



## War updates from Amhara Region, Ethiopia – December 9th to 15th, 2024

*Updated December 15th, 2024*

### Overview

For the week of December 9th to 15th, 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>

- This week battle events and rights violations were recorded in 45 woreda/city administrations across 10 zonal administrations in Amhara Region. These zones included the North Wollo, South Wollo, North Shewa, East Gojjam, West Gojjam, Awi, North Gojjam, South Gonder, Central Gonder and West Gonder Zones. Developments were also recorded in Abe-Dongoro Woreda of Horo Guduru Wollega Zone in Oromia Region.
- Battle events and rights violations were recorded in over 6 urban administrations across 3 zonal administrations. These urban administrations included Kobo, Woldia,

---

<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.

---

Shewa-Robit, Debre-Birhan, Ataye and Debre-Markos cities in the North Wollo, North Shewa and East Gojjam Zones.

- Civilian casualties were recorded in more than 11 woreda/city administrations across 6 zonal administrations in Amhara Region. These included Habru, Raya-Kobo, Amhara-Sayint, Mehal-Sayint, Ensaro, Efratana-Gidim, Ankober, Enarj-Enawga, Bure-Zuriya, Libo-Kemkem and Lay-Gayint Woredas in the North Wollo, South Wollo, North Shewa, East Gojjam, West Gojjam and South Gonder Zones. In addition, casualties were recorded in Abe-Dongoro Woreda of Horo Guduru Wollega Zone in Oromia Region. Violence in Oromia Region was associated with targeted arbitrary attacks by Oromia Region security forces against Amhara communities.
- Use of drone strikes was recorded in 4 woreda administrations in 4 zonal administrations of Amhara Region. These included Ankober, Debre-Elias, Bure-Zuriya and Fagita-Lekoma Woredas located in the North Shewa, East Gojjam, West Gojjam and Awi Zones.
- Widespread arrests were reported in 3 woreda administrations in 1 zonal administration of Amhara Region. These included Estie, Andabet and Simada Woredas of South Gonder Zone. In addition, mass forced conscription has been reported in various areas of Amhara and Oromia Regions targeting civilians including minors and elderly persons.
- Regime forces coerced residents to attend rallies in Lalibela town of Lasta Woreda (North Wollo Zone) and Feres-Bet town of Dega-Damot Woreda (West Gojjam Zone).

---

## North Wollo Zone

### *Statement by the Amhara Fano in Wollo's Asaminew Corps (December 11, 2024)*

- On December 11th, the Amshara Fano in Wollo's Asaminew Corps issued a statement covering the following areas:
- *Leadership Meeting:* Between December 10th and 11th, Corps and Division leaders held discussions on contemporary issues, the status of the ongoing struggle, and plans for future actions.
- *Call for Unity:* The statement stresses the importance of unity among Fano forces and invites Colonel Fentahun Muhabe of the Amhara Fano Wollo Command to rejoin the organization and reclaim his previous leadership role.
- *Concerns over safety of heritage in Lalibela:* The statement highlighted the threats posed to heritage sites in Lalibela and other challenges facing the Fano structure.
- *Closure of the road from Dessie to Raya-Alamata:* The key road connecting Dessie to Raya-Alamata has been closed under directive from Fano forces. This road links Addis-Ababa to the northern regions of Ethiopia.

## Habru Woreda

- On December 8th, the Amhara Fano in Wollo's YeGiranaw Baleshirtu Division ambushed regime forces near Mehal-Amba, a key road linking Dessie and Woldia.
  - This attack, which is part of a series of ambushes in the area, resulted in significant casualties among regime forces.
  - In retaliation, regime forces launched indiscriminate artillery shelling, resulting in the killing of 3 civilians.

---

### **Raya-Alamata Woreda**

- On December 8th, the Amhara Fano in Wollo's Hawjano Division carried out an ambush against regime forces in Waja town. During the regime forces' response, indiscriminate gunfire led to the injury of an elderly woman in Waja town.
- On December 15th, intense fighting broke out between the Amhara Fano in Wollo and regime forces in Bota-Mariam. During the confrontation, Fano forces achieved a decisive victory, forcing regime forces to retreat to Kobo town (Raya-Kobo Woreda).

### **Raya-Kobo Woreda**

- On December 10th, the Amhara Fano in Wollo East Amhara Corps Two Zobel-Amba Division's 3rd Battalion, ambushed regime forces in Menjelo.
  - The attack targeted an area located between Robit and Aradum, along the main road connecting Addis-Ababa, Woldia and Kobo cities.
  - As a result of the attack, numerous regime forces have been reportedly killed or injured.
  - The attack has led to the disruption of the main road, halting transportation in the area.
- Between December 9th and 11th, regime forces conducted repeated artillery shelling in Kalim and surrounding areas.
  - On December 9th, artillery fire injured 4 civilians participating in a funeral in Selwuha-Kidanemihret, located in front of the Belawo Mountain.
  - On December 10th, artillery fire struck three homes and destroyed crops in the Kirkat area near Kalim.

- 
- On the evening of December 15th, regime forces launched artillery attacks from Tezeteza, located in the northern part of Kobo, targeting the mountainous areas north of Kobo town. As the artillery bombardment continued, the number of casualties remains unclear.

### **Woldia City**

- Between December 10th and 11th, the Amhara Fano in Wollo's East Amhara Corps One and Two, engaged in fierce battles against regime forces in Sendey-Ber, Kalim, and Jarsa. Fano forces inflicted significant casualties on regime forces, including fatalities and injuries among military leaders.

### **Lasta Woreda**

- On December 12th, intense fighting occurred between the Amhara Fano in Wollo's Lasta Asaminew Corps and regime forces in several locations including Tarsita, Shimisa, Simeno and other areas.
  - The regime forces indiscriminately launched heavy weapons, targeting various parts of the region.
  - On the same day, the regime coerced farmers and other civilians into participating in a demonstration, which was falsely presented as a public display of support for peace.
  - The majority of participants were reportedly forced to join the demonstration under duress.

---

## **South Wollo Zone**

### **Ambassel Woreda**

- On December 10th, Fano forces carried out a surprise attack against regime forces in Wuchale town.
  - The attack was carried out by the Amhara Fano in Wollo’s Baleshiritu Division led by Fano Indris Gudele.
  - Fano forces launched the attack at Kuntro Camp, located at the entrance of the town, where regime forces were reportedly holding a meeting. The ambush was carried out using mortars.
  - Multiple casualties among regime forces have been reported following the attack.
  - Fano forces have reportedly continued ambushes against regime forces, particularly targeting key roads such as the one connecting Addis-Ababa, Dessie and Woldia cities.

### **Tenta Woreda**

- On December 11th, the Amhara Fano in Wollo Western Wollo Corps’ Amhara-Sayint-Mekdela Division secured a significant victory in Debek town. The offensive by Fano forces resulted in the deaths of several regime members, including Woreda Police commanders, with many others injured.

### **Amhara-Sayint Woreda**

- On December 12th, heavy fighting broke out between the Amhara Fano in Wollo, Western Wollo Corps, Amhara-Sayint-Mekdela Division, Tabor Mountain Brigade, and regime forces.

- 
- The battle took place in Goga-Bale-Egziabher, around the area of Guameda.
  - Fano forces launched an intensive offensive, inflicting significant casualties on regime forces.
  - In retaliation, regime forces conducted artillery shelling targeting civilian residences, resulting in extensive damage to homes in the area.

### **Mehal-Sayint Woreda**

- On December 14th, the Amhara Fano in Wollo Western Wollo Corps Amhara-Sayint-Mekdela Division's Atrones Brigade launched an offensive against regime forces in Densa, administrative center of Mehal Sayint Woreda. Fano forces launched the attack in the afternoon, penetrating into the town. In response, regime forces carried out indiscriminate artillery strikes targeting civilian areas in Densa and surrounding areas. Casualty numbers remain unconfirmed.

### **Mekdela Woreda**

- On December 14th, intense battles occurred between the Amhara Fano in Wollo Western Wollo Corps Amhara-Sayint-Mekdela Division's Sheikh Hussein Jibril Brigade, and regime forces in strategic areas of Mekdela Woreda. The fighting was particularly intense in Gogos, near Mamash, the administrative center of Mekdela Woreda, resulting in heavy casualties among regime forces.

### **North Shewa Zone**

- On December 14th, regime forces escalated their forced conscription campaign in Ankober and Mojana-Wadera Woredas, and in the Shewa-Robit and Debre-Birhan city administrations.

---

## **Basona-Werana Woreda**

- On December 9th (in the early morning), the Amhara Fano Shewa Command ambushed regime forces traveling from Debre-Birhan to Chiraro Kebele (Basona Werana Woreda), where they had reportedly planned to launch an attack on Fano forces.
  - The ambush caused severe casualties among regime forces.
  - In response, regime forces carried out indiscriminate artillery shelling, which destroyed many emerging crops in the area. The damage to the crops was reported as severe.
  - The regime forces subsequently retreated back to Debre-Birhan city.
- On December 10th, there was intense fighting between regime forces and the Amhara Fano Shewa Command's Negodguad Division in Chiraro-Debir Kebele.
  - The ambush targeted regime forces guarding Prosperity Party officials armed with heavy weapons, including a ZU-23.
  - The regime forces responded by launching heavy artillery fire at farmers' crops, which were subsequently destroyed.

## **Ensaro Woreda**

- On December 10th, the Amhara Fano Shewa Command's Nadew Division ambushed regime forces in Gosh-Wuha Kebele between 5 and 6:30 pm.
  - Regime forces, transporting agricultural seeds to Lemi town, were ambushed by Fano forces. The attack caused severe casualties, and regime forces were forced to abandon the seeds and retreat to Lemi town.
  - In response, regime forces conducted extrajudicial killings, including the killing of a civilian identified as Abere Goshu.



---

### **Ankober Woreda**

- On December 10th, the regime carried out a drone strike in the Karamba area at around 3 pm, resulting in the deaths of 4 civilians and leaving several others injured.

### **Efratana-Gidim Woreda**

- Between the afternoon of December 13th to December 14th, a fierce battle took place in Ataye and surrounding areas.
  - The fighting involved a joint offensive from the Amhara Fano Shewa Command and Amhara Shewa Province Command against regime forces.
  - Fano forces launched an offensive, causing significant casualties among regime forces.
  - Sources reported sighting Fano forces in Ataye town on the morning of December 14th.
  - In retaliation, regime forces killed two youths in their homes in the Shoferoch-Sefer area of Ataye at around 11 pm.

### **Mojana-Wadera Woreda**

- On December 14th, active fighting broke out between the Amhara Fano Shewa Province Command forces and regime forces in Amhach Kebele, an area bordering Tarma-Ber and Mojana-Wadera Woreda. The fighting began at 7 am and resulted in casualties on both sides.

### **East Gojjam Zone**

- Fano forces in the Gojjam sub-region have issued a movement restriction order, effectively halting all activities in the province, except health services.

- 
- This restriction took effect on December 9th.
  - Sources indicate that this order has been largely adhered to, with only limited movement observed in the regional capital and zonal cities.
  - Transportation routes from Gojjam to other sub-regions, between zones and woredas, and inter-woreda travel have all been completely shut down on the first day of the restriction.
  - Although bajaj taxis in many zonal and woreda cities continued to operate, their services were significantly reduced.
  - In some instances, regime forces pressured drivers to resume operations through intimidation; however, a lack of passengers rendered long-distance transportation unfeasible.
  - Initially closed, commercial activities and banking services reportedly resumed under duress, as regime soldiers allegedly vandalized shops and hotels that remained shuttered on December 9th.
  - These aggressive enforcement tactics were reported in the cities of Feres-Bet, Debre-Markos and Finote-Selam, where regime soldiers employed coercive measures against business owners and bank employees to resume activities.
  - As of December 10th, implementation of movement restrictions across the Gojjam sub-region remains strict and significantly enforced.
    - Regime forces have continued to employ forceful measures against residents who comply with these restrictions.
    - As a result, a few small shops reopening and limited short-distance transportation options start working in main cities.
  - As of December 11th, movement restrictions imposed throughout the Gojjam sub-region have persisted, entering their third consecutive day.

---

## **Shebel-Berenta Woreda**

- On December 8th and 9th, intense fighting erupted in Yedoha town.
  - The confrontation began on December 8th, when the Amhara Fano in Gojjam Belay Zeleke Division's Shifferaw Gerbaw Brigade initiated an offensive against regime forces stationed in the town.
  - The confrontation resulted in the confirmed deaths of 2 Fano combatants, while casualties among regime soldiers are described to be considerable.
  - Fighting reportedly continued into December 9th, though details regarding the situation remain unverified.

## **Debre-Elias Woreda**

- On December 9th, intense combat broke out in the town of Elias, initiated by the combined forces of the Amhara Fano in Gojjam's Qegn-Geta Yoftahe Fano Division.
  - At approximately 7:30 am, Fano fighters launched an assault from multiple directions, employing heavy machine guns that reverberated throughout the town. This confrontation reportedly persisted into the afternoon.
  - One confirmed death on the Fano side was noted, with regime troops reportedly leaving the body unattended for an extended period and obstructing burial efforts.
  - Overall casualties for both Fano and regime forces remain unverified, though Fano fighters reported capturing 8 regime soldiers, 23 firearms, and a substantial quantity of ammunition from regime forces.
- On December 12th, heavy fighting occurred in Elias town.

- 
- The fighting was initiated by Fano fighters when the Amhara Fano in Gojjam Qegn-Geta Yoftahe Nigussie Division’s Qeste-Damena and Nisir Commando Brigades entered Elias town and launched a strong offensive against regime forces fortified there.
  - Reports indicate that the confrontation began around 5 am and involved heavy weaponry shelling. Between 4 pm and 7 pm, regime forces conducted drone surveillance in Elias town, possibly to instill fear among Fano groups. However, no drone attack was carried out, and the fighting continued until evening.
  - The Fano offensive on December 12th was reportedly the third since regime forces deployed in the area two weeks prior. This repeated offensive suggests that Fano fighters are determined to push regime soldiers out of Elias and reassert control over the town.

### **Bibugn Woreda**

- The fighting that commenced on December 6th in Bibugn Woreda, escalated on December 10th after relative calm for two days.
  - Earlier, reports indicated that the regime’s military forces had tried to advance into the Waber area but were met with fierce resistance in the Almi area from Fano fighters.
  - On December 10th, regime troops made renewed efforts to push forward, bolstered by additional reinforcements and heavy artillery support.
  - In response, the combined Fano forces, including members from the Mezgebu Walelegn and Dega-Damot Fano Brigades, conducted a robust counteroffensive operation to repel the regime’s offensive.

- 
- Following intense clashes, regime forces were ultimately compelled to retreat after suffering significant casualties.
  - On December 11th, Fano fighters executed a sudden attack on regime soldiers who were mobilizing from Motta en route to Weyn-Wiha town. The Fano fighters reportedly conducted an ambush in the Aarate area, resulting in unspecified casualties among the regime’s administrative and security personnel.

### **Sedie Woreda**

- Between December 9th and 11th, tensions have heightened and confrontations erupted in the small town of Kernewari.
  - This area has long been under the control of the Amhara Fano in Gojjam Samuel Aweke Division’s Mezgebu-Choke Brigade.
  - Since December 9th, regime soldiers mobilized from Sedie and Motta towns aimed to suppress the Mezgebu-Choke Fano Brigade and gain control over the surrounding Choke Mountain area.
  - By December 10th, regime forces entered Kernewari following intense gunfire, but their presence was short-lived.
  - On December 11th, the Mezgebu-Choke Fano Brigade launched a counteroffensive, compelling regime soldiers to retreat back to Motta and Sedie towns.
  - Reports indicate that during their brief control of Kernewari, regime soldiers committed multiple violations, including looting civilian properties.

### **Enemay Woreda**

- On the night of December 11th, Fano fighters infiltrated Yetmen Kebele. Reports indicate that the Amhara Fano in Gojjam Belay Zeleke Division’s Aba-Kostir

---

Brigade launched an attack on regime forces stationed at an elementary school, resulting in unspecified casualties among the soldiers. Additionally, Fano fighters captured intelligence personnel.

### **Hulet-Eju-Enese Woreda**

- On December 13th, regime forces moved from Motta town to Asteriyo Kebele, which had been under Fano control.
  - In retaliation, Fano fighters entered Motta and initiated nighttime offensives between December 13th to 14th.
  - During the fighting in Motta, one fatality was confirmed, while regime soldier casualties were undisclosed.
  - Regime forces, after their incursion into Asteriyo, were compelled to withdraw back to Motta.
  - Sources indicated that during the regime’s brief control of Asteriyo Kebele, regime forces caused damage two health care facilities. Reports confirmed that after looting all available medicine and medical equipment, they intentionally destroyed medical documents and equipment before setting them on fire.

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

- On December 14th, intense fighting erupted in Libanos Kebele and surrounding areas of Debre-Markos within Gozamin Woreda.
  - On that day, regime forces mobilized a large contingent to Libanos Kebele to suppress Fano fighters.
  - The Jibela-Mutera Fano Brigade mounted a strong resistance against regime forces.

- 
- Sources reported that numerous regime soldiers, particularly from state militias and riot control units, sustained significant casualties during the clash. Notably, a key militia officer named Mulugetta was killed in the battle.
  - Ultimately, regime forces were compelled to retreat to Debre-Markos city after suffering substantial military losses.

### **Enarj-Enawga Woreda**

- On December 14th and 15th, regime forces mobilized to rural areas surrounding Debre-Werk town.
  - On December 14th, they moved into the Enetiget area in search of Fano fighters; however, they encountered no resistance, as Fano fighters, having been forewarned, had already evacuated the area.
  - During their time in Enetiget, regime forces reportedly killed 2 civilians, with further details pending investigation.
  - On December 15th, regime forces moved to the border areas of Enemay and Enarj-Enawga Woredas, specifically targeting Mengisto and Yekebehana.
  - Reports indicate that regime forces faced heavy counteroffensive actions from the Amhara Fano in Gojjam Belay Zeleke Division's Soma and Aba-Kostir Brigades. However, the outcome of these engagements and extent of resulting casualties remains unconfirmed.

### **West Gojjam Zone**

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

- On December 8th, fierce clashes occurred in areas between Jiga and Finote-Selam, characterized by heavy artillery shelling.

- 
- The regime forces were said to be engaging in extensive and indiscriminate long-range shelling to deter Fano combatants from advancing into Finote-Selam city.
  - This confrontation primarily involved the participation of the Amhara Fano in Gojjam Ras-Bitwedded Mengesha Atikem Division's Arenzaw-Damot and Geremew-Wendawek Brigades.
  - Two confirmed fatalities were reported on the Fano side, while the casualties among regime troops are described as substantial.
  - Following this engagement, Fano fighters managed to drive regime forces out from Hodanshi and surrounding rural kebeles.
  - Additionally, they forced regime soldiers stationed in Genet-Abo to retreat to Jiga on December 8th, and Fano fighters claimed to have seized a considerable cache of firearms from the retreating regime forces.

### **Bure-Zuriya Woreda**

- On December 9th, regime forces carried out multiple attacks on civilians.
  - On December 9th, sources reported that regime forces carried out a drone in the Gulim area. Initial reports indicate that the strike targeted maize crops belonging to locals. The resulting casualties are unconfirmed.
  - On December 9th, regime soldiers murdered 2 civilians (including a minor) in two separate incidents in Bure town.
  - One of the victims was a shoeshine boy, known for his dedication and industriousness in the community. He was shot in the head while riding his bicycle, with the soldiers falsely accusing him of assisting five of their comrades in defecting from the military. The local community mourned deeply as his body was laid to rest in the cemetery of St. John's Church in Bure town.



- 
- The second victim was a driver who was killed simply because his identification card indicated he was originally from Debre-Markos city.
  - On December 10th, regime forces mobilized from the Bure camp towards Quchi town, reportedly aiming to suppress Fano fighters in the area. Forewarned about the impending attack, Fano fighters conducted a sudden attack on the mobilized forces, prompting the regime soldiers to retreat to their base.
  - As of December 11th, the regime’s military efforts to advance towards Quachi town continued unabated.
    - Reports indicate that regime soldiers mobilized from both Bure town and the Birsheleko Military Camp to breach Fano strongholds within Bure-Zuriya Woreda.
    - Sources reported that the Amhara Fano in Gojjam Ras-Bitwedded Mengesha Atikem Division’s Dejach-Asibo-Bure-Damot Brigade, executed successful counteroffensive maneuvers employing various approaches. These included launching surprise attacks on regime forces while they were on the move and striking their main encampment in Bure town.
    - This strategy disrupted the regime’s movements, compelling them to retreat back to their camp.
    - By the evening of December 11th, gunfire was reported within Bure town, though the reason behind this exchange and the ensuing outcomes remains unclear.
  - On December 14th, intense fighting erupted in Quchi-Weynima and Bure towns.
    - The conflict began when regime soldiers moved from Quchi towards Shindi, administrative center of Wonberima Woreda.

- 
- Fano fighters executed a counteroffensive in the Weynima area, effectively halting the regime’s advance toward Shindi.
  - The combined Fano forces defeated the regime soldiers, compelling them to retreat back to Quchi. Fano fighters continued their offensive in Quchi, conducting further attacks.
  - While casualty figures from these clashes remained unverified, Fano fighters claimed significant losses inflicted on regime forces. By evening, heavy gunfire erupted in Bure town, and tensions persisted in the surrounding, as Fano fighters announced plans for a major offensive the following day.

### **Dega-Damot Woreda**

- Between December 8th and 10th, intense fighting took place on the outskirts of Feres-Bet town.
  - On December 8th, the Amhara Fano in Gojjam Tefera Damte Division’s Dega-Damot Brigade launched a surprise offensive against regime forces that had recently deployed in the area.
  - The fighting on December 10th was particularly intense, with Fano fighters clashing with regime soldiers for over 8 hours. According to Fano claims, they inflicted significant casualties in the Shange-Derequa area.
- Sources report that regime soldiers are pressuring civilians to participate in an orchestrated demonstration in Feres-Bet town, intended to portray public discontent with conflict and to condemn the Fano fighters.
  - In response, Fano fighters in Dega-Damot Woreda issued a warning for residents to evacuate Feres-Bet town, stating plans to conduct operations against regime forces stationed there.

- 
- They also cautioned that they would take corrective actions against anyone participating in the regime’s demonstration.
  - On December 13th, regime soldiers mobilized from Feres-Bet to Gudba-Sekela Kebele, a known Fano stronghold.
  - In response, the Dega-Damot Fano Brigade engaged fiercely, effectively halting the regime’s advance into the area.
- Fighting escalated in Dega-Damot Woreda, particularly on December 14th, as regime soldiers moved towards Dama-Markos Kebele.
    - Sources indicate that the Dega-Damot Fano Brigade mounted fierce resistance during the battle, pushing back regime forces.
    - Fano fighters also launched an offensive in Feres-Bet town, forcing regime forces to retreat from Dama-Markos after suffering heavy casualties.

## **AWI Zone**

### **Fagita-Lekoma Woreda**

- On December 9th, regime forces executed two consecutive drone strikes in Fagita Kebele.
  - The drone strikes targeted a local elementary school where captured regime soldiers had been detained.
  - Initial reports suggest that the majority of the victims from these drone strikes were captured regime soldiers.
  - Among the deceased were 2 Fano fighters and 3 women present at the school to prepare food for the war prisoners and Fano fighters. Further details regarding the victims’ identities and the total number of casualties have yet to be investigated.

---

## **Guagusa-Shikudad Woreda**

- On December 13th, brief fighting erupted in Tilili town.
  - Regime forces forcibly gathered teachers for a planned meeting; however, Fano fighters from the Zengena Brigade unexpectedly entered the area, opening fire near the meeting location.
  - Their actions reportedly resulted in injuries to several soldiers tasked with escorting the meeting.
  - Consequently, the regime soldiers canceled the meeting as tensions escalated in the vicinity.

## **Jawi Woreda**

- On the night of December 12th, the regime mobilized heavy forces from Fendika town and surrounding bases to seize rural areas long held by the Amhara Fano in Gojjam's Jawi Division.
  - After a lengthy march, regime soldiers reached Biherawi, where Fano fighters had gathered to confront them.
  - By the afternoon of December 13th, heavy fighting erupted, involving heavy weaponry; this conflict continued into the evening, with casualties and outcomes remaining unknown.
- The fighting that began earlier in Jawi Woreda continued to intensify through December 14th.
  - The regime's attempts to advance into the Jahimala area were halted by Fano fighters, who launched a counteroffensive.

- 
- Meanwhile, regime forces initiated assaults on Kebtele and Filfil Kebeles, where Fano fighters held strategic positions.
  - While the regime continued its expansion into rural areas, Fano fighters engaged in confrontations at Basaye Kebele and targeted the regime’s main base in Fendika town, administrative center of Jawi Woreda.
  - Reports indicate that Fano fighters inflicted significant casualties on regime forces during these ongoing battles.
- Following reports that regime forces had mobilized to rural areas of Jawi Woreda in an attempt to suppress Fano fighters, fighting took place over three consecutive days.
    - The fighting involved fighters from the Amhara Fano in Gojjam’s Jawi Division which engaged in fierce confrontations with regime troops advancing toward the Jahimala, Basaye, and Biherawi areas.
    - These confrontations effectively prevented regime soldiers from advancing further into surrounding rural regions.
    - Fano fighters inflicted significant military losses on the regime, forcing them to retreat to Fendika town.
    - Reports also indicate that Fano forces pursued regime soldiers, launching attacks on their main encampment in Fendika.
    - By December 15th, sources confirmed that Fano fighters had halted the regime’s advance in all directions, restricting their movements to Fendika town.
    - On the Fano side, there were 2 confirmed fatalities and 2 additional injuries, while casualties among regime soldiers were reported to be extensive.

---

## **Dangila Woreda**

- On December 13th, fighting occurred in Dangila town and its surroundings.
  - Sources reported that regime forces mobilized into Abadra Kebele in an attempt to extend their control over areas held by Fano fighters. The Bitwedded Mengesha Jenber Fano Brigade mounted strong resistance against the regime’s incursion into Abadra.
  - Simultaneously, Fano fighters launched offensives within Dangila town to pressure regime forces to retreat.
  - Reports confirmed one fatality among Fano fighters, while casualty figures for regime soldiers remain unknown.

## **North Gojjam Zone**

### **Yilmana-Densa Woreda**

- On December 12th, Fano fighters conducted a sudden attack on regime soldiers returning from Adet to Motta town. The attack took place in the Temezmaza area, where Fano fighters inflicted numerous casualties. The spokesperson for the Amhara Fano in Gojjam’s First Division also reported that they had captured a regime cadre responsible for perpetrating violations against civilians and Fano fighters in Yilmana-Densa Woreda.

## **South Gonder Zone**

### **Estie Woreda**

- On December 9th, a seven-hour battle raged in Eyesus Kebele, near Gasay town, between Fano fighters and regime forces.

- 
- Under the cover of darkness, a contingent of regime troops launched a pre-dawn offensive. Both sides suffered casualties, but regime forces sustained considerably heavier losses.
  - Among the Fano, 2 fighters were killed and 2 others sustained injuries.
  - Between December 7th and 8th, regime forces in Estie, Andabet, Qoma-Fasiledes, and Simada detained over 400 civilians.

### **Ibnat Woreda**

- On December 9th, intense fighting continued between Fano fighters and regime forces in Wuliha Kebele.
  - Following an earlier defeat and rout by the Fano, regime forces, reinforced from Debre-Tabor city, regrouped and launched a counter-offensive, beginning at 11 pm local time.
  - Simultaneously, another major engagement unfolded along the route towards Mena-Mequetewa, involving fighting near Dega-Melza and Guna-Begemidir Woreda, specifically around Amjaye-Giyorgis.
  - Adding to the intensity of the conflict, two helicopters landed in Wuliha, apparently to evacuate and provide medical assistance to injured senior regime military officers.
- On the night of December 10th, Fano fighters launched a significant offensive against regime forces stationed in Ibnat town.
  - The assault was characterized by intense and sustained gunfire throughout the night, punctuated by the sounds of regime forces returning fire with ZU-23 anti-aircraft guns.

- 
- The Fano successfully infiltrated Akayna and Gebriel villages, both located within Ibnat’s boundaries.
  - This offensive action could be seen as a strategic move to alleviate pressure on their forces engaged in the ongoing intense fighting in Mena-Mequetewa Woreda, suggesting a coordinated effort to shift the focus and potentially weaken the regime’s overall operational capabilities.

### **Libo-Kemkem Woreda**

- On December 9th, a three-hour battle took place in Mikael-Deb-r town between Fano fighters and regime forces, commencing at 3 am local time.
  - This marked the regime’s re-entry into Mikael-Debir after a nine-month absence. The Fano confirmed their tactical withdrawal from the town to minimize civilian casualties, as regime forces were employing heavy weapons indiscriminately.
  - Despite withdrawing from Mikael-Debir itself, Fano forces retained control of strategically important positions in surrounding areas.
- On December 12th, regime forces, who had advanced into Mikael-Debr from three directions on December 11th, withdrew from the town.
  - This retreat followed their encirclement by Fano fighters at three key strategic locations.
  - The withdrawal was accompanied by a significant number of desertions; over twenty soldiers abandoned regime forces, with thirteen confirmed to have joined the Fano. The whereabouts of the remaining deserters remain unknown.
  - This incident is part of a larger trend; during this week alone, a total of 190 regime soldiers have defected to the Fano across Gayint, Dembiya, Ibnat, and



---

### Libo-Kemkem Woredas.

- During the past week, a significant number of regime soldiers—at least 74—defected to the Fano in Libo-Kemkem Woreda.
  - These defections included the soldiers’ complete military equipment, representing a substantial loss of manpower and resources for the regime. The defecting soldiers joined forces with the Mebrequ Fano Division.
  - This mass defection underscores the growing dissatisfaction and weakening morale within regime forces and strengthens the Fano’s position in the region.

### Lay-Gayint Woreda

- Intense fighting erupted on December 9th, across multiple locations including Zagoch, Qeybara, Denkorkob, and Hagere-Genet towns particularly Amba-Mikael-Mewcha and Maryam-Mewcha villages.
  - During this engagement, Fano fighters encircled and captured several woreda administrators who were allegedly guiding regime forces.
  - In response, the regime deployed reinforcements from Titira and Hagere-Genet towns in an attempt to secure the release of the encircled officials. The fighting involved the use of heavy weaponry, resulting in the destruction of farmers’ homes.
  - Separately, in Zebara, near Kimir-Dingay town (Guna-Begemidir Woreda), regime forces retaliated for an earlier Fano ambush (on December 7th) by extrajudicially executing 5 civilians. This act of reprisal followed the removal of the dead and wounded from the ambush site.
  - Further fueling the brutality, regime forces subsequently killed 2 shephard boys, aged 8 and 12 years old, who were tending to livestock, along with 3

---

other civilians.

- Intense fighting between Fano fighters and regime forces, which began on December 9th, in Zagoch and Amba-Mikael, continued on December 10th.
  - Although a temporary lull occurred in the evening of December 9th, heavy weapon engagements resumed the following afternoon.
  - The fighting resulted in significant casualties among regime troops.
  - In Segno-Gebeya-Mewcha village, a woman and her six-year-old son were killed by regime forces' gunfire.
- On December 11th, twelve regime soldiers, along with their complete military equipment, defected to the Fano fighters.
  - Simultaneously, intense fighting erupted between Fano forces and regime militias in Gobgob town. This engagement resulted in significant casualties for the militias. The conflict was triggered when over fifty militia members, alerted to the presence of a wounded Fano fighter visiting family in Gobgob, attempted to encircle him. However, anticipating this action, the Fano launched a swift and decisive counter-offensive, resulting in the deaths of the majority of the attacking militias.
- This military success for the Fano was followed by another significant victory on December 12th.
  - After several days of intense fighting, the Fano successfully captured Zagoch town.
  - The fighting was particularly fierce across four fronts - Selassie-Ber, Zafliya-Mewcha, Denkorke-Tatro-Ber, and Hagere-Genet-Mewcha—all within Zagoch's boundaries.

- 
- The regime forces, led by Colonel Asegahegn of the 63rd ENDF Army Aivision, suffered heavy losses despite deploying three regiments and numerous militia members.
  - Overwhelmed by the Fano offensive, regime forces withdrew from Zagoch overnight. This retreat was accompanied by further defections, with thirteen additional soldiers, including one heavy weapon, defecting to the Fano with their full military equipment.

### **Mena-Mequetewa Woreda**

- On December 10th, intense close-quarters combat erupted between Fano fighters and regime forces at three locations near Mena-Mequetewa town.
  - Despite deploying elite commando units and utilizing helicopter support, regime forces suffered heavy casualties, unable to withstand the Fano’s accurate fire.
  - Regime forces were largely routed and dispersed. The intensity of the fighting necessitated extensive helicopter operations on both December 9th and 10th to evacuate the numerous dead and wounded soldiers.
- On December 10th, intense fighting erupted between regime forces and Fano fighters in Mena-Mequetewa town, the administrative center of Mena-Mequetewa Woreda.
  - The regime deployed commando units, supported by repeated helicopter deployments. Initially, regime forces successfully entered the town. However, a coordinated counter-offensive by the Fano, led by the General Nega Tegegn, Etege Taytu, and Gebriye Divisions, resulted in the effective elimination of the invading forces.

- 
- The majority of the soldiers were killed in close-quarters combat and the remaining soldiers, abandoning their military uniforms for civilian clothing, dispersed throughout the woreda. The battlefield remains littered with uncollected bodies of regime soldiers.
  - Following their defeat, regime forces retreated to Shunge and Akebabire Kebeles, close to Aysa town, where they took camp. Their position however was precarious; lacking the capacity to effectively engage the Fano without surrendering.
  - The situation escalated the following day (December 11th), with the arrival of regime reinforcements.
    - \* These forces initiated shelling of Embis-Ber using mortars, heavy machine guns, and ZU-23 anti-aircraft guns.
    - \* Despite this reinforcement, the regime’s initial losses in Mena-Mequetewa remain substantial; the first deployed soldiers were completely eliminated.
    - \* Reports of numerous pickup trucks carrying soldiers arriving from Ibnat indicate further troop deployment.
    - \* The fighting in Mena-Mequetewa was exceptionally brutal, resulting in a significant number of regime casualties, including special commando forces. Precise casualty figures are difficult to ascertain due to the intensity of the fighting and the large number of uncollected bodies littering the conflict zones.
  - On December 11th, intense fighting between Fano fighters and regime forces commenced at 5 am local time on December 11th, in Deblagebse and Aja-Giyorgis Kebeles.
    - This renewed conflict followed the arrival of regime reinforcements sent to

---

bolster the forces encircled since December 10th, who remained entrenched in Shenge, Aba-Biri, and Embis-Ber.

- The fighting resulted in substantial, though unspecified, casualties among regime forces. The severity of the losses was underscored by the observed use of helicopters to evacuate high-ranking officials and injured officers from the conflict zones.
- The continued use of helicopters suggests a significant level of regime casualties, indicating that the Fano’s offensive was effective in inflicting heavy losses.
- Following a week of intense fighting between Fano fighters and regime forces, the regime was forced to abandon Aysa town, administrative center of Mena-Mequetewa Woreda.
  - The retreating forces dispersed, with some regrouping in Aja-Giyorgis town (Guna-Begemidir Woreda) and others seeking refuge in Dega-Melza town (Ibnat Woreda).
  - These clashes resulted in significant casualties for the regime, with an estimated over 400 regime soldiers—including commandos, infantry, and paratroopers—killed by the Fano.
  - The Fano forces engaged in these battles included five command structures including the Fitawrari Gebriye, General Nega Tegegne, Etege Taytu, Guna, and Zoz Amba Divisions.
- On December 12th, Fano forces also captured several militia members during a meeting in Aja-Giyorgis Kebele.
  - These regime militia members were actively disseminating false propaganda about the Fano to local residents.

- 
- A firefight ensued, resulting in additional militia casualties. Furthermore, a regime supply convoy—traveling from Ibnat town to resupply forces in the conflict zone—was ambushed by Fano forces near Selamaya town.
  - The Fano successfully seized the ammunition and provisions, while completely destroying the military transport truck.
  - The series of successful engagements demonstrate a significant shift in the balance of power in the region, highlighting the effectiveness of the Fano’s military tactics and strategies.

### **Debre-Tabor City**

- On December 11th, intense fighting erupted between Fano fighters and regime forces in the Tsegur-Kidanemihret area of Debre-Tabor city.
  - The engagement was initiated by Fano forces, resulting in heavy casualties among the regime’s militia forces.
  - A significant number of militiamen were killed, and a large proportion suffered critical and minor injuries.
  - Numerous ambulances were observed transporting the wounded regime personnel to Debre-Tabor Hospital, where a considerable number of critically injured militiamen succumbed to their injuries after arriving at the hospital.
  - The intensity of the fighting and the substantial casualties sustained by regime militias suggests a significant victory for Fano forces in this particular engagement.

### **Fogera Woreda**

- On December 11th, intense fighting erupted between Fano fighters and regime forces in Meneguzer Kebele, a place near Wereta town.

- 
- The engagement resulted in significant casualties for regime forces, while the Fano also suffered losses, though considerably fewer in comparison.
  - Following the battle, regime forces retreated to Wereta town, carrying their dead and wounded, effectively ceding control of Meneguzer Kebele to Fano fighters.
  - This retreat suggests a decisive victory for the Fano in this specific encounter.
- Intense fighting erupted on December 13th, in Nabega-Giyorgis Kebele, resulting in significant casualties among regime militias at the hands of Fano fighters.
    - Further clashes occurred in Guramba Kebele, where regime forces suffered heavy losses.
    - Following this engagement, the surviving regime soldiers were observed fleeing the scene, having discarded their military uniforms and donning civilian clothing obtained from local farmers.

### **Guna-Begemidir Woreda**

- On December 14th, the Ras Guna Fano Brigade executed a successful and deadly surprise attack against a gathering of riot dispersal and militia forces in Kimir-Dingaye town.
  - The attack, which involved the detonation of explosive devices, targeted regime forces preparing for a new military campaign against Fano forces.
  - The Fano, having obtained prior intelligence regarding these preparations, strategically deployed explosives, resulting in a significant number of casualties among regime forces. The attack resulted in numerous deaths and injuries among the riot police and state militias, including the death of a high-ranking military commander.

---

## **Simada Woreda**

- During the night of December 14th, a column of regime forces, transported in four heavy military trucks, attempted to retake Yekuasa Kebele.
  - However, as the regime forces traveled from Wegeda town, they were ambushed by Fano fighters near Arb-Gebeya town at approximately 8:30 pm local time.
  - This surprise attack resulted in the confirmed deaths of at least 14 regime soldiers, with 6 others defecting to Fano. The ambush also led to the destruction of a heavy machine gun and the military truck carrying it.
  - Overwhelmed by the Fano ambush, the remaining regime forces retreated back to Wegeda town, carrying their dead and wounded.

## **Central Gonder Zone**

### **Gonder-Zuriya Woreda**

- On December 9th, Fano fighters successfully ambushed a regime military convoy traveling towards Ambo-Ber.
  - The ambush, executed near Qulqual-Ber, resulted in the complete destruction of a military ural truck and the killing of numerous soldiers aboard.
  - Additionally, a military pickup truck carrying heavy weaponry was also targeted and destroyed, rendering its weapons inoperable.

### **Alefa Woreda**

- On December 10th, a major battle unfolded near Shawra town, at a location called Zebza.



- 
- A large regime force, arrived to Shawra town with five army (ENDF) divisions attempting to advance towards Qwara Delego, Shinfu, and Metemma Woreda deploying the three army divisions.
  - Anticipating this movement, Fano fighters preemptively secured strategic positions and launched a counter-offensive. The regime responded by deploying three full army divisions against the Fano's positions.
  - This resulted in unprecedented casualties for regime forces, with at least 250 regime soldiers killed by the Adwa Fano Division. A ZU-23 anti-aircraft gun used by the regime was destroyed, and a military ural truck, carrying regime soldiers, was driven into a ravine after being hit by Fano mortar fire.
  - Several high-ranking officers, including critically injured lieutenant colonels and a captain, were extracted by helicopter to Bahir-Dar city for medical treatment.
  - The fighting also caused significant damage to farmers' fields and their ripe crops due to heavy weapons shelling.
  - Overwhelmed by the Fano's counter-offensive, the remaining regime forces retreated back to Shawra town.

### **East Dembiya Woreda**

- On December 9th, the regime implemented a deceptive disarmament strategy targeting legally armed farmers in the Robit region.
  - Under the guise of a weapons registration program, farmers were instructed to surrender their unregistered firearms, with the assurance that the weapons would be returned to them, however, the disarmament campaign is reportedly being conducted for the redistribution of these firearms to newly trained militia forces that will serve the regime.

- 
- This tactic proved highly effective, resulting in the regime confiscating a significant number of weapons. The regime further extended this disarmament scheme by ordering the re-registration of previously registered weapons, using this as a pretext to seize legally held firearms. This deceitful tactic was executed by notifying farmers that they needed to resubmit their weapons for amended registration forms.
  - On the evening of December 11th, intense fighting erupted between Fano fighters and regime forces in Wiqir-Abbo and Dargew Kebeles.
    - The engagement involved heavy weaponry, including heavy machine guns, mortars, and ZU-23 anti-aircraft guns, indicating a significant level of firepower deployed by both sides.
    - The regime forces suffered substantial casualties, ultimately forcing their retreat and leaving Wiqir-Abbo and Dargew Kebeles under Fano control.
    - Adding to the regime’s setbacks, a separate regime force attempting to convene a meeting with residents in Guramba Kebele was ambushed and dispersed by the Fano.
    - This series of events demonstrates a clear tactical advantage for the Fano, who successfully engaged the regime forces on multiple fronts and across multiple locations, culminating in significant regime losses and a shift in territorial control.

### **West Belessa Woreda**

- On December 13th, a significant Fano offensive targeted a regime military camp near Dildiy, close to Sehala-Seyemt.
  - This surprise attack, launched against a facility housing both militia and riot dispersal forces, resulted in heavy casualties for the regime.

- 
- The Fano seized a large quantity of arms and ammunition, including heavy weaponry.
  - The fighting in Dildiy specifically resulted in at least 13 confirmed regime soldier deaths and the capture of 6 others. In addition, 17 regime soldiers sustained critical injuries and were admitted to Hamusit Hospital.
  - The Fano also recovered over twenty-seven small arms and a substantial amount of ammunition.

## **West Gonder Zone**

### **Metemma Woreda**

- Intense fighting occurred on December 8th, in Shimelegara Kebele, between Fano fighters and regime forces.
  - The engagement resulted in significant losses for regime forces.
  - The Fano destroyed two military vehicles; a heavy truck and its trailer, and a second truck, both disabled by direct fire.
  - The majority of regime forces deployed to Shimelegara were decisively defeated, suffering numerous fatalities and critical injuries.
  - The Fano's control of the main road connecting Shimelegara to Genda-Wiha, the location of the regime's central command, effectively isolated regime forces and contributed to their defeat.
- On December 9th, intense fighting erupted in Shimelegara Kebele between Fano fighters and regime forces.
  - Regime forces suffered heavy losses, hampered by the Fano's control of the main supply route, which effectively isolated them from their main unit.

- 
- A significant setback occurred when a newly deployed reinforcement column from Kokit, comprising four heavy military trucks, was ambushed by Fano forces.
  - This surprise attack resulted in devastating casualties for the regime; one truck was driven into a ravine, resulting in the death of all its occupants.
  - The remaining trucks were forced to retreat back to Kokit under heavy fire, marking a significant defeat for the regime’s attempt to reinforce their position in Shimelegara.
- On December 12th, intense fighting between Fano fighters and regime forces erupted across multiple locations within Metemma Woreda.
    - The conflict reached its most ferocious point near Shikuriya, a village bordering Qwara Woreda.
    - In a significant tactical victory for the Fano, over 500 regime soldiers deployed to Qwara via Shinfu were encircled and completely eliminated, representing a substantial loss of manpower for the regime.
    - Further engagements occurred near Shawra town, where a separate regime deployment met with fierce resistance across three distinct battle sites including Zabza, Atsedemaryam town, and Qwara-Mewcha.
    - The combined losses in these engagements represent a considerable setback for regime forces in the Metemma and Qwara Woredas, demonstrating a clear tactical advantage for the Fano fighters.
  - Intense fighting between Fano fighters and regime forces raged near Shinfu town in Metemma Woreda for 72 consecutive hours.
    - While the fighting temporarily subsided on the afternoon of December 13th, the regime suffered significant losses.

- 
- The Fano captured a heavy machine gun and five other heavy weapons, along with over sixty-nine small arms.
  - Further clashes occurred in Armachiho Woreda, where a regime attempt to infiltrate Ajire-Janora was met with fierce resistance and heavy casualties.
  - This setback forced the regime to abandon its planned deployment to Ajire-Janora.
  - Additional fighting also occurred on December 13th in Sharo Terara (near Kokit town) and Quatero.

## **Addis-Ababa City**

- The OPP regime has been accused of committing severe human rights violations against Amhara political prisoners.
  - Ato Yohannes Buayalew, a member of the Amhara Regional State Council, and Ato Christian Tadele, a member of the House of Peoples’ Representatives, underwent surgery on December 9th after suffering severe injuries.<sup>2</sup>
  - They were reportedly denied proper medical treatment for ‘intestinal dehydration’ while imprisoned in Awash-Arba. Despite suffering from the illness, regime security forces prevented the prisoners from receiving medical care, even when they were transferred to Addis-Ababa city for treatment. The prolonged denial of appropriate treatment has led to serious health risks.
  - Human rights activists are drawing comparisons between this treatment and the medical denial suffered by Professor Asrat Woldeyes, the late president of the All-Amhara People’s Organization, under the TPLF regime. Professor Woldeyes, an internationally respected surgeon, died as a result of similar medical neglect.

---

<sup>2</sup>See December 13, 2024 [article](#) from BBC Amharic (English translation available [here](#)).

- 
- This situation has sparked widespread criticism, with many accusing the OPP regime of repeating abuses seen during the TPLF era.

### ***Statement from Opposition Political Parties***

- On December 11th, a coalition of opposition political parties based in Addis-Ababa city issued a statement regarding the recent peace agreement with the OLA.
- The parties included the All Ethiopian Unity Organization, Enat Party, Ethiopian People’s Revolutionary Party, and Amhara Gionawi Movement.
- The parties expressed support for the peace agreement between OLA and the regime but raised concerns regarding the transparency of the process.
- They demanded that the regime release full details of the peace agreement, issue an official apology, and provide reparations to the families of victims killed by OLA militants in Addis-Ababa city.
- The parties called for efforts to establish sustainable peace through an independent observer and a win-win approach for all stakeholders.

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

### **Abe-Dongoro Woreda**

- Between December 10th and 12th, 2024, *Oromia Special Forces* (OSF) and *Oromia Riot Dispersal Police* (ORDP) [regime forces] executed 3 civilians and abducted more than 39 civilians in Ido-Kusa, Arusi and Tulu-Gana Kebeles.<sup>3</sup>
  - The first incident occurred on December 10th, when ORDP forces detained at least 36 Amharas including five women in Arusi Kebele. Regime forces used

---

<sup>3</sup>See December 13, 2024 [update](#) from the Amhara Association of America (AAA).

---

the alleged abduction of an ethnic Oromo individual from the area as a pretext to undertake mass arrests targeting Amhara residents. Reports indicated that the detainees have been subjected to various abuses including torture.

- The second incident occurred on December 11th when regime forces detained an additional 3 Amharas in Tulu-Gana Kebele, accusing the individuals of possessing firearms. One of the detainees was identified as Belete Abeje.
- The third incident occurred on December 12th, when the OSF and ORDP executed 3 Amhara civilians in Ginbaro village (Ido-Kusa Kebele). The killings were described as exceptionally brutal, involving the use of bladed weapons against the victims, who were elderly and disabled persons. The killed victims were identified as: (1) 70-year-old Ababiye Molla, (2) 70-year-old Mohammed Legas, and (3) Mare Degefaw (blind woman).

---

## 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)
- Visit our website at [www.AmharaAmerica.org](http://www.AmharaAmerica.org)
- Follow us on [Facebook](#) and [Twitter](#)
- Subscribe to our [Telegram Channel](#)
- To make donations: <https://www.amharaamerica.org/get-involved>

