



War updates from Amhara Region, Ethiopia – December 30th, 2024 to January 5th, 2025

Updated January 5th, 2025

Overview

For the week of December 30th, 2024 to January 5th, 2025, fighting between *Amhara Fano freedom fighters* (Fano) and *Prosperity Party regime joint forces* (regime forces) has continued in various parts of Amhara Region in Ethiopia.¹

- This week battle events and rights violations were recorded in more than 44 woreda/city administrations across 11 zonal administrations in Amhara Region. These zones included the North Wollo, South Wollo, North Shewa, East Gojjam, West Gojjam, Awi, North Gojjam, South Gonder, Central Gonder, West Gonder and North Gonder Zones. Developments were also recorded in 4 woreda administrations across 3 zonal administrations in Oromia Region. These zones included the South-West Shewa, East Wollega and Horo Guduru Wollega Zones. Developments were also recorded in the Addis-Ababa city administration.

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

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- Events were recorded in over 3 urban administrations across 3 zonal administrations. These urban administrations included Kobo, Shewa-Robit, and Gonder cities in the North Wollo, North Shewa and Central Gonder Zones.
 - Civilian casualties were recorded in 10 woreda/city administrations across 4 zonal administrations in Amhara Region. These included Mida-Woremo, Minjar-Shenkora, Menz-Mam-Midir, Merhabete, Debre-Elias, Dejen, Enbese-Sar-Midir, Debay-Telatgin, West Dembiya and Dabat Woredas in the North Shewa, East Gojjam, Central Gonder and North Gonder Zones. In addition, a fatal incident was reported in Addis-Ababa city.
 - Drone strikes were recorded in 4 woreda administrations across 2 zonal administrations in Amhara Region. These included Mida-Woremo, Minjar-Shenkora, Mojana-Wadera and West Dembiya Woredas in the North Shewa and Central Gonder Zones.
 - Widespread arrests were reported in 2 woreda/city administrations in 2 zonal administrations in Amhara Region. These include Mojana-Wadera and Debre-Elias Woredas of North Shewa and East Gojjam Zones.
 - Regime forces have continued their forced disarmament campaign against Amhara communities across the South-West Shewa, East Wollega and Horo Guduru Wolleg Zones of Oromia Region. In coordination *Oromo Liberation Army* (OLA) militants carried out coordinated attacks on Amhara communities in many of these areas.

North Wollo Zone

Gidan Woreda

- On December 29th, the Amhara Fano in Wollo, East Amhara Corps 2's Kalakorma Division achieved a decisive victory in an intense battle in the towns of Dilb and

Seqela.

- This victory came against regime forces advancing from Woldia and Kalim toward Lalibela.
- Following the fierce confrontation, regime forces retreated to Sanqa town, suffering heavy casualties.
- As a result, Fano forces have taken control of the key road leading to Bahir-Dar city, capital of the Amhara Regional State.

Raya-Kobo Woreda

- From December 31st, to January 1st, intense battles took place between the Amhara Fano in Wollo East Amhara Two Corps' Zobel-Amba Division, and the regime forces' 48th ENDF Division in Zobel, a strategically important military area.
 - Fano forces inflicted heavy losses on the regime, including the death of Lieutenant-Colonel Teka Mekebo Muhammed, commander of the ENDF North-Eastern Command's 48th ENDF Division, along with other numerous military personnel.
 - The fighting continued into January 1st. During this ongoing battle, Fano forces seized significant military assets from the regime. This included radio communication equipment, heavy weapons, cash, documents related to the implementation of the Amhara genocide, and other military and logistical supplies, as regime forces surrendered.

Lasta Woreda

- On December 31st, fierce clashes occurred near the Kidus Lalibela rock-hewn church.

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- The battle took place in Muchaberet, located about 6-km from Shumshiha Airport, when the regime’s 12th ENDF Division advanced towards Geletsot and launched an attack on Fano forces in the area.
 - However, the Amhara Fano in Wollo’s Lasta Asaminew Corps, successfully defended against the attack and launched a counteroffensive against the regime forces.
 - The General Tefera Mamo Fano Division achieved victory over regime forces in Erifa, resulting in four injuries among regime troops.

South Wollo Zone

Amhara-Sayint Woreda

- On December 31st, intense fighting occurred in Qeta and Abo-Meda, between the Amhara Fano in Wollo, Western Wollo Corps, Amhara-Sayint-Mekdela Division and regime forces.
 - The forces referred to the offensive as “*Campaign Fitawrari Dessalew Sitot and Girazmach Arebu Tadesse*,” in honor of their former leaders.
 - The battle, which took place between 4 pm and 7 pm, resulted in a decisive victory for Fano forces, with the regime suffering numerous deaths and injuries.
 - As a result, regime forces were forced to retreat to Ajibar.
 - In retaliation, regime forces launched artillery strikes into the Qeta area.

Kelela Woreda

- Between January 4th and 5th, a fierce battle took place in the Deger area of Kelela Woreda.

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- Fano forces jointly from the Amhara Fano Shewa Province Command and Amhara Fano Wollo Command’s Nigus Mikael Division launched a joint offensive against regime forces.
 - The exact number of casualties have not been confirmed.

North Shewa Zone

- On December 29th, the Amhara Fano Shewa Command’s Nadew Division announced the graduation of trainees who completed a three-month training program.

Mida-Woremo Woreda

- On December 30th, in the early morning, the regime carried out a drone strike on civilian residences in Rema city.
 - The strike tragically resulted in the deaths of a father and son, and left several others injured.
 - The injured victims have been transferred to Addis-Ababa city for medical treatment but are reportedly facing severe financial difficulties.
 - In addition to the fatalities, multiple neighbors also sustained serious injuries from the strike.
- On December 30th, an intense battle broke out between regime forces and the Amhara Fano Shewa Province Command.
 - The clash occurred after regime forces attempted to advance to Fano positions from three directions: Chelemit, Selassie, and Beg-Sirt, starting at 10 am.
 - This battle took place near Rema city, where a drone strike had occurred just hours earlier.

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- On January 5th, a fierce battle erupted between the regime forces and the Amhara Fano Shewa Province Command's Asmare Dagne Brigade.
 - The confrontation began when regime forces attempted to launch an offensive in multiple directions, targeting areas such as Shimbra-Meda, Selassie, Chelemit, and Angir. The aim was to divert Fano forces from their ongoing offensive in Kelela Woreda (South Wollo Zone).
 - Fano forces successfully defended against the attack and countered with their own offensive, resulting in significant casualties among regime militias.
 - Many injured personnel were transferred to Meragna Primary Hospital.
 - Several militia members, including one identified as Habtamu Endale, surrendered to the Fano forces.

Kewet Woreda

- On December 30th, fighting took place between the Amhara Fano Shewa Province Command and regime forces in various locations across Kewet Woreda, particularly Rassa. Regime forces have been persistently targeting civilian homes in Kewet Woreda as part of their military operations.
- As of December 31st, intense battles between the Amhara Fano Shewa Province Command and regime forces have continued in Kewet Woreda, resulting in significant casualties among combatants.
- The intense fighting that has been ongoing for the past week continued to escalate on January 3rd, particularly near the Rassa river. The Amhara Fano Shewa Province Command gained the upper hand in this battle, resulting in the surrender of all regime forces involved.

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- On January 4th, a large number of regime forces defected to Fano forces, including air force commandos who brought their military equipment.
 - On the same day, heavy clashes took place in the towns of Dinberie and Abay-Beret, with both sides utilizing heavy weaponry.
 - The regime’s ongoing blockade of essential infrastructure, including electricity, continues as part of its retaliatory actions against civilians.
 - On January 5th, heavy clashes have continued between the Amhara Fano Shewa Province Command and regime forces in the Rassa area. It has been reported that regime forces are retreating from Rassa to Shewa-Robit, an area that has been the site of intense fighting for over a week.

Tarmaber Woreda

- On December 31st, a fierce confrontation took place between the Amhara Fano Shewa Province Command and regime forces in Shola-Meda as battles continue in areas surrounding Debre-Sina.
 - The regime forces attempted to transport logistics into Shewa-Robit city.
 - However, Fano forces achieved a decisive victory, inflicting heavy casualties on the regime forces.
 - In retaliation, the regime has committed an extrajudicial killing of a mother and her child, who were tending to their cattle. The victims were identified as Alemtsehay Damena (mother) and her child.
- On January 3rd, the main road from Addis Ababa to Dessie was blocked in the areas of Debre-Sina and Tarmaber near Shola-Meda due to heavy fighting between the Amhara Fano Shewa Province Command and regime forces.

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- Transportation services were severely disrupted for much of the day. The road was reopened at 2 pm, after the fighting subsided.
 - Fighting occurred across four key areas: Rassa, Kobo, Shola-Meda, and Sina.
 - Artillery shelling was reported from Shewa-Robit to Armenia, with casualties still unconfirmed.
 - The artillery shelling destroyed the houses of two civilians around Shola-Meda. Civilian cattle were also killed and injured during this shelling.
 - These areas have experienced intense fighting over the past week, leading to the defeat of numerous regime forces and the surrender of regime vehicles.

Menz-Mam-Midir Woreda

- On December 31st, regime forces killed 4 individuals who had been arbitrarily arrested three weeks earlier.
 - These individuals had been transferred to a vocational and training center in Molale town.
 - Among the victims was Shambel (last name unidentified), a respected health professional in the area.
 - As a result, severe tension has escalated in the town.

Minjar-Shenkora Woreda

- On the evening of December 31st, members of the Amhara Fano Shewa Command infiltrated Arerti town, administrative center of Minjar-Shenkora Woreda, located near Addis-Ababa city.
 - Fano forces killed 8 regime riot dispersal personnel.

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- In retaliation, at the time of this report, regime forces have been carrying out extrajudicial killings, beatings, and arbitrary arrests of civilians in the city.

Mojana-Wadera Woreda

- On December 30th, intense fighting broke out between the Amhara Fano Shewa Province Command and regime forces in Sasit and surrounding areas.
 - Fano forces penetrated Sela-Dingay and ambushed regime forces, causing severe casualties.
 - In retaliation, regime forces have engaged in arbitrary arrests of civilians and youths, entering their homes.

Shewa-Robit City

- On January 3rd, fierce clashes occurred in the surrounding areas of Shewa-Robit city, particularly in Mafud-Gedeba, between regime forces and the Amhara Fano Shewa Province Command. The Fano forces reportedly emerged victorious in these battles.

Merhabete Woreda

- On January 2nd, regime forces executed 6 civilian farmers on their farmland.
 - The victims were identified as:
 1. Mekuanint Siyasegn
 2. Chabsew Amare
 3. Demisew Shitaw
 4. Birhanu Tessema
 5. Abatenew Markos

6. Yechale Nigus

- On January 3rd, three civilians were executed by regime forces in Gerenina-Berkato Kebele.
 - The victims were identified as:
 1. Shifferaw Kassie
 2. Tassew Habte
 3. Gebrewold Kur
 - The victims had recently moved from the countryside and were engaged in selling honey door-to-door.
 - The regime forces accused them of being security agents of Fano forces and shot them.

East Gojjam Zone

Baso-Liben Woreda

- On the night of December 28th, regime soldiers conducted a search operation in Yelamej Kebele targeting Fano fighters.

Debre-Elias Woreda

- On December 31st, intense fighting erupted in Elias town.
 - During the night of December 30th, the Qeste-Damena Fano Brigade infiltrated Elias town and launched a surprise attack in the morning.
 - Regime soldiers responded with heavy gunfire from their positions, leading to a prolonged exchange of fire that lasted until evening.

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- Residents were forced to stay indoors throughout the day due to the intensity of the conflict.
 - While the exact casualties remain unclear, both sides reportedly suffered losses.
 - Additionally, regime forces conducted arbitrary shelling that resulted in civilian casualties and property damage.
 - Reports indicate that a shelling incident in Emeba-Mariam Kebele killed 1 civilian and critically injured 3 young girls.
 - Furthermore, a civilian named Linger Worku, a shoeshine boy, was executed in Elias town on accusations of providing information to Fano fighters.
- On January 2nd, regime soldiers detained an unspecified number of businessmen from Elias town, accusing them of supporting Fano fighters.
 - These detainees were then begun transporting to Debre-Markos city under heavy military escort.
 - Forewarned of this movement, Fano fighters launched an attack on the convoy, successfully securing the release of the detained individuals along with capturing soldiers and firearms.
 - The regime forces subsequently mobilized reinforcements to rescue the captured soldiers, but they encountered a heavy counteroffensive from the Fano fighters.
 - Reports indicate that the Fano effectively neutralized the renewed regime forces, resulting in the deaths and captures of an unspecified number of them.

Dejen Woreda

- Between December 29th to 30th, gunfire exchanges were reported in the Gubiya region.
 - On December 29th, regime forces, including state militias and riot control police, mobilized towards Fano strongholds in desert areas.
 - Fearing encirclement by Fano fighters, they resorted to heavy artillery shelling in the Gorguadit and Chichit areas, but Fano fighters did not respond.
 - As regime soldiers attempted to approach Fano positions, they faced fierce resistance from the Zambera Fano Brigade, resulting in significant casualties.
 - After two days of searching the desert, regime soldiers reportedly returned to their base in Gubiya and Dejen on December 31st, exhausted.
 - Confirmed fatalities of one Fano fighter and one civilian killed during the confrontations, while regime losses were described as numerous.

- On the night of January 2nd, the Zambera Brigade, part of the Amhara Fano in Gojjam's Belay Zeleke Division, advanced towards Sebshengo Kebele to attack regime soldiers recently deployed there.
 - Forewarned of the Fano's movement, regime soldiers, particularly state militias and riot dispersal police, concealed themselves outside their camp.
 - The Fano fighters initiated heavy gunfire at the regime's camp, but there was no return fire. Despite the intense gunfire throughout the night, the Fano fighters could not locate the regime soldiers.
 - One Fano member was shot by his own comrades and was found wounded the following morning. Regime soldiers discovered the wounded Fano member, denied him medical assistance, and killed him, leaving his body on the street to instill fear among the public throughout the day.

Enbese-Sar-Midir Woreda

- Between December 30th and 31st, regime forces mobilized significant troops from Merto-Lemariam into the Fano stronghold located in the rural and desert areas of the Abay River valley.
 - This mobilization was reportedly directed by high-ranking military officers with the intent to suppress the Abay Sheleqo Fano Brigade at any cost.
 - During this operation, regime forces engaged in arbitrary shelling with heavy artillery, although they did not successfully strike any targets.
 - In response, the Abay Sheleqo brigade chose to retreat without engaging in gunfire.
 - Reports indicate that regime soldiers committed abuses and looted property from civilians encountered during their advance.
 - While the exact reasons for the Fano fighters’ retreat remain unclear, sources speculate it was due to the overwhelming numerical and firepower advantage of the mobilized forces.
 - As of January 1st, there has been no gunfire response from Fano fighters’ side, despite the regime soldiers advancing, and continuing their heavy artillery shelling.

- On January 3rd, the Abay Sheleqo Brigade from the Amhara Fano in Gojjam’s Samuel Aweke Division launched an offensive in the Dibo-Kidanemihret area, where regime forces were stationed.
 - This offensive resulted in the deaths of over 20 state militia members and injuries to several others.
 - Following this, regime forces, previously positioned in the desert, were compelled to retreat back to Merto-Lemariam.

Sedie Woreda

- On December 31st and January 1st, exchanges of gunfire occurred in the Kernewari area.
 - The fighting began when regime soldiers mobilized from Sedie in an attempt to control the Choke mountainous region.
 - On December 31st, Fano fighters fiercely confronted regime soldiers, forcing them to retreat.
 - After reinforcing their numbers, regime soldiers persisted in their attempts to advance, but Fano forces again confronted them, preventing further progress.
 - The exact casualties resulting from these exchanges remain unknown.

Debay-Telatgin Woreda

- On January 1st, heavy fighting took place in the Nabra and Debre-Eyesus areas lasting until January 4th.
 - The conflict was initiated by regime soldiers passing through these areas en route to the Choke mountain.
 - Fano fighters mounted a fierce resistance, successfully halting the regime's advance.
 - Reports from the Fano side indicate they inflicted significant casualties during this confrontation while repelling the attack.
 - As of January 1st, regime forces have been stationed between the Debre-Eyesus and Nabra areas, with the potential for fighting to resume in the coming days.

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- On January 2nd and 3rd, the regime made persistent efforts to advance into Choke mountain through these areas. However, strong resistance from the Fano fighters halted the regime’s progress.
 - The Fano claimed to have inflicted numerous casualties on regime soldiers, although the exact figures remain unverified.
 - During clashes on January 1st and 2nd, regime forces committed violations against civilians in Debre-Eyesus Kebele, including the burning of a large quantity of wheat crops belonging to over 20 civilians.
 - This prompted Fano fighters and local residents to mobilize and confront regime forces to control the fire. Had it not been for their active participation, the damage could have been much greater. Additionally, regime shelling completely demolished a civilian home and resulted in the death of an 8-year-old boy in Debre-Eyesus Kebele.
 - Regarding combatant casualties, two confirmed deaths were reported from the Fano side, while the regime’s casualties were described as numerous, with at least 6 dead bodies left behind during their retreat.
 - On January 4th, regime forces stationed in Debre-Eyesus Kebele reportedly withdrew for unknown reasons, although fighting continued in the nearby Nabra Kebele, with the outcome and casualties from that battle remaining unclear.

Bibugn Woreda

- Between January 1st and 2nd, intense fighting erupted in Bibugn Woreda.
 - The conflict was initiated by regime soldiers who mobilized a large force from Digo-Tsiyon towards the Waber area, a region recognized as a stronghold for Fano fighters.

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- The regime’s offensive in this area appears part of a recent campaign aimed at expanding control into the Choke mountain area.
 - In response, Fano fighters mounted a fierce resistance, successfully halting the regime’s advance at the Almi area.
 - On January 2nd, regime soldiers persisted in their expansion efforts, but Fano fighters executed a counteroffensive that again thwarted their progress. One confirmed casualty was reported from the Fano side, while the number of casualties among the regime forces remains unverified.
 - Fano fighters claimed to have inflicted significant losses on the regime, including both casualties and the capture of firearms.
 - After persistent attempts, the regime forces entered the Waber area on January 3rd.
 - Fano claimed that the withdrawal from Waber was deliberately done with the intention to encircle and reattack with renewed forces.
 - On the following day, despite the regime’s attempt to leave Waber, Fano fighters launched an offensive aiming to take firearms.
 - Sources reported that the Fano fighters inflicted casualties among the regime soldiers, compelling them to bring a reinforcement unit from Motta and Digo-Tsiyon.

Sinan Woreda

- On January 2nd, intense fighting occurred across various kebeles in Sinan Woreda.
 - The conflict began when regime soldiers mobilized a large force from the Rebu-Gebeya camp towards the Mestayet area.
 - As regime forces advanced into rural areas, the Sinan-Abajime and Nigus Tekle-Haymanot Fano Brigades, part of the Amhara Fano in Gojjam’s

Qegn-Geta Yoftahe Nigussie Division, launched a counteroffensive at two distinct locations.

- The first group confronted regime forces that had moved into the Mestayet area. The Fano fighters’ coordinated counteroffensive forced the regime soldiers to retreat, abandoning both heavy and small firearms in their haste.
- Meanwhile, another group of Fano fighters infiltrated Rebu-Gebeya town, opening fire to prevent regime reinforcements and attacking the weakened soldiers left behind in their encampment.
- The battles at both locations were intense, resulting in substantial military losses for regime soldiers. Reports indicate two casualties from the Fano side, while casualties among regime soldiers are described as numerous.
- Fano sources claim to have seized two mortar weapons, two other group weapons, over 80 small firearms, and a substantial amount of ammunition.

Enemay Woreda

- On the night of January 2nd, the combined forces of the Zambera and Aba-Kostir brigades from the Amhara Fano in Gojjam’s Belay Zeleke Division engaged in gunfire.
 - The Fano fighters targeted regime soldiers encamped at Yetmen Primary School in Enemay Woreda.
 - The gunfire continued until morning, reportedly resulting in the deaths of at least 15 regime soldiers and wounding five others.

West Gojjam Zone

Dega-Damot Woreda

- On January 1st, intense fighting erupted in the Dama-Markos area, initiated by regime soldiers mobilizing to suppress Fano fighters in their stronghold.
 - The conflict began early in the morning and persisted until near evening.
 - Initially, regime forces gained the upper hand by infiltrating the Dama-Markos area. However, the Dega-Damot Fano Brigade launched a counteroffensive, resulting in heavy and prolonged confrontations.
 - Ultimately, the regime forces were compelled to retreat back to Feres-Bet town after sustaining casualties.

Sekela Woreda

- On January 3rd, Fano fighters ambushed regime forces moving from Tilili towards Gishabay (Sekela Woreda). This surprise attack occurred in the Ambisi area, resulting in a brief exchange of gunfire. While casualty figures remain unconfirmed, reports from the Fano side claim that over 20 regime soldiers were killed and several others wounded.

Awi Zone

Dangila Woreda

- On January 1st, the Ras-Bitwedded Mengesha Jenbre Fano Brigade executed two ambush attacks against regime soldiers in the area between Dangila town and Addis-Kidam.
 - The first ambush was reportedly conducted in a location known as Gumdiri, situated within the Dangila area.

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- These sudden and strategic attacks specifically targeted regime soldiers stationed at a checkpoint. The ensuing brief exchange of gunfire resulted in an unspecified number of casualties among regime soldiers present at the checkpoint.
 - Later that same day, Fano fighters launched another ambush against regime soldiers who were traveling from Addis-Kidam towards Dangila town, inflicting further casualties on regime forces.

Jawi Woreda

- On January 2nd, intense fighting erupted in various kebeles of Jawi Woreda.
 - The regime mobilized significant forces from Fendika town and Shawra (Central Gonder Zone), aiming to enter Kebele Kebele, a long-standing stronghold of the Fano fighters.
 - The Fano mounted fierce resistance against regime soldiers departing from Fendika, confronting them at Dereq-Wenz, Filfil, and Basay locations to prevent their advance towards Kebele.
 - However, another unit of regime forces approached Kebele from a different direction, prompting Fano fighters to withdraw to avoid encirclement.
 - During these confrontations, three Fano members were confirmed wounded, while casualties on the regime side remain unknown.
 - When the regime forces entered Kebele Kebele around midday, they found no Fano presence and many residents had fled into the jungle to escape potential attacks.
 - After occupying the area for several hours, regime soldiers withdrew in the evening. Upon their return to Fendika, Fano fighters reportedly launched gunfire, with details of the outcome remaining unclear.

North Gojjam Zone

South Mecha Woreda

- Between December 30th and 31st, fierce fighting occurred in the border areas of Dangila and South Mecha Woredas.
 - The clashes intensified as regime soldiers attempted to withdraw from rural areas.
 - On December 30th, Fano fighters ambushed regime forces in an area called Nada-Mariam, leading to heavy confrontations.
 - Similar fighting occurred in the Afesa area, resulting in casualties for the regime.
- On January 3rd, regime forces mobilized from Mehal-Genet (Gerchech) towards Abro-Menor Kebele to suppress Fano fighters in their stronghold.
 - The Colonel Muluneh Tadese Brigade, under the Amhara Fano in Gojjam's 1st Division, reportedly confronted these regime forces.
 - In a counteroffensive, Fano fighters engaged the regime at their encampment in Mehal-Genet, inflicting significant casualties and forcing the regime to retreat back to Mehal-Genet town.
 - Fano fighters claimed to have utilized newly developed weapons during this confrontation, which overwhelmed regime soldiers.

South Gonder Zone

Estie Woreda

- On December 30th, intense fighting erupted between Fano fighters and regime forces in Shenbeqowoch Kebele. The clashes began early in the morning,

suggesting a significant and sustained engagement.

- The intense fighting that began on December 30th, in Shenbeqowoch Kebele continued into December 31st.
 - On this day, a combined force of regime units, including riot dispersal, regular police, militia, and regular soldiers, alongside other security personnel, and led by Estie Woreda Police Commander Belete Sintayew, launched an offensive against Fano fighters.
 - The Fano fighters mounted a strong defense, inflicting severe casualties on regime forces, resulting in numerous deaths and injuries.
 - The surviving regime forces were ultimately forced to retreat to Gena-Memcha Kebele.
 - This marks the second consecutive day of intense fighting in Shenbekowoch, an area situated between Estie and Simada.
 - The Amhara Fano in Gonder, utilizing the Estie-Densa Brigade, Hagere-Bizan Brigade, and the Major General Wubante Abate strike forces, inflicted heavy losses on the regime.
 - The regime force, which had mobilized a large number of troops from Simada, Tsedoye, Mikre, Estie, and Andabet, and on December 31st crossed Wanazaye from Woreta, as well as moved from Debre-Tabor and Kimir-Dingay, retreated in disarray, carrying their dead and wounded.
- The intense fighting in Shenbeqowoch, saw particularly fierce combat between Fano fighters and regime forces on December 31st entering its third day.
 - The day's battle resulted in significant casualties for the regime's joint forces, with numerous deaths and critical injuries at the hands of the Fano fighters.

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- While the Fano did sustain losses, with one member killed and some others suffering injuries, their overall defensive efforts were highly effective.
 - The fighting continued into January 1st, in Shenbeqowoch Kebele.
 - On this day, Fano fighters launched a surprise attack on regime forces in Tinafa Kebele and Mata-Giyorgis village.
 - The ambush resulted in the complete annihilation of the regime forces, which included regular army and militia members, who were traveling in Isuzu and Sino trucks.
 - The conflict in this area continued for four days, particularly around Qoma-Fasilides, where Fano fighters have been resisting efforts by regime forces attempting to reinforce their beleaguered troops. This sustained fighting highlights the Fano's continued ability to inflict heavy losses and prevent regime advances.

Ibnat Woreda

- On December 29th, Fano fighters successfully ambushed a convoy of joint regime forces as they were traveling from Ibnat to Debre-Tabor city.
 - The ambush resulted in significant casualties for the regime, with numerous soldiers killed and critically injured.
 - Notably, the regime machine gun operator was among those killed, and the heavy machine gun itself sustained extensive damage from a bomb blast deployed by Fano fighters.
- On January 1st, intense combat broke out between Fano fighters and regime forces in Zeha town. The resulting clash saw regime forces suffer significant losses, with more than 10 regime soldiers confirmed killed by Fano fighters during the morning hours alone.

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- On January 5th, Fano fighters achieved a decisive victory in Selamaya town, Dega-Melza, where a fierce battle took place with regime forces.
 - Fano fighters completely eliminated an entire military regiment belonging to the regime.
 - The fighting also resulted in the capture of over 47 members of the regime’s joint forces, along with seven police and militia force coordinators, and top officials of Ibnat Woreda.
 - The regiment’s highest-ranking commanders were also killed in the battle, marking a significant loss for the regime. Fano fighters also acquired a substantial cache of weaponry, including six heavy weapons such as mortars, heavy machine guns, sniper rifles, and light machine guns, as well as a military pickup.
 - In addition, Fano fighters seized 52 small arms and a considerable supply of ammunition from the vanquished regime forces.

Lay-Gayint Woreda

- From December 28th to December 29th, intense fighting erupted across a wide area encompassing Hagere-Genet, Zagoch, and Welela-Bahir in Lay-Gayint Woreda, extending through Simada and Muja Woredas to Tach-Gayint Woreda.
 - The primary catalyst for this conflict between Fano fighters and regime forces was a leak of information regarding the movements of Gebriye Fano Division leaders.
 - These leaders had reportedly traveled to other locations for discussions, and the regime, upon learning of this, launched a major military operation to either capture them or prevent their return to their original positions. However, Fano

fighters successfully thwarted the regime's offensive, effectively aborting their military plan.

- The fighting spanned a significant area, stretching from the Guna area to the Chefa river for two consecutive days.
 - Regime forces were deployed from Wegeda town to Betelhem town, from Robit-Sede Muja towards Tach-Gayint Woreda, and from Guna towards Welela-Bahir town, with the objective of blocking roads and encircling the Fano leaders from multiple directions.
 - Despite the regime's deployment across eight different frontlines, Fano fighters successfully repelled these attacks without sustaining any casualties.
 - Notably, in three key locations, Fano fighters managed to breach the regime's lines and bypass roadblocks on the main roads.
 - Following the failure of their planned operation, regime forces on December 30th, began shelling areas along the stretch from Agat to Efrata Kebele, suggesting a shift to indiscriminate attacks after their earlier military objectives were not achieved.
- On January 1st, regime forces extrajudicially executed a teacher in Sali town.
 - The victim was identified as Endalamaw Fetene.
 - The purported justification for his killing was that he had allegedly observed the recent fighting between Fano fighters and regime forces in Sali.
 - Regime forces claimed that he was seen watching the conflict from his doorway.
 - He was killed publicly, demonstrating a blatant disregard for due process and human rights.

Libo-Kemkem Woreda

- On December 31st, fierce fighting erupted in Mikael-Debir town as regime forces launched a multi-pronged offensive, attempting to regain control of the area.
 - The regime’s attack came from three directions: from Addis-Zemen via Asta, from Arno-Gari, and from Belessa-Degoma town, all converging on Mikael-Debir.
 - The fighting in Asta-Maryam was particularly intense. The regime forces, unaware of the Fano fighters’ presence, walked directly into a trap and suffered significant losses in the area.
 - Similarly, regime forces advancing from Arno-Gari towards Mikael-Debir were also ambushed by the Fano fighters. These forces were caught off guard in two separate locations and faced fierce resistance from the Fano.
 - The regime forces suffered heavy losses, and their military camp in Arno-Gari, which had long served as a central command for regime forces operating in Enfranz, Maksegnit, Addis-Zemen, and Mikael-Debir, was also burned down by Fano fighters immediately after regime troops deployed to Mikael-Debir.
 - Reinforcement troops sent to Mikael-Debir from Addis-Zemen were ambushed by Fano forces in Derita Kebele, resulting in further heavy casualties for the regime.
 - In the afternoon, fierce fighting also broke out between regime and Fano forces in Ambo-Meda.
 - Furthermore, the Amhara Fano in Gonder, through the Tikur-Anbessa Brigade and the Amhara Fano Gonder Command, through the Nebiyu Asaminew unit, spent the day routing invading forces that attempted to enter Mikael-Debir via Woyniye from Addis-Zemen.

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- This resulted in more than a Shaleka (military unit) of regime forces being eliminated, with over 50 individual weapons seized and 30 soldiers surrendering.
 - On December 31st, intense fighting broke out between Fano fighters and regime forces as the latter launched a multi-directional offensive aimed at regaining control of Mikael-Debir.
 - The battle in Asta-Maryam proved to be particularly devastating for the regime, with a large number of regular soldiers and members of riot dispersal forces being killed by Fano fighters.
 - The initial regime joint forces that entered Asta-Maryam were completely eliminated. Even after the deployment of reinforcements, the new soldiers were unable to withstand the Fano's well-targeted fire and suffered further losses.
 - Regime forces were ultimately forced to retreat back to Addis-Zemen, abandoning their dead on the battlefield. The bodies of these soldiers were still visible on the ground the following day, January 1st.
 - Similarly, in the fighting that took place in Ambo-Meda, Fano fighters achieved a decisive victory over regime forces and regained control of the town by the evening.
 - Following the Fano's recapture of Ambo-Meda, a strategically important town, regime forces stationed in nearby Ibnat town were observed collecting their belongings, indicating an impending withdrawal from the area.

Sede-Muja Woreda

- Since December 30th, intense fighting has been ongoing between Fano fighters and regime forces in Wenzye Kebele.

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- The conflict initially erupted on December 30th at 7 pm local time and continued until 3 pm the following day.
 - During this initial phase, numerous regime militia and military forces entered what is considered a stronghold of Fano fighters, resulting in significant casualties for joint regime forces, including a large number of deaths and injuries.
 - The fighting resumed on December 31st, with both Fano fighters and regime forces deploying substantial reinforcements to the area, indicating a likely escalation and continued intensity of the conflict.

Mena-Mequetewa Woreda

- On January 1st, regime forces attempted a surprise attack against Fano fighters.
 - However, the Fano fighters had received advance warning of the planned assault. Consequently, they strategically positioned themselves, awaiting the arrival of the regime forces.
 - As soon as regime forces advanced into the prepared position, Fano fighters launched a devastating counter-offensive.
 - This surprise attack resulted in significant casualties for the regime's joint forces, with many regular soldiers, riot dispersal units, and militia members killed. The remaining regime forces were ultimately forced to retreat from the area.
 - Similarly, on January 2nd, intense fighting erupted in the vicinity of Mena-Mequetewa town, indicating a continuation of the conflict.
- On January 2nd, intense combat erupted between regime forces and Fano fighters.

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- This fierce engagement resulted in significant losses for regime forces, who suffered heavy casualties.
 - Consequently, they were compelled to withdraw from Aysa town, the administrative center of Mena-Mequetewa Woreda.
 - Following their retreat, regime forces established new encampments in the towns of Aja and Arb-Gebeya, both located within Guna-Begemidir Woreda.

Guna-Begemidir Woreda

- On January 1st, Fano fighters launched a series of successful attacks against regime forces in multiple locations.
 - In Titira town, Fano fighters initiated a surprise attack on regime forces manning a checkpoint.
 - During this assault, the military officer operating the communication radio was killed, along with numerous members of riot dispersal and militia forces.
 - Additionally, a fierce battle erupted between Fano and regime forces in Wiha-Midir, situated beneath Guna mountain.
 - In this engagement, the leader of the regime forces, a captain, was killed along with six of his soldiers.
- Furthermore, intense fighting broke out in Adeder Kebele, specifically in Weyra-Ber, near Kimir-Dingay town.
 - In this location, more than 28 regime forces were killed by Fano fighters as they attempted to encircle the Fano.
 - The regime forces leader, a captain named Temesgen Feysa, and his two bodyguards were also killed in this battle.

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- The Fano fighters also successfully seized military equipment during the fighting.

Central Gonder Zone

Gonder City

- On December 29th, regime military commander Lieutenant General Tigabu Yilma issued a directive compelling all private gun owners to report to military training centers, bringing their firearms with them, starting December 30th.
 - Upon completion of their training, these individuals are to be assigned to riot dispersal units and militia forces, with the explicit intention of deploying them against Fano forces.
 - This order has been communicated to residents of Gonder city and private gun owners within Gonder-Zuriya Woreda.
 - However, despite this official command, reports indicate that no individuals have yet complied with the regime's directive, demonstrating a widespread lack of willingness to participate in the planned military action.
- On January 2nd, intense fighting occurred between Fano fighters and regime forces in Gubrit village, located on the outskirts of Gonder city along the road leading to Ayimba town. This clash resulted in significant losses for the regime, with more than 28 regime riot dispersal and militia forces killed by Fano fighters.
- On the night of January 2nd, Fano fighters launched a significant surprise attack against militia forces in Rufael village, located in close proximity to the Gonder Atse Tewodros Airport.
 - This operation resulted in the deaths of 18 regime militia members, with an undisclosed number sustaining critical injuries.

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- Prior to this incident, on January 1st, regime political cadres and security personnel conducted a thorough assessment of the security situation within Gonder city.
 - * During this evaluation, high-ranking regime officials expressed deep concern regarding the rapid expansion of Fano activity both within and around Gonder city over the preceding three to four days.
 - * They acknowledged, with significant apprehension, that Tseda sub-city and an additional eight kebeles had fallen under Fano control within the past eight days.
 - * Furthermore, regime officials admitted that the kidnapping and killing of Gonder residents had sharply escalated amidst the current unrest.
 - * They confirmed that Fano fighters had successfully captured kebele chairmen, militia members, and regular police officers in Belay, Tseda, and Fenter Kebeles, all located within the city's boundaries.
 - * The repeated surprise attacks by the Fano forces in Tseda and Rufael have reportedly created a heightened sense of fear and anxiety amongst top regime officials.
 - * The officials attempted to rationalize this precarious situation, claiming that the deployment of regime military forces to other operations outside of the city had created an opportunity for the Fano to initiate their offensive in Gonder.
 - * They also conceded that the newly trained militia forces are currently under considerable strain. According to the evaluation, the militia forces expressed their discontent by stating that they would no longer engage with the Fano fighters unless they received their overdue salaries. Moreover, they claimed to be under threat from the residents of Gonder city themselves.

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- * This growing resistance from the militia has forced the Gonder city mayor to intervene. In response to reports that militia forces were on the verge of deserting, the mayor convened a meeting at the municipal bureau, imploring them to continue their support for the regime.
 - In summary, recent events point to a significant shift in the balance of power in and around Gonder city. The Fano fighters are demonstrating increased operational effectiveness and are gaining ground, while the regime's forces are facing a decline in morale, internal divisions, and territorial losses.
 - On January 4th, Lieutenant-General Tigabu Yilma, the commander of the Gonder city command post authority, convened a meeting of the city's political cadres.
 - During this assembly, Lt. Gen. Tigabu Yilma conveyed a significant shift in strategy, informing the cadres that while military forces had already made substantial sacrifices, the responsibility for leading the campaign against Fano forces would now fall upon them. He declared that this new approach would commence following Monday, January 6th.
 - The political cadres displayed considerable apprehension upon hearing the command post officer's directive, a clear indication of the regime forces' struggles to effectively counter Fano movements in Gonder, even with their superior weaponry.
 - Furthermore, Lt. Gen. Tigabu Yilma stated that any cadre unwilling to actively participate in the military campaign should submit their resignation immediately.
 - However, he also issued a stern warning, stating that any resignation would be viewed as an act of defection to the Fano movement, and such individuals would be targeted as enemies of the regime.

Wegera Woreda

- Over the past three days, beginning on December 28th, intense fighting has occurred between Fano fighters and regime forces in Qola-Wegera, China, and Kumbel.
 - The battle in Kumbel Kebele, located outside of Amba-Giyorgis town, raged for two consecutive days, resulting in significant casualties for the regime forces.
 - The scale of these losses is evidenced by the fact that four ambulances were deployed to transport the dead and injured regime soldiers from the combat zone to Amba-Giyorgis town.
 - Simultaneously, regime forces deployed to Qola-Wegera, particularly in China Kebele, encountered fierce resistance from Fano fighters.
 - This counter-offensive by the Fano, which took place over the course of December 28th, 29th, and 30th, inflicted heavy casualties on regime forces, ultimately forcing them to retreat back to Amba-Giyorgis town after sustaining substantial losses.

Taqusa Woreda

- As of December 31st, intense fighting has been underway in Shawra town.
 - Fighting which has been ongoing since December 30th, has involved the Amhara Fano in Gonder, specifically the Adwa Division's Nigat Chora Brigade, which has employed strategic maneuvers.
 - Fano forces effectively routed enemy forces at Weku, where they then inflicted heavy losses upon them.

Gonder-Zuriya Woreda

- On December 31st, the Amhara Fano in Gonder, utilizing the Dil-Ber Brigade, successfully ambushed regime forces attempting to advance from Maksegnit towards Jera-Mikael.
 - These coordinated ambushes were executed in four separate locations, resulting in significant casualties for the regime.
 - The surviving soldiers, overwhelmed by the attacks, were forced to retreat in disarray back to Maksegnit.

East Dembiya Woreda

- On January 1st, regime forces publicly executed two youths in Dalko Kebele, based on the accusation that they possessed pictures of two Fano leaders on their mobile phones.

Alefa Woreda

- On January 1st, intense combat erupted between Fano fighters and regime forces in the Delgi region, specifically on Jarge mountain and around the Mekonta military camp.
 - This fierce battle, which lasted for three hours, resulted in significant casualties for the regime, with over 200 soldiers reportedly killed or critically injured.
 - Following this initial clash, the regime forces launched a major operation in Simra Robit Kebele, located in East Dembiya Woreda. Their intent was to encircle the Aysheshum Fano brigade, a unit of the Begemidir Division, by advancing from five different directions: Qoladiba town, Amba-Guarit, Buhona, Chandiba, Chuahit, and Delgi.

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- However, Fano fighters skillfully countered this plan, placing advancing regime forces in turn under encirclement in various locations.
 - The regime forces were notably trapped in Hog village, where more than 105 regime soldiers were killed.
 - This counter-offensive by the Fano, which involved four Fano brigades from the Begemidir Division, inflicted substantial casualties on the regime.
 - The Fano fighters also suffered losses, with 3 fatalities, including Shaleqa Surafel, and 9 injuries.
 - The regime forces that advanced from the Mekonta military camp in Delgi were forced to retreat back to their base.
 - Furthermore, Fano forces shelled the Mekonta military camp with heavy machine guns, resulting in further casualties for regime soldiers within.
 - The initial regime forces deployed to Simra-Robit were eliminated by Fano fighters, and the Fano also seized a significant amount of heavy weaponry including light machine guns and sniper rifles.

West Dembiya Woreda

- On January 5th, witnessed a significant escalation in the conflict as regime forces conducted a drone strike in Sankisa Kebele.
 - This targeted attack, executed in the morning, resulted in substantial losses for the Fano fighters.
 - The indiscriminate nature of the drone strike also resulted in the deaths of 5 civilians.

West Gonder Zone

West Armachiho Woreda

- In the early hours of December 31st, Fano fighters launched a devastating surprise attack on military forces stationed in Mogese town.
 - This operation, spearheaded by the Arbegnoch and Wawa Gobe Fano Divisions, resulted in significant casualties for the regime.
 - Over 52 members of the regime’s joint forces, including regular army, militia, and riot dispersal units, were either killed or critically injured.
 - The fighting continued until noon on December 31st, with Fano fighters engaging the riot dispersal and militia forces who had been dispersed from the initial military camp.
 - The Fano fighters successfully seized control of the temporary military camp located in Mogese town.
 - In addition to the military losses, West Armachiho Woreda Police Commander, Abebe Dejen, and numerous regime cadres were also killed during the attack.
 - The bodies of more than 13 high-ranking regime officials were transported to Abrahajira town for burial in the afternoon.
 - Believing the Fano fighters had withdrawn, regime joint forces established a new military camp in Mogese, accompanied by Prosperity Party officials and the woreda police commander.
 - However, Fano fighters launched a surprise attack, killing the majority of the regime forces while they were located within this new camp.

Metemma Woreda

- On the night of January 4th, Fano fighters initiated a surprise offensive against regime forces garrisoned in Kokit town.
 - Under the cover of darkness, Fano fighters infiltrated the town, launching a swift and decisive assault that overwhelmed the stationed troops.
 - They successfully seized complete control of Kokit and held it until dawn. During the operation, a significant number of regime militia forces were captured by Fano fighters, along with their full complement of military equipment.
 - The sudden and intense nature of the attack resulted in considerable casualties among the regime militia and riot dispersal forces.
 - The Fano fighters withdrew from Kokit at approximately 1 am local time, early in the morning.

North Gonder Zone

Dabat Woreda

- The intense fighting in Ajire-Janora and Enqash has now entered its fifth consecutive day, continuing through December 30th.
 - In this challenging, rugged terrain, regime forces have reportedly engaged in deliberate acts of violence against unarmed civilians, resulting in the deaths of more than 17 individuals.
 - Furthermore, they have employed heavy artillery, causing widespread destruction of civilian homes. The regime's attempt to occupy Enqash resulted in a 14-hour battle with Fano fighters.

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- Ultimately, regime forces suffered heavy casualties and were forced to retreat on December 29th.
 - Further exacerbating the situation, regime forces committed what can be classified as war crimes in Lomiye village, resulting in the deaths of numerous residents and the intentional destruction of over 21 homes, which were burned to the ground.
 - On December 29th and 30th, fierce fighting in Wegir Kebele led to the deaths and critical injuries of more than 170 regime forces at the hands of Fano fighters, with much of the combat occurring at close quarters.
 - In a significant development, an entire militia unit in this area defected to Fano, indicating a growing shift in allegiance away from the regime.
- As of December 31st, fierce fighting has entered its sixth day from Debark to Amba-Giyorgis, where there have been numerous surrenders, eliminations, and capture of hundreds of weapons from regime forces.
 - On December 31st, in the Ajire area, the Amhara Fano Gonder Command and the Amhara Fano in Gonder launched a coordinated attack.
 - The surviving regime forces fled towards Enqash, while those from Amba-Giyorgis returned to recover their dead.
 - The Amhara Fano in Gonder, through the Ras Dejen Division, engaged them, effectively trapping them, resulting in heavy losses for the regime. Furthermore, regime forces attempting to divide the front, advancing from the Weqin and Dabat directions, were decisively defeated by the Amhara Fano in Gonder, through the Ayalew Birru Division, in Arebur, Chilana, and Benker.
 - The intense fighting between Fano fighters and regime forces in Ajire-Janora and Enqash has continued for its sixth consecutive day on December 31st. The

fighting in Lomiye village has been particularly fierce, forcing town residents to evacuate their homes.

- Regime forces have engaged in the deliberate destruction of the village, burning down the majority of civilian houses, effectively turning it into an uninhabitable wasteland.
 - The battles are being fought across a large area, stretching from Weger to Lomiye and from Menderge Kebele to Enqash.
 - Eight Fano Divisions are actively engaged in combat against regime forces, who have deployed a significant military force including special commando units, highly trained infantry, riot dispersal units, militia, heavily mechanized units equipped with modern heavy weaponry, and special peace keeping forces. Regime forces have suffered heavy casualties due to their unfamiliarity with the rugged terrain.
 - On December 31st, 18 regime soldiers defected to the Fano, bringing their full military equipment with them, while an additional 12 regime soldiers were captured by Fano.
 - Although regime forces were advancing towards Enqash, fierce resistance from the Fano fighters forced them to retreat. Moreover, regime forces in Ajire have been encircled by the Fano. Despite the arrival of reinforcements, they have been unable to assist the trapped soldiers in escaping.
 - The regime forces responsible for destroying Lomiye village were severely beaten by the Fano and forced to retreat to Argot Kebele, sustaining heavy casualties in the process.
- As of January 2nd, the intense fighting in Janora has persisted for eight consecutive days.

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- During this period, regime forces, unable to locate Fano leaders or their relatives, have resorted to destroying their homes in a display of reprisal.
 - Despite these destructive actions, Fano fighters have inflicted significant casualties on regime forces.
 - The fighting was particularly intense in Janora on January 1st, where Fano fighters effectively encircled regime forces.
 - By January 2nd, the eight-day conflict had subsided. The remaining regime forces, having narrowly escaped death at the hands of the Fano, retreated towards Dabat town.

Addis-Ababa City

- According to Meseret Media, on December 30th, a prominent businessman identified as Biresaw Minale, involved in the hotel, cement, and trading industries, was killed outside his residence in the Lemi-Kura sub-city at 7:30 pm.² The victim was originally from Bichena Woreda in East Gojjam Zone (Amhara Region).

South-West Shewa Zone (Oromia Region)

Denu Woreda

- Regime cadres have reportedly compelled Amhara farmers to fight OLA militants.
 - On January 2nd, farmers from Ajila-Dale Kebele and Erob-Gebeya were summoned to a meeting by regime officials, who ordered them to engage in fighting against the OLA militants in order to recover military armaments that had previously been taken from them.

²See December 31st, [report](#) from Meseret Media.

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- The farmers made it clear that their desire was not to attack but rather to defend themselves from possible attacks by using the weapons for protection.

East Wollega Zone (Oromia Region)

- Amid the ongoing disarmament campaign against Amharas in the Wollega sub-region, attacks and threats against Amhara residents have persisted.

Kiremu Woreda

- On the night of January 3rd, OLA militants launched attacks against Amhara civilians in several areas, including Ashu-Kusaye, Deresu-Dembi, Keti-Giyorgis, Merga-Jiregna, and Sirie.
 - This attack followed reports that the ENDF had ordered militias to gather for a meeting and training. It is believed that OLA militants learned of this information, possibly from the ENDF leaders, and subsequently attacked in these areas.
 - Despite being targeted, the Amhara residents successfully defended themselves and inflicted significant casualties on the OLA militants.
 - This resistance angered the regime’s leadership, which views the defense of Amhara civilians against the attackers as problematic. According to local residents, the OLA militants are working in collaboration with Prosperity Party officials.
 - The ENDF has continued its efforts to disarm the Amhara population, working alongside joint regime militias, Oromia Region Special Forces, and various OLA divisions. These coordinated actions have led to repeated attacks on Amhara civilians.

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- In Haro Kebele, regime forces have been coercing civilians to surrender their military equipment. Local residents have placed blame on Lt. Colonel Wolday Asfaw (who is originally from Tigray), General Habtamu Mihrete, and General Zewdu Belay, accusing them of enabling these attacks.
 - These generals are accused of facilitating the disarming of the population, a key objective of the OPP regime. The disarmament is seen as a step toward the massacre of Amhara civilians.
 - Residents have urgently called on human rights organizations and other relevant stakeholders to intervene and prevent a potential massacre of Amhara civilians.
 - On the night of January 3rd, OLA militants launched an attack in Sinodoro Kebele, targeting Amhara inhabitants and resulting in an unknown number of casualties.
 - Volunteer Amhara fighters confronted the OLA militants, preventing further harm to the local population.
 - Despite the presence of regime forces nearby, no soldiers intervened to defend the Amhara residents, forcing the locals to fend for themselves.
 - Two days prior, regime forces had moved into the area to disarm Amhara farmers, leading to gunfire exchanges between armed Amhara farmers and regime joint forces.
 - Reports confirmed that one regime militia member was killed during this confrontation.

Gida-Ayana Woreda

- On January 4th, regime forces mobilized into Ali Kebele, a rural area inhabited by ethnic Amharas, in an attempt to disarm local residents.

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- In response to the disarmament campaign, local volunteer farmers confronted regime forces, resulting in two confirmed injuries among the local fighters and over 8 casualties reported from the regime soldiers.
 - Tensions have escalated as regime forces have continued to send reinforcements from nearby bases, primarily deploying militias to confront local residents during the disarmament efforts.
 - Most of the 19 kebeles in Gida-Ayana Woreda, except for the town of Ali, are currently under the control of OLA.
 - The Amhara residents, who predominantly live in Ali Kebele, are facing mounting pressure from regional security forces to surrender their weapons. This disarmament effort leaves them vulnerable to further attacks by OLA militants, who control the remaining 19 kebeles.
 - Many farmers have opposed this move. Despite their resistance, the ENDF and local militias have responded with violence, killing 6 civilians and injuring many others, including women and children.
 - In retaliation, volunteer Amhara farmers killed around 13 OLA militants, including military commanders in the area.
 - The volunteer farmers have been fighting off invasions from two main directions: the OLA attempting to loot them, and the combined forces of the ENDF, Oromia Region Special Forces, Oromia police, and local militias.
 - Regime forces have been destroying civilian homes in the area, prompting many residents, particularly women and children to flee from Ali Kebele to avoid further attacks. Residents fled in fear of indiscriminate joint assaults from the ENDF, Oromia Region forces, and OLA militants.

Horo Guduru Wollega Zone (Oromia Region)

Amuru Woreda

- On January 4th, Oromia Region forces launched an attack against Amhara civilians in Bofe-Illemu Kebele, in an attempt to forcefully disarm them. Severe casualties have been reported, although the exact number remains unknown.

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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