



## War updates from Amhara Region, Ethiopia – November 4th to 10th, 2024

*Updated November 10th, 2024*

### Overview

For the week of November 4th to 10th, 2024, fighting between *Amhara Fano freedom fighters* (Fano) and *Prosperity Party regime joint forces* (regime forces) has continued in various parts of Amhara Region in Ethiopia.<sup>1</sup> Updates in Amhara Region and surrounding areas for this period are outlined below.

- This week battle events and rights violations were recorded in 47 woreda/city administrations across 12 zonal administrations in Amhara Region. These zones included Wag-Hemra, North Wollo, South Wollo, North Shewa, East Gojjam, West Gojjam, Awi, North Gojjam, South Gonder, Central Gonder, West Gonder and North Gonder Zones. There were also developments recorded in the East Shewa, East Wollega and surrounding areas in Oromia Region and Gurage Zone of Central Ethiopia Region.

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

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- Battle events and rights violations were recorded in over 9 urban administrations across 7 zonal administrations. These urban administrations included Korem, Kobo, Woldia, Debre-Birhan, Shewa-Robit, Debre-Markos, Finote-Selam, Debre-Tabor and Gonder cities in the Wag-Hemra, North Wollo, North Shewa, East Gojjam, West Gojjam, South Gonder and Central Gonder Zones.
  - Civilian casualties were recorded in more than 17 woreda/city administrations across 10 zonal administrations in Amhara Region. These included Raya-Kobo, Mehal-Sayint, Mekdela, Antsokiyana-Gemza, Angolala-Tera, Kewet, Basona-Worana, Baso-Liben, Jabi-Tehnan, Fagita-Lekoma, Guagusa-Shikudad, South Achefer, Yilmana-Densa, Simada, Estie, West Armachiho and Debark Woredas in the North Wollo, South Wollo, North Shewa, East Gojjam, West Gojjam, Awi, North Gojjam, South Gonder, West Gonder and North Gonder Zones.
  - Use of airstrikes and drones were recorded in 8 woreda administrations across 5 zonal administrations in Amhara Region. These included Angolala-Tera, Kewet, Basona-Worana, Quarit, Fagita-Lekoma, Guagusa-Shikudad, South Achefer and West Armachiho Woredas in the North Shewa, West Gojjam, Awi, North Gojjam and West Gonder Zones.
  - Widespread arrests were reported in 4 woreda/city administrations across 3 zonal administrations in Amhara Region. These include Raya-Kobo, Mehal-Sayint, Mekdela and Estie Woredas in the North Wollo, South Wollo and South Gonder Zones. In addition, arrests were reported in East Shewa Zone and surrounding areas of Oromia Region and in Gurage Zone of Central Ethiopia Region.
  - In Korem city and Raya-Alamata Woreda, *Tigray People's Liberation Front* (TPLF) forces have continued abuses against Amhara residents with new reports of rape and repression.

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- In Gurage Zone (Central Ethiopia Region) the ENDF in collusion with local officials and *Oromo Liberation Army* (OLA) militants have carried out a wave of attacks and killings on Amhara residents.
  - In East Wollega Zone (Oromia Region) regime forces have carried out systemic abuses against Amhara residents under pretense of a disarmament campaign. In addition to forced confiscation of private arms, women and children have been subject to rape by regime soldiers. Residents in this area have been displaced from their homes in some areas.

## **Wag-Hemra Zone**

### **Korem City**

- TPLF forces are reportedly disarming local militias with reported ties to the Amhara Region security apparatus. Federal forces have not taken any action amidst these developments.

## **North Wollo Zone**

### **Gidan Woreda**

- On November 5th, Amhara Fano in Wollo captured Muja town, a strategically significant town and administrative center of Gidan Woreda.
  - Muja connects key locations such as Lasta, Woldia, Gashena, and Raya.
  - The attack was executed from three directions: Kulmesk in Menta-Wiha, Zuro-Ber, and Wondachi.
  - Several divisions of the Amhara Fano in Wollo, including Tekezze, Maregu-Temare, Tirari, Hawjano, and Asaminew Divisions, contributed forces to the operation.

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- Regime militias and police forces suffered casualties, with multiple injuries and fatalities reported.
  - Over 32 firearms were seized, and more than 22 regime militia members captured by Fano forces.

### **Raya-Kobo Woreda**

- Following the deployment of regime forces in Zobel, transportation services between Kobo and Zobel have been suspended. This has significantly impacted elders, women, and children, who now face greater difficulties in accessing medical services, markets, and other essential social services, relying instead on foot travel.
- Bajaj drivers in Kobo city have raised concerns regarding heavy fines imposed by regime forces.
  - After Fano forces announced the reopening of previously suspended transport routes, regime forces began demanding a 5,000 ETB penalty from bajaj drivers. Many drivers are unable to pay this fine, resulting in economic hardship for their families.
  - Some bajaj owners have considered selling their vehicles, though buyers are scarce under current conditions.
- On November 7th, the Amhara Fano in Wollo's Asaminew and Zobel-Amba Divisions achieved a significant victory over regime forces, including key military leaders of the ENDF's 48th Division.
  - This battle occurred in the strategic area of Kalim, a location crucial to ongoing military engagements in the region.
  - On November 7th, the Asaminew and Zobel-Amba Divisions launched a well-coordinated assault against regime forces who planned to control Kalim.

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- Numerous regime soldiers, including those in command positions, were eliminated during this offensive, leading to substantial losses within the 48th Division.
    - In addition to inflicting heavy casualties, Fano forces managed to seize a considerable amount of military equipment from regime forces, marking a strategic gain in both resources and morale for Fano forces.
  - On November 7th, the Amhara Fano in Wollo achieved a decisive victory against regime forces on the Kalim front, capturing the attention of various stakeholders.
    - Reports indicate that in this battle, Fano forces eliminated several key figures, including Colonel Taime, the Deputy Commander of the ENDF North Eastern Command's 2nd Corps.
    - Alongside this victory, Fano forces captured significant military equipment, including kalashnikov rifles, light machine guns, and other weaponry, and accepted the surrender of over 30 regime soldiers.
    - Following their defeat, regime forces retreated to Woldia city.
  - On November 8th, the Amhara Fano in Wollo's Kalakorima Division launched a surprise morning attack on regime forces in Robit town. The casualty count from this encounter remains unconfirmed.
  - Following the deployment of regime forces in Zobel, arbitrary arrests of civilians have intensified. Sources report that numerous civilians, particularly farmers, remain detained by regime forces. Over 50 local farmers from the largely agrarian community are reportedly still under arrest as part of this ongoing mass detention campaign.
  - On November 10th, at approximately 10 am, unidentified assailants assassinated

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Deribe Belete, head of the Prosperity Party's Kobo city branch, and wounded 2 others near Green Hotel on the main road of Kobo city.

- Deribe Belete, a close affiliate of the regime, was also related to Kedir Mustofa, the Prosperity Party's zonal head and a key figure leading actions against Amhara civilians.
  - The attackers were able to flee the scene without interference, underscoring the limited control the regime's security apparatus in the area.
  - Sources suspect that Fano members may have been responsible for the attack.
  - This incident has stirred significant tension and fear among residents, who now worry about possible retaliatory actions by regime forces against civilians.
- On November 10th, the Amhara Fano in Wollo launched a swift attack in Gedemeyu, disrupting a scheduled meeting between the regime and local residents.
    - Regime forces reportedly beat and intimidated civilians with sticks and other implements.
    - As a result, bajaj drivers traveling between Kobo and Dibi were forced to abandon their vehicles and return to Kobo on foot due to movement restrictions imposed by regime forces.

### **Woldia City**

- In the afternoon of November 5th, an attack was carried out against the head of the Taitu Sub-City Militia Office by unidentified forces. The militia head sustained an injury to his hand and is currently receiving medical treatment. There are concerns that additional casualties may emerge in the aftermath of this incident.
- Sources report that on the morning of November 8th, a dispute broke out among regime commanders in Woldia city. The internal clash occurred after the regime's

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heavy defeat in Kalim front. Commanders reportedly accused each other of being responsible for the losses, leading to physical confrontations that resulted in injuries among some of the commanders' guards, according to sources.

### **Raya-Alamata Woreda**

- Allegations have surfaced that TPLF-affiliated armed groups committed sexual assault against two young children, aged 7 and 9, in the Ayer-Marefiya area of Alamata city.

### **Bugna Woreda**

- Civil servants in Bugna Woreda have not received their salaries for over three months, leading to severe financial hardships for them and their families.

## **South Wollo Zone**

### **Borena Woreda**

- On November 3rd, an armed clash occurred between regime forces and Fano fighters in Mekane-Selam, resulting in significant casualties among regime forces. Additionally, regime militias executed extrajudicial killings of 2 young men and prevented families from conducting funerals for the deceased.
- On November 9th, heavy fighting occurred between the Amhara Fano Wollo Command and regime forces near Mekane-Selam. After the engagement, regime forces were forced to retreat toward Mekane-Selam, during which they suffered at least 5 fatalities. The Fano reportedly seized multiple military assets from regime forces.

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### **Mehal-Sayint Woreda**

- On the night of November 4th, the Amhara Fano in Wollo's Western Corps launched a surprise attack on regime militias in Densa, administrative center of Mehal-Sayint Woreda. Numerous regime militia members, who were reportedly involved in arbitrary arrests and extrajudicial killings of civilians, were killed or injured.

### **Mekdela Woreda**

- On the night of November 4th, the Amhara Fano in Wollo's Western Wollo Corps, specifically the Mekdela Division's Sheikh Hussein Jibril Brigade, engaged regime militias in Mekdela. Many regime militia members were killed or injured. These militias were allegedly involved in civilian arrests and killings and had ignored Fano's call to peacefully withdraw.

### **Amhara-Sayint Woreda**

- Between midnight on November 8th and the early hours of November 9th, the Amhara Fano Wollo Command's Mekdela Division, specifically the Tabor-Terara Brigade, conducted a guerrilla attack in Sayint-Ajibar, targeting police and militia camps within the Haile Selassie compound.
  - Fano forces reportedly killed and injured numerous regime members and captured several, including commanders and local militias and riot dispersal forces.
  - Similar armed clashes have occurred in the surrounding areas, including Were-Ilu, throughout this week. On November 9th, gunfire was again reported in these areas.



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## North Shewa Zone

### Antsokiyana-Gemza Woreda

- On November 3rd, the Kemise Special Zone administration announced to the public that heavy weapons would be launched as part of an operational attempt.
  - Despite this, however, the indiscriminate launch has resulted in the deaths of 3 civilians—a father, his son, and another family member—and caused injuries to others. Six residence houses were destroyed, leading to significant civilian casualties.
  - According to Ethio Focus News, the heavy weapons launched indiscriminately from Kemise toward Mesno and Ambo killed over 5 civilians on November 4th.<sup>2</sup> Among the deceased were two shepherds and three members of a single family.
- On the morning of November 4th, an armed conflict erupted in Mekoy town.
  - The conflict was initiated by the Amhara Fano Shewa Province Command’s Degoma Brigade launching a swift attack on a regime camp, which prompted a counterattack from regime forces.
  - At least 13 regime forces were reportedly killed in the fighting.

### Minjar-Shenkora Woreda

- According to EMS, ENDF defectors have joined the Amhara Fano Shewa Command Kesem Division’s Nebelbal Brigade.<sup>3</sup>
  - They have publicly called on young men to refrain from joining the ENDF.

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<sup>2</sup>See November 4, 2024 [report](#) from Ethio Focus News.

<sup>3</sup>See November 4, 2024 [report](#) from Ethiopian Media Services (EMS).

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- The surrendered forces urged other Ethiopians to join Fano, assuring the public that Fano forces are fair and respect all communities, countering regime propaganda that claims the Fano have attacked Oromo security forces.

### **Angolala-Tera Woreda**

- On November 4th, the regime conducted a drone attack on Andada Kebele, targeting Shola-Meda Primary School. The attack killed a civilian identified as Silale Adefris and several cattle.

### **Kewet Woreda**

- In the morning hours of November 5th, a regime drone strike hit residential house in Yelen Kebele. The attack resulted in the deaths of 5 civilians, including Gebayehu Ametay and another man identified only as Hailu (last name unknown), along with injuries to 4 others and significant property destruction.

### **Basona-Worana (Debre-Birhan Zuriya) Woreda**

- On the afternoon of November 5th, a drone strike by the regime targeted Chimbire town killing 8 civilians, with sources suggesting the casualty count may rise.

### **Merhabete Woreda**

- On November 5th, the Amhara Fano Shewa Command, launched a surprise attack against regime forces stationed to guard and transport Prosperity Party officials in areas such as Wolele and Atiberbr. This ambush resulted in significant casualties among regime forces.

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## **Shewa-Robit City**

- On November 8th, armed clashes erupted between regime forces and Fano fighters around Aregawi-Tsebel near Shewa Robit city.
  - The number of casualties remains unknown at this time.
  - On the same day, Fano forces launched attacks in Shewa-Robit, specifically targeting Kebele 04 and 07.
  - These attacks aimed to disrupt meetings held by regime officials, who had previously attended training in Debre-Birhan city and were conducting additional sessions in Shewa-Robit city.
- On November 10th, reports indicated that the regime transferred all prisoners previously held in Shewa-Robit to Debre-Birhan city. On the same day, regime riot dispersal forces killed a bajaj driver in Shewa-Robit around 3:30 pm.

## **East Gojjam Zone**

### **Enarj-Enawga Woreda**

- On November 4th, regime military officials and administrative personnel traveling from Debre-Markos to Ginde-Weyn and Merto-Iemariam were ambushed by Fano fighters. The Amhara Fano in Gojjam Belay Zeleke Division's Soma Brigade executed a sudden attack in Felege-Birhan town as the regime's vehicle passed through. Sources reported 3 regime soldiers were killed and an unspecified number were injured.

### **Debre-Markos City**

- On November 5th, an unidentified individual attacked two soldiers on the street. Reports indicate that he used a bladed weapon to stab both soldiers and managed to

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escape, taking two firearms with him.

### **Goncha-Siso-Enese Woreda**

- On November 7th, regime soldiers mobilized from Ginde-Weyn town towards the Debre-Genet area to suppress Fano fighters.
  - Preemptively warned about the regime's movements, the Amhara Fano in Gojjam Samuel Aweke Division's Arenzaw-Goncha Brigade mounted a fierce resistance, forcing regime soldiers to retreat without gains. The casualties from this confrontation remain unreported on both sides.
  - Meanwhile, on November 7th, Fano fighters conducted an operation in Debre-Yackob Kebele, targeting individuals involved in theft and other criminal activities under the guise of Fano. According to sources, the operation resulted in the successful expulsion of these criminal elements from the area.

### **Enemay Woreda**

- On November 8th, the Amhara Fano in Gojjam's Aba-Kostir Brigade announced the completion of a six-month training program for commando forces.
- On November 9th, regime troops mobilized from nearby locations into Dima town, previously under Fano control, utilizing heavy weaponry, including BM rockets and multiple tanks. Reports suggest that by evening, regime soldiers had successfully entered Dima town. Concurrently, Fano fighters engaged in gunfire in the suburbs of Bichena and Debre-Work towns to disrupt regime reinforcements from these areas.

### **Baso-Liben Woreda**

- On November 10th, Fano fighters executed a coordinated offensive against regime soldiers stationed in Yejube town.

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- The operation involved various Fano groups from local areas, including the Amhara Fano in Gojjam Haddis Alemayehu Division’s Mebreku, Abrajit, Abay, and Tedla-Gualu Brigades, as well as the Qegn-Geta Yoftahe Nigussie Division’s Negus Tekle-Haymanot Brigade.
  - The assault began early in the morning when Fano fighters infiltrated Yejube and attacked the regime’s encampment. Intense fighting ensued, resulting in significant casualties on both sides. Fano fighters claimed that they killed over 60 regime forces, injured 12, and captured 6 regime troops and several firearms.
  - After three hours of fighting, the confrontation ceased as Fano fighters withdrew, anticipating a mobilization of reinforcements from Debre-Markos city by the regime. Following the fighting, regime soldiers reportedly subjected local civilians to physical abuse, accusing them arbitrarily of supporting the Fano fighters.

### **Awabel Woreda**

- On November 10th, gunfire exchange erupted in Lumame town. This attack was attributed to the Amhara Fano in Gojjam Haddis Alemayehu Division Mebrequ Brigade’s 2nd Battalion, aiming to prevent the regime’s troop reinforcements from mobilizing to the battle in Yejube town.

### **West Gojjam Zone**

#### **Jabi-Tehnan Woreda**

- On November 5th, Fano fighters conducted coordinated offensives in various towns and kebeles of Jabi-Tehnan Woreda.
  - In the morning, Fano fighters attacked regime soldiers stationed in Mankusa

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town.

- Later that evening, Fano fighters launched an assault in Jiga town, with the resulting casualties and outcome remaining unknown. The Fano brigades involved in the battles included the Amhara Fano in Gojjam 5th (Ras-Bitwedded Mengesha Atikem) Division's Arenzaw-Damot and Geremew-Wendawek Brigades and the 3rd (Gojjam-Agew-Midir) Division's Giyon Brigade.
- On November 6th, intense clashes occurred in Mankusa, Hodanshi, and Jiga towns, with Fano fighters successfully taking control of Mankusa.
  - However, fighting in the Jiga and Hodanshi areas persisted until the evening of November 6th. Sources confirmed at least 3 fatalities among Fano fighters, while casualties among regime soldiers were described as numerous.
  - On the same day (November 6th), regime soldiers executed 3 civilians in Jiga town, sparking outrage among Fano fighters and prompting a strong offensive in Jiga that afternoon.
- This conflict intensified on November 7th as the Geremew Wendawek and Arenza-Damot Brigades from the Amhara Fano in Gojjam's Ras-Bitwedded Mengesha Atikem Division reattacked regime forces entrenched in the Qulbit area and the municipal administration of Jiga.
  - Sources indicate that the clashes were intense, utilizing heavy artillery. The regime targeted rural neighborhoods in Jiga with artillery fire at least 13 times, resulting in the destruction of mature crops. In response to the escalating attacks from Fano fighters, regime forces were compelled to call in reinforcements from Dembecha and Finote-Selam.

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- However, the regime’s advance from Finote-Selam towards Jiga was ambushed by Fano fighters in the Hodanshi and Arsema areas, forcing them to retreat back to Finote-Selam with significant casualties. Fighting in Jiga persisted until near evening, with regime soldiers abandoning the Qulbit area to reinforce their position at the municipal encampment.
  - Sources reported that Fano fighters occupied the majority of the town, confining regime troops to a single encampment. Casualty reports indicated 2 confirmed deaths and 7 injuries among Fano fighters, while regime casualties were described as numerous. Fano fighters reportedly seized over 46 kalashnikov firearms. A spokesperson from the 5th Division claimed that over 250 regime soldiers were killed in these encounters.
  - On the night of November 7th, Fano fighters engaged regime soldiers in Hodanshi Kebele as they were mobilizing from Finote-Selam city to provide reinforcements to troops engaged in battle in Jiga town.
    - Although the regime’s reinforcement unit suffered casualties, they opted to proceed on foot and successfully reached Jiga town by the morning of November 8th. Following their arrival, Fano fighters withdrew from Jiga and took up positions in nearby neighborhoods. As a result, fighting that had escalated over the previous three days subsided, though the regime continued sporadic shelling with heavy artillery.
    - Reports indicate that the regime’s shelling resulted in casualties of 5 members of a single family in Awalsem Kebele. Of these casualties, four were killed and one injured, including three women among the deceased.
    - On November 7th, regime soldiers executed a mentally-ill individual found on the street. This person, known for his mental condition for the past 14 years and living in Jiga town, was shot by snipers after the regime lost its battle

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against Fano fighters. The victim was identified as Ato Tereche (last name unknown), estimated to be in his 50s. On the same day, regime troops also killed another civilian named Ato Gashaye (last name unknown), as well as Kassahun Asnake and Kumilachew Tigabu, while injuring several others. Further details on these incidents are expected in the coming days.

- Among the injured victims, AAA’s sources identified the following:
  1. Mesele (last name unknown)
  2. Yibeltal (last name unknown)
  3. Ato Kere (last name unknown), elderly
  4. Zerihun (last name unknown)
  5. Haile (last name unknown)

### **Finote-Selam City**

- On November 5th, Fano fighters launched an offensive in Hodanshi Kebele.
  - Fano forces claimed to have inflicted significant casualties in both encounters. In response, the regime has been persistently shelling heavy weaponry from Finote-Selam city.
  - In the afternoon, Fano fighters infiltrated Finote-Selam city, engaging regime soldiers stationed there in intense gunfire, details of which are still under investigation.
- The fighting that began earlier in Finote-Selam city and its surrounding neighborhoods continued on November 6th.
  - Reports indicate the presence of both Fano fighters and regime soldiers in the city. Regime forces retreated to fortified concrete camps on the city outskirts,



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where they have been conducting persistent bombardments using heavy artillery.

- On the morning of November 6th, Fano fighters reportedly withdrew from Finote-Selam after a brief period of control over the city. However, they maintained control over several neighborhoods, including Arsema and Hodanshi Kebeles.

### **Bure-Zuriya Woreda**

- Between November 5th and 6th, Fano fighters launched an offensive against regime forces encamped on the outskirts of Bure town. The Shindi-Womberima and Bure-Damot Fano Brigades launched a strong offensive, preventing regime soldiers from reinforcing their units engaged in battles in Mankusa and Finote-Selam city.

### **Quarit Woreda**

- On November 9th, the regime conducted consecutive drone strikes in Biradama Kebele, targeting a primary school.
  - Sources indicate that 10-12 individuals were killed and more than 4 injured. Sources reported that Fano fighters successfully captured one individual among three suspected of facilitating a drone strike.
  - AAA's sources were able to identify the names of five killed victims in this incident:
    1. Shifferaw Ashagrie
    2. Kalkidan Amanu
    3. Mekuanint Mengist
    4. Ayenew Wube
    5. Aschalew Kere

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## **Awı Zone**

### **Fagita-Lekoma Woreda**

- On November 4th, regime soldiers mobilized from Addis-Kidam to Gola Kebele in an effort to suppress Fano fighters. Troops from the Amhara Fano in Gojjam 3rd (Gojjam Agew Midir) Division's Ephrem Atnafu Brigade put up fierce resistance, forcing the regime soldiers to retreat. During their withdrawal, regime forces executed a civilian farmer named Ato Yenew Worku, who was harvesting his crops at the time.
- On November 6th, sources indicated that the regime conducted a suspected airstrike in Fagita Kebele. However, sources speculated that it might have been an artillery strike instead. While no human casualties were reported, the attack caused damage to crops and residential homes.

### **Guagusa-Shikudad Woreda**

- On November 5th, regime soldiers moved from Tilili town to Wenjela Kebele to suppress Fano fighters. The Amhara Fano in Gojjam 3rd (Gojjam Agew Midir) Division's Zengena Brigade engaged fiercely, reportedly inflicting numerous casualties. Fano fighters also attacked Bure neighborhoods and Tilili town in an effort to disrupt the regime's reinforcements. Although further details are under investigation, reports indicate that the regime conducted airstrikes in these areas.
- On November 6th, a suspected airstrike occurred in Askuna-Giyorgis Kebele, near Tilili town. The nature of this attack—whether drone or artillery—remains uncertain, but it targeted a residential home, injuring an unspecified number of civilians from a single household.

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## **Jawi Woreda**

- On November 7th, the Amhara Fano in Gojjam's Jawi-Metekel Division conducted a surprise offensive on a regime encampment in the Deq area. Reports indicate that Fano fighters killed more than 10 regime troops and seized at least 10 kalashnikov firearms.

## **Dangila Woreda**

- On November 9th, heavy fighting erupted in Dangila initiated by the Amhara Fano in Gojjam's Gojjam-Agew-Midir Division.
  - The fighting involved the division's Ephrem Atnafu, Ras-Bitwedded Mengesha Jember, Zengena, and Giwon Brigades.
  - These fighters mobilized overnight and launched their assault early in the morning. The clash was intense and continued until around midday when Fano forces withdrew from Dangila. Reports indicate that between 15 and 20 regime troops were killed or injured, and over 20 firearms were captured by Fano.
  - On the same day, Fano fighters also engaged in gunfire in Addis-Kidam town to disrupt regime reinforcements heading to the battle in Dangila.

## **North Gojjam Zone**

### **South Achefer Woreda**

- Early on November 5th, the regime executed a series of drone attacks in Zibsit Kebele.
  - According to BBC Amharic, the attack struck an elementary school and health center were struck and as many as 50 people were killed including children

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and pregnant women.<sup>4</sup>

- AAA’s sources were able to verify that 18 people were killed immediately and 21 were critically injured but later succumbed to their injuries bringing the total death toll to at least 37.
- In the aftermath of the drone strike, the regime mobilized forces from Durbeti town in an effort to suppress entrenched Fano fighters in the Zibsit and Ashuda areas, hoping to exploit the shock caused by the strike. However, Fano fighters mounted a fierce resistance and successfully repelled the attempted offensive.
- On November 7th, regime forces mobilized in large numbers from Durbeti into Zibsit and Ashuda areas, known strongholds of Fano fighters. Given the disparity in troops and heavy weaponry, Fano fighters made a tactical retreat, allowing regime soldiers to enter without significant engagement.
- Between November 8th and 9th, intense fighting occurred in Zibsit Kebele, a location previously struck by a drone attack.
  - Reports indicate that the regime mobilized a large force to the Ashuda and Zibist areas. As regime soldiers advanced, they indiscriminately fired heavy weaponry, likely fearing ambush from Fano fighters. This bombardment caused local residents to flee to remote shelters.
  - Fano fighters did not engage until the afternoon of November 8th, when they launched a robust offensive, successfully encircling regime troops and dividing them into three separate groups. Sources indicate that Fano inflicted numerous casualties on regime forces, who began retreating toward Dilamo and Durbeti towns by November 9th.

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<sup>4</sup>See November 8, 2024 [report](#) from BBC Amharic (English translation [here](#)).

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- Fano claimed the regime utilized airstrikes that targeted civilian areas during this retreat. Regime shelling resulted in 4 civilian injuries in Ashuda town, with 2 victims sustaining critical wounds.
  - The injured civilians identified by AAA’s sources are as follows:
    1. Gezehagn Birru, in his 40s
    2. Animut Gebre, in his 20s (critically wounded)
    3. Amlake Emiru, 27-years-old
    4. Addisu (last name unknown), 26-years-old

### **Yilmana-Densa Woreda**

- On November 5th, the regime mobilized a significant force from Adet towards Quarit Woreda, attempting to infiltrate through Aybar and Yizora.
  - However, Fano fighters mounted a fierce counteroffensive in Aybar, reportedly inflicting numerous casualties on regime forces, compelling them to retreat.
  - In retaliation for their defeat, regime soldiers were reported to have committed civilian killings and property destruction through targeted executions and indiscriminate shelling.
  - Tensions remained high in the area, as the regime deployed additional troops and sought alternative routes to infiltrate Quarit.
- The fighting that began earlier in the Aybar area continued to escalate for a third day on November 7th.
  - Despite suffering significant casualties in previous battles, regime forces persisted, reinforcing troops from Adet and surrounding areas. Finally, the regime force withdrew from Aybar and reportedly entered Adet town.

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- Sources reported instances of civilian abuses and violations in nearby kebeles, in retaliation for their defeat by Fano fighters during the three-day confrontation.
  - Reports indicate that regime soldiers committed civilian killings and property destruction through targeted executions and indiscriminate shelling.

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

- On November 5th, the Amhara Fano in Gojjam's 1st Division launched a surprise attack on regime soldiers traveling from Bahir-Dar city to the Chimba area. This attack employed heavy weaponry, damaging two patrolling vehicles and resulting in casualties of over 40 regime soldiers.

### **North Mecha Woreda**

- On November 5th, fighting broke out in the Amaret and Dagi areas, which were previously strongholds of the Fano fighters but fell under regime control.
  - The Amhara Fano in Gojjam's Colonel Tadesse Muluneh Brigade launched an offensive in these areas to reclaim them. Although the attempt to dislodge regime forces was unsuccessful, Fano claimed to have inflicted over 20 casualties among regime soldiers in the Dagi area.
  - Casualty figures from the conflict in Amaret Kebele remain unreported.
- On the morning of November 7th, the Amhara Fano in Gojjam 1st Division's Colonel Tadesse Muluneh Brigade launched a surprise attack on regime soldiers mobilizing from Wetet-Abay and Merawi's China camp towards Amaret Kebele. Fano forces executed this operation before regime soldiers could reach Amaret Kebele, claiming to have inflicted unspecified losses and captured firearms.

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- On November 9th, heavy fighting occurred in Dagi Kebele, initiated by the Amhara Fano in Gojjam 1st Division's Colonel Tadesse Muluneh Brigade. The fighting persisted until midday, resulting in the deaths of at least 20 regime soldiers.

## **South Gonder Zone**

### **Debre-Tabor City**

- On November 1st, regime forces entered Mahdere-Maryam town.
  - This incursion was met with immediate and decisive resistance from Fano fighters who launched a coordinated attack, forcing regime forces to retreat from the town.
  - However, during their withdrawal regime forces looted the town's health centers, seizing all medications and medical equipment. They justified this act by claiming that if they left the supplies behind, they would fall into the hands of Fano fighters.
- On November 8th, a fierce battle raged between Fano fighters and regime forces in Alem-Ber, specifically in the Weten and Zengena Kebeles.
  - The conflict arose from a regime-led disarmament campaign targeting farmers in the area. Following the attempted disarming, the Fano launched an offensive against regime forces.
  - The fighting, which began on November 7th and continued into November 8th, escalated dramatically, approaching Alem-Ber town. The regime forces, despite attempting to defend themselves with heavy machine guns and mortars, were forced to retreat. The Fano's success pushed regime forces back, effectively blocking the main road connecting Gonder city to Debre-Tabor city and Debre-Tabor to Bahir-Dar city and Wereta town.

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- The regime forces ultimately retreated to Debre-Tabor city and Wereta town, abandoning their positions in Alem-Ber. The Fano, in their pursuit, shelled the regime’s military camp in Alem-Ber with heavy machine guns, inflicting significant casualties on regime forces.
  - Following their victory in the fierce battle that took place on November 8th, Fano forces confirmed the seizure of 12 heavy weapons and small arms from regime forces.
    - The fighting, which occurred in Alem-Ber town, Arinigo, and Qes-Tiru, resulted in substantial losses for regime forces.
    - Fano forces under the leadership of Tsedalu Dessie, with divisions from the Nega Tegegn, Wubante Abate Tewelwari, and Guna Divisions, effectively engaged regime forces, inflicting heavy casualties.

### **Simada Woreda**

- On November 5th, regime forces engaged in a relentless barrage of shelling throughout the day, targeting the towns of Welela-Bahir, Gedeba, Agona, and Simada-Megenteya.
  - The shelling, conducted with ZU-23 anti-aircraft guns, was a desperate attempt to overcome the fierce resistance put up by Fano fighters as regime forces tried to capture Wegeda, the administrative center for Simada Woreda and Sede-Muja Woreda.
  - Just a day earlier, on November 4th, Fano fighters launched a surprise attack on regime forces in Wiha-Midir Kebele. This attack resulted in the deaths of 4 high-ranking military officers and an unidentified Prosperity Party regime official.



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- The indiscriminate shelling by regime forces on November 5th resulted in the destruction of five residential villages in Gedeba, Agona, and Welela-Bahir town. No civilian casualties were reported during the shelling.
  - The regime’s military campaign was further weakened by a significant number of defections. Over the past week, in Estie Woreda alone, over 100 regime soldiers, including a captain and numerous other officers, abandoned their posts and joined Fano fighters, bringing their full military equipment with them. Similar defections were also reported in Tach-Gayint Woreda, though the exact number of soldiers defecting was not specified.
  - On November 6th, a series of intense battles erupted between Fano fighters and regime forces across five locations: Megenteya, Guna, Gedeba, Mosebit, and Welela-Bahir town.
    - The fighting was particularly fierce in Gedeba and Mosebit, with regime forces sustaining heavy casualties.
    - In Gedeba, fighting escalated into close-quarters combat. Regime forces, desperate to gain ground, resorted to indiscriminate shelling, using heavy machine guns, mortars, and ZU-23 anti-aircraft guns. This indiscriminate fire resulted in the destruction of over eight civilian houses, claiming the lives of 4 civilians, including two children, in Mosebit, located in Lay Gayint Woreda.
    - Leading the Fano fighters in this resistance were the Fitawrari Gebriye Division led by Kefyalew Dessie, and the Wubante Abate Tewelwari Division.
    - The regime forces, driven by a relentless ambition to capture Simada and Sedemuja, are continuing their offensive, despite facing fierce opposition and mounting casualties.
  - On November 7th, regime forces intensified their violent campaign civilian

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populations in Welela-Bahir, Gedeba, Mosebit, and Megenteya.

- The indiscriminate shelling of heavy weaponry in these areas resulted in at least 7 civilian casualties, with several sustaining critical injuries. Shepherds and farmers, caught in the crossfire, were among the victims.
- Despite the toll on civilians, regime forces ultimately managed to capture Simada Woreda.

### **Dera Woreda**

- On November 7th, a fierce battle erupted between Fano fighters and regime forces in Ambesame town.
  - The fighting, particularly intense in Wanzaye Kebele, saw regime forces attempting a night-time encirclement of Fano forces. However, the Fano put up fierce resistance, inflicting heavy casualties on regime soldiers.
  - In a surprise counter-attack, the Fano launched a strategic assault from the rear, striking the regime forces in the darkness. This decisive action resulted in the deaths of 17 regime soldiers and 23 critically injured. In addition, the Fano captured 4 militia members and seized over 14 heavy weapons and numerous small arms.
- On November 7th, fighting between Fano fighters and regime forces intensified with a fierce battle erupting in Wanzaye.
  - The Fano inflicted heavy casualties on regime forces, prompting a retaliatory response. The regime, in a display of force, used heavy weaponry to indiscriminately shell the area.

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- The shelling resulted in significant damage to Filwiha Hotel, a lodge under construction by the Amhara Development Association. The hotel suffered critical damage, with at least nine compartments destroyed.
  - The fighting claimed the lives of 23 regime soldiers, while at least 40 others were critically injured.
  - The conflict continued unabated on November 8th, spreading from the Ambesame to Wanzaye stretch.
    - A fierce battle ensued in Gedame-Eyesus Kebele, with Fano forces engaging regime forces in close combat. Further northwest of Wanzaye town, additional clashes took place in the mountainous terrain.
    - The regime, in an act of intimidation, burned numerous motorcycles, accusing residents of Wanzaye of supporting Fano.
    - By the afternoon, regime forces withdrew from Wanzaye and retreated to Ambesame town.
    - The Fano divisions that participated in the fighting included the Tana Gelawdiwos, Atse Fasil, and Belay Zeleke Divisions.

### **Ibnat Woreda**

- On November 7th, a fierce battle erupted in Ambo-Meda town, which is situated between Addis-Zemen and Ibnat.
  - The fighting was led by the Ambesaw Libo-Kemkem Fano Brigade, who engaged regime forces in a decisive confrontation.
  - The regime forces suffered significant losses during the battle, ultimately forcing them to retreat from Ambo-Meda, leaving the town under control of

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Fano fighters. The Fano, under the command of Fano Teshome Abebaw, secured the town through the efforts of the Etege-Taitu Division.

- On the night of November 7th, a bomb detonation took place in Addis-Zemen town shortly after the battle in Ambo-Meda.

### **Estie Woreda**

- On November 8th, regime forces, attempting to advance from Mekane-Eyesus town towards Mikre and Tsedoye Kebeles, where Fano fighters were positioned, found themselves ambushed.
  - The Fano, anticipating the regime’s movement, launched a surprise attack at Sholekt and Dengolt Kebeles, forcing regime forces to retreat back to Mekane-Eyesus.
  - Regime forces retaliated by launching indiscriminate shelling with mortars, light machine guns, and other heavy weaponry. The barrage of fire resulted in significant damage to the surrounding area. Livestock and property belonging to farmers were destroyed, civilians sustained critical injuries, and numerous homes were damaged.
  - Former police commander of Estie Woreda, Belete Sintayehu, who had fled to Debre-Tabor city two months prior, returned to the woreda following the arrival of regime forces. He immediately ordered a series of reprisal measures targeting residents he claimed were Fano supporters. Under Belete’s command, numerous young people were detained, accused of sympathizing with the Fano.
- On November 8th, a fierce battle erupted between Fano fighters and regime forces.
  - The regime forces, advancing from Mekane-Eyesus town towards Qoma-Fasiledes and various rural areas, were met with fierce resistance from

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Fano. The Estie Densa Fano Brigade, part of the Guna Division, inflicted heavy casualties on regime forces during the engagement, which took place in Sholekt-Shaga Kebele.

- The fighting raged for five hours, with regime forces ultimately forced to retreat back to Mekane-Eyesus town. They carried with them the dead and wounded.
- The regime’s retreat was accompanied by indiscriminate shelling, resulting in the deaths of two farmers who were struck by heavy machine gun fire. Five homes were also destroyed by the regime’s use of heavy weaponry, including 107-mm artillery, which further highlights the regime’s disregard for civilian safety.

## **Central Gonder Zone**

### **Gonder City**

- On November 6th, an unprecedented meeting was convened in the Science Amba Hall of Gonder University Referral Hospital.
  - The gathering brought together the University of Gonder’s Academic Council, presided over by university’s President Asrat Atsedeweyn, Gonder city mayor and the regime’s command post leader, Lieutenant General Tigabu Yilma.
  - The purpose of the meeting was to discuss a potential solution to the ongoing conflict in the Amhara Region.
  - While the intended attendance was 430 staff members, only 130 individuals attended the meeting. The low turnout, attributed to fear of reprisal from the regime, highlighted the climate of intimidation prevalent in the region.
  - Prior to the formal discussion, the attendees were subjected to two documentary films.

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- \* The first film, narrated by prominent Amhara Region officials Arega Kebede and Dessalegn Tassew, aimed to portray Fano fighters as destructive elements, blaming them for destruction of infrastructure, while simultaneously downplaying the regime's own role in the damage.
  - \* The second film focused on a hostage-taking incident in Gonder city, falsely accusing the Fano of perpetrating the crime, despite official knowledge that it was carried out by the regime's security apparatus.
- The meeting itself was a tense affair. Although participants were encouraged to speak, a pervasive fear of reprisal silenced most voices. The general's presence seemed to stifle any dissent. Five individuals, however, challenged the regime's narrative and raised critical questions.
- \* The first speaker questioned the regime's refusal to engage in genuine and peaceful negotiations with Fano fighters. They pointed out the hypocrisy of the regime's approach, which seemed to escalate persecution when it felt victorious, but only offered false negotiation proposals when it faced setbacks.
  - \* General Tigabu Yilma responded with a scathing accusation, labeling the University of Gonder as a breeding ground for "*extremists*" and accusing individuals, specifically assistant professors, of leading the Fano.
  - \* The second speaker boldly accused the federal and regional governments of creating and escalating the unrest in the Amhara Region, questioning the general's motives in seeking a solution to a conflict the regime itself had fueled.
  - \* The third speaker, highlighting the regime's history of deceit and persecution, emphasized the need for a political solution to the conflict, recognizing the Fano's struggle as an existential one against the regime.
  - \* The fourth speaker criticized the regime's cessation of the "*peace*

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*council” it had previously established and the lack of genuine political will to address the root causes of the conflict. They posed a challenging question to the general: “when would the military stop carrying out the regime’s orders to exterminate its own people and cease being soldiers of the Prosperity Party?”*

- \* General Tigabu Yilma, angered by the fourth speaker’s question, reacted with fury, claiming that the Amhara Region is not a place for extremism but a place for peaceful coexistence. He responded that they are dying to ensure the permanent existence of the region.
- \* The meeting between the newly appointed officials and staff in Gonder city was fraught with tension and dissatisfaction. The mayor’s attempts to address the concerns of the staff were met with skepticism and resistance.
- \* One major point of contention was the ongoing conflict between the regime forces and the Fano fighters. The staff expressed deep concern over the regime’s heavy-handed approach, particularly the deployment of military forces to protect officials and suppress dissent. The staff argued that this militarization is destabilizing the country and could lead to its fragmentation.
- \* The general, in his response, justified the regime’s actions by claiming to be safeguarding the regime elected by the people. He dismissed the Fano as freedom fighters and threatened severe consequences for those who support them, urging them to surrender and submit to rehabilitation. This aggressive rhetoric further fueled the staff’s resentment and distrust.
- \* Another point of contention was the alleged massacre of civilians by the regime forces. When challenged by the staff, the general deflected responsibility by claiming they were upholding the government.
- \* The staff also questioned the mayor’s claims of having arrested 400

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members of the Prosperity Party, suggesting that the new administration was rife with corruption and incapable of addressing the city's problems. The mayor's response, citing his wife's childbirth at the university referral hospital, was seen as flippant and evasive.

- \* The discussion also touched upon a documentary film that allegedly depicted the Fano's destructive actions. However, the staff pointed out the glaring omission of the atrocities committed by the regime's military forces in the region. They questioned why individuals involved in hostage-taking, some of whom had been detained and then released, were not included in the film. The officials remained silent on these issues, further fueling the staff's accusations of bias and a lack of accountability.
- \* The meeting ended without any tangible resolutions, leaving a deep sense of frustration and a widening gap between the new administration and the staff. The staff's concerns about the regime's militarization, human rights violations, and corruption remain unaddressed, highlighting the volatile situation in Gonder City.

### **Gonder-Zuriya Woreda**

- On November 7th, Fano fighters staged a surprise attack on a regime military camp situated in Fenter. This camp, primarily occupied by riot dispersal forces, was caught off guard by the Fano's swift and decisive action. The attack resulted in heavy casualties for the riot dispersal forces, with numerous soldiers killed and many others critically injured.

### **East Belessa Woreda**

- On November 8th, a fierce battle erupted between Fano fighters and regime forces, engulfing a wide swathe of territory stretching from Degoma town to



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Arbaya-Belessa.

- Regime forces, after a two-month absence due to the Fano’s earlier victory, attempted to re-enter Arbaya.
- The clash involved heavy weaponry, including ZU-23 anti-aircraft guns, mortars, and heavy machine guns, signifying the intensity and scale of the conflict.
- Regime forces eventually managed to re-enter the town, however at least 22 regime soldiers were killed in this engagement.
- The capture of Arbaya, administrative center of West Belessa Woreda, represents a significant strategic gain for the regime.

### **Alefa Woreda**

- On November 9th, under the cover of darkness, regime forces stationed in Shawra town initiated a maneuver, attempting to encircle Fano fighters at Atside-Maryam Kebele.
  - However, the Fano, anticipating the regime’s move, launched a well-coordinated ambush near Atside-Maryam town. The ambush quickly transitioned into close-quarters combat in the morning, resulting in a fierce engagement.
  - The regime forces, overwhelmed by the Fano’s attack, were forced to retreat back to Shawra, carrying their dead and wounded.
  - Simultaneously, the Adwa Division led by Samuel Baledil, launched a series of offensive attacks on three separate regime camps located in Shawra town. These attacks, targeting Kela-Sefer, Maryam-Sefer, and Abuye-Sefer, inflicted heavy casualties on regime forces.

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- The battle in Shawra raged for eight hours, culminating in a significant victory for the Fano. The Fano also successfully targeted and killed key regime personnel in Shawra town, including individuals responsible for information and intelligence gathering for the Prosperity Party.

## **West Gonder Zone**

### **Metemma Woreda**

- On November 5th, a fierce battle erupted in Dasgundo Kebele between Fano fighters, specifically the Amhara Fano Gonder Command's Karamara Division, and regime forces.
  - In this intense engagement, Fano fighters captured a heavy machine gun and a substantial number of smaller arms from regime forces, effectively disarming their enemy. This decisive victory forced regime forces to retreat from Dasgundo, leaving the area under the control of the Fano.
- On November 6th, intense fighting erupted in the early hours of the morning in the areas of Korhumer-Awlala and Negade-Bahir, pitting Fano fighters against regime forces.
  - The Fano, with all their active divisions in Metemma Woreda fully deployed and well-equipped, are defending their territory against the regime's advance.
  - The fighting has been particularly fierce, with reports indicating that many elderly individuals, acting under the regime's influence, have approached Fano leaders, pleading with them to stop firing on the regime's soldiers. The Fano leadership cautioned these elderly individuals to cease their actions.
  - Meanwhile, in a separate engagement in Mender 6, Fano fighters clashed with regime forces, resulting in a decisive victory for the Fano. The regime forces

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suffered heavy casualties, with 14 regime soldiers killed and 16 critically injured. The Fano fighters successfully captured over 11 heavy weapons and a significant number of small arms from the regime forces.

- On November 6th, a fierce and decisive battle erupted in Korhumer, specifically at Abshira Kebele, between Fano fighters and regime forces.
  - Though the engagement lasted for a relatively brief period, its impact was devastating for regime forces.
  - The Fano fighters, employing skillful tactics, launched a surprise ambush against regime forces, catching them off guard. The ambush swiftly transitioned into close-quarters battle, where Fano fighters demonstrated their superior combat prowess. The intensity of the clash resulted in heavy casualties for regime forces, with numerous soldiers killed.
  - Undeterred by their defeat, regime forces responded by unleashing a prolonged barrage of artillery fire on the area, attempting to reclaim control and inflict further damage. However, the initial success of the Fano demonstrated their ability to strike swiftly and decisively, leaving a lasting impact on the morale and capacity of the regime forces.
  
- On November 9th, a series of intense battles erupted between Fano fighters and regime forces, spanning the area from Metemma Woreda to Tach Armachiho Woreda.
  - The fighting in Wedi-Ambeso Kebele was particularly fierce, culminating in a significant victory for the Fano.
  - In this engagement, the Fano successfully captured a high-ranking regime officer, a colonel. In addition to this capture, the Fano captured 33 ENDF soldiers.

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- The Fano also confirmed the deaths of 4 low-ranking officers, including a lieutenant, along with an unspecified number of other soldiers.

### **West Armachiho Woreda**

- A fierce battle erupted on November 3rd, in Gichew town, situated near Tegede Woreda, between Fano fighters and regime forces. This intense clash resulted in significant casualties for the regime's militia forces, with at least 40 regime militias sustaining heavy injuries. While the Fano fighters emerged victorious, they also suffered losses, with 4 confirmed fatalities in the fighting.
- On November 8th, the conflict between Fano fighters and regime forces escalated dramatically in the Zemene Beriq desert.
  - The fighting, which began early in the morning, involved heavy weaponry and saw a fierce clash between the two forces.
  - The regime forces, deployed from Abrehajira town, sent over 30 military trucks filled with soldiers to engage the Fano. The Fano, in response, launched a wide-scale offensive, encircling regime forces in the Meshe and Teqemech Kebeles and subjecting them to intense attacks.
  - Multiple Fano divisions from two commands, namely the Begemidir, Atanaw Wassie, Gobe, and Arbegnoch Divisions, actively participated in the fighting.
  - Further intensifying the conflict, the regime deployed troops to Metemma and Gichew, utilizing 25 heavy military trucks. Fearing an ambush by the Fano, regime forces continuously shelled areas with heavy machine guns and ZU-23 anti-aircraft guns whenever their convoys passed through.
- On November 7th, the regime conducted a drone strike on Masero-Denb town, resulting in a large-scale massacre of civilians.

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- The attack, which occurred at 11:30 am, targeted a school leaving at least 34 civilians killed, and 17 others critically injured.
  - Fighting continued on November 8th, with the Fano launching surprise attacks on regime forces deployed from Kashere to Mai-Qulqual and from Tentel towards Sinkot in Tach Armachiho Woreda (Central Gonder Zone).
    - These attacks resulted in significant casualties for regime forces, with at least 53 regime soldiers killed. The Fano also sustained losses, with 6 fighters killed or injured in the fighting. The Fano successfully seized a large amount of small arms and heavy weaponry from regime forces.
    - Another intense battle took place in Dirmag and Zemenasbo Kebeles, again resulting in heavy casualties for regime forces. The fighting, which involved the Begemidir, Arbegnoch, Dib-Telemt, and Gobe Fano Divisions, ended in the afternoon.
    - Part of the Gobe Division was the Dejazmach Bire Zegeye Brigade, named after a renowned patriot during the Second Ethio-Italian war, and grandfather of Zinash Tayachew, wife of dictator Abiy Ahmed.
    - Throughout the fighting, the regime employed various military hardware against the Fano, including drones and BM rockets, demonstrating their determination to crush the opposition. A significant portion of the regime's mechanized army is currently encircled by the Fano, indicating the precarious position they are in.
    - The outcome of the ongoing conflict in West Armachiho, particularly the battle that occurred on November 8th, is crucial, as it will significantly impact the local military power balance. The regime is utilizing all available resources in this confrontation, making the situation even more volatile.

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- The fighting also spread to Lafta and Wedi-Ambeso Kebeles of Metemma Woreda, where the Fano and regime forces engaged in a fierce battle.
  - The regime forces suffered substantial losses, particularly in fighting that occurred between Mesha and Zemenat-Got. The Fano confirmed the killing of at least 60 regime soldiers and the capture of 65 soldiers in two separate engagements. Furthermore, numerous regime soldiers were forced to abandon their positions in Mesha Kebele.
  - The Fano utilized 6 heavy machine guns against regime forces, effectively destroying a ZU-23 anti-aircraft gun mounted on a military pickup truck. By the evening of November 8th, regime forces, bearing their dead and wounded, were forced to retreat back to Abrahajira town.
  - On November 9th, regime forces bolstered by reinforcements, returned to the area on and fierce fighting resumed.
    - The Arbegnoch Fano Division confirmed the seizure of 93 heavy weapons and small arms from the retreating regime forces. The regime forces, who had deployed from Metemma Woreda to Zemenat-Got, were successfully repelled by the Fano. The Fano also inflicted heavy casualties on regime forces in fierce battles that took place in Dirmag and Girar-Wiha, near Abrahajira town.
    - The conflict extended to Mehal-Armachiho Woreda, where intense fighting occurred in Sinkot and May-Qulqual. In Tach-Armachiho Woreda, fierce battles unfolded in Sanja and Kashere on November 8th. The fighting in Tach Armachiho, Mehal Armachiho, and West Armachiho Woreda has continued unabated for four days, with the battle in Dogaw being particularly fierce.
    - The past five days have witnessed battles across 17 locations, including areas stretching from Metemma to Belessa, Belessa to Armachiho, Korhumer to the Armachiho highlands, Gazla, Dirmag, and other locations.

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## North Gonder Zone

### Debark Woreda

- On November 4th, regime forces marching towards China town from Debark town were caught in a surprise ambush by Fano fighters.
  - The attack, launched by the Amhara Fano Gonder Command Chenna Division's Bitwedded Brigade, resulted in the deaths of 2 high-ranking military officers.
  - On the same day, on November 4th, General Amare, a prominent figure within the regime forces, convened a meeting with residents of Debark town. He addressed the people, claiming that within two months, Fano fighters would be completely eliminated. However, the General's words were met with fierce opposition from the community.
  - The people of Debark, still reeling from the massacre of 100 civilians just a month prior, allegedly perpetrated by the Prosperity Party soldiers under General Amare's command, vehemently challenged his assertions. They reminded him that the victims were not killed by Fano but by his own forces. They demanded that regime forces withdraw from the Amhara Region and return to their designated military camps.
  - This popular demand provoked a furious response from General Amare. He threatened the people of Debark, warning them to choose sides. They were given a stark ultimatum: either actively support the regime's fight against Fano fighters, or face severe military measures. This threat of reprisal against the civilian population underscored the escalating tension and the precarious situation in the region.

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

- A joint attack involving OLA, ENDF, Kembata and Gurage Zone officials, and local militias is allegedly targeting Amhara civilians in Abeshige Woreda, Darge areas, and surrounding parts of West Shewa Zone. The joint forces are accused of widespread abductions, mass killings, arbitrary arrests, forced disarmament, and other severe abuses. Local populations report a dire need for intervention to prevent further violence and call on the international community for support.

## **East Wollega (Oromia Region)**

- On November 10th, Ethio Focus News reported about the occurrence of disarmament, violence, and sexual assaults targeting Amhara civilians by regime forces.<sup>5</sup>
  - The ENDF’s West Command Vice-Operations Commander, Lieutenant Colonel Wolday Asfaw, allegedly disarmed over 21 Amhara residents, selling the weapons to illegal traders, potentially allowing them to fall into the hands of OLA militants who later targeted Amhara civilians.
  - In the areas of Andode-Dicho, Ali, and Tulu-Gana Kebeles, regime forces reportedly disarmed Amhara residents and raped four civilians including a woman and three children.
  - In Gida-Ayana Kebele, regime forces launched an attack using heavy weaponry, including ZU-23 guns, leading Amhara residents to flee into forests, where they now endure difficult conditions.

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<sup>5</sup>See November 10, 2024 [report](#) from Ethio Focus News.



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## **Nazreth and Sheger Cities (Oromia Region)**

- Ongoing mass arbitrary arrests have been reported in Nazreth (Adama) city (East Shewa Zone), particularly in industrial areas and on roads, with arrests being conducted by ENDF vehicles. Sources suspect this could be part of a forced recruitment effort of youths into the ENDF for the ongoing conflict in Amhara and Oromia Regions.
- Amid escalating civilian fatalities, reports indicate that arbitrary arrests, forced military recruitment, and corruption have become widespread in the Oromia Region.
  - Sources describe a climate of fear, where mass arrests and coercive measures are prevalent.
  - Areas such as Nazreth, Sheger, and other localities are experiencing a surge in arbitrary detentions. Civilians are reportedly being arrested at an alarming rate, often without cause.
  - Many of those detained are being compelled to join regime security forces. Those who resist are pressured through intimidation, while some are offered the option to pay large sums to avoid conscription.
  - Individuals who can afford to pay bribes are reportedly asked to pay upwards of 50,000 ETB to secure their release or exemption from forced recruitment, highlighting the entrenched corruption within the system.

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## About the Amhara Association of America (AAA)

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

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