



War updates from Amhara Region, Ethiopia – October 6th to 12th, 2025

Updated October 13th, 2025

Overview

For the week of October 6th to 12th, 2025, fighting between the *Amhara Fano self-defense force* (Fano) and *Prosperity Party regime joint forces* (regime forces) has continued in various parts of Amhara Region in Ethiopia.¹²

- This week battle events and rights violations were recorded in more than 42 woreda/city administrations across 11 zonal administrations in Amhara Region.

These zones included the North Wollo, South Wollo, North Shewa, East Gojjam,

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

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

West Gojjam, Awi, North Gojjam, South Gonder, Central Gonder, West Gonder and North Gonder Zones.

- This week Fano forces announced the completion of *Operation Arbegna Adem Ali (Aba Nadew)* in northeastern Amhara.³ Developments were also recorded in East Wollega Zone of Oromia Region and Addis-Ababa city.
- This week the *International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC)* announced a series of humanitarian missions in North Wollo Zone of Amhara Region related to delivery of medical supplies, evacuation of prisoners of war (POWs) and visits to detainees, following a request from Fano forces.
- Civilian casualties were recorded in 7 woreda/city administrations across 5 zonal administrations in Amhara Region. These included Mersa, Gashena, Dessie, Merhabete, Bahir-Dar-Zuriya, Wegera and Metemma Woredas in North Wollo, South Wollo, North Shewa, North Gojjam, Central Gonder and North Gonder Zones.
- Arbitrary arrests were reported in Woldia city and Raya-Alamata Woreda of North Wollo Zone in Amhara Region. In Raya-Alamata Woreda, arrests undertaken by *Tigray People's Liberation Front (TPLF)* forces targeted religious figures affiliated with the *Ethiopian Orthodox Tewahedo Church (EOTC)*. In addition, abductions were recorded in Enemay Woreda of East Gojjam Zone and in Metemma Woreda of West Gonder Zone in Amhara Region. Abductions in Metemma Woreda were attributed to regime-backed Qemant militants.
- This week, increased military mobilization and road blockages was reported by TPLF forces in Raya-Alamata Woreda and surrounding areas including Korem city

³See weekly Amhara War Updates reports for the weeks of [September 22nd to 28th, 2025](#) and from [September 29th to October 5th, 2025](#)

and areas bordering Raya-Kobo Woreda. In response, regime forces also made similar military deployments in the area.

- This week, reports indicated that multiple Amhara political prisoners held in Kilinto Prison in Addis-Ababa city have reportedly faced mistreatment and human rights violations by regime security forces.

Northeastern Amhara (Wollo Bete-Amhara Sub-Region)

- As of October 7th, significant military movements by regime forces have been observed along the route from Afar Region into the eastern part of Amhara Region, signaling potential escalation in military operations in the coming days. According to sources in Chifra, a border town between Afar and northeastern Amhara, the regime has begun mobilizing a large number of troops from Afar towards areas in North Wollo Zone, specifically in the direction of Habru Woreda and Woldia city.
- On October 7th, sources reported sightings of large-scale movements of over 100 buses transporting regime soldiers, suggesting the deployment involves several battalions or possibly an entire division. It is believed that the regime may be reinforcing its current positions in Woldia and Habru Woreda to prevent further territorial losses following Fano advances in North Wollo Zone. The deployment could also be a prelude to a new military offensive aimed at reclaiming lost territory or opening a new front against Fano forces operating in the region.
- As of October 9th, reports have emerged that several public and private banks have withdrawn their cash reserves and relocated operations from multiple towns, including Mersa, Kobo, and Amhara-Sayint. Similar activities have been observed in Delanta, Wogel-Tena, and Meket. This withdrawal has left civilians unable to access banking services, creating growing financial strain on the local population.

Sources suggest that this move may be motivated by fears within the regime that these areas could fall under control of Fano forces.

- As of October 9th, Fano forces have intensified their recruitment efforts across various areas of North Wollo Zone.
 - Defections from the ENDF to the AFNF-MC have intensified. On October 9th, a new wave of defections was reported in Woldia, following recent military losses of five divisions from Operation Aba Nadew. According to sources at least nine ENDF soldiers defected and joined the East Amhara Corps 1, where seven joined the Hawjano Division and two joined the Asaminew Division.
 - Defectors reportedly stated they could no longer participate in what they described as a campaign of genocide and internal aggression against the Amhara people. Identifying as ethnic Amhara, they expressed their refusal to fight against their own community.
- On October 10th, regime forces reportedly began deploying additional military forces across various strategic locations in Amhara Region. Reinforcements have been observed moving from Hara toward Raya-Kobo Woreda, suggesting a defensive posture or preparations for military engagement. Additional deployments have also been reported from Dessie to various woredas in South Wollo Zone. According to sources, some of the newly deployed troops are allegedly Oromia Special Forces operating under the guise of the ENDF (wearing ENDF uniforms). This has raised concerns among residents about the transparency and intentions of these troop movements.
- On October 11th, the AFNF-MC officially announced the successful conclusion of Operation Aba Nadew.
 - The operation, which lasted 18 consecutive days, is being hailed as a turning

point in the Amhara people's ongoing struggle for survival, delivering substantial military, political, and diplomatic victories. According to the report, all five major corps such as the East Amhara Corps 1, East Amhara Corps 2, Lasta Asaminew Corps, Lij Eyasu Corps, Nigus Mikael Ali Corps, and the command's Special Operations unit participated in the operation. In addition, other commands under the AFNF took part in the operation, including the AFNF-TC, AFNF-AC and AFNF-BC.

- During the operation, AFNF forces achieved significant tactical and strategic outcomes including the capture of large quantities of individual and mechanized weapons, sniper rifles, and ammunition, seized over 20 military vehicles, inflicted heavy casualties on the regime, including the destruction of five full divisions, elimination of numerous line officers and combat engineers, and the capture of hundreds of regime combatants, with thousands more killed or wounded. The operation, the report states, marks the largest loss suffered by the regime in the two-year-long conflict. Fano forces were able to liberate and take control of multiple woredas and city administrations, where they established provisional public administration structures. The report highlights the strong support of the public, who welcomed the Fano into newly controlled areas and actively participated in the struggle, reaffirming their ownership of the movement.
- Furthermore, the command emphasized its adherence to IHL throughout the operation. Former army members who surrendered during the campaign were reportedly treated with respect and dignity, and these actions have been recognized by international observers. This, according to the command, is a direct message to the global community that their movement is a legitimate struggle for survival, not a war of aggression.

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- On October 10th, a new deployment of regime forces was detected in South Wollo Zone, indicating possible preparations for expanded military operations in the area.
 - At approximately 5 pm, a large contingent of regime forces made a tactical stand near the Zita River, marking a key moment in what appears to be part of a broader redeployment strategy in the region.
 - According to sources, the force originated from Kombolcha and includes two artillery units, one multiple rocket launcher (107-mm rockets), two anti-aircraft guns (ZU-23), and over fifty military vehicles transporting armaments, logistics supplies, and personnel. The convoy had reportedly been moved from Woldia, indicating a strategic realignment of the regime's military assets. This build up suggests preparations for either reinforcing positions or launching a new offensive in the broader conflict zone.
 - As of October 10th, the ICRC carried out a series of humanitarian missions in North Wollo Zone, including the delivery of medical supplies, evacuation of the wounded, and visits to detainees, following a request from Fano forces.
 - These actions come in the aftermath of Operation Aba Nadew, launched by Fano forces on September 24th, which resulted in the capture of hundreds of regime soldiers. In a statement, the ICRC confirmed it had rapidly deployed two teams over a six day period to areas in and around Lalibela and Woldia towns. The teams delivered essential medical supplies to six health facilities, including surgical materials to treat approximately 250 severely injured individuals.
 - On October 8th, the ICRC also evacuated 16 critically wounded individuals across the front lines. These regime soldiers were handed over by Fano forces and transferred by the ICRC to Woldia, where they were subsequently returned to state authorities for continued medical care.

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- On October 9th, ICRC staff visited detainees held by the Fano in remote locations of North Wollo Zone, in line with the organization’s global standards for detention visits. The ICRC’s six-member delegation assessed conditions of detention, the treatment of POWs, and worked to restore contact between detainees and their families. Additionally, the ICRC provided initial medical aid to health centers in Kulmesk and Muja, both of which are facing critical shortages of medical supplies. Further assistance is reportedly planned in the coming days.⁴

North Wollo Zone

Gubalafto Woreda

- On October 6th, Fano forces launched an offensive targeting a convoy of zonal and woreda officials in Gubalafto Woreda.
 - The officials were accompanied by a large number of security forces as they traveled from Hara towards Woldia city. According to reports, several regime soldiers were killed, and many others, including senior officials, were injured in the assault, which took place near a location known as “Revenue Checkpoint”. The assault was reportedly carried out using RPG weaponry. The wounded were subsequently taken to Woldia General Hospital for treatment. Among those seriously injured is reportedly a police commander from Woldia city. Sources also confirmed that a police commander named Zinabie was among those injured during the offensive.
- On October 7th, Fano forces convened a public discussion in Sanqa town.
 - The meeting was held by the AFNF-MC under Operation Aba Nadew as part

⁴See October 10, 2025 [report](#) from the *International Committee of the Red Cross* (ICRC).

of efforts to restore governance and facilitate public engagement. Command representatives held in-depth discussions with residents, listening to public grievances, concerns, and recommendations. As a result, a new public administration structure was formally established in the town. According to reports, during the community dialogue, residents of Sanqa expressed strong condemnation of Prime Minister Abiy Ahmed's regime, accusing it of committing genocide against the Amhara people. Specifically, locals cited the regime's use of drones to destroy the Sanqa Health Center, resulting in the deaths of patients and healthcare workers, including doctors, during daylight hours.

Woldia City

- As of October 6th, reports indicate a sharp increase in mass civilian arrests by regime forces in Woldia city.
 - The arrests appear to be part of a broader and intensifying crackdown on civilians, particularly targeting young and economically vulnerable individuals.
 - On October 4th, at around 9 am, regime forces arbitrarily detained individuals and transported them through a Ural vehicle in the Gonder-Ber area. Sources stated that this vehicle was full of civilians, and no legal reason was provided for their arrest.
 - On October 6th, additional arbitrary arrests were reported in the Adiago and Mugad areas of the city. In these incidents, civilians filling three separate Ural vehicles were forcibly taken by security personnel. Eyewitnesses and residents confirmed that no arrest warrants or public explanations were given.
 - These actions are reportedly part of a wider campaign of forced military

conscription, targeting daily laborers and low-income residents unable to resist or protest due to economic constraints. Sources describe the arrests as widespread and systematic, generating growing fear and uncertainty among the population. As of October 7th, the justification for the arrests and the whereabouts of the detained civilians remain unknown. Families have been left without information, and legal representation for the detainees has not been confirmed.

- As of October 10th, public transportation services in Woldia city remain severely disrupted, significantly affecting daily life and mobility for local residents.
 - Sources indicate that bajaj transportation services have been non-operational since the launch of Operation Aba Nadew by the AFNF-MC. This operation, which began recently, has coincided with the complete suspension of this widely used mode of transport across the city. The lack of bajaj services has had a direct impact on the livelihoods of Woldia's residents, limiting their ability to commute to work, access markets, and carry out daily activities.
 - In addition to the transport disruption, tensions have escalated in the city due to the regime's recent deployment of additional military forces. The increased presence of regime troops has contributed to a heightened atmosphere of unease among the local population, further complicating already difficult circumstances.

Wadla Woreda

- As of October 6th, Fano forces intensified operations within Wadla Woreda.
 - A significant development occurred in the evening when Kon town, administrative center of Wadla Woreda, fell under the control of Fano forces without any reported armed confrontation. According to sources, the 2nd

Battalion of the Degaw-Mebreq Division (operating under the AFNF-MC), took control of the town in a swift and coordinated movement. The peaceful takeover reportedly occurred without resistance, as regime security forces and local officials abandoned their posts and fled to Gashena city. Gashena, located nearby, reportedly served as a regime fallback position, where regime forces who previously retreated from other Fano advances regrouped. Sources confirm that the capture of Kon marks a strategic gain for Fano in the ongoing conflict, further weakening the regime's hold in North Wollo Zone.

Gashena City

- On October 7th, Fano forces launched a major offensive against regime forces in Gashena city.
 - The assault, which began in the afternoon, is part of Operation Aba Nadew, recently initiated by the AFNF-MC. The objective of the operation was to take full control of Gashena, further weakening the regime's foothold in North Wollo Zone. Gashena serves as a critical junction point that connects several major routes leading to Gonder city (Central Gonder Zone), Bahir-Dar city (regional capital), Woldia, Lalibela, and areas in South Wollo Zone. Controlling this town would allow Fano forces to secure movement and supply lines across key northern and central regions, disrupt regime reinforcements and logistics, and consolidate control over recently liberated areas in North Wollo Zone. Moreover, Gashena had become a regime stronghold in recent weeks, as numerous regime officials and security personnel who fled from surrounding towns and woredas, following Fano territorial gains, had regrouped and stationed themselves in the city.
 - Earlier in the day, prior to the offensive, public transport, civilian movement, municipal services, and Gashena's largest marketplace were all suspended,

indicating heightened tensions and possible anticipation of the assault. Reports also noted repeated drone surveillance over the area, likely by regime forces preparing for or monitoring incoming attacks. As of October 7th, heavy fighting is ongoing, particularly targeting units of the regime's 803rd Corps and other allied units positioned in the city.

- On October 7th, regime forces killed two civilians in Gashena city.
 - According to sources, the deaths occurred amid intensified urban combat, raising serious concerns about the safety of non-combatants in conflict zones. The first victim was an elderly man who made a living begging in the city. During the exchange of gunfire, he reportedly attempted to take cover in an attempt to protect himself. Despite not being involved in the fighting, he was discovered and shot by regime forces, according to eyewitness accounts. The second victim was a local resident of Gashena, who was killed during the ongoing confrontation. The circumstances of the second killing remain unclear, but sources confirm the individual was unarmed and not participating in hostilities.
- From the night of October 7th into the early morning hours of October 8th, intense fighting took place between Fano forces and regime troops in Gashena city.
 - This confrontation marked a significant escalation, following an intense offensive launched by Fano forces (operating under the AFNF-MC), targeting the strategic city of Gashena. Combat persisted into the morning of October 8th, with Fano forces reportedly breaking through several regime fortifications. Fano forces reportedly took control of key access points and parts of the city, effectively encircling Gashena. On October 8th, regime authorities attempted to reinforce the area by deploying additional troops. However, by the afternoon, the intensity of the fighting had decreased significantly.

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- According to sources, they inflicted considerable casualties on regime troops, with many killed or wounded during the clashes. In addition, a large number of regime militias, originally deployed from surrounding woredas and cities and stationed in Gashena, were either killed, captured, or injured during the offensive. While the exact number of casualties remains unconfirmed, initial reports indicate that regime forces have suffered heavy losses in terms of personnel, both killed and captured.

Mersa City

- On October 9th, regime forces entered Mersa city after ten days of Fano control.
 - According to reports, the entry occurred without any armed confrontation, suggesting a tactical withdrawal by Fano units. The regime's advance reportedly came from the eastern direction, specifically from the Hara area. Alongside the military presence, regime officials, including the city's mayor, also re-entered Mersa, indicating an attempt to re-establish administrative control over the city.
 - The situation remains fluid, and further developments are expected as both sides continue to maneuver for strategic positions in the region.
- On the night of October 10th, reports emerged indicating violent confrontations between regime police forces and local militiamen, alongside increasing instances of civilian harassment and beatings by regime militias in Mersa city.
 - According to sources, although the exact cause and casualties of the clashes remain unconfirmed, gunfire was exchanged between police and militia units during the night. The situation was further compounded by widespread reports of militias physically assaulting bajaj drivers and local youths throughout the night. Witnesses described these beatings not as isolated incidents, but part of

a pattern of routine abuse, which has reportedly become a disturbing norm in the city. The situation has heightened public fear and resentment, particularly among younger residents and informal sector workers.

- During a gathering convened by the ENDF leadership to address public concerns, residents expressed frustration and fear, stating that they could no longer endure the violent behavior of both the militia and police forces. Citizens accused these groups of targeting youth unfairly and acting with contempt, using violence and defamation to suppress dissent or exert control. In response to the grievances, ENDF officials publicly addressed the issue, declaring “*from today onward, no militia or policeman should raise a stick against the people.*” They also ordered the local administration to immediately halt all forms of violence and harassment against civilians.

Raya-Alamata Woreda

- On October 9th, TPLF forces reportedly blocked the movement of ENDF personnel traveling from Alamata city to Kobo city at a location known as Waja town.
 - This area has recently seen the establishment of new TPLF military checkpoints, replacing former federal camps. This tactic was followed by a similar pattern observed in Korem, where regime forces prevented TPLF troop movements from Korem city, signalling increasing mutual restrictions on troop mobility. In response, sources also indicate that regime forces have begun deploying troops from Kobo toward Chobi-Ber (Raya-Kobo Woreda) and nearby areas adjacent to Raya-Alamata Woreda.
 - This military buildup has raised significant concern among observers that a renewed armed conflict may erupt between regime forces and TPLF in the near future. The current troop movements, establishment of checkpoints, and

mutual restrictions on military mobility suggest that tensions between the TPLF and regime are escalating in the Raya territory.

- On October 10th, reports indicate escalating military movements and heightened tensions between TPLF forces affiliated with the Tigrayan Interim Administration and the Prosperity Party regime in Raya-Alamata Woreda and neighboring areas.
 - According to sources, TPLF commanders have issued orders to their troops to strengthen their military camps and maintain a heightened state of readiness. Reinforcements from the TPLF have been deployed to several strategic border locations between Raya-Kobo and Raya-Alamata Woredas, including Addis-Kign, Walka-Mender, Jarota, and Gubena-Mender. These deployments are viewed as an effort to consolidate control over contested border areas.
- On October 11th, TPLF forces reportedly carried out arbitrary arrests targeting religious figures in Timuga town.
 - According to sources, at least two prominent EOTC clergy members were among those detained such as priest Fentaye Nigus, of the Tekle-Haimanot Church and Merigetta Yemanebirhan Tafere, of the Kidane-Mihret Church. The arrests were conducted by armed units linked to the TPLF and Tigrayan settler administration, and no formal charges have been disclosed. Eyewitnesses and religious institutions describe the detentions as unlawful and politically motivated. Later reports confirmed that the detainees were subsequently released.
 - The armed groups are accused of attempting to suppress the EOTC's influence in the region, particularly among ethnic Amhara communities. Reports indicate efforts to forcibly promote and impose the ideology and structure of *Menbere Selama*, a Tigrayan ethnonationalist religious group, which is not

recognized by the wider EOTC. Local religious leaders and community members view these actions as part of a broader campaign to undermine EOTC institutions, alter the religious and ethnic identity of the region, and intimidate Amhara clergy and laity under the guise of administrative control.

Raya-Kobo Woreda

- On October 10th, a substantial wave of regime military deployment was observed in Kobo city, Raya-Kobo Woreda, and nearby Raya-Alamata Woreda, accompanied by reports of minor gunfire in the area.
 - According to sources, numerous vehicles carrying large numbers of regime forces arrived and were deployed in various parts of Raya-Kobo Woreda, particularly in locations near the border with Raya-Alamata Woreda. One significant deployment occurred in Zobel town, a mountainous and strategically important location within Raya-Kobo Woreda. Reports indicate that approximately 40 vehicles with regime troops have been stationed in this small but militarily critical area.
 - Around 4 pm, gunfire exchanges were reported west of Kobo city, in the vicinity of Amaya. This large-scale military buildup has raised serious concerns among observers and local residents that a new violent conflict could erupt either between the TPLF forces and the regime forces, or that the regime may be preparing for a coordinated military operation against Fano forces.
- As of October 11th, regime forces continued to deploy additional military forces into Raya-Kobo Woreda and Kobo city, significantly increasing its troop presence in the region.
 - According to sources, these forces are primarily being transported from the cities of Woldia and Hara. The scale of deployment is reportedly large with

residents claiming the number of regime soldiers now exceeds the local population of Kobo city. A particularly heavy deployment has been observed along the main Addis-Ababa (federal capital) to Mekelle (capital of Tigray Region) asphalt road, especially between Gobiye and Chobi-Ber. Convoys of troops and equipment have been seen moving continuously, suggesting a large-scale military buildup.

- The unusual scale of this military presence has raised concerns and speculation among residents. One local farmer remarked “*it feels as if there is no Oromo son left in their homes, they’ve all come here for war.*” This remark reflects growing anxiety within the community and points to the massive and visible presence of regime troops in the area.
- The nature and scale of the deployment may indicate several possible strategic objectives including, a planned offensive against TPLF forces; a coordinated campaign to eliminate Fano forces operating in the region; or a preemptive defensive positioning in anticipation of attacks from either TPLF or Fano forces. The situation remains tense and fluid, and further developments are expected in the coming days.

Habru Woreda

- On October 9th, heavy fighting broke out between Fano forces and regime troops in Habru Woreda.
 - The engagement was reportedly initiated by regime forces as part of an effort to retake strategic terrain from the AFNF-MC. According to reports, regime forces advanced from Haro through Arerit to the areas of Ligo and Wilaguba, with the goal of seizing Girana and Genfo-Chefie, mountainous terrain that holds significant strategic military value. These areas had been under Fano

control for over a week following earlier advances. Many of the regime's troops, reportedly unfamiliar with the area, were disoriented and scattered under heavy artillery and mortar fire, some of which was reportedly launched from elevated positions or air-supported platforms.

- The regime's advance was met with a counterattack by the Baleshiritu Division (operating under the AFNF-MC East Amhara Corps 1), which leveraged its familiarity with the local terrain. The fighting began at 7 am and continued into the night, with Fano forces reportedly achieving a decisive victory. According to sources, over 86 regime soldiers were killed and approximately 45 were wounded during the fighting.
- The following day (October 10th), regime forces were observed moving from Girana toward Sirinqa, along the main Woldia–Wuchale asphalt road, without engaging in direct military confrontation. This area had been under Fano control for more than a week prior to the movement. Sources suggest the redeployment may have been aimed at re-establishing presence or repositioning forces following their losses.
- On October 12th, regime forces reportedly blocked all transportation between Woldia and Mersa at a checkpoint located in Nini-Ber.
 - The blockade brought traffic to a standstill, affecting both civilian and commercial transport. As a result of the road closure, access to Mersa city was completely cut off, and travelers were unable to move from Mersa to Woldia. Numerous vehicles were stranded at the Nini-Ber checkpoint, causing widespread disruption. Observers and sources described the action as a violation of freedom of movement, a fundamental human right protected under national and international law. While the road was later reopened, the blockade occurred amid increased military activity in the area, raising

concerns about the regime's motives and its use of collective restrictions during security operations.

- According to sources, during the checkpoint operation, regime forces forcibly removed four young men from one of the vehicles. The individuals were reportedly taken to Mersa city, with regime soldiers falsely claiming they had captured Fano members. No evidence was presented to support the allegations, and concerns have been raised over arbitrary detention and wrongful targeting of civilians.⁵
- In a related development, regime forces re-entered several towns in the area, including Girana, Libso, Wurgessa, and Mehal-Amba, after a prolonged withdrawal during which Fano forces maintained control. Upon reentry, the regime reportedly launched heavy artillery strikes on surrounding areas, although the full extent of damage and casualties remains unconfirmed. These developments highlight the fragile security situation in North Wollo Zone and ongoing tensions between regime forces and Fano units, with implications for civilian safety, humanitarian access, and stability in the region.

South Wollo Zone

Kelela Woreda

- On October 6th, Fano forces conducted extensive public discussions in Deger town.
 - The forum was led by representatives of the AFPO-AFWPC and was attended by a broad cross-section of the local population. The event served as a significant platform for dialogue on social, political, and current issues affecting the community. Participants reflected on the causes behind the Amhara resistance. Discussions focused on historical injustices, the unity of

⁵See October 12, 2025 [report](#) from Ethio Focus News.

the popular resistance, and the importance of collective solidarity in the ongoing struggle. The forum allowed for a meaningful exchange of ideas and insights, drawing directly from the lived experiences of community members. Efforts were made during the discussion to address and resolve personal and communal grievances. Additionally, significant progress was reported in organizing and reinforcing kebele and cluster structures, which are essential for local governance and coordination. A strategic direction for future community engagement and structure strengthening was also established. A major point of discussion was how to preserve and maintain infrastructure and community services while continuing the armed resistance. The participants emphasized the importance of integrating development initiatives alongside the ongoing Fano-led struggle, with a view toward long-term growth and self-reliance. Plans were drafted to resume community development activities in full consultation with the people.

- The forum also addressed issues of good governance, accountability, and community-led leadership. Fano representatives reiterated their commitment to work with the public, ensuring that governance structures remain participatory, transparent, and responsive to local needs.
- Participants in the forum expressed strong rejection of efforts by the Prosperity Party regime, referred to locally as a "bandit and robber group", to undermine the relationship between Fano and the public. The community reaffirmed their unity and trust in Fano, condemning any external attempts to sow division. A wide range of current and social issues, including national unity, governance, and community resilience, were raised during the discussions.

Wereilu Woreda

- On October 7th, Fano forces successfully took control of Wereilu city.

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- The fighting was intense and involved the Nigus Mikael Corps' Wa-Sil Division and the Lij Eyasu Corps' Gof Division (both operating under the AFNF-MC) with joint involvement from units of the AFNF-AC 1st Corps.
 - Reports indicate that regime forces suffered heavy casualties during the battle. In addition, woreda militia commanders and personnel were reportedly killed. Among the fallen were the riot dispersal commander, deputy commander, and other regime-aligned forces. Furthermore, five militia members were reportedly captured by Fano forces during the operation.

Dessie City

- On October 7th, a young woman was found dead following a brutal assault in Dessie city.
 - The victim was identified as Liza Desale, who was reportedly raped and subsequently killed in an inhumane manner. The victim was a college student in Dessie, who was originally from Kobo city. According to witness accounts, she had gone to the Piazza area of the city earlier in the day to repair her mobile phone. She later informed a friend that she was on her way home, but soon after, all communication with her was lost. Later that evening, her body was found near Buambua-Wuha at 9:10 pm. The condition of the body confirmed that she had been raped and violently murdered, with multiple stab wounds inflicted by a sharp object, possibly a knife.
 - As of October 12th, the identity of the perpetrators remains unknown, and there have been no arrests. However, public outcry is growing, with community members, students, and human rights advocates calling for an immediate and transparent investigation, justice and accountability for the victim, and increased protection for women and girls, particularly in urban

areas affected by instability.

Mehal-Sayint Woreda

- On October 11th, Fano forces carried out a series of coordinated offensives across multiple areas in Mehal-Sayint Woreda.
 - The operation was undertaken by units from the Mebrek Division, Amhara-Sayint-Mekdela Division, Engineer Dessalegn Assefa Division and the Tabor-Terara Brigade (all operating under the AFNF-MC Nigus Mikael Corps) under the newly announced *Operation Qegnazmach Yitagesu Aragaw*. This structure indicates a planned joint maneuver aimed at disrupting regime movements and breaking entrenched positions. The operation began on the afternoon of October 11th and continued into the afternoon of the following day (October 12th).
 1. A unit from the Engineer Dessalegn Assefa Division repelled an advance from regime joint forces from Mekaneselam city, attempting to provide support at Key-Washa (Guasa).
 2. Simultaneously, a battalion from the Tabor-Terara Brigade engaged regime reinforcements entering through Work-Mawucha from Amhara-Sayint Woreda, disrupting their attempt to provide tactical support. Meanwhile, regime riot dispersal and militia units fortified themselves in a concrete stronghold.
 3. Joint Fano units reportedly launched a successful offensive on a heavily fortified regime military camp in Densa town following sustained engagements in the area. The Fano successfully penetrated into the town and overrun key regime positions.
 - According to sources, the operation resulted in the destruction of four major

regime fortifications positioned on the town's outskirts including the Gorade-Shenet, Bizuha, Gojjam-Ber, and around the technical and vocal school. These fortifications, previously considered strategic strongholds, were completely dismantled, and military equipment and supplies left by regime forces were seized by the Fano. Reports indicated at least 30 regime combatants killed, including one riot dispersal battalion commander, one major officer, and three woreda-level officials, and eleven regime personnel reportedly captured during the assault. On the Fano side, one fighter was killed and two sustained injuries.

- In a related development, on October 12th, three regime militias defected to Fano forces.

Southeastern Amhara (Shewa Sub-Region)

- On October 7th, defections of regime militia personnel to Fano forces were reported in Southeastern Amhara.
 - According to reports, eight militia members abandoned regime joint forces in Seladginay town (Mojana-Wadera Woreda) and joined the Mohammed Bihonegn Corps' Dejazmach Tessema Ergete Division (operating under the AFPO-AFSPC). The defectors were identified as Mindaru Birru, Ayele Mamo, Belay Teklehaimanot, Demesash Damtew, Wolde Wube, Hailemichael Wolde-Afrash, Bayu Kifle, and Alemu Geremew.
 - According to the defectors, they decided to join Fano after concluding that the atrocities and injustices carried out against the Amhara people under the current regime, including the killing of innocent people is illegal and constitutes a barbaric campaign aimed at eradicating the Amhara people.

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- As of October 9th, reports indicate a significant increase in the capture and defection of regime forces to Fano forces in the Shewa Sub-region.
 - According to sources, the escalation is tied to an intensified military campaign led by the AFPO-AFSPC in Mida-Woremo Woreda and surrounding areas. The offensive is being spearheaded by units under the Atse Amde-Tsion Corps, the Atse Dawit Division. Their operations have specifically targeted the regime's 101st Airborne Division and allied militias, resulting in heavy casualties among regime forces. In the course of these operations, Fano units reportedly captured numerous regime personnel.
 - On October 9th, sources reported that at least 10 regime militias were taken into custody in good health and while in possession of their weapons. Among those captured were Abebaw Yayehyirad, Abiye (last name unknown) and Endris Demis.⁶
 - On October 12th, Fano forces reported a notable defection of ENDF soldiers in the Shewa Sub-Region.
 - According to sources four ENDF soldiers defected to the Aschalew Dessie Division (operating under the AFPO-AFSPC Mohammed Bihonegn Corps), a key component of the Fano military structure. According to statements provided by defecting soldiers, their decision was driven by multiple systemic failures within the ENDF and the perceived betrayal of the Amhara people by the regime. The defectors described the ENDF's operational readiness as severely compromised. They cited a worsening financial situation and critical

⁶The captured combatants all held the rank of *Top 50* (Mirt 50) refers to a distinguished structure established by the regime aimed at training and organizing special militias for its operations against Fano forces. In addition to regular militias, these specially trained groups, known as Mirt 50s, represent a new tier of militia organization. They have also been accused of committing serious human rights violations against civilians, including arbitrary arrests, extrajudicial killings, and other abuses, reportedly at a higher rate than regular ENDF and other regime forces.

shortages of logistical supplies, which they said are affecting the army's basic ability to function in the field. The soldiers expressed frustration over the absence of medical care and moral support for wounded personnel. They noted that this neglect has eroded troop morale and further undermined confidence in military leadership.

- The defectors accused the regime of engaging in institutionalized racism within the ENDF. They reported that soldiers of Amhara descent are subjected to psychological abuse, systematically denied promotion opportunities due to distrust from top leadership, and face marginalization from the command structure, regardless of merit or service. The soldiers concluded that the regime no longer represents the interests of the Ethiopian people and accused it of operating as a system of oppression, particularly targeting the Amhara community.

North Shewa Zone

Antsokiyana-Gemza Woreda

- On October 6th, reports confirmed that Fano forces conducted a series of extensive public discussions across multiple kebeles in Antsokiyana-Gemza Woreda.
 - The forums were held by units of the AFPO-AFSPC in Sirar-Gur, Terf, Ablosh, and Mekdesa Kebeles, engaging a wide range of residents. The discussions were jointly led by representatives from the Mohammed Bihonegn Corps, Astie-Guma-Terara Division, and the Antsokiyana-Gemza Woreda Cluster. The meetings centered around several major themes aimed at strengthening the bond between Fano and the public while addressing critical issues facing the community.
 - A central point of the forum was the original causes of the Amhara resistance.

Participants reflected on the historical and political grievances that sparked the movement and emphasized the importance of unity and collective struggle.

The forum provided an opportunity for Fano to listen to community perspectives.

- The discussions also focused on resolving personal grievances and strengthening local administrative structures, particularly at the kebele and cluster levels. According to sources, meaningful progress was made in rebuilding trust, fostering community cohesion, and organizing governance systems that better serve the public. A clear direction for future coordination and administration was established during the meetings.
- Another major topic was how to sustain and develop local infrastructure while continuing the ongoing armed resistance. It was widely agreed that the joint efforts of Fano and the public have been crucial in both defending their rights and working toward the development of the region. Plans were announced to launch community-driven development initiatives, which had previously been delayed, with full consultation and participation of the people.
- The Fano reiterated their commitment to good governance alongside the struggle. The forums aimed to address past challenges, bring clarity on governance roles, and to set a strategic direction for local development. Despite these developments, participants noted that regime-aligned forces, referred to by locals as “*thugs and robbers*,” stationed in Mekoy town within the same woreda, continue to attempt to sow division between Fano and the public. However, the strong public turnout and productive nature of the discussions underscored the community’s determination to resist such efforts.

Efratana-Gidim Woreda

- On October 7th, Fano forces launched a series of coordinated military operations against regime forces in various parts of Efratana-Gidim Woreda.
 - The operations were carried out by units of the AFNF-AC 1st Corps. In the first offensive, the Asalif Teshager Battalion, part of the Atse Yekuno-Amlak Division, ambushed a regime convoy traveling from Ataye to Karakori. The convoy, which was being transported in a Sinotruk vehicle, was reportedly destroyed entirely in the attack. According to sources, the operation resulted in the elimination of the convoy.
 - In a second offensive, the Sebat-Leseba Division's Demelash Battalion and Qagni unit carried out a direct incursion into Ataye town. Engaging regime forces in the area, the Fano aimed to destabilize key positions and disrupt command and control operations within the town. The Fano carried out a coordinated assault on regime militia forces near Laygnaw-Ataye-Terter, specifically targeting the Hadidu area. The attack commenced approximately at 5 am and was directed at a militia unit that had been concealed in the vicinity. Sources confirm that a portion of the regime forces were killed during the operation, while remaining members of the militia reportedly fled the area in disarray.
- In the early hours of October 10th, heavy fighting broke out between Fano and regime troops in Efratana-Gidim Woreda. The battle was initiated at 3 am by the Demelash Battalion of the Sebat-Leseba Division (operating under the AFNF-AC 1st Corps). The attack began with the use of mortars and artillery, targeting regime positions in the areas of Kerkame, Fered-Wuha, and Lemen. According to reports, regime forces suffered losses with eight regime personnel sustained serious injuries and additional regime forces were killed.

Mida-Woremo Woreda

- On October 7th, heavy fighting broke out between Fano forces and regime troops in Mida-Woremo Woreda and surrounding kebeles under Jama Woreda (South Wollo Zone).
 - The confrontation began following the movement of regime forces from Rema (Kebele 01) toward Yigovia Kebele. At around 10 am, units under the Atse Dawit Division (operating under the AFPO-AFSPC Atse Amde-Tsion Corps), launched a coordinated counter-offensive. The fighting covered wide areas of Yigovia Kebele and the surrounding Geba-Meda Kebele in Jama Woreda. The Fano forces engaged the 101st Airborne Division, resulting in an intense and prolonged battle.
 - In response to the Fano offensive, regime forces reportedly conducted indiscriminate mortar shelling in the area. This bombardment led to significant destruction of civilian property. According to sources, one of the mortar attacks completely destroyed the home of a resident of Geba-Meda Kebele. Their residence, located in an area locally known as Arsema, was burned to the ground during the shelling. The incident has raised concerns among residents about the regime's use of heavy artillery in populated areas, further intensifying the humanitarian and security crisis in the region.
- As of October 11th, fierce clashes intensified between Fano and regime forces in areas surrounding Rema town.
 - The confrontation escalated on the morning of October 11th, beginning at approximately 8 am, along two major fronts. The offensive was initiated by the Atse Dawit Division (operating under the AFPO-AFSPC Atse Amde-Tsion Corps) and allied units with fighting occurring on different fronts. On the

western front of Rema, intense battles occurred in Biraba, Mejit, and Alabo-Biraba Kebeles. These areas have seen full-scale deployment by the regime, including the 101st Airborne Division Commando unit. Reports confirm that high-ranking commanders from both sides were actively involved in the fighting.

- The regime forces reportedly suffered heavy casualties. Witnesses noted that at least two ambulances were seen transporting bodies and the wounded from the battlefield back to Rema, signaling significant losses among the commando units.

- Simultaneously, from the northern side of Rema town, the Atse Dawit Division engaged regime forces in Azima, Yugovia, and Shefere-Amba Kebeles.

Unable to contain the offensive, regime forces requested reinforcements, prompting the transportation of additional troops from Alem-Ketema (Merhabete Woreda) and Mida-Meragna town. In response, Fano called on allied units across the region urging them to demonstrate unity and solidarity by blocking strategic roads to delay or prevent the arrival of reinforcements, providing logistical and combat support, and disrupting the regime's supply and communication lines.

- On October 12th, fierce fighting between Fano forces and regime troops continued in areas surrounding Rema town.

- The clashes represent an escalation of the conflict, with the Atse Dawit Division (operating under the AFPO-AFSPC) sustaining an active offensive campaign against heavily armed regime units. The latest assault began at approximately 11 am, as the Fano launched an attack on regime positions held by the 101st Airborne Division and additional army units stationed in and around Rema town. Sources report that the Asmare Dagne and Tadele Tena

Battalions played a central role in the renewed offensive. These battalions reportedly carried out coordinated operations, contributing significantly to the Fano military effort in the region. In response to the intensifying assault, the regime mobilized reinforcements from nearby towns. From Alem-Ketema (Merhabete Woreda), regime forces were transported using two Ural trucks and two Isuzu vehicles, and from Mida-Meragna town, three Casoni vehicles loaded with troops and equipment were confirmed to have entered Rema town. These deployments indicate the regime's urgency to hold strategic ground in the area and stem Fano forces' advance.

- In a related development, on the night of October 11th, more than 74 militiamen in the Team and Ganta areas defected to the Fano side. These individuals, reportedly joined the Atse Dawit Division without any loss of equipment, bringing their full arsenal with them.

Shewa-Robit City

- In the early hours of October 9th, Fano forces carried out a coordinated assault on a major regime military camp located in Shewa-Robit city.
- The operation was carried out by the Rambo Division of the Atse Amde-Tsion Corps (operating under the AFPO-AFSPC). The offensive specifically targeted camps belonging to regime militia and airborne commando units. At approximately 4 am, Fano units launched a two-pronged attack from the Ebore Mountain and Meriye directions, catching the regime forces by surprise.
- The regime troops reportedly sustained heavy casualties, particularly ENDF (103rd Airborne Commando), riot dispersal, and militia units. According to reports, an unspecified number of regime soldiers were killed or wounded during the battle. In the aftermath, Fano units seized a significant cache of military equipment, including

personal weapons, official documents, and uniforms. Among the recovered items were identification cards belonging to high-ranking military officials, confirming that senior ENDF leaders were among those killed in the assault.

Mojana-Wadera Woreda

- On October 8th, intense fighting broke out between Fano forces and regime forces in Mojana-Wadera Woreda.
 - The confrontation was triggered by the regime’s attempt to retake Sasit town, which had fallen under Fano control in recent weeks. Having received prior intelligence on the planned movement of regime troops toward Sasit, Fano units prepared in advance to confront the offensive. The Dejazmach Tessema Ergete Division and allied units (operating under the AFPO-AFSPC Muhamed Bihonegn Corps) took up strategic positions in anticipation of the regime’s approach. Once regime forces entered the area, the Fano launched a coordinated offensive. The attempted advance to recapture Sasit town was effectively repelled, leaving the area under continued Fano control.
 - According to reports, the regime troops suffered significant casualties during the clash and were ultimately forced to retreat.

Merhabete Woreda

- On October 9th, Fano launched a coordinated ambush against regime forces in Geren-Kercha.
 - The attack was prompted by the movement of regime troops, who were reportedly advancing towards Fano-controlled areas with the intention of launching an offensive. As ENDF (101st Airborne Commando), militia and police units, were traveling in a truck, fighters from the AFNF-AC 1st Corps,

engaged them in a surprise attack. The operation involved the use of explosives followed by close-quarters combat.

- During the ambush, regime forces, including ENDF and militias, suffered casualties. According to reports, at least 15 regime personnel were killed, comprising eight militia and seven ENDF soldiers, and an additional 17 were injured, including ten ENDF soldiers and seven militia members. As a result of the attack, the Fano also seized military equipment. Captured items included two fully-equipped Kalashnikov rifles and 120 rounds of ammunition. In addition, one patrol vehicle and one ambulance were rendered unusable.
- In retaliation for the ambush, regime forces reportedly carried out extrajudicial killings of civilians in the area. Two residents were executed including 45-year-old Ayalew Beshe, a resident of Geren Kebele, and 40-year-old Tarsha Gebre, a resident of Afezez Kebele.

Basona-Werana Woreda

- On October 10th, Fano forces held a public discussion forum in Basona-Werana Woreda.
 - The event aimed to engage local stakeholders on pressing community issues, particularly in the areas of education, public services, and local governance. The discussion was conducted in the presence of representatives from the Dejazmach Tessema Ergete Division (operating under the AFPO-AFSPC), along with woreda cluster heads and kebele leaders from Basona-Werana Woreda.
 - A primary focus of the discussion was restarting and strengthening educational activities in areas where schools have remained non-operational. School supervisors from Zendogur Kebele, participated in the meeting to share

insights and coordinate efforts. Health professionals and local farmers also took part in the discussion, which addressed the urgent need to resume health and agricultural services that had been interrupted due to ongoing instability in the region. Participants agreed on the importance of restoring these services promptly to meet the basic needs of the community.

- The meeting also covered broader issues related to local governance and development. Fano representatives engaged with kebele leaders and residents to outline development priorities and governance improvements that should be pursued alongside the ongoing Fano resistance.

Tarmaber Woreda

- On October 11th, Fano forces carried out a tactical ambush operation targeting regime forces in the Asifachew area (Armeniya Kebele).
 - The ambush was carried out by the Rambo Division (operating under the AFPO-AFSPC Atse Amde-Tsion Corps) as regime forces were traveling from Debre-Birhan to Tarmaber Woreda. The regime forces targeted in the ambush were reportedly on a logistical mission to deliver rations and supplies from Debre-Birhan to Shewa-Robit.
 - While initial reports confirm that the ambush resulted in casualties on the side of the regime, the exact number of losses has not yet been officially verified.

Debre-Birhan City

- In the early hours of October 11th, Fano forces carried out a targeted urban operation against a regime military camp in Debre-Birhan city.
 - The operation began at around 4:30 am, led by fighters from the Dejazmach Tessema Ergetie Division (operating under the AFPO-AFSPC Mohammed

Bihonegn Corps) in Debre-Birhan, which holds both military and political significance, serving as a major regime stronghold with a substantial deployment of regime forces. Fano units approached the target from two directions, carrying out a coordinated assault on a regime military facility located in Kebele 06, within Atse Zera-Yacob Sub-city. The targeted camp reportedly housed ENDF soldiers, militia, and riot dispersal forces. During the operation, regime forces attempted to respond by deploying reinforcements in an effort to encircle the attacking units. However, according to sources, their fighters were able to successfully complete their mission and withdraw without suffering any casualties. While specific casualty figures were not disclosed, reports indicate regime militia and riot dispersal personnel killed or injured during the engagement.

Gishe-Rabel Woreda

- On the night of October 11th (and extending into the early hours of October 12th) Fano forces reportedly gained control of Rabel town. Regime forces withdrew from the town following encirclement and pressure applied by Fano fighters. In the immediate aftermath, control was taken by the Biruke Demissie Division (operating under the AFNF-AC 1st Corps). Sources indicate that no significant resistance was encountered during the final stage of the town's capture, suggesting a strategic retreat by regime forces in the face of Fano forces' advancing units.

Southwestern Amhara (Gojjam Sub-Region)

- The AFNF-TC announced the completion of the training of commando forces in various locations including the Zambereha, Bure-Damot, Abrajit and Qeste-Damena Brigades across Dejen, Bure-Zuriya, Baso-Liben and Debre-Elias Woredas.

East Gojjam Zone

Dejen Woreda

- On October 6th, Fano fighters conducted an operation in Minj Kebele.
 - This operation was reportedly conducted by the Zambereha Brigade, under the Belay Zeleke Division (part of the AFNF-TC) along the border with Oromia Region. This operation led to an open firefight, during which the Fano inflicted human and material losses on the regime troops.
 - Sources reported at least 16 regime militias killed and two others injured, as well as seven firearms captured by the Fano fighters.
- On October 8th, fighting took place in Gubiya town.
 - The fighting was initiated by the Zambereha Brigade, under the Belay Zeleke Division (operating under the AFNF-TC). The fighting reportedly began late in the afternoon at around 4 pm and lasted until 7:30 pm. Fano fighters, who entered towards the regime encampment in the late afternoon, reportedly inflicted casualties among the regime soldiers, with the extent remaining unknown. In response to the Fano offensive the regime forces fired HMGs indiscriminately throughout the night.

Debre-Markos City

- Between October 6th and 8th, Fano fighters conducted an operation in Debre-Markos city.
 - These operations were reportedly carried out by the Nigus Tekle-Haymanot Brigade, under the Qegn-Geta Yoftahe Nigussie Division (part of the AFNF-TC). The Fano fighters, during these successive operations, targeted

regime cadres—officials holding administrative and security positions at the city and zonal level. The operations took place overnight, where Fano fighters received prior intelligence. Sources reported that on October 6th and 8th, numerous regime cadres and their escorts were killed and captured by Fano fighters. In particular, Fano fighters killed the military escort of the city mayor on the night of October 7th (early morning of October 8th), with reports that the deputy mayor also sustained an injury.

Machakel Woreda

- On October 7th, Fano fighters carried out a surprise operation in Amanuel town.
 - This operation was reportedly carried out by members of the Belay Zeleke Brigade, under the Qegn-Geta Yoftahe Division (operating under the AFNF-TC). The Fano fighters covertly infiltrated the regime presence and launched an unexpected firefight.
 - Sources reported that the Fano fighters inflicted casualties among the regime soldiers during this operation.

Enbise-Sar-Midir Woreda

- On October 10th, intense fighting took place in the Merto-Lemariam town.
 - The fighting was initiated by units from the Soma, Arenzaw-Goncha, and Abay-Sheleqo Brigades under the Samuel Aweke Division (operating under the AFNF-TC). Fano forces, upon entering the town, launched an offensive targeting regime military units stationed in various locations, including the Gunaguna camp, Doma, Awiyinayib and Sherafit areas. The fighting began at midday and reportedly continued until evening, during which both sides employed HMGs, small firearms, and explosives. At some point, despite being

unable to push regime forces completely out, Fano fighters gained entry to the center of Merto-Lemariam, during which they carried out attacks on key regime security and political figures. In the late evening, the firefight reportedly subsided when the Fano withdrew while the regime soldiers took shelter in Awiyinayib Church.

- Sources reported significant human and material losses among the regime forces, including the killing and capturing of numerous military, police, and militia personnel.
- On October 10th, it was reported that intense fighting took place in Merto-Lemariam town and its surrounding areas.
 - Recent updates indicated that this firefight resulted in considerable casualties among the two combating sides, particularly, in fighting that took place around Abune-Ayib Church and around Merto-Lemariam Primary Hospital.
 - According to sources, more than 50 regime soldiers were killed and several others were wounded, including a military officer with the rank of lieutenant. On the Fano side, more than 10 fighters were killed and a considerable number of others were wounded.

Debre-Elias Woreda

- On October 11th, Fano fighters conducted a surprise operation in Debre-Elias town. This operation was reportedly executed by the Qeste-Demena Brigade, under the Qegn-Geta Yoftahe Nigussie Division (operating under the AFNF-TC). Fano fighters which infiltrated the regime presence in the town's suburbs reportedly inflicted casualties among the regime troops.

Enemay Woreda

- On October 9th, regime soldiers abducted four civilians in Amba-Dibisa Kebele.
 - On that day, regime soldiers reportedly entered and remained for several hours in Amba-Dibisa Kebele, and during this time, regime soldiers abducted four civilians—teachers and farmers—from this area. Subsequent to the abduction, regime soldiers reported that they had captured Fano members; however, those abducted were actually unarmed civilians.
 - The abducted civilians were identified as:
 - * Bayush Teshu (teacher);
 - * Tamiru Eskeziya (teacher), and
 - * two other farmers whose names are unidentified.

West Gojjam Zone

Jabi-Tehnan Woreda

- Between October 7th and 8th, fighting took place in various locations in Jabi-Tehnan Woreda.
 - In all locations, fighting was initiated by Fano fighters. Among areas where fighting took place were Hodanshi, Jiga, Arsema, and Wenge. The Arenzaw-Damot Brigade, under the Ras-Bitwedded Mengesha Atikem Division (operating under the AFNF-TC), reportedly launched an offensive targeting the regime's presence across these areas.
 - On the evening of October 7th, Fano fighters pushed regime soldiers from the Jiga, Hodanshi, and Mebesh areas, prompting the regime forces to make a retreat towards Finote-Selam city.

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- The following day (October 8th), the regime forces reinforced from Finote-Selam city and started heading to Jiga town, but the Fano fighters conducted a preemptive attack in the Arsema area and pushed the regime forces back to Finote-Selam city. As of October 8th, the Fano forces have maintained control of the Jiga, Hodanshi, and Mebesh areas.
 - On the morning of October 9th, regime forces re-entered Jiga town after being pushed on October 7th.
 - The regime forces, mobilized from Dembecha town, encountered light resistance from Fano fighters. Sources reported that a brief exchange of gunfire took place upon the entry of the regime forces, where the Fano fighters killed at least three soldiers. According to sources, Fano fighters remained in some parts of the town and neighboring areas, while the regime forces confined to their encampment in the Qulbit area.
 - On the same day (October 9th), a brief exchange of gunfire took place in the Mankusa neighborhood. This firefight was reportedly launched by the Arenzaw-Damot Brigade, under the Ras-Bitwedded Mengesha Atikem Division (part of the AFNF-TC). Fano fighters carried out this operation in the Zaba-Tsiyon area, targeting regime forces moving in the surrounding area. The casualties and outcome from this operation remained unreported.
 - On October 10th, fighting took place on the outskirts of Finote-Selam city.
 - The fighting was reportedly initiated by the Arenzaw-Damot Brigade from the Ras-Bitwedded Mengesha Atikem Division (operating under the AFNF-TC). According to sources, Fano fighters approached the city outskirts at dawn and launched an offensive on regime forces stationed in suburb areas of the city

known as Firn and Shembekuma. This firefight reportedly lasted for a brief period, with the resulted casualties remaining unreported.

Dembecha Woreda

- On October 7th, regime forces previously stationed at Yechereka Secondary School reportedly withdrew.
 - Upon the regime’s withdrawal, Fano fighters took control of the Yechereka area without a firefight. According to sources, during the regime forces’ control of this area, the army had been using schools as a military camp, during which the regime troops surrounded the schools with fortifications and inflicted damage on school materials. In particular, it was reported that regime soldiers had been using school materials as fuel, and the soldiers left after destroying all the property inside, including books, chairs, blackboards, computers, doors and book racks.⁷
- On October 8th, intense fighting took place in Dembecha town and Wad-Addisalem Kebele.
 - The fighting was initiated by regime forces, which departed from Dembecha town and neighboring bases at midnight towards Wad-Addisalem. The Engineer Kiber Temesgen Brigade, under the Qegn-Geta Yoftahe Nigussie Division (operating under the AFNF-TC), confronted the regime forces both in Dembecha and Wad-Addisalem. At some point, Fano fighters managed to control Dembecha. After intense fighting, the Fano withdrew from Dembecha towards neighboring areas. The Fano offensive in Dembecha affected the regime’s movement to Wad-Addisalem, where regime forces were ultimately compelled to return. During the regime forces’ return to Dembecha, Fano

⁷See October 7, 2025 [update](#) from Ashara Media.

fighters reportedly carried out another surprise offensive, inflicting further casualties among regime troops.

Awı Zone

Guagusa-Shikudad Woreda

- Between October 6th and 7th, Fano fighters conducted a surprise offensive in the neighborhood of Tilili town.
 - This attack was reportedly executed by the Zengena Brigade, a unit under the Gojjam-Agew-Midir Division (operating under the AFNF-TC). Sources reported that Fano fighters targeted a regime vehicle (a truck) which was en route from Bure towards Tilili town. Reports indicated that the regime soldiers were transporting forces on a large scale over a two day period. On October 6th, the Fano fighters carried out an operation targeting a regime vehicle transporting regime security and administrative leaders in Wundiy Kebele. The following day (October 7th) Fano fighters carried out targeted attacks during which they inflicted additional human and material losses.

Banja Woreda

- On October 6th, intense fighting took place in the neighborhood of Injibara city.
 - The fighting was initiated by the Giyon, Zengena, and Simeneh Desta Brigades from the Gojjam-Agew-Midir Division (operating under the AFNF-TC) which conducted an offensive on a regime encampment. The fighting reportedly began at dawn in the area known as Mirikta, and the firefight persisted for four consecutive hours. Sources reported that the Fano fighters overwhelmed the regime soldiers, at some point pushing them from their encampment.

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- Sources reported at least 31 regime troops killed and more than 10 other soldiers wounded during the operation, with casualties on the Fano side remaining unreported. Fano fighters also captured more than 18 firearms during this firefight.

Jawi Woreda

- On October 7th, fighting took place in Fendika town and the surrounding area.
 - The fighting was initiated by the Gemoraw Brigade, under the Jawi-Metekel Division (part of the AFNF-TC). Reports indicated that the Fano fighters infiltrated the regime presence in Fendika town and launched a sudden offensive on the regime forces. This offensive led to an open firefight, where the regime forces utilized HMGs to defend against the Fano attack. After a brief firefight, this fighting expanded to the neighboring area, as the regime pursued the Fano fighters who withdrew shortly after this operation. The Fano fighters then persisted in the confrontation in Tikli Kebele to prevent the regime forces' advancement to their position. Ultimately, Fano fighters managed to push the regime out from Tikli, where the Fano fighters reportedly inflicted several casualties and captured a vehicle.

Dangila Woreda

- On October 9th, two Fano members reportedly defected and joined regime forces.
 - According to sources, three individuals (former Fano members) had been stationed at a checkpoint in the Dangila area where they reportedly collected customs which was allegedly used for personal gain. Following internal investigations, local Fano leadership ordered disciplinary actions against the individuals. Following this, the individuals departed towards Dangila town to

escape detainment. During the pursuit, one of them was killed and two others defected to regime forces.

North Gojjam Zone

South Mecha Woreda

- On October 7th, intense fighting took place in Mehal-Genet (Gerchech) town and Abromenor Kebele.
 - The fighting was reportedly initiated by regime forces which mobilized ground and mechanized units from Mehal-Genet towards Abromenor Kebele. The 1st Division Colonel Tadesse Muluneh Brigade (operating under the AFNF-TC) reportedly confronted the regime forces in two locations including regime forces heading to Abromenor and in Mehal-Genet, targeting troops which remained in the town including militias and riot dispersal forces. The firefight in Mehal-Genet was particularly intense, where the combating parties utilized HMGs and hand-to-hand combat.
 - During this confrontation, sources reported that casualties resulted on both sides, with the casualties from the regime side reportedly greater. Three confirmed deaths were reported from the Fano side. Sources reported at least 35 regime soldiers killed, including two militia and police commanding officers, and at least five soldiers captured.

Bahir-Dar-Zuriya Woreda

- On October 7th, fighting took place in Andasa Kebele and Wejir-Weldemata-Loma Kebele in the Tis-Abay neighborhood.
 - The fighting was reportedly launched by the 1st Division's Bahir-Dar Brigade (operating under the AFNF-TC), which infiltrated the regime's presence in

these rural kebeles. The fighting primarily took place in the Andasa area, where Fano fighters conducted a targeted operation. Reports indicated that regime forces employed heavy artillery to defend against the Fano offensive. After hours of exchange, the firefight subsided when the Fano withdrew following the arrival of a regime reinforcement units. During the fighting in these locations, sources reported numerous casualties among regime forces, indicating the regime forces utilized two patrol vehicles to transport dead bodies and injured soldiers. In addition, regime forces reportedly killed a civilian named Ato Yeshiwas Takele in Andasa Kebele in reprisal for the Fano offensive.

- Between October 9th and 10th, regime forces withdrew from Chenta Kebele after having occupied it for two months.
 - During the regime occupation in this kebele, the regime troops used schools and health stations as military camps, during which they caused significant damage to the health station and school. The regime troops reportedly used and looted school and medical equipment, and destroyed them, making them no longer usable. Particularly, regime troops used school materials as a fuel source during their stay encamped in Chenta Kebele. The regime troops left the area after they destroyed and looted the medical facilities from the health stations.⁸

North Mecha Woreda

- On October 7th, Fano fighters conducted a surprise offensive in the Merawi neighborhood.
 - This operation was reportedly carried out by the 1st Division's Colonel

⁸See October 10, 2025 updates [#1](#) and [#2](#) from Ashara Media.

Tadesse Muluneh Brigade (operating under the AFNF-TC), during which the Fano targeted regime troops moving from Merawi to Birakat town. The Fano fighters launched a surprise offensive in the Qurt-Bahir area, before the regime force reached Birakat.

- The operation resulted in human and material losses for the regime forces with at least four regime troops killed, several others injured, and damage inflicted onto a regime vehicle carrying food supplies.

Northwestern Amhara (Gonder Sub-Region)

- On October 8th, Fano forces carried out coordinated surprise attacks against a regime military convoy traveling from Bahir-Dar city to Gonder city.
 - The offensives were undertaken by the Tiquir-Anbessa and Fanaye Wube Divisions (operating under the AFNF-BC 5th Corps). The strikes took place at two locations along the route: Arnogari Kebele in Libo-Kemkem Woreda (South Gonder Zone) and Ferenj-Wiha Kebele, near Maksegnit town (Gonder-Zuriya Woreda). The convoy was ambushed while in transit. Reported consequences of the attack include 15 regime soldiers killed immediately and more than 23 soldiers sustaining critical injuries;
 - In addition, Fano forces destroyed a heavy military truck in Arnogari Kebele. The operation appears to have been sudden and coordinated, producing significant casualties and material damage to the convoy.

South Gonder Zone

Simada Woreda

- On October 10th, intense fighting broke out between Fano forces and regime forces in Tsedoye Kebele.
 - The regime deployed forces from Wegeda town and Mikre Kebele, approaching Tsedoye from two different directions under the cover of darkness. These forces aimed to engage the General Haile Zewubante Division (operating under the AFPO-AFWPC). Early on the morning of October 10th, the regime forces initiated an offensive, employing DShK HMGs and mortars against Fano positions. The ensuing fierce fighting was concentrated in the villages of Arbit and Yekuasa. General Melaku led the regime operation, coordinating forces from Nefas-Mewcha, Kimir-Dingay, and Debre-Tabor city. Heavily armed mechanized units were deployed in support of the regime's infantry forces. However, the regime's military campaign plan was leaked to the Fano forces. Anticipating the attack, the Fano strategically positioned themselves, ambushing the regime forces deployed from Wegeda town. The intense fighting persisted into October 11th, continuing in an aggravated manner in the villages of Yekuasa and Arbit, suggesting a sustained and unresolved conflict.
 - Sources reported significant casualties for the regime, with a large number killed and many others sustaining critical and minor injuries.
- As of October 11th, intense clashes between regime forces and Fano persisted with heavy fighting centered in Arbit and Yekuasa Kebeles.
 - The fighting was carried out by the General Haile Melese Zewubante Division (operating under the AFPO-AFGPC). Furthermore, Fano forces seized a

substantial quantity of military equipment and supplies, including more than ten small arms and thousands of rounds of ammunition. These engagements resulted in significant military casualties for the regime, with Fano forces reportedly killing over 43 regime soldiers.

- The fighting continued into October 12th. Under the cover of darkness, regime forces attempted to encircle Fano positions. However, the Fano anticipated this maneuver and launched a coordinated counter-offensive. The regime forces assigned to the encirclement operation were severely attacked, resulting in the deaths of more than 45 regime personnel, along with numerous critical and minor physical injuries. During these clashes, four Fano fighters were also killed. In addition, Fano forces captured over 12 Kalashnikov rifles and more than 2,000 rounds of ammunition for both heavy weapons and small arms, further adding to their captured arsenal.

Farta Woreda

- On October 11th, Fano forces launched a surprise attack on regime forces stationed in Gasay town.
 - The offensive was carried out by the Guna Division (operating under the AFNF-BC 1st Corps). The primary targets of the offensive were the military camps occupied by riot dispersal forces and militia forces. Overwhelmed by the assault, the remaining regime forces retreated from the town, abandoning their military camps to the control of the Fano forces. However, after the Fano forces withdrew from Gasay town, the regime forces subsequently returned and reoccupied their former military camp. This suggests that the Fano attack was a raiding action rather than an attempt to permanently seize the location.
 - The attack resulted in more than twelve riot dispersal and militia forces killed

or critically injured.

Central Gonder Zone

East Belessa Woreda

- On October 8th, Fano forces launched a surprise offensive against a regime convoy in Werhala Kebele.
 - The offensive took place as the regime convoy was traveling from Arbaya to Degoma. The attack took place in Werhala Kebele while the convoy was in the course of exchanging or rotating military personnel and equipment. The assault was carried out by the Mebreq Division (operating under the AFNF-BC 5th Corps).
 - Reports indicate heavy regime losses including many soldiers killed and others sustaining physical injuries ranging from minor to critical. A military Ural truck was completely destroyed during the attack, which appears to have been an ambush-style strike on the moving convoy.

Wegera Woreda

- On October 9th, Fano forces launched a surprise attack against regime forces near Gedebye town.
 - The operation was carried out by the Gondere-Begashaw Division (operating under the AFNF-BC 5th Corps). The ambush targeted a convoy of regime troops moving from Ambagiyorgis town to Debark town. The attack took place in Werqedemo Kebele, where Fano forces engaged regime heavy military trucks. The initial ambush was followed by close-quarters combat that lasted approximately one hour. The exact casualties inflicted on either side

during the clash remain unknown. During the fighting, a farmer in Werqedemo Kebele was also killed by regime forces.

Gonder-Zuriya Woreda

- On October 10th, Fano forces carried out a significant surprise offensive against a regime military convoy.
 - The Gondere-Begashaw and Tadilo Brihan Divisions (operating under the AFNF-BC 5th Corps) jointly spearheaded this offensive. The ambush took place in Minzro Kebele, targeting regime forces which were in transit, traveling from Gonder city to Maksegnit town. The Fano strike resulted in heavy casualties for the regime, particularly impacting their riot dispersal forces.
 - According to reports, eight riot dispersal force personnel were killed immediately, an additional ten members sustained critical injuries and were subsequently admitted to hospital, and the heavy military truck transporting the riot dispersal forces was completely destroyed in the attack.

West Gonder Zone

Metemma Woreda

- Between October 7th and 8th, a series of intense military engagements unfolded between Fano forces and regime forces, marking a significant escalation in the conflict across various locations within Metemma Woreda.
 - On October 7th, Fano forces initiated a coordinated offensive. This began with an attack on regime forces stationed in the Ayer-Marefiya area (Kebele 03) in Metemma-Yohannes town. Members of the Atanaw Wassie Division

(operating under the AFNF-BC 2nd Corps), successfully infiltrated Metemma-Yohannes town where, they launched a surprise offensive on the local police station, resulting in severe consequences for the regime personnel. The commander of the anti-guerilla police unit and the town militia commander both sustained critical injuries and were subsequently admitted to hospital. Subsequently, the anti-guerilla unit commander later succumbed to his wounds after hours of intensive treatment. Numerous other police and militia personnel were reported killed, and many more suffered minor to critical physical injuries in the assault. In response to the offensive, regime forces were subsequently mobilized and redeployed to Forgena Kebele.

- The hostilities continued into October 8th, with further fierce fighting in Shimelegara Kebele. Fano forces again launched a surprise offensive, this time targeting a regime military camp situated in Shimelegara. This assault resulted in heavy casualties for the regime, as the Fano forces reportedly shelled the military camp repeatedly with mortar fire. Regime forces attempted to repel the attack, utilizing DShK HMGs and ZU-23 anti-aircraft guns in their defense. Reports indicate that regime soldiers washing outside the camp were among those killed by the Fano forces, underscoring the sudden and unanticipated nature of the offensive. Concurrently, a fierce and sustained engagement was reported in Lenchogubay Kebele, where Fano and regime forces have been engaged in two consecutive days of combat.
- On October 12th, regime backed Qemant militants carried out a deadly attack and abduction on civilians in Zebach-Bahir Kebele.
 - The militants intercepted civilians traveling from Genda-Wiha town to various destinations, forcing their vehicles to stop. During the incident, two civilians were killed and 16 others were taken hostage. The majority of the intercepted

travelers were subjected to abduction.

- Regime military forces reportedly permitted the Qemant militants to establish and operate various checkpoints within the woreda. This permission has persisted despite numerous complaints from local residents regarding the militants' pattern of illegal killings and hostage-taking. It is understood that a clandestine agreement exists between the regime forces and the Qemant militants which on their end pledged to assist the regime in its military campaigns against Fano forces, seemingly in exchange for operational latitude and tacit endorsement.

North Gonder Zone

Janamora Woreda

- On October 12th, a fierce engagement erupted between Fano forces and regime forces in Weynay Kebele.
 - The Ras Amoraw Wubneh Corps (operating under the AFNF-BC) initiated an offensive attack targeting joint regime militia, police, and riot dispersal forces stationed within the kebele. The intense fighting commenced in the early morning hours, starting at 12 am local time, and continued unabated until approximately 5 am local time.
 - The prolonged clash resulted in significant casualties for the regime, with regime militia commanders and numerous riot dispersal and police personnel reported killed by the Fano forces. The Fano forces also sustained losses, incurring both fatalities and injuries during the confrontation. Following the cessation of hostilities, regime forces were observed withdrawing from Weynay Kebele, carrying their dead and injured personnel, indicating their retreat from the contested area.

Areas Outside Amhara Region

East Wollega Zone (Oromia Region)

Gida-Ayana Woreda

- On October 8th, Fano fighters conducted a surprise offensive in the Shasho-Ber (Andode-Dicho Kebele).
 - This operation was reportedly carried by the Anger-Gutin Division of the Wollega Fano (Bizamo) Command, during which they targeted regime military officers that were drinking in a grocery store late in the evening.
 - Sources confirmed that the Fano fighters killed the captain, the lieutenant and injured several others during this operation.

Addis-Ababa City

- On October 11th, reports emerged regarding the mistreatment of Amhara political prisoners held at Kilinto Prison, in Addis-Ababa city.
 - According to sources, including Meseret Media, prisoners suspected of *“supporting the Fano resistance in connection with the ongoing conflict in the Amhara Region”* are allegedly facing systematic abuse and denial of basic rights.⁹ The reports indicate that detainees have been prevented from communicating with their legal defense teams, denied access to medical treatment, blocked from contact with their families, and subjected to physical violence, including physical beatings resulting in injuries.
 - According to attorney Ato Solomon Gezahegn, confirmed the allegations, stating *“I am one of the lawyers who was denied access to meet with*

⁹See October 11, 2025 [report](#) from Meseret Media.

prisoners.” He further revealed that from Hamle 2017 EC to Tikimit 2018 EC, prisoners accused of terrorism have been consistently barred from legal consultations. According to Ato Solomon, this restriction extends beyond prisoners and includes pressure on lawyers and family members to discourage them from attempting visitation. Ato Solomon expressed deep concern about the health crisis facing several detainees, citing the case of Dr. Kassa Teshager, member of the Addis-Ababa City Council. Dr. Teshager, reportedly suffering from a serious spinal injury (slipped disc) and currently bedridden, was denied medical treatment by prison authorities. He further noted that the differential treatment of those accused of terrorism compared to other prisoners is evident, and that such acts may constitute discriminatory and inhumane treatment under international human rights standards. When attempts were made to raise these concerns with prison officials, Inspector Diriba Senbeta, head of Security and Safety at Kilinto Prison, reportedly dismissed the complaints. According to Ato Solomon, Diriba identified himself as a representative of the system and provided what was described as an inappropriate and unsatisfactory response to the serious allegations.

- In response, Ato Solomon announced plans to file a formal lawsuit in court next week to address the human rights violations taking place inside the prison. In one particular incident, Merigetta Belay Adamu, one of over 300 suspects detained for alleged “*support of the armed Amhara resistance.*” According to his attorney, Merigetta Belay was assaulted by prison security guards earlier today, and his life is now believed to be in danger.

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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