



War updates from Amhara Region, Ethiopia – June 23rd to 29th, 2025

Updated June 30th, 2025

Overview

For the week of June 23rd to 29th, 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 53 woreda/city administrations across 13 zonal administrations in Amhara Region.

These zones included the Wag-Hemra, North Wollo, South Wollo, North Shewa,

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] or East Amhara Qetena (Menelik Command; MC), Amhara Fano Unity in Gonder (AFUG) or North Amhara Qetena (Belay Command; BC), Amhara Fano in Gojjam (AFG), Amhara Fano in Shewa (AFS) or South Amhara Qetena (Asaminew Command; AC). 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].

East Gojjam, West Gojjam, Awi, North Gojjam, Bahir-Dar, South Gonder, Central Gonder, West Gonder, North Gonder and Welkait-Tegede-Setit Humera Zones. Developments were also recorded in East Wollega Zone of Oromia Region and in Addis-Ababa city.

- Civilian casualties were recorded in 9 woreda/city administrations across 7 zonal administrations in Amhara Region. These included Raya-Kobo, Raya-Bala, Lasta, Borena, Sedie, Sekela, Dangila, Gonder-Zuriya and Metemma Woredas in North Wollo, South Wollo, East Gojjam, West Gojjam, Awi, Central Gonder and West Gonder Zones. In Raya-Bala, Tigrayan militants with ties to the *Tigray People's Liberation Front* (TPLF) killed a civilian.
- Widespread arrests were recorded in Dejen, Sekela and Gonder-Zuriya Woredas of East Gojjam, West Gojjam and Central Gonder Zones of Amhara Region. Arrests were also recorded in Addis-Ababa city.
- On June 23rd, the administration of Welkait-Tegede-Setit Humera Zone convened a meeting with Prosperity Party delegates and zonal residents on plans to settle Tigrayan settlers to the zone. In response, the zonal administration expressed desires to oversee a peaceful settlement and put forward preconditions. The zone also apprehended TPLF operatives reportedly engaged in espionage activities ahead of a suspected planned military operation.
- This week opposition political parties conducted a visit of political prisoners detained in Kilinto and Kaliti prisons in Addis-Ababa city.

Northeastern Amhara (Wollo Bete-Amhara Sub-Region)

- June 24th a recent report reveals that 80% of shelters housing displaced individuals in North Wollo Zone require urgent renovation, highlighting the escalating

humanitarian crisis in the region.³

- According to Ato Alemu Yimer, Head of the Zonal Disaster Prevention and Food Security Office, there are currently 32,863 displaced people in the zone. Of these, 14,115 individuals are residing in temporary shelters, while 9,748 are being hosted within the community. *“The shelters were originally intended for short-term use—designed to last no more than six months,”* Ato Alemu told Ahadu Radio. *“However, they have now been in use for over six years, and most have become structurally unsafe and uninhabitable, particularly during the harsh winter season.”* He further stressed that humanitarian conditions have worsened due to the withdrawal of NGOs from the area and disruptions in assistance from the administration. This has left thousands without adequate food, shelter, or medical support.
- Currently, support for displaced people in shelters is provided every two months, while those living within host communities face delays of up to six months in receiving aid. *“despite repeated appeals to the relevant authorities to renovate or rebuild the shelters, we have yet to receive any response,”* said Ato Alemu who continued by saying, *“the situation has now become critical, and immediate intervention is required to prevent further deterioration.”*

Updates from the AFNF-AFW/MC (June 28, 2025)

- Reports indicate that the Professor Asrat Woldeyes Health Professionals Training Center has successfully graduated a new group of health officers who have undergone several months of intensive training.
 - The training center, named in honor of renowned Amhara opposition leader Prof. Asrat Woldeyes, operates under the AFNF-AFW/MC Health Department

³See June 24, 2025 [report](#) from Ahadu Radio and Television.

led by Dr. Abubakar Sayed.

- The graduation ceremony was officially opened by Dr. Abubakar Sayed, and included a range of organized events. During the program, awards prepared by the organization were presented to both trainers and the graduating trainees in recognition of their dedication and achievements.
- Arbegna Moges Abaraw, the political affairs advisor and head of the program, delivered the closing remarks. In his address, he praised the graduates, describing them as “*distinguished health professionals and doctors who, after being subjected to injustice under the current regime chose to protect their dignity and serve their people by joining the Fano resistance.*” He emphasized that their participation in the struggle is a vital contribution to the movement aimed at dismantling what he referred to as “*an oppressive and illegitimate regime.*” Moges Abaraw also issued a call to supporters and the broader community to contribute to the health sector by providing financial assistance and medical supplies, reaffirming the importance of strengthening the capacity of Fano forces through health infrastructure.

North Wollo Zone

Raya-Kobo Woreda

- On the morning of June 23rd, Fano forces launched a coordinated ambush against regime forces in the Aradum area.
 - Between 5 and 9 am, the 2nd and 3rd Battalions of the Kalakorma Division (under the AFNF-AFW East Amhara Corps 2) ambushed regime forces advancing toward the Golina River Bridge, a strategic crossing point in the region. The operation reportedly inflicted significant casualties, though the exact number of those killed or injured remains unverified. This ambush is part

of a series of repeated clashes and tactical operations in this area, indicating sustained military activity and heightened instability.

- In response to the ambush, regime forces deployed ZU-23 anti-aircraft guns and armored vehicles to provide covering fire and secure the area. They were observed retrieving the bodies of fallen soldiers and evacuating the wounded. The regime troops then retreated with patrol units and support vehicles toward Aradum and Kobo towns, where they reportedly regrouped.
- On June 24th, intense clashes between Fano and regime forces, and environmental destruction have been reported in Raya-Kobo Woreda.
 - Battles occurred on June 24th in areas including Shenkora, Arsema, and Amaya, where heavy fighting led to the closure of the Kobo–Tekulesh transportation route, a vital link for local movement and trade.
 - Civilian casualties were also reported on June 23rd during fighting between the Fano forces and the regime forces in Aradum. Three youths were extrajudicially executed by regime forces at Hormat River while they were loading sand. In Aradum, the systematic harassment and physical abuse of civilians by regime forces has become a regular and alarming reality. In an area called Aribet, three women were killed by indiscriminate artillery shelling while they were traveling to the Segno-Gebeya area of Kobo city.
 - On the same day (June 23rd), Fano forces reportedly captured two regime military ganta units stationed in Aradum, in addition to other previously reported military gains.
 - Amid the fighting, regime forces reportedly began burning forested areas believed to be used as hideouts by Fano fighters. On June 24th, fires were set in the Tebelet forest, and on June 25th, similar actions were reported in Rama, a region known for community-led reforestation efforts. Recently, similar

actions were reported at Belawo Mountain which has been subjected to forest burning by regime forces, according to local sources. These acts of environmental destruction threaten to undermine long-term reforestation and climate resilience initiatives in the region. Environmental experts and locals warn that such actions could have serious ecological and social consequences, including loss of biodiversity, soil erosion, and worsening climate conditions.

- As of June 26th, intense armed clashes have been ongoing between Fano and regime forces in Raya-Kobo Woreda.

- The conflict has been marked by the regime’s heavy use of artillery, including strikes that have severely impacted civilian areas and religious institutions. Since June 24th, the regime forces have escalated artillery attacks on western areas of Kobo city. The regime has employed weapons such as mortars and ZU-23 anti-aircraft guns mounted on tanks. Artillery strikes have been launched repeatedly from locations including Chobi-Ber and along the Hormat River.
- These attacks have also led to civilian casualties. On June 25th, indiscriminate artillery shelling in Amaya injured at least three children and forced residents to flee their homes out of fear of continued bombardment. Across affected rural areas, many civilians have been injured, displaced, and left without access to basic services.
- The artillery strikes have left religious institutions have also suffered irreparable damage. On June 26th, regime artillery completely destroyed the Kubi-Kerensa St. George’s Church, located in the Jemedo, Qoba-Teter area. This church held major religious and cultural significance for the local population.
- According to sources, the Hawjano Division (part of the AFNF-AFW/MC East

Amhara Corps 1) mounted a counterattack in response to the regime's offensive. At least 11 regime soldiers were killed and several others wounded in the engagement. Among the casualties was the regime's military commander leading regime forces during fighting in Amaya (Addis-Alem).

- Between June 27th and 28th, intense fighting between Fano and regime forces took place across multiple locations in Raya-Kobo Woreda.
 - On the Fano side, the battle has been led by the Hawjano and Kalakorma Divisions from the East Amhara Corps 1 and 2 [under the AFNF-AFW/MC]. These units have played a central role in resisting the regime's advances and reclaiming key areas. In contrast, the regime launched a large-scale military operation, aiming to retake territories under Fano control in the region. The operation mobilized extensive ground forces and targeted strategic areas in an attempt to reassert dominance. Heavy battles have been reported in several critical locations along the Addis-Ababa to Mekelle corridor, including Gobiye, Robit, and Aradum. These areas serve as logistical and strategic arteries, making them a focal point for both sides. During this phase of the conflict, the Fano forces achieved tactical successes, including destruction of regime military camps in Hormat, Aradum, and Gobiye, recapture of strategic territories, including Tekelesh Sub-Woreda, Ayub, and Chobi-Ber. These victories effectively disrupted the regime's defensive and supply lines in the region.
 - While the exact number of regime casualties remains unconfirmed, eyewitnesses and local sources report a high number of dead and wounded soldiers visible on roadsides, mountain slopes, and within nearby bushes. However estimates indicate the injury of approximately 120–200 regime soldiers, along with an unconfirmed number of fatalities. In a notable incident,

the regime allegedly evacuated civilian patients from Kobo Hospital to allocate the facility exclusively for treating its own wounded troops. Despite their battlefield success, the Fano also incurred losses. In Amaya, two fighters were killed and four others were wounded during the engagements.

- Additionally, regime artillery strikes have caused civilian injuries, with at least five people wounded in the town of Gobiye, particularly in the Jate area. These individuals are currently receiving medical treatment in Woldia city. Regime forces have reportedly carried out acts of violence against civilians in Gobiye. Witnesses state that civilians have been subjected to physical assault, intimidation, and looting, including the theft of property and cash. Notably, four civilians were injured in Amaya on June 27th as well. Sources indicate the potential for the civilian toll to rise, as some areas remain inaccessible due to ongoing combat.
- As of June 29th, the fighting has entered its fifth consecutive day with battles ongoing in several locations within Raya-Kobo Woreda.
 - Notably, fierce engagements were reported in and around Robit. These clashes involved several divisions of Fano forces and units from the East Amhara Corps One and East Amhara Corps Two (under the AFNF-AFW/MC). In a significant tactical development, Fano forces successfully took control of the main asphalt road connecting Addis-Ababa and Mekelle cities, specifically the stretch from Amid-Wuha near Gobiye to Aradum. This includes the capture of key locations such as Robit, Menjelo, and Aradum. By securing this corridor, Fano forces have effectively disrupted the regime's military mobility and severed a critical supply route, limiting the transportation of troops, weapons, and logistics between the Kobo and Woldia command centers. The regime has intensified its artillery shelling in the mountainous areas of Rama (Zobel). The

bombardments have not only caused damage to the landscape but also ignited forest fires in the region.

- As of the evening of June 29th, sources report that regime forces have begun withdrawing from Zobel, a strategically important location they have occupied for several months. According to local accounts, the forces appear to be burning their supplies, including rations, before retreating.

Lasta Woreda

- Between June 23rd and 24th, a large-scale and intense battle took place between Fano and regime forces across Lasta Woreda and surrounding areas in Gidan Woreda.
 - On the Fano side, the engagement was led by units from the Lasta General Asaminew Tsige Corps (part of the AFNF-AFW), particularly the Tirari and Tekezze Divisions. The confrontation was initiated by regime forces attempting a coordinated siege on the Tigistu Battalion. The offensive began on the night of June 23rd, when regime troops advanced from Muja-Mariam toward Ayiferuba area (07 Kebele), and simultaneously maneuvered in the direction of Meskelesos (04 Kebele). A third flanking movement came from the Wondach–Atimata–Yibar axis. The regime’s multi-pronged assault involved three battalions of the ENDF, along with riot dispersal units, militia and police. Heavy weaponry was deployed by the regime, including mechanized infantry, artillery, ZU-23 anti-aircraft guns, mortars, tanks, machine guns, snipers, and standard infantry weapons. Despite the surprise maneuver, the Fano forces—having obtained prior intelligence—mounted a coordinated defensive counterattack. They successfully repelled the regime’s advance, forcing a retreat.

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- According to Fano sources, over 31 regime personnel were killed, and more than 65 were wounded. Sources added that 13 black rifles, over 600 standard kalashnikov rifles, one machine gun, 280 machine gun magazines, 32 pieces of body armor, and 30 hand grenades were reportedly seized or left behind on the battlefield. As of May 24th, regime forces were still reportedly recovering and burying their dead at the Muja-Mariam Health Center in Gidan Woreda, where technicians and workers are operating under difficult weather conditions.
 - In addition, sources indicate that regime forces reportedly shelled civilian homes and properties using mortars and ZU-23 guns, causing significant damage and widespread fear among the local population.
 - Between June 27th and 28th, intense fighting erupted between Fano and regime forces in Lasta Woreda and surrounding regions.
 - The fighting involved the Lasta General Asaminew Tsige Corps (under the AFNF-AFW/MC), who successfully held their positions despite the regime's large-scale offensive. The regime launched a coordinated military campaign with the goal of either eliminating the Fano forces by July 7th (Sene 30, 2017 EC), or at least capturing their strategic strongholds. The offensive was led by General Abraham Mosisa, along with regional high command officers and three senior colonels. The regime mobilized six divisions, supported by a highly mechanized forces and heavy artillery. The regime launched its offensive through multiple directions. One of the key engagements took place at Sorba-Abo, where regime forces faced a decisive defeat at the hands of the First Battalion (Abay Ayalew), Second Battalion (Shambel Habtamu), Third Battalion (Sharew), and Mechanized Regiment of the Tefera Mamo Division. These combined forces successfully liberated four regime-held forts, buried the fallen, and promptly withdrew from the area.

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- The regime’s attempt to encircle the Fano from three directions such as Lalibela–Merebarbu–Wabye (first route), Lalibela–Amjaye–Chebertai (second route), Lalibela–Debreloza–Gurdu Ber (third route) was thwarted by the Maregue Temare Division, comprising the First Battalion (Bereket), Second Battalion (Habte Abebe), Third Battalion (Yedegaw Mebreq), Fourth Battalion (Desalegn), and Fifth Battalion. These units, supported by the Special Operations unit, and Corps’ Mechanized and scout units, and local defense structures, repelled regime forces in a coordinated, two-day defense across all fronts. The regime was forced to retrieve its dead and wounded, signaling a tactical failure.
 - Elsewhere, as regime forces attempted to move towards Lalibela via Kulmesk, the Tekezze Division successfully intercepted them, inflicting casualties and capturing equipment. Simultaneously, the General Hailu Kebede Division (Gazgibla Woreda, Wag-Hemra Zone) blocked reinforcements from the northern side, the Eshet Division cut off movements from the south, and the Tirari Division sealed off eastern access and provided cover in Wondanch-Enjafat. These maneuvers effectively prevented the regime from regrouping or resupplying during the engagement.
 - During the two-day fierce battle, sources reported that regime forces suffered heavy casualties with 201 soldiers killed and over 280 wounded. Among the casualties, seven military leaders were killed (including three company leaders and four hamsa-aleqas), and two tanks were destroyed by Fano artillery. The Fano captured equipment included 140 raincoats, 4 bags of medical supplies, 65 water bottles, 180 rifle bullets, 9 black shells, 350 machine gun cartridges, 1,500 shell rounds, 35 sets of body armor, 25 backpack armors. These gains bolstered the Fano supply chain and morale. On the Fano side, one fighter was killed and four others were injured.

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- The regime’s artillery bombardment resulted in significant civilian harm including one civilian killed and eight civilians injured, three houses burned, three oxen and eight goats killed. A one-year-old child was killed in Geteru-Agafaroch Got (Sawul), by regime shelling from Lalibela. The child died due to a lack of medical treatment after hospital transfer. The child’s pregnant mother was referred to Ayina town (Bugna Woreda), in critical condition. In addition. A civilian, a motorbike driver from Bilbala, sustained a hand injury. Additional civilian casualties were reported in Merziber, Debreloza, Degosachi, Gashena, and surrounding areas — exact numbers remain unverified.

Raya-Bala Woreda

- On June 23rd, Tigrayan militants killed a civilian in Addis-Kign Kebele.
 - The victim was identified as 18-year-old Habtu Addis whose father was a local priest. According to eyewitness accounts, the incident occurred at approximately 3:20 pm.
 - Before the killing, the armed group reportedly verbally abused residents, using derogatory language such as “*adgi*” (an anti-Amhara slur used by TPLF affiliates meaning “*donkey*”), which locals viewed as both humiliating and dehumanizing. The group then demanded that Habtu hand over his mobile phone and a shirit (a traditional cloth). When he refused, they fatally stabbed him using a chubie (a knife). Sources indicate that Habtu had returned to Ethiopia just a week earlier, after working abroad as a migrant in Saudi Arabia, hoping to reunite with his family and rebuild his life.
 - This killing is not an isolated incident. Residents of Raya-Bala Woreda—a district striving to maintain its administrative affiliation with the North Wollo

Zone of Amhara Region—have reported repeated acts of violence, looting, and intimidation by armed Tigrayan settlers with ties to the TPLF.

- Local reports allege that the group has been responsible for multiple killings, as well as theft of civilian property and targeted harassment, creating a climate of fear and instability. Community leaders and residents are calling for urgent intervention to restore security and hold perpetrators accountable, as the violence continues to erode trust, displace families, and undermine efforts to stabilize the region.

South Wollo Zone

Borena Woreda

- Active clashes erupted on June 23rd, between Fano forces and regime troops in the vicinity of Mekane-Selam city.
 - The confrontation reportedly began following an attempted encirclement and offensive by regime forces targeting Fano positions along the Bili front. The Fano units involved in the defense were identified as the Engineer Dessalegn Assefa Division (under the AFNF-AFW Nigus Mikael Corps). The Fano launched a strong counter-offensive in the Ayele area, effectively breaking the attempted siege. The counterattack is said to have resulted in casualties, including over ten fatalities and an unspecified number of injuries among regime forces. While there are unconfirmed reports of losses within the Fano forces as well, exact figures remain unavailable at this time. Following the confrontation, Fano forces reportedly withdrew from the area.
 - Civilian casualties have also been reported during the clashes. At least one civilian was killed and four others injured as a result of mortar and ZU-23 artillery shelling carried out by regime forces.

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- In addition, a mobile network outage occurred in Mekane-Selam city at around midday, June 24th, further heightening security concerns among residents. The disruption not only intensified fears of escalating conflict but also negatively impacted civilian livelihoods, as many rely on mobile communication for daily activities, business operations, and accessing critical information.

Southeastern Amhara (Shewa Sub-Region)

Statement from the AFPO-AFSPC (June 28, 2025)

- On June 28th, the AFPO-AFSPC issued a formal warning in response to a rally organized by the Prosperity Party regime which lost legitimacy among the public.⁴
 - The statement condemned the regime’s plan to hold a state-sponsored demonstration on June 29th, accusing it of attempting to manipulate public opinion through forced mobilization and propaganda.
 - The Fano command reiterated its stance that the regime has waged an open war on the Amhara population, with indiscriminate killings carried out by the air force, defense forces operating under the national flag and militias aligned to the regime. The command emphasized that no mercy will be shown to those complicit in these atrocities, including local collaborators and regime affiliates.
 - The command also claimed that the regime’s influence is now limited to only a few districts and urban areas, where it is desperately attempting to rally support through coercion and strategic alliances with self-interested groups. In response, the command issued a public directive urging residents not to participate in the regime’s planned demonstration in its limited zones of influence, including Debre-Birhan city and other select woreda centers.

⁴See June 28, 2025 [report](#) from Abebe Mulat, Public Relation Head for the AFPO-AFSPC.

North Shewa Zone

Antsokiyana-Gemza Woreda

- On the night of June 25th, Fano forces carried out a targeted urban operation in Mekoy city.
 - The operation was aimed at neutralizing a regime-affiliated militia leader believed to be responsible for acts of repression against civilians. The mission was conducted by units under the Muhammed Bihonegn Corps (part of the AFPO-AFSPC), Aste-Guma-Terara Division, Fitawrari Gebeyehu Abagoraw Brigade, Ayalew Mekit Battalion. The operation took place in Mekdesa Kebele and resulted in the killing of a key security figure in the area.
 - The primary target was Hassan Sualih, a local militia leader closely affiliated with the Prosperity Party regime. According to sources, Hassan had been acting as a key enforcer for the regime in the area. He had reportedly been implicated in the torture of civilians, particularly those suspected of sympathizing with the Fano movement, and involved in the persecution of Fano-affiliated families and community members in Mekoy. He was also warned multiple times over the past year by the Fano forces to stop collaborating with the regime. Despite these warnings, he continued his support for regime operations, allegedly stating that "opposing the government is like trying to move a mountain." Due to his continued repression and refusal to distance himself from regime activities, the Fano deemed direct action necessary.

Shewa-Robit City

- On June 28th, Fano forces carried out an explosive detonation in Shewa-Robit city.

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- The operation was carried out by the AFPO-AFSPC Special Operations team and was a targeted attack against key regime installations, marking a new development in the escalating conflict between Fano forces and the regime. The explosion took place at approximately 5 pm, and specifically targeted the Shewa-Robit City Police Office and the Kewet Woreda Administration Building. The action was deliberately executed to strike at the heart of the local regime enforcement and administrative authority. While the exact number of casualties remains unconfirmed, the attack has caused significant disruption and raised tensions in the city.
 - In response to the incident, regime officials have issued directives to all state offices in the area. These directives require civil servants to participate in a demonstration scheduled for June 29th. The demonstration is reportedly organized by the regime to express support for its military operations and to publicly condemn the Fano forces.
 - The forced nature of the mobilization, coupled with the ongoing military and political unrest, has raised concerns among local residents and civil servants, many of whom view the demonstration as an attempt to manufacture consent and suppress dissent.

Moretina-Jiru Woreda

- On June 27th, a fierce battle broke out between the Fano and regime troops in Moretina-Jiru Woreda.
 - The clash was triggered by the movement of regime forces in two separate directions, aiming to capture key strongholds held by Fano in Moretina-Jiru Woreda. In response, the Fano launched a coordinated counterattack involving the Mohammed Bihonegn Corps, Tessema Ergete Division, Asmare Dagne

Battalion and Awayehu Battalion (under the AFPO-AFSPC). These units engaged regime troops in Yewollo Kebele, specifically in an area known as Yigof.

- According to sources, the joint operation resulted in the killing of more than 23 regime soldiers and further injuries to additional regime troops. Faced with strong resistance and mounting losses, the regime forces were forced to retreat, abandoning their mission to recapture the targeted Fano-controlled areas.

Efratana-Gidim Woreda

- On June 28th, reports confirmed that Fano forces carried out a strategic ambush operation targeting regime forces in Efratana-Gidim Woreda.⁵
 - The operation was executed specifically by the Sebat-Leseba Division's Demelash Battalion and the Division's Qagn unit (part of the AFNF-AFS/AC). The ambush targeted regime forces who were engaged in travel and patrol activities in the areas of Yelaygnaw-Ataye and Kerkame. According to sources, the operation was carefully planned to disrupt regime-organized demonstration campaigns that were scheduled to take place on June 29th.
 - While the exact number of casualties has not yet been confirmed, early indications suggest the ambush inflicted significant damage on regime forces, potentially affecting their planned public mobilization and propaganda efforts.

Southwestern Amhara (Gojjam Sub-Region)

- The regime has prepared to conduct a pro-regime demonstration scheduled for June 29th in various cities within the Gojjam sub-region. Regime forces have reportedly been employing various intimidation tactics to compel residents to participate in the

⁵See June 29, 2025 [report](#) from the AFNF-AFS/AC Seba Leseba Division.

demonstration. Conversely, Fano fighters, organized into brigades and divisions, issued warning messages stating they will take action against anyone participating in the regime-orchestrated demonstrations.

- In a separate development, sources reported that the regime has closed the main road connecting Motta and Bahir Dar for unknown reasons.
- Over the past two weeks, regime joint forces have begun extensive abuses against civilian residents in multiple areas of the Gojjam sub-region.
 - These violations include looting properties, particularly farm animals, from civilians. The regime forces have also perpetrated other violations, including the abduction of civilians, including children and women. The attacks have primarily targeted civilians believed to have familial ties with Fano fighters. Among other reports, sources confirmed that at least 50 civilians were detained last week alone in Sebshengo Kebele of Dejen Woreda (East Gojjam Zone). Similar reports have been received from other kebeles within the Gojjam sub-region.

East Gojjam Zone

Enemay Woreda

- On June 22nd, a brief exchange of gunfire took place in the small town of Yetmen.
 - The fire exchange was initiated by the Aba-Kostir Brigade under the Belay Zeleke Division (part of the AFNF-AFG). Sources reported that Fano fighters suddenly infiltrated regime forces' presence and launched a gunfire attack. Casualties resulting from this exchange remain unreported.
 - On the same day, reports indicated that regime soldiers entered Yemrit village (Zebich-Eyesus Kebele), in search of Fano fighters. Having intelligence about

regime movements, the Fano fighters withdrew from the village. Subsequently, regime forces conducted extensive property looting of civilians accused of having familial ties with Fano members.

- On the afternoon of June 23rd, Fano fighters conducted a surprise attack in Yerez Kebele. This sudden operation was reportedly carried out by the Aba-Kostir Brigade, part of the Belay Zeleke Division (under the AFNF-AFG). The attack resulted in a brief exchange of gunfire in the area. During this operation, sources reported that Fano fighters inflicted casualties; however, exact figures remain unspecified.

Debay-Telatgin Woreda

- On June 22nd, heavy fighting took place in Qulqual-Arajo Kebele.
 - The firefights were initiated by regime forces, who mobilized from Bichena and Quyi towns. The Debay-Choke Brigade, part of the Belay Zeleke Division (part of the AFNF-AFG), reportedly confronted the regime soldiers in an attempt to hinder their advance. Sources reported that the fighting was intense, involving mechanized weapons and casualties on both sides. The fighting lasted at least four hours and subsided when Fano fighters retreated.
 - During this fire exchange, sources reported that at least eight regime soldiers killed and nine others injured, while casualties on the Fano side remain unknown.

Sedie Woreda

- On the evening of June 22nd, regime soldiers extrajudicially killed a civilian in Sedie town. According to sources, the victim was leaving a location where he had been drinking alcohol. Regime soldiers shot him dead for reasons that remain

unknown. The victim was identified as Tilahun Fekadu, a resident of Sedie town and a person with a physical disability who used a crutch for mobility purposes.

Debre-Markos City

- On June 26th, Fano fighters carried out a sudden operation in Debre-Markos city. The operation involved Fano members who infiltrated the city, during which they killed a key security (police) official who had been serving the regime at various levels. The official was identified as Inspector Zelalem Tilahun, who was accused of leading and participating in civilian massacres previously committed, particularly in Debre-Elias Woreda. At around 5 am, Fano fighters fired at him near Mulu Hotel, resulting in his immediate death.

Aneded Woreda

- On June 26th, Fano fighters launched a sudden attack on regime forces in the Shafo-Mariam area. The operation was reportedly conducted by the Tedla-Gualu Brigade, part of the Haddis Alemayehu Division (under the AFNF-AFG). During the attack, Fano fighters reportedly killed at least four regime soldiers and injured five others.

Baso-Liben Woreda

- Reports indicate that a brief exchange of gunfire took place on June 26th in the Gundelmet area. Fano fighters reportedly killed three regime soldiers during this firefight.

Enarj-Enawga Woreda

- On June 26th, fighting took place in the Metaya and Tenguma areas.

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- The fighting was initiated by regime forces who mobilized state militias toward Fano positions. The clashes primarily took place in the Metaya area, where several casualties were reported on both sides. According to sources, three Fano fighters were killed by regime soldiers during encounters. The Soma Brigade from the Belay Zeleke Division (part of the AFNF-AFG) reportedly confronted regime soldiers in the Tenguma and Metaya areas, resulting in the deaths and injuries of regime soldiers, particularly members of the state militias.
 - On June 28th, intense fighting and sporadic gunfire exchanges occurred in various locations within Enarj-Enawga Woreda.
 - The fighting primarily took place in Felege-Birhan town. On that day, Fano fighters from the Soma Brigade, under Samuel Aweke Division (part of the AFNF-AFG), launched an intense offensive against regime forces stationed in Felege-Birhan. According to sources, Fano fighters infiltrated the town early in the morning and attacked the regime encampment. After hours of confrontation, the Fano fighters broke the regime's encampment, forcing the regime forces to retreat from the town. Although specific figures have not been confirmed, reports indicate that Fano fighters inflicted several casualties among regime soldiers. Following this, regime forces mobilized reinforcements from Debre-Werk town, who subsequently rescued the surviving soldiers and regained control of Felege-Birhan.
 - In related developments, Fano fighters also fired gunfire on the outskirts of Debre-Werk town. This attack reportedly aimed to disrupt the regime's reinforcement movements to the battle in Felege-Birhan.
 - On the same day, regime forces that had entered the area the previous day withdrew from Metaya Kebele. Sources reported that the regime withdrew out

of fear of encirclement by Fano fighters, who had already launched offensives in neighboring areas. Taking advantage of this, Fano fighters swiftly entered Metaya Kebele and regained control of the area. According to sources, Fano fighters killed a key regime security figure in the area who was involved in regime military activities.

Hulet-Eju-Enese Woreda

- On June 27th, intense fighting took place in various locations within Hulet-Eju-Enese Woreda.
 - The first clashes were initiated by regime forces mobilizing from Bahir-Dar city and Motta town toward Fano positions in the Asteriyo and Zema areas. Sources report that the fighting was especially intense, characterized by heavy artillery shelling, prolonged engagements, and casualties on both sides. Reports also indicate that fighting took place in Motta town and the Arate area. Fano fighters launched an attack on regime positions in Motta town to disrupt regime reinforcements moving from Motta to support the battle in the Asteriyo neighborhood. Additionally, Fano fighters conducted an ambush in the Arate neighborhood targeting regime forces mobilizing from Motta to Digo-Tsiyon town.

Goncha-Siso-Enese Woreda

- On June 28th, fighting occurred in the Ginde-Weyn town neighborhood. The clash was initiated by regime forces, who mobilized from Ginde-Weyn town toward areas where Fano fighters were present in Arb-Gebeya. The Arenzaw Goncha Brigade, part of the Samuel Aweke Division (under the AFNF-AFG), reportedly confronted the regime forces defending their position in Arb-Gebeya. During these

engagements, casualties were reported on both sides; however, exact figures and the extent of the casualties remain unknown.

West Gojjam Zone

Sekela Woreda

- On June 24th, Fano fighters conducted an operation in the Gishabay town neighborhood.
 - On that day, regime forces reportedly detained the civilians from various kebeles and were transporting them towards Gishabay town to compel them to participate in pro-regime demonstrations. The Giyon Brigade, part of the Gojjam-Agew-Midir Division (part of the AFNF-AFG), carried out an operation to secure the release of more than one hundred civilians from Kolele, Sawsa, and Goder Kebeles as they were being transported to Gishabay town. Fano fighters claimed to have secured the release of 144 civilians, though 22 others remain detained in Gishabay town.
- On June 26th and 27th, gunfire exchanges took place in some areas of Gishabay town neighborhood.
 - The fighting was initiated by regime forces, who mobilized from Gishabay town toward Fano positions in Taliya, Ajali, and Kolel Kebeles. The Giyon Brigade, along with the Geremew Wendawek Brigade (prt of the AFNF-AFG), confronted regime soldiers to prevent their advance. Sources reported that the Fano fighters successfully repelled the regime's advance and pushed the soldiers back to their base in Gishabay town.
 - During their retreat, regime soldiers reportedly executed two civilians, both elderly—one a farmer and the other identified as Gedefaye Damte, who was

the security guard of a telecommunication tower in the area. Two additional civilians were wounded by regime soldiers in the same incident. One of the wounded was identified as Mulate Ayana from Shifera Kebele.

- As of June 28th, fighting in various kebeles within Sekela Woreda has continued into the third day. The Giyon Brigade (part of the AFNF-AFG) maintained fierce resistance against regime forces in the Shiwgedele area. Reports indicate that regime forces were unable to penetrate Fano positions despite persistent reinforcement and the use of heavy mechanized weapons. Casualties on both sides were reported during the three days of confrontation.

Jabi-Tehnan Woreda

- On June 26th, intense fighting took place in the Mekelamo Kebele.
 - The fighting was initiated by regime forces who mobilized from Jiga town toward the Fano presence. Based on intelligence regarding the regime's movement, the Arenzaw-Damot Brigade, part of the Ras-Bitwedded Mengesha Atikem Division (under the AFNF-AFG), conducted a preemptive offensive, successfully hindering their advance with heavy resistance. During the confrontation, regime forces employed long-range artillery, indiscriminately shelling the area to target Fano fighters. According to sources, Fano fighters overwhelmed the regime soldiers, repelling the planned attack and forcing them to retreat to their base in Jiga town.
 - Reports confirmed that at least eight regime soldiers were killed and several others were injured, with no known casualties among the Fano fighters.

Quarit Woreda

- On June 27th, regime forces launched a strong offensive in multiple locations within Quarit Woreda.
 - Sources indicate that regime forces mobilized ground and mechanized units from Finote-Selam and Adet towns toward Fano positions in Biradama and Gebeze-Mariam towns. The Geremew Wendawek Brigade, under the Ras-Bitwedded Mengesha Atikem Division (under the AFNF-AFG), reportedly confronted regime forces in several locations. Initially, regime forces withdrew from Genet-Abo, a small town they had controlled for months. The Fano fighters quickly entered and took control of the area. After withdrawing from Genet-Abo, regime forces advanced toward Gebeze-Mariam, the administrative center of the woreda. Following clashes with Fano fighters, regime forces managed to enter the town. Fano fighters regrouped and launched a counteroffensive, forcing the regime soldiers to leave the town and seek shelter in the nearby Weybeyign Mountain. Tensions continued to escalate as regime forces persisted in bringing reinforcements, raising the likelihood of renewed fighting in the area.
 - On the same day, fighting also took place in the Biradama area, where Fano fighters conducted an ambush targeting regime forces mobilizing from Adet toward Washera through Biradama. The extent of casualties in these confrontations remains unreported.
- On June 28th, sources reported that regime forces entered Gebeze-Mariam town around midday without facing resistance from Fano fighters. However, reports indicated that the soldiers subsequently withdrew from the town out of fear of being encircled and attacked by Fano fighters. Regime forces reportedly maintained large troop numbers and temporarily stationed in nearby areas. This marks the second day

of tensions and military movements in Quarit Woreda.

Dega-Damot Woreda

- On June 27th and 28th, heavy fighting took place in various locations within Dega-Damot Woreda.
 - The fighting was initiated by regime forces who mobilized ground and mechanized units from Weyn-Wiha toward Fano positions in the Deneke and Arefa-Debtera areas. On June 27th, fighting began when regime forces mobilized to suppress Fano fighters in the Deneke area. The Dega-Damot Brigade, part of the Tefera Damte Division (under the AFNF-AFG), reportedly confronted regime soldiers to defend the area from regime control. The fighting continued into the following day for several hours and expanded to the Arefa-Debtera area. After fierce confrontation lasting several hours, reports indicate that the situation calmed following the regime forces' retreat to their base in Weyn-Wiha.
 - Sources reported that Fano fighters overwhelmed the regime forces during this operation, with several casualties among the regime soldiers.
- As of June 29th, fighting has continued in Dega-Damot Woreda.
 - On June 28th, despite heavy resistance from Fano fighters, regime forces managed to expand their control and seize new areas previously held by Fano. Specifically, regime forces entered Deneke and Arefa-Debtera and further advanced into the Chat-Werka area. During their operations in these areas, sources reported that regime soldiers committed several violations, including attacks on schools and destruction of property.
 - On June 29th, the fighting intensified as regime forces persistently deployed reinforcements to overwhelm Fano fighters. The conflict in Dega-Damot

Woreda was particularly intense over this period, with heavy casualties reported and the deployment of large-scale ground and mechanized forces. Sources indicate that several regime soldiers were killed and injured during these engagements.

Awji Zone

Banja Woreda

- On June 22nd, heavy fighting took place in various locations in neighborhoods of Injibara city.
 - The battles were initiated by regime forces, who mobilized ground and mechanized units to the Asem and Gubala areas. In the first engagement, regime forces advanced toward the Asem area to encircle and suppress the Fano fighters. A unit from the Simeneh Desta Brigade, part of the Gojjam-Agew-Midir Division (part of the AFNF-AFG), reportedly confronted the regime soldiers before reaching the Asem area. The Fano fighters' counteroffensive repelled the regime's advance, with reports of casualties among the regime soldiers.
 - In the second engagement, regime forces mobilized joint units toward the Gubala area. Other units of the Simeneh Desta Brigade confronted the regime forces with a counteroffensive. Sources reported a few casualties on the Fano side, while casualties among regime soldiers were described as numerous. Sources reported at least eight soldiers killed and several regime soldiers injured during this confrontation.

Dangila Woreda

- On June 24th, regime soldiers extrajudicially executed two civilians in Abadra Kebele.
 - According to sources, on that day, Fano fighters, particularly members of the Bitwedded Mengesha Jembere Brigade, carried out an operation in Abadra Kebele, during which they killed a regime-affiliated individual who had been serving as an informant.
 - Following this operation, regime soldiers executed two civilians—brothers—who had been previously detained. The victims have been identified as Dessie Simegnew and Yekoye Simegnew; both were killed by regime forces in retaliation for the Fano attack.

Jawi Woreda

- On June 26th, fighting took place in the Deq area. The confrontation was initiated by the Abay Metekel Brigade, a Fano group that infiltrated and launched an offensive against regime forces, primarily militias and riot dispersal units. The fighting began early in the morning and lasted nearly three hours. Fano fighters claimed to have killed at least seven regime soldiers and injured more than thirteen others during this confrontation.

Fagita-Lekoma Woreda

- On June 27th, brief gunfire exchanges took place in the Fagita neighborhood.
 - This shooting was initiated by regime forces who mobilized from Dangila and Addis-Kidam towns. According to sources, regime forces unexpectedly approached and entered the Fagita neighborhood, where Fano fighters compelled them to withdraw with a light confrontation. Sources reported that

regime forces managed to seize at least ten motorcycles and two patrol vehicles which were abandoned when the Fano fighters quickly withdrew. The Ephrem Atnafu Brigade, part of the Gojjam-Agew-Midir Division (under the AFNF-AFG), reportedly confronted the regime forces in a counterattack, reportedly inflicting casualties on the regime soldiers. Fano fighters claimed to have repelled the attack launched by the regime forces, asserting that they had regained control of Fagita Kebele.

North Gojjam Zone

North Achefer Woreda

- On June 24th, intense fighting occurred in the Qunzila town neighborhood.
 - The conflict was initiated by Fano fighters, who infiltrated and launched an offensive against regime forces recently deployed in Darfur-Zichir area. Reports indicated that the offensive was conducted by the Bitwedded Ayalew Mekonen Brigade (part of the AFNF-AFG), along with the Nigat Chora Brigade of the Adwa Division (part of the AFNF-AFUG). The fighting lasted for hours, with reports of casualties. Initially, Fano forces claimed to have overwhelmed the regime forces and inflicted several casualties, forcing the regime to retreat. Subsequently, the regime brought reinforcements from nearby bases and launched a counterattack on the Fano fighters. The Fano fighters confronted the regime heavily and successfully repelled the counteroffensive.
 - During this confrontation, at least nine regime soldiers were reportedly killed and eleven others were wounded, while casualties among the Fano fighters remain unreported.

North Mecha Woreda

- On the afternoon of June 25th, Fano fighters launched an operation in Merawi town.
 - The operation was reportedly carried out by the Tadesse Muluneh Brigade, part of the 1st Division (under the AFNF-AFG). According to sources, Fano fighters infiltrated Merawi town secretly and targeted members of the regime joint forces.
 - During this operation, two regime soldiers—one militia member and one riot dispersal police officer—were reported killed. Sources confirmed that one of the killed militia members was identified as Girma Kebede, who previously fought with Fano but later defected and joined the regime forces. Fano fighters accused him of involvement in criminal activities prior to his defection.

Gonji-Qolela Woreda

- On June 27th, intense fighting took place in the Washera neighborhood.
 - The fighting was initiated by regime forces who mobilized ground and mechanized units toward Fano positions in Washera. Sources reported that the regime forces advanced toward Washera from multiple directions, including from Adet via Biradama and from Bahir-Dar city. The combined forces of the Tefera Damte Division (part of the AFNF-AFG) reportedly engaged the regime forces throughout the day in defense of this area from regime control. The fighting was highly intense, characterized by the use of heavy artillery and large-scale deployment of ground forces from both sides. The clashes began early in the morning and reportedly persisted for several hours.
 - Sources reported casualties on both sides, including one confirmed death and two injuries on the Fano side, while casualties among the regime soldiers were described as numerous.

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- Despite heavy resistance from Fano fighters, the regime forces persistently deployed reinforcements from multiple directions and managed to enter Washera. Upon entry, the regime forces reportedly set fire to Washera High School. After remaining in the area for a few hours, the regime soldiers reportedly withdrew near evening.

South Mecha Woreda

- On June 27th, fighting took place in the Sangi area.
 - The fighting was initiated by regime forces who mobilized a large-scale ground and mechanized force toward Fano positions in Sangi. Based on intelligence about the movement, the Colonel Tadesse Muluneh Brigade, part of the 1st Division (under the AFNF-AFG), carried out a preemptive attack before the regime forces entered Sangi.
 - The fighting persisted for several hours, with casualties reported on both sides. Sources indicated that tensions and confrontations continued to escalate the following day (June 28th).

Bahir-Dar City

- On June 22nd, Fano fighters conducted an operation in the suburb of Bahir-Dar City.
 - This operation was reportedly carried out by units of the Bahir-Dar Brigade of the 1st Division (under the AFNF-AFG). The attack targeted regime forces at Bahir-Dar University's Zenzelima campus, where Fano fighters primarily targeted regime militias.
 - Although specific figures were not provided, Fano fighters reported inflicting casualties among the regime militias during this operation. Following the attack, regime soldiers retaliated against civilians, conducting abuses and

property looting, particularly targeting individuals believed to have familial ties with Fano members.

Northwestern Amhara (Gonder Sub-Region)

- Beginning on June 25th, regime forces launched a large-scale military campaign, dubbed “*Operation Maebe*l” (meaning “*wave*”), across Estie, Farta, Dera and Fogera Woredas.
 - As of June 27th, intense fighting has continued across a broad area, spanning from Debre-Tabor city to Mahderemariam town (Farta Woreda); from Bahir-Dar city to Hamusit town (Dera Woreda); from Hamusit to Ambesame and Gelawdewos town; and from Mekane-Eyesus to Gindatemem and Licha (in Estie Woreda). Regime reinforcement forces were deployed to these areas from various locations, including Ibnat, Gasay, Debre-Tabor, Kimir-Dingay, Bahir-Dar, and Gonder city.
 - On June 27th, Fano forces launched a surprise attack in Qechin-Meda Kebele (Estie Woreda) inflicting heavy casualties on the regime forces. The injured soldiers were transported to Mekane-Selam town for medical treatment via a military convoy. Fierce fighting also erupted on June 27th, in Lwaye Kebele in Estie Woreda; Andabet, Zigora, Jib-Asra and Guna Kebeles in Andabet Woreda; Beqlo-Filega and Agona Kebeles in Simada Woreda, encompassing a vast territory. These engagements resulted in heavy casualties for the regime forces, who were ultimately forced to retreat to Mekane-Eyesus town in the afternoon.
 - On the same day, fierce fighting was also reported in Fogera Woreda, particularly in Alem-Ber, Guramba, Weji, Meneguzer, Liqim, and Abba-Gundagn. The Engineer Simegnew Bekele and Atse Fasil Divisions

(both part of the AFNF-AFUG/BC 1st Corps) launched counter-offensives against regime forces in these areas. The Wubante Abate Tewelwari Division engaged the regime forces in numerous locations stretching from Licha and Gelawdewos to Arb-Gebeya town. To support this effort, the Tana-Gelawdewos Division assisted the Wubante Abate Tewelwari Division, focusing on Gelawdewos, Tele, Shie-Maryam, and Guha Kebele. The Fano forces inflicted heavy casualties on the regime forces in these engagements.

South Gonder Zone

Simada Woreda

- On June 22nd, intense fighting erupted between Fano forces and regime forces in Tsedoye Kebele and surrounding areas.
 - The fighting commenced early in the morning. The regime forces had intended to encircle the Fano forces, specifically targeting the Guna Division (part of the AFNF-AFUG 1st Corps), including the Hagere-Bizen Brigade, and had advanced to Tsedoye Kebele under the cover of darkness. However, the Wubante Abate Tewelwari and Guna Divisions responded with a coordinated counter-attack.
 - Simultaneously, a surprise attack was launched against traveling regime forces in Qechin-Meda Kebele. This attack resulted in heavy casualties for the regime, with at least 15 soldiers from the riot dispersal forces, militia, and regular army killed or critically injured. Close-quarters combat followed the initial ambush and lasted for hours.
 - Further intense fighting unfolded in Yidog, Merqorewos, Qechinesh River, and Ligaba Kebeles. The regime forces suffered significant losses in these engagements. Leading the Fano counter-offensives in these locations was the

Estie-Densa Brigade. The Fano also successfully repelled regime attempts to break through via Shenbeqowoch Kebele. During the fighting, regime forces indiscriminately shelled the area with heavy weapons. The regime forces were severely defeated in the intense fighting, which occurred in areas from Tele to Dereba, from Qomesa to Gelawdewos, and from Sana to Tej-Merer.

- In Dera Woreda, a coordinated counter-offensive was launched by the Tana-Gelawdewos Division, Wubante Abate Tewerwari Division and the Guna Division (particularly the Gebremesqel, Meqdela-Amba Brigade, and Estie-Densa Brigades). The Hagere-Bizen and Estie-Densa Brigades also participated in the fierce fighting against the regime forces, spanning the area from Simada to Estie Woreda.
- Regime forces were dispatched to Dera, Estie, and Andabet Woredas with the intention of launching an offensive against the Fano forces. These regime joint forces were ambushed and overwhelmed by the Fano forces. The regime forces who advanced from Simada Woreda via Tsedoye Kebele were attacked by the Hagere-Bizen and Estie-Densa Brigades.
- After the regime forces were entrapped by the Fano's counter-offensive, reinforcement forces were sent to Tsedoye. Initially, these reinforcements managed to encircle the Fano forces. However, the Estie-Densa Brigade moved from Gena-Memcha and Shenbeqowoch Kebeles to Tsedoye. Ultimately, the regime forces who had encircled the Fano forces were themselves encircled and routed by the Fano counter-attack. The regime forces stationed at Qechin River were completely surrounded, with only a few managing to escape to Wegeda town. In their retreat, they abandoned their injured and deceased comrades.
- Following these engagements, the Fano forces positioned themselves in Mikre, Sholekt, Dengolit, Tsion, and Mekane-Eyesus Kebele 3, where they launched

further surprise attacks against the regime forces.

- On June 29th, widespread and intense fighting erupted between Fano forces and regime forces across multiple locations, spanning 8 woredas and 14 specific areas including: Libo-Kemkem Woreda (South Gonder Zone), Gonder-Zuriya Woreda (Qulqual-Ber, Enfranz, Fenter and Maksegnit), Gonder city (Tseda, Ayer-Marefiya, Minch Gebriel, Kebele 18), East Dembiya Woreda, West Dembiya Woreda, East Belessa Woreda, West Belessa Woreda, Wegera Woreda, Enfranz town, Qoladiba town, Deresge, and Fenter (Gonder-Zuriya Woreda).

Sedemuja Woreda

- On June 23rd, intense fighting erupted between Fano forces and regime forces near Robit town. The battle began in the afternoon, and the exact number of casualties resulting from the engagement remains unknown.

Mena-Mequetewa Woreda

- On June 24th, the administrator of Mena-Mequetewa Woreda died in a car accident while attempting to flee from approaching Fano forces. The administrator, having received information suggesting an imminent Fano offensive against him and regime forces, was in a hurried retreat. As their military ural truck, carrying the administrator and his security detail, approached Ajja-Fasiledes town, it careened off the road into a ravine, resulting in the deaths of all the vehicle's occupants. The accident appears to have been a direct consequence of the panicked retreat from the anticipated Fano attack.
- On June 27th, a significant defection occurred when 19 regime soldiers, including two military commanders, joined Fano forces.

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- The defecting soldiers joined the Etege Tehaytu Division (part of the AFPO-AFGPC) bringing with them a sniper rifle and 17 black kalashnikov assault rifles. These soldiers were previously stationed in Ajja-Fasiledes.
 - Following this substantial defection from the regime military camp, the captains in charge of the camp were detained by higher-ranking military officers who held them responsible for failing to adequately prevent the soldiers' departure. As a further consequence of this incident, regime military forces stationed in Mena-Meqetewa were transferred to Kimir-Dingay town and Debre-Tabor city. This relocation is likely aimed to consolidate forces, re-establish control, and prevent further defections.

Guna-Begemidir Woreda

- On June 24th, two captains from the regime military defected to the Fano forces, bringing their security details with them. In addition to their personnel, they also provided the Fano with two sniper rifles and four kalashnikov assault rifles.
- On June 27th, Fano forces assassinated the secretariat authority of the Guna-Begemidir Woreda militia forces, along with his security detail in Kimir-Dingay town. The attack was carried out by the Welkait-Tegede Brigade (part of the AFPO-AFGPC).

Dera Woreda

- On June 24th, intense fighting erupted between Fano forces and regime forces in Wanzaye Kebele.
 - The regime forces had entered the area with the intention of attacking the Fano. However, the Tana-Gelawdewos Division (part of the AFNF-AFUG 1st

Corps) successfully broke the regime encirclement, inflicting heavy casualties on regime forces through a counter-offensive.

- Concurrently, the Wubante Abate Tewelwari Division launched a counter-offensive against regime forces in Arb-Gebeya town, Gelawdewos town, and surrounding rural kebeles, as well as in Licha town, all of which are located within Dera Woreda. This suggests a broad and coordinated effort by the Fano forces to repel the regime's offensive in the region.
- On June 29th, intense fighting erupted between Fano forces and regime forces across numerous locations within Dera Woreda.
 - The Tana-Gelawdewos Division and the Wubante Abate Tewelwari Division (part of the AFNF-AFUG/BC 1st Corps) were actively engaged in combat against regime forces. The fighting resulted in heavy casualties for the regime forces. Notably, Fano forces successfully regained control of Anbesame town. The Fano forces also targeted regime military leaders and civil officials, launching attacks against them. During the engagements, the Fano forces seized a significant amount of heavy weaponry, including machine guns, as well as numerous small arms from the regime forces.

Fogera Woreda

- On June 25th, intense fighting erupted between Fano forces and regime forces in Fogera Woreda, specifically in areas bordering Dera Woreda.
 - Clashes are reported in Meneguzer, Hagereselam, and Wolde, as well as in Wanzaye Kebele within Dera Woreda itself. In a coordinated effort, the Engineer Simegnaw Division and Atse Fasil Division (part of the AFNF-AFUG 1st Corps) launched counter-offensives against regime forces in Meneguzer and Hagereselam Kebeles, both located in Fogera Woreda. The

regime forces responded by indiscriminately shelling Abba Wulda Kebele with ZU-23 anti-aircraft guns.

- This engagement has resulted in heavy casualties for the regime forces.

Estie Woreda

- On June 29th, intense fighting broke out between Fano forces and regime forces in Mekane-Eyesus town. The precise number of casualties resulting from this engagement remains unconfirmed.

Libo-Kemkem Woreda

- On June 29th, Fano forces launched an offensive against regime forces in Addis-Zemen town. The offensive was carried out by the Fanaye Wube Division (part of the AFNF-AFUG/BC) simultaneous to coordinated offensives in the bordering Central Gonder Zone.

Central Gonder Zone

Gonder-Zuriya Woreda

- On June 22nd, Fano forces launched a surprise attack against regime forces in Maksegnit town.
 - The Tiquir-Anbesa Division (part of the AFNF-AFUG) infiltrated the town under the cover of darkness and initiated the assault. The regime forces, confined to their military camp, responded by indiscriminately shelling the surrounding areas with ZU-23 anti-aircraft guns in an attempt to defend themselves. However, this heavy artillery fire resulted in civilian casualties, with three civilians confirmed killed by the regime's indiscriminate use of

heavy weapons. The shelling occurred in Gera-Giyorgis and Aroge-Maksegnit Kebeles, impacting farming communities.

- On the morning of June 23rd, regime forces detained a large number of residents in Maksegnit town. The total number of casualties resulting from the fighting, including both regime forces and Fano fighters, remains unknown.
- On June 29th, intense fighting took place between Fano and regime forces in Maksegnit town.
 - The fighting involved the Dejach Asnake Brigade, part of the Atsewochu Division (part of the AFPO-AFGPC), and the Tiquir-Anbessa and Tadilo-Birhan Divisions (part of the AFNF-AFUG/BC). The fighting resulted in severe damage to the regime military camp. The Gonder-Zuriya militia forces secretariat authority, Abebe Asres, known for destroying homes and detaining alleged family members of Fano in Gonder-Zuriya Woreda, was among the militias killed by Fano forces. The Woreda's police commander also died during the fighting.
 - The regime forces sustained significant losses in Maksegnit with at least 18 regime militias killed, 32 soldiers injured, over 20 captured, and the Fano forces captured three machine guns and 12 kalashnikov rifles. The fighting centered on the military camp stationed in World Vision village, the Maksegnit town high school, the Gonder-Zuriya Administration secretariat, and Teguagn-Giyorgis villages. The regime forces stationed in the camp were nearly eliminated, with only one soldier, still possessing his radio, surviving the offensive.
 - In a separate offensive, the Tadilo-Birhan Division attacked regime forces at the Azezo Atse Tewodros airport, disrupting flight operations. They also

attacked regime forces in Tseda, resulting in the deaths of over 15 regime soldiers and injuries to more than 20 others.

Gonder City

- On the night of June 23rd, Fano forces launched a coordinated offensive against a regime military camp housing riot dispersal forces in Gubrit, an area situated near the mountainous Loza-Maryam region.
 - The offensive was spearheaded by the Tadlo-Birhan Division (part of the AFNF-AFUG), specifically the Azezo-Dimaza and Wendmamachu Brigades. The attack began at approximately 3 pm local time and spread across a vast territory, extending from Azezo to Gubrit Kebele. The Fano forces strategically encircled the military camp in Gubrit from three different locations. Reinforcements, including mechanized forces, were dispatched from Azezo to assist the besieged riot dispersal forces, but these units were ambushed by Fano forces in Azezo, and fighting continued throughout the night. The mechanized forces sustained heavy casualties from the surprise attack.
 - Inside the Gubrit military camp, the riot dispersal forces were overwhelmed by the Fano assault. Intense close-quarters combat ensued, during which the Fano employed bombs and kalashnikov machine guns. Numerous bombs were hurled into the military dugouts, resulting in the deaths of many riot dispersal forces personnel. The close-quarters fighting lasted for approximately 30 minutes, after which the riot dispersal forces were routed, with the majority of them killed by the Fano.
 - Notably, the offensive against the Gubrit military camp was the second such attack within a week. The commander of the riot dispersal forces was also

killed during the fighting. Simultaneously, fierce fighting also took place around the Atse Tewodros Azezo airport. There was fierce fighting in areas located between Gonder city and Ayimba town, continuing throughout the night.

- On June 29th, intense fighting took place in Kebele 18 coinciding with a demonstration in Piassa square organized by political cadres and recipients of the safety net program.
 - This demonstration was disrupted by a series of bomb detonations in five separate locations throughout Gonder city. These detonations appear to have been intended to discourage attendance, and the expected turnout for the forced demonstration was significantly reduced.
 - * The first bomb detonated in Arada, targeting regime forces forcibly herding civilians toward Piassa square, effectively dispersing the forced demonstrators.
 - * The second explosion occurred near Gimjabet church in Jantekel Kebele, dispersing lined-up demonstrators.
 - * The third detonation took place in the Auto park near the Pepsi Factory, scattering demonstrators gathered from the Zobel and Maraki Sub-cities.
 - * The fourth detonation severely damaged regime trucks in Kebele 18, also resulting in civilian casualties among those en route to Piassa square.
 - Further fighting in Genfo-Quch resulted in casualties among both belligerents and civilians. The Gondere-Begashaw Division was actively involved in intense fighting in Gonder city and successfully captured the regime military dugout in Fenter.

Tegede Woreda

- On June 24th, intense fighting erupted between Fano and regime forces in Gichew and Gobbe Kebeles. The primary combatants were state militia forces and the Gobbe-Melke Division (under the AFNF-AFUG). During this fierce engagement, the Fano killed at least 16 state militias. The Fano also suffered casualties, with five members killed in the fighting. Additionally, intense fighting occurred in Embagalay Kebele during the morning hours, but the precise number of casualties from this battle is currently unknown.

Wegera Woreda

- On June 25th, Fano forces captured a regime commando operative tasked with assassinating Fano leaders in the region. The captured operative was identified as Adino Niguse Berre. It was revealed that he had been given 400,000 ETB as prepayment to assassinate Arbegna Worku Zegeye, vice-commander of the Gondere-Begashaw Division (part of the AFNF-AFUG 5th Corps). It was further revealed that the regime promised him an additional half a million ETB and a plot of land in any city of his choosing upon successful completion of the mission. Lastly, numerous other commando operatives have been reportedly dispatched to various locations with similar assassination orders, indicating a widespread campaign targeting Fano leadership.
- On June 29th, Fano forces carried out offensives in Ambagiyorgis town, Gedebye town, and Dera town. The offensives were carried out by the Gondere-Begashaw Division (part of the AFNF-AFUG/BC).

Takusa Woreda

- On June 29th, intense fighting occurred between Fano forces and regime forces in Delgi town near Mekonta village. The regime forces sustained heavy casualties. The Adwa Division (part of the AFNF-AFUG/BC) launched the offensive against the regime forces early in the morning, lasting eight hours. The Fano forces initiated a surprise attack on the regime military camp.

West Belessa Woreda

- On June 29th, Fano forces engaged in fierce fighting in Degoma town. The fighting was carried out by the Mebreq Division (part of the AFNF-AFUG/BC).

East Belessa Woreda

- On June 29th, Fano forces launched an offensive against regime forces in Taymen town. The offensive was carried out by the Nisir-Belessa Division (part of the AFNF-AFUG/BC) and resulted in the deaths of 22 regime forces and critical injuries to 9 others. They also seized 6 small arms from the regime forces. Furthermore, the Mebreq and Gondere-Begashaw Divisions (part of the AFNF-AFUG/BC) jointly launched an offensive against regime forces in Werhala town.

West Gonder Zone

Metemma Woreda

- On June 21st, regime-backed armed forces, specifically Qemant militants, carried out a violent attack on civilians in Forgena Kebele.
 - The militants opened fire on farmers who were working on their farmlands, resulting in the immediate deaths of numerous individuals. The attack forced

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- other residents of the kebele to flee their homes, becoming internally displaced.
- These armed forces had received military training in regime military camps, ostensibly to combat the Fano forces. However, they have instead targeted civilians, committing acts of violence. In addition to the killings, they also plundered the farmers' livestock and other possessions.
 - On June 23rd, fierce fighting broke out between Qemant militants and regime forces in Meqa town.
 - The regime forces suffered significant casualties, with an estimated 200 soldiers, members of an ENDF company killed by Qemant militants. During the battle, the Qemant militants seized mortars and machine guns from the regime troops. The Qemant militants also encircled a riot dispersal military camp, resulting in the near-total elimination of the troops stationed there. In addition, officials from the Prosperity Party of the Metemma Woreda were killed by the armed forces. The fighting resulted in civilian casualties, with at least 12 civilians confirmed dead. The Qemant militants also suffered losses, with at least 13 members killed by the regime forces.
 - The Qemant militants had been granted control of Meqa town, with the understanding that they would assist in fighting against Fano forces in the woreda. They established checkpoints and were collecting revenue from drivers and residents of Meqa town. The regime military Generals had been sharing in this revenue. However, these Generals were later removed from their positions and reassigned. The newly appointed Generals ordered the Qemant militants to cease revenue collection in the town. Enraged by this decision and the loss of their income stream, the Qemant militants launched a well-planned military attack against the regime forces. They positioned the seized mortars and machine guns in mountainous areas.

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- Following the attack, regime forces, equipped with ZU-23 anti-aircraft guns, arrived in Meqa town. The residents of Meqa town provided significant assistance in collecting the deceased regime soldiers. This task took a considerable amount of time to complete. On June 24th, the main road connecting Gonder city to Metemma Woreda was blocked due to the conflict.
 - On June 24th, riot dispersal forces launched a surprise attack against regular army forces of the regime in Dasgundo Kebele.
 - Subsequently, the riot dispersal members defected to the Karamara Division (part of the AFNF-AFUG) forces in Metemma Woreda, bringing all their military equipment with them. This defection and attack stemmed from deep-seated grievances within the riot dispersal forces following a major attack on their units stationed in Meqa town by Qemant militants, who were believed to be supported by the regime. The militants' attack resulted in the deaths of 158 riot dispersal members, including colonels and captains in leadership positions. Moreover, all of their military equipment, including machine guns, mortars, and over 158 kalashnikovs, were seized by the Qemant militants. The bodies of the deceased riot dispersal forces were buried in a mass grave at the Genda-Wiha military camp. The riot dispersal forces stationed in Kokit, Metemma, and Genda-Wiha town harbored intense anger over the attack, suspecting that the regime forces had prior knowledge of the militants' intentions and were complicit in the assault. The regime forces, aware of the potential for defection or mutiny, placed these riot dispersal forces under close surveillance. They were also forced to leave their independent military camps and relocate to regular army military camps, effectively integrating and monitoring them. Before the Qemant militants launched their offensive, the regime forces had tasked them with safeguarding

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- the main streets in Meqa town under the guise of “*Menged Witera*,” providing them with full military equipment for this purpose. However, after the attack, the regime forces restricted the riot dispersal forces from undertaking any further military missions in Meqa town, further fueling their suspicions.
- In a separate incident, the Karamara Division launched a surprise attack against regime forces in Shimelegara Kebele, inflicting heavy casualties.
 - As of June 26th, widespread discontent has been reported within the riot dispersal forces following extensive casualties inflicted by Qemant militants in Meqa town.
 - In addition, on the day of the attack (June 24th), the Qemant militants killed 22 civilians including 15 heavy truck drivers and minibus drivers who transported people from place to place. The bodies of 15 drivers were returned to their families on June 26th.
 - In the aftermath of the violence which left over 158 riot dispersal members killed, the ENDF reportedly reached an agreement with the Qemant militants. The terms stipulated that the armed group would return heavy weapons captured from the ENDF but would retain full control of Meqa town. Following the agreement with the ENDF, the Qemant militants reportedly returned the heavy weapons they had seized on June 26th and have continued to operate in Tumet, Forgena, Meqa, and Shimelegara Kebeles.
 - This situation has sown seeds of animosity between riot dispersal forces and the ENDF. The West Gonder Zone administration, comprised of regime political cadres, also expressed dissatisfaction with the ENDF’s decision. A meeting was held in Genda-Wiha town, bringing together representatives from the ENDF, the riot dispersal forces, and the zonal administration.
 - * During the meeting, the zonal administrator questioned the very purpose of fighting the Fano forces if the illegally armed groups were allowed to

operate checkpoints and collect revenue. They argued that there was no discernible difference between the Fano forces and these armed groups, stating, *“both of them are our brothers. The main purpose of the fighting is to enforce law and order. If one insurgent group is allowed to be as it wishes and the other needs to be chased, the purpose of fighting is without any clear objective.”*

- * The riot dispersal forces commander echoed this sentiment, demanding that the regular army take military action against the armed groups responsible for the deaths of over 158 members of the riot dispersal forces. He warned, *“if not, we have to be given authority over Meqa town and take our own measures. If you do not do this, we will be forced to believe that there is a secret agreement between the regular army and the armed groups to eliminate the riot dispersal forces.”*
- * The regime military commander, however, defended the armed groups, claiming they were assisting in enforcing peace and order. This statement further inflamed the tensions between the riot dispersal forces and the ENDF. The zonal administrator and the riot dispersal forces commander adopted a shared stance, declaring they would not fight the Fano forces as long as the ENDF continued to protect *“murderous”* armed groups.
- * The commander of the riot dispersal forces emphasized that unless the armed group surrendered and was disarmed, or the regular army took action to eliminate them, the riot dispersal forces in the Amhara Region would be fully disbanded.

- On June 29th, Fano forces carried out an offensive operation.
 - The operation was carried out by the Karamara Division (part of the AFNF-AFUG/BC). The operation targeted a regime military leader holding

the rank of captain. While the leader managed to escape, two of his security personnel were killed, and two others were captured by the Fano.

- The Fano forces also launched an offensive in Metemma-Yohannes town, disrupting a planned demonstration which lasted less than 40 minutes. The surprise attack led to intense fighting within the town.

North Gonder Zone

Dabat Woreda

- Between June 21st and 22nd, intense fighting erupted between Fano and regime forces in Chenna Kebele.
 - The clashes involved the use of heavy weaponry, indicating the intensity of the engagement. The Chenna Division (part of the AFNF-AFUG) engaged the regime forces in this area however the exact number of casualties resulting from the fighting remains unknown.
 - Separately, on June 22nd, Fano forces launched a surprise attack against regime forces near Debark town (Debark Woreda). This initial assault was followed by close-quarters combat between the two sides, suggesting a dynamic and volatile engagement.
- On June 24th, Fano forces launched a surprise attack on regime forces in Werqedemo Kebele.
 - The ambush took place as regime forces were traveling from Dabat town to Gedebye town. The operation was undertaken by the Gondere-Begashaw Division (part of the AFNF-AFUG 5th Corps) were responsible for the assault. The attack commenced at approximately 10 pm local time.

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- The regime forces suffered heavy casualties during the surprise attack. The convoy consisted of seven heavy military trucks. The Fano forces killed high-ranking military officers and civil officials from Dabat Woreda, including a colonel and his security detail.

Debark Woreda

- On June 26th, Fano forces launched a surprise attack targeting regime forces in Mereba Kebele.
 - The surprise attack was carried out by the Semien Birqye Division, a component of the Ras Amoraw Wubneh Corps (part of the AFNF-AFUG/BC). The primary objective of the assault was to dislodge riot dispersal forces and militia stationed in the area. The Fano forces strategically encircled regime military camps before launching an offensive.
 - The surprise attack resulted in numerous casualties for the regime forces, with at least 10 killed, 8 critically injured, and 30 captured by the Fano. Moreover, the Fano forces seized over 50 small arms from the regime forces during the engagement. After sustaining these significant losses, the regime forces retreated to Weqin Kebele.

Welkait-Tegede-Setit Humera Zone

- On June 25th, the zonal Tekezze Guard forces apprehended numerous TPLF operatives engaged in espionage activities within Welkait-Tegede-Setit Humera Zone.
 - These operatives, captured with military radio communication equipment, GPS devices, and satellite phones, were reportedly gathering intelligence on

the zonal administration in preparation for an anticipated offensive by TPLF forces.

- Similar arrests of TPLF operatives, also equipped with the same tools and objectives, were made in Telemt Woreda, located in North Gonder Zone. The apprehended operatives revealed that the TPLF was planning to launch an offensive attack in both locations within the next two weeks, and that their gathered information would be crucial in defeating zonal forces.
- Furthermore, special forces in Setit Humera town apprehended several operatives tasked with poisoning zonal administration personnel through contaminated food. The operatives also disclosed that the TPLF had recently received military equipment from Egypt, including a significant influx of new armaments.
- In a related development, on the night of June 25th TPLF forces stationed in Mayderafot (near the Waldebba Monastery) mobilized towards Telemt Woreda. However, they returned to their camps on the morning of June 26th, for reasons that remain unclear.

Setit Humera City

- On June 23rd, a high-level meeting was held in Setit Humera city between regime officials and representatives from the Welkait-Tegede-Setit Humera Zone (Welkait Zone).
 - The primary objective of the meeting was to discuss the settlement of Tigrayan settlers to Welkait from the Tigray Region. The regime delegation included Getachew Reda, Arega Kebede, and Yirga Sisay. They met with Colonel Demeke Zewdu, and other officials from the Welkait administration and the Welkait Amhara Identity Restoration Committee. The meeting was presided

over jointly by Getachew Reda, Yirga Sisay, and Arega Kebede.

- Getachew Reda asserted that the TPLF, under the leadership of Debretsion, was planning to launch an offensive against the Welkait Zone and that accepting the settlers was critical to preventing an invasion. However, Colonel Demeke and the zonal militia administrator presented several preconditions:
 1. The settlers must acknowledge and accept that Welkait is part of the Amhara Regional State and formally sign a document affirming this.
 2. The settlers must cease using the term “*West Tigray*,” as this nomenclature is not recognized by the Welkait-Tegede-Setit Humera Zone.
 3. An agreement must be reached on the accurate number of internally displaced persons. The Welkait administration asserted that the TPLF’s figures were inflated and being politicized. They highlighted that the total population of Welkait, based on the seventh population census, was 350,000, and current estimates, considering birth rates, are around 450,000. They questioned the TPLF’s claim of one million displaced Tigrayans. The Welkait officials stated they knew the identities of all displaced persons from Welkait. Those who had no affiliation with the TPLF and had not participated in what they called the genocide against the native Welkait people could return immediately. The Welkait officials emphasized that they demanded acceptance of their Amhara identity without preconditions and were prepared to receive the IDPs if an agreement on the number of displaced persons could be reached. They expressed their readiness to defend their identity even if it meant sacrifice. They also warned of the consequences if the TPLF launched an offensive against Welkait-Tegede-Setit Humera Zone.
- Getachew Reda strongly opposed the preconditions. He argued that the identity of the Welkait people should be determined by the people themselves,

not the current administration. He accused the Welkait administration of exaggerating the situation, claiming that the people of Welkait did not share the views expressed by the administration. Arega Kebede also emphasized that the issues related to the Welkait people could be resolved through peaceful means rather than through conflict.

- On June 24th, members of the Welkait administration convened in Setit Humera town. The primary purpose of the meeting was to analyze and solidify their position regarding the previous day's meeting with regime officials, which was held on June 23rd. The administration aimed to assess the situation thoroughly and provide residents of the zone with comprehensive information. Furthermore, the meeting's agenda included evaluating the TPLF's military deployments and preparations, which were perceived as an attempt to invade the Welkait Zone, along five different axes. The administration also intended to issue directives and instructions in the event of a TPLF offensive.
- On June 27th, the administration of the Welkait-Tegede-Setit Humera Zone, through its security secretariat, issued a series of directives to residents of the zone.
 - The directives emphasized the need to rigorously secure all major checkpoints and for residents living along the borders to maintain constant vigilance and fortify their areas. The zonal security forces were instructed to remain combat-ready.
 - Furthermore, zonal security forces successfully captured TPLF spy operatives within the zone. A significant portion of these operatives were women, who were identified as serving as special forces for the TPLF. These women were reportedly employed in hotels in Setit Humera city and other locations, where they gathered intelligence and transmitted it to the TPLF.

Areas Outside Amhara Region

Addis-Ababa City

- On June 23rd, security forces detained Memhir Dereje Negash, a well-known religious educator, social activist, and the founder and executive director of “*Le Ethiopia Zim Anilim, Tiwuldin ke Gibresedom Enikelake*”—a civic initiative focused on spiritual revival and moral development in Ethiopian society.⁶
 - He was reportedly arrested around midday by regime security personnel at his office located near the Ethio-China Vocational and Technical College. His arrest raises serious concerns about the regime’s ongoing efforts to suppress independent voices, especially those that advocate for social values, human dignity, and national reconciliation.
 - This incident follows a broader pattern of increased repression in the capital, where authorities continue to detain activists, journalists, religious leaders, and ordinary citizens for exercising their basic rights to expression, association, and belief. These arrests often take place without warrants, and detainees are frequently denied access to legal counsel or contact with their families.
- On June 22nd, leaders from a coalition of opposition political parties along with their designated legal representatives, visited political and conscience prisoners held at Kilinto and Kaliti prisons.⁷
 - The opposition parties include Enat Party, *All Ethiopian Unity Party* (AEUP), *Ethiopian People’s Revolutionary Party* (EPRP), and the Amhara Giyonawi Movement Party.

⁶See June 23, 2025 [report](#) from Ethio Focus News.

⁷See June 23, 2025 [report](#) from Enat Party.

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- Among the political prisoners were Ato Christian Tadele, Ato Taye Dendea, Dr. Wondwossen Assefa, Dr. Chanie Kebede, Dr. Kassa Teshager, Ato Yohannes Buayalew, Ast. Prof. Sisay Awugchew, Dr. Tewodros Hailemariam, attorney Alelign Miheretu, Ato Enyalew Zeyede, journalist Dawit Begashaw, journalist Gobeze Sisay, journalist Abay Zewdu, journalist and teacher Meskerem Abera, and journalist Genet Asmamaw.
 - During the visit, the visiting delegation expressed their deep appreciation to the prisoners for the sacrifices they have made and continue to make for the country and its people. The political prisoners, in turn, welcomed the visit and expressed gratitude for the solidarity shown by coalition leaders. The delegation emphasized that while the names of a few prisoners are known and their cases publicized, thousands more remain unidentified and held in detention centers and torture facilities across the country. These individuals are suffering not for any crime, but for their political beliefs, identity, and lack of freedom of expression.
 - Coalition leaders reaffirmed their commitment to continue advocating for these prisoners, describing the ongoing detention of such figures of national significance as evidence that Ethiopia has yet to fully break from the legacy of authoritarianism. They asserted that, like previous regimes, the current system remains fearful of dissenting ideas.
 - In this regard, the coalition called on the Ethiopian National Election Board, the Ethiopian Human Rights Commission, human rights organizations, political parties, foreign embassies, and the media to take meaningful action. They also urged the general public to regularly inquire about the well-being of political prisoners and their families, who continue to face hardship and injustice.
 - Finally, the leaders called on authorities to immediately release all journalists

and officials who have been detained solely because of their political beliefs.

East Wollega Zone (Oromia Region)

Gida-Ayana Woreda

- On June 26th, Fano fighters successfully conducted a sudden operation in the Andedo-Dicho neighborhood.
 - The attack was reportedly carried out by the Wollega Fano (Bizamo) group. The operation targeted regime forces, specifically key administrative leaders and riot dispersal units traveling from Gida towards the Nekemte city administration. Fano fighters attacked regime forces loading into three vehicles in an area known as Dacho Mountain.
 - The operation resulted in heavy losses for the regime cadres and riot dispersal soldiers, with at least ten killed and several others injured. No casualties were reported among members of the Wollega Fano during this operation.

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.

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