heartbreaking story to AAA as to how her young daughter was killed by the TPLF militias after being raped. According to her, the militias entered the house, raped her, and fired a fatal bullet into her daughter’s head.

In some instances, gang rapes resulted in a victim’s death. According to Woynetibeb Teklemariam, Officer of Meket Woreda Women’s Affairs Office, two women, 38-year-old Workie Tsehay from Kebele 032 and Habtam Getinet from Kebele 028 of the woreda died as result of gang rape incidents by multiple TPLF militiamen. The regional Women’s Affair Bureau ViceChair, Selamawit Alemayehu told AAA that she received a report from families of victims that two victims from North Shewa Zone died due to gang rape by the militias.

There were also incidences in which TPLF forces took women as sex slaves and raped them for an prolonged period of time. For instance, a 21-year-old rape victim from Kalu Woreda was raped for 21 days and three others including a 13-year-old child by the name of Ekram Yasin were held captive for four days and gang raped multiple times by the TPLF militias. A 50year-old survivor told AAA:

“One of them raped me the night of the New Year (September 11th, 2021). After two months, on November 14th, 2021, the one who raped me before together with another one raped me taking turns. They put a gun on my back and thigh. I now have pain in my kidney area. I have been unable to work. I am not healthy mentally and cannot lead a normal life anymore. I am planning to get holy water to cure me from this.”

### **The TPLF militias had no mercy even for women who needed special care**

AAA has verified from rape survivors that women who were pregnant, HIV-positive, mentally ill, elderly (there were victims as old as 85-years-old), and disabled who need special care were not spared from being (gang) raped by the TPLF militias. A 45-year-old HIV-positive rape survivor from Mersa told AAA that the TPLF militias did not care when she told them that she was HIV-positive including:

“We do not care about who you are, old or young, ill or healthy.”

Another victim, a 40-year-old victim from Bugna Woreda, said the following:

“I do not care, I do not know when I may die. I am going to fires (battlefield), and I do not know which may burn me.”

A 36-year-old survivor from Kewet Woreda who was gang raped and found unconscious by the ENDF soldiers and Fano militias told AAA how they did not care about her status of being HIV-positive:

“It was on the night of the feast day of St. Michael [November 21, 2021] and I was sleeping in my home in Hayma village, Yelen Kebele when militias who spoke in a Tigrayan accent knocked on my door. They demanded that I open the door and when I did, four Tigrigna speakers barged

into the house. One of them grabbed my neck and threw me onto the bed. Then three of them took turns raping me without a condom, despite telling them I was HIV positive and even showing them my medication.”

A 27-year-old survivor from Shewa Robit was 6-months-pregnant at the time of the gang rape which occurred in front of her child. She recounted the brutalities she and her friend (who was also 8-months-pregnant) suffered:

“The incident took place on November 23rd, 2021 at around 4:00 in Hayma village, Shewa Robit 03 Kebele. I was six months pregnant at the time, and I was in the house with my 4-year-old child. There was also a lady who was eight-months pregnant with us. A group of four armed men who spoke in a Tigrayan accent arrived and knocked on the door of my house. After entering the house, they saw her (victim’s) belly and asked her if she

was pregnant. She told them that she was eight-months pregnant, and they asked her whether she was having a boy or girl. When she replied that she was having a boy one of them said, ‘when he is born and grows up, he will come to kill us’ and then shot her two times, once in her stomach



*Figure 25: A victim by the name of Zehara Jemal who was killed after being gang raped by TPLF militiamen*

and once in her head. Afterwards, they beat me and my 4-year-old baby. They told my son, 'When you grow up you will take revenge upon us.'"

She recounted one of the assailants saying,

"After they beat us (my child and I) badly, they took turns raping me in my vagina and anus, which caused me to later miscarry. They did everything in front of my child, who sat crying nearby."

Other victims with mental illnesses such as a 38-year-old woman from Addi Arkay, an 18-year-old from Kalu and a 28-year-old from Termaber Woreda were also raped by the TPLF militias. Local community members told us that the mental condition of the 38-year-old worsened after the rape. They explained that prior to the rape incident, she was able to communicate, care for herself and children despite her mental illness. However, after the rape, the victim was no longer able to communicate, work, or care for her children. AAA reached out to the victim, but she was not able to comprehend our questions and respond appropriately.

A woman from Shewa Robit who was 85-years-old, was cruelly gang-raped by three of the TPLF militias in her own home on November 22nd, 2021. Her daughter, who accompanied the victim to Debre Birhan Specialized Hospital, told AAA that her mother suffered unbearable physical and psychological damage because of the rape:

"She was bitten, slapped, kicked and raped. They beat her almost to the point of death. They also bit her all over her body as they raped her, and that left bite marks and wounds on her body."

In Chenna Kebele, Dabat Woreda, North Gonder Zone, three high school students (aged 16, 17, and 18) were abducted and raped by TPLF militiamen on September 2nd, 2021. One of these girls who is an 11th grade student told AAA:

"They forcibly took me out from my home. My mother tried to stop them, but they threatened to kill her. They told me and mom they needed me for questioning. I begged one of the militias in the name of Saint Mary not to take me but he replied by saying, 'Where do you know Mary? You are ruled by a Muslim (Abiy Ahmed)' and slapped me in the face. They took me to a forest and one of the (TPLF) soldiers raped me. I tried to stop him but he threatened to kill me and put a gun on my back. He grabbed a knife and told me 'I will cut your body to pieces with a knife, not a gun.'"

The second survivor, a 12th grade student, narrated her ordeal to AAA as;

"When I saw my friend being abducted, I fled to a sibling's home. They chased me and came inside the house where I was hiding. They took me out. They told us I was needed for questioning. They lied. They also took out another one of my friends. She is 16-years-old and in the 9th grade. They took us together to a forest and raped us side by side. We begged them in the name of Saint Mary. They replied, 'Where do you know Saint Mary? You are ruled by a Muslim.' They said 'it is good to have a Tigre son from Amhara women. You are going to give birth to Tigre child. You should take care of our children.' I also heard them saying 'Why are you scared? You are supposed to be heroic people.'"

## Stigma and Embarrassment

According to officials, Doctors, and other medical professionals, we understand that the number of victims is in fact underreported and the true extent of cases of incidents of sexual and gender-based violence (SGBV) will increase with time. For instance, the Women's Affairs Department heads from the Wollo and Gonder zonal areas

confirmed to us that there were survivors that initially approached them for help but then amended their stories and denied being raped, fearing social repercussions such as divorce by their husbands. Officer of the Meket Woreda Women's Affairs Office, Woynetibeb Teklemariam told AAA:

"The total reported cases were 30 but we were only able to convince 5 survivors to come forward. The main concern of those who chose not to reveal their experiences was fear of being stigmatized from society and avoiding consequential embarrassment."

A medical doctor in Kobo Catholic Clinic, Dr. Girmachew told AAA:

"Out of the 7 rape survivors we helped, only one was willing to be recorded. So, we did not know them by name, and some of the other patients approached us covering their faces, so as not to be identified even by us (health staff)."

A 48-year-old woman from Haik town who was gang raped by 4 militias and left with extreme mental and physical trauma told AAA the reason why she hid the crime committed against her for over three months:

"I fear people may refer to me as a 'reminder of the junta (TPLF)'. I would uncover this if I was not at risk for my very life. I am now in pain that may ultimately result in my death. It is because I need medical help."

Another 29-year-old survivor from Mersa, where the largest number of recorded victims from all towns and woredas was recorded at 95. AAA met her in a clinic when she came to abort a fetus which resulted from the rape, and she spoke about how she hid the rape incident in which she and three other victims were gang raped:

"I have gotten a checkup and it is confirmed that I am one month pregnant because I was raped one month ago by the junta (TPLF militia). My brother who is waiting for me just in the courtyard here does not know the real reason why I am here. I pretended I was here for another issue. My three friends who are also victims of gang rape were with me in a forest while we had been collecting firewood and disappeared out of fear that the locals would laugh at them. One of them called me a few days ago. She is currently in Addis Ababa and is pregnant like me as a result of the gang rape. I have not yet heard from the rest of my friends."

The following tables present abbreviated names of rape victims in different areas of Amhara region.

*Table 95: Partial list rape victims in different areas of Amhara region*

No.	Name	Age	Address-Kebele	Address-Woreda
1	BCA	60	4	Woldia
2	ADM	28	2	Woldia
3	MYC	23	2	Woldia
4	ABG	18	5	Woldia
5	AKw	39	5	Woldia
6	TGM	32	5	Woldia

No.	Name	Age	Address-Kebele	Address-Woreda
7	ZDT			Woldia
8	ZAN			Woldia
9	ZYS	27	4	Haik
10	FAN	14	5	Haik
11	ZSM	30	5	Haik
12	BMA	32	3	Haik
13	LAA	38	3	Haik
14	FEM	35	1	Haik
15	HAK	19	1	Haik
16	EM	28	5	Haik
17	FS	30	5	Haik
18	HEA	35	5	Haik
19	MAY	20	1	Haik
20	WMY	40	5	Haik
21	HKS	23	5	Haik
22	BTE	28	2	Haik
23	MS	38	5	Haik
24	TAY	20	Medreso	Haik
25	ZTK	55	Canada	Haik
26	SAH	37	Tekum	Haik
27	AEC	48	5	Haik
28	TAS			Haik
29	WHS	41	2	Mersa
30	ZMY	21	2	Mersa
31	FMK	28	2	Mersa
32	FEA	30	4	Mersa
33	KAS	28	3	Mersa
34	ETF	24	2	Mersa
35	YDA	22	2	Mersa
36	TSD	30	4	Mersa
37	MTA	40	1	Mersa
38	MJA	40	4	Mersa

No.	Name	Age	Address-Kebele	Address-Woreda
39	BAE	60	4	Mersa
40	ZBF	35	1	Mersa
41	TWA	35	1	Mersa
42	HE			Mersa
43	TS			Mersa
44	FM			Mersa
45	JSA	17	4	Mersa
46	HWA	24	1	Mersa
47	SAB	35	1	Mersa
48	WAE	29	2	Mersa
49	TAW	25	2	Mersa
50	TAA	48	2	Mersa
51	DA	40	2	Mersa
52	SEA	25	1	Mersa
53	HYA	38	1	Mersa
54	FS	18	1	Mersa
55	TMM	23	1	Mersa
56	HBN	37	1	Mersa
57	BF	35	1	Mersa
58	HSA	38	1	Mersa
59	SKG	15	1	Mersa
60	TKA	40	1	Mersa
61	JSA	35	1	Mersa
62	MTT	38	1	Mersa
63	FMA	27	1	Mersa
64	GFY			Mersa
65	BTN	22	3	Mersa
66	DT	22	3	Mersa
67	NAS	37	3	Mersa
68	EST	40	3	Mersa
69	YST	29	3	Mersa
70	ZHM	29	3	Mersa



No.	Name	Age	Address-Kebele	Address-Woreda
71	BHS	32	3	Mersa
72	TMH	27	3	Mersa
73	AT		3	Mersa
74	ZA		3	Mersa
75	FTM	29	3	Mersa
76	AA	35	3	Mersa
77	LSM	40	4	Mersa
78	BBT	39	4	Mersa
79	TA	25	4	Mersa
80	RA	23	4	Mersa
81	LMM	24	1	Mersa
82	FD		3	Mersa
83	Fe	21	Ayteyef	Dessie
84	HB	13	Ayetyef	Dessie
85	FS	35	Salaysh	Dessie
86	SA	22	Salaysh	Dessie
87	HS	21	Koshimber	Dessie
88	HA	37	Salaysh	Dessie
89	MM	42	1	Angot
90	AFF	43	13	Angot
91	AGA	26	13	Angot
92	WAA	25	13	Angot
93	GSL	25	10	Dawint
94	YSL	28	1	Dawint
95	ETA	18	5	Dawint
96	ADD	12	11	Dawint
97	WLL	55	1	Dawint
98	WDA	28	1	Dawint
99	AMH		7	Kombolcha
100	REM		3	Kombolcha
101	ZSS		4	Kombolcha
102	SYA		3	Kombolcha

No.	Name	Age	Address-Kebele	Address-Woreda
103	HAM		3	Kombolcha
104	EHA		3	Kombolcha
105	BAM		3	Kombolcha
106	HMH		3	Kombolcha
107	BMA		4	Kombolcha
108	RAW		4	Kombolcha
109	FAW		4	Kombolcha
110	TSM		1	Kombolcha
111	TZF		1	Kombolcha
112	TYH		7	Kombolcha
113	AHY		3	Kombolcha
114	MAM		3	Kombolcha
115	WBD	3	Kombolcha	
116	FD		3	Kombolcha
117	HE		3	Kombolcha
118	HH		3	Kombolcha
119	MS		2	Kombolcha
120	AAD		3	Kombolcha
121	TW		3	Kombolcha
122	WA		3	Kombolcha
123	TD		3	Kombolcha
124	RYA		4	Kombolcha
125	DD		4	Kombolcha
126	KAD		2	Kombolcha
127	MMS		2	Kombolcha
128	ZJ		6	Kombolcha
129	ZA		12	Kombolcha
130	FW		12	Kombolcha
131	MME		4	Kombolcha
132	AW		4	Kombolcha
133	AHG	31	01 Akesta	Legambo
134	KTD	25	13	Legambo

No.	Name	Age	Address-Kebele	Address-Woreda
135	TEA	14	18	Legambo
136	AHK	13	18	Legambo
137	MMY		34	Legambo
138	ZMT		36	Legambo
139	ZMH		26	Legambo
140	HMH		26	Legambo
141	EY		26	Legambo
142	MSM		34	Legambo
143	ZSA		01 Akesta	Legambo
144	ZSA	14	26	Legambo
145	ASA			Legambo
146	RMK	18	13	Legambo
147	HEH	20	13	Legambo
148	ML	35	13	Legambo
149	SSA	23	13	Legambo
150	ZYA	14	13	Legambo
151	SSA	20	13	Legambo
152	MA	40	13	Legambo
153	ZMA	27	16	Legambo
154	KEY	21	16	Legambo
155	MHA	37	16	Legambo
156	ZME	38	18	Legambo
157	MSA	38	18	Legambo
158	AKA	25	16	Legambo
159	FB	16	01 Akesta	Legambo
160	ZAM	25	26	Legambo
161	ZAY	27	26	Legambo
162	ECY	24	13	Legambo
163	TNY	30	13	Legambo
164	AMJ	23	13	Legambo
165	RMH	14	01 Genete	Legambo
166	ZTA	16	15	Legambo

No.	Name	Age	Address-Kebele	Address-Woreda
167	ZYB	57	15	Legambo
168	AA	61	15	Legambo
169	HGB	25	27	Legambo
170	ZEM	16	11	Legambo
171	FSM	28	2	Worebabo
172	HMS	21	8	Worebabo
173	ZHY	20	06 Gubisa	Worebabo
174	MHA	18	06 Gubisa	Worebabo
175	WOE	40	06 Gubisa	Worebabo
176	ZSO	17	06 Gubisa	Worebabo
177	SMS	17	3 Deye	Worebabo
178	AYA	30	5 Fito	Worebabo
179	AAY	27	9	Ambasel
180	DDT	30	16	Ambasel
181	EMY	25	16	Ambasel
182	THW	30	12	Ambasel
183	TAY	25	1 Kenema	Ambasel
184	JTM	30	1 Kenema	Ambasel
185	FM	30	16	Tenta
186	JAA	29	16	Tenta
187	BKH	45	27	Tenta
188	SKD	20	13	Tenta
189	TMA	47	23	Tenta
190	TS	41	23	Tenta
191	ATY	45	23	Tenta
192	BAT	15	1	Woreilu town
193	ZA	40	1	Woreilu town
194	BTM	35	1	Woreilu town
195	BY	36	1	Woreilu town
196	FEA	40	1	Woreilu town
197	HKS	15	2	Woreilu town
198	MKS	17	2	Woreilu town

No.	Name	Age	Address-Kebele	Address-Woreda
199	MG	25	1	Woreilu town
200	HA	35	1	Woreilu town
201	KT	25	1	Woreilu town
202	TSA	18	02 Harbu	Kalu
203	AG	18	20	Jama
204	KA	16	20	Jama
205	EB	15	20	Jama
206	HC	16	20	Jama
207	BS	14	17	Jama
208	HS	18	17	Jama
209	FS	17	19	Jama
210	HA	19	17	Jama
211	ZM	30	18	Jama
212	JA	40	15	Jama
213	JA	45	15	Jama
214	BA	35	15	Jama
215	ZB	30	15	Jama
216	HA		18	Jama
217	RAE		27	Tehuledere
218	ZMA		15	Tehuledere
219	ZA		15	Tehuledere
220	HJI		14	Tehuledere
221	HE		2	Tehuledere
222	FM		27	Tehuledere
223	TA		27	Tehuledere
224	TH		2	Tehuledere
225	AM	28	01 Wogeltena	Delanta
226	HA	30		Delanta
227	EG	47	01 Wogeltena	Delanta
228	FA	35	1 Wogeltena	Delanta
229	TW	45	1 Wogeltena	Delanta
230	CA	42	1 Wogeltena	Delanta

No.	Name	Age	Address-Kebele	Address-Woreda
231	TS	43	01 Wogeltena	Delanta
232	AM	35	01 Wogeltena	Delanta
233	MG	41	2 Wogeltena	Delanta
234	GB	17	22	Delanta
235	KY	44	01 Wogeltena	Delanta
236	HY	27	01 Wogeltena	Delanta
237	KS	30		Kalala
238	SE	25		Kalala
239	WD	50		Kalala
240	KG	20		Kalala
241	SS	40		Kalala
242	AAM	33	2	Haik
243	DMH	38	1	Haik
244	AAM	41	1	Haik
245	EAM	35	5	Haik
246	AWA	18	4	Haik
247	HHY	41	2	Haik
248	FB	37		Kutaber
249	HA	16		Kutaber
250	FM	17		Kutaber
251	AL	35		Kutaber
252	LA	30		Kutaber
253	BY	37		Kutaber
254	MH	25		Kutaber
255	WMA	27	4	Woreilu
256	NMA	40	01 Kabie	Woreilu
257	ZHM	29	01 Kabie	Woreilu
258	LAE	18	3	Haik
259	ZES	35	2	Haik
260	SNO	28	5	Haik
261	FT	23	16	Gazo
262	WD	35	17	Gazo

No.	Name	Age	Address-Kebele	Address-Woreda
263	YB	32	17	Gazo
264	MS	29	17	Gazo
265	DD	31	17	Gazo
266	WF	28	17	Gazo
267	SG	48	3	Gazo
268	YA	41	3	Gazo
269	DK	39	3	Gazo
270	GA	49	3	Gazo
271	TM	43	3	Gazo
272	AZ	40	17	Gazo
273	DW	26	17	Gazo
274	AA	35	17	Gazo
275	MD	36	17	Gazo
276	BA	26	17	Gazo
277	EG	34	17	Gazo
278	TB	35	17	Gazo
279	EH	37	17	Gazo
280	FG	38	17	Gazo
281	EA	33	17	Gazo
282	SM	33	17	Gazo
283	TB	25	17	Gazo
284	HM	30	17	Gazo
285	LD	25	1	Gazo
286	SM	25	1	Gazo
287	TC	29	12	Gazo
288	GD	42	12	Gazo
289	MM	38	12	Gazo
290	BS	40	12	Gazo
291	ES	30	12	Gazo
292	AW	41	12	Gazo
293	GG	35	12	Gazo
294	BB	35	12	Gazo

No.	Name	Age	Address-Kebele	Address-Woreda
295	AA	45	10	Gazo
296	AG	30	10	Gazo
297	BK	40	11	Gazo
298	EA	35	10	Gazo
299	YM	40	10	Gazo
300	DM	30	4	Gazo
301	AS	26	4	Gazo
302	NA	27	4	Gazo
303	YZ	35	4	Gazo
304	ET	26	4	Gazo
305	AS	35	4	Gazo
306	BT	35	4	Gazo
307	MA	30	1	Gazo
308	TYI	30	4	Gazo
309	EA	50	17	Gazo
310	YDM	25		Kobo
311	MA	16		Kobo
312	Unanomous	29		Mersa
313	WT	38	32	Meket
314	HG		28	Meket
315	FSA	18	Aytef	Dessie
316	AG	40	1	Bugna
317	MA	35	1	Bugna
318	YM	50	1	Bugna
319	MM	27	1	Bugna
320	AG	27	1	Bugna
321	EA	32	1	Bugna
322	AB	30	1	Bugna
323	SA	50	1	Bugna
324	YKA	16		Bugna
325	BK	17	1	Bugna
326	KK	15	1	Bugna



No.	Name	Age	Address-Kebele	Address-Woreda
327	WTB	19		Woldia
328	MAA	40		Woldia
329	SAZ	31		Woldia
330	SAA	25		Woldia
331	AGW	50	1	Woldia
332	BGW	45	1	Woldia
333	FTM	24	1	Woldia
334	TYD	28	1	Woldia
335	AK	30	4	Nefas Mewcha
336	AG	35	4	Nefas Mewcha
337	MS	30	4	Nefas Mewcha
338	MD	27	4	Nefas Mewcha
339	Y	30	4	Nefas Mewcha
340	A	27	4	Nefas Mewcha
341	Em			Nefas Mewcha
342	MY	28	4	Nefas Mewcha
343	ME	25	4	Nefas Mewcha
344	BG	22	4	Nefas Mewcha
345	YD	25	4	Nefas Mewcha
346	GG	30	4	Nefas Mewcha
347	AA	25	4	Nefas Mewcha
348	WS	28	4	Nefas Mewcha
349	EK	30	4	Nefas Mewcha
350	FD	22	4	Nefas Mewcha
351	GB			Nefas Mewcha
352	AS	25	4	Nefas Mewcha
353	YW	22	4	Nefas Mewcha
354	BB		4	Nefas Mewcha
355	HA		4	Nefas Mewcha
356	HA		4	Nefas Mewcha
357	AG	30	4	Nefas Mewcha
358	BA		1	Nefas Mewcha

No.	Name	Age	Address-Kebele	Address-Woreda
359	SA	25	1	Nefas Mewcha
360	AS	25	1	Nefas Mewcha
361	EG	35	4	Nefas Mewcha
362	FKA	30	2	Nefas Mewcha
363	AA	40	4	Nefas Mewcha
364	YY	35	4	Nefas Mewcha
365	AT	30	4	Nefas Mewcha
366	MA	30	4	Nefas Mewcha
367	BG	27	4	Nefas Mewcha
368	SW	32	4	Nefas Mewcha
369	GA	30	4	Nefas Mewcha
370	WB	40		Nefas Mewcha
371	MA	27	4	Nefas Mewcha
372	AA	39	4	Nefas Mewcha
373	YG	33	4	Nefas Mewcha
374	HM	20	4	Nefas Mewcha
375	FG	21	4	Nefas Mewcha
376	MG	27	4	Nefas Mewcha
377	MA	32	4	Nefas Mewcha
378	EK	25	4	Nefas Mewcha
379	GA	31	4	Nefas Mewcha
380	AT	31	4	Nefas Mewcha
381	AM	35	4	Nefas Mewcha
382	EM	25	4	Nefas Mewcha
383	HN	32	4	Nefas Mewcha
384	FG	32	4	Nefas Mewcha
385	EA	38	4	Nefas Mewcha
386	MS	27	4	Nefas Mewcha
387	SG	29	4	Nefas Mewcha
388	AA	28	4	Nefas Mewcha
389	AT	30	4	Nefas Mewcha
390	MG	45	4	Nefas Mewcha

No.	Name	Age	Address-Kebele	Address-Woreda
391	EF	29	4	Nefas Mewcha
392	HD	35	4	Nefas Mewcha
393	MA	25	4	Nefas Mewcha
394	SS	45	4	Nefas Mewcha
395	ES	30	4	Nefas Mewcha
396	BW	28	4	Nefas Mewcha
397	EG	25	4	Nefas Mewcha
398	HT	27	4	Nefas Mewcha
399	TW	53	4	Nefas Mewcha
400	AA	37	4	Nefas Mewcha
401	GB	25	4	Nefas Mewcha
402	AM	26	4	Nefas Mewcha
403	AS	20	4	Nefas Mewcha
404	BT	30	4	Nefas Mewcha
405	HSA	21	Zarima	Adi arkay
406	SA	14	Dib Bahir	Debark
407	MY	16	Kuha Zabizaba	Debark
408	FAG	30	Dagusit	Debark
409	ZGA	17	Chenna	Dabat
410	BAG	18	Chenna	Dabat
411	WKT	15	Chenna	Dabat
412	TM	29	Chenna	Dabat
413	LS	35	Chenna	Dabat
414	AG	16	Chenna	Dabat
415	EG	16	Chenna	Dabat
416	TAK	15	Chenna	Dabat
417	YSN	37	Dib Bahir	Debark
418	EAA	18	Dib Bahir	Debark
419	AFS	18	Abraham	Debark
420	MTB	25	Adigagra	Debark
421	AM	17	Adigagra	Debark
422	AMY	23	Adigagra	Debark

No.	Name	Age	Address-Kebele	Address-Woreda
423	WFT	20	Adigagra	Debark
424	EAD	20	Adigagra	Debark
425	YTE	30	Adigagra	Debark
426	ZAG	30	Adigagra	Debark
427	MTB	18	Adigagra	Debark
428	BMM	22	Adigagra	Debark
429	WDT	32	Adigagra	Debark
430	AWT	26	Jirosen	Debark
431	YDT	20	Chenna	Debark
432	AYK	18	Chenna	Dabat
433	ADM	11	Adigagra	Dabat
434	BWT	17	Abraham Debrg	Debark
435	KGA	16		Debark
436	ZT	38	Adigagra	Adi arkay
437	KWT	14	Adigagra	Debark
438	AAG	38	Adigagra	Debark
439	BAG	15	Chenna	Dabat
440	SAM	17	Wuraba	Debark
441	AAE	27	China	Dabat
442	MHL	40	Abraham	Debark
443	MWK	25	Abraham	Debark
444	KGK	45	Chena	Dabat
445	EWT	28	Jirosen	Debark
446	TNA	20	Kino-2	Debark
447	AEF	19	Chena	Dabat
448	LGS	17	Wuraba	Debark
449	YWD	40	Chena	Dabat
450	AAN	23	Chena	Dabat
451	FAT	16		Debark
452	TFB	28		Debark
453	ASY	31		Debark
454	GBA	38		Debark

No.	Name	Age	Address-Kebele	Address-Woreda
455	MM	18		Dabat
456	MKB	38	4	Mersa
457	SMT	23	4	Mersa
458	TGY	32	4	Mersa
459	TAL	38	4	Mersa
460	YDM	32	2	Mersa
461	TYS	26	2	Mersa
462	TYR	38	3	Mersa
463	BYN	25	1	Mersa
464	AAA	35	1	Mersa
465	SSA	30	1	Mersa
466	TEY	25	1	Mersa
467	TFA	22	1	Mersa
468	AMM	23	1	Mersa
469	TMY	28	1	Mersa
470	NYH	29	1	Mersa
471	MMA	21	1	Mersa
472	WDW	42	1	Mersa
473	TMY	38	1	Mersa
474	GMM	25	1	Mersa
475	HAA	36	1	Mersa
476	MAM	33	1	Mersa
477	AWM	19	1	Mersa
478	AAH	24	1	Mersa
479	AM	21	1	Mersa
480	YDA		3	Mersa
481	ENH	33	3	Shewa Robit
482	SAY	21	3	Shewa Robit
483	ADM	27	3	Shewa Robit
484	SAM	18	3	Shewa Robit
485	RMH	15	3	Shewa Robit
486	ETM	80	3	Shewa Robit

No.	Name	Age	Address-Kebele	Address-Woreda
487	EMH	16	3	Shewa Robit
488	SMS	18	3	Shewa Robit
489	TLT	16	3	Shewa Robit
490	SLT	18	3	Shewa Robit
491	EBN	22	3	Shewa Robit
492	MLB	23	3	Shewa Robit
493	ZGY	23	3	Shewa Robit
494	AEG	65	2	Shewa Robit
495	MM	14	2	Shewa Robit
496	ST	13	2	Shewa Robit
497	YKD	23	1	Shewa Robit
498	KMS	20	3	Shewa Robit
499	SAT	28	3	Shewa Robit
500	BM	25	3	Shewa Robit
501	SBS	25	2	Shewa Robit
502	SSO	25	3	Shewa Robit
503	EYA	13	3	Shewa Robit
504	SMK	18	3	Shewa Robit
505	RW	17	3	Shewa Robit
506	GT	17	1	Shewa Robit
507	THK	35	4	Shewa Robit
508	TYL	36	4	Shewa Robit
509	ZS	45	3	Shewa Robit
510	AA	60	3	Shewa Robit
511	SG	23	3	Shewa Robit
512	BW	20	3	Shewa Robit
513	AY	40	3	Shewa Robit
514	ET	50	2	Shewa Robit
515	TF	30	4	Shewa Robit
516	SF	20	4	Shewa Robit
517	HY	14	1	Shewa Robit
518	SAE	25	3	Shewa Robit

No.	Name	Age	Address-Kebele	Address-Woreda
519	ZHB	36		Kewot
520	TOE	16		Kewot
521	ZMO	16		Kewot
522	EFH	15		Kewot
523	EMB	40		Kewot
524	WFT	36		Kewot
525	EKZ	50		Kewot
526	TJH	40		Kewot
527	AE			Kewot
528	SMW	16	1	Shewa Robit
529	ZSH	25	5	Shewa Robit
530	BDY	21	1	Shewa Robit
531	MMS	36	1	Shewa Robit
532	SAT	46	1	Shewa Robit
533	KYY	21	1	Shewa Robit
534	SHA	19	1	Shewa Robit
535	YTD	17	2	Shewa Robit
536	MBG	26	1	Shewa Robit
537	MOD	29	1	Shewa Robit
538	SMA	21	1	Shewa Robit
539	MH	11	1	Shewa Robit
540	BM	21	1	Shewa Robit
541	TBC	80	1	Shewa Robit
542	WYD	42	2	Shewa Robit
543	YT	24	4	Shewa Robit
544	AS	61		Shewa Robit
545	GM		Kara Kore	Ephrat ena Gidim
546	SA			Ephrat ena Gidim
547	DY		Majte1	Ephrat ena Gidim
548	KA		Aglamajete	Ephrat ena Gidim
549	FA		Alala	Ephrat ena Gidim
550	EA		Jewha	Ephrat ena Gidim

No.	Name	Age	Address-Kebele	Address-Woreda
551	YZ		A/Kobokob	Ephrat ena Gidim
552	YT		Bergbi	Ephrat ena Gidim
553	ZA		Alala	Ephrat ena Gidim
554	TF	45	16	Wadla
555	MT	47	16	Wadla
556	MA	35	1	Wadla
557	TB	30	1	Wadla
558	TG	45	1	Wadla
559	HT	26	1	Wadla
560	WT	35	1	Wadla
561	DB	15	1	Wadla
562	TA	40	1	Wadla
563	TC	28	1	Wadla
564	YM	35	1	Wadla
565	MT	40	2	Wadla
566	MS	35	2	Wadla
567	MT	43	2	Wadla
568	EB	40	2	Wadla
569	AA	37	2	Wadla
570	WB	38	2	Wadla
571	HS	40	13	Wadla
572	LY	21	8	Wadla
573	DM	50	5	Wadla
574	AT	28	19	Wadla





## 4

## Selected ethic-based human rights violations against Amharas in Benishangul-Gumuz, SNNP, and Addis Ababa

Amhara residents were also victims of targeted human rights violations in other parts of the country during the reporting period, including Benishangul-Gumuz, Southern Nations Nationalities

Peoples, and Addis Ababa. Particularly in the Benishangul-Gumuz regions Amharas have been victims of ethnically motivated massacres, primarily by ethnic Gumuz militias with the support of officials within the regional administration and regional security forces. Due to the rise in incidents of extrajudicial and targeted killings against Amharas in the war areas of Amhara and Oromia regions, AAA did not have the bandwidth to investigate all alleged atrocities against Amharas in many other regions of Ethiopia. Thus, what is reported in this chapter is only what AAA was able to investigate and document. In total these documented incidents were 33 in which at least 281 Amharas were killed or injured and at least 1517 Amharas evicted. 24 of these incidents were in the Benishangul-Gumuz region, 8 in the SNNP region, and one in Addis Ababa.

### 4.1 Benishangul-Gumuz Region

During the 2021 reporting period, AAA documented 24 incidents that affected the rights of hundreds of thousands of Amharas in Benishangul Gumuz region, including those who were forced to flee their homes in search of safety and protection. Eight incidents were recorded in the first quarter of 2021, eight others in the second quarter, and the remaining eight incidents were documented in the third quarter.

#### At least 104 Amharas killed, 24 injured in 1st quarter of 2021 in BG

Between January 1 and March 31, over 104 Amharas were killed and 24 wounded in several attacks

that occurred in the Benishangul-Gumuz region of Ethiopia, according to data maintained by AAA. On January 12, 2021, unidentified gunmen stormed the village of Daletti in the Dibate woreda (Metekel Zone), killing at least 80 people, including children as young as two years old, and wounding 22 more. AAA was able to independently verify from its local sources that the majority of the victims, if not all of them, were Amharas. Additionally, thousands of Amharas were displaced as a result of the attack. This was the deadliest attack in 2021 against Amhara civilians in the Benishangul-Gumuz region.

The OLA raided and attacked about 30 Amhara Muslim households in the village of Chollo (Gongo kebele, Bullen woreda) on February 12, 2021, injuring a woman, Zeyneba Mohammed, and burning two houses to the ground. Informants told AAA that more than 30 people were displaced from the Bullen woreda to the Dibate woreda, including Mohammed Yimam, Destaye Mekuriya, Abiye Mohammed, Abdela Desye, Mohammed Desye, and Shikur Desye.

On February 15; at least 10 people were killed in two separate attacks in Debate and Jily. In the first attack, unidentified gunmen killed nine farmers (seven Amharas and two Shinashas), including three women, in an attack on Berber kebele (Dibate woreda). AAA's sources confirmed the killings occurred in Doben village around 11 a.m. Two residents of Dibate told AAA's investigators by phone that the victims ranged from children to elderly and the weapons used were machetes and firearms. One of the residents, Ayele Kelkay, said he knew five of the dead:

- 1) Mr Abay Yitay and his wife;
- 2) Mr Shitahun Andarge and his wife;
- 3) Fatima Issa.

Amhara residents were also victims of targeted human rights violations in other parts of the country during the reporting period, including Benishangul-Gumuz, Southern Nations Nationalities

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- 3) Fatima Issa.

All of the five victims were targeted because they were Amharas. Ibrahim Issa, a local from the attacked community, said one of the victims, Fatima Issa, was his sister. He noted that the 36-year-old Fatima was a mother of five. Kokebe Ayele, another informant, told AAA investigators the victim was his sister-in-law's husband, Mr. Sisay Andarge, a father of 11, and Mr. Addis Gelaw. He further indicated that his co-brother was a 62-year-old man. In a separate incident on the same day, Ayele Kelkay noted, an Amhara artisanal miner, Taddelle Alamrew, was also killed by the Oromo Liberation Army in the Jilay locality, adding that "the Shene/Shaaane militas abducted, beat, and mutilated him before shooting him in the chest." In a follow-up interview with AAA's focal person two days later, Ayele added that Taddelle's throat was slit with a sharp weapon.

On February 18, a 60-year-old Amhara, Ahmed Gobaw, was shot and fatally injured by Gumuz militias in Baben village (Galesa kebele, Dibate woreda). The incident occurred around 12 a.m. Local sources told the victim received first aid at a local health center in Galesa kebele and was later taken to Bullen Hospital for further medical treatment. On the same day, between 5 p.m. and 6 p.m., Gumuz militias shot and killed an Amhara named Tafere Tefera in an attack in Gishbago village, Gongo kebele (Bulen woreda, Metekel Zone). The 86-year old Tafere was a priest, farmer, and father of nine. He also served as a guard at St. Mary Church in Gishbago village (Gongo kebele, Bulen woreda) until the time of his death.

On March 31, 2021, unknown gunmen stopped a public transport vehicle transporting civilians to Gilgel-Beles town (Mandura woreda, Benishangul-Gumuz Regional State) and ordered the passengers off the vehicle before executing 14 of them. The assailants reportedly cut off the penises of three of the decedents. AAA was unable to establish the ethnic identity of the victims. Nevertheless, Amharas have been the primary target of the militias in previous attacks throughout the region, thus it is likely the victims were Amharas.

Amhara residents in Metekel describe the situation as unlivable. One Amhara living in Dibate woreda said, "Metekel has become a living hell for Amharas," he said, adding, "We are in a state of panic as the situation gets worse as time passes." Other local sources said they think that armed groups, such as Gumuz militias are supported by regional officials to exterminate Amharas from the region. Another witness, Alemu Atnaw, told AAA, "We are being barbarically butchered. We are suffering for no reason, but because of our Amhara identity...the regional officials are not willing to protect us, nor do they allow us to leave the region. We are now like sheep awaiting slaughter." Lema, another resident, told AAA: "The situation in Metekel is very bad. No one is paying attention to our suffering". The following sections provide more detailed information on selected massacres against Amharas in the region so that readers can better grasp the unbearable suffering Amharas in Benishangul Gumuz are experiencing,

#### **4.1.1 At least 13 killed in Dibate Woreda and Guba Woreda of Metekel Zone between April 6 and 14, 2021.**

From April 6 to 14, 2021, at least 13 people, including eight Amharas, were killed in Ethiopia's restive Metekel Zone in the Benishangul-Gumuz region, with another 7 Amharas wounded, according to data maintained by AAA. On April 6, 2021, in the Metekel Zone (Dibate woreda, Chancho kebele, Leku village), an Amhara, Ahmed Aman, was killed by unknown gunmen at around 11:00 in the morning. Sources on the ground who AAA interviewed confirmed that Ahmed was shot in the neck and killed while tending to his farm.

In a separate incident three days later, on April 9, three Amharas were killed and seven others were wounded in a Gumuz militia attack in Aycid kebele (Guba woreda, Metekel Zone). The attack was on individuals guarding investor Belayneh Kinde's farm. According to information provided to AAA by sources who work as guards on Belayneh Kinde's farm, ethnically motivated attacks against Amharas working in the farm are recurrent, probably because the investor - Belayneh Kinde- is an Amhara. One source shared his account of what happened on April 9 as follows:

"We heard that the victims were attacked with snipers and other weapons by Gumuz militia while transporting water from a place found 27 kilometers from the Camp, and so my friends and I went to the place. When we arrived, three of them were dead and seven others were injured. We then took both the dead and the injured to Mankush health station."

AAA confirmed from sources the following names of the people who were killed and injured are as follows:

**Table 96: Names of victims attacked in the Dibate Woreda and Guba Woreda of Metekel Zone on April 6 and 14.**

No.	Name of the victim	Ethnicity	Remark
1	Kelemu Aynalem	Amhara	Killed
2	Gedefew Yitayeh	Amhara	Killed
3	Tariku Kebede	Amhara	Killed
4	Genanaw Kefyalew	Amhara	Injured
5	Birkneh Negash	Amhara	Injured
6	Assefa Jenbere	Amhara	Injured
7	Asmamaw Wale	Amhara	Injured
8	Wale Welela	Amhara	Injured
9	Abel Mekuannint	Amhara	Injured
10	Welelaw Berihun	Amhara	Injured

**Kelemu Aynalem -**

a 31-year-old, was a married man with a surviving spouse who is eight months pregnant.

**Tariku Kebede -**

a 33-year-old father of two, identified himself as "half Amhara and half Oromo", according to the account of his coworkers including Gizachew Alemu.

**Gedefew Yitayeh -**

a 45-year-old father of five, was a married man. He was killed just a few hours before his wife gave birth to their fifth child.

In addition, AAA confirmed that at least nine people were killed in two separate attacks that occurred in the Benishangul-Gumuz region on April 14, 2021. In the first attack, suspected Gumuz militias killed at least seven people in a raid on Gishbago village (Gonago kebele, Bullen woreda, Metekel Zone) early morning of the day. Below are the names of seven victims:

**Table 97: Names of the victims attacked in the Benishangul-Gumuz region on April 14, 2021**

No.	Name of the victim	Ethnicity	Age
1	Atalay Keleme	Amhara	82
2	Sheah Seayd Melaku	Amhara	Unconfirmed

No.	Name of the victim	Ethnicity	Age
3	Aweke Asres	Amhara	52
4	Bontu Dereje	Shinasha	Unconfirmed
5	Habtamu Dereje	Shinasha	Unconfirmed
6	Nigusse Minayehu	Agew/Amhara	34
7	Megerssa Abdissa	Shinasha	Unconfirmed

Sheah Seayd Melaku, an Amhara residing in Gishbago village, was shot in front of the mosque that he led until the time of his death. The priest said that the second victim, Ataly Keleme (an Amhara), a father of 13, was killed by the militias while trying to recover Sheah Seayd Melaku's body. He further added that Atalay Keleme, 82, was shot in the head and chest. AAA also confirmed that Atalay's house was burned to the ground by the militias. Another Amhara victim, Mr. Aweke Asres, was also shot to death by the militias. His house and his boy was set a blaze. Nigusse Minayehu, 34, was shot and killed by the militias. He was a member of the Agew ethnic group and a father of three. Two of the Shinasha victims were brothers, Bontu Dereje and Habtamu Dereje.

In the second attack, which occurred on the morning of April 14, two Shinashas, Teshager Kinfe and Negewo, were killed by Gumuz militias in Addis Alem village (Gonago kebele, Bullen woreda, Metekel Zone). According to AAA sources, the victims were shot and killed while they were looking for cattle that went missing from their farms.

Residents of Metekel who AAA interviewed have stated that the situation in Metekel has become unliveable and ignored by both regional and federal officials. At least 16 churches belonging to the Ethiopian Orthodox Tewahedo Church in Metekel have been closed due to displacements and security concerns. Priest Daniel Admasu and Priest Kelemu Workneh stated that the following churches have been closed down because people have been displaced.

1. Chanco Baleegziabher Church
2. Shinbo Sere St. Mary's Church
3. Qorqa Abune Gebremenfes Kidus Church
4. Muzen Baleegziabher Church
5. Albasa St. Michael Church
6. Gefari St. Mary's Church
7. Cheleya Medhanialem Church
8. Baben Saint George Church
9. Tuski Gambela Kidis Silassie
10. Debon Baleegziabher Church
11. Tach Debon St Gabriel Church
12. Siren St. Michael Church
13. Tugi Gabriel Church
14. Sas Baleegziabher
15. Menbere Selam St. Gabriel Church
16. Yap Saint George Church

#### **4.1.2 At least five Amharas killed in Metekel Zone in three incidents between July 10 and July 22, 2021.**

At least five people were killed and two more injured in three incidents in the Metekel Zone of Benishangul-Gumuz region. Of the five decedents, AAA confirmed two were ethnic Amharas. On July 22, 2021, when Tarekegne Fasika, Embiale Jaleta and Belay Hanbissa were ambushed in Bullen woreda by Gumuz militias. In the hours that followed the killing, some aggrieved residents took to the streets of Emanji kebele to protest the killings, demanding an end to ethnic-based violence and calling on the government to ensure peace and security in the area. However, government security forces responded to the peaceful protesters with live ammunition and other violent means, seriously injuring three, including two Amharas. The victims were transported to Bulen

Hospital, where one of them was pronounced dead. This person who died of his injury in the hospital was an Amhara named Tesfaye Fasika. According to AAA sources, one of the two people wounded was an Amhara identified as Tesfaw Gemeda, while the other injured person, Adamu Barono, was a Shinasha.



*Tesfaye Fasika (Amhara)*



*Adamu Barono (Shinasna)*



*Tesfaw Gemeda (Amhara)*

In another incident, on July 17, 2021, two people, including one who was an Amhara, were found shot to death, reportedly by Gumuz militias, in Emanji kebele (Bulen woreda, Metekel Zone, Benshangul Gumuz region). According to AAA sources, the victims, Melkamu Belay and Bayrom Amsalu, were killed while they were returning home from school. Speaking to AAA from Emanji (Mandura), a local resident said that both victims, who were said to be close friends, were grade 11 students.

AAA further confirmed that Gumuz militias shot dead a 55-year-old ethnic Shinasha, Amanu Abaya, in another attack committed in Emanji kebele (Bulen woreda, Metekel Zone), on July 10, 2021. According to locals, including Melesse Doke and Tariku Mamo, Amanu Abaya, a father of 12, was killed while working on his farm. Sources further noted that the decedent, 40, was married and was the father of three children. These attacks, like other similar incidents, have led to thousands of Amharas fleeing Benishangul-Gumuz into Amhara region for safety.

#### **4.1.3 11 Amharas killed in Mandura woreda on August 10, 2021.**

At least 11 Amharas were killed and 1 injured by Gumuz militias in Eribekentu village (Jigda kebele, Mandura woreda, restive Metekel Zone, Benshangul Gumuz region) on August 10, 2021. The attack was perpetrated against travelers heading from Chagni town (Awi Zone, Amhara regional state) to Gilgelbels town (Metekel Zone, Benshangul Gumuz region) on two minibuses and one UD Truck.

Abebe (name changed), a heavy truck driver, was at the scene when victims were attacked. He relayed to AAA that when he saw the Gumuz militias started firing at the minibus, which was heading to Gilgelbeles town. He learned that Gebre Zerihun, a passenger sitting by the driver was shot in the head and killed while the driver, Jemal Yenus, was shot in the shoulder and injured. The driver received medical treatment at Mandura health center. According to the source, the militias stopped a second minibus and slaughtered seven Amhara men with machetes. When the Ethiopian Defense Forces arrived at the scene, Abebe collected the bodies of the victims and testified that there were signs of machete cuts on the necks of all the victims.

The other wounded survivor of the attack, Mohammed (name changed), confirmed the information given to AAA by Abebe. He told us how he barely escaped death and saved his passengers' lives.

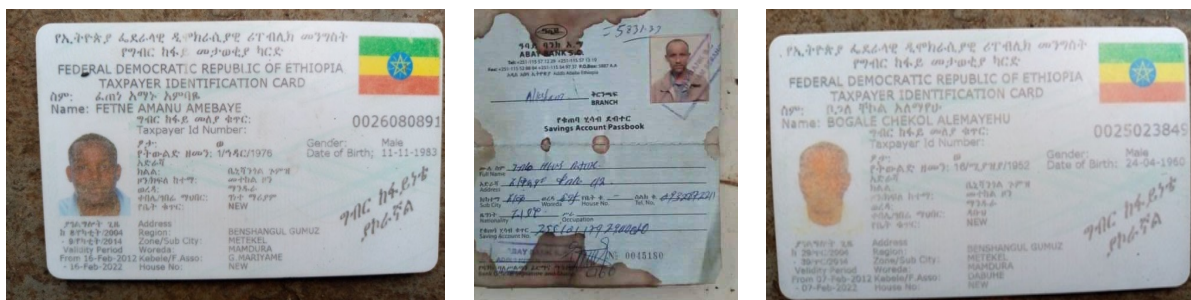
“When we arrived at Eribekentu, members of Gumuz militias with firearms and blocked the road.

At that moment, we all realized that we were going to be killed. When one of the gunmen told me to open the window and get out, I tricked him by asking him to give me a moment. My assistant was also asked to do the same but he responded as I did. As soon as I started driving, the bullets and arrows fired from the militias hit the minibus. As a result, the front tire was hit and blown and a bullet struck me in the shoulder, hitting the passenger beside me on his head. He died instantly while I sustained a moderate injury.”

The other source who is also member of local police and a resident of Gilgelbeles town, told AAA that he saw eight dead victims of the attack at the Gilgelbeles police station. He was able to recognize three of the deceased by looking at their identification cards: Gebre Zerihun, Asemagn Jemal, and Yihune Getachew. Multiple AAA sources identified the following individuals as victims:

**Table 98: Names of the victims killed in Manudra Woreda on August 10**

No.	Name of the victim	Sex	Address	Outcome
1.	Omer Seid	M	Genete Mariam, Mandura, Metekel Zone	killed
2.	Jemal Yenus	M	Genete Mariam, Mandura, Metekel Zone	Injury
3.	Zerihun Gebre	M	Adis Kidam, Awi Zone, Amhara region	killed
4.	Ashenafi Abebe	M	---	killed
5.	Osman Jemal	M	---	killed
6.	Yihune Getachew	M	---	killed
7.	Bogale Chekole Alemayehu	M	Dabuh, Mandura, Metekel Zone	killed
8.	Fetne Amanu Ambaye	M	Genetemariam, Mandura, Metekel Zone	
9.	Kumlachew Mihret	M	Enjibara city, Awi Zone, Amhara region	



Identification cards and photos of some of the victims



Abebe Ashenafi



Omer Seid



Kumlachew Mihret

#### 4.1.4 Eight killed by Gumuz militias August 29–September 20 in Metekel Zone, 2021.

AAA confirmed from multiple sources that at least five people identified as “key” [term to describe Amharas/Agew/Shinasas] were killed and two seriously injured in gunfire attacks by Gumuz militias in the Eribekentu area (Dobi kebele, Bullen woreda, Metekel Zone, Benshangul Gumuz region). AAA source Tsehay Abera, a sister of a victim, Yeshe Bez, a resident of Dobi kebele, and a close relative of two of the victims witnessed the attack. The bajaj was hit by multiple gunfire from the militants. The attack was perpetrated against travelers heading from Dobi kebele to Bulen town using bajaj (a three-tiered taxi) on the morning of August 31, 2021. Two others received medical treatment at Bulen Hospital for serious injuries. Local administrator Abiyot Tesisa and the father of a murdered victim, Worku Adem, reaffirmed this information to AAA.

In a separate incident, according to two eyewitnesses Tadesse Tamene and Salamlak Shumye the same militias looted 50 cattle and fatally shot Mesfin Abera while he attempted to retrieve his ox in Gilgel Beles town (Mender 2 kebele, in the same zone).

The victims of this incident were:

*Table 99: Names of the victims killed in Metekel zone on August 29-September 20*

No.	Name of the victim	Age	Sex	Ethnicity	Address	Outcome
1.	Abay Worku	30	M	Amhara	Dobi	Death
2.	Melkamu Zeleke	25	M	Amhara	Dobi	Death
3.	Geleta Diresa	24	M	Shinasha	Dobi	Death
4.	Asefa Geleta	26	M	Shinasha	Dobi	Death
5.	Abiyot Getachew	28	M	Amhara	Dobi	Death
6.	Murka Lemera	32	M		Dobi	Serious injury
7.	Lemisa Abadisa	19	M		Dobi	Injury

#### 4.2 The SNNP Region

During the 2021 reporting period, there were eight documented identity-based attacks against Amhara in the SNNP’s Bench Sheko Zone (Guraferda woreda), resulting in the deaths of at least 35 persons and the displacement of thousands of Amhara residents. Particularly Guraferda woreda has seen recurrent attacks against Amharas over the last four years including a killing of at least 91 ethnic Amhara residents in Aroge kebele (Guraferda woreda) in October 2020. A brief overview of the massacres in SNNP is presented below:

- **Wutu Wha attack:** On March 20, 2021, Sheko gunmen shot and killed two Amhara residents during a raid on a village in Wutu Wha kebele, also known as 3rd kebele (Gura Ferda woreda, Bench Sheko Zone, SNNP region). The victims were identified as 46-year-old Anley Yehuwalaw and 23-year-old Sisay Ebabu.
- **Wutu Wha massacre:** On March 25, 2021, in an attack mounted by an illegal armed group from Sheko ethnic groups, five Amhara residents were shot and killed while three others were wounded in a village in Wutu Wha kebele. Among those killed were two brothers, Molla Mekuanint and Terefe Mekuanint, while their two other brothers were injured, Priest Getnet Mekuanit and Amare Mekuanint.



Two of the other decedents were also siblings, and they were identified as Alene Bibu and Tesfaye Bibu. The remaining decedent were identified as Wagaye Zeleke. According to AAA sources, the bodies of the decedents—except for Tesfaye Bibthat, whose body had not yet been discovered—were buried in a single grave at Kuja Kidanemihret Church on March 26, 2021.

- Galma and Galittii massacre: On March 26-27, at least 16 civilians were killed and nine wounded when unidentified gunmen launched an attack on Galma and Galittii kebeles (Gura Ferda woreda).<sup>30</sup>
- Shupi massacre: Three days later, on March 30, gunmen killed three more innocent people in Shupi village (Gura Ferda woreda), and at least nine houses were burned to the ground. The militias also reportedly killed and wounded security officials.
- Kuki massacres: The ethnically motivated attacks continued into the second quarter of 2021, and on May 23 and 24, 2021, suspected Sheko militias killed at least six people, including five Amharas, in two separate attacks in the Gura Ferda woreda. In the first incident, which occurred on May 23, 2021, two Amhars were shot dead by gunmen in Kuki Kebele (Gura Ferda woreda). In a separate incident a day later, on May 24, 2021, another killing took place even before the mourning and bloodshed had subsided. At least four civilians, including three Amharas, were brutally killed by sharp weapons in Kuki kebele (Gura Ferda woreda) at around 6:00 p.m. It was said that the attackers tied their victims to a tree before stabbing them to death.
- Zhansheqa massacre: On July 11, 2021, at least three Amhara residents were killed and several houses were set on fire when suspected Sheko militias raided a village in Zhansheqa kebele (Sheko woreda, Bench Sheko Zone). According to AAA sources, the bodies of the victims were found burned inside burning homes. The decedents were identified as Sisay Asnakew, Belay Biregaayehu, and Adane Sintayehu.
- More killings in Zhansheqa: On August 10, 2021, gunmen thought to be Sheko militias killed Amhara resident in Zhansheqa kebele (Sheko woreda, Bench Sheko Zone). The victim was identified as Priest Walelgne.

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### **4.3 Addis Ababa: 'We are evicted because of our Amhara identity'**

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Addis Ababa, despite being a capital city of the state, has also been a site of ethnic targeting, discrimination, and harassment against Amharas. On February 16, 2021, in Addis Ababa, the government violently evicted more than 370 Amhara households from the area known as “Bole Homes” in Bole Sub city, Addis Ababa, where they had lived for 10 to 30 years, leaving at least 1,517 Amharas displaced from their homes. AAA confirmed during a field visit and through interviews with victims that the Addis Ababa City Administration allegedly evicted the victims to build a government project. The forced evictions and demolitions of homes were carried out without any consultation, adequate notice, compensation, or alternative housing options, forcing the Amharas to face a serious humanitarian crisis and transgressing many of their human rights.

AAA spoke to 10 evicted individuals from multiple households to prepare this report. All of the victims told similar stories of being made homeless and losing their belongings because of their Amhara identity. For instance, Yimam Mohammed, whose house was demolished, said, “I’ve been here since 2005 without any

<sup>30</sup>Ethiopian Human Rights Council Press Release (April 3, 2021); Deutsche Welle (DW): ‘At least 10 people were killed by gunmen in Guraferda,’ March 29, 2021.

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AAA spoke to 10 evicted individuals from multiple households to prepare this report. All of the victims told similar stories of being made homeless and losing their belongings because of their Amhara identity. For instance, Yimam Mohammed, whose house was demolished, said, “I’ve been here since 2005 without any problems, however, on February 16, at approximately 6 a.m., the city officials and dozens of police officers arrived at our village, evicted us, and destroyed our home of 15 years. My home was destroyed despite the fact that I showed them a copy of a court order [issued by Lideta First Instance Court], which was supposed to restrain the authorities from demolishing my house.” He further indicated that the eviction was ethnically motivated, saying: “A week before the demolition, officials of the city came and ethnically profiled all residents.” According to Yimam, defining the problem as an eviction of “illegal settlers” is simplistic; it is an ethnic cleansing of Amharas from Addis Ababa. “We were evicted because of our Amhara identity,” said Yimam. Left homeless and destitute overnight, Yimam is now living in a small, leased room with his wife and four children (all under 12 years of age).



*Yimam's family enjoying a birthday celebration in their house before its demolition*





*Yimam's house under demolition*

Another evictee, Eshetu Tessema, whose three houses were bulldozed by the city administration, said the evictions were carried out without due notice and in a ruthless manner. “They destroyed my homes, where I had lived since 2011, ruining my life,” she said, adding, “I built the homes through exhaustion and suffering.” Tessema also stated that her family was targeted because of their ethnicity, noting that profiling of all Bole Homes residents was carried out by city officials a week before the demolition.

Similarly, Shimels Beze, a father of six (all under 18 years of age), said the city administration razed his two homes to the ground using bulldozers, confirming that he was not consulted about the eviction or provided with any alternatives. Shimels averred, “They demolished my houses that I built with my money mercilessly, though I have lived in Bole since 2006.” Beze, too, believes they were evicted because of their Amhara identity, asking, “Why did the city officials engage in ethnic profiling of residents just a week before the actual demolition if they didn’t have any intentions to hurt us?”

Another evictee, Gezahagne Workineh, said, “We lost our houses and all our belongings just because of our identity,” noting that he and his family were asked which ethnic group they identified with. “I am extremely concerned about the fate of my two children. Where will we go now?” Gezahagne’s eyes filled with tears. He further asked, “Why did the city officials fail to assess the impact of the forced eviction on children’s access to education? They are senseless.”

AAA confirmed from its sources, including Eshetu Tessema, Fikru Nigussie, Werkneh Bitew, and Yimam Mohammed, that the city administration promised to provide modest compensation to the four evictees. However, the criteria to select the beneficiaries remain unclear.

AAA strongly believes that the forced evictions transgress various rights of the evictees and their families as established under global and regional human rights instruments, including the right to housing; the right not to be subjected to arbitrary eviction; the right to be protected from arbitrary or unlawful interference with one’s privacy, family, home, or correspondence; the right to be free from cruel and inhumane treatment; the right to food, water, and sanitation; the right to health; the right to education; and the right to property. AAA also has reason to believe that the Ethiopian government, particularly the Addis Ababa city administration, has used housing demolition and displacement as a weapon of war against Amharas, thereby violating its obligation not to discriminate against any citizen on the grounds of ethnicity.



The ruins of demolished houses in the area known as 'Bole Homes,' on February 24, 2021 ©Amhara Association of America



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