



War updates from Amhara Region, Ethiopia – June 16th to 22nd, 2025

Updated June 23rd, 2025

Overview

For the week of June 16th to 22nd, 2025, fighting between the *Amhara Fano self-defense force* (Fano) and *Prosperity Party regime joint forces* (regime forces) has continued in various parts of Amhara Region in Ethiopia.¹²

- This week battle events and rights violations were recorded in more than 33 woreda/city administrations across 11 zonal administrations in Amhara Region. These zones included the Wag-Hemra, North Wollo, North Shewa, East Gojjam, West Gojjam, Awi, North Gojjam, South Gonder, Central Gonder, West Gonder,

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

²The Fano are organized under sub-regional commands based on geographic location which are comprised of divisions. The major sub-regional commands operate under a consolidated structure known as the *Amhara Fano National Force* (AFNF) which includes the Amhara Fano in Wollo (Bete-Amhara) [AFW], Amhara Fano Unity in Gonder (AFUG), Amhara Fano in Gojjam (AFG), Amhara Fano in Shewa (AFS). The remaining sub-regional commands operate under the *Amhara Fano People's Organization* (AFPO) which are mainly comprised of the Amhara Fano Shewa Province Command (AFSPC), the Amhara Fano Gonder Province Command (AFGPC) and the Amhara Fano Wollo (Bete-Amhara) Command [AFWC].

North Gonder and Welkait-Tegede-Setit Humera Zones. Developments were also recorded in East Wollega and East Shewa Zones of Oromia Region and in Addis-Ababa city.

- Civilian casualties were recorded in 8 woreda/city administrations across 3 zonal administrations in Amhara Region. These included Raya-Kobo, Kobo, Lasta, Gidan, Meket, Wemberima, Simada and Lay-Gayint Woredas in North Wollo, West Gojjam and, South Gonder Zones. Civilian casualties were also recorded in Guto-Gida Woreda of East Wollega Zone implicating *Oromo Liberation Army* (OLA) militants, and in Liben Woreda of East Shewa Zone of Oromia Region.
- Widespread arrests were recorded in Meket, Dangila and North Mecha Woredas of North Wollo, Awi and North Gojjam Zones of Amhara Region. Abductions were recorded in Lalibela and Meket Woredas of North Wollo Zone in Amhara Region.
- Mass military mobilization was recorded by Tigray Region Forces [affiliated to the *Tigray People's Liberation Front* (TPLF)] encroaching towards Welkait-Tegede-Setit Humera and North Gonder Zones of Amhara Region.

Wag-Hemra Zone

Dehana Woreda

- On June 17th, intense clashes took place between Fano forces and regime forces in Arbit (Kebele 03) and Dura.
 - The fighting was carried out by the Lasta Asaminew Corps (under the AFNF-AFW). The first confrontation occurred early in the morning when regime militia units were traveling through the Sebeha–Arbit route, specifically in Minshewa, a locality within Arbit (Kebele 03). The Wagishum Admasu Brigade's Asfaw Battalion launched a coordinated ambush against the

regime convoy. As a result, two regime militia members were captured, and the Fano seized two small arms, 10 bombs, 150 rounds of ammunition, and two pieces of waist armor.

- In a separate incident on the same day (June 17th), the Bitwedded Battalion of the same brigade advanced through the Abam area, moving from Salamre to Dura, and launched an assault on Dura town. The regime forces stationed in the town were overwhelmed during the confrontation. Consequently, the Fano killed four regime soldiers, including a commanding officer and seized over six quintals of rations.

North Wollo Zone

Lasta Woreda

- On June 14th, following a fierce battle with Fano forces, regime forces reportedly carried out a retaliatory attack targeting unarmed civilians in Lasta Woreda.
 - The fighting had been carried out by the Lasta Asaminew Corps' Tekezze Division (part of the AFNF-AFW). After suffering significant casualties in the confrontation, regime troops entered in 021 Tefalamay Kebele in Lasta Woreda and killed five civilians. The victims included both local farmers and religious figures, whose deaths shocked and outraged the local community.
 - The identified victims are:
 1. Ato Berachew Setiye – a farmer and head of a household of five;
 2. Ato Berhanu Sisay – a farmer and father of three;
 3. Ato Abebe Asiko – a farmer and head of a six-member family;
 4. Deacon Dereje Melaku – a priest serving at Tehor-Selassie Church, and
 5. Deacon Melkamu Meles – a priest from Astertari-Giyorgis Church.

-
- According to sources, the two priests were attacked shortly after concluding a religious service and all five civilians were reportedly killed in a horrific manner, with disturbing accounts of mutilation intended to instill fear among the local population. Regime forces are said to have justified their brutality by claiming “*the priest, the monk, and the land are fighting together.*”

Meket Woreda

- On June 15th, a series of intense military confrontations took place between Fano and regime forces across multiple fronts in Meket Woreda.
 - The Lasta Asaminew Corps’ Wubante Abate Division, Dejazmach Wakishum Admasu Battalion (under the AFNF-AFW) reportedly broke through a siege imposed by regime forces. This occurred while the battalion’s commander in Arbit-Michael, was addressing a local public gathering. Regime troops had been advancing from Felakit and Gashena, aiming to encircle the area. However, having been alerted in advance, Fano forces strategically took up defensive positions. When regime soldiers approached from Gashena, Fano units, preemptively struck. Notably, a sniper shooter was neutralized, and the remaining regime forces were ambushed and scattered. They retreated with four dead and two wounded after being driven through the Gala-Dejen Mountain.
 - In another significant clash on the same day and in the same general region, Fano fighters from the Dejazmach Wakishum Admasu Battalion ambushed a regime convoy en route from Gashena to Taja. The regime column consisted of two Sino trucks, one Isuzu vehicle, two patrol vehicles, and one ZU-23 (anti-aircraft gun mounted on a vehicle). The ambush took place in a place called Jigra-Mechariya, where Fano forces inflicted damages and forced the

regime troops to retreat back to Gashena town. In an apparent act of retaliation, regime soldiers reportedly beat and abducted two civilians from Taja town.

- In a significant development, numerous regime soldiers defected to the Fano side on June 15th. Reports confirm that at least 18 regime militias joined Fano forces in Meket Woreda without any armed confrontation. Among the defectors were two commanding officers, and all are said to have defected with their full military gear and weapons. This defection is seen as a growing sign of internal dissatisfaction and crumbling morale within the regime's forces. Locals report that this event caused serious embarrassment and loss of credibility for the local regime-aligned administration.
- As of June 22nd, intense fighting has continued between Fano and regime forces in the Hana-Mekuat and Zengafiercha area.
 - The Fano forces (under the AFNF-AFW) have been engaging the regime with heavy weaponry in response to the ongoing assault. The conflict has escalated significantly, with the riot dispersal, militia and ENDF forces launching a counteroffensive from three strategic directions including Dawunt Dagbi, Shodob River, and Hana-Mekuat, particularly in the Zengafierja locality. The area of Zengafiercha has seen sustained and fierce fighting.
 - The regime forces conducted artillery shelling, however, following their entrance into this area, regime troops reportedly committed serious human rights abuses. Local farmers were subjected to beatings, intimidation, and arbitrary arrests, allegedly under the accusation of supporting the Fano movement. Preliminary reports indicate significant human and material impact.

Lalibela City

- On June 16th, regime forces reportedly carried out forced conscription targeting youth in Lalibela city.
 - Beginning at 8 am, groups of young people found on the streets were forcibly rounded up and transported to a military training camp against their will. According to sources, those taken included high school and university students (including model education program participants), daily laborers working in the city, rural youth who had recently come into town, and other young residents with no military background or prior intention to join the armed forces. This widespread and non-consensual mobilization has raised alarm among many stakeholders, who view the action as a clear violation of personal freedom and a sign of growing desperation by the regime to bolster its dwindling military ranks.
 - In addition to the forced conscription, sources indicated that residents of Lalibela have reportedly been subjected to unjust financial demands by regime operatives affiliated with the Prosperity Party. According to multiple sources, in the first phase, every city resident was forced to pay 100 birr, under the pretext that the payment was for registration to receive humanitarian assistance. While in the second phase, residents were again charged 30 birr, this time receiving a receipt labeled as a “*contribution to the Prosperity Party*”—a move widely seen as coercive and politically motivated. This form of financial exploitation was reportedly carried out without the consent of residents and has caused widespread resentment within the community. Many view it as an abuse of authority and a clear deviation from both administrative ethics and the public interest.

Raya-Kobo Woreda

- On June 17th, regime forces launched a heavy artillery assault in the vicinity of the Tero-Ber checkpoint. The attack was carried out in the Zobel area, located in the eastern part of Raya-Kobo Woreda. The regime forces justified the operation by claiming the presence of Fano in the mountainous surroundings. Despite the intensity of the shelling, which targeted elevated terrains and forested zones around the checkpoint, no known civilian or military casualties were reported as a result of the artillery fire.
- On June 20th, a significant and intense battle took place between Fano and regime forces, involving engagements on three distinct fronts in Raya-Kobo Woreda.
 - The fighting was carried out by the East Amhara Corps 2's Zobel-Amba Division (part of the AFNF-AFW). The battle extended across strategically important areas including from the Horat River to Aradum, located along the main Addis Ababa–Mekelle highway. This sector was operated by the 1st and 2nd Battalions; from Fentie-Kidanemihret to Qemele, where engagements were concentrated around key local routes, and Tekulesh front led by the 4th (Berehegnaw) Battalion, which played a critical role in the multi-front offensive.
 - As a result of the sustained fighting, over 100 regime personnel were either killed or wounded. The intensity and coordination of the attack forced regime forces to retreat toward Kobo city, signaling a tactical victory for Fano forces in the region.
 - The regime's response included indiscriminate artillery shelling, which led to civilian casualties. In the Arefa area, three civilians were killed and one injured during the bombardment.

-
- On June 21st, regime forces conducted heavy artillery shelling in the vicinity of Tero-Ber (Zobel). The bombardment was reportedly triggered by the regime's anticipation of a potential offensive by Fano forces. According to sources, the Zobel-Amba Division (part of the AFNF-AFW) launched an ambush operation resulting in more than 15 regime casualties, including both fatalities and injuries. Nevertheless, the shelling did not result in any casualties.

Gidan Woreda

- On June 16th, regime forces conducted indiscriminate shelling resulting in civilian injuries and the destruction of livestock in an area called Rikach-Meda. According to reports, regime forces stationed in Muja-Mariam (Gidan Woreda), deployed ZU-23 anti-aircraft artillery and repeatedly shelled an area known as Rikach-Meda. The attack was allegedly carried out based on claims that Fano forces had entered the area. However, the shelling primarily affected civilians. One of the artillery shells struck a field where Ato Addise Melese, a local farmer and head of a family of four, was harvesting lentils. He sustained serious injuries as a result. Three additional civilians were also injured by the shelling in the vicinity. The attack killed one donkey and three sheep, further impacting the livelihoods of the affected families.

Kobo City

- On June 19th, regime security forces committed acts of harassment and physical abuse against alleged family members of Fano fighters, following the killing of a local regime official in Kobo City.
 - These actions have sparked growing outrage within the local community. At approximately 8 am on June 19th, Ermiyas Debesay, the deputy administrator of Kebele 01, was shot and killed outside his residence. In the immediate

aftermath of the killing, regime authorities accused the AFNF-AFW of being behind the incident—despite the fact that no group had claimed responsibility at the time.

- Using the incident as a pretext, regime forces carried out a series of retaliatory actions targeting the family of Nigus Abera, who serves as Public Relations Head for the East Amhara Corps 2's Asaminew Division (part of the AFNF-AFW). Security forces raided the residence of Nigus Abera's family. They forcibly removed all occupants from the house, including his mother, sister, brother, and unrelated renters. Once outside, the family members were reportedly beaten, harassed, and intimidated by the regime forces.

Angot Woreda

- On the morning of June 20th, Fano forces carried out a targeted ambush against regime forces in Awuntegegn-Babasad.
 - The operation was conducted by the Lasta Asaminew Corps' Tekeze Division and specifically the division's 2nd (Qagni) Battalion (under the AFNF-AFW). The ambush took place between 9 and 10 am and was directed at regime militias as well as a regime official. The engagement resulted in casualties on the side of the regime forces. A total of five personnel were confirmed killed—four regime militias and one Prosperity Party official. Additionally, three others sustained injuries during the confrontation.
 - In the aftermath of the operation, the Fano seized a notable cache of military assets. Captured items included three mortar shells, six bombs, four secure safes, three belt-mounted automatic weapons and over 1,800 rounds of ammunition.

North Shewa Zone

Statement from the AFPO-AFSPC (June 19, 2025)

- On June 19th, in response to a humanitarian call by Arbegna Meketaw Mamo, head of the AFPO-AFSPC, residents of North Shewa Zone mobilized immediate support for displaced Afar families affected by severe drought.
 - Recently, the AFPO-AFSPC visited Afar communities who had migrated to Amhara Region due to worsening drought conditions. The displaced expressed their trust in the Fano and Shewan people, saying: “*we came here with faith in the Fano and the people of Shewa.*” Following the visit, the leadership called upon humanitarian organizations and relevant stakeholders to deliver further aid. Arbegna Meketaw Mamo emphasized the unwavering solidarity of the Amhara Fano and the people of Amhara with the Afar community.
 - Accordingly, residents of Yifat (Kewet Woreda)—specifically in the Wacho and Kuribri areas responded promptly, collecting and distributing food and essentials under the leadership of kebele and cluster Fano veterans. Their immediate action reflected a deep bond with their Afar counterparts. Institutionally, the AFSPC also contributed directly. The aid was delivered by Deputy-Commander Lieutenant-General Takele Begashaw, who reaffirmed: “*the Afar and Amhara peoples share a long, historic bond. Even in our struggle for survival, we will never forget our solidarity.*” Afar representatives also expressed appreciation for the care and protection extended to their families and livestock over the past five months of drought: “*you have saved our animals, including camels, and protected our children and women. Your historical kindness will never be forgotten.*”³

³See June 19, 2025 [report](#) from Tana TV.

Shewa-Robit City

- On June 20th, Fano forces launched a coordinated operation against regime forces in Shewa-Robit city and surrounding areas of Kewot Woreda.
 - The offensive inflicted significant casualties on the regime and resulted in both tactical and symbolic victories for the Fano forces. Beginning at approximately 5 am, multiple battalions under the Atse Amdetsion Corps' Rambo Division (part of the AFPO-AFSPC), initiated a pre-planned assault on regime positions. Key targets included regime military camps located in the Wanza area of Shewa-Robit, the Federal Prison zone, and strategic areas across Kewot Woreda.
 - According to sources, the operation yielded outcomes such as destruction of five regime fortresses, complete neutralization of more than one full regime battalion, and elimination of at least seven senior defense commanders including Deputy Lieutenants—Nebiyou Kassahun Debelie. It was also reported that wounded regime fighters were not evacuated but instead buried in local farmers' fields, reflecting disorder within the regime's chain of command. A large cache of weaponry was seized by Fano forces, including multiple black kalashnikov rifles, two light machine guns, one sniper rifle, several Energa anti-tank grenades, and additional standard-issue arms and specialized sniper gear. The engagement was characterized by precision and coordination, leading to what Fano sources described as a "unique and successful" military achievement. In response to the heavy losses, the regime hastily redeployed reinforcements from Kemise and Ataye. However, these additional units were reportedly disorganized and incapable of mounting an effective counterattack. Reports suggest that remaining regime troops suffered from internal breakdowns in communication and coordination, rendering them ineffective.

Efratana-Gidim Woreda

- Between June 20th and 21st, Fano forces launched a series of ambushes targeting regime forces across various locations in Efratana-Gidim Woreda.
 - The ambushes were carried out by the 7/70 Division (part of the AFNF-AFS). On the night of June 20th, Fano forces fighters carried out a coordinated ambush in the areas of Kerkame and Hora. Although sources could not confirm the exact number of casualties, numerous kalashnikov snipers were captured during the battle.
 - On June 21st, an assault was conducted by the Arbegna Kebede Habte Demelash Battalion on regime militias stationed in Feredohab Kebele. The operation resulted in the seizure of significant military equipment, including 300 kalashnikov bullets, 400 light machine gun bullets, 30 military rifles, and seven mobile phones.⁴⁵

Antsokiyana-Gemza Woreda

- On June 21st, a fierce and prolonged battle took place between Fano and regime forces in Antsokiyana-Gemza Woreda.
 - The confrontation began when regime forces traveling from Mekoy City Railway Station advanced into Antsokiyana-Gemza Woreda in two separate directions with one group proceeding toward Mekdesa Kebele, specifically near Mekdes-Mariam and the other headed toward Atiko Kebele, in the area known as Woyin. However, the Muhammed Bihonegn Corps’ Aste-Guma-Terara Division (part of the AFPO-AFSPC) had received prior intelligence, about the advancement of regime forces into the area. This early

⁴See June 21, 2025 [report](#) from Ethio Focus News.

⁵See June 21, 2025 [report](#) from the AFNF-AFS 7/70 Division.

warning allowed Fano fighters to prepare for the incoming assault. The battle began at 5 am and lasted until 7 pm, spanning approximately 14 hours of intense combat. The Fano successfully launched a coordinated defensive operation, inflicting significant physical and material losses on regime forces. In Mekdesa Kebele, regime forces were intercepted and repelled by the 4th Battalion of the Aste-Guma-Terara Division. Simultaneously in Atiko Kebele, the Ayalew-Mekit (3rd) Battalion, in coordination with other units of the division, successfully blocked the regime's advance from that direction.

- Regime forces from both directions were ultimately forced to retreat, suffering heavy casualties and returning with their wounded to their point of origin at the Mekoy City Railway Station. While the exact number of casualties have not yet been confirmed, sources from the Fano side report severe losses inflicted on the regime's troops.

East Gojjam Zone

Enarj-Enawga Woreda

- Between June 15th and 16th, tensions and exchanges of gunfire erupted in the Debre-Werk town neighborhood.
 - On June 15th, regime forces mobilized large-scale ground and mechanized units from Debre-Werk town and surrounding neighborhoods toward rural kebeles believed to have Fano presence. The regime forces specifically deployed towards Wefna-Abrajit, Bushit-Kogna, Tenguma, and Metaya Kebeles, located near Debre-Werk town. The Soma Brigade and Aba-Kostir Brigade (both under the AFNF-AFG) reportedly confronted the regime forces in these areas. Fano fighters fiercely resisted however regime soldiers ultimately managed to enter these areas.

-
- During multiple battles, sources reported significant human and material losses. Sources reported at least 53 regime soldiers killed and over 20 wounded during these confrontations.
 - Reports indicate that tensions continue to escalate as both sides deploy reinforcements and await an opportunity to launch an offensive.

Goncha-Siso-Enese Woreda

- On June 17th, fighting took place in Ginde-Weyn town and surrounding areas in Goncha-Siso-Enese Woreda.
 - The fighting was initiated by regime forces, who mobilized ground and mechanized units from Ginde-Weyn to confront Fano presence in the rural areas. The Soma and Arenzaw-Goncha Brigades, both under the Samuel Aweke Division (part of the AFNF-AFG), reportedly confronted regime forces to prevent their advance. Fano fighters also launched a counteroffensive in Ginde-Weyn town, likely aiming to minimize casualties and disrupt regime reinforcements from the main camp. The regime forces persistently employed artillery strikes, many of which targeted residential areas indiscriminately.
 - Sources reported casualties on both sides, with at least 14 regime soldiers killed and six injured however figures from the Fano side were unavailable.
- On June 19th, fighting occurred in the neighborhood of Ginde-Weyn town.
 - The conflict was initiated by regime forces, who mobilized from Ginde-Weyn town towards the presence of Fano fighters in an attempt to enter and dislodge them from the Gembore area. Based on intelligence about the regime forces' movement, the Arenzaw-Goncha Brigade, part of the Samuel Aweke Division (under the AFNF-AFG), reportedly confronted the regime forces to prevent

their entry into Gembore. The confrontation reportedly lasted for several hours, ultimately forcing the regime soldiers to retreat back to Ginde-Weyn town.

- The casualties resulting from this fire exchange remain unreported.

Enemay Woreda

- On June 17th, Fano fighters conducted an operation in Bichena town. The operation was reportedly conducted in 05 Kebele, targeting regime cadres serving in various administrative and security positions. The operation was reportedly carried out by members of the Aba-Kostir Brigade under the Belay Zeleke Division (under the AFNF-AFG). During this operation, the Fano successfully killed a key regime figure identified as Aweke Abebe, along with his security detail.

West Gojjam Zone

Sekela Woreda

- On June 16th, intense fighting took place in Golem Kebele.
 - The fighting was initiated by regime forces who mobilized overnight toward the Fano presence. According to sources, regime soldiers unexpectedly approached the Fano fighters while they were asleep. It was reported that the regime forces managed to encircle some Fano fighters. In response, members of the Giyon Brigade launched a counteroffensive, leading to a day-long exchange of heavy gunfire. Two battalion units from the same brigade reportedly joined the fight to rescue the encircled unit. Ultimately, Fano fighters reportedly broke through the encirclement and managed to escape the regime's strong offensive. Both sides suffered casualties, with numerous casualties reported among the regime forces. Fano fighters also launched

gunfire in the Sangib area, where regime forces had encamped, aiming to disrupt their reinforcement movements toward the battle location.

- Sources indicated at least 23 regime soldiers killed and several others injured across the two locations. Fano forces reportedly captured a significant quantity of ammunition of various types. Three confirmed injuries were reported among Fano fighters, caused by the regime forces' shelling with heavy artillery.
- On June 20th, Fano fighters conducted a sudden attack in the Ambisi-Megenteya neighborhood.
 - The attack was reportedly carried out by the Giyon Brigade, part of the Gojjam-Agew-Midir Division (under the AFNF-AFG). The target was a regime military vehicle departing from Injibara and heading towards Sekela Woreda. The Fano fighters reported that they attacked the regime vehicle with the Zerihun-13, a weapon developed by Fano fighters themselves.
 - Through this operation, the Fano fighters claimed that a regime vehicle was overturned and that the attack disrupted regime movements, with reports of additional casualties among regime soldiers.

Jabi-Tehnan Woreda

- On June 16th, fighting took place in the neighborhood of Mankusa town.
 - On that day, regime forces mobilized from Mankusa town toward various rural kebeles, specifically targeting the Abdegoma, Mana, and Zaba-Tsiyon areas with the intent to suppress Fano fighters. In response, members of the Arenzaw-Damot Brigade, part of the Ras-Bitwedded Mengesha Atikem Division (under the AFNF-AFG), confronted regime forces to defend these areas. The confrontation reportedly took place in these locations, resulting in

human and material losses. Despite resistance from Fano fighters, the regime forces managed to enter these rural kebeles. Upon entry, the regime forces reportedly committed acts including physical abuses and property looting. Particularly in Mana Kebele, regime forces looted and confiscated large quantities of grain and other properties, claiming they were being used by Fano fighters. Subsequently, Fano fighters launched an offensive against the regime soldiers, pushing them back to Mankusa town.

- During this confrontation, sources reported that at least seven regime soldiers killed and several others injured, with no known casualties among the Fano fighters.

Wemberima Woreda

- On June 17th, heavy fighting took place in the neighborhood of Shindi town.
 - The fighting was initiated by regime forces deployed to confront the Fano presence. The Shindi-Wemberima Brigade, along with the Wollega (Bizamo) Fano, reportedly confronted regime forces to prevent their advance. The confrontation was intense, during which Fano fighters inflicted several casualties among the regime soldiers. Fano fighters primarily employed explosive devices to target the regime forces.
 - Reports indicate at least 30 regime soldiers killed and more than 20 injured during this exchange of fire. Sources reported that regime forces killed a civilian, a 65-year-old man named Yitayih Alemu, while he was at work.

Quarit Woreda

- Between June 18th and 19th, fighting took place in the Genet-Abo neighborhood.
 - Prior to June 18th, regime forces had deployed in a rural area known as

Kemagna, located near Genet-Abo town. During their deployment, sources reported that regime soldiers frequently and abusively mistreated civilians. Among other actions, the regime soldiers forcibly disarmed legally registered firearms owned by farmers in the area and hindered their farming activities. Based on intelligence about these abusive activities, on the afternoon of June 18th, a Fano unit reportedly mobilized towards the Kemagna area and attacked the regime presence near Genet-Abo. The Geremew Wendawek Brigade, under the Ras-Bitwedded Mengesha Atikem Division (part of the AFNF-AFG), conducted this offensive against regime forces for at least five hours. According to sources, as the Fano fighters approached the regime positions, they launched unexpected gunfire, killing several regime soldiers. The Fano fighters then briefly withdrew, leaving the area before the regime forces could locate them.

- On June 19th, regime forces deployed reinforced units to Kemagna in an attempt to locate and suppress Fano fighters. Despite being unable to find the Fano fighters, the regime forces indiscriminately shelled the area with artillery fire. Sources reported that the Fano fighters did not respond to the regime's artillery strikes, and no casualties were reported from the artillery shelling. Tensions reportedly continued in the area, as the Fano fighters remained in close proximity and were likely to launch a renewed offensive.

Bure-Zuriya Woreda

- On June 19th, fighting took place in the neighborhood of Quchi town.
 - The conflict was initiated by the Bure-Damot Brigade, operating under the Ras-Bitwedded Mengesha Atikem Division (part of the AFNF-AFG). According to sources, Fano fighters launched an offensive against regime forces present in the small town of Quchi and quickly retreated. The regime

forces then pursued the Fano fighters, leading to a confrontation in a location advantageous to the Fano fighters. Ultimately, the Fano fighters overwhelmed the regime forces and inflicted casualties among the regime soldiers, while suffering no casualties themselves. The regime soldiers subsequently retreated to Quchi town.

- During this engagement, over eight regime soldiers reportedly defected to the Fano group and with eight firearms.

Awii Zone

- On June 22nd, pro-regime demonstrations took place in a few towns within the Awii Zone.
 - These demonstrations were orchestrated by regime cadres and security personnel, similar to previous events in Bahir-Dar city. Towns such as Chagni in Guangua Woreda and Injibara in Banja Woreda were among those where demonstrations were attempted. On the other hand, the planned demonstrations in Addis-Kidam town were unsuccessful, as residents refused to participate despite intimidation and abuse.
 - Prior to these events, Fano fighters operating in the area issued warnings to anyone considering participation in the demonstration. Despite residents' reluctance, in Chagni and Injibara towns, regime cadres and security personnel managed to conduct demonstrations, using various intimidation tactics to coerce the local participation. Many residents were forcefully taken from churches or encountered outside their homes for different reasons.

Dangila Woreda

- On June 16th, it was reported that Fano fighters launched a strong offensive in Dangila town.
 - Recent reports indicate that combined commando units from the First, Third (Gojjam-Agew-Midir), and Fifth (Ras-Bitwedded Mengesha Atikem) Divisions (all under the AFNF-AFG) participated in this operation.
 - Reports indicate more than 30 regime soldiers, primarily militia members and riot dispersal police forces, were killed, with many others injured during the confrontation. Fano fighters reported capturing over 40 firearms and assorted ammunition during this operation.
 - In the subsequent days, sources reported that regime soldiers arrested several civilians in Dangila town, accusing them of providing information to Fano fighters, though these mass arrests appear to have been arbitrary.
- On June 18th, regime forces, who had been deployed in Gisa, a small town near Dangila, reportedly dispersed and withdrew from the area. On that day, gunfire was heard where regime soldiers were encamped which was reportedly followed by the withdrawal of the regime forces. Sources indicated that the exchange of fire occurred among regime soldiers themselves, allegedly due to disagreements stemming from fears of a Fano offensive similar to the one conducted in Dangila two days earlier.

North Gojjam Zone

North Mecha Woreda

- On June 20th, sources confirmed that regime soldiers detained a well-respected and known religious teacher, Yibabe Belay, at the Nada-Maryam Monastery.

-
- According to sources, regime soldiers deployed in large numbers and entered the monastery to arrest this religious leader. The soldiers accused him of having ties with Fano, particularly commander Arbegna Zemene Kassie. After detention, reports indicate that the religious teacher was taken to the ENDF camp (Mecod) located in Bahir-Dar city. The detention of this religious figure caused widespread grievance among the community. Initially, his students and followers traveled to Durbete and Merawi towns to search for Yibabe Belay, where they faced physical and verbal abuse from regime soldiers.
 - On June 22nd, in some areas, residents reportedly staged demonstrations to express their grievances and demand the release of the religious teacher. Among others, residents of Afesa town in Dangila Woreda, as well as Dagi and Birakat areas in North Mecha, participated in these demonstrations.

South Achefer Woreda

- On June 20th, reports indicated gunfire exchanges in Durbete town.
 - Sources stated that the gunfire originated from a regime military camp. Recent reports suggest that the exchange of fire was between regime soldiers themselves. The mutual fire reportedly occurred because ENDF soldiers were in disagreement with riot dispersal police force as the latter refused a military deployment command from the former.
 - Although specific figures are not yet identified, sources reported that a few ENDF soldiers and riot dispersal forces were killed and injured during the exchange.

North Achefer Woreda

- On June 22nd, Fano fighters conducted a sudden military operation in Liben town.

-
- This operation was reportedly carried out by members of the Bitwedded Ayalew Mekonen Brigade, part of the Gojjam-Agew-Midir Division (under the AFNF-AFG). According to sources, Fano fighters infiltrated the town and launched gunfire against regime forces. The fire exchange was brief, ending when the fighters withdrew after completing their intended operation.
 - During this operation, at least seven regime soldiers were killed and six others were injured. Additionally, four regime security guards were reportedly executed by military officers accused of being responsible for the attack by Fano fighters.

South Gonder Zone

Mena-Meqetewa Woreda

- On June 16th, intense fighting erupted between Fano forces and regime forces in Shewar Kebele.
 - The Etege Tehaytu Division (part of the AFPO-AFGPC) initiated an offensive against regime forces stationed in Shewar. Following a surprise attack on the regime military camp, the engagement devolved into fierce close-quarters combat. The Fano forces strategically encircled the regime forces in two separate locations, intensifying their assault. The surprise attack resulted in heavy casualties for the regime forces. Although infantry, militia, and riot dispersal units attempted to defend their position, they were severely attacked and ultimately overwhelmed by Fano forces. The Fano forces seized a significant amount of heavy weaponry and small arms during the engagement. Regime reinforcement forces were deployed from Melza and Kimir-Dingay town in an attempt to assist entrapped regime joint forces in Shewar.
 - During the fighting, the commanding captain of the regime forces and his

security guards were killed. The fighting continued into the afternoon, during which the Fano forces sustained two fatalities and two critical injuries.

- On June 17th, intense fighting erupted between Fano forces and regime forces in Ajja Kebele.
 - The Gafat Division (part of the AFPO-AFGPC) launched a surprise attack on a regime military camp in Ajja. When regime forces mobilized towards Fasiledes with the intention of attacking Fano forces, the Fano seized the opportunity and launched an offensive against the remaining vanguard forces at the camp. By approaching from an unexpected direction, the Fano overwhelmed the regime troops and successfully seized their logistical supplies. The surprise attack and subsequent fighting resulted in heavy casualties for the regime forces.
- On June 18th, intense fighting erupted between Fano forces and regime forces in Mena-Tsion Kebele.
 - The Fano forces initiated the offensive, resulting in the entrapment of regime forces and heavy casualties. During the battle, the Fano forces seized a significant quantity of heavy weaponry and small arms from the regime troops. The regime forces were encircled by a coordinated assault launched by the Ras Guna and Etege Tehaytu Divisions (both part of the AFPO-AFGPC) from two different directions. Faced with severe casualties, the regime dispatched reinforcement forces to Mena-Tsion to support the besieged troops. These reinforcements were deployed from Debre-Tabor and Kimir-Dingay, travelling through Kimte and Ajja before ultimately reaching Mena-Tsion. The regime forces are attempting to regain control of areas previously abandoned. The fierce fighting continued on June 19th, spreading across multiple locations

within Mena-Mequetewa Woreda, indicating a persistent and escalating conflict in the region.

Tach-Gayint Woreda

- On June 16th, Fano forces launched a surprise attack on regime forces traveling from Arb-Gebeya town to Aqeto (Kebele 7). The Dejach Gessesse Reta Brigade of the Gebriye Division (part of the AFPO-AFGPC) was responsible for carrying out the assault. The attack resulted in heavy casualties for regime forces, with at least 12 militiamen reportedly killed or critically injured. Some of the militiamen were also captured by the Fano forces.

Lay-Gayint Woreda

- On June 17th, a group of recently recruited youths intended for riot dispersal duties were unexpectedly dismissed by Woreda police forces.
 - These youths had been stationed at the Nefas-Mewcha town police station for an extended period, awaiting training as riot dispersal personnel. The police commander addressed the youths, stating that even after undergoing training and receiving equipment, they would ultimately be considered enemies. Following this declaration, the recruits were instructed to leave the police station. Over 300 youths, gathered from 40 rural kebeles and towns throughout Lay-Gayint Woreda, were dispersed and returned to their respective homes. Notably the recruitment of many of these youths had been involuntary. Disbandment of riot dispersal recruits was also reported in Debre-Tabor city and Wereta town. The underlying reasons for the regime's decision to disband these recruited dispersal forces remain unclear.

- On June 19th, regime forces intentionally set fire to the properties of suspected Fano

members in Lay-Gayint Woreda.

- In Megenteya town, the house and pension (a type of boarding house) rented for daily accommodation and owned by Aynalem Tilahun were deliberately burned by regime forces. The pension, which contained 11 bedrooms, was completely destroyed. Aynalem Tilahun is actively participating in the fighting against the regime forces, alongside his four children, who are also members of the Fano militia. The destruction of his properties is believed to be a retaliatory measure for his affiliation with the Fano forces.
- Similarly, in Guna-Damot Kebele, a residential house belonging to Mihret Adane was burned down by regime forces, along with the houses belonging to the owner's family members.
- On June 21st, Fano forces ambushed a patrol of traveling regime forces in Titira-Damot Kebele. At least 15 soldiers were killed or critically injured in the surprise attack, which was carried out by the Anbesaw-Gayint Division (part of the AFPO-AFGPC). Following the ambush, regime forces stationed in various locations, including Segno-Gebeya and Zagoch, abandoned their military camps and relocated to Nefas-Mewcha town.
- On the night of June 21st, the discovery of a dead soldier in Nefas-Mewcha town triggered a violent response from regime forces. Under the pretense that local youths were responsible for the soldier's death, regime forces indiscriminately beat numerous young people in Nefas-Mewcha. The deceased soldier was found near Kafteriya village in the central part of town.

Simada Woreda

- On June 18th, Fano forces launched a surprise attack on regime forces in Segno-Gebeya town.

-
- The initial assault resulted in heavy casualties for the regime troops. Following the surprise attack, the fighting escalated into close-quarters combat, lasting approximately half an hour. During the engagement, at least 17 regime forces were confirmed killed, while Fano forces suffered two fatalities. The Hagere-Bizen Brigade, from the Guna Division (part of the AFNF-AFUG 1st Corps), spearheaded the offensive against the regime forces in Segno-Gebeya.
 - In apparent retaliation for the attack and under the accusation that civilians failed to warn them of the approaching Fano forces, regime forces killed four civilians following the battle.

Central Gonder Zone

West Dembiya Woreda

- Regarding the helicopter crash near the Debresina monastery, reports suggest the aircraft was targeted in an attack, with the front section, specifically the aluminum wing component, taking a direct hit.
 - While the helicopter did not catch fire, the damage rendered it unable to fly, resulting in the crash. Among those suspected to have died in the crash is General Ayana Tura, along with numerous security personnel. The regime has been silent about the incident, fueling speculation and hampering confirmation of the casualties and the overall situation. It has been confirmed that Agegnehu Teshager and General Birhanu Bekele sustained injuries and are currently hospitalized. Birhanu Bekele serves as the commander of the North-West regime military command. The full extent of their injuries remains unknown, though reports suggest they are critical. Agegnehu Teshager is rumored to have suffered a broken hand and a serious neck injury, while Birhanu Bekele allegedly sustained similar injuries. The Minister of Water and Energy,

however, is believed to have recovered from minor injuries sustained in the accident. The death of Birhanu Getachew, a cameraman for Ethiopian Television (ETV), has been confirmed. ETV announced his death, and his burial took place in Gurara, Addis-Ababa, on June 17th. This is the only confirmed fatality officially acknowledged by the regime.

Gonder-Zuriya Woreda

- On June 17th, intense fighting broke out between Fano forces and regime forces in Mantero Kebele. The regime forces initiated the engagement by shelling Mantero Kebele with ZU-23 anti-aircraft guns and machine guns. The Fano forces responded by launching their own heavy machine gun and mortar attacks against regime forces. As of yet, the extent of casualties is unconfirmed.
- On June 22nd, intense fighting broke out between Fano forces and regime forces in Minzro Kebele.
 - The conflict began early in the morning and remains ongoing as of June 22nd. The extent of casualties sustained by either side is currently unknown.
 - Concurrently, significant military deployments have been observed towards Guhala in West Dembiya Woreda and Arnogari in Libo-Kemkem Woreda (South Gonder Zone). These deployments originated from the regime's main central command in Gonder city and the Degoma command center. The regime forces have been tasked with a military mission to regain control of Mikael-Debir and are therefore being deployed along two separate axes of advance towards that location.

East Dembiya Woreda

- On June 17th, regime forces deliberately blocked the main road connecting Jangua to Deresge-Maryam. This road closure was implemented in response to the intense fighting that occurred in Azezo and Gubrit-Eyesus, both located within Gonder city. The blockage was likely aimed to control movement and restrict access to areas affected by the conflict.

West Belessa Woreda

- On the night of June 18th, Fano forces launched an offensive against regime military camps located within Werahla town.
 - The Gonder Brigade of the Gondere-Begashaw Division (part of the AFNF-AFUG 5th Corps) spearheaded the assault, initiating the attack at 12 pm local time. The offensive continued until approximately 4 pm local time. Faced with the overwhelming force of the Fano attack, regime forces were compelled to retreat, firing heavy artillery and ZU-23 anti-aircraft guns as they withdrew towards Arbaya town. The surprise attack resulted in at least three confirmed deaths among regime forces, with an additional seven soldiers sustaining critical injuries. Throughout the night, the Fano forces maintained control of Werhala town, strategically located between Arbaya and Degoma towns. During this period, they seized three kalashnikov rifles and a substantial quantity of ammunition from the captured regime military camps. Early in the morning on June 19th, the Fano forces withdrew from Werhala town.

Gonder City

- On June 20th, the regime forces disbanded over 850 forcibly recruited youths who were awaiting military traineeship as riot dispersal forces.

-
- These youths, many of whom were unwilling recruits, were being held in Dashen, within Gonder city, pending transport to military training centers. The regime reportedly distrusted the loyalty of these potential riot dispersal forces, fearing that, once trained and equipped, they would defect and join the Fano forces. This suspicion prompted the decision to disband them.
 - Top officials within the Amhara Regional State were allegedly unaware of the order to disband the recruits. It is claimed that the decision was made solely by ethnic Oromo Generals within the regime. While these Generals allegedly offered the youths positions in the regular army, they explicitly forbade their inclusion in the riot dispersal forces.
 - This move reflects the regime's fear of strengthening the riot dispersal forces within the Amhara Region, believing that trained and equipped personnel would ultimately side with the Fano forces. The Oromo Generals reportedly accused Prosperity Party officials in the region of being uncooperative in recruiting for the regular army, yet aggressively forcing youths to enlist in the riot dispersal forces. This was interpreted as a deliberate attempt to bolster the Fano's strength.
 - Following these accusations, over 2,200 forcibly recruited youths have been disbanded in Central Gonder Zone alone, suggesting a widespread effort to dismantle potential pro-Fano elements within the regime's security apparatus.

Lay-Armachiho Woreda

- On June 20th, intense fighting erupted between Fano forces and regime forces in Hamusit town.
 - The regime forces suffered heavy casualties during the engagement, with the Fano forces reportedly killing or critically injuring at least 22 regime soldiers

and militiamen. The Fano forces also seized seven small arms from the regime forces.

- The following day, June 21st, further fighting occurred between Fano forces and regime forces in Merena town, also located within Lay-Armachiho Woreda. However, the number of casualties sustained by either side during this second engagement remains unknown.

Central Armachiho Woreda

- On June 20th, fierce fighting occurred between Fano forces and regime forces in Fil-Wiha Kebele.
 - Both sides sustained heavy casualties during the engagement. Following the battle, the Fano forces withdrew from the area.
 - In response to repeated ambushes targeting their troops while traveling in vehicles, regime military commanders issued an order prohibiting their army from using vehicles for transport. This measure was implemented to reduce the vulnerability of regime forces to Fano ambushes and safeguard personnel.

West Gonder Zone

Metemma Woreda

- On June 19th, a violent internal conflict erupted between regime forces stationed at the Metemma military camp. The fighting was intense, and, as of now, at least six soldiers have been confirmed dead and numerous others have sustained injuries, ranging from minor to critical in severity. The cause of this internal strife within the regime forces remains unknown.

North Gonder Zone

Dabat Woreda

- On June 20th, Fano forces ambushed a convoy of traveling regime joint forces in Deldalit Kebele. The regime troops, consisting of regular army soldiers and riot dispersal units, were traveling from Dabat town to Ambagiyorgis town in an FSR truck when the Atnafu Brigade of the Gondere-Begashaw Division (part of the AFNF-AFUG 5th Corps) launched a surprise attack. The attack was effective, completely destroying the FSR truck and killing or incapacitating all regime joint force personnel on board. There were no survivors, and the truck was rendered a complete wreck.

Welkait-Tegede-Setit Humera Zone

- Beginning on June 17th, the TPLF began a military deployment, culminating in an order given on June 19th, for its forces to prepare to breach the zone through four distinct locations.
 - This action effectively encircled the Welkait-Tegede-Setit Humera Zone in a series of key strategic areas. The deployment included the movement of hidden military tanks alongside troop formations.
 - The four axes of advance are as follows:
 1. Shiraro Direction: TPLF armed forces have mobilized to the Maytemen bridge, which connects Welkait to Shiraro, effectively securing a key access point. This force, designated *Army 13*, is equipped with six ZU-23 anti-aircraft guns and a significant arsenal of heavy weapons. The commanding officer, Tsegaye Markis, is based in Addinebrid.
 2. Waldebba Monastery Direction: TPLF forces have been deployed to

Mayderafot.

3. Dedebit Direction: Military deployments have been conducted from Dedebit to Mayhansi and Tselimoy, establishing forward operating bases.
 4. Sudan Direction: TPLF forces organized into three corps have been deployed to Shererina, bordering the zone. These troops are reportedly associated with the “*Samri kill squad*” and have allegedly received new military equipment from the Sudanese army in exchange for their participation in the Sudanese conflict against the Rapid Support Forces.
- In addition to these deployments, *Army 11* of the TPLF forces, led by General Werqaynu, has been fully deployed in Telemt Woreda. To reinforce this force, mechanized units from *Army 17* have been added. *Corps 111* within *Army 11* is fully operational in Telemt Woreda, specifically deployed to Endabaguna and Adigebro Kebeles. These forces have been instructed to prepare for a military operation to break into the Welkait-Tegede-Setit Humera Zone via Armadega. Over the past three weeks, they have been planning and strategizing in Harmina and Betemaryam Kebeles, focusing on how to infiltrate Welkait through Armadega. *Corps 111* currently comprises 825 active combat troops, all equipped with kalashnikov rifles, as well as 20 snipers, 33 light machine guns, 12 mortars, 17 heavy machine guns, and 7 RPG guns. Units from *Army 17* have been added to *Corps 111*. Their objective is to control the Welkait-Tegede-Setit Humera Zone by advancing through Addisalem Kebele towards Armachiho, ultimately reaching Soroqa and Welkait.
 - These Telemt-based TPLF forces are under the command of Wedi Yazol, who is based in Debreabay town.
 - The TPLF has also orchestrated public demonstrations throughout Tigray Region under the guise of facilitating the return of internally displaced persons to the Welkait-Tegede-Setit Humera Zone. During a rally in Mekelle on June

20th, Amanuel Assefa publicly declared that if the “*occupied Tigray territories*” are not peacefully returned, they are prepared to launch a military offensive. This statement, made during a staged public demonstration, further suggests an imminent military operation to invade and reoccupy Welkait-Tegede-Setit Humera Zone.

Addis-Ababa City

- On June 15th, the *Ethiopian Health Professionals Association* (EHPA) was officially suspended by the FDRE Authority for Civil Society Organizations.
 - According to official claims, the suspension was based on two alleged administrative violations: the use of a “*false seal*” and the failure to convene a general assembly within the legally required timeframe. However, sources within the health sector and the broader civil society movement suggest a different motive. According to leaders of the association who support the recent health professionals’ strike, the true reason behind the suspension was the association’s support for the ongoing strike by health professionals. The EHPA has reportedly expressed solidarity with striking healthcare workers, who have been protesting deteriorating working conditions, lack of medical supplies, and unpaid wages in various regions.
 - Critics argue that the suspension is part of a broader campaign by the regime to silence independent voices and weaken professional organizations that advocate for labor rights and institutional accountability. The incident has raised concerns among human rights defenders and observers, who warn that such measures further erode the democratic space in Ethiopia and undermine the role of civil society in defending public interests.⁶

⁶See June 15, 2025 [report](#) from Ethiopian Reporter.

-
- On June 17th, the House of Peoples' Representatives passed a controversial draft proclamation aimed at strengthening the legal framework for the prevention and control of money laundering and the financing of terrorism.
 - The bill was approved by a majority vote, with three votes against and one abstention, highlighting significant division and concern among lawmakers.
 - The new legislation builds on Proclamation No. 780/2005, and includes several amendments and supplementary provisions designed to enhance the legal tools available to state authorities in combating financial crimes and terrorism-related activities.
 - One of the most contentious provisions in the amendment allows that individuals appointed as investigators in such cases will not be held criminally liable for acts committed in the course of their duties other than murder.⁷ This clause has sparked widespread criticism from human rights advocates, political figures, and journalists, who argue that the provision could open the door for legal impunity for state agents. Critics warn that this legal shield may be misused to target political opponents, human rights defenders, journalists, and businesspeople under the pretext of anti-money laundering or anti-terrorism investigations. They further caution that the vague language of the exemption risks eroding due process and undermining constitutional protections, especially in politically sensitive cases.
 - As debates continue both domestically and internationally, observers are calling for greater transparency and accountability in the implementation of the law, and for legal safeguards to prevent its misuse against civil society and political dissent.
 - On June 17th, Amhara political prisoners, including former members of the House

⁷See June 17, 2025 [report](#) from DW Amharic.

of People's Representative Chirstian Tadele and Amhara Regional State Council member Yohannes Buayalew, appeared in court.

- During the hearing, they sharply criticized the witness handling process and accused the prosecutor of misleading the court. Yohannes Buayalew stated that the prosecutor falsely claimed witnesses—allegedly members of the Federal Police and Defense Forces—required special protection due to harm and threats. Despite this, none of the witnesses have testified for over eight months. Yohannes questioned why trained law enforcement officials needed such extraordinary protection and suggested the delay was a tactic to prolong the trial unjustly. Yohannes further alleged that the prosecution is involved in a political conspiracy, using procedural delays to punish the accused before conviction. He ridiculed the notion that witnesses are being protected “*with a tank and a Z23*” and emphasized that such claims insult the intelligence of the court and public.
- Christian Tadele expressed strong frustration, saying, “*I no longer feel like a defendant but a hostage.*” He criticized the trial as being politicized, calling the courtroom a “*theater*” rather than a place of justice. He warned that the judiciary and state risk long-term reputational damage due to these actions. The defendants also pointed out inconsistencies in the prosecutor's statements. While claiming to have nine witnesses left, details were only provided for seven, raising suspicions about further delays and lack of transparency. The defendants argue that the ongoing trial is politically motivated and that they are being punished through prolonged legal processes rather than on the basis of proven criminal charges. They called for respect for justice, due process, and the rights of elected representatives.⁸

⁸See June 18, 2025 [report](#) from Ethio Focus News.

East Wollega Zone (Oromia Region)

Guto-Gida and Sibul-Sire Woredas

- On June 16th, OLA militants reportedly launched attacks in woredas heavily populated by Amhara civilians.
 - The attacks particularly targeted Jarso Kebele in Guto-Gida Woreda and Medalo Kebele in Sibul-Sire Woreda. Several civilians, predominantly Amharas, were reportedly killed during this attack, including women, children, and returnees from prior displacement.
 - Local militias reportedly confronted the OLA militants to defend civilian farmers from casualties. During these confrontations, sources reported that several militias, both ethnic Oromo and Amhara, were killed and injured. Despite the presence of the ENDF nearby, they failed to arrive in time to rescue the civilians. Several residential homes were targeted and destroyed by the OLA militants, leading to a significant number of Amhara civilians fleeing their villages and seeking shelter in neighboring communities.
 - In the following days, reports state that local militias and members of the Wollega Fano managed to repel the militants, pushing them back from the area and restoring stability during this period.

East Shewa Zone (Oromia Region)

Liben Woreda

- On June 22nd, reports emerged of a violent attack and abductions targeting religious individuals and institutions in Liben Woreda.
 - The assaults were reportedly carried out by unidentified armed groups. According to information provided by Debre-Kewakibt Abune

Gebre-Menfes-Qidus Monastery and reported by Mahibere-Qidusan Media, an undisclosed number of monks residing in the monastery's cave dwellings were killed by gunmen. In addition to the killings, several other monks were reportedly abducted during the same incident.

- At the time of this report, the exact number of those killed or kidnapped has not been officially confirmed.
- This is not the first time the monastery has come under attack. According to Mahibere-Qidusan Media, similar violent incidents have occurred in the past, most notably in February 2024, raising serious concerns about the safety of religious communities in the area.⁹

⁹See June 22, 2025 [report](#) from Mahibere-Qidusan Media.

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

