



War updates from Amhara Region, Ethiopia – April 21st to 27th, 2025

Updated April 28th, 2025

Overview

For the week of April 21st to 27th, 2025, fighting between *Amhara Fano self-defense force* (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 40 woreda/city administrations across 10 zonal administrations in Amhara Region. These zones included the North Wollo, South Wollo, North Shewa, East Gojjam, West Gojjam, Awi, South Gonder, Central Gonder, West Gonder, and North Gonder Zones. Developments were also recorded in Nazreth (Adama) city, West Shewa and East Wollega Zones of Oromia Region, Gurage Zone of Central Ethiopia Region and in Addis-Ababa city.

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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- Civilian casualties were recorded in 12 woreda/city administrations across 7 zonal administrations in Amhara Region. These included Lasta, Mehal-Sayint, Wogdi, Mida-Woremo, Merhabete, Sekela, Debre-Tabor, Libo-Kemkem, Ibnat, Gonder-Zuriya, Central Armachiho and Debark Woredas in North Wollo, South Wollo, North Shewa, West Gojjam, South Gonder, Central Gonder and North Gonder Zones. Civilian casualties were also recorded in Kiremu and Amaya Woredas of East Wollega and West Shewa Zones, respectively, in Oromia Region. The violence in Amaya Woreda in particular reportedly involved collaboration between ENDF and *Oromo Liberation Army* (OLA) militants.
 - Widespread arrests were recorded in Ibnat Woreda of South Gonder Zone in Amhara Region and in several parts of Gurage Zone in Central Ethiopia Region. Mass abductions and forced military conscription by regime forces were carried out in Kobo, Wogdi, Debre-Tabor, Ibnat and Farta Woredas in North Wollo, South Wollo and South Gonder Zones. In addition, abductions for military conscription were carried out in the Nazreth (Adama) city administration in Oromia Region.

North Wollo Zone

Meket Woreda

- On April 22nd, an intense clash broke out after a Fano ambush in a place called Hana-Mekuat (west of Filakit).
 - The heavy fighting broke out after Fano forces ambushed regime and riot dispersal forces. The attack was executed by units under the Wubante Abate Division, part of the Amhara Fano in Wollo (Bete-Amhara) Lasta Asaminew Corps. The militias were reportedly traveling to bury fallen comrades from an earlier skirmish in Arbit.

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- The offensive resulted in significant casualties. Although exact numbers remain unverified, multiple regime deaths and injuries were reported.
 - On April 25th, five regime militia personnel defected to Fano forces in Meket Woreda. The militias joined the Wubant Abate Division's Maregu Asfaw Battalion, part of the Amhara Fano in Wollo (Bete-Amhara) Lasta Asaminew Corps.

Kobo City

- On the night of April 21st, a fire broke out at the Kobo City Municipality office, which also housed the local administrative registry.
 - The blaze resulted in the destruction of nearly all government documents stored within the facility.
 - While regime officials have blamed “extremists” for the incident, Fano leaders have denied any involvement and announced that they are conducting their own investigation. Local residents, however, allege that regime cadres may have deliberately set the fire to destroy evidence of widespread land corruption and illegal activities. Kobo has long been associated with land-related abuses involving regime officials.
 - According to sources, the municipal office is located in the city center and was heavily guarded by regime forces, making it unlikely for the fire to have occurred without their knowledge or consent. Eyewitnesses also reported hearing gunfire in the city during the time of the fire, raising further questions about the nature and intent of the incident.
- The Prosperity Party-led regime has reportedly been conducting forced conscription efforts in Kobo city, primarily targeting daily laborers who had migrated from highland areas in search of employment.

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- Youths have allegedly been deceived with false job vacancy announcements. They were reportedly promised 1,000 ETB upon registration and assured they could opt out later—only to be taken to military camps without consent. For six consecutive days, regime forces reportedly attempted to pressure youths into registering and joining the ENDF.
 - After repeated refusals, authorities began forceful conscription, particularly between April 23rd and 24th. During this period, around two vehicle-loads of youths were reportedly taken by force. This practice was especially severe in areas such as Segno-Gebeya and Zobel-Mesaferiya, where large numbers of daily laborers congregate. Witnessing the forced conscription, many young laborers reportedly chose to join Fano forces rather than serve under the regime.
 - Official ENDF recruitment notices have been circulated across various woredas. However, due to the inability to meet recruitment quotas, local sources report that the regime has increasingly relied on coercive and forceful methods to fill its ranks.

Gubalafto Woreda

- On April 23rd, Fano forces launched a surprise offensive against regime forces in Doro-Gibir town.
 - The offensive was carried out by the Asaminew Division's 2nd Battalion, part of the Amhara Fano in Wollo (Bete-Amhara) East Amhara Corps One, near Woldia city. The clash escalated into a regular battle. In the evening, a large number of regime forces were observed moving from Woldia city toward Doro-Gibir town, transporting military vehicles and heavy weapons, including ZU-23 anti-aircraft guns

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- Over ten regime soldiers were killed or wounded. Regime forces responded with mortar fire into surrounding areas.

Lasta Woreda

- On April 24th, regime forces infiltrated into rural areas attacking civilians but Fano forces launched a counteroffensive and regained control in Muk-Wuha Kebele.
 - The regime forces advanced toward Muk-Wuha Kebele near Lalibela city, aiming to attack the Maregu Temare Division's 3rd Battalion, part of the Amhara Fano in Wollo (Bete-Amhara) Lasta Asaminew Corps. A regime battalion consisting of militias and strike forces traveled overnight on the night of April 23rd to reach the target.
 - A Fano member named Lidetu Assefa engaged the regime forces killing four and injuring three others before taking his own life. Fano Lidetu was a coordinator of four kebeles (Geter-Medaw, Tadiwos-Amba, Telfetlefit, and Abye), and was unaware of the regime's approach due to network outages encountering regime forces en route to church. He then took his own life to avoid capture but his body was later desecrated by regime soldiers, who dragged him to the river in retaliation.
 - Regime forces killed a civilian identified as Ato Misaw Weday, a father of four, who was executed for protesting the dragging of Lidetu's body. The regime forces then looted his home and others in the area. The regime also looted grain, flour, raw cash (including property belonging to an IDP from Wollega, Oromia Region) and supplies for Geter-Meda Primary and Middle School were also stolen.
 - The Maregu Temare Division launched a heavy counterattack on April 24th at around 1 pm, successfully regaining control of the area.

Woldia City

- The regime has been conducting mass forced military conscription in Woldia city, raising serious human rights concerns.
 - Specific areas such as Adago, Medhanialem, and other areas densely populated with daily laborers and young people have been particularly targeted. As a result, many laborers are suffering due to fear of conscription and are hesitant to move freely in search of work within the city.
 - The conscription campaign intensified significantly between April 24th and 26th. According to sources, it remains difficult to determine the exact number of individuals detained or forcibly conscripted by the regime.
 - In addition to conscription, security forces have created a climate of fear, especially after 6 pm. Reports indicate heavy patrolling and widespread harassment of residents during evening hours. This situation has severely restricted freedom of movement and disrupted daily life in Woldia, with residents stating that travel after 6–7 pm has become increasingly dangerous and nearly impossible.
 - Sources have reported that regime-backed groups—operating under names such as riot dispersal, along with certain militia and police units—have been actively involved in looting property and kidnapping civilians in Woldia city.² These groups, estimated to number around 40 individuals, have reportedly been targeting wealthy business owners, demanding large ransoms in the millions of birr. The operations are allegedly taking place with support and coordination of regime forces. The perpetrators are believed to be operating from forest areas near Mecharie-Meda and Sheikh Muhamed Alamudin Stadium, using the terrain to evade accountability while carrying out their

²See April 23, 2025 [report](#) from Ashara Media 52.

crimes. The overarching aim of these actions appears to be to sow division between the local community and Fano forces. In response, Fano forces have exposed the illegal activities of these groups and have called on the public to remain vigilant and protect themselves until the issue can be properly addressed.

South Wollo Zone

Jama Woreda

- On April 21st, Fano forces launched a coordinated offensive against regime-aligned riot dispersal militias in Shilafaf (015 Kebele), Jama-Degolo. The operation, led by the Amhara Fano (Bete-Amhara), was executed after ENDF troops withdrew, leaving riot dispersal militias behind. The Fano forces briefly controlled Jama town but later withdrew. At least two regime militia members were killed during the operation.

Wogdi Woreda

- On April 20th, Fano forces launched a significant assault from Borbor, dealing heavy losses to the regime army.³
 - Fighting between Fano and regime forces has been ongoing since April 18th. The Mebreq Division [part of the Amhara Fano in Wollo (Bete-Amhara) Nigus Mikael Corps] forces attacked from multiple directions — Yage, Shemene, and Gindo-Goranda — over three consecutive days. The regime is reportedly mobilizing reinforcements from Tulu Awlia.
 - Casualties from the operation include: six regime fighters buried in Yage, nine in Borbor, and seven killed at the gate of Wogdi Hospital; for a total of 22

³See April 22, 2025 [report](#) from *Amhara Broadcasting Center* (ABC) TV.

regime personnel killed and nine ambulances used to evacuate regime soldiers that sustained injuries ranging from minor to serious in severity.

- As of April 23rd, intense fighting between Fano forces and regime forces has continued in the Sekoru area.
 - The fighting was carried out by the Mebreq Division's Asaminew Tsige Brigade and Nebro Brigade Special Commandos under the Amhara Fano in Wollo (Bete-Amhara) Nigus Mikael Corps, near Abera-Sheleqo and 023 Kebele Adata.
 - Resulting casualties reported include: more than 21 regime forces were killed including one regime captain, and over 26 regime forces were injured including a senior officer with two ambulances used to evacuate critical cases; Wogdi Hospital was reportedly overwhelmed with many soldiers in critical condition. Witnesses reported that both patients and doctors were beaten by regime forces inside the hospital.
 - The regime retaliated with indiscriminate artillery fire (using ZU-23s and mortars) leading to civilian casualties and property destruction. Regime forces also subjected civilians to abductions and arrests, intimidation, and harassment. Sources reported that regime forces abducted at least 18 civilians, including children (ages 12–15), elderly individuals, farmers, and public servants and beat others in their houses. Names of 14 abducted victims have been identified as follows:
 1. Nikusie Habtinew
 2. Talema Eshetu (with children)
 3. Abate Ergete
 4. Temesgen Asme (with a 12-year-old boy from 023 Kebele)

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5. Yeqoye Adinew
 6. Kassa Shimeles
 7. Walelign Yazew (agricultural specialist, 023 Kebele)
 8. Sindewe (last name unknown) [a teacher]
 9. Hailu Mamaru (13-years-old from 023 Kebele)
 10. Asamere Gatew (child)
 11. Abiy Teshome
 12. Sinde Wale
 13. Dagne Abinew
 14. Berhan Adam

- On April 27th, fighting took place between Fano forces and regime forces in the Sekoru area.⁴
 - The offensive was carried out by the Mebreq Division, part of the Amhara Fano in Wollo (Bete-Amhara) Nigus Mikael Corps. Fano forces reportedly inflicted significant losses on regime troops. Local residents reported recovering five seriously wounded and three deceased regime soldiers from the battlefield.
 - In retaliation, regime forces launched mortar attacks from 024 Kebele to 025 Kebele, killing one civilian (a woman) and injuring two others (family members) and causing widespread property destruction. The victims were identified as follows:
 - A civilian(a woman) was killed by mortar fire and her husband’s house was completely destroyed, and one ox was also killed.

⁴See April 27, 2025 [report](#) from *Amhara Broadcasting Center (ABC) TV*.

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- A residential home was destroyed. His wife and daughter sustained serious injuries.
 - A civilian was robbed by regime soldiers after bringing 15 smartphones to the local market.

Albuko Woreda

- Between April 22nd and 23rd, Fano forces conducted a swift offensive in the Tosa-Jebel area. The attack was led by a Sambel unit under the Yegof Division, part of the Amhara Fano in Wollo (Bete-Amhara) Lij Iyasu Corps, near the Dessie city administration (10-km from Dessie city). The ambush resulted in the deaths of four regime militias and caused multiple injuries.

Were-Illu Woreda

- On April 23rd, Fano forces attacked regime forces in an area called Shikoko.
 - The offensive was carried out by the Biruk Demissie Division, part of the Amhara Fano in Shewa's Atse Yekuno-Amlak Division as regime forces were attempting to transport rations from Were-Illu Woreda to ENDF soldiers in Giske-Rabel Woreda (North Shewa Zone).
 - Reported casualties include 6 regime forces killed (including 5 militias and 1 riot dispersal combatant), 6 wounded, and the vehicle carrying the rations was destroyed and rendered unusable.

Mehal-Sayint Woreda

- On April 24th, fighting took place between Fano and regime forces in the areas of Zugeir, Mingash, Kotet, Shote-Mariam, and Dibebo-Michael.

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- The fighting involved the Amhara-Sayint-Mekdela Division's Atrones Brigade, part of the Amhara Fano in Wollo (Bete-Amhara) Nigus Michael Corps from 7 am to 6 pm in these areas. Casualties against regime forces include the killing of more than three senior officers and injury of numerous troops.
 - In retaliation, regime forces shelled civilian areas leading to the destruction of one farmer's residence. Multiple injuries from beatings and gunfire were reported, including among the disabled.

Ambassel Woreda

- A significant buildup of regime military forces has been observed around the Ambassel mountains, raising concerns about an imminent offensive against Fano forces in the area.
 - Sources report that preparations for a large-scale military campaign are underway, with troop movements being recorded across multiple strategic routes.
 - Notable regime force mobilizations have been reported along:
 - * The Woldia–Gashena line, including the areas of Dilb, Merto, and Tsehay-Mewcha.
 - * The Gishen–Hayk–Wuchale corridor, encompassing Teleyayen, Dibil, and Robit, with forces advancing toward Abet from the Dessie direction.
 - * The Wurgessa axis, particularly in and around Genfo, Embis-Wuha, Bizen, and Gorba.
 - These coordinated troop movements strongly suggest that regime forces are positioning their forces for a planned military operation targeting Fano-controlled positions in the Ambassel mountain range.⁵

⁵See April 25, 2025 [report](#) from Ethio Focus News.

Mekdela Woreda

- Between April 25th and 26th, fierce battles occurred between Fano and regime forces in various parts of Mekdela Woreda.
 - The Fano forces involved were primarily from the Amhara Fano in Wollo (Bete-Amhara), specifically the Nigus Michael Corps, Amhara-Sayint-Mekdela Division, Sheikh Hussein Jibril Brigade, and Meskerem Abera Brigade. These units jointly participated in the engagements.
 - On April 25th, Fano forces launched a coordinated offensive against regime forces in Kebele 016, Debrezeyit town. Intense fighting took place between 12 am and 10 pm. The Sheikh Hussein Jibril Brigade led a strong assault against regime positions. While sources have reported casualties among regime troops, exact numbers remain unconfirmed. No civilian casualties or material damage were reported.
 - The fighting continued on April 26th in the vicinity of Masho town, administrative center of Mekdela Woreda. Regime forces initiated an attack in Ahiya-Meshiniya, located along the border of Kebele 05 and 02. In response, the Meskerem Abera Brigade launched a defensive operation. Clashes occurred between 10 am and 2 pm. As with the previous day, no civilian casualties or property damage were reported.

North Shewa Zone

Basona-Werana Woreda

- On April 21st, Fano forces carried out a successful operation in Keyit resulting in the capture of a senior regime commander.
 - The Amhara Fano Shewa Province Command's special operations unit

captured a senior regime commander, identified as Chanie Legesse Ali (a battalion leader). The operation followed prior intelligence about his travel to a regime camp for a meeting and financial transaction. He was captured in Keyit town and is currently in Fano custody along with other colonels.

- The regime troops previously stationed at the camp retreated to Debre-Birhan city.⁶

Shewa-Robit City

- On April 20th, the commander of the regime's Special Forces Training and Recruitment Department in Shewa-Robit City Administration defected to Fano, accompanied by four of his personal guards. Defections from regime forces to the Fano movement have persisted, including the defection of senior-ranking commanders. Following the defection, the commander relocated to Terie, where he officially joined Fano forces. According to sources, additional regime commanders are reportedly considering similar defections.⁷

Antsokiyana-Gemza Woreda

- On the night of April 21st, a targeted bomb attack struck the home of the deputy woreda administrator in Mekoy town.⁸ Sources report that the official was not present during the incident, and the extent of casualties, if any, remain unconfirmed. On the same day, another attack occurred near the Vocational and Skills Training College in Mekoy town. These attacks resulted in 10 regime casualties, including three whom died immediately. The victims were reportedly preparing to attack Fano positions in the Kundi mountains.

⁶See April 22, 2025 [report](#) from Ethio Focus News.

⁷See April 22, 2025 [report](#) from Ethio Focus News.

⁸See April 22, 2025 [report](#) from Ethio Focus News.

Mida-Woremo Woreda

- On April 23rd, fierce fighting broke out between Fano forces and regime forces around Rema town.
 - The fighting involved the Ranbo Division, part of the Amhara Fano Shewa Province Command's Atse Amde-Tsion Corps. Regime forces fired heavy artillery (including ZU-23s) from Waso toward Rema town. Reinforcements were deployed from Alem-Ketema (Merhabete Woreda), Gundo-Meskel (Dera Woreda), and Meragna to Rema town. However, regime forces faced severe casualties from the Fano response.
 - According to sources, regime forces launched indiscriminate artillery fire on residential houses. Regime forces indiscriminately fired artillery causing significant civilian casualties in Rema town. Among those killed was Ato Beyene Yifru (a father of five who was estimated to be in his 60s) and he was killed by an artillery shell which struck his home. In addition, nine civilians were injured and several houses and livestock were destroyed.
- As of April 24th, armed clashes between Fano and regime forces have entered a second day in Rema and surrounding areas.
 - Regime forces reportedly shelled areas near Rema town using ZU-23 and mortar fire, including in Azma Kebele which has resulted in civilian casualties. The Rambo Division, part of the Amhara Fano Shewa Province Command's Atse Dawit Corps have responded using heavy machineguns and other weapons.
 - Further killings were reported on April 24th in Shefere-Amba Kebele following attacks the previous day.

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- * The civilian death toll from the April 23rd, attacks has risen to two, including: Hussein Yusuf (Rema 01 Kebele), killed by a ZU-23 round while bringing pets into his home; Ato Beyene Yifru, a 60-year-old father of five, also killed in his home.
 - * A 16-year-old attending a wedding was shot and killed, two motorcycle drivers were also allegedly stabbed to death by regime forces for not disclosing Fano movements, and two additional civilians were killed in Azma Kebele, bringing the total to 7 deaths attributed to regime actions (between April 23rd and 24th).
 - * In Rema 01 Kebele, five teachers were reportedly handcuffed and taken to detention centers. Influential community members, youth, religious leaders, and investors are allegedly facing severe harassment driven by political motivations.
 - * Melake Bisrat Kemsur Zewde, the administrator of Rema St. Gabriel Church, along with other church leaders, are reportedly being persecuted by regime agents.

Merhabete Woreda

- On April 24th, regime forces reportedly ambushed a civilian minibus leading to casualties in the Mesalemiya area of Magat Kebele.
 - The attack, allegedly conducted by members of the ENDF at approximately 8:30 am. The attack resulted in the deaths of 8 civilians, including a medical doctor and a 2-year-old child. In addition, 8 other victims sustained injuries, with several currently receiving treatment. According to sources, aside from the possible presence of one or two Fano members riding at the back of the vehicle, the passengers were overwhelmingly civilians.

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- Three killed victims were identified as:
 1. Dr. Gebre-Michael Wolde-Amanuel – Senior medical doctor at Alem-Ketema Enat Hospital, originally from Amba Kebele (Menz-Keya Woreda).
 2. Girma Asamer – Youth from Merhabete Woreda.
 3. Delelo Birhanu – Resident of Merhabete Woreda.
 - Six injured victims were identified as:
 1. Woizero Emiye Kebede and Woizero Yelemzewud Yakob, residents of Kebele 01, Alem-Ketema; both referred to Debre-Birhan Hospital;
 2. Bogalech Nigussie, resident of Kebele 03, Alem-Ketema;
 3. Mushiye (last name not specified);
 4. Sisay Geletaw and Ababiye Geta, residents of Moretina-Jiru Woreda – currently receiving treatment at Alem-Ketema Hospital.

East Gojjam Zone

Shebel-Berenta Woreda

- On April 20th, fighting took place in the Yedoha neighborhood.
 - The fighting was reportedly initiated by regime forces that mobilized from Yedoha town toward the rural area to confront the Fano presence. Having been forewarned about the regime’s movement, the Shifferaw Gerbaw Brigade (part of the Amhara Fano in Gojjam) engaged regime forces to halt their advance. Sources reported that the Fano fighters overwhelmed the mobilized regime forces, compelling them to retreat to Yedoha town.
 - The casualties resulting from this confrontation remain unreported.

Machakel Woreda

- On April 21st, heavy gunfire exchange took place in the Amanuel town neighborhood.
 - The fighting was reportedly initiated by regime forces, which mobilized from Amanuel town to confront the Fano presence in the rural area. The Belay Zeleke Brigade (part of the Amhara Fano in Gojjam) reportedly engaged regime forces in defense of the area.
 - This confrontation was intense, resulting in casualties on both sides. The regime forces employed heavy artillery and conducted indiscriminate shelling during this battle. Reports indicate that Fano fighters repelled the attack.
 - The regime forces reportedly retreated towards Amanuel after sustaining heavy casualties.
- From April 25th to 26th, heavy fighting took place in the Amanuel neighborhood.
 - This confrontation was initiated by the Belay Zeleke Brigade (part of the Amhara Fano in Gojjam), which attacked the regime presence in the Yenech area. The fighting continued for two consecutive days, resulting in casualties on both sides. The Jibela-Mutera Brigade (also part of the Amhara Fano in Gojjam) reportedly joined the battle to support the Belay Zeleke Brigade, which had already been engaged in combat.
 - Sources reported heavy casualties among regime forces and breaching of regime fortifications, which had been used for months by the regime.

Enarj-Enawga Woreda

- On the evening of April 22nd, Fano fighters carried out a surprise attack on regime forces in Bushtikogna Kebele.

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- This sudden operation was carried out by the Soma Brigade (part of the Amhara Fano in Gojjam’s Belay Zeleke Division) as regime forces were en route from Gedeb Kebele to Debre-Werk town. The attack reportedly occurred at Bushtikogna, where Fano fighters detonated explosive devices targeting regime military vehicles transporting soldiers armed with heavy weaponry.
 - Sources indicated that, despite the Fano’s surprise assault, regime forces managed to pass through the area, relying on heavy artillery fire for cover to avert further attacks. The casualties resulting from this confrontation remain unidentified.
- On April 26th, heavy gunfire exchanges took place in the Metaya area.
 - The fighting was initiated by regime forces, who mobilized toward Metaya, taking advantage of the fact that it was a market day for the villagers. Sources indicated that the regime forces often selected market days, believing they would find Fano fighters gathering at these times. The Soma Brigade (part of the Amhara Fano in Gojjam) reportedly confronted the regime forces preemptively, even before they entered the Metaya area.
 - During this exchange of fire, sources reported five militia members killed and six others injured, compelling the regime forces to retreat to Debre-Werk town.

Awabel Woreda

- On April 23rd, heavy fighting took place in Lumame town.
 - The confrontation began when the Mebreku, Abay, and Tedla Gualu Brigades (from the Amhara Fano in Gojjam’s Haddis Alemayehu Division), launched an offensive against regime forces present in the area. Sources reported that the Fano fighters infiltrated unexpectedly early in the morning and attacked

regime forces from multiple directions. The woreda administrative office, police station, and militia office were also targeted. Fighting subsided around midday as Fano fighters withdrew from the area.

- The Fano fighters reportedly killed and injured several individuals, as well as captured both civilian and security officials affiliated with the regime forces. Sources confirmed at least one Fano fighter was killed and three others were injured. Sources reported at least 48 regime soldiers killed, an additional 23 injured and eight captured during this confrontation. The Fano forces reported capturing 13 firearms and various non-military items, including laptop computers, from the regime encampment.
- Reports further indicate that the Fano fighters conducted an ambush against regime reinforcement forces that were en route from Yetnora Kebele (Dejen Woreda) to the battle in Lumame town, where additional casualties were reported and regime movements were reportedly disrupted.

Dejen Woreda

- On April 24th, heavy fighting took place in Gubiya town and surrounding villages.
 - The fighting was initiated by regime forces, who mobilized mechanized and ground forces toward the Fano stronghold in the area commonly known as Qoqwiha. Forewarned about the regime's movements, the Zambra Brigade (part of the Amhara Fano in Gojjam) preemptively confronted the advancing regime forces. The fighting was intense, with regime forces employing long-distance artillery, including BM rockets.
 - Sources confirmed that at least 35 regime soldiers killed during this confrontation, primarily among militias and riot dispersal soldiers. Sources also confirmed that the regime lost key militia officers who held command

positions. In addition to the fatalities, several soldiers were critically injured and were seen entering Dejen town for medical treatment. Only one confirmed casualty was reported from the Fano side.

- Following their return, regime soldiers consistently opened fire from night until midday of the next day to express their anger over losing these decisive members.

Enemay Woreda

- On April 24th, a light and brief gunfire exchange took place in Yetmen town.
 - The confrontation was initiated by the Aba-Kostir Brigade (part of the Amhara Fano in Gojjam's Belay Zeleke Division), which infiltrated the town and attacked regime forces. The attack primarily targeted state militias and riot dispersal police. As the Fano fighters entered and began their attack, the regime forces rushed back to their camp and remained confined. The Fano fighters also launched an attack on the town's municipal office using explosives. The casualties resulting from the gunfire and explosives remain unidentified.
 - In the same woreda, Fano fighters conducted a surprise attack in Sir-Eyesus Kebele, resulting in the deaths of six soldiers and injuries to four more.
- On April 26th, heavy exchanges of gunfire took place in the areas between Dima and Bichena towns.
 - The fighting began when regime forces mobilized from Bichena toward Dima in an attempt to gain control of the town. During the regime's mobilization, the Aba-Kostir Brigade (part of the Amhara Fano in Gojjam) preemptively attacked regime forces encamped in the Sekela area. This led to a heavy

exchange of gunfire, disrupting the regime's advance toward Dima. The casualties resulting from this gunfire exchange remain unidentified.

- Tensions continued to escalate in the area as regime forces persisted in mobilizing mechanized and ground reinforcements from nearby bases.

West Gojjam Zone

Jabi-Tehnan Woreda

- On the afternoon of April 20th, light gunfire was reported in Jiga town. Sources indicated that the gunfire was the result of an operation carried out by Fano fighters. According to reports, the operation aimed to capture and remove riot dispersal police. It was reported that this operation was conducted by the Arenzaw Damot Brigade (part of the Amhara Fano in Gojjam), which captured an unspecified number of soldiers during the operation.
- On April 21st, a light exchange of gunfire occurred in the area commonly known as Layber, which is situated in the Birsheleqo neighborhood. This exchange was initiated when Fano fighters from the Arenzaw Damot Brigade (part of the Amhara Fano in Gojjam) launched a sudden operation in the area. The Fano fighters executed a planned operation during which they successfully captured a key regime intelligence officer.
- On April 22nd, additional gunfire took place in Derequna village located in the Jiga town neighborhood.
 - The fighting commenced when regime soldiers mobilized from Jiga town to attack Fano fighters in their stronghold. Sources indicated that the Arenzaw Damot Brigade (part of the Amhara Fano in Gojjam) confronted regime forces to prevent their advance. The fighting reportedly took place in the afternoon

and lasted for less than two hours. The outcome and resultant casualties from this confrontation remain unidentified.

- Furthermore, Fano fighters launched light gunfire on the outskirts of Jiga town, aiming to disrupt the regime’s movement towards the battle. No casualties were reported during this confrontation. The Fano fighters were unable to enter into Jiga town despite their attempts.
- On April 24th, fighting took place in the neighborhood of Jiga town.
 - The fighting was reportedly initiated by regime forces, who mobilized from Jiga town towards the Wenge area, where Fano fighters had set up a checkpoint and were imposing a customs duty. Regime forces reportedly moved and launched gunfire in the morning, confronting Fano fighters in an attempt to push them out of the area. In response, the Arenzaw Damot Brigade (part of the Amhara Fano in Gojjam’s Ras-Bitwedded Mengesha Atikem Division) confronted regime soldiers to defend the area. The exchange of gunfire lasted for at least two hours and reportedly halted after regime forces retreated.
 - The casualties resulting from this gunfire exchange remained unidentified.

Sekela Woreda

- On April 24th, regime forces extrajudicially killed two civilians in the Gishabay town neighborhood.
 - According to reports, the victims were residents of the rural area who had come to Gishabay town to purchase items for their upcoming wedding ceremony. While the victims were returning to their village in a bajaj vehicle, the regime forces shot and killed them. Sources were unable to identify the exact motive of the killings.

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- Sources identified the victims as Kassahun Tadele and Tadele Gedamu, both of whom were preparing to marry soon.

Awı Zone

Guagusa-Shikudad Woreda

- On the evening of April 23rd, Fano fighters conducted an operation in Tilili town.
 - The operation was reportedly conducted by the Zengena Brigade, part of the Amhara Fano in Gojjam's Gojjam-Agew-Midir Division, who suddenly infiltrated and launched gunfire at the presence of regime forces. The gunfire was short-lived, and the area became calm within less than an hour after the Fano fighters completed their intended operation.
 - Sources reported at least six regime soldiers killed during this operation.

Jawi Woreda

- On April 24th, a heavy exchange of gunfire took place in Jahimala Kebele.
 - The fighting was initiated by combined Fano brigades from the Amhara Fano in Gojjam's Jawi-Metekel (4th) Division. According to sources, Fano fighters entered this kebele early in the morning and launched gunfire at recently deployed regime forces. The fighting was so intense that regime forces were compelled to employ air and artillery strikes. Sources also reported numerous casualties among regime forces. The fighting lasted for at least three hours and reportedly calmed down when the Fano fighters withdrew as the regime forces conducted consistent drone surveillance in the battle area.
 - Two confirmed deaths were reported among the Fano fighters during the confrontation, while the regime forces' casualties were described as

significant. Sources reported at least 51 regime soldiers killed, and 20 others injured during this confrontation.

- After the Fano fighters withdrew, the regime forces conducted a drone strike targeting civilian residential homes. The drone strike resulted in the killing of civilians from a single family who were gathered for a social reason in their home. Initial reports indicate that at least four civilians were killed and six more were injured during the drone strikes. The victims included children, elderly persons, and women. The deceased victims were buried at the cemetery of Medhanialem Church in Jahimala Kebele. The injuries sustained by the civilians due to the drone strikes were critical however, the injured victims did not find adequate medical assistance due to fear of regime forces killing them if they went to medical facilities. Sources reported that the injured victims are now undergoing treatment using traditional methods.
- After heavy casualties sustained in the battle on April 24th, regime forces completely withdrew from Jahimala Kebele on April 25th.
 - Sources reported that regime forces retreated overnight in fear of being reattacked by Fano fighters, escorted by heavy artillery for protection.
 - It was reported that the regime conducted a drone strike on April 24th, resulting in the immediate deaths of four civilians and critically injuring six others.
 - The following day, one of the injured victims reportedly died. Additionally, an elderly woman was killed in the crossfire during the battle on April 24th in Jahimala Kebele. In total, regime forces killed six civilians and injured five others on April 24th through the drone strike and crossfire. The names of the killed and injured victims from the drone strike on April 24th in Jahimala Kebele have been identified from various sources as follows:

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- The killed victims were identified as:
 1. 6-year-old Aschalew Endalew
 2. 80-year-old Aweke Derib
 3. 12-year-old Getu Mulat
 4. 15-year-old Habtam Ayenew
 - The bodies of the killed victims were buried in the cemetery of Medhanialem Church in Jahimala Kebele.
 - The names of the injured victims were identified as:
 1. 10-year-old Addisu Meke
 2. 10-year-old Mengesha Tadlo
 3. 12-year-old Aychew Atalel
 4. 10-year-old Kelemu Atalel
 5. 18-year-old Mengistu Mekonnen
 - On April 25th, fighting also took place in the Kumbir and Ambo-Mariam areas. The Fano fighters initiated gunfire on regime forces as they were leaving rural kebeles and returning to the Fendika town neighborhood in the Mosebit mountain area. The casualties resulting from this gunfire exchange remain unknown.
 - On April 26th, tensions escalated in the Bambuluk, Filfil, and other rural areas.
 - This tension arose due to the regime’s mobilization of large mechanized and ground forces toward these areas. During the regime’s movement, Fano fighters refrained from launching an attack and allowed them to pass through. In the afternoon of April 26th, it was reported that regime forces reached Bambuluk village, where they are expected to enter the Filfil area soon. Sources speculate that gunfire will erupt if the Fano fighters prepare to confront them.

South Gonder Zone

- On April 26th, regime forces engaged in forced recruitment of young men and widespread abuses in Debre-Tabor city, Ibnat, Farta and Libo-Kemkem Woredas.
 - On April 26th, regime militia and regular police forces forcibly rounded up a large number of youths from the Serategna-Meqomiya area in Debre-Tabor city, a designated area where daily laborers gather to be hired. These youths were then transported to military training centers. The regime is fully committed to coercing youths into military service through these forced recruitment efforts.
 - Similarly, many young men were captured by regime forces in Ibnat town and taken to the Woreda administration bureau and police stations. They were informed that they would soon be sent to military training centers and instructed to prepare themselves mentally for serving their country. Elderly women, many of them mothers of the captured youths, were seen crying and pleading with Ibnat Woreda officials to release their sons, but their pleas were ignored. Instead, the Ibnat Woreda officials reportedly responded by beating the parents for daring to ask for the release of their children. Molla Mohamed, the Kebele 1 administrator of Ibnat town, along with militia member Anbaw, Mubarek Mihret (the Ibnat Woreda spokesman), Haymanot Tadesse, and Dessiye Negash, are identified as the individuals who ordered the mothers to be detained and beaten by police forces. These officials are accused of facilitating the forced recruitment campaign being carried out in Ibnat Woreda.
 - On the same day (April 26th), a large number of youths who had traveled to Gasay town in Farta Woreda for market were also forcibly taken by regime forces for military training. There was an announcement made through loudspeakers in several market places, urging young men to voluntarily join

the military forces. However, no one responded positively to this call. As a result, regime militia and regular army units closed the main gates of the town and began forcibly rounding up youths, taking them to police stations and military camps.

- Furthermore, on April 26th, militia forces reportedly killed three young men in Debre-Tabor city. The justification provided for these killings was that the youths had grown their hair in a style similar to Fano members, leading them to be suspected of Fano affiliation. Their bodies were then displayed on the main road in an apparent attempt to terrorize the public. Similarly, a young man who had no connection to the Fano forces was also killed by militiamen in Ibnat town.
- Finally, in Libo-Kemkem Woreda, specifically in the Shina-Mado village near Addis-Zemen town, a youth was reportedly killed by regime forces. Following this killing, it is claimed that the regime forces committed an act of extreme brutality by cutting off part of his genitalia. They also reportedly gouged out his eyes with a bayonet and then left his body on the main road in an attempt to deter the general public through fear.

Ibnat Woreda

- On April 21st, in the aftermath of the assassination of a military intelligence officer and his five security guards by Fano members in Ibnat town, regime forces reportedly retaliated by physically assaulting civil and political authorities within the Ibnat town administration.
 - A commando unit leader called Colonel Abdu allegedly ordered his troops to beat Prosperity Party officials in Ibnat. Following these assaults, several civil officials were reported missing from their homes and offices.

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- The justification cited for the beatings was the recent death of the high-ranking military intelligence officer and his security detail. The civil officials were accused of collaborating with Fano forces and leaking information that ultimately led to the intelligence officer’s assassination. Witnesses reported that the commando leader stood by and observed as the civil officials were beaten with clubs and trampled on the ground with military boots.
 - Residents of Ibnat town watched as the Prosperity Party officials attempted to flee the scene of the violence. The scene was described as resembling a situation in which “Fano forces had infiltrated Ibnat town,” with the Prosperity Party officials desperately trying to escape capture or death. Soldiers were allegedly standing on the stomachs of the Prosperity Party officials as they cried out for help, and the military forces were forcing them to confess to working with the Fano forces. The officials were also reportedly threatened with abandonment, with the soldiers telling them they would soon leave the town, leaving them vulnerable to capture by the Fano forces and to face dire consequences.
 - Among the highest-ranking civil officials who were beaten by the regime forces were Chalachew Mesafint, the Ibnat Woreda administrator, Gashaw Fenta, the militia forces secretariat authority, and Commander Asmamaw, the head of the regular police forces in Ibnat Woreda. All three officials were reportedly severely injured and hospitalized in a comatose state following the beatings.
- On April 22nd, Inspector Tesfaye, a police officer from Ibnat, reportedly died after being severely beaten by regime forces.
 - His body was subsequently transported to Belessa to be returned to his parents. Tesfaye served as a criminal investigations officer in Ibnat town.

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- Following this incident, a significant number of regular police officers have been detained in Ibnat town, and numerous civil and political officials including the Mayor of Ibnat town from Ibnat Woreda are currently being held in detention by regime forces.
 - On April 23rd, another police officer in Ibnat town was reportedly killed by regime forces.
 - The authorities initially refused to release the officer's body, only relenting later that evening. Meanwhile, the Ibnat Woreda administrator remains hospitalized due to severe beatings he sustained at the hands of regime forces. The militia forces secretariat head has also been transferred to a hospital in Gonder for intensive medical treatment.
 - Separately, on the same day, Fano forces launched a surprise attack on militia members in Nili village, situated on the border between Ibnat and Belessa. The attack resulted in the confirmed deaths of at least seven militia members. The Fano forces also seized seven small arms from the militia members.
 - On April 25th, an internal conflict erupted between militia forces and regular army soldiers in Ibnat town. The fighting resulted in casualties, with at least three militia members confirmed dead. The cause of this internal strife remains unknown.

Guna-Begemidir Woreda

- On April 22nd, Fano forces launched a surprise attack against regime forces in Zebera village.
 - The assault resulted in significant casualties among regime militia forces who were on duty at the time. Seven militia members were killed immediately, and

a substantial number of others, whose exact count remains unspecified, sustained injuries ranging from critical to minor.

- Following the attack, Fano forces particularly the Guna Division (part of the Amhara Fano Unity in Gonder) were successful in capturing a significant quantity of heavy weaponry and small arms from the militia forces.

Estie Woreda

- On April 25th, fighting took place between Fano and regime forces in Gena-Memcha village.
 - Shaleqa Abraraw led the Fano fighters in this conflict, with the Estie-Densa Brigade (part of the Amhara Fano Unity in Gonder's Guna Division) spearheading the offensive against regime forces. The fighting primarily involved the use of heavy machine guns. The regime forces, transported by three heavy military trucks, were intending to launch a joint counter-offensive against the Estie-Densa Brigade in Qoma Fasiledes. However, Fano forces, having received intelligence regarding the movement of the regime troops, established a strong defensive position and launched a surprise attack.
 - The regime forces, carrying their dead and wounded in two heavy military trucks, were forced to withdraw from Qoma-Fasiledes and retreat to Mekane-Eyesus town.

Dera Woreda

- On April 21st, Fano forces launched a surprise attack against regime forces in the Wolde mountain area.
 - The offensive was carried out by the Tana-Gelawdiwos Division (part of the Amhara Fano Unity in Gonder's Major General Wubante Abate Corps) as a

column of regime forces were moving near Arb-Gebeya town in Central Gonder Zone. The regime forces were traveling from Bahir-Dar city, passing through Hamusit and Ambesame (Dera Woreda), en route to Mekane-Eyesus town (Estie Woreda).

- The ambush resulted in significant casualties for the regime, with reports indicating that several high-ranking military officers and a large number of soldiers were killed. As a consequence of the attack, regime forces were compelled to abort their mission and retreat back to Hamusit town.
- On April 27th, Fano forces infiltrated Ambesame town, administrative center of Dera Woreda, and launched a surprise attack against regime forces stationed there.
 - The operation was carried out by the Tana-Gelawdiwos Division [part of the Amhara Fano Unity in Gonder's Major General Wubante Abate (1st) Corps]. The Fano forces primarily targeted police and militia forces during the operation. The Fano fighters were able to enter Ambesame town because regime forces had been deployed from Ambesame to Fogera town for a special military operation, creating a security vacuum. Exploiting this opportunity, the Fano forces entered Ambesame from a different direction and initiated their offensive.
 - A significant number of militia and regular police force members were killed in the surprise attack. Additionally, four of the highest-ranking officials in the Dera Woreda administration were captured by the Fano forces. The Fano also sustained casualties. One Fano fighter was killed in action, and seven others sustained injuries ranging from critical to minor.
 - Furthermore, the Fano forces successfully intercepted a convoy transporting more than 80 forcibly recruited soldiers from Estie and Simada Woredas, along with their security escorts, who were en route to military training centers. Fano

units from the Amhara Fano Unity in Gonder ambushed the regime forces in Gelawdewos town, successfully liberating the forcibly recruited soldiers.

Andabet Woreda

- On April 25th, Fano forces engaged regime forces in intense combat in Welesh town. The fighting was carried out by the Guna Division's Andabet Brigade (part of the Amhara Fano Unity in Gonder). The regime forces suffered significant casualties during the fighting. Following the fierce clashes, Fano forces successfully regained control of Welesh town. Separately, the Estie-Densa Brigade ambushed regime forces in Gena-Memcha as they were moving towards Qoma-Fasiledes in Central Gonder Zone.
- On April 25th, intense fighting erupted between Fano forces and regime forces across multiple locations within Andabet Woreda.
 - The Andabet Brigade (part of the Amhara Fano Unity in Gonder's Guna Division), launched a counter-offensive against regime forces stationed in Andabet town, attacking from all directions. The clashes lasted from 12 am local time to 7:30 pm. The Estie-Densa and Wubante Abate Brigades (both also part of the Guna Division), participated in the fighting.
 - The regime forces sustained casualties, with 7 confirmed dead and 9 regular soldiers critically injured. The militia forces also suffered significant losses, with 6 members killed and 11 critically injured. The Wubante Abate Brigade captured seven regime forces personnel and seized a substantial quantity of Kalashnikov rifles during the engagement.

Central Gonder Zone

Central Armachiho Woreda

- On April 23rd, Fano forces launched a surprise attack against regime forces in Torka village.
 - The attack resulted in significant casualties for the regime. In addition, two civilian farmers were also killed as a result of mortar fire from regime forces during the fighting.
 - During the night of April 23rd, regime forces were deployed in Dereq-Anbo village, approaching from four different directions. This military deployment into the Fano stronghold has created a palpable tension between the Fano forces and the regime troops. This tension escalated into a full-blown and fierce conflict on the afternoon of April 24th. The regime has deployed a wide array of forces, including peace-keeping units, riot dispersal units, militia forces, regular police forces, and regular army soldiers, to the area. From the Fano side, five brigades from the Arbegnoch Division (part of the Amhara Fano Unity in Gonder) are actively engaged in confronting regime forces in this intense fighting.
- On April 24th, intense fighting erupted between Fano forces and regime forces in Central Armachiho Woreda.
 - The Arbegnoch Division (part of the Amhara Fano Unity in Gonder), consisting of five Fano brigades, launched a significant counter-offensive against regime forces, operating under the banners of "Campaign of Arbegna Maru Kebbie" and "Campaign of Eshetu Tegen." Regime forces had deployed in four different directions towards Dereq-Anbo, moving from Delesa, Dogaw, Masero-Denb, and Gabla with the apparent intention of encircling Fano forces.

However, the Fano forces secured a decisive victory over the regime in this engagement. The Arbegnoch Division engaged regime forces in intense combat in Dereq-Anbo, Chilqi, and Gubbo villages. The fighting lasted for seven uninterrupted hours, commencing at around 7 pm local time and continuing until 1 am the following morning.

- The regime forces deployed in these areas numbered over 500 joint forces personnel. They suffered heavy casualties, with over 100 regime joint forces members killed by the Fano forces and more than 30 wounded during the fighting. Additionally, 22 regime joint forces members were taken prisoner by the Fano forces. A significant quantity of arms was seized by the Fano forces, including more than 40 small arms and five boxes containing heavy machine gun and kalashnikov ammunition. Captain Maregu, the regime officer leading the regime forces in this battle, was also confirmed to have been killed during the fighting. A striking detail noted was that the majority of the regime's military personnel involved in the fighting appeared to be young, ranging in age from 15 to 18-years-old.
- From the Fano side, one fighter was killed, and four others sustained injuries ranging from critical to minor. Despite being transported to a hospital after sustaining injuries, he succumbed to his wounds at midnight.
- Following the fighting, the regime deployed new reinforcement forces from Dogaw via Bedwi, heading towards the areas where the conflict had taken place, particularly Dereq-Anbo. However, this attempt at reinforcement was unsuccessful due to the Fano forces' complete blockade of the roads. In response, regime forces initiated heavy artillery shelling of the area, resulting in material damage to civilian homes and property. On April 25th, regime forces reportedly conducted house-to-house searches for weapons in Shewa village, allegedly beating farmers in an attempt to force them to reveal the

locations of their hidden weapons. Injured regime forces were transported via Dewi village, and helicopters were repeatedly observed landing in Dewi to evacuate deceased high-ranking military officers.

Wegera Woreda

- On April 24th, Fano forces launched a surprise ambush against regime forces in Jefe village, located near Gedebye town. The offensive was carried out by the Gondere-Begashaw Division's Yitayew Brigade (part of the Amhara Fano Unity in Gonder). The attack resulted in the deaths of three soldiers and critical injuries to five others.

East Belessa Woreda

- On April 25th, Fano forces launched a surprise ambush against regime forces in Qalim village. The fighting was undertaken by the Maebel-Belessa Brigade, part of the Amhara Fano Unity in Gonder's Mebrequ Divisions. The Fano forces primarily targeted militia forces during this operation, which took place as regime forces were traveling from Arbaya to Werahla town. At least two militiamen were killed immediately in the attack. The Fano forces also seized small arms and ammunition from the targeted militia forces.

Gonder-Zuriya Woreda

- On April 27th, intense fighting took place between Fano forces and regime forces in Lemba village.
 - Various battalions from the Atsewochu Division (part of the Amhara Fano Gonder Province Command), engaged regime forces in the area.
 - The regime forces sustained significant casualties during the fighting, although Fano forces also suffered losses. During the engagement, regime forces

indiscriminately fired mortars, resulting in the complete destruction of eight civilian homes. In addition, four children and elderly women were killed inside the burning houses, and five other civilians sustained critical injuries. Following the fighting, regime forces retreated back to Maksegnit.

West Gonder Zone

- As of April 23rd, there has been repeated drone surveillance activity in West Gonder Zone, encompassing Metemma and Qwara, as well as in Central Gonder Zone, particularly in Shawra and its surrounding areas in Takusa Woreda. This drone surveillance began after regime forces suffered heavy casualties at the hands of the Fano forces in Metemma Woreda, prompting the regime to request aerial support due to the strong Fano presence in these regions.

Metemma Woreda

- On April 21st, a significant military deployment was initiated by regime forces in Metemma Woreda.
 - This deployment involved a large number of heavily armed mechanized units and infantry forces. Troops and equipment were observed moving towards Kokit town and surrounding kebeles in Metemma Woreda, Shawra in Central Gonder Zone, as well as towards Qwara Woreda located in West Gonder Zone and Abrhajira in the Tach-Armachiho Woreda, also located within Central Gonder Zone. Despite this substantial build-up of regime forces in these areas, no active fighting has been reported between Fano forces and regime troops.
 - Following the recent military deployments, intense fighting erupted between Fano forces and regime troops across a wide stretch of territory, extending from Delego in Qwara Woreda to Shinfu town in Metemma Woreda. The

fierce fighting began around 7 am local time on April 21st, and continued into the April 22nd. The fighting involved heavy artillery and the use of ZU-23 anti-aircraft guns.

- The offensive was launched through coordinated attacks by various divisions of the Amhara Fano Unity in Gonder. Fano forces initiated their offensive against the regime's mechanized and infantry units in Fodefod village. During the fighting, a high-ranking regime military officer and military intelligence were reportedly killed by Fano forces, as well as a number of infantry soldiers. From the Fano side, one fighter was killed, and five others sustained injuries ranging from critical to minor.
- Several Fano divisions participated in this intense battle, including the Chenna, Walia, Atsewochu, Belessa, Begemidir, Karamara, and other unspecified units.
- In response to the ongoing fighting, the regime deployed reinforcement forces from Shinfa to Fodefod. These reinforcement units were primarily tasked with evacuating wounded soldiers from the battlefield. The regime forces reportedly collected a significant number of injured and dead soldiers, utilizing three military ural trucks and military convoys for the evacuation from Fodefod.
- The intense fighting that began on April 21st, between Fano forces and regime forces in Mendoka and Fodefod Kebeles continued with ferocity throughout April 22nd, before gradually subsiding in the evening.
 - The regime forces sustained significant casualties during these clashes. Reports indicate that a large number of deceased soldiers remained uncollected by the regime as of April 23rd, their bodies scattered across the battlefield. Notably, the commanding officers of a regime army division were reportedly killed during the fierce fighting in Fodefod. Due to the devastating

casualties inflicted by the coordinated Fano attack, regime forces were compelled to withdraw from both Fodefod and Mendoka.

- Consequently, the main road connecting Qwara Woreda with Metemma Woreda has been effectively blocked. Despite the lull in active combat, a significant military deployment remains in the area, and a palpable tension persists between Fano forces and regime troops, raising concerns that the situation could quickly escalate into renewed and intense fighting.
- On April 26th, Fano forces successfully seized control of Tumet town. This followed intense fighting between Fano forces from the Meysisaw Kassa Corps (part of the Amhara Fano Unity in Gonder) and regime forces as both sides vied for control of this strategic location. The Fano forces launched a coordinated attack against the regime forces at multiple points leading towards Tumet, ultimately compelling the regime troops to withdraw from the town, ceding control to the Fano.

Qwara Woreda

- On April 26th, intense fighting erupted between Fano forces and regime forces in Qwara Woreda.
 - Regime forces launched an offensive attack from four different directions, attempting to completely encircle the Fano forces. Despite being encircled, the Fano mounted a strong counter-offensive against the regime. The fighting was concentrated in the Mendoka, Mertorad, Qutir 1, and Megenteya villages. Under the cover of darkness, the regime forces tightened their encirclement of the Fano fighters. The Fano forces responded with a fierce assault on the regime troops, resulting in heavy casualties for the regime. It is reported that a significant number of regime forces who entered the area to attack the Fano were killed or critically injured. The Fano forces also managed to destroy a

ZU-23 anti-aircraft gun and a heavy machine gun. Exploiting the confusion of battle, the Fano forces reportedly employed military tactics that caused the regime forces to unknowingly attack each other, contributing to further casualties within the regime's ranks. In one incident, a regime mortar operator reportedly shelled their own infantry forces, resulting in the deaths of numerous regime infantry soldiers. This marked the fourth time in a week that intense fighting had occurred in these locations. The remaining regime forces retreated from the battle area, leaving behind the bodies of their fallen comrades.

- On April 27th, reinforcement forces were deployed to the area from Metemma, Shinfu, and Delego. The Fano forces who participated in this intense fighting included the Karamara, Chenna, Walia, and Belessa Divisions (all part of the Amhara Fano Unity in Gonder). Hospitals and health clinics in Qwara Woreda are reportedly overwhelmed with injured regime forces, leading to a disruption of regular medical services for civilian patients.
 - The regime, however, is allegedly engaged in spreading disinformation, disseminating false information through its media outlets claiming the death of Fano Tewodros, the spokesperson for the Karamara Division. Fano Tewodros has officially denied these reports, stating that he has not been killed by regime forces.
- On April 27th, fierce fighting between Fano forces and regime forces erupted again in multiple locations in Qwara Woreda, starting in the morning.
 - The fighting was concentrated in the towns and villages of Ayma, Buanbua-Wiha, Saliha, and Delego, and primarily involved the use of heavy weaponry. The Fano forces successfully caught the incoming regime forces off guard, cutting off their communication and supply lines with the regime's

administrative towns.

- Realizing their entrapment, the regime forces reportedly sent elderly individuals to negotiate for the safe passage of their stranded troops. However, the Fano forces refused this request.

North Gondar Zone

Debark Woreda

- On April 23rd, regime forces reportedly killed a driver under the accusation that he had transported Fano members.
 - The incident unfolded when six armed Fano fighters approached the driver, who was traveling from Ambagiyorgis town to Debark town, and requested transportation. The driver initially refused, stating that he did not have space in his vehicle. The Fano members then instructed him to allow them to ride on top of the vehicle, in the area where goods are typically loaded. As they began their journey, regime forces received information about the situation. They subsequently encircled the vehicle and killed all six Fano fighters. The regime forces did not spare the driver's life, killing him under the allegation that he had provided transportation to the Fano members. The deceased was a minibus driver who supported his family and was employed by the owner of the minibus.

Dabat Woreda

- Since April 21st, intense fighting has been ongoing between Fano forces and regime troops in Weqin and Shimelago Kebeles.
 - The regime forces had been deployed to these locations as part of a larger operation. During the fighting, Captain Abera Kassa, a commander of a riot

dispersal unit, was captured by Fano forces. It is reported that all of the riot dispersal forces under his command to launch the offensive attack against Fano forces in Shimelago Kebele were killed by Fano fighters. Cpt. Kassa was apprehended while attempting to escape the battlefield. He sustained gunshot wounds to his hand and foot, and was taken into custody along with his military radio communication equipment. Upon his capture, the Fano medical team provided treatment for his injuries.

- The fighting resulted in significant casualties for regime forces. The Semien Birqye Division and the Ayalew Birru Division [both under the Amhara Fano Unity in Gonder's Ras Amoraw Wubneh (3rd) Corps], were actively involved in this intense conflict.
- On April 24th, under the cover of darkness, Fano forces infiltrated Dabat town and launched a surprise attack against regime forces.
 - The offensive was carried out by the Gondere-Begashaw Division's Nahusenay Brigade (part of the Amhara Fano Unity in Gonder). The Fano forces primarily targeted riot dispersal units and militia forces.
 - During the assault, Shumet Tadesse and Gulte, identified as leaders within the militia forces, were killed. Additionally, four members of the riot dispersal units and six militiamen were also killed in the attack. Eight members of the joint forces sustained critical injuries and were hospitalized in Gonder and Dabat Hospitals; however, despite medical efforts, they succumbed to their wounds while receiving treatment.
- On April 25th, regime forces, equipped with heavy weaponry, attempted to infiltrate Ajire-Janora.
 - Responding to this deployment, the Ras Amoraw Wubneh (3rd) Corps and the

Gobbe Melke Division (part of the Amhara Fano Unity in Gonder) launched a coordinated counter-offensive.

- Taking advantage of the terrain in Ajire-Janora, the joint Fano forces successfully repelled the regime troops, effectively eliminating the entire contingent deployed into the area. A significant quantity of small arms and heavy weapons were captured by the Fano forces.
- On April 27th, Fano forces launched an offensive against regime forces in Ajire-Janora.
 - The regime forces were reportedly moving in large numbers from Tach Armachiho Woreda towards Qola-Wegera and particularly Ajire-Janora. Having received intelligence about the movement of the regime troops, Fano forces strategically positioned themselves and launched their offensive as regime forces entered their designated areas of engagement. The surprise attack resulted in substantial casualties for the regime, although precise numbers are currently difficult to ascertain. The Fano forces seized over 29 small arms and one heavy weapon from the regime forces during the ambush. The attack was a coordinated effort, involving the Gobbe Division in the Tach Armachiho direction and Fano fighters from the Ras Amoraw Wubneh Corps (part of the Amhara Fano Unity in Gonder) from Ajire-Janora.
 - Following the attack, the regime deployed troops from Tach Armachiho, Dabat, Debark, and Adarkay Woredas towards Ajire-Janora. Simultaneously, telecommunication services were completely blocked in Ajire-Janora and Qola-Wegera, and partially disrupted in Tach Armachiho and Tegede Woredas.

Addis-Ababa City

- On April 24th, the court ordered that Tariku Tefera, a 24-year-old defendant, be transferred to Kilinto Detention Center to receive urgent medical treatment following the defendant's plea that he was being unlawfully detained in the prosecutor's office where he was suffering torture.
 - According to the indictment, Tariku was arrested in Addis-Ababa city along with several alleged accomplices on suspicion of committing terrorist-related crimes. During his appearance before the Lideta Terrorist Crimes Division of the Federal High Court, Tariku gave a disturbing account of his detention. He stated that he had been handed over to Federal Prosecutor Natnael Sintayehu and detained in the prosecutor's office for over four months.
 - In court, Tariku made the following plea:
 - * *“The person who tortured me is the prosecutor standing here on the left. My spine is broken from repeated beatings. I cannot stand without help, as you can see. I have lost control of my body, including my ability to urinate. Please, release me from detention. The investigation is over and charges have been filed. Why am I still being kept in his office? Send me to prison so I can be with the others.”*
 - The court questioned the prosecutor as to why Tariku was held separately from his co-defendants, who had already been transferred to Kilinto and had appeared in court on four prior occasions. Prosecutor Natnael Sintayehu responded that Tariku remained in custody due to his spinal injury and was allegedly receiving treatment. Following the testimony and concerns raised, the court ordered Tariku's immediate transfer to Kilinto Detention Center for proper care.⁹

⁹See April 24, 2025 [report](#) from Meseret Media.

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- Multiple allegations of abuse and torture have been raised by several human rights activists against Prosecutor Natnael Sintayehu, with claims of repeated inhumane treatment of detainees under his supervision.

East Wollega Zone (Oromia Region)

Kiremu Woreda

- On April 22nd, Fano forces reportedly conducted an operation targeting regional state militias stationed in the Chebi area.
 - The attack was sudden and brief. According to sources, fighters from the Wollega Fano killed at least 7 state militia members during this operation.
 - Subsequently, joint regime forces arrived at the scene and carried out arbitrary abuses and violations against civilians. Sources reported that regime soldiers perpetrated killings against civilian Amharas, accusing them of being responsible for the militia deaths.

West Shewa Zone (Oromia Region)

Amaya Woreda

- On April 23rd, an ethnically targeted attack was reported in Ilala Kebele. Amhara residents fled due to fear of indiscriminate violence reportedly perpetrated by ENDF and OLA forces. The stated reason for entering the area was disarmament, but sources claim the actual intent was forced displacement of Amhara residents. Displaced persons have reportedly sought refuge in Keta Kebele.

Nazreth City Administration (Oromia Region)

- The regime has continued to carry out forced military conscription in several areas of the Oromia Region, including in the Nazreth (Adama) city administration.
 - This recent wave of conscription began approximately one week ago and has intensified, continuing through April 27th. Young people are being detained and held in makeshift camps across various locations. The operation has been indiscriminate, targeting not only unemployed youth, but also informal workers such as lottery ticket sellers, shoe shiners, and street vendors.
 - As a result, many young people are afraid to leave their homes, fearing detention and forced conscription. This situation has significantly disrupted their daily lives and livelihoods. Reports indicate that those with financial means are paying bribes of up to 70,000 birr to avoid conscription and secure release. In contrast, those who cannot afford to pay remain detained in the camps.

Central Ethiopia Region

Gurage Zone

- Ethnic Amhara residents have reportedly facing intimidation, arbitrary arrests and systemic harassment in Walga, Darge, Abeshige Woredas, and Welkite town.
 - Court procedures are allegedly manipulated to delay hearings involving ethnic Amharas. Reports indicate that torture is being used against detainees in local prisons. Within Welkite University regime informants are allegedly targeting Amhara professors for intimidation and retaliation.
 - In addition, ethnic Amharas have been banned from operating motorbikes or bajajs, with threats of extrajudicial killings if disobeyed.

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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