



## War updates from Amhara Region, Ethiopia – April 28th to May 4th, 2025

*Updated May 5th, 2025*

### Overview

For the week of April 28th to May 4th, 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.<sup>1</sup>

- This week battle events and rights violations were recorded in more than 52 woreda/city administrations across 12 zonal administrations in Amhara Region. These zones included the North Wollo, South Wollo, North Shewa, East Gojjam, West Gojjam, Awi, Bahir-Dar, North Gojjam, South Gonder, Central Gonder, West Gonder, North Gonder and Welkait-Tegede-Setit Humera Zones. Developments were also recorded in South West Shewa and Horo-Guduru-Wollega Zones of Oromia Region, Gurage Zone of Central Ethiopia Region and in Addis-Ababa city.

---

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

- 
- Civilian casualties were recorded in 15 woreda/city administrations across 5 zonal administrations in Amhara Region. These included Kobo, Raya-Kobo, Raya-Bala, Gidan, Lasta, Habru, Alamata, Mehal-Sayint, Ambassel, Kelela, Enemay, Baso-Liben, Jawi, Guna-Begemidir and Ibnat Woredas in North Wollo, South Wollo, East Gojjam, Awi, and South Gonder Zones. Acts of sexual violence were perpetrated against *internally displaced persons* (IDPs) in Habru. In Raya-Alamata and Raya-Bala Woredas, violence against civilians have been perpetrated by *Tigray People's Liberation Front* (TPLF) militants. Civilian casualties were also recorded in Abe-Dongoro and Amaya Woredas of Horo-Guduru-Wollega and South 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. Lastly, civilian casualties were recorded in Gurage Zone of Central Ethiopia Region.
  - Widespread forced abductions tied to forced military conscription (including of minors) were recorded in 8 woreda/city administrations across 6 zonal administrations in Amhara Region. These included Woldia, Habru, Mehal-Sayint, Hayk, Shewa-Robit, Fagita-Lekoma, Lay-Gayint and East Dembiya Woredas in North Wollo, South Wollo, North Shewa, Awi, South Gonder and Central Gonder Zones. Widespread arrests were recorded in 5 woreda/city administrations across 2 zonal administrations in Amhara Region. These included Kobo, Alamata, Raya-Alamata, Gubalafto and Mida-Woremo Woredas in North Wollo and North Shewa Zones. Arrests in Alamata city and Raya-Alamata Woreda were carried out by TPLF militants with support from the Federal Command Post. Widespread arrests have also been carried out in Addis-Ababa city.
  - In Alamata city, ethnic Amhara residents and staff have reported discriminatory practices among local NGOs favoring ethnic Tigrayans in distribution of

---

humanitarian aid and employment practices.

- Between April 30th and May 2nd, security personnel reportedly carried out a series of attacks and abuses against political prisoners in Kilinto prison in Addis-Ababa city.

## **North Wollo Zone**

### **Kobo City**

- Between April 27th and 28th regime forces conducted artillery shelling in areas surrounding Kobo city.
  - Since 10 am on April 28th, regime forces launched heavy weaponry—including mortars, ZU-23s, and other artillery—toward the western, mountainous parts of Kobo city. The shelling originated from the Hormat River area, near Kobo city. At least 25 artillery rounds were fired, specifically targeting areas such as Kemele and Bewa. On the preceding night, April 27th, regime forces had launched at least three rounds of heavy artillery from the Hormat River near, Kobo city toward the surrounding mountainous regions.
  - According to local sources, these attacks occurred without any engagement from Fano forces. The artillery shelling coincided with a visit by regional, zonal, and woreda-level regime officials, who were in the city for investment-related matters. Among the officials present were representatives from the Regional Investment Bureau, the Zonal Administration, and the Zone Prosperity Party Office. They also visited the city's powder factory. Furthermore, the arrival of regime officials caused significant disruptions to transportation services in the city. The main road from Former Menehariya to

---

Green Hotel was completely closed, leading to severe inconvenience for local residents.

- The shelling, however, appeared to target civilian areas rather than Fano positions. One artillery strike hit a residential home in Bewa Kebele (Raya-Kobo Woreda) injuring five family members and completely destroying one residential house. The injured have been receiving medical treatment in Kobo city.
- On May 3rd, regime forces arrested four civilian farmers in the Addis-Amba area of Kobo city.
  - The arrests were carried out by ENDF soldiers amidst an intensified crackdown. The original plan was to detain six individuals; however, two of the targeted civilians were not located. The arrested individuals include economically influential and well-known farmers, escalating local tensions.
  - Additionally, traders have been forced to close their businesses by 5 pm by regime forces, worsening economic hardship for residents.

### **Gubalafto Woreda**

- On April 28th, fighting was carried out between Fano and regime forces in the Serja area.
  - The Amhara Fano in Wollo (Bete-Amhara) East Amhara Corps 1's Asaminew Division, has carried out a defensive attack targeting regime forces in the Serja area near Sanka town (near Woldia city). The fighting was triggered when regime forces launched an offensive from Woldia and Sanka towns toward Kalim and Beklo-Manekiya, deploying both infantry and mechanized units. It is evident that these areas—Beklo-Manekiya and Kalim—hold significant

---

military importance, and the regime has made repeated attempts to seize control of them.

- Despite the regime forces’ strong offensive, these forces suffered heavy casualties, including killed and wounded personnel, and were ultimately forced to retreat.
- On May 1st, Fano forces carried out an ambush targeting regime-aligned militias in the area of Lastie-Bitimo-Ber.
  - This location near Hara town and situated close to the Afar Region border, serves as a key logistics and security hub for the regime. The ambush was conducted by members of the Asaminew Division’s 2nd Battalion, part of the Amhara Fano in Wollo (Bete-Amhara) East Amhara Corps 1. The attack occurred as regime militias were transporting and guarding logistical supplies.
  - The operation resulted in the deaths of 11 militia members, with an unspecified number reportedly wounded.
- On May 3rd, regime forces launched attacks involving mass arrests, looting and destruction of private residences in Hara and Doro-Gibir.
  - The attacks were carried out by regime militias based in Hara—a key logistics and security hub for regime forces. Residential homes were deliberately set on fire, particularly in Hara (Laste Kebele) and Doro-Gibir. In Hara, eight houses were burned, and in Doro-Gibir, one residence was set on fire. These arson attacks were reportedly carried out under the pretext that the homes belonged to families affiliated with the Fano movement.
  - It is believed that the retaliatory burning of civilian homes may have been in response to a previous (May 1st) Fano ambush targeting regime militias near

---

Lastie-Bitimo-Ber (close to Hara town), with the militia using alleged Fano affiliation as justification.

### **Lasta Woreda**

- On April 28th, regime forces have carried out widespread abuses after entering 06 Sorba Kebele.
  - Regime forces entered Sorba, located 8-kilometers from the Lalibela International Airport, near Shumshah town, at approximately 6 am. The situation in Lasta Woreda continues to deteriorate as regime forces intensify their actions against civilians. These forces have consistently engaged in acts of robbery, physical abuse, and torture against innocent farmers, women, children, and the elderly in various areas they occupy. Upon arrival, they forcibly entered the homes of local farmers, physically assaulted and tortured residents, and accused them of having ties with Fano.
  - One farmer was robbed of 25,000 birr, which he had saved from the sale of a cow. Young people were forcibly gathered and beaten with the accusation: *“you are all Fano, but you changed clothes when we arrived.”* Among the victims was a 70-year-old man who was severely beaten. His only crime was keeping a photograph and military records of his late son wearing military attire.
  - In response to the abuses, the Amhara Fano in Wollo (Bete-Amhara) Lasta Asaminew Corps’ Eshet and Tefera Mamo Divisions—mobilized strategically against regime forces. Eventually, the regime forces were pressured to retreat to their fortified base.

---

## **Woldia City**

- Between April 28th and 29th, regime forces forcibly conscripted numerous youths, underscoring the indiscriminate and aggressive nature of the recruitment drive.
  - Forced military conscription by regime forces continues to intensify in Woldia city. The campaign has targeted a wide range of civilians, including students known as *Yekolo Temari* (religious students). According to sources, conscription has been widespread and indiscriminate, affecting nearly all public areas. It has been particularly severe in neighborhoods such as Gonder-Ber, Mugad, Enchet-Tera, and Adago. Youths have been taken from streets, roadside coffee shops, cafés, restaurants, and other public gathering places.
  - On April 29th alone, in Gonder-Ber, sources reported seeing at least 30 youths forcibly taken by regime forces. As a result of the escalating conscription, residents—including Woldia University professors and civil servants—have begun avoiding the city center out of fear for their safety.
- On the morning of April 30th, forcibly conscripted youths were transported away for military training. They were transported aboard eight vehicles—commonly referred to as Kitikit—were used to transport conscripted individuals toward Afar Region. These youths had recently been rounded up from various woredas across North Wollo Zone as part of a forced recruitment campaign.

## **Habru Woreda**

- On April 30th, a mass conscription operation was carried out at the Jara IDP center which hosts residents displaced from Oromia and Benishangul-Gumuz Regions. According to families in the camp, over 60 youths were forcibly taken. Sayed Ahmed, the administrator of Dile-Roka Kebele, has reportedly played a leading role

---

in organizing the conscription. Many of the IDPs are trapped with no safe place to flee and are living under extreme fear and psychological stress.

- On May 1st, regime forces, specifically members of the ENDF, conducted a house-to-house search in Girana town. During these operations, civilians were reportedly beaten and harassed under accusations of supporting the Fano movement.
- Reports indicate a surge in sexual violence within Jara IDP Camp in Habru Woreda.
  - The incidents, reportedly perpetrated by members of the ENDF, include repeated cases of rape targeting children, married women, and other vulnerable individuals. As of May 2nd, over 40 cases of rape have been documented, with further investigations currently ongoing.
  - The proximity of a military training site to the IDP camp is believed to be a contributing factor, increasing the risk of sexual violence and exploitation against displaced civilians.

### **Alamata City**

- Between April 28th and 29th, TPLF militants have been arbitrarily arresting and intimidating civilians in Alamata city.
- On April 30th, TPLF militants injured four youths (civilians) in Kebele 04.
  - Among the identified victims is a young man named Israel Ejigu. Several of the injured are currently receiving medical treatment.
  - Despite the area being under the Federal Command Post as per the Pretoria Agreement, TPLF forces have reportedly continued operating independently. The Command Post has remained silent while these armed groups harass, intimidate, beat, and unlawfully detain civilians in Alamata and surrounding rural woredas.



- 
- Residents of Alamata city and employees of local NGOs have raised serious concerns about discrimination in both humanitarian aid distribution and employment practices, allegedly perpetrated by leaders within certain organizations.
    - Multiple NGOs operating in the area have been accused of favoring ethnic Tigrayans in their hiring processes, often bypassing formal recruitment procedures. At the same time, ethnic Amhara staff have reportedly been dismissed without due process, such as prior warnings or proper contract suspension. These issues are reportedly exacerbated by the centralization of administrative authority in Mekelle, which has led to the perceived dominance of ethnic Tigrayan interests in both governmental and non-governmental institutions operating in Alamata.
    - Instances of workplace ethnic bias have also been reported. One employee shared their experience, stating: *“when I spoke Amharic, my manager questioned me, saying, ‘why are you speaking Amharic? We are working to eliminate such issues.’”*
    - Organizations named in connection with these allegations include World Vision. In addition to employment concerns, aid distribution practices have also come under scrutiny. Ethnic Amhara IDPs report being marginalized during humanitarian relief efforts, while IDPs of Tigrayan origin, particularly from areas like Mehoni, are said to be receiving disproportionately larger aid quotas.

### **Raya-Bala Woreda**

- On May 2nd, TPLF militants killed a priest in Bala town.
  - The killed victim was identified as Misgan Desalegn and he was killed at around 7:30 pm. Sources suggest this killing may be linked to tensions

---

between the *Ethiopian Orthodox Tewahedo Church* (EOTC) and the newly established TPLF-aligned church structure under *Abune-Selama*, which seceded from the EOTC.

- Religious leaders are reportedly fleeing Raya areas under TPLF control due to increasing intimidation, arrests, and killings. This has been severe in areas such as Korem city, Bala, and Ofla.

### **Raya-Alamata Woreda**

- On May 1st, TPLF forces arrested two civilians in Ayer-Marefiya Kebele.
  - Both individuals were released the following day (May 2nd).
  - This act is part of a broader pattern of arbitrary arrests, harassment and intimidation. These human rights violations occurred despite the area being under the jurisdiction of the Federal Command Post under the Pretoria Peace Agreement. Locals report concerns over the command post's alleged affiliation with TPLF forces.

### **Gidan Woreda**

- On May 2nd, Fano forces carried out an offensive against regime forces near Densa town.
  - The offensive was carried out by the Tekezze Division, part of the Amhara Fano in Wollo (Bete-Amhara) Lasta Asaminew Corps at approximately 4 pm. The regime forces were reportedly en route to Densa from Muja-Mariam to conduct mass abductions of youth as part of a forced military conscription campaign.
  - A confrontation ensued, resulting in casualties for the regime forces. The troops subsequently retreated to Muja-Mariam.

- 
- In apparent retaliation for the ambush, regime forces began targeting and killing youths in Muja-Mariam.

## **South Wollo Zone**

### **Mehal-Sayint Woreda**

- On April 29th, regime forces reportedly executed several civilians and arbitrarily detained numerous youths in Zeqa and Gim-Wuha.
  - According to local sources, the victims were accused—without evidence—of providing water, food, and other basic necessities to Fano forces. These incidents followed recent clashes between regime forces and local fighters in Mehal-Sayint Woreda, which occurred just one day prior.
  - At least five young civilians were executed in Zeqa and Gim-Wuha. In Zeqa, four youth farmers were killed including: Yechale Yosef, Teju Berhane, Shambel Abye and Leul Astaqew. In Gim-Wuha, Alebe Gizaw, a young man, was also executed. Witnesses report that the five victims were bound by their hands and feet, beaten with sticks, and tortured before being executed.
  - In addition to the executions, more than 100 young civilians, both men and women, were reportedly taken by regime forces. Their whereabouts remain unknown, and there is uncertainty as to whether they have been detained or forcibly conscripted into the military.

### **Hayk City**

- As of April 28th, over 160 youths have reportedly been conscripted in recent days within the Hayk city administration.
  - Forced military conscription by regime forces has intensified in Hayk city.

---

Local police and militias, who are reportedly receiving daily payments ranging from 1,000 to 2,000 ETB from the regime, have been actively involved in the widespread conscription.

- The recruitment drive has included minors under the age of 18, raising serious concerns about violations of national and international laws. Two officials—Commander Kindu and Commander Muhamed, of the city’s police and militia—have been identified as playing leading roles in these forced conscriptions.
- Families of the detained youths have been denied access to visit their children, who are reportedly being held in police stations and undisclosed locations within the city.

### **Ambassel Woreda**

- On April 29th, Fano forces disrupted a meeting organized by regime cadres in Wuchale city.
  - In response, regime forces launched heavy artillery shelling in the areas of Robit and Abet, using weapons including heavy machine guns, mortars, and ZU-23s. As a result of the attack, four civilians were injured, reportedly due to machine gun fire and explosions. Students in the area were also affected, with several sustaining injuries while attempting to flee the artillery assault.
  - The incident highlights the growing impact of conflict on civilians, particularly in areas surrounding political gatherings and military confrontations.<sup>2</sup>
- As of May 3rd, regime forces have been mobilizing from multiple directions, including from Delanta-Teleyayen toward Gishen, and from Dessie toward Marye

---

<sup>2</sup>See April 29, 2025 [report](#) from Ethio Focus News.

---

and Dibil. This movement appears to be part of preparations for a planned future offensive in the area.

- On May 4th, regime forces carried out repeated mortar shelling from Wuchale to Wurgessa, with shells launched from Kuntiro toward the Wurgessa Awra-Godana area.
  - This bombardment caused civilian casualties and property destruction. One of the victims was a young woman named Hadiya Edris, who was severely injured when a mortar fragment struck her. The shelling occurred between 8 and 9 am, resulting in multiple injuries and damage to residential homes.
  - These attacks underscore the ongoing risk to civilians amid escalating military operations in the region.<sup>3</sup>

### **Kelela Woreda**

- On April 28th, regime forces reportedly executed three youths (civilians) while they were engaged in farming activities in Deger, Beto Kebele.
  - The killings took place shortly after a regime official from Kelela Woreda was reportedly killed in the area. In what appears to have been an act of retaliation, regime forces opened fire on unarmed civilians who were working in their irrigation fields. The victims had no known involvement in any military or armed activities.
  - Two of the killed victims were identified as Tilahun Ayenew and Getasew Astatke who were estimated to be between 21- and 23-years-old. The funeral for the victims was held the following day in Chikima Kebele in Amhara-Sayint Woreda.

---

<sup>3</sup>See May 4, 2025 [report](#) from Ethio Focus News.

---

## **North Shewa Zone**

### **Shewa-Robit City**

- As of April 28th, over 100 youths have been forcibly conscripted and stationed in riot dispersal and nearby ENDF camps. Regime forces have been conducting widespread forced military conscription in Shewa-Robit city. These individuals may later be transferred to training centers. This incident is part of a broader pattern of forced conscription across various parts of Amhara Region.

### **Mida-Woremo Woreda**

- On May 1st, regime forces have continued mass arrests particularly targeting women in Rema town. The arrests appear to specifically target wives and family members of individuals associated with the Fano movement. More than 10 women have reportedly been detained in this latest wave of arrests. One of the detained women, identified as Tiruwork (last name unspecified), was killed while in custody.

### **Basona-Werana Woreda**

- On May 3rd, Fano forces launched an offensive against regime militias in Basona-Werana Woreda.
  - The operation was carried out by units of the 7/70 Division, part of the Amhara Fano Shewa Province Command's Atse Amdetsion Corps. Key engagement zones included Chiraro-Debir, and surrounding areas within Basona-Worana Woreda. Prior to the offensive, regime militias and local police had reportedly been looting farmers' properties, including food supplies such as shiro and pepper, over the course of an entire day.
  - As a result of the Fano counteroffensive, regime forces were compelled to retreat and withdraw toward Debre-Birhan city.

---

## East Gojjam Zone

### Hulet-Eju-Enese Woreda

- On April 27th, heavy fighting took place in the border areas of Gonji-Qolela and Hulet-Eju-Enese Woredas.
  - The conflict was initiated by regime forces advancing from Bahir-Dar and nearby bases. These areas appear to be strategic locations for both parties, leading regime forces to deploy large-scale mechanized and ground units in an attempt to push out the Fano fighters and take control. The fighting was intense, with both warring sides utilizing heavy artillery. Initially, the battle took place in Asteriyo Kebele (Hulet-Eju-Enese Woreda). At first, the regime forces appeared to have the upper hand, managing to penetrate Fano positions and inflict casualties. Subsequently, after heavy gunfire exchanges in the area, the Mebreku Tefera and Yohannes Alemayehu Brigades (from the Amhara Fano in Gojjam's Tefera Damte Division) reportedly regrouped and launched a counteroffensive, overwhelming regime forces and pushing them back to Gonji-Qolela Woreda. The Fano fighters reportedly pursued regime forces, engaging them again in the Qolo-Meshecha area and inflicting further casualties on regime soldiers.
  - Casualties were reported on both sides, with numerous casualties noted among regime soldiers. Sources reported over 50 regime soldiers killed and several others injured during this confrontation.
  - On the same day, fighting was also conducted in AytEfazer Kebele, located in the vicinity of Motta town. The regime forces initiated the confrontation, mobilizing from Ginde-Weyn town. Sources reported that the Mebreku Tefera Brigade confronted the regime soldiers. Sources also stated that Fano fighters from the Gonder Sub-region, particularly the Estie-Densa Brigade (part of the

---

Amhara Fano Unity in Gonder), joined the battle alongside the Mebreku Tefera Brigade (part of the Amhara Fano in Gojjam). Ultimately, regime forces reportedly retreated to Motta town after sustaining casualties.

### **Goncha-Siso-Enese Woreda**

- On the evening of April 27th, Fano fighters carried out a sudden military operation in Ginde-Weyn town. This operation was reportedly carried out by the Arenzaw Goncha Brigade (part of the Amhara Fano in Gojjam's Samuel Aweke Division), who infiltrated Ginde-Weyn town and attacked regime forces present at the Technical and Vocational Training (TBT) college. Sources indicated heavy casualties among regime soldiers.
- On May 2nd, fighting took place in Arb-Gebeya Kebele.
  - The fighting was initiated by regime forces who mobilized from Ginde-Weyn and Merto-Lemariam towns. Forewarned about the regime movement, the Arenzaw Goncha Brigade (part of the Amhara Fano in Gojjam's Samuel Aweke Division) reportedly conducted a preemptive attack. This attack led to a heavy exchange of gunfire, with reports of casualties.
  - Sources reported one injury and one death on the Fano side and at least 13 regime soldiers killed and 5 more injured. Sources reported that regime forces ultimately returned to their points of departure near to evening.

### **Baso-Liben Woreda**

- On April 29th, a gunfire exchange took place in Yelamgej Kebele and the Kork neighborhood.
  - According to sources, the fire exchange was initiated when the Abrajit Brigade (part of the Amhara Fano in Gojjam) carried out an ambush on regime forces



---

pursuing defected soldiers. Shortly before the fighting, some state militias defected from the neighboring regime base and moved to areas under Fano control. Hearing of these defections, regime forces mobilized to pursue the defected soldiers and succeeded in capturing them. The Fano fighters, who had been waiting in position, launched an ambush in the Yelamgej area.

- The ambush resulted in heavy gunfire, leading to significant casualties. One critical injury was reported from the Fano side, while more than 16 regime soldiers were killed.
- In retaliation, regime forces reportedly carried out killings and abuses against civilians. Sources reported at least four civilians were shot and killed, and many others sustained injuries due to severe beatings inflicted by regime soldiers.

#### **Enbise-Sar-Midir Woreda**

- On April 30th, Fano fighters conducted a surprise attack in the Shotel-Matebiya area. The attack targeted regime vehicles departing from Merto-Lemariam town, heading toward the Ginde-Weyn direction, which were transporting forcibly conscripted young men from the area. The operation was reportedly carried out by the Abay-Sheleqo Brigade (part of the Amhara Fano in Gojjam). Sources indicated that the Fano fighters managed to push back the regime forces and disrupted their advance after inflicting light casualties.

#### **Enarj-Enawga Woreda**

- On April 30th, gunfire exchanges occurred in Debre-Werk town and surrounding villages. The fighting was initiated by Fano fighters aiming to disrupt the movement of regime forces. Specifically, the Soma Brigade (part of the Amhara Fano in Gojjam) launched gunfire on the outskirts of Debre-Werk town. The exchanges

---

reportedly lasted for two to three hours, with no casualties reported.

- On May 3rd, gunfire exchange took place in an area known as Kurimeda, located in the small town of Felege-Birhan. The Soma Brigade (part of the Amhara Fano in Gojjam) reportedly confronted the regime forces resulting in 4 regime soldiers killed, one of whom was an officer, and 5 others injured during this confrontation.

### **Debre-Elias Woreda**

- On May 1st, intense fighting occurred in Elias town.
  - The fighting was initiated by the Qeste-Demena Brigade from the Amhara Fano in Gojjam's Qegn-Geta Yoftahe Division. According to sources, Fano fighters unexpectedly infiltrated the town and launched an attack early in the morning on the regime forces' encampment. The fighting was brief, lasting from one to two hours. The fighting was so intense with both warring parties confronting each other at close distance. The fighting subsided following the Fano withdrawal from the town.
  - Sources reported that the fighting resulted in several casualties. Sources indicated heavy losses among regime forces, particularly killings and injuries of state militias.

### **Enemay Woreda**

- On May 3rd, heavy fighting took place in various kebeles and towns in Enemay Woreda.
  - The fighting was initiated by an offensive by regime forces, who mobilized a large mechanized and ground force. On May 3rd, regime forces conducted an offensive in the Dima neighborhood, Yekebahana, and Mengisto Kebeles. In an attempt to enter Dima, regime forces were confronted by Fano fighters in an

---

area commonly known as Kidane-Mihret. The regime forces had been preparing for days before conducting the offensive on May 3rd. The combined Fano brigades from the Amhara Fano in Gojjam's Belay Zeleke Division reportedly confronted the regime soldiers in defense of the area and themselves. The fighting was intense and continued throughout the whole day, involving the exchange of heavy weapon fire. Tension continued to escalate on May 4th as regime forces persisted in deploying reinforcements from nearby bases.

- Sources reported that casualties were sustained by both warring sides. Sources confirmed that at least two Fano fighters were killed and three more injured during this confrontation. Sources reported significant losses among regime forces in the confrontation held in Kidane-Mihret village and that regime forces were pushed out from their positions and Fano regained control, with the killing of at least 13 regime forces and injury of 11 others from this battle alone. Sources also reported at least 63 regime forces killed and 28 others injured overall in the battles conducted at Gundan-Argif, Yekebahana, and Mengisto Kebeles.
- There are reports indicating that regime forces perpetrated several violations against civilians where they entered Mengisto and Dima-Giyorgis. These violations include physical abuses and extensive property looting.

### **Debay-Telatgin Woreda**

- On May 3rd, fighting took place in Yebabat Kebele. Fighting was launched the regime forces who entered the kebele. The Debay Choke Brigade (part of the Amhara Fano in Gojjam) reportedly confronted the regime soldiers throughout the day. Sources reported at least 12 regime forces killed and 15 injured during this confrontation.

---

## **West Gojjam Zone**

- Between April 28th and 29th, regime forces intensified mass detention of youths in various towns and kebeles.
  - Reports indicate that regime forces have targeted all young men they encountered on streets or in recreational areas. For instance, regime forces conducted mass detentions of youths in Jiga town. Sources mentioned that the detained young men are being transported to military camps.
  - Similar actions were reportedly taken in Bahir-Dar, Finote-Selam, and Debre-Markos cities.

## **Jabi-Tehnan Woreda**

- On April 28th, sporadic gunfire exchanges were reported at two locations in Jabi-Tehnan Woreda.
  - In the first incident, regime forces moved toward Qechem village. This exchange of gunfire was short-lived, resulting in casualties on both sides. One confirmed death and one injury were reported among the Fano, while the regime forces lost between seven and ten soldiers.
  - In the second incident, four individuals operating under the guise of being Fano members were attacked by regime forces. This assault reportedly occurred in the Finote-Selam neighborhood. According to sources, these individuals were collecting money from vehicle drivers for personal use. The regime forces reportedly initiated sudden gunfire, resulting in casualties among two of the four individuals. One person was instantly killed, and another was injured by a sniper shot from regime soldiers.

- 
- On April 28th and 29th, intense fighting took place in the Kilinik and Bir-Sheleqo neighborhoods.
    - The fighting began when the regime launched an offensive in the Kilinik area. Sources reported that regime forces mobilized mechanized and ground units toward Kilinik on the evening of April 28th. The offensive aimed to encircle and neutralize Fano forces present in the Bir-Sheleqo neighborhood. The combined Fano forces from the Ras-Bitwedded Mengesha Atikem Division (part of the Amhara Fano in Gojjam) reportedly confronted regime troops to prevent the regime's advance. Initially, it was reported that regime forces had managed to encircle the Fano fighters. Subsequently, Fano fighters from the Bure-Zuriya area reportedly joined the battle and engaged regime forces in the Bir-Sheleqo neighborhood. By doing so, the Fano fighters successfully expanded the confrontation and rescued their encircled comrades. Although no specific figures were provided, sources reported heavy casualties were sustained by both sides during this engagement.
    - On the same day, it was reported that regime forces conducted an offensive in the Geray Tekle-Haymanot area, located in the Finote-Selam neighborhood. The outcome and resultant casualties from this encounter remained unidentified.
  - On May 3rd, Fano fighters killed two regime soldiers in the Jiga neighborhood.
    - According to sources, these two soldiers were found at a checkpoint as they were returning from a family visit. The Fano fighters, who had set up a checkpoint in the Wenge area, reportedly executed them while they were trying to escape.
    - In a separate development, between May 2nd and 3rd, regime forces conducted intentional property destruction in Jiga town. According to sources,

---

the regime forces demolished a hotel (grocery) belonging to a civilian. The soldiers justified the destruction by claiming that the grocery sometimes provided service for Fano fighters in secret.

### **Bure-Zuriya Woreda**

- On April 29th, fighting took place in the Bure town neighborhood. The conflict was initiated when regime forces mobilized from Bure toward Quchi. Despite encountering light resistance from Fano fighters, regime forces managed to enter Quchi town.

### **Sekela Woreda**

- On the evening of April 29th, a light gunfire exchange occurred in Gishabay town. The gunfire was initiated by Fano fighters, who infiltrated the town unexpectedly and attacked regime soldiers. Sources reported that the Giwon Brigade (part of the Amhara Fano in Gojjam) carried out this operation. The attack resulted in the death of two regime soldiers.

### **Wemberima Woreda**

- On May 1st and 2nd, intense gunfire exchanges occurred in various kebeles of Wemberima Woreda.
  - On May 1st, regime forces mobilized from Shindi town toward Amber Kebele. The Wollega (Bizamo) Fano and the Werkambay Brigade (from the Amhara Fano in Gojjam's Ras-Bitwedded Mengesha Atikem Division) were reportedly involved in this confrontation. The fighting was fierce, with both sides suffering heavy casualties. According to sources, four Fano fighters were confirmed killed and eight injured, while over 40 soldiers were killed with several others injured on the regime side.

- 
- On May 2nd, heavy fighting took place in Shindi town and surrounding areas. The confrontation was reportedly initiated by the Shindi-Wemberima Brigade (part of the Amhara Fano in Gojjam) against regime forces in Shindi town. This offensive led to a heavy gunfire exchange lasting at least three hours. Two Fano fighters were reported killed, while casualties among regime forces were described as numerous.

## **Awı Zone**

### **Jawı Woreda**

- Between April 25th and 26th, it was reported that regime forces entered Kumbir Kebele after engaging in light gunfire with Fano fighters and fighting resumed on April 27th.
  - On April 27th, Fano fighters regrouped and prepared to launch an attack on regime forces that had entered the kebele. Forewarned about the Fano preparations and their intended attack, regime forces withdrew from Kumbir Kebele on April 27th.
  - In another development, reports indicate that the regime mobilized ground and mechanized forces to the Filfil and Bambuluk areas. On April 27th, Fano groups from the Jawı-Metekel Division (part of the Amhara Fano in Gojjam) confronted regime forces in Bakusa Kidane-Mihret Kebele, Zehala village, in an effort to prevent their advance. The gunfire was brief, and reports suggest it was calm when regime forces managed to pass through and reached an area called Basaye.
- On April 28th, a heavy exchange of gunfire took place in Filfil Kebele around the Sema River. The intensity of this gunfire was high, with Fano fighters

---

overwhelming regime forces, inflicting casualties and forcing them to retreat slightly. Sources also reported that regime forces became encircled by Fano fighters in Amora-Anget village.

- On May 1st, gunfire exchanges and civilian casualties occurred in various areas within Jawi Woreda.
  - The first incident involved regime forces executing at least four civilians in Werk-Meda Kebele including a priest and a mentally-ill individual. For months, this area had been under regime control. Further details about this incident are ongoing. Fano sources identified names of three deceased victims as follows:
    1. Yaregal Gashu
    2. Tiliksew Anteneh
    3. Priest Abraham (last name unknown)
  - On the same day, Fano fighters launched a surprise attack against regime forces in the Biherawi area. The attack targeted regime forces returning from rural areas where Fano fighters mainly operate. After days of movement, the regime forces were compelled to retreat to Fendika town and surrounding bases. As they approached Fendika town, combined Fano brigades from the Amhara Fano in Gojjam's Jawi-Metekel Division reportedly ambushed them in the Biherawi area. This ambush led to gunfire exchanges with the full extent of casualties unclear.

### **Fagita-Lekoma Woreda**

- On April 29th and 30th, heavy fighting took place in border areas of Banja and Fagita-Lekoma Woredas.



- 
- The conflict was initiated by regime forces, who mobilized from Injibara town towards Fagita Kebele. On April 29th, regime forces managed to enter the Gubala and Rebu-Gebeya areas after intense confrontation with Fano fighters. The Simeneh Desta Brigade from the Amhara Fano in Gojjam's Gojjam-Agew-Midir Division reportedly confronted the regime forces to prevent their advance. Upon entering these areas, regime forces reportedly committed abuses, including abductions and property looting, targeting civilians, including women and children. The targets of the abductions were accused of being related to Fano fighters. Sources also reported that regime forces looted properties belonging to civilians.
  - During the night of April 29th, regime forces continued their advance toward Fagita Kebele. The Ephrem Atnafu Brigade (part of the Amhara Fano in Gojjam) reportedly confronted regime forces and carried out an ambush in the Sharata area. The gunfire exchange occurred during darkness, and casualties could not be identified. Initial reports indicate at least five soldiers killed and an unspecified number of others injured during this confrontation.

### **Dangila Woreda**

- On May 2nd, Fano forces carried out a surprise attack in the Gumdiri area.
  - The offensive was carried out by the Bitwedded Mengesha Jembere Brigade, part of the Amhara Fano in Gojjam's Gojjam-Agew-Midir Division. The ambush targeted regime forces travelling from Dangila toward Addis-Kidam. The attack was conducted in the Dangila town neighborhood and resulted in a gunfire exchange.
  - According to sources, between 12-15 regime forces were killed in this incident. Several soldiers were injured, and a patrol vehicle was burned,

---

causing the regime forces to retreat back to Dangila town.

## **Bahir-Dar City**

- On the night of May 3rd, Fano fighters carried out heavy artillery shelling on a regime encampment in the Mekod area and air force station. Sources reported that the shelling was precise, as the Fano fighters managed to fire inside the regime forces' camp. In response, regime forces conducted indiscriminate shelling with long-distance artillery. The operation was reportedly conducted by the Amhara Fano in Gojjam 1st Division's Tanaw Mebrek Brigade, which inflicted material losses on regime military bases.

## **North Gojjam Zone**

### **North Achefer Woreda**

- On May 1st and 2nd, fighting took place in Sankra village.
  - This area has been under regime control. The confrontation was initiated by regime forces mobilizing from Sankra toward neighboring villages. When regime forces began their movement, the Bitwedded Ayalew Brigade (part of the Amhara Fano in Gojjam) entered Sankra town and launched an offensive. Initially, the Fano fighters overwhelmed the regime forces controlling the town.
  - Tensions and confrontations reportedly continued the following day (May 2nd), though details remain unclear.

### **Yilmana-Densa Woreda**

- On May 2nd, a gunfire exchange occurred on the outskirts of Adet town.

- 
- The fighting was initiated by the Anmut Yazachew Brigade from the Amhara Fano in Gojjam's 1st Division. This military operation was conducted in an attempt to disrupt a meeting prepared and orchestrated by regime soldiers. The Fano fighters reportedly employed heavy weapons shelling to target the meeting location. Sources reported that the operation resulted in the dispersal of the planned meeting.
  - No casualties were reported from this fire exchange.

## **South Gonder Zone**

- The regime is persisting in its campaign of mass forced recruitment of youths for military training throughout South Gonder Zone.
  - On April 30th, forced recruitment efforts reportedly targeted students as young as 12 to 15-years-old, these forced recruitments are allegedly taking place directly at the gates of primary and secondary schools. Regime forces are reportedly waiting for students to exit the school premises and then forcibly loading them onto military trucks used to transport recruits. The forced recruitment of students has been particularly prevalent in the Lay-Gayint Woreda, Guna-Begemidir Woreda (especially in Kimir-Dingay town), Farta Woreda (primarily in Gasay town), Ibnat, and Debre-Tabor city. As a result, children have reportedly stopped attending schools, fearing abduction by regime forces and subsequent conscription into military training centers.
  - The practice of forcibly conscripting minors directly contravenes the African Children's Rights Charter, of which Ethiopia is a signatory state. This charter explicitly prohibits the recruitment of children under the age of 18 for military service.

---

## **Dera Woreda**

- On April 29th, Fano forces launched a surprise attack against regime forces in Tebabari village.
  - The offensive was carried out by the Tana-Gelawdewos Division's Anbesaw Brigade, part of the Amhara Fano Unity in Gonder's Major General Wubante Abate (1st) Corps in the eastern part of Ambesame town. The targets were militia units, who were reportedly on a mission to disarm legally armed farmers in Tebabari. Having received intelligence about the militia's operation, Fano forces launched a surprise ambush.
  - The attack resulted in significant casualties among militia forces, with ambulances observed transporting numerous injured personnel from the Tebabari village.
- On May 3rd, Fano forces launched a surprise attack against regime forces in Azaba village. The attack took place near Arb-Gebeya town, administrative center of Dera Woreda and targeted regime forces, who were patrolling the area in three heavy military ural trucks which sustained significant casualties as a result of the ambush. In addition to the losses sustained by the soldiers, the military trucks also suffered damage. The attack was carried out by the Tana Gelawdiwos Division [part of the Amhara Fano Unity in Gonder's Major General Wubante Abate (1st) Corps].

## **Guna-Begemidir Woreda**

- On May 2nd, regime forces reportedly killed 3 shepherds (civilians) and injured 4 others in the rural village of Adeder.
  - Among the killed victims was Esubalew Feleqe, a 19-year-old youth who was tending cattle at the time. Several injured shepherds were admitted to

---

Debre-Tabor Hospital for treatment.

- The shepherds, upon learning of the regime forces' approach to the area, initially fled, leaving their cattle behind. However, the regime forces called out to them, assuring them that they were not the target of the operation. The shepherds, reassured by these words, stopped running. The regime forces then singled out Esubalew and questioned him about his hairstyle. They photographed him extensively before shooting him in the forehead. They continued to photograph him even after he was dead.
- The parents of Esubalew and the other deceased and injured youths subsequently questioned the Kebele administration about the killings, pointing out that their children were not affiliated with the Fano forces. The Adeder Kebele administrator acknowledged that they knew the youths were not members of the Fano forces. However, the administrator allegedly stated that they were killed solely to create a false report indicating that Fano fighters had been killed in Adeder as a result of the military campaign.

### **Ibnat Woreda**

- On May 2nd, numerous elderly women, mothers of newly forced conscripts, staged a protest by lying down on main roads in an attempt to halt traffic and implore authorities to return their children from military training.
  - Regime forces, showing a shocking lack of compassion, responded by severely beating the elderly women. The women were reportedly so distraught that they expressed a willingness to be run over by the trucks carrying their sons, so long as it meant their sons would be returned.
  - A particularly harrowing incident occurred in Ibnat town on the same day. A young man, who was preparing for his upcoming wedding ceremony, was

---

conscripted by regime forces while purchasing clothes for the occasion. This young man had come to Ibnat town from a rural part of the woreda for the usual market day, unaware that regime forces were actively hunting for youths for forced recruitment in the area. Upon learning that her son had been forcibly recruited, the young man's mother, who had been eagerly preparing for his wedding feast, traveled to Ibnat town to plead for his release.

Overcome with grief, she cried loudly and implored the militia forces to release her son. A militia member responded by repeatedly striking her on the chest with the butt of his gun. The woman collapsed to the ground, clutching her heart, and was rushed to a hospital where she later died from her injuries.

- Militia forces are reportedly engaged in egregious crimes against civilians. The residents noted that, even regular army members of the regime are considered kinder compared to the militia forces. It is alleged that they are being paid 2000 birr per recruit, making them resemble “*slave traders who prioritize monetary gain above all else.*”

### **Lay-Gayint Woreda**

- On May 3rd, Fano forces carried out an offensive against regime forces in Gobgob town.
  - Two days prior (on May 1st), regime forces forcibly conscripted a large number of deacons who had gathered at Gobgob-Giyorgis Church to celebrate the annual commemoration of Saint George, a religious ceremony. These deacons were seized by regime forces within the church premises. Sixty youths, all religious students and ordained deacons, were confirmed to have been conscripted by militia forces at the church.
  - On May 3rd, these same militia forces, who were deployed to Gobgob town to

---

conduct mass conscription of other youths, were attacked by the Anbesaw-Gayint Division (part of the Amhara Fano Gonder Province Command). The surprise attack resulted in significant casualties for the militia forces, with a large number killed and many others injured, requiring admission to Nefas-Mewcha Hospital for treatment.

## **Central Gonder Zone**

### **Alefa Woreda**

- On April 29th, a substantial military deployment, including highly equipped mechanized units, was observed moving from Gonder city to Shawra town. This deployment, which began in the morning, is believed to be in preparation for a special military operation against Fano forces in the area, planned to be executed before the onset of the rainy season.

### **Gonder-Zuriya Woreda**

- On April 30th, Fano forces launched a surprise attack against regime forces in Dinzaz village.
  - The offensive was carried out by the Nebiyu Asaminew Brigade, part of the Amhara Fano Unity in Gonder's Gondere-Begashaw Division, with support from the newly formed Tiqur-Anbessa Division. The regime forces were reportedly moving from Maksegnit town to Degoma town at the time of the attack, which occurred in the afternoon at around 10:30 pm local time. The sudden assault resulted in heavy casualties for regime forces. Despite the regime forces taking precautions by traveling with heavy escorts, including ZU-23 anti-aircraft guns and other heavy weaponry, the Fano forces inflicted significant damage.

- 
- Many regime soldiers were killed or critically injured while still inside their military trucks. It is reported that a number of high-ranking military officers and over 22 soldiers were confirmed dead as a result of the surprise attack. Those who managed to escape were scattered into the surrounding areas.

### **West Belessa Woreda**

- On April 30th, Fano forces launched a surprise attack against regime forces in Qeleha village.
  - The targeted regime forces were militia units patrolling the area. The ambush resulted in significant casualties for the militias. Following the attack, Fano forces seized four kalashnikov rifles from the militias.
  - Separately, on the same day, intense fighting took place between Fano forces and regime forces in Sorit village, located near Guhala town. This engagement lasted for several hours, resulting in the confirmed deaths of at least eight regime soldiers. The Fano forces also seized four small arms and a quantity of ammunition from the regime forces during the clash.

### **East Dembiya Woreda**

- On May 2nd, regime political cadres, working in conjunction with regime joint forces, conducted forced conscription of students at Chuahit High School. Sixty-seven students, ranging in age from 12 to 15-years-old, were forcibly recruited for military training. A significant number of these students were preparing to take their recently scheduled matriculation exams. All of the students were taken directly from the school premises including 8th grade students.



---

## **Wegera Woreda**

- On May 3rd, Fano forces carried out an offensive against regime forces in Werqedemo village.
  - The offensive was carried out by the Nahusenay Brigade, part of the Amhara Fano Unity in Gonder's Gondere Begashaw Division which launched a surprise attack against regime forces traveling from Ambagiyorgis to Gedebye at around 6 pm local time. The regime forces were traveling in a military ural truck. The Fano forces targeted the driver of the truck; once the driver was shot, the vehicle veered off the road and plunged into a ravine. All of the regime forces onboard the truck were killed, resulting in 27 fatalities in a single attack.
  - Following the initial attack, regime forces from Ambagiyorgis and Gedebye town were deployed to Werqedemo. These newly deployed forces engaged the Fano in a fierce battle, which lasted for three hours and resulted in heavy casualties for the regime. During the fighting, another military ural truck and two pickup trucks were destroyed. Ultimately, the regime forces were forced to retreat back to Gedebye and Ambagiyorgis town.

## **Kinfaz-Begela Woreda**

- On the night of May 2nd, fighting took place between Fano and regime forces in Atela village. Initially regime forces encircled members of the Semien Birqye Division [part of the Amhara Fano Unity in Gonder's Ras Amoraw Wubneh (3rd) Corps], led by Arbegna Desalegn Fente, effectively surrounding the Fano forces from all directions. Despite the encirclement, the Fano forces successfully broke through the regime's lines, sustaining minor casualties. The Fano then launched a counter-offensive that resulted in significant casualties for the regime forces.

---

### **Tach-Armachiho Woreda**

- On May 4th, intense fighting erupted between Fano forces and regime forces in Muse-Banb and Debez villages. The fighting commenced early in the morning, and regime forces sustained heavy casualties immediately following the outbreak of hostilities. Both militias and peacekeeping forces suffered both fatalities and critical injuries during the engagement. The Fano forces also sustained losses, with one confirmed fatality and an unspecified number of physical injuries.

### **West Dembiya Woreda**

- On May 4th, intense fighting occurred between Fano forces and regime forces in the Simra-Robit village. The regime forces, attempting to encircle the Fano fighters, launched an offensive attack, deploying both infantry and mechanized units. However, the Fano forces responded with a counter-offensive that resulted in heavy casualties for the regime. The fighting was intense but relatively short, lasting approximately one hour.

### **Central Armachiho Woreda**

- On May 4th, intense fighting took place between Fano forces and regime forces in the Sensel village.
  - The Fano forces involved were primarily from the Dejen-Remet Division, a newly established unit composed of four brigades drawn from the Wawa Gobbe Division. These brigades included the Gondere, Baleshurubaw, Basha Tigabu, and Abraraw Gobaw Brigades.
  - The regime forces sustained significant casualties during the engagement. The Fano forces seized over 40 small arms and two heavy weapons from the regime forces, along with a substantial quantity of ammunition. The fighting

---

predominantly involved regime peacekeeping forces.

## **West Gonder Zone**

### **West Armachiho Woreda**

- On April 28th, intense fighting occurred in the Tagur village. The clashes involved regime forces, who had been deployed from Abrahajira town towards Tagur, and the Atanaw Wassie Division (part of the Amhara Fano Unity in Gonder's Meysisaw Kassa 2nd Corps). The regime forces are reported to have sustained significant casualties during this engagement.

### **Qwara Woreda**

- A cholera outbreak has been confirmed at the military camp in Shinfa town.
  - A significant number of soldiers have contracted the disease, and there are reports of fatalities among both enlisted personnel and officers. Many affected soldiers and officers have been admitted to both civilian and military hospitals for treatment. The cholera outbreak has seriously hampered the ongoing military campaign against the Fano forces, creating considerable tension among the regime forces due to the severity of the situation. In response, urgent requests for immediate deployment of medical teams from Gonder and Addis-Ababa cities have been issued to contain the outbreak and provide necessary medical care.

### **Metemma Woreda**

- On the night of May 2nd, intense fighting raged between Fano forces and regime forces in Metemma-Yohannes town, lasting throughout the night. Fano fighters infiltrated the town beginning around 3 pm local time in the evening and launched a

---

surprise attack against regime forces stationed there. The regime forces, overwhelmed by the Fano assault, were largely confined to their military camps, occasionally firing their weapons.

- On May 3rd, Fano forces launched a surprise attack on a federal police station in Metemma-Yohannes town. The attack was carried out by the Amhara Fano Unity in Gonder's Karamara Division resulting in numerous fatalities among federal police forces, with many others sustaining physical injuries. A significant portion of injured federal police officers were transferred to hospitals in Gonder and Addis-Ababa cities for advanced medical treatment. Those killed in the attack were buried within Metemma-Yohannes town.

## **North Gonder Zone**

### **Debark Woreda**

- On May 4th, Fano forces launched a coordinated offensive attack against regime forces near Kino village.
  - The coordinated offensive was carried out by the Ras Ayalew Birru and Semien Birqye Divisions [part of the Amhara Fano Unity in Gonder's Ras Amoraw Wubneh (3rd) Corps] targeting regime forces that were traveling from Kino towards Debark town. The military truck transporting the regime forces was attacked, resulting in heavy casualties for the occupants. Following this ambush, regime forces were deployed from Janamora to Sereba.
  - At least 9 regime forces were confirmed killed as a result of the surprise attack.

---

## **Welkait-Tegede-Setit Humera Zone**

### **Welkait Woreda**

- On April 28th, the Welkait-Tegede-Setit Humera Zone administration announced the graduation of its Tekezze military guards, who had completed months of extensive military training.
  - The graduation ceremony was held in Betmolo town. The Tekezze Guard is being strengthened militarily with highly trained personnel to safeguard the zone from both internal and external threats. The primary external threat to the Welkait-Tegede-Setit Humera Zone is considered to be TPLF forces, particularly those based in Sudan. These forces are reportedly undergoing extensive military training in Shererina and have allegedly received 72 heavy military trucks from the Sudanese army.
  - Furthermore, there are unconfirmed reports suggesting that the TPLF has been provided with small drones in exchange for their mercenary services to the Sudanese army, and that drone technicians are being trained in Egypt. There is also speculation that the TPLF has already acquired drones and are awaiting the arrival of trained drone technicians. This situation is creating alarm not only for the Welkait-Tegede-Setit Humera Zone but also for the entire country, given the potential destabilizing effect of these developments.

### **Qaftiya-Humera Woreda**

- On April 30th, gunfire was reported in Idris town, administrative center of Qaftiya-Humera Woreda.
  - During the unrest, a fire broke out in the Qaftiya-Humera Woreda administration bureau. However, the fire was contained to a single bureau

---

within the larger woreda administration building. The Arbegnoch Division, part of the Amhara Fano Unity in Gonder, claimed responsibility for the attack on the Qaftiya-Humera Woreda administration bureau, specifically identifying the Welkait-Humera-Tsinat Brigade of the division as the unit that carried out the action. The attack primarily targeted militia forces stationed within the woreda bureau.

- However, the Welkait-Tegede-Setit Humera Zone administration attributed the attack to a different cause. They connected the incident to a previously defected armed member of the Fano forces, identified as Tegen, who had surrendered to the zonal administration and requested the return of his weapon. The administration claims that Tegen, disgruntled by the administration's refusal to return his firearm, launched the attack. During the incident, one bureau was burned down, and two militia members were killed. Tegen, along with approximately twelve accomplices, reportedly seized weapons and then crossed into Eritrea via the Tekezze River, which is located approximately 100 meters from Idris town.

## **Addis-Ababa City**

- On the night of April 28th, Federal Police and Addis-Ababa City Police carried out mass arbitrary arrests in several areas of Addis-Ababa city. The crackdown was particularly severe in areas such as: Saris, Addisu-Gebeya, Kality-Gebriel, Ayat, Atana-Tera, Gerji Roba-Dabo, Goro, Hanna-Mariam, Ferensay-Mazoria, and 22. Youths in public spaces and on the streets were specifically targeted, raising alarm over possible forced military conscription. Sources suggest that the arrested individuals may be transferred to military training centers, though official confirmation is lacking.

- 
- On April 30th, the ongoing legal case involving activist Seyoum Teshome has taken a contentious turn, with the Federal Police failing to present him before the court for the third consecutive time.
    - The Federal High Court, Lideta Division, expressed serious concern over what it described as contempt for the judicial process.<sup>4</sup> During the most recent hearing, the presiding judges stated: *“if the Federal Police cannot bring Seyoum Teshome and continues to undermine the court’s authority, we may be forced to suspend proceedings.”*
    - The Federal Police once again claimed it could not locate the activist, despite repeated court orders. The court, however, responded critically, pointing out that Seyoum is reportedly active in Addis-Ababa city and continues to make public statements that undermine the integrity of the judiciary. Judges noted: *“it is widely known that the Federal Police is protecting this individual for his safety. Their repeated claim of being unable to locate him amounts to disrespect for the justice system.”*
    - The case stems from accusations that Seyoum Teshome defamed and interfered with the trial of Ato Yohannes Buayalew and Ato Christian Tadele—members of the Amhara Regional State Council and the House of Peoples’ Representatives, respectively.
    - Ato Yohannes Buayalew, the complainant, expressed frustration, stating: *“while the names of prosecution witnesses are kept confidential for their safety, Seyoum Teshome continues to speak publicly about the trial and even the court’s potential rulings. Why hasn’t the court acted to halt this campaign, especially while we remain under judicial control?”*
    - The court reiterated that it has exhausted its legal avenues: *“this issue has now*

---

<sup>4</sup>See April 30, 2025 [report](#) from Meseret Media.

---

*moved beyond the complainants and has become a challenge to the judiciary as a whole. Our repeated orders to the Federal Police have been ignored, which casts doubt on the justice system itself.”*

- The Federal Police have now rescheduled the hearing for May 7th when they are expected to compel Seyoum Teshome to appear in court for the fourth time.
- Amhara political prisoners have reportedly been attacked by regime forces while in custody.
  - Among the victims are Christian Tadele and Yohannes Buayalew, members of the House of People’s Representatives and the Amhara Regional State Council, respectively, held at Kilinto Prison. On April 30th, around 6 pm, federal police wearing red caps allegedly broke into their cells, forcibly removed them, and left them in the open field until 1 am.
  - On May 2nd, other detainees including Dr. Wondwossen Assefa, journalists Gobeze Sisay and Dawit Begashaw, Professor Mearegu Biyabeyen, and Dr. Sisay Awgichew, filed a court complaint detailing similar treatment. In their statement to the court, they reported: *“the federal police ordered us to raise our hands, lined us up in the field, and threatened us at gunpoint.”* They also warned, *“our lives are in danger,”* recalling prior mistreatment at the Awash-Arba military prison. The rationale behind this latest incident remains unclear, especially given its occurrence inside a federal facility.

## **South-West Shewa Zone (Oromia Region)**

### **Amaya Woreda**

- On April 30th, an armed clash took place between ENDF soldiers and ethnic Amhara farmers in an area known as Hudad-One.



- 
- The confrontation occurred during an attempt by regime forces to disarm local residents, amidst intensified forced disarmaments and evictions in the region. The fighting resulted in the deaths of four ENDF soldiers and two farmers, identified as Kassie Abebe and Temesgen Tilahun.
  - Despite ongoing attacks, property looting, and violence reportedly carried out by OLA militants in the area, state forces continue operations that involve disarming, evicting, and, in some cases, killing local residents.
  - Sources have reported that residents are facing attacks from two fronts: regime security forces and the OLA (which have been designated a terrorist organization by the House of Peoples’ Representatives). As a result, residents are accusing the regime not only of failing to protect civilians from terrorist attacks, but also of directly participating in assaults against them.

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

### **Abe-Dongoro Woreda**

- On May 2nd, regime forces killed a civilian in Tulu-Wayu town. The killed victim was an elderly person identified as Beshir Ahmed. According to sources, the victim was found killed with a bladed weapon and his body was left in the open, with some parts eaten by hyenas.
- On May 4th, fighting took place in Wubanchi Kebele. The fighting was initiated when regime joint forces mobilized to this area to locate and attack Wollega Fano. The Fano fighters reportedly confronted the regime soldiers.

---

## **Gurage Zone (Central Ethiopia Region)**

### **Welkite City**

- On May 2nd, incidents of civilian harassment, intimidation, and physical assault were reported in Welkite city.
  - At around mid-night, eight unknown individuals entered four households, claiming to be police officers. They were reportedly armed with both silent and bladed weapons and demanded that residents open their doors. The intruders wore masks and carried weapons including axes and knives. One of the victims was an unmarried woman with a child; she was reportedly beaten and tied up after being accused of possessing weapons. One individual sustained injuries and required medical treatment.
  - According to local sources, the attack appears to be linked to an attempt to suppress resistance against a controversial eviction and demolition project targeting residents. The sources allege that a similar pattern occurred four years ago, when homes belonging to ethnic Amhara residents were marked and accused of housing weapons before being demolished. Residents in the affected areas now face a serious and growing security threat.

---

## About the Amhara Association of America (AAA)

The Amhara Association of America (AAA) is a non-profit civic organization based in Charlotte, North Carolina that investigates and documents human rights violations in the context of conflict, violence and political repression in Ethiopia. AAA seeks to inform U.S. policymakers, international human rights organizations, journalists, researchers, and all Ethiopian stakeholders to pressure Ethiopian leaders to change laws, policies, and practices in Ethiopia so perpetrators are held accountable and victims receive justice. AAA also collaborates with Amhara organizations in the U.S., supports independent Amhara organizations in Ethiopia, and provides humanitarian aid for Amharas impacted due to targeted ethnic attacks. AAA's funding comes directly from members and supporters; the organization is not affiliated with any Ethiopian or American political or governmental entities.

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

