



War updates from Amhara Region, Ethiopia – October 27th to November 2nd, 2025

Updated November 2nd, 2025

Overview

For the week of October 27th to November 2nd, 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 34 woreda/city administrations across 10 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 and West Gonder Zones. Developments were also recorded in Addis-Ababa city and East Arsi Zone of Oromia Region.

- Civilian casualties were recorded in 6 woreda/city administrations across 3 zonal administrations in Amhara Region. These included Raya-Kobo, Efratana-Gidim, Debre-Tabor, Tach-Gayint, Fogera, and Libo-Kemkem Woredas in North Wollo, North Shewa and South Gonder Zones. Civilian casualties were also reported in East Arsi Zone of Oromia Region. The attacks were undertaken by unidentified militants which targeted followers of the *Ethiopian Orthodox Tewahedo Church* (EOTC).
- Arbitrary arrests were reported in Raya-Alamata Woreda of North Wollo Zone in Amhara Region. In Raya-Alamata Woreda, arrests were undertaken by *Tigray People's Liberation Front* (TPLF) forces against civilians including religious leader with affiliation to the EOTC. In addition, abductions were undertaken by regime forces in North Mecha and Fogera Woredas of North Gojjam and South Gonder Zones. Additional abductions were undertaken in Guna, Enkole-Wabe and Sherka Woredas of East Arsi Zone in Oromia Region.
- This week the Wollo Raya Amhara Identity and Border Restoration Committee issued a statement highlighting human rights violations carried out by TPLF forces and the Tigrayan settler administration against communities in Korem city, Alamata city, Raya-Alamata Woreda, Raya-Bala Woreda and surrounding areas.

Northeastern Amhara (Wollo Bete-Amhara Sub-Region)

- On October 29th, over 11 regime militia personnel, including a unit commander and LMG operator defected to Fano forces.

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- According to reports, the defectors joined the Wagshum Brigade (operating under the AFNF-MC Lasta General Asaminew Tsige Corps) from the Dehana and Amdework-Dura fronts, denouncing the regime. The defectors were identified as: Shaleqa Misganawa Eniyew (police and militia commander); Worku Addise (LMG operator); Constable Yehualaw Girmay; and eight other militia members. The defectors reportedly brought with them a significant cache of weapons including one *Ski* rifle, one *Minshir* (machine gun), one M-40 rifle, eight Kalashnikov rifles, 330 rounds of Kalashnikov ammunition, six hand grenades, forty rounds of Ski and Minshir ammunition, and eleven waist armors.
 - On October 30th, the AFNF-MC Degaw-Mebreq Division announced the graduation of a new batch of special commandos following more than six months of training.
 - The graduation ceremony, attended by Fano representatives, local dignitaries and supporters, featured demonstrations by the graduates and cultural performances. Trainees presented a series of physical demonstrations, including sprint work, hand-to-hand combat and kata displays, that the organizers said reflected six months of intensive training and discipline. In addition to the combat demonstrations, graduates recited poetry that narrated the atrocities committed against the Amhara people and pledged, in the presence of the community, to protect the Amhara people's existence.
 - In their remarks the Fano representatives affirmed plans to expand training programs and strengthen forces, saying, “*we will train more than this; we will grow; we will erase our shadow and liberate the Amhara people. For this, every leader who is able to do so must be trained. We must defeat the invading force that came to destroy us as a people.*” The organizers praised the

instructors’ technical expertise and leadership, saying the course produced fighters “capable of confronting the existential challenges facing the Amhara people” with endurance and discipline.

- The event drew enthusiastic participation from the local community, which celebrated the graduates and accompanied them after the ceremony.

Organizers described the program as a major morale boost for local youth and residents, and a demonstration of the community’s resolve. A closing sentiment expressed at the ceremony summed up the graduates’ commitment, “*we train and fight, we train while fighting.*”

- On October 30th, the Wollo Raya Amhara Identity and Border Restoration Committee issued a statement highlighting human rights violations committed against communities by the Tigrayan settler administration.³
 - The Committee expressed its loss of confidence in the incumbent regime’s ability to address the ongoing crisis, condemned the *Ethiopian Human Rights Commission* (EHRC) for its silence, and called upon all relevant stakeholders to hear the voices of the people of Raya, who continue to live under horrific conditions while struggling for recognition of their identity and survival.
 - According to the Committee’s statement, the TPLF, whose legitimacy has been revoked by the National Election Board of Ethiopia, was described as a destructive force working to prevent Ethiopia from existing as a unified nation and to promote ethnic division. Since 1984 EC, when the Raya people were annexed to Tigray without their consent, numerous atrocities have been committed against them. The people of Raya have sought to restore their rightful identity through peaceful and legal means. However, their calls have

³See October 30, 2025 [statement](#) from Hailu Abera, Chairman of the Wollo Raya Amhara Identity and Border Restoration Committee.

been met with violent suppression by the Tigray Interim Administration and the armed forces of the TPLF-D.

- The statement detailed severe violations, including killings, beatings, abductions, displacement, property destruction, and denial of education.
 - * In Alamata city and Raya-Bala Woreda, eleven people have been killed by Tigray forces; property damage in Alamata City alone is estimated at 30 million birr, affecting 29 traders; and 249 people were beaten across Alamata, Bala, and Korem areas—ten severely. In Korem city, Tigrayan forces confiscated 58 mobile phones and extorted 700,000 ETB from a businessman; traders lost an additional 750,000 ETB due to identity-based targeting. Livestock and crops worth 378,000 ETB were looted in Korem, while in Raya-Bala Woreda, gold and clothing worth 1.5 million ETB were seized, and fines totaling 204,800 ETB were imposed on residents accused of being “*Amhara sympathizers*.” Twelve people were killed. More than 60,000 children are out of school because educational facilities have been converted into military camps.
 - * In Raya-Bala Woreda, over 124 hectares of land have been illegally seized. Since 2018 EC, more than 2,500 youth have been displaced; 45 of them have died. Public offices, including the Alamata Technical and Vocational College, have been looted. The “*Menbere-Selama*” faction, allegedly detached from the Ethiopian Orthodox Tewahdo Church, has reportedly abducted and detained religious leaders under the EOTC Raya Diocese. The Tigrayan settler administration has warned anyone opposing its rule to leave the area. As a result, over 55,000 people have been displaced to Sekota, Kobo, Woldia, Dessie, Addis-Ababa, and other cities.
- In its call on federal authorities, the Committee reaffirmed that the Raya people’s identity question is peaceful, fair, and democratic. Despite their

cooperation with state processes, the lack of tangible action has eroded trust. The Committee urged the state to, provide a clear and transparent plan regarding the fate of the people of Raya, ensure that the Pretoria Peace Agreement is implemented without conditions, guarantee that regional administration is directly elected by the people and that budgetary support is restored, withdraw the armed forces of the TPLF-D and affiliated militias from Raya districts, and release schools from military occupation and ensure children are taught in their native language under the new national curriculum.

- The statement condemned the EHRC’s continued silence despite receiving multiple reports and direct appeals from Raya elders. It demanded that the Commission publicly acknowledge and report the truth about the ongoing violations.
- The statement called on all political parties to raise their voices on behalf of the Raya people, emphasizing that their struggle is not political or power-driven, but a question of identity and existence.
- To the people of Raya, the statement urged unity and resilience, emphasizing that no external actor, whether political or armed (Tigrayan parties or Raya Democratic Party), truly supports the Raya identity question. “*We, the people of Raya, are the only ones who can restore our Wollo Raya Amhara identity,*” the statement declared.
- The statement further warned against fraudulent land transactions, stating that all land acquisitions since 2013 EC are illegitimate without a popularly elected government.
- The Committee concluded by calling upon all stakeholders, public institutions, human rights bodies, political parties, and the public, to recognize the ongoing human rights violations in Raya and to support the people’s peaceful and just

demand for recognition, dignity, and self-determination (which is to be administered under the Amhara Regional State) within a unified Ethiopia.

- On November 2nd, the Qegnasmach Tebeje Division (operating under the AFNF-MC Yedegaw-Mebreq Corps), held a graduation ceremony for a new group of trainees.
 - The event was attended by Fano representatives and other high-ranking officials, reflecting the importance of the occasion within the movement's organizational structure. During the ceremony, the graduating soldiers demonstrated the results of their months-long training, showcasing both their physical fitness and military skills and discipline they had developed. In their remarks, the graduates pledged to defend the Amhara people and confront existential challenges facing their community. They also reaffirmed their commitment to overcoming the professional and operational challenges they had encountered during training and to contribute effectively to the broader objectives of the AFNF-MC.

North Wollo Zone

Meket Woreda

- On October 30th, Fano forces launched a counter-offensive operation against regime forces in Meket Woreda.
 - The operation was conducted by the Ansha Sayed Division (operating under the AFNF-MC). The purpose of the counter-offensive was to repel ongoing attacks by regime forces, reclaim strategic positions, and disrupt regime operations in the area. The Fano forces carried out a large-scale attack that covered a wide operational zone, extending from Weketa to Aqat. The Fano

confronted regime troops advancing from multiple directions, including Filakit and Gashena, and repelled their offensives. The Fano managed to counterattack and push back the advancing forces.

- According to reports, the Fano forces inflicted significant casualties on the regime troops, inflicting both fatalities and injuries. Reports indicate that wounded regime soldiers were later transported to Gashena for medical treatment through on military Ural vehicles. Fano forces reportedly captured more than five firearms, along with an unconfirmed quantity of ammunition and other military supplies.
- As of November 1st, fierce fighting escalated between Fano forces and regime troops in Meket Woreda.
 - The latest confrontation began when regime forces advanced from Gashena in an attempt to break through and penetrate deeper into Meket. The attacking units reportedly included ENDF, police units, strike forces, and local militias. In response, the Qegnazmach Tebeje and Ansha Sayed Divisions (operating under the AFNF-MC Yedegaw-Mebreq Corps), launched an intensive counteroffensive. The clashes erupted in Arbit town, located approximately 3-km from Gashena city, and continued from 11 am until 1:30 pm.
 - According to sources, the Fano forces successfully repelled the regime's advance, forcing them to retreat back to Gashena. The regime reportedly suffered significant casualties, including both fatalities and injuries. Although the exact numbers remain unconfirmed, sources indicated that two senior ENDF commanders were among those killed. Additionally, several wounded personnel were transported to Gashena Hospital for treatment.

Wadla Woreda

- On October 30th, a fierce battle broke out between Fano forces and regime troops in Wadla Woreda.

- The confrontation, which lasted for nearly six hours, was initiated by regime forces attempting to strengthen their positions and secure supply routes between Delanta and Gashena. On the Fano side, fighting was carried out by the 5th Battalion of the Zobel-Amba Division (operating under the AFNF-MC). According to sources, the regime forces began their advance from Delanta towards Gashena, aiming to expand their operational presence and reinforce their support base in the area. As the column moved, they were intercepted by the Fano, which engaged them in a heavy and prolonged firefight. The battle extended across the corridor between Delanta and Gashena, with both sides exchanging intense fire for several hours. Despite the regime's numerical and logistical advantage, the Fano successfully countered and repelled the assault, inflicting significant losses on the opposing force. Faced with stiff resistance and apparent losses on the ground, the regime forces reportedly shifted tactics, targeting civilian-populated areas with mechanized artillery, including ZU-23s and 107mm weapons. This move was seen as a sign of the regime's declining confidence in its infantry units, resorting instead to indirect and indiscriminate attacks in an effort to suppress Fano positions and intimidate local communities. However, the Fano managed to withstand and repel the artillery assault, maintaining control of its positions and forcing regime units to retreat after suffering heavy losses. The Fano successfully disrupted the regime forces' movements and prevented them from consolidating power between Delanta and Gashena.
- According to reports, the regime forces suffered substantial personnel losses,

though the exact figures are unconfirmed.

Raya-Alamata Woreda

- On October 31st, TPLF forces arrested a religious leader and a church administrator in Raya-Alamata Woreda.
 - The individuals detained include Liqe-Siyuman Kahsay Meresa, administrator of the Kilisha Debre-Selam Medhanealem Church. According to sources, the arrest was related to ongoing efforts by the Tigrayan settler administration to impose the Tigrayan *Menbere-Selama* as the official doctrine of the area. Reports indicate that the arrest was intended to pressure church officials to surrender the official church stamp and keys to representatives of the faction.
 - This incident follows a continued pattern of arbitrary arrests targeting clergy and religious workers within the EOTC Raya Diocese. Among those still detained is Memhir Haregewion Ayalew, who remains in custody without release. These actions have raised concerns among residents and religious communities about increasing interference in church affairs and the violation of religious autonomy in the region.

Raya-Kobo Woreda

- As of November 1st, regime forces reportedly carried out indiscriminate artillery shelling and extrajudicial killings in Kalim.
 - According to sources, on October 31st, regime soldiers killed a civilian, identified as Mulu Sisay, a mother of seven children. The killing occurred shortly after regime forces re-entered the area, which had previously been under the control of Fano forces for an extended period. Witnesses indicate that no combatants were present in Kalim at the time of the incident.

Following the entry of the regime forces, many residents fled the area fearing possible reprisal. The victim however, remained in her home, where she was fatally shot. Due to prevailing insecurity, her burial did not take place until November 1st.

- In the aftermath of the killing, regime forces reportedly continued to conduct indiscriminate artillery shelling, primarily from Woldia city, targeting surrounding areas. These actions have heightened fear among local residents and contributed to further displacement of civilians from the area.

Gidan Woreda

- During the night of October 31st to November 1st, intense fighting erupted between Fano forces and regime troops in the Woyira-Ber area.
 - The battle began when regime forces from the 47th ENDF Division launched an offensive aimed at encircling and attacking the Tigistu Battalion of the Tirari Division (operating under the AFNF-MC Lasta General Asaminew Tsige Corps). The assault commenced from Muja town at approximately 1 am. The regime deployed heavy weaponry, including artillery cannons and 107-mm launchers, bombarding surrounding areas. Despite the intensity of the attack, Fano forces successfully repelled the offensive, inflicting casualties on the regime troops and capturing significant military equipment. Following these losses, the regime forces were forced to retreat from the area.
 - Casualties included five ENDF soldiers killed, eight injured (including a battalion commander) and three others captured. According to sources, materials seized by the Fano from the battlefield included three black Kalashnikov rifles, 500 rounds of Kalashnikov ammunition, and 200 rounds of Bren LMG ammunition.

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- Over one month prior, Fano forces in Gidan Woreda had captured several regime troops during Operation Aba Nadew and subsequently handed over the POWs to the ICRC.⁴

Habru Woreda

- Between October 31st and November 1st, fierce fighting took place between Fano forces and regime troops in Habru Woreda and nearby areas of Gubalafto Woreda.
 - According to reports, regime forces deployed a large contingent of troops and launched a mechanized and drone-assisted offensive from Woldia city, advancing toward the Gubalafto and Habru fronts. In addition to ground operations, the regime conducted artillery bombardments from Woldia, continued through the night of November 1st, targeting surrounding areas including Merto. In response, units under the Zobel-Amba and Kalakorma Divisions (operating under the AFNF-MC East Amhara Corps Two), mounted counter-offensive operations.
 - According to reports, the Fano forces inflicted heavy casualties on the regime forces, resulting in significant losses in both personnel and equipment.

Lasta Woreda

- On November 1st, Fano forces conducted a public discussion with residents in Dibko Kebele.
 - The discussion was held by the AFNF-MC Lasta General Asaminew Tsige Corps in Dibko Kebele, one of 28 kebeles of Lasta Woreda, one of nine woredas administered by the corps. During the meeting, kebele residents raised various questions, concerns, and suggestions regarding local

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

governance, service delivery, and the administration's ongoing efforts to address community challenges. These issues were thoroughly discussed and responded to by several Fano representatives.

- The community members expressed satisfaction with the clarity and promptness of the responses they received. They also reaffirmed their support and solidarity with the AFNF-MC and the broader objectives of the command in ensuring effective governance and community well-being in liberated areas.

South Wollo Zone

Hayk City

- As of October 28th, regime security forces have been carrying out house-to-house looting operations in Hayk city.
 - According to reports, the looting has been taking place for more than a week, intensifying in the days leading up to October 28th. Residents report that police units and strike forces, often wearing masks to conceal their identities, have been entering private residences at night and seizing civilian property, including cash, jewelry, and other valuable belongings. The intrusions are said to occur without warrants or legal justification, leaving victims without protection or recourse.
 - Residents have described a pattern of intimidation and theft, suggesting that these acts are not isolated incidents, but rather part of a coordinated campaign of repression and economic exploitation. The actions of these forces demonstrate a clear violation of citizens' constitutional rights and highlights lawlessness and impunity under which security personnel appear to operate in the area. The ongoing looting has caused severe humanitarian and psychological distress among city residents. Victims have lost essential

resources needed for survival, such as food, savings, and personal assets. This has deepened the already fragile economic situation in the city and increased public resentment toward local authorities.

Werebabo Woreda

- On November 1st, Fano forces conducted an ambush operation against regime troops in Werebabo Woreda.
 - The ambush was carried out by the Baleshiritu Division (operating under the AFNF-MC East Amhara Corps One). The attack targeted regime soldiers moving from Bistima toward Bokekisa and Hadare, with the engagement taking place in the Tebisa area. Initially launched as a surprise ambush, the encounter escalated into intense fighting, which continued from 6:30 am to 9:30 am. Following the clash, the regime troops were forced to retreat to Bistima town, abandoning their planned operation.
 - Despite deploying superior numbers and heavy weaponry, the regime forces suffered heavy losses, including multiple fatalities and injuries. Reports indicate that severely wounded soldiers were subsequently transported to the Bistima Health Center for medical treatment.

Southeastern Amhara (Shewa Sub-Region)

North Shewa Zone

Efratana-Gidim Woreda

- On October 27th, intense fighting erupted between Fano forces and regime troops in Efratana-Gidim Woreda.

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- According to reports the 7-70 and Rambo Divisions (both operating under the AFPO-AFSPC Atse Amde-Tsion Corps) launched a coordinated offensive against regime forces positioned in Efratana-Gidim Woreda. The fighting began at approximately 6 am, when regime joint forces, reinforced by Oromo militias from Kemise and Senbete, advanced in large numbers toward Birkito Kebele. In response, the Sino Battalion, together with the Qagni unit and the Dessalegn Brigade under the 7-70 Division, engaged the regime forces in a fierce confrontation.
 - Simultaneously, the 2nd Battalion of the Rambo Division, expanded its operations toward Bergibi and launching a counteroffensive. This maneuver forced regime forces to retreat from several positions. Reinforcements soon arrived from the 3rd (Manibegir) Battalion of the Rambo Division, which joined forces with the 7-70 Division.
 - Amid the ongoing conflict, regime forces carried out an extrajudicial execution of a civilian. A 27-year-old resident of Birkito Kebele, identified as Dereje Shewa, was reportedly executed in front of locals at approximately 7:30 am. The act was described as a deliberate and brutal killing, underscoring a pattern of human rights violations in the area.

Merhabete Woreda

- On October 26th, a fierce battle took place between Fano forces and regime forces in Merhabete Woreda and nearby localities including Moretina-Jiru and Enewari Woredas.
 - The fighting involved a coordinated operation between units under both Fano commands in the sub-region which demonstrated tactical cooperation and resulted in the capture of regime military assets.

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- On the front led by the AFNF-AC Atse Zera-Yacob Corps, regime casualties and losses include 40 killed, and 25 wounded. Among these, four militias were killed and eight others were wounded and, three surrendered without fighting. Among the casualties were one Shambel (captain) that was killed and another that was wounded. Fano forces captured a significant quantity of military equipment and supplies from the battlefield, including four “Tirtir” Kalashnikov rifles, 25 military bags, several raincoats, and a large quantity of ammunition.
 - In a parallel operation, the Ali Battalion under the Ras Abebe Aregay Division (operating under the AFPO-AFSPC) killed numerous regime soldiers including an Aser-Aleqa commander, and captured 10 other soldiers. In addition, the Fano captured one “Tirtir” Kalashnikov rifle, one chest armor, three magazines, four hand grenades and Bren LMG ammunition.

Mida-Woremo Woreda

- As of October 30th, reports indicate that more than 80% of joint regime forces in the administration have defected to Fano forces in Mida-Woremo Woreda.
 - According reports, the number of militias who joined Fano following the entry of the Atse Dawit Division (operating under the AFPO-AFSPC Atse Amdetsion Corps) into the woreda is 264 across seven kebeles. The numbers by kebele are as follows:
 1. Alabo-Biraba Kebele – 81;
 2. Yigobia Kebele – 79;
 3. Mejit Kebele – 35;
 4. Qetema and Muhere Kebeles – 32;
 5. Azima Kebele – 28; and

6. Tebabit Kebele – 9.

- According reports, the region has faced a severe economic crisis. As a result, particularly at the zonal and woreda levels, the regime has engaged in illegal urban landgrab activities. For instance, the Mida-Woremo Woreda Administration recently auctioned off several urban properties in Meragna town on October 25th, at a starting price of 600,000 ETB. The command reminded the public that, as per its directive issued repeatedly, since September 12th, 2023, all forms of land leases, urban housing associations, and land auctions conducted by the regime are strictly prohibited. Accordingly, the command urges all members of the community to refrain from engaging in or supporting illegal land-related activities. The command also warned that any individuals or groups found violating these directives will face appropriate law enforcement measures.
- On November 1st, Fano forces conducted a military operation in areas surrounding Rema town.
 - According to reports, units under the Atse Amde-Tsion Corps (operating under the AFPO-AFSPC) penetrated into Aferbayne Kebele, near Rema town, where the 101st ENDF Airborne Division was stationed. The attack took place at approximately 9 pm on Saturday. During the operation, Ato Awarajaw Gashaw, a high-ranking regime collaborator and a leading figure in the local security structure, was reportedly killed. He was known to have worked closely with Ato Ali, the Rema town police chief, and was considered one of the regime's most trusted operatives in the area.
 - Sources alleged that Ato Awarajaw had been directly involved in a series of human rights violations, including arbitrary arrests, beatings, and abuses targeting youths and civilians both in Rema town and in surrounding rural

communities.

Tarmaber Woreda

- On October 31st, Fano forces launched a coordinated offensive against regime forces in Armenia town.
 - According to reports, the operation specifically targeted regime units that had been mobilized from Debre-Sina and Shewa-Robit and redeployed to Armenia. In response to this movement, the Debebe Negash Brigade (operating under the AFPO-AFSPC), initiated an assault on regime forces positioned in the area.
 - Although the exact number of casualties has not been disclosed, sources have confirmed that regime forces suffered losses as a result of the attack.

Bulga Woreda

- On the night of October 31st to November 1st, Fano forces conducted a coordinated night urban operation in Tulefa town.
 - The operation was carried out by the 3rd (Yeselamsew Andarge) Regiment of the Hailemariam Mamo Division (operating under the AFNF-AC). According to reports, Fano forces successfully penetrated key regime military and administrative installations, including the regime forces' military camp and fortress, as well as the city administration building. During the confrontation, intense exchanges of gunfire took place between Fano units and regime forces. The regime reportedly suffered heavy material losses and, unable to withstand the sustained offensive, retreated toward Fiche-Genet (Oromia Region), abandoning Tulefa and the surrounding areas.

Southwestern Amhara (Gojjam Sub-Region)

- Between October 26th and 27th, Fano fighters reportedly captured regime cadres and intelligence personnel.
 - On October 26th, the Bitwedded Mengesha Jembere Brigade under the Gojjam-Agew-Midir Division (operating under the AFNF-TC) reportedly captured a Dangila town security official, identified as Captain Birhanu Yirdaw. The targeted official was captured while he was traveling from Dangila to the Gumdiri area.
 - On October 27th, the Colonel Tadesse Muluneh Brigade under the 1st Division (operating under the AFNF-TC) reportedly capturing another key regime intelligence figure identified as Yalew Teshome. The targeted official was reportedly captured during alleged espionage activities.
- This week, the AFNF-TC announced new units as part of a campaign to reorganize the command's military units under a new corps-based structure.
 - Fano leaders, in their recent statement, mentioned that the objective of the restructuring is to create an organized Fano force capable of deployment in any area and responding to the demands of the public. The fundamental rationale behind this structural improvement is to build capability by enhancing the integration of the military structure and the leadership, eliminate geographic-based alignments, severe personal interests and affiliations, cut off hidden regime influence, and address similar concerns.
 - Out of the five corps being organized in the sub-region, the 201st Corps is now fully structured with three divisions.
 - * The three brigades previously known as Mebrequ Tefera, Mezgebu Choke, and Mezgebu Walelign have been organized and renamed the *54th*

Division.

- * The three brigades known as Abay-Sheleko, Arenzaw-Goncha, and Soma have been organized and renamed the *74th Division*.
- * The two brigades known as the Aba-Koster and Shifferaw Gerbaw have been organized and renamed the *64th Division*.
- According to Fano leaders, the restructuring will continue for remaining areas, stating that divisions will be structured with five or more subunits, conforming to standard requirements for military human resource capacity.

East Gojjam Zone

Enemay Woreda

- On October 28th, Fano forces announced the completion of training for a new batch of ground fighters in Enemay Woreda. The new recruits were under the Aba-Kostir Brigade of the Belay Zeleke Division (operating under the AFNF-TC). The report indicated that the training was conducted over a period of three months, and the graduation took place in the presence of Fano representatives.⁵

Sinan Woreda

- On November 2nd, intense fighting took place in the vicinity of Debre-Markos city.
 - The fighting reportedly began when Fano fighters launched a surprise offensive on regime forces, targeting the regime's ground and mechanized forces moving towards Rebu-Gebeya town. The Nigus Tekle Haymanot and Sinan-Abajime Brigades (operating under the AFNF-TC 206th Corps), were reportedly involved in this operation. The regime forces were escorted by heavy artillery and deployed large ground troops to prevent a possible ambush from Fano

⁵See October 28, 2025 [update](#) from Nisir Amhara.

fighters as they were heading from Debre-Markos towards Rebu-Gebeya. Before the regime forces reached Rebu-Gebeya, the Fano fighters carried out the morning offensive. This offensive led to a heavy exchange of gunfire, which lasted for at least seven hours until 4 pm. The fighting was intense, characterized by persistent HMG shelling, inflicting considerable human and material losses. Reports also indicated that the fighting expanded its coverage, with Fano fighters launching offensives on the outskirts of Debre-Markos and Rebu-Gebeya. Despite heavy resistance from Fano combatants, the regime forces reportedly reached Rebu-Gebeya by evening.

- During the day’s firefight, sources on the ground reported that the regime forces suffered significant human and material losses with more than 100 regime soldiers killed, numerous others injured and more than eight. captured. In addition to human casualties, the Fano fighters captured at least two Bren LMGs, over 60 Kalashnikov rifles, and over 5,000 rounds of ammunition of various types. Fano fighters also claimed that they managed to destroy three regime vehicles, including a Sinotruk and Ural vehicles.

West Gojjam Zone

Jabi-Tehnan Woreda

- On October 27th, fighting took place in the neighborhood of Jiga town.
 - The firefight was initiated by regime forces which mobilized units towards the Wenge area. On October 27th at around 10 am, the regime forces launched an offensive aided by an HMG. The Fano fighters, particularly the Arenzaw-Damot Brigade under the Ras-Bitwedded Mengesha Atikem Division (operating under the AFNF-TC), fiercely confronted the regime forces to repel the offensive. The firefight reportedly persisted until midday,

when it subsided as the regime forces retreated to Jiga town. The fighting reportedly lasted for two hours and resulted in minor casualties on both sides. Sources reported two injuries from the Fano side, while two confirmed deaths were reported from the regime soldiers.

- On the same day, Fano fighters reportedly opened fire within Jiga town. Due to the gunfire, teachers and students reportedly dispersed for the day. No known casualties were reported from the gunfire in Jiga town.
- On October 28th, a light gunfire exchange was reported in the neighborhood of Finote-Selam city. The firefight was reportedly launched by regime forces which mobilized from Finote-Selam towards Hodanshi Kebele. The regime operation targeted Fano units operating in the area. Following a brief firefight, the Fano fighters withdrew. No known casualties were reported from this fire exchange.
- Between October 30th and 31st, reports indicated light gunfire and an explosive detonation in Jiga town. The gunfire and detonation occurred over two consecutive days.

Awî Zone

Jawî Woreda

- Between October 26th and 28th, fighting was reported in multiple locations of Jawî Woreda.
 - The fighting began on October 26th when the regime forces mobilized large-scale ground and mechanized forces towards the Mambuluk area. To counter the regime advance, combined units of the Jawî-Metekel Division (operating under the AFNF-TC) fiercely confronted the regime forces in the Biherawi area. The Fano fighters reportedly inflicted casualties on the mobile

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- regime forces, but were unable to prevent their advance. On the same day, the Fano fighters carried out an offensive in the Mosebit area, in the vicinity of Fendika town, in an attempt to prevent movement of reinforcements and to divert attention.
- On the same day, reports indicated that fighting took place in the Work-Meda and Dek areas, as the Fano fighters resisted the regime’s expansion. Despite the Fano resistance, the regime forces reportedly entered the Mambuluk and Dek areas.
 - The following day (October 27th), Fano fighters reportedly regrouped and launched an offensive on regime forces which had entered these areas. The Fano fighters reportedly inflicted considerable human and material losses, although the specific figures are unconfirmed.
 - On October 28th, fighting that began earlier persisted in various locations. Reports indicated that heavy gunfire took place in the Dereq-Wenz area, where the Fano fighters carried out an ambush on mobile regime troops. On the same day, Fano fighters conducted an operation in the Mosebit area, where they inflicted further casualties.
- Between November 1st to 2nd, tension and firefights that began earlier persisted in various kebeles and towns in Jawi Woreda.
 - The cause of the tension and frequent fighting was the regime forces’ expansion towards rural areas. Fighting in Kebtele and Fendika towns involved the Jawi-Metekel Division, currently under the 105th Corps (operating under the AFNF-TC).
 - On November 1st, a firefight took place in Kebtele Kebele. This resulted from the Fano forces’ open confrontation in an attempt to hinder the regime forces’ entry into the kebele. After a few hours of confrontation, the regime forces

managed to enter the kebele, while the Fano withdrew. One confirmed death was reported from the Fano side during this firefight, while casualties among the regime troops were described as several. In the evening, the regime forces made a partial retreat and stationed themselves in the vicinity of Zenzen Kebele.

- In a related development, Fano fighters reportedly infiltrated into Fendika town, the woreda center and the regime forces' main base. The Fano fighters, entered the town overnight and reportedly launched an offensive targeting regime militias and police forces. During this operation, the Fano fighters inflicted considerable human casualties and destroyed regime PTR-PMP military vehicles.

Ayo-Guagusa Woreda

- On October 31st, Fano forces conducted a surprise operation in the Ayo area.
 - The operation was reportedly carried out by the Werk-Abay Brigade, under the Ras-Bitwedded Mengesha Atikem Division (operating under the AFNF-TC). The operation targeted regime forces moving from Ehudit toward the Ayo area. Acting on intelligence about the regime's movement, Fano fighters launched a sudden attack, leading to a brief but open firefight. The attack reportedly hindered the regime's advance, compelling their army to retreat to Ehudit.
 - Sources reported at least three regime soldier fatalities and injuring several others.

North Gojjam Zone

North Mecha Woreda

- Between October 29th and 30th, gunfire was reported in the vicinity of Merawi town.
 - The 1st Division's Colonel Tadesse Muluneh Brigade (operating under the AFNF-TC) was reportedly involved in this firefight. According to sources, the firefight began when regime troops (militias) met with Fano fighters in an attempt to deceive and attack them. Previously, some members of the militias communicated with Fano fighters, falsely stating they needed assistance to defect from the regime soldiers. As the Fano fighters approached, the regime soldiers waited in a prepared position to attack them. On the evening of October 29th, the regime soldiers launched an attack on Fano forces which had advanced to welcome the militias. Fano fighters then responded with a heavy counterattack and overwhelmed the regime troops. This fighting reportedly lasted for a brief period. Sources reported that at least five militias were killed and seven others were injured during this firefight. The Fano fighters also reportedly captured five firearms.
 - The following day (October 30th), Fano fighters reportedly conducted a surprise operation targeting regime troops which had departed from Merawi town. The Fano fighters reportedly carried out this attack while the regime troops were en route from Merawi towards the Atari area for logistical exchange. During this operation, Fano fighters reportedly killed two soldiers and injured nine others. In reprisal, the regime soldiers abducted two civilians they encountered in the area, claiming that these individuals corroborated with the Fano.

Gonji-Qolela Woreda

- On October 30th, Fano fighters carried out a surprise attack near Addisalem town.
 - The operation was reportedly carried out by the Yohannes Alemayehu Brigade, under the Tefera Damte Division (operating under the AFNF-TC). The target was a regime gathering in which regime security officials and Prosperity Party cadres were holding a meeting under strict security. Based on intelligence, Fano fighters infiltrated from two directions and attacked the regime forces deployed to guard the perimeter. The engagement was brief, as Fano forces quickly withdrew upon completing the operation.
 - Reports indicate at least five regime soldiers were killed and three soldiers were injured in the operation. To prevent further attacks, the regime reportedly utilized heavy artillery, persistently striking Debre-Tsilalo Kebele.

Northwestern Amhara (Gonder Sub-Region)

South Gonder Zone

Dera Woreda

- On October 27th, fierce and widespread fighting occurred between Fano forces and regime forces in Dera Woreda.
 - The fighting commenced early in the morning and extended across multiple strategic locations, involving units under the AFNF-BC 1st Corps.
 - The first front opened in Sana town beginning at 11:30 am local time and raged continuously until 6 pm, indicating a sustained and intense confrontation. Regime forces had initially planned a large-scale military operation to encircle Fano units under the cover of darkness, covering a vast

territory from Arb-Gebeya town towards Sana. However, the Aferwanat Brigade, part of the Tana-Gelawdewos Division, launched a counter-offensive against regime forces deployed to Sana, engaging them near the town at approximately 11 am. This preemptive strike inflicted heavy casualties on the regime forces, with a large number of forces killed and critically injured in Sana-Mikael town throughout the day-long fierce fighting.

- The second front encompassed Qomisa and surrounding areas, where regime forces also sustained heavy casualties. The Wubante Abate Tewelwari Division, comprising its Asaminew, Tewodros, Nahusenay, and Gebriye Brigades, spearheaded the resistance in this area. Additionally, the Aferwanat Brigade (from the Tana-Gelawdewos Division) and the Gebremesqel Brigade (from the Guna Division) participated in these engagements. The Wubante Abate Tewelwari Division strategically positioned its units along a wide arc, from Tele to Qomisa, and from Libanos to Islam-Meqabir, effectively controlling key terrain. A particularly fierce engagement occurred on Chero Mountain. As regime forces advanced towards Qomisa and Fano forces simultaneously moved towards Gelawdewos town, the two converged on Chero Mountain. During this clash on Chero Mountain, regime forces sustained heavy casualties, and the area was subsequently seized by the Fano.
- Following the capture of Chero Mountain, the fighting expanded rapidly to encompass Qomisa, Dereba, Libanos, Islam-Meqabir, and Yaya-Mikael, with clashes continuing throughout the entire day. The intensity of these battles led to a high number of regime forces being killed, alongside many sustaining physical injuries ranging from minor to critical in severity. The Fano forces also achieved significant material gains, seizing a large quantity of heavy weapons and small arms. The Fano forces also suffered losses, with two

fighters killed in this fierce fighting.

- Facing overwhelming pressure and cut off from support, the regime forces were compelled to retreat towards Arb-Gebeya and Ambesame town. However, their retreat was met with further resistance, as the Tana-Gelawdewos Division ambushed them at Tele. This ambush resulted in the seizure of a large amount of additional weaponry by the Fano forces. Ultimately, after sustaining heavy casualties and facing relentless pressure, the remaining regime forces were forced to retreat back to Arb-Gebeya.

Estie Woreda

- On October 27th, intense fighting erupted as Fano forces launched a significant offensive against regime positions in Mekane-Eyesus town.
 - The Estie-Densa Brigade operating under the Guna Division (operating under the AFNF-BC 1st Corps) initiated a concerted offensive aimed at dislodging regime forces from the town. The Fano offensive proved successful, and by the evening, the Fano forces had regained full control of Mekane-Eyesus. The regime joint forces were compelled to retreat, falling back to defensive positions on Abbo Mountain.
 - Simultaneously, the Andabet Brigade (also operating under the Guna Division) launched a separate offensive targeting regime reinforcement units. These forces were en route from Welesh town, located within Andabet Woreda, and were traveling towards Jaragedo, to support the embattled units. The Fano surprise offensive inflicted heavy casualties on these regime reinforcement forces, effectively disrupting their movement and preventing them from reaching their intended destination.
 - In a related incident, the electricity transformer in Gindatemem town, located

within Estie Woreda, was intentionally destroyed. This act was attributed to regime forces, suggesting a scorched-earth tactic or an attempt to hinder Fano operations or civilian life in areas in which they were losing control.

- On the evening of October 31st, Fano forces carried out a targeted operation against woreda security officials in Estie Woreda.

- The attack, involving an explosive detonation, took place at the Tareqegn-Metasebiya Hotel, specifically targeting officials while they were gathered and socializing. The primary targets of this operation were former woreda police commander, Belete (last name unknown), and current woreda police commander, Bahiru Adane. Both commanders sustained critical injuries along with their accompanying security guards. Following the attack, all injured personnel were immediately transported and admitted to a local hospital to receive urgent medical treatment.

Tach-Gayint Woreda

- On October 27th, a fierce and extensive battle erupted between Fano forces and regime forces across multiple locations within Tach-Gayint Woreda.
 - The fighting was carried out by the Gebriye Division (operating under the AFPO-AFGPC) and commenced early in the morning, unfolding on two distinct fronts.
 - The first front involved an offensive originating from Nefas-Mewcha town (in Lay-Gayint Woreda), with regime forces pushing outwards and covering a vast territory within Tach-Gayint Woreda. Their advance encompassed areas including Bete-Yohannes, Dembeta, Berenta, and Efrata. The primary objective of the regime forces deployed in this direction was to encircle and neutralize the Fano forces strategically positioned in Agat-Medhanealem. To

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- achieve this, the regime forces initiated their assault by firing heavy weapons towards Agat early in the morning, attempting to soften Fano defenses and pave the way for a ground advance.
- The second front was launched from Arb-Gebeya town, from where regime forces advanced towards Tiliqu-Wenz and Mega, also with aim of reaching Agat-Medhanealem and completing the planned encirclement. Both fronts saw extensive use of heavy weapons from the regime’s side, indicating a high-intensity conflict and a determined effort to dislodge the Fano. Despite these coordinated efforts and the deployment of substantial firepower, the regime forces were ultimately unsuccessful in their attempts to regain control of the strategic Fano positions. They encountered fierce resistance from the Fano units, sustained heavy casualties, and were consequently forced to retreat back in the afternoon, effectively cancelling their military operation.
 - In a subsequent development during the afternoon, regime militia and riot dispersal forces launched a separate offensive attack. They advanced via Anseta Kebele, aiming to provide assistance to the beleaguered regular army units and potentially alter the course of the battle. However, this auxiliary force also encountered strong Fano resistance, sustained significant casualties, and was similarly compelled to retreat back to Arb-Gebeya town, failing to achieve their objective or alter the overall outcome of the day’s engagements.
- On the night of October 27th, regime forces carried out a large-scale withdrawal from several strategic locations within Tach-Gayint Woreda, including Berenta, Efrata, Amanuel Mountain, Midaqit Mountain, and Agat Mountain.
 - This retreat was a consequence of heavy casualties sustained during intense engagements with Fano forces in the preceding days. In the wake of this regime withdrawal, the Gebriye Division (operating under the AFPO-AFGPC)

swiftly moved to regain full control of Agat-Medhanealem town, marking a significant territorial gain. Two full regiments of regime forces had been specifically deployed to these areas with the mission of combating the Fano.

- Prior to their retreat, regime forces committed grave human rights violations against the civilian population in areas they were abandoning.
 - * In one incident, regime forces carried out a public execution of a civilian identified as Ato Adane (father of Seyoum Adane, a Fano member. Seyoum had been injured in fighting four months prior and was still recovering at home. Regime forces forcibly entered their house, dragged Ato Adane out, and repeatedly demanded he produce the weapon his son Seyoum used to carry. Despite his refusal to comply with this demand, they then took him to their temporary military camp and publicly executed him, an act intended to terrorize the local populace. Furthermore, Seyoum himself was forcibly removed from his sickbed, stripped completely naked, and paraded publicly as he was taken to the military camp.
 - * In another instance of civilian targeting, regime forces killed another civilian (a bajaj driver) near Arb-Gebeya town. They forcibly removed him from his vehicle while he was transporting customers before executing him.
- The regime's withdrawal from these areas effectively cancelled a planned 7-day military operation in the region. The primary reason for this abrupt cessation of operations and retreat was the unexpected and severe casualties sustained by regime forces in fierce fighting, particularly in Feres-Megriya and Efrata Kebeles.

Libo-Kemkem Woreda

- On October 29th, Fano forces initiated a coordinated offensive against regime forces stationed within Addis-Zemen town.
 - This multi-directional assault involved several Fano divisions, aiming to overwhelm the regime's defenses. The offensive commenced with the Eyasu Division (operating under the AFNF-BC) launching its attack on the eastern sector of the town. Simultaneously, the Mebreq Division (operating under the AFNF-BC) initiated an offensive on the northern part of Addis-Zemen, striking from two distinct locations, thereby creating multiple points of pressure. Further intensifying the coordinated assault, the Fanaye Wube Division (operating under the AFNF-BC) targeted regime forces positioned in the northeastern part of the town.
 - This synchronized attack across multiple fronts proved effective in inflicting significant casualties on the regime forces. Reports indicate that more than 15 regime forces were killed during the engagement, and an additional 12 sustained physical injuries.
- On October 30th, regime forces carried out a civilian massacre in Bura-Egziabher-Ab Kebele.
 - The massacre is believed to be a retaliatory attack targeting local farmers following intense clashes between Fano and regime forces. More than eight civilians were killed, including an eight-year-old boy; and among the victims were a father and son.
 - The attack was concentrated in Chiroye village, and witnesses report that the killings were justified by the perpetrators with allegations that the victims were sympathizers of the Fano movement.

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- Three of the killed victims were identified by name as follows:

1. Molla Takele
2. Aschalew Molla
3. Habte Addise

Fogera Woreda

- On October 30th, unidentified militants took three civilians hostage and killed one in an attack in Weji town.
 - The incident involved the militants abducting three public minibus drivers. One of the drivers, identified as Tesfaye Destaw, was immediately killed by the militants following his capture. The late Tesfaye was a well-known and respected figure, recognized for his polite demeanor and dedicated service to the community, regularly transporting passengers between Debre-Tabor, Bahir-Dar, and Gonder cities. He was a local, born and raised in Arb-Gebeya town, located within Tach-Gayint Woreda.
 - As of November 1st, the fate of the other two drivers taken hostage remains unknown, causing significant concern among their family members and the wider community.
- On November 1st, the Fano forces carried out a surprise ambush against regime forces in Gumara Kebele.
 - The targeted regime forces were in transit, traveling along the route from Hamusit town towards Wereta town. The ambush was a coordinated effort involving two units under the Tana-Gelawdewos Division (operating under the AFNF-BC 1st Corps) the Tana and Anbeso Brigades, which jointly attacked the regime forces in Gumara. Simultaneously, the Eshet battalion, a

component of the Tana Brigade, launched a separate assault against remaining regime units stationed in Hamusit town.

- This coordinated offensive attack inflicted heavy casualties on the regime forces. Overwhelmed by the surprise assault, the regime forces were compelled to abandon their travel plans to Wereta and retreated from Gumara. The operation consequently disrupted regime movements.

Debre-Tabor City

- On November 1st, regime forces killed a religious figure in Debre-Tabor city.
 - The victim was identified as Merigetta Yohannes, a religious teacher affiliated with the EOTC. The regime forces justified the execution under allegation that the victim was a “*sympathizer of Fano forces.*” Merigetta Yohannes was a student of Yenta-Betsiha at the Debreliulan-Medhanealem Church in Debre-Tabor city.
 - This incident reflects a broader pattern of targeting religious figures, as regime forces have reportedly categorized religious scholars as “*white bonnet Fano forces,*” suggesting a deliberate effort to suppress influential community leaders under the guise of counter-insurgency. While the religious school issued a public statement confirming that Merigetta Yohannes was found dead, eyewitness accounts confirm that he was seen being killed by regime forces, contradicting any potential narrative of an unexplained death and underscoring the direct involvement of regime personnel in the extrajudicial killing.

Central Gonder Zone

Central Armachiho Woreda

- On October 27th, intense clashes erupted between Fano forces and regime forces in multiple locations in Central Armachiho Woreda.
 - The fighting involved the Arbegnoch Division (operating under the AFNF-BC) which engaged regime units in a fierce battle within Delesa Kebele, where regime forces reportedly sustained heavy casualties. Concurrently, another fierce engagement took place in Cherew Kebele.
 - Following these military confrontations, regime forces engaged in actions that directly impacted the civilian population. They seized more than fifteen registered armaments from local farmers, effectively disarming local residents who possessed these weapons for self-defense or other legitimate purposes. Furthermore, the regime forces intentionally destroyed ripe crops belonging to farmers, an act severely undermining livelihoods and food security in affected areas.
 - The escalation of regime actions continued the following day (October 28th), regime forces shelled Ergoye Kebele, suggesting a retaliatory measure to suppress Fano activity and civilian support in the region. These actions collectively highlight a pattern of military engagement coupled with punitive measures against the civilian population by regime forces.

Alefa Woreda

- On October 28th, a significant and fierce engagement erupted between the Fano forces and regime forces in Alefa Woreda.
 - The fighting involved the Adwa Division (operating under the AFNF-BC 2nd

Corps) and the primary confrontation took place in Sanqa Kebele, a strategically important location situated near Shawra town. The Fano forces carried out a surprise offensive, which transitioned into intense close-quarters combat. The Fano forces received intelligence regarding regime military plans and strategically positioned units in Sanqa, effectively setting a trap. The unsuspecting regime forces were thus drawn into an encirclement. As a direct result of this maneuver and the ensuing brutal close-quarters fighting, the regime forces sustained heavy casualties. During the engagement, the Fano forces captured more than 13 regime personnel. Additionally, they seized a substantial quantity of weapons and ammunition, bolstering their arsenal.

- Concurrently, fierce fighting was reported in Atsedemaryam Kebele, indicating broader Fano operational activity in the region on this day.
- On October 29th, a day of intense military engagement unfolded as Fano forces confronted regime forces in multiple locations in Alefa Woreda.
 - A fierce and prolonged battle took place in Fajit Kebele, lasting throughout the entire day. The Adwa Division (operating under the AFNF-BC 2nd Corps) initiated this engagement with a surprise offensive against regime forces. These regime units were not merely stationed but were actively in transit, moving towards Qwara Woreda with the mission of providing reinforcements.
 - Concurrently, another fierce fighting engagement was reported in Girarge Kebele, indicating a broader and coordinated Fano offensive across the area on this day.
- On October 31st, a significant and fierce engagement erupted between Fano forces and regime forces in Alefa Woreda.
 - The regime forces involved had been deployed from Atsedemaryam town and

Shawra town, and their mission was to serve as reinforcements for other regime units already engaged in Qwara Woreda. However, their movement was intercepted by the Adwa Division (operating under the AFNF-BC 2nd Corps), which strategically positioned themselves and launched a surprise ambush. The ambush caught the regime forces off guard, leading to an intense confrontation.

- As a direct result of this fighting, the regime forces sustained exceptionally heavy casualties. Reports indicate that 36 regime forces were killed, and an additional 44 soldiers sustained physical injuries, ranging from minor to critical in severity.

West Belessa Woreda

- On October 29th, Fano forces launched a significant and coordinated offensive against regime forces in West Belessa Woreda.
 - This multi-pronged assault involved the Gondere-Begashaw and Tiquir Anbesa Divisions (operating under the AFNF-BC), and a specialized unit from the AFPO-AFGPC, notably led by Tarqo Kebede. The fighting erupted in kebeles of Abeye and Dirqa-Lideta. The Fano forces' coordinated offensive proved effective, inflicting heavy casualties on the regime forces. The intensity of the engagement forced the regime forces into a hasty retreat. During their withdrawal towards Arbaya town, they buried three soldiers and three militias within the grounds of Dirqa-Lideta Church. They also carried their injured personnel with them, further underscoring the severity of the casualties sustained. This Fano offensive dislodged the regime forces from Abeye and Dirqa-Lideta, forcing their complete withdrawal from the area.

East Belessa Woreda

- On October 29th, the Fano forces carried out a surprise offensive against a contingent of regime forces in East Belessa Woreda.
 - The regime forces, including units from the Teklehaymanot Brigade, were in active transit, with the objective of launching an offensive against Fano positions. However, the Nisir-Belessa Division (operating under the AFNF-BC) received advance intelligence regarding this impending regime movement and strategically positioned units in Lili village, near Guhala town, setting a planned ambush. The Fano units then launched their surprise attack, catching the regime forces completely off guard.
 - The engagement resulted in heavy casualties for the regime forces, whose offensive plans were severely disrupted. Overwhelmed and disorganized by the sudden assault, the regime forces were compelled to retreat in disarray, falling back to Guhala town.

Gonder-Zuriya Woreda

- On the night of October 29th, Fano forces launched a coordinated offensive against regime forces in Maksegnit town.
 - This operation involved units from the Tiquir-Anbesa Division (operating under the AFNF-BC) and the Atsewochu Division (operating under the AFPO-AFGPC) which participated in the assault. The Fano forces carried out a strategic and multi-pronged infiltration, entering Maksegnit from three different points simultaneously. This coordinated entry allowed them to achieve the element of surprise against the entrenched regime forces.
 - As a direct result of this sudden attack, the regime forces sustained heavy casualties, indicating a significant blow to their personnel and potentially their

defensive capabilities within the town.

Wegera Woreda

- On the night of October 29th, Fano forces launched an offensive against regime forces in Ambagiyorgis town.
 - The Gondere-Begashaw Division (operating under the AFNF-BC 5th Corps), carried out a coordinated infiltration, entering the town from three distinct points simultaneously. This multi-pronged assault aimed to overwhelm the regime's defenses and achieve the element of surprise.
 - As a direct result of this engagement, the regime forces sustained casualties including five soldiers killed, and an additional eight sustaining critical injuries during the engagement.

East Dembiya Woreda

- On the night of October 31st, a fierce and sustained military engagement erupted in Sufanqara and Seqelt Kebeles.
 - The confrontation began under the cover of darkness, as regime forces initiated a strategic maneuver intended to encircle and trap Fano units. The fighting was exceptionally intense and prolonged, lasting throughout the entire night and continuing unabated into the daylight hours of the following day (November 1st).
 - This battle resulted in heavy casualties for both the Fano and the regime forces. The regime forces suffered the deaths of their Military Campaign Captain and a substantial number of soldiers. Several Fano fighters were also killed during the fight in order to break through the regime forces' attempted encirclement.

West Gonder Zone

Metemma Woreda

- On October 27th, Fano forces carried out a series of coordinated surprise attacks against regime forces within Metemma Woreda.
 - These operations took place in two distinct locations, carried out by the Atanaw Wassie Division (operating under the AFNF-BC 2nd Corps). The first attack occurred in Bibiko, where the Fano forces launched an offensive against regime forces who were in transit, likely moving along a key route. This ambush caught the regime forces off guard. Shortly thereafter, the Fano conducted a second surprise offensive near Shimelegara town, further disrupting regime movements and presence in the woreda.
 - Both engagements proved effective, inflicting significant casualties on the regime forces. Reports confirm that a total of 35 regime forces were killed, and an additional 39 sustained physical injuries, ranging from minor to critical in severity. Furthermore, the Fano forces seized multiple Kalashnikov rifles from the regime personnel.

Qwara Woreda

- On October 28th, a large-scale and fierce engagement erupted between Fano forces and regime forces in Qwara Woreda.
 - The fighting encompassed a significant and wide-ranging territory and involved units under the Qwara-Omedla Division (operating under the AFNF-BC 2nd Corps) and the Atsewochu Division (operating under the AFPO-AFGPC). The conflict stretched from Wombelge, through Saliah, and extended to Shimel-Egir Kebele, indicating a broad front of confrontation. The

fighting commenced in the early morning hours, signaling a determined offensive.

- In an attempt to control information flow, the regime imposed a complete telecommunication blackout across Bemur and surrounding areas. This move suggests the regime's efforts to isolate the battle zone and prevent external reporting or intelligence gathering.
- As of October 29th, intense fighting which began the previous day escalated further in Qwara Woreda.
 - The conflict is actively being waged across a broad front within the woreda, encompassing key areas such as Alemu-Ber, Shimel-Egir, Wombelge, and Saliah. Regime forces employed a significant array of heavy weaponry, including ZU-23 anti-aircraft guns, mortars, and DShK HMGs, in these locations. Notably, regime forces positioned in Alemu-Ber conducted continuous shelling of Wombelge with ZU-23s throughout the entire night, indicating a sustained effort to suppress Fano positions or inflict damage. On the Fano side, the fighting has involved the Qwara-Omedla Division (operating under the AFNF-BC) and the Begemidir Division (operating under the AFPO-AFGPC). These divisions have been actively engaged in direct confrontation with regime forces.
 - The Fano forces mounted a coordinated counter-offensive, which inflicted substantial losses on the regime. Reports confirm a heavy toll, with 60 regime forces confirmed killed and more than 43 sustaining injuries ranging from minor to critical in severity.
 - Despite these significant losses, the fighting remains ongoing. Regime reinforcements were deployed to Qwara Woreda on October 29th, indicating their determination to regain control of the area. Fierce fighting was

concentrated in Shimel-Egir Kebele, suggesting a critical point of contention. Furthermore, drone reconnaissance is actively being conducted across the entire woreda, likely for intelligence gathering and targeting purposes, adding another layer to the complex battlefield dynamics.

- Adding to the volatile situation, telecommunication services have been completely blocked across the majority of the woreda. This blackout is likely meant to impede Fano communication and coordination, as well as to control the flow of information regarding the ongoing conflict.
- On October 31st, a fierce engagement erupted between Fano forces and regime forces in Aysega Kebele.
 - Renewed fighting occurred shortly after an intense four-consecutive-day battle that had raged across Gelego, Saliah, Shimel-Egir, and Alemu-Terara which subsided on the evening of October 30th. The Fano forces, specifically the Qwara-Omedla Division (operating under the AFNF-BC 2nd Corps), initiated this latest confrontation with a decisive pre-emptive strike. The initial surprise quickly transitioned into intensive close-quarters combat, indicating the intensity and directness of the engagement.
 - The regime forces targeted in this ambush were part of a larger operational effort, likely intended to reinforce or relieve units that had been severely impacted during the preceding four days of fierce fighting, particularly in areas like Bilbala Kebele. In an attempt to assist the beleaguered forces, regime units were deployed from Shinfu town. However, these reinforcement forces themselves came under attack from Fano units, further compounding the regime's challenges.

Areas Outside Amhara Region

East Arsi Zone (Oromia Region)

Guna Woreda

- On the night of October 28th, unidentified militants carried out a deadly attack targeting civilians in Guna Woreda.
 - According to reports, 14 civilians, all followers of the EOTC faith, residing in Nono-Jawi Kebele were killed in an attack carried out by militants who reportedly forced them out of their homes around midnight. Sources indicate that six of the victims had been abducted a day before the killings and were later found dead. The victims were aged between 2 and 76 years old, underscoring the indiscriminate nature of the attack. In addition, two individuals sustained serious physical injuries and were transferred to Abomsa town for medical treatment.
 - Prior to this incident, reports had already documented the killing of eight other EOTC followers in the same kebele under similar circumstances. The militants reportedly entered the area at night, expelled residents from their homes, and carried out targeted executions. Names of ten of the fourteen killed victims were identified as follows:
 1. Shawul Yifru and his wife Etagegnehu Asfaw;
 2. Mastika Mamo;
 3. Abebe Asfaw;
 4. Serkalem Tesfaye;
 5. Fanose Zewudie and her three children;
 6. Yeshi Melis and her children;

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7. Shebir Shewangizaw; and
 8. Helen Mulatu, and Miki Mulatu (family members).
- Additionally, children aged two, four, and nine years old were seriously wounded and are currently receiving medical care. According to sources, six of the victims were buried at Gegele-Bealewold Church, one at St. John's Church in Moye, while the remaining victims were laid to rest in their respective localities.
 - Reports suggest that the militants responsible for these identity-based killings may have links to international terrorist organizations, including ISIS and Al-Shabaab. Some of the attackers are believed to have received training in Somalia, Yemen, and Syria, pointing to a possible international dimension to the violence. Sources also note that local extremist beliefs and traditional practices in the area may have contributed to the escalation of violence, particularly as some rituals associated with the month of October allegedly call for such acts. Observers and residents accused regional authorities of failing to prevent the attacks, despite repeated warnings and ongoing threats in the area.⁶

Enkole-Wabe Woreda

- On the night of October 28th, unidentified militants carried out a deadly attack and abduction of civilians in Enkole-Wabe Woreda.
 - According to sources, five civilians, all followers of the EOTC faith, were killed by militants in Kakisa Kebele, which is part of the Eastern Arsi Diocese, at approximately 10 pm. Among the victims were two brothers and two sisters from the same family, and another man, bringing the total number of victims to five. In addition to the killings, it has been reported that a church server,

⁶See October 29, 2025 [report](#) from Ethio Focus News.

possibly a religious teacher from the Egziabher-Ab Church in Kakisa Kebele was abducted.

- Across the four kebeles of Enkole-Wabe Woreda, more than 10 civilians were reportedly killed in separate incidents this year alone. The repeated attacks have created a climate of fear and displacement among the population. Residents and church representatives are calling for urgent protection and humanitarian assistance, stressing local and regional authorities have failed to ensure the safety of civilians despite ongoing threats. These incidents form part of a pattern of identity-based violence targeting Orthodox Christians in the area, raising serious concerns about religious freedom, human rights, and the growing reach of militants operating in the region.⁷

Sherka Woreda

- On the night of October 27th, three civilians were killed and four others were abducted in an attack by unidentified militants in Sherka Woreda.
 - The attack reportedly occurred at around 10 pm, when the assailants entered the community and targeted followers of the EOTC. According to reports, the father and brother of one of the victims were among those abducted, and their whereabouts remain unknown. The three victims who lost their lives were buried on October 28th.
 - The recent killings are part of a series of targeted attacks against followers of the EOTC in Sherka Woreda over the past two years.
 - * Between September 13, 2023 (Meskerem 2, 2016 EC) and September 12, 2024 (Meskerem 2, 2017 EC) alone, more than 115 people were reported killed in the woreda, while the whereabouts of 27 others remains

⁷See October 29, 2025 [report](#) from Mahibere Kidusan Broadcast Service.

unaccounted for. These attacks have caused widespread fear, trauma, and displacement among local communities. Reports indicate that thousands have been displaced from nine kebeles within the woreda due to ongoing violence and insecurity.

- * The violence has severely affected church life in the region. According to reports, 16 of the 37 churches in Sherka Woreda have suspended religious services due to insecurity. Three churches have been completely looted and left nonfunctional. This has disrupted not only worship and community support systems but also the provision of spiritual and humanitarian assistance to those affected.
- * Local residents report that they have repeatedly appealed to both the Eastern Arsi Diocese and state authorities for intervention to stop the killings and protect civilians. However, no meaningful action or support has been provided so far, and the situation remains extremely dangerous. Displaced residents have also expressed deep regret over what they perceive as inaction and lack of support from church leadership, noting that no tangible assistance has been offered to victims and their families.
- * Affected communities are calling upon the church, local authorities, and national state bodies to take immediate and coordinated measures to end the violence and protect civilians, investigate and bring perpetrators to justice, provide humanitarian aid and other support to the displaced and bereaved families, and work toward restoring peace, security, and religious freedom in Sherka Woreda.⁸

⁸See October 29, 2025 [report](#) from Mahibere Kidusan Broadcast Service.

Addis-Ababa City

- On October 30th, the Permanent Synod of the EOTC issued a statement expressing deep sorrow and condemnation over the massacre of Orthodox Christians in East Arsi Zone of Oromia Region.⁹
 - According to the statement, in October 2025 alone, a total of 25 Orthodox Christians were killed in a series of coordinated attacks by unidentified militants. Specifically, 17 people were killed in Guna and Merti Woredas between October 24th and 25th, three people in Sherka Woreda between October 27th and 28th, and five people in Honqolo-Wabe Woreda between October 28th and 29th. The Synod reported that it had received the news from the Eastern Arsi Diocese Office with “*deep and profound sorrow*,” noting that faithful Christians were “*suddenly and brutally murdered while peacefully sleeping in their own homes and land*.” The statement also expressed grave concern that such attacks have become increasingly frequent.
 - In its declaration, the Permanent Synod strongly condemned the killings, describing them as “*heinous and inhumane acts that are totally unacceptable both in the teachings of the Holy Scriptures and under universal human rights*.” The Synod further emphasized that these actions violate Ethiopia’s constitutional rights to life and freedom of worship, and undermine the nation’s spiritual values of respect, peace, and tolerance.
 - The Synod called upon all relevant state bodies to publicly condemn these inhuman acts; uphold the constitutional rights to life and freedom of religion; ensure justice by bringing the perpetrators to court; and prevent recurrence by providing adequate protection for citizens and religious communities.
 - In conclusion, the Permanent Synod expressed its deep condolences to the

⁹See October 30, 2025 [report](#) from *Ethiopian Orthodox Tewahedo Church TV* (EOTC TV).

bereaved families and all Ethiopians affected by this tragedy.

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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