



War updates from Amhara Region, Ethiopia – December 1st to 7th, 2025

Updated December 8th, 2025

Overview

For the week of December 1st to 7th, 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 28 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), the Amhara Fano Wollo (Bete-Amhara) Province Command [AFWC] and the Amhara Fano Gojjam Province Command (AFGJPC).

West Gojjam, Awi, North Gojjam, South Gonder, Central Gonder, West Gonder and North Gonder Zones. Developments were also recorded in Metekel Zone of Benishangul-Gumuz Region and East Wollega Zone of Oromia Region.

- Civilian casualties were recorded in 8 woreda/city administrations across 6 zonal administrations in Amhara Region. These included Raya-Alamata, Raya-Kobo, Kelala, Efratana-Gidim, Wemberima, Jabi-Tehnan, West Dembiya, and Qola-Wogera (Dabat) Woredas in North Wollo, South Wollo, North Shewa, West Gojjam, Central Gonder and North Gonder Zones.
- Arrests were recorded in Woldia and Qola-Wogera (Dabat) Woredas of North Wollo and North Gonder Zones of Amhara Region.
- This week reports indicated a rise in HIV/AIDS cases across major cities in eastern Amhara Region.
- This week the *African Union Commission (AUC)*, *Intergovernmental Authority on Development (IGAD)* and state media outlets reported that the AFPO reached a peace agreement with the Amhara Regional State in Addis-Ababa city. The AFPO issued a response denying the claim and calling on the AUC and IGAD to recant their statement and make a correction.

Northeastern Amhara (Wollo Bete-Amhara Subregion)

- On December 4th, reports indicated that regime militias have exacerbated an emerging health crisis in parts of the region, particularly contributing to a rise in HIV/AIDS cases across several towns and cities.
 - According to health professionals and accounts, many of these militia members, some of whom have spouses in rural areas but are stationed in urban

centers as part of the regime's forced deployments, have been engaging in consensual and non-consensual sexual activities with multiple women. In several instances, women have described being coerced through intimidation with weapons or induced through money and alcohol, creating conditions that elevate the risk of HIV transmission. Children who are currently out of school due to the ongoing conflict have also been exposed to various forms of exploitation, further compounding the crisis.

- Health workers in affected areas report a noticeable increase in newly confirmed HIV cases, with many women who test positive indicating that they had sexual contact with regime militias. The militias' use of state-provided salaries to purchase alcohol has also been cited as a factor contributing to risky and unwanted encounters. The situation is further complicated by the fact that many militiamen return periodically to their families in rural areas, heightening the potential spread of the disease.
- These developments have significantly strained the health situation in the region. The impact has been particularly pronounced in cities such as Kobo, Mersa, Hayk, and Shewa-Robit, where health stations are recording a growing number of cases linked to militia activities.³ Various stakeholders, including international media outlets such as the BBC, have recently reported on cases of sexual violence and coercion, especially against women and children, in the region, highlighting the severity of the situation.⁴

³See December 4, 2025 [report](#) from Ethio Focus News.

⁴See November 18, 2025 [report](#) from BBC World Service.

North Wollo Zone

Raya-Alamata Woreda

- On December 4th, a fierce battle erupted between Fano forces and regime troops in Raya-Alamata Woreda and neighboring kebeles of Raya-Kobo Woreda.
 - The fighting began early in the morning when regime forces launched an offensive targeting the Hawjano Division (operating under the AFNF-MC East Amhara Corps One). The clashes intensified and continued throughout the day until around 6 pm. The regime attempted to break Fano positions by attacking from Timuga town, employing ZU-23 anti-aircraft guns and mortars. Additionally, unable to reinforce the Republican Guard with more personnel, the regime resorted to long-range bombardment. Two Chinese-made 155-mm artillery pieces were fired from Chobi-Ber, targeting surrounding kebeles such as Bota-Mariam and Kubi-Qerensa. These strikes caused casualties among local populations.
 - In response, Fano forces launched a counter-offensive. They successfully maintained control over their defensive areas and inflicted substantial losses on regime units with more than 50 regime soldiers killed or wounded during the engagement.

Raya-Kobo Woreda

- On December 3rd, Fano forces intensified operations against regime troops in Raya-Kobo Woreda. According to sources, four members of the regime's security forces, including Ato Gushish Deres, were killed at a checkpoint near the Aradum military camp. The incident is attributed to fighters from the East Amhara Corps 2 (operating under the AFNF-MC). Sources indicated that security personnel stationed at the checkpoint had been previously accused of serious human rights

abuses against the surrounding population.

- On December 4th, Fano forces launched a surprise offensive against regime fortresses in Raya-Kobo Woreda.
 - The offensive was conducted by the 4th (Berehegnaw) Battalion of the Zobel-Amba Division (operating under the AFNF-MC East Amhara Corps 2). According to accounts, the Fano advanced into the Karaila and Atawa-Garia areas, locations known for their extensive concrete fortifications and heavy defensive structures. The battalion penetrated fortified positions and carried out the operation.
 - Regime forces reportedly suffered casualties, including both fatalities and injuries, during the clash.

Woldia City

- As of December 6th, regime security forces have increasingly targeted vulnerable civilian groups for forced recruitment and detention, especially daily laborers and religious students in Woldia city.
 - These operations are carried out by regime security personnel without formal charges, warrants, or legal processes. The six young students (Yekolo-Temari) were apprehended inside the Menaheria area (transportation station) on the evening of December 6th.
 - Rising abduction incidents have reportedly created an atmosphere of fear and unease. Young people have begun avoiding public areas, bus stations, and marketplaces out of fear of being abruptly arrested or conscripted, further disrupting the city's everyday social and economic life.

Meket Woreda

- On December 7th, Fano forces announced new sub-woreda administrative structures under the Meket Woreda Interim Administration.
 - According to the AFNF-MC, this restructuring is part of a broader effort to confront what the administration describes as a two-fold existential threat facing the Amhara people. In response, elected local authorities are working to expand grassroots institutions that improve public participation, administrative efficiency, and access to justice services. As part of this initiative, the 36 kebeles in Meket Woreda are being reorganized under four sub-woreda administrations. Two of these, Serko and Anjeb-Deferge, have already been established and are operational while the remaining two sub-woredas are expected to be finalized soon.

South Wollo Zone

Delanta Woreda

- On December 2nd, an intense armed confrontation took place between Fano and regime troops in Tsehay-Mewcha.
 - The clash began after regime forces received reinforcements from Gashena and Kon and regrouped in Wogel-Tena before advancing toward Tsehay-Mewcha. According to reports, regime troops initiated the operation with the objective of attacking Fano positions and securing control of the area. Their assault reportedly involved heavy weaponry, including ZU-23 anti-aircraft guns and other forms of large-caliber artillery. On the Fano side, multiple divisions and units took part in the engagement. These included the Zobel-Amba Division of the East Amhara Corps One; the Tsinat, Meket, and

Sentik Divisions under the Degaw-Mebreq Corps; as well as supporting elements from the 23rd Division of the Lij Eyasu Corps (all operating under the AFNF-MC). These units coordinated a structured defensive response followed by a counter-offensive. During the battle, Fano forces launched a surprise maneuver that significantly disrupted advancing regime troops. As a result, regime forces were compelled to withdraw toward Wogel-Tena, unable to achieve their objective of capturing Tsehay Mewcha. Following the counter-offensive, Fano units retained full control of the area.

- Reports indicate regime forces incurred substantial human and material losses during the confrontation.
- As of December 6th, intense armed clashes continued between Fano forces and regime security forces in Delanta Woreda.
 - According to sources, joint operations were carried out by units under the Tsinat Division under the Yedegaw-Mebreq Corps and the Zobel-Amba Division under the East Amhara Corps Two (AFNF-MC) against regime positions in the areas of Arogew-Janos and Borena-Kidanemihret. The fighting reportedly took place between 6 and 8 am in the morning.
 - Following the clashes, sources reported that regime forces suffered significant casualties. Military vehicles were reportedly seen transporting wounded personnel and bodies back toward their camp.

Kelala Woreda

- Between December 2nd and 3rd, a fierce battle took place in Deger town and surrounding areas of Kelala Woreda.
 - The confrontation escalated when the regime deployed reinforcements from Jama-Degolo, Kelala Woreda, and Dessie city toward Deger. In response, Fano

forces launched a counter-offensive involving multiple commands. These included units from the AFSPC, AFGJPC and AFWPC (all operating under the AFPO). In addition, divisions and battalions under the Nigus Mikael Corps (operating under the AFNF-MC) took part in the fighting. Reports indicate that over 20 regime soldiers were captured, and the regime incurred three truckloads of dead and wounded personnel. On the Korke front alone, 17 regime soldiers were struck, with five killed instantly and 12 other sustaining physical injuries. As a result, the Fano forces took control of Deger and the nearby towns of Tirtira and Korke.

- In retaliation for these setbacks, the regime forces shelled and burned the densely forested area surrounding Dengu Mountain near Deger using mortars, ZU-23 anti-aircraft guns, and BM artillery. During their retreat from the Tirtira ridge, regime forces reached the village of Keneso, where they shot and killed a farmer, identified as Hussein Kemal, while he was harvesting.
- On December 5th, clashes between Fano and regime forces continued in Kelela Woreda.
 - According to sources, the confrontation began when ENDF units attempted to advance toward Deger town. In an effort to retake the area, the regime deployed a large number of troops from Kelala, Dessie, and Jama-Degolo, launching a coordinated movement toward Deger from two directions beginning at around 3 pm. Despite this substantial mobilization, Fano units mounted a counter-offensive. Battalions from the AFPO fought jointly in the Mereko River and the Korke area. On another front, battalions under the AFNF-MC engaged regime troops coming from Jama-Degolo town, preventing their progression toward Deger.

Southeastern Amhara (Shewa Subregion)

North Shewa Zone

Efranata-Gidim Woreda

- On December 6th, fighting took place between Fano forces and regime security forces in Efratana-Gidim Woreda.
 - According to sources, fighting initially broke out between members of the Sebat-Leseba Division (operating under the AFNF-AC 1st Corps) and the regime's 103rd ENDF Airborne Commando Division, which had advanced from Kemoy town toward the Karalegoma area. The confrontation reportedly escalated when Fano forces launched a counter-offensive, forcing regime troops to retreat. At the time of reporting, the number of casualties on both sides remains unconfirmed.
 - In a retaliatory act, regime forces targeted civilians in the area. A farmer, identified as Ato Emishaw Kefelegn, was shot and killed while working on his farmland. Sources described the killing as deliberate and brutal, noting that he was not involved in the fighting.

Shewa-Robit City

- On December 7th, a fierce clash erupted between Fano units and a combined contingent of regime forces in Shewa-Robit city.
 - The confrontation began at around 5 am, when the regime's 103rd ENDF Airborne Commando Unit, supported by strike forces, police, and allied militias, departed from Shewa-Robit city and advanced toward Kobo Kebele. In response, several Fano units including the 3rd (Manberg) Battalion of the Ranbo Division, the Sino Battalion of the 7-70 Division (operating under the

AFPO-AFSPC Atse Amde-Tsion Corps), as well as the Ashagre Battalion of the Tadele Worku Brigade, launched a coordinated counter-offensive in the Kobo and Terie areas. The engagement was described as intense; however, the precise number and nature of casualties on both sides remain unknown at this time.

Southwestern Amhara (Gojjam Subregion)

East Gojjam Zone

Shebel-Berenta Woreda

- On December 2nd, Fano forces announced the completion of military training of a new batch of trainees. The training was completed after six months of training for the Shifferaw Gerbaw unit, under the 64th Division (operating under the AFNF-TC 201st Corps).⁵
- Between December 3rd to 4th, fighting and military movements took place in Shebel-Berenta Woreda.
 - On the night of December 3rd, the regime army reportedly mobilized large forces toward Lidi and Geda-Eyasu Kebeles. Reports indicated that Fano forces fiercely confronted regime forces to hinder their advancement. After hours of confrontation, the regime troops reportedly withdrew and returned to their point of departure. The Shifferaw Gerbaw unit from the 64th Division (operating under the AFNF-TC 201st Corps), was reportedly involved in this firefight. Several soldiers were reportedly killed and injured, and at least one was captured.

⁵See December 2, 2025 [update](#) from Ashara Media.

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- In a separate development in the woreda, at least ten regime soldiers defected and joined Fano forces.

West Gojjam Zone

Jabi-Tehnan Woreda

- On December 2nd, a firefight was conducted in the Jiga town neighborhood.
 - According to sources, the exchange of fire began at midnight on December 2nd when regime soldiers raided the Wenge area. The operation by the regime army led to a heavy exchange of gunfire, resulting in considerable casualties for combatants on both sides.
 - Sources reported at least six Fano fighters killed, while several others managed to escape after engaging in heavy gunfire. Sources however reported greater casualties suffered on the regime side. Two civilians, a man and a woman, who were in the vicinity of the battle, were also reportedly killed by regime troops that night.
- On December 6th, Fano forces conducted an operation in the Mankusa town neighborhood.
 - The operation was reportedly conducted by a unit from the 77th Division (operating under the AFNF-TC 109th Corps). This operation targeted the regime army that moved from Mankusa town to the surrounding rural areas. Sources reported that at least four regime soldiers killed, which compelled the army to return to their point of departure.
 - Two days prior (on December 4th), a similar operation was also reported in the area between Bure and Mankusa towns. During this operation, Fano forces reportedly inflicted considerable casualties among the regime soldiers.

Wemberima Woreda

- On December 1st, heavy fighting took place in Shindi town and surrounding areas in Wemberima Woreda.
 - The fighting was initiated by the regime army, which mobilized ground and mechanized forces towards Koki Kebele. The regime army launched an operation overnight, having departed from Shindi town and mobilizing toward Koki. In response, Fano forces carried out a counteroffensive and which led to fighting in Koki, Shindi and Ehudit towns. Combined units of the 88th Division (operating under the AFNF-TC 109th Corps), were reportedly involved during this firefight.
 - According to reports regime forces suffered considerable human and material losses however the regime forces entered Koki and perpetrated civilian killings and property looting. Fano forces reported that the regime soldiers executed two civilians and critically injured others through mortar shelling in the Koki, Shindi, and Zingis areas. In Koki Kebele, the regime soldiers executed a civilian farmer identified as Fente Chekol by dragging him out of his home. Another civilian farmer, identified as Degsew Trefe, was also killed in the suburb of Shindi town while he was harvesting crops. The regime's indiscriminate shelling also resulted in two other civilian casualties, critically injuring civilians in Zingis village.

Sekela Woreda

- Between December 3rd and 4th, fighting and military movements occurred in Agut and Gish-Abay towns.
 - On December 3rd, the regime army mobilized a large-scale ground and mechanized force that departed from nearby bases in Jabi-Tehnan and Sekela

Woredas. The regime army advanced toward the Agut area where light firefights were reported.

- During the regime army’s advance, sources reported that they killed at least four civilians in Jabi-Tehnan Woreda. Upon entry to the Agut area, many residents were compelled to flee from their homes and took shelter in the jungle; while others stayed indoors for several hours out of fear.
- On the night of December 3rd to 4th, Fano forces entered Gish-Abay town. The Fano forces under the Giwon Brigade, part of the 44th Division (operating under the AFNF-TC 105th Corps) launched an offensive against regime troops in the town. Sources reported that Fano forces remained in control of Gish-Abay for hours before withdrawing following the arrival of the regime army from the neighboring Guagusa-Shikudad Woreda. During the hours they held control, the Fano fighters reportedly inflicted considerable human and material losses among regime troops (including a key woreda official), primarily militias, captured soldiers and firearms.
- On December 5th, intense fighting took place in Agut and surrounding areas in Sekela Woreda.
 - Two days earlier, it was reported that the regime army deployed a large force in the Agut area. Upon the regime’s entry to the Agut area, Fano fighters withdrew from the town and positioned themselves a close distance away. Residents of Agut also fled the area, sheltering in the jungle and rural villages.
 - On the afternoon of December 5th, Fano forces regrouped, combining units from the 105th and 109th Corps (operating under the AFNF-TC), and launched an offensive on regime forces stationed in the Agut area. The 44th and 77th Divisions reportedly conducted this offensive in coordination. The fighting was so intense, characterized by covering wider locations, the use of

heavy artillery, and considerable casualties. Fano forces reportedly overwhelmed the regime army, forcing them to leave their fortifications and retreat to surrounding areas. Fighting continued for three consecutive hours until the fighting subsided upon the arrival of regime army reinforcement, which was supported by a mechanized force. The Fano fighters then made a tactical retreat in the evening, maintaining their presence in nearby areas.

- Sources reported casualties from both combating sides, with greater casualties reported from the regime army. Three deaths and four injuries were reported from the Fano side, while casualties from the regime soldiers included 50 fatalities and more than ten injuries. Apart from the human casualties, the Fano claimed the seizure of 42 firearms and over ten thousand rounds of ammunition.
- The following day (December 6th), tensions continued to heighten in the area, as Fano forces mobilized to re-attack the regime army stationed in the Agut area. However, the regime forces' preemptive military deployment and the movement of reinforcement units from neighboring bases hindered the Fano forces' planned operation.

Dega-Damot Woreda

- On December 4th, fierce fighting took place in multiple locations in Dega-Damot Woreda. The fighting was initiated by the regime army, which mobilized large forces from Feres-Bet town and nearby bases toward the Chat-Warka and Hamus-Gebeya areas. Sources reported that the fighting was prolonged and intense, with Fano fighters heavily resisting in a counteroffensive.

Awi Zone

Guagusa-Shikudad Woreda

- On December 1st, a firefight took place in Tilili town.
 - The firefight reportedly began in the late afternoon, when Fano forces carried out an attack on the regime's presence. The Zengena unit, part of the 44th Division (operating under the AFNF-TC 105th Corps), was reportedly involved in this firefight. The confrontation subsided in less than an hour, following regime troops entering and confining themselves to their encampment in the Asendabo area.
 - During this firefight, at least four regime soldiers were confirmed killed and five others were injured, all of whom were identified as riot dispersal soldiers.

Fagita-Lekoma Woreda

- On December 1st, fighting took place in Addis-Kidam and neighboring kebeles.
 - The fighting was initiated by the regime army which departed from Addis-Kidam, Injibara, and other nearby bases towards Dimama-Manguda Kebele. The regime army reportedly advanced overnight, reaching the Dimama-Manguda area before dawn. The Fano forces reportedly launched a counteroffensive which led to fighting in Addis-Kidam town and Ashewa-Medhanialem. The Ephrem Atnafu Battalion, under the 44th Division (operating under the AFNF-TC 105th Corps), was reportedly involved in this firefight. Ultimately, the regime forces were pushed out of Dimama and forced to return to their point of departure.
 - According to reports the regime soldiers sustained several casualties and the Fano forces captured several firearms.

Dangila Woreda

- On December 5th, heavy fighting took place in locations that connect Dangila and North Mecha Woreda.
 - The regime army, departing from North Mecha and South Mecha Woredas (North Gojjam Zone), mobilized ground and mechanized forces toward the Dilbetigil-Nada and Afesa areas of Dangila Woreda. Having received prior intelligence about the regime movement, Fano forces launched a pre-emptive offensive around the Abay river. This offensive led to a heavy firefight that lasted over four hours. The 22nd Division of the 102nd Corps and the 55th Division of the 105th Corps (all operating under the AFNF-TC) were reportedly involved in this confrontation. The Fano forces reportedly overwhelmed the advancing regime army and managed to disrupt their movement.
 - According to reports, several soldiers were killed and injured, including those in command positions.

Jawi Woreda

- On December 5th, intense fighting took place in the Zenzen area.
 - The fighting was initiated by the regime army, which departed from Fendika town and mobilized forces toward neighboring rural areas. The regime army did not face resistance from Fano forces until they reached the Zenzen area. When the regime army arrived at Zenzen, Fano forces launched gunfire to hinder the army's advance. This gunfire led to a heavy and close-quarters firefight, where Fano forces subsequently managed to encircle and overwhelm the regime army during the hours of heavy firefight. The 66th Division of the 105th Corps (operating under the AFNF-TC) was reportedly involved during

this confrontation. The regime army did not completely leave Zenzen, but positioned itself in the nearby mountainous area, where the Fano fighters persisted in encircling them until the following day.

- Sources reported casualties from both combating parties, while casualties from the regime army were reported to be greater. Two confirmed deaths and three more injuries were confirmed from the Fano side, while sources reported at least 30 fatalities and several injuries on the regime side. Fano forces also captured at least 22 firearms, thousands of rounds of ammunition, and other military equipment.
- On December 6th, regime reinforcement forces departed from neighboring bases and mobilized toward Zenzen to support embattled units break the siege and facilitate an escape. As a result, tensions continued to escalate in Zenzen and neighboring kebeles.

North Gojjam Zone

Gonji-Qolela Woreda

- On December 6th, a firefight took place in Zegansa Kebele.
 - The fighting was initiated by the regime army, which had deployed forces overnight toward the area. In response, the Fano forces confronted them by conducting an ambush and challenging the moving army from different directions. The Yohannes Alemayehu unit, part of the 33rd Division (operating under the AFNF-TC 102nd Corps), reportedly confronted the regime army. Despite the Fano resistance, the regime army managed to enter into Zegansa and stayed in control for a few hours. During their deployment in this area, the regime soldiers perpetrated civilian abuse and property destruction.

Subsequently, the Fano forces regrouped and launched an attack once again, which compelled the regime army to withdraw.

- According to reports, at least four regime soldiers were killed and three others were injured. According to reports, regime soldiers burned down a residential home and looted and damaged materials belonging to farmers.

Northwestern Amhara (Gonder Subregion)

South Gonder Zone

Fogera Woreda

- On December 2nd, Fano fighters carried out a coordinated surprise ambush against regime elements in Tankua-Gabriel Kebele, with the main engagement taking place in Zintil village.
 - According to reports, a column of riot-dispersal forces traveling from Wereta toward Bahir-Dar was intercepted by the units under the Nebelbalu-Fogera Division (operating under the AFNF-BC) while en route. The attackers struck the convoy unexpectedly, targeting the military patrol in which the riot-dispersal personnel were travelling.
 - The ambush inflicted heavy casualties on the regime personnel, and the patrol itself came under direct attack and was disabled in the engagement.

Libo-Kemkem Woreda

- On the night of December 2nd, regime forces initiated a large-scale offensive operation, positioning units to attack Fano forces concentrated around Mikael-Debir.
 - This deployment, described by local sources as unusually extensive and

complex for the region, commenced at approximately 2 pm local time on December 2nd and continued throughout the night until 10 am the following morning. Regime forces advanced along at least five distinct axes, converging on Mikael-Debir. These included movements from Addis-Zemen, utilizing routes through Zereta, Asta-Maryam, Tara Monastery, and Arnogarino. Additional contingents deployed from Azezo-Tseda, advancing through Enfranz towards Arnogarino, and another from Azezo-Tseda towards Guhala town in the Belessa area. Further significant deployments originated from Arbaya (East Belessa Woreda) moving towards Megentiteno, and from Guhala towards Tala and Baja. The sheer scale of this mobilization involved specialized commando units and heavily mechanized formations, underscoring the gravity of the offensive.

- In the early morning hours of December 3rd, intense clashes erupted between the advancing regime forces and Fano fighters (operating under the AFNF 5th Corps). Concurrently, regime forces commenced heavy artillery shelling of the Baja area, employing ZU-23 anti-aircraft guns and mortars. According to reports, regime forces subjected the densely populated Mikael-Debir area to indiscriminate and unceasing bombardment with ZU-23 anti-aircraft guns and mortars. In response to these actions and to safeguard the civilian population, Fano forces made a strategic withdrawal from Mikael-Debir, with fighting ongoing as of December 4th.

Tach-Gayint Woreda

- On December 3rd, witnessed significant military engagements in Tach-Gayint Woreda, as regime forces launched a multi-pronged offensive aiming to secure the strategically important Gedoda Kebele.
 - Large military contingents were deployed from Simada and Sedemuja

Woredas, advancing towards Gedoda. Initial reports indicate fierce fighting erupted along this axis, particularly in the vicinity of the Chefa River and Wenzye. In a coordinated response, Fano forces initiated a series of surprise attacks in the early evening hours of December 3rd, targeting regime temporary military encampments in the area. These attacks, launched at around 5 pm local time and continuing into the night, resulted in heavy casualties for regime forces and the seizure of a significant quantity of small arms by Fano fighters. The surprise assault proved particularly devastating for regime forces stationed at a military camp within Addisalem Kebele, specifically in Zirga-Muja village. Following these effective engagements, regime forces were compelled to retreat to Muja-Robit town, abandoning their positions in Addisalem and Goha Kebeles and effectively halting their planned military operation towards Gedoda in Tach-Gayint Woreda. The intense clashes at Chefa River subsequently ceased as regime forces withdrew towards Sedemuja Woreda, allowing Fano forces to regain control of these locations.

– Concurrently, the Gebriye Division (operating under the AFPO-AFGPC) launched a separate offensive against regime forces stationed in Arb-Gebeya town. Operating from staging points around Agat-Medhanealem, Fano units infiltrated Arb-Gebeya, leading to fierce fighting across Agat, Gedoda, and Anseta. Further compounding the pressure on regime forces, the Fano conducted another series of surprise attacks on the night of December 3rd, targeting three distinct military camps within Anseta Kebele. These attacks specifically hit encampments located at Asama-Ber, Semto-Terara, and Bitwedded-Gibi, further destabilizing regime positions in the area.

- On December 6th, renewed heavy fighting erupted between Fano forces and regime forces in Agat-Medhanialem and Anseta Kebeles.

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- Regime forces initiated this offensive, deploying from Arb-Gebeya town with the objective of engaging Fano units under the Gebriye Division (operating under the AFPO-AFGPC) positioned in these locations. The clashes were particularly intense in Anseta Kebele, where engagements reportedly occurred across five distinct sites. These prolonged and violent confrontations led to significant destruction. Regime forces are reported to have engaged in indiscriminate shelling of these areas with heavy weapons, which resulted in considerable damage to farmers' properties and other civilian infrastructure. This indiscriminate bombardment raises serious humanitarian concerns regarding the protection of non-combatants and their livelihoods. The intensity of these clashes indicates a prolonged engagement, with reports confirming that the fighting remained ongoing into the following day (December 7th).

Lay-Gayint Woreda

- On December 5th, a significant military engagement commenced in Zagoch Kebele.
 - The regime's objective was explicitly to attack and dislodge the Anbesaw-Gayint Division (operating under the AFPO-AFGPC), deploying substantial forces from multiple strategic locations including Nefas-Mewcha town, Kimir-Dingay, Gobgob, Debre-Tabor, and Guna, all converging on Zagoch Kebele. The fighting, which began in the early morning hours and persisted throughout the day until evening, was particularly intense in several areas within the kebele, notably Denguat, Goha-Terara, Tatro-Ber, and Selassie. The fierce fighting continued into the following day (December 6th), signaling an ongoing and volatile situation in the region.
 - Both belligerent forces reportedly sustained heavy casualties during these protracted clashes.

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- Beginning on December 4th, a significant military confrontation erupted between Fano forces and regime units, unfolding across at least three distinct military fronts in Lay-Gayint Woreda.
 - Initial fighting was concentrated in Zagoch Kebele, specifically in the areas of Tatro-Ber, Goha-Terara, and Selassie, on December 5th. By December 6th, this conflict had expanded encompassing a vast territory stretching from Zagoch to Titira-Damot, Megenteya, Hagere-Genet, and Guna-Terarocho. During this expansion, Fano forces intercepted and cut off regime units that had been deployed into Zagoch Kebele, ambushing them within Hagere-Genet Kebele. In response to these developments, regime reinforcement forces were promptly dispatched from Gobgob and Sali towns, aiming to relieve their entrapped units in Zagoch. However, these reinforcement efforts were met with resolute opposition. Fano forces, particularly the Anbesaw-Gayint Division (operating under the AFPO-AFGPC), engaged advancing regime contingents in Megenteya. The fighting in Megenteya was characterized by extensive use of heavy weapons, resulting in a reported large number of regime forces being killed or sustaining physical injuries ranging from minor to critical in severity. Concurrently, Fano forces conducted further ambushes against regime units deployed from Titira town in various locations. Reports indicated over 30 regime personnel killed or critically injured in the Titira area alone.
 - As of December 7th, intense fighting continued unabated across Titira, Hagere-Genet, Wiha-Midir, and Damot. The Fano response in these areas has been a coordinated effort involving the Gebriye, Anbesaw-Gayint, and Teraraw-Guna Divisions, all confronting regime forces across these expanded battlefronts.

Simada Woreda

- On December 6th, a significant military engagement commenced as regime forces launched a major offensive in Simada Woreda.
 - The regime’s 64th ENDF Division, led by Colonel Yirga Araya, spearheaded this attack. Their primary objective was to engage and dislodge the Haile Melese Zewubante Division (operating under the AFPO-AFGPC). The regime’s offensive was further bolstered by the involvement of the 303rd ENDF Division, commanded by Teshome Yimer. The scope of this initial confrontation was geographically extensive, covering vast territories that stretched from Yekuasa Kebele towards the Beshilo and Abay rivers, including significant deserted areas. The conflict escalated dramatically on December 7th, with fierce fighting erupting in the Jamba desert, an area situated in close proximity to Yekuasa Kebele. Despite launching a coordinated night-time offensive from three different locations within the Jamba desert. In response to these setbacks, regime authorities deployed reinforcement forces from Estie Woreda and Wegeda town, aiming to bolster their embattled units in the Jamba area and potentially regain momentum.
 - According to reports, regime forces reportedly sustained heavy casualties.

Sedemuja Woreda

- On December 6th, a significant military confrontation erupted in Wenzye Kebele, particularly concentrated around Zirgamuja village.
 - Regime forces were reportedly attempting a strategic advance across this area, with the objective of reaching Gedoda Kebele in Tach-Gayint Woreda. However, their movement was effectively intercepted and cut off by Fano forces in Zirgamuja village, initiating a fierce engagement. The initial skirmish

quickly escalated and expanded to Gawa Kebele, where intense fighting continued for several hours. Faced with fierce resistance and considerable losses, the regime forces were ultimately compelled to abandon their advance. They were forced to retreat from Gawa Kebele, falling back towards Robit town, thus failing to achieve their objective of reaching Gedoda.

- During these prolonged clashes, regime forces reportedly sustained heavy casualties.

Central Gonder Zone

Gonder-Zuriya Woreda

- On December 1st, a large-scale and fierce engagement erupted between Fano forces and regime units in the strategic corridor situated between Maksegnit and the Tseda sub-city of Gonder.
 - The fighting began in the early morning and was characterized by a massive, coordinated regime offensive aimed at encircling and eliminating Fano units. The regime forces launched a four-pronged offensive under the cover of darkness, deploying units from Gonder city, Maksegnit, Tseda, and Degoma. The objective was to target units under the Gondere-Begashaw Division (operating under the AFNF-BC 5th Corps). The regime forces initiated their offensive using heavy weaponry, including ZU-23 anti-aircraft guns, mortars, and DShK HMGs, deployed against Fano positions. In response, the division's Gonder, Qagnew, and Fasiledes Brigade launched a counter-offensive against the advancing columns. The fighting raged from 2 am until 9 pm local time across several key locations, including Ambo-Ber, Dawa-Damot, Minzro, Burbuaks, and Arsema Kebeles. In Dawa-Damot Kebele, Fano forces encircled regime units deployed there, inflicting heavy casualties. Reports

confirm that 12 regime soldiers were killed and 17 sustained critical injuries in this specific engagement.

- Furthermore, the regime’s indiscriminate shelling using heavy weapons has resulted in the confirmed destruction of ripe crops on farmlands, severely impacting local farmers.
- On December 5th, Fano forces conducted a surprise ambush against regime forces in Gonder-Zuriya Woreda.
 - The operation was conducted by the Tiquir-Anbessa Division (operating under the AFNF-BC) and the target was a contingent of regime personnel and equipment traveling along the critical corridor between Enfranz and Maksegnit towns. The regime forces were reportedly in transit from Gonder city, en route to Addis-Zemen town, when they were intercepted by the ambush.
 - This unexpected assault resulted in significant casualties for the regime forces, particularly impacting those conveyed in military patrol vehicles. Initial reports indicate that a substantial number of regime personnel sustained both fatalities and physical injuries during the ambush, disrupting their movement and potentially impacting operational capabilities in the region.

West Dembiya Woreda

- On December 2nd, regime forces reportedly killed four civilians in a village on the outskirts of Chuahit town.
 - According to accounts, the victims were traveling by bajaj (two students and a woman who is the mother of four children) when they were attacked. The students were returning to school after their semester break when the incident occurred.

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- Among the killed victims were:
 - * Yordanos Getinet (student);
 - * Daniel Abere (student);
 - * Tiruye Kifle (a woman and mother of four) and
 - * the bajaj driver (not identified).

Alefa Woreda

- On December 4th, regime forces launched a multi-pronged offensive into Alefa Woreda.
 - Regime contingents advanced along multiple axes, including movements originating from Liben, Delego, and Shawra towns, all reportedly converging towards Atsedemaryam town. However, this advance was met by significant resistance from units of the Adwa Division (operating under the AFNF-BC) which confronted the incoming regime units, engaging them to impede their progress. In addition, the Nebro Brigade, a constituent of the Qwara-Omedla Division (operating under the AFNF-BC), intercepted and halted the movement of regime forces attempting to advance from Delego into Alefa Woreda. This action effectively disrupted a key contingent of the regime's coordinated offensive, preventing their offensive on Fano positions within Atsedemaryam.

West Gonder Zone

Metemma Woreda

- On December 4th, intense fighting between Fano forces and regime units in Metemma Woreda.

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- Clashes were particularly concentrated in Qutir 1, Addisalem, Delelo, and Shimelegara Kebeles. Fano forces (operating under the AFNF-BC 4th Corps), reportedly comprising elements from six distinct divisions, engaged regime forces across these fronts. In Addisalem Kebele, close-quarters combat reportedly led to significant casualties among regime forces, with reports indicating over 100 killed and more than 55 sustaining physical injuries ranging from minor to critical in severity. During these engagements, Fano forces destroyed a heavy regime military truck. Furthermore, eight regime soldiers were captured by Fano units. In Qutir 1 Kebele, fierce fighting reportedly left numerous uncollected bodies of regime soldiers visible on the battlefield. Furthermore, in Shimelegara Kebele, clashes supported by heavy weapons, including DShK HMGs, mortars, and RPGs, unfolded in areas such as Kresher and Korjems. During these engagements, Fano forces reported neutralizing a heavy regime military truck along with all occupants inside the vehicle.
 - On the same day, Fano forces in Mogese Kebele confronted five individuals allegedly engaged in looting local communities under the guise of Fano operations. During the confrontation, three of the alleged robbers surrendered, one sustained critical injuries, and the fifth managed to escape despite being wounded.
 - The hostilities continued into the following day (December 5th), with fierce fighting erupting in Ashamit Kebele, specifically in Buanbuawiha village. Fano forces reportedly launched an offensive that resulted in the successful regaining of control over three highly entrenched regime military dugouts. Regime forces reportedly incurred significant casualties during these engagements, losing ground and personnel to the Fano advance.

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- Between December 5th and 6th, a series of intense significant engagements unfolded between Fano forces and regime units across Ashamit (specifically Buanbua-Wiha village), Delelo, Qutir 1, Qutir 5, and Shimelegara.
 - The fighting on December 6th, particularly in Ashamit Kebele, proved to be devastating for regime forces. According to sources, a coordinated counter-offensive was launched with the participation of six distinct divisions from the AFNF-BC 4th Corps. Despite regime forces initially holding strategic positions within Ashamit Kebele, the sustained and unified Fano assault proved overwhelming. Faced with significant setbacks, regime forces were ultimately compelled to retreat from Ashamit Kebele.
 - Reports indicated over 140 regime personnel either killed or sustaining physical injuries ranging from minor to critical in severity. Evidence of the severity of regime losses included the capture of four military radio communication devices. This capture was interpreted by Fano as an indication that high-ranking regime military leaders may have been among those killed during the intense fighting.

North Gonder Zone

Qola-Wegera (Dabat Woreda)

- Since regime forces re-established control over Ajire-Janora in Qola-Wegera Subworeda following intense fighting with Fano units, local reports indicate that they have rounded up and detained large numbers of civilians at the town's high school, which is now being used as a detention site.
 - According to accounts, more than 80 women and about 40 elderly men are being held in the detention site. Witnesses and residents say the detainees were

accused by the regime of either hiding weapons in their homes or having close relatives who are members of Fano. The detained people were reportedly told by security personnel that they would not be released unless their relatives surrendered to the authorities.

- On November 30th, sources report that a 70-year-old man named Tegenu (last name unknown) was killed inside the school detention facility. The killing is described as a deliberate intimidation tactic intended to force other detainees to reveal locations of alleged hidden weapons and to coerce family members to surrender. Further allegations from the detention site describe severe mistreatment, detainees are said to be subjected to harsh interrogation methods that include beatings and, in some reported instances, killings. Residents report hearing shouting from the detention center every night, and there are strong suspicions among the community that detained women have been sexually abused by security personnel.

Areas Outside the Amhara Region

Addis-Ababa City

- On December 4th, reports of a purported “*permanent peace agreement*” between the Amhara Regional State and the AFPO in Addis-Ababa were widely disputed and met with strong public condemnation.
 - The development has raised criticisms from various stakeholders about the credibility and legitimacy of regional and continental institutions, particularly the AUC and the IGAD Secretariat. State media outlets, including the Amhara Media Corporation (AMECO), reported that a “*permanent peace agreement*” had been signed between Arega Kebede, President of the Amhara Regional

State, and Captain Masresha Setie, who was presented as a representative of AFPO. Following these reports, the AU and IGAD issued public statements referencing and endorsing the regime’s narrative regarding the alleged agreement. However, these claims were rejected from various leaders from both major Fano organizational structures (both the AFPO and AFNF). They condemned what they described as deliberate misrepresentation and questioned the impartiality of the multilateral institutions involved, arguing that such bodies are expected to act in a neutral, transparent, and credible manner.

- On December 5th, the AFPO released a press statement directed to the AUC and IGAD, requesting clarification and correction regarding the dissemination of what it termed misleading information about a peace deal.⁶ The AFPO clarified that Cpt. Setie had been dismissed from his position and stripped of authority prior to the signing of the alleged agreement. The organization further stated that regime-aligned actors had also reported his defection ahead of the agreement announcement. The AFPO categorically denied the existence of any negotiations with the regime and described the reported agreement as fraudulent.

Metekel Zone (Benishangul-Gumuz Region)

Dangur Woreda

- On December 4th, fighting took place in the Elfign area.
 - The fighting was initiated by the regime army, which mobilized toward surrounding areas. In response, units from the 66th Division (operating under the AFNF-TC 105th Corps) reportedly confronted the regime army’s move to

⁶See December 5, 2025 [statement](#) from the *Amhara Fano People’s Organization* (AFPO).

their presence. During this firefight, Fano forces managed to repel the regime attack and compelled them to retreat to their point of departure.

- According to reports, regime forces sustained at least ten fatalities and an unspecified number of injuries.

East Wollega Zone (Oromia Region)

Kiremu Woreda

- On December 7th, fighting took place in Bagin and Shihoro Kebeles.
 - The fighting was initiated by the regime army, which departed from Haro-Addisalem toward Bagin and Shihoro Kebeles. In response, the Wollega (Bizamo) Fano reportedly confronted the regime army that moved toward this kebele. This firefight lasted for a longer period and was characterized by the use of HMGs. According to reports the regime army sustained considerable human and material losses.
 - In a separate development, Fano forces reportedly conducted an operation in the Shashober area, located in the neighboring Gida-Ayana Woreda. According to reports the regime joint forces sustained further casualties in this engagement.

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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