



War updates from Amhara Region, Ethiopia – December 29th, 2025 to January 4th, 2026

Updated January 5th, 2026

Overview

For the week of December 29th, 2025 to January 4th, 2026, fighting between the *Amhara Fano self-defense force* (Fano) and *Oromo 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 11 zonal administrations in Amhara Region. These zones included Wag-Hemra, North Wollo, South Wollo, North Shewa, East Gojjam, West Gojjam, Awi, North Gojjam, South Gonder, Central Gonder and West

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 East Amhara Qetena - Menelik Command (MC), North Amhara Qetena - Belay Command (BC), West Amhara Qetena - Tewodrose Command (TC), 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).

Gonder Zones. Developments were also recorded in Jimma Zone of Oromia Region and in Addis-Ababa city.

- Civilian casualties were recorded in 6 woreda/city administrations across 4 zonal administrations in Amhara Region. These included Raya-Bala, Bugna, Sinan, Awabel, Ayo-Guagusa and West Dembiya Woredas in North Wollo, East Gojjam, Awi and Central Gonder Zones. Civilian casualties were also recorded in Gera Woreda of Jimma Zone in Oromia Region, which implicated Oromia Region security forces.
- Drone activity was recorded in 3 woreda/city administrations across 3 zonal administrations in Amhara Region. These included Sinan, Jabi-Tehnan and Gonji-Qolela Woredas in East Gojjam, West Gojjam and North Gojjam Zones. Civilian casualties were reported in two of the incidents.
- Arrests were recorded in 4 woreda/city administrations across 4 zonal administrations in Amhara Region. These included Korem, Raya-Kobo, Ambassel, Habru and Wemberima Woredas in Wag-Hemra, North Wollo, South Wollo and West Gojjam Zones. In Korem city of Wag-Hemra Zone *Tigray People's Liberation Front* (TPLF) forces carried out arrests of ethnic Amhara residents. An abduction incident was recorded in Ayo-Guagusa Woreda of Awi Zone. Abductions were also carried out by Oromia Region security forces in Gera Woreda of Jimma Zone in Oromia Region.
- This week reports indicate that thousands of residents were displaced from areas in North Wollo and Wag-Hemra Zones as a result of ongoing targeted persecution of ethnic Amhara residents and religious leaders affiliated with the *Ethiopian Orthodox Tewahedo Church* (EOTC) by TPLF forces and the Tigrayan settler administration in the area.

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- This week Oromia Region authorities and security forces reintensified a wave of identity-based violence and severe repression targeting ethnic Amhara residents in Jimma Zone of Oromia Region, birthplace of Prime Minister Abiy Ahmed. In this area, security forces carried out widespread killings (public executions and display), arrests, suspected abductions in addition to severe social and economic restrictions including prohibition of social gatherings and religious worship, business activities, inter-regional travel and confiscation of private property.
 - Reports from Addis-Ababa city indicate an alarming rise in prostitution and other forms of exploitation affecting young girls and women with the vast majority of cases being people displaced from the ongoing war in Amhara Region.

Northeastern Amhara (Wollo Bete-Amhara Subregion)

- On January 2nd, Fano forces announced the graduation of a group of special commando forces it had trained over several months.
 - The announcement was made by the Dejen Division (operating under the AFNF-MC Yedegaw-Mebreq Corps). The graduation ceremony was held in a celebratory and high-spirited atmosphere, reflecting both the discipline of the trainees and the significance of the occasion. Corps representatives emphasized that the graduates have been entrusted with a historic responsibility, to serve the Amhara people with loyalty and dedication at a time of profound existential threat. In response, the newly graduated commandos pledged to uphold this responsibility and to commit themselves to the protection of the public. The representatives further underscored that the Amhara Fano struggle, which began with limited arms and resources, has evolved into a significant achievement. This progress, they noted, demonstrates in practice that the systematic training and production of Fano

fighters, from basic infantry to highly specialized commando units, is not only a matter of pride, identity, and duty for the Amhara people, but also a decisive challenge to what they described as a fascist regime.

- As of January 3rd, reports indicate that more than 2,800 people have been forcibly displaced from Raya-Alamata Woreda, Raya-Bala Woreda, Alamata city, Sekota, and Korem city.
 - This displacement occurred over the past two weeks following a wave of mass abductions/arrests carried out by TPLF forces in these areas. According to sources, the militants conducted arbitrary and large-scale detentions targeting ethnic Amhara residents, as well as persons not affiliated with the TPLF. These arrests have created widespread fear among residents, forcing many families to flee their homes to avoid detention. As a result, displaced persons have reportedly sought refuge in surrounding cities including Kobo, Woldia, and Dessie. Among the targeted groups has also been religious leaders affiliated with the Raya Diocese of the EOTC. These detentions have further intensified community anxiety and contributed to the ongoing displacement, particularly among congregants and religious communities.³
 - Victims and residents have also expressed deep frustration and distress over what they describe as the absence and silence of regional authorities regarding the arrests and displacement. This perceived lack of response has heightened feelings of abandonment among affected communities. Observers and residents are urgently calling on authorities, as well as international human rights organizations, civil society groups, and other relevant actors, to bring attention to the continued arbitrary detentions and the growing, unaddressed displacement crisis in the affected areas.

³See January 3, 2026 [report](#) from Ethio Focus News.

Wag-Hemra Zone

Korem City

- Between December 31st, and January 1st, TPLF forces operating under the Tigrayan settler administration reportedly carried out a series of abductions and arbitrary arrests targeting residents of Korem city.
 - On December 31st, the militants detained Mulugeta Kassie, Head of the Education Office, and Gufi Ali, Head of the Militia Office. According to sources, both individuals were taken to unknown locations, and their whereabouts remain undisclosed.
 - On January 1st, the militants reportedly arrested a civilian identified as Belayneh Gebremariam. He was reportedly taken immediately to a known detention and torture facility located opposite the Technical and Vocational Education and Training College in the city. The circumstances behind his abduction have led to serious concern for his safety and physical well-being.

North Wollo Zone

Dawunt Woreda

- On December 29th, Fano forces conducted a military operation against regime security forces stationed in various parts of Kurba town.
 - The operation was undertaken by units of the Yedegaw-Mebreq Corps (operating under the AFNF-MC) beginning at approximately 6 am and targeted key regime strongholds in Kurba, the administrative center of the woreda. According to reports, two major fortified positions were overrun. The forces positioned at these locations reportedly suffered heavy losses, and both strongholds were dismantled during the course of the operation.

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- Sources indicate that regime forces attempted to conceal the extent of their casualties by removing and destroying bodies of fallen soldiers, allegedly to minimize public awareness and prevent damage to official narratives. In addition, there were reports of deliberate destruction of civilian property in and around the areas where the two strongholds had been located, reportedly as part of efforts to control information and shape propaganda following the losses. The casualties reportedly included not only regular army personnel but also members of local militias and police forces stationed in the area. Several bodies of militia members and police officers were later returned to their families within the woreda. At the same time, a significant number of wounded personnel were reported to have overwhelmed local medical facilities, with the Kurba Health Center treating large numbers of injured regime forces.

Bugna Woreda

- On December 28th, Fano forces carried out a coordinated joint offensive against regime forces in Bugna Woreda.
 - According to these sources, the confrontation led to significant casualties among regime forces. The joint operation involved units under the Lasta Asaminew Tsigie Corps (operating under the AFNF-MC) and the Major General Wubante Abate Corps (operating under the AFNF-BC). The two commands reportedly engaged regime forces in fierce and sustained battle that culminated in the neutralization of most of the attacking units and the capture of substantial military equipment. According to the reports, the fighting began at approximately 4 pm when the regime's 61st ENDF Division, led by Shambel Chala, advanced from Ayina town. The division reportedly intended to launch a coordinated assault in the Birko-Gabriel area from four directions including from the Birko-Gabriel, health center, Chikaw, and

Birko-Kidanemihret axes. During the engagement, regime forces deployed heavy and light weaponry, including a ZU-23 anti-aircraft gun, two mortars, three tanks, as well as a large number of LMGs and sniper rifles. In response, the Fano forces launched a counter-offensive, which reportedly inflicted severe human and material losses on the advancing regime units. Following the battle, regime forces were observed retrieving their dead and wounded before launching indiscriminate shelling of the area using heavy artillery.

- As a result of the confrontation, regime forces reportedly suffered heavy casualties, with 197 soldiers killed, 85 wounded, and seven captured. In addition, the Fano forces seized a significant cache of military equipment, including LMGs, Kalashnikov rifles, military gear, and significant quantities of ammunition. Regime forces reportedly committed civilian casualties during and after the operation, reportedly targeting civilians under the accusation of supporting Fano forces.
- According to reports, regime forces carried out indiscriminate shelling of residential areas. During the attack, the troops reportedly justified their actions by declaring that “all Amhara are Fano,” thereby collectively targeting civilians on the basis of identity rather than involvement in hostilities. As a result of this heavy-weapon assault, nine civilians sustained serious injuries. The victims were among a group of civilians who had begun their journey to Lalibela to participate in the annual religious festival and the attack occurred when the travellers reached Birko. This shelling also resulted in the destruction of Birko Primary School. Additionally, reports indicate that regime forces killed two civilians, mothers, aged 32 and 35, accusing them of being mothers of Fano members.
- On January 4th, regime forces carried out attacks against civilians following

fighting in Bugna Woreda.

- According to sources, the regime’s military units initially advanced from Ayina-Bugna and opened fire in Kebele 05 (Qidus Harbe/Tanqua) from approximately 6 am to 2 pm. During this period, intense fighting occurred between regime forces and Fano units. In response to the regime’s advance, units under the General Tefera Mamo Division (operating under the AFNF-MC Lasta Asaminew Corps), engaged regime troops approaching from the directions of Ayikofer, Chereho, and Hoza-Meda. The confrontation resulted in significant losses on the regime side, including 35 soldiers killed and more than 30 wounded, many of whom were reportedly evacuated by ambulance and patrol vehicles. In addition, seven regime soldiers allegedly defected to the Fano side with their weapons, stating that they refused to continue fighting the Amhara people.
- Following this setback, regime forces reportedly launched retaliatory attacks against civilian areas, employing artillery, anti-aircraft guns (ZU-23), and mortars in Kebele 08 (Nib-Warka) and Kebele 05. These attacks caused severe civilian harm and widespread destruction. As a result of the shelling three civilians were killed instantly; four farmers’ houses were burned down, reportedly by ZU-23 fire; and nine civilians sustained serious injuries including three young children, mothers and clergy. Among those killed were a 60-year-old monk and a 15-year-old girl traveling to Lalibela to observe religious holidays, and a young girl identified Etatu Woday, who was on her mothers shoulder in Miniqaba village (Kebele 05) were killed. The girl’s mother was critically injured in the same incident.

Raya-Bala Woreda

- On December 30th, TPLF forces reportedly shot and seriously injured civilian youths in Raya-Bala Woreda. According to sources, the militants used military-grade weapons to open fire on civilians in Bala, resulting in severe physical injuries.

Meket Woreda

- On December 30th, the AFNF-MC announced that the Meket Woreda Interim People's Administration has continued to strengthen public consultation and discussion forums across various kebeles, even as active fighting with regime forces persists in Meket Woreda.
 - According to the announcement, the community forums served as platforms for direct engagement between the interim administration, Fano leadership, and local residents. Participants reportedly expressed strong appreciation for the Fano forces' efforts to ensure the continued functioning of basic public services, including education, health care, agriculture, and road development, despite the ongoing conflict. The program featured wide-ranging discussions with community members in five different kebeles of the woreda.
 - During the forums, key issues related to the Amhara people's struggle for survival were presented and discussed. In particular, forum leaders provided detailed explanations on the root causes of the struggle, the current political and security situation, and the intended direction and objectives of the ongoing resistance. Community members, in turn, emphasized the importance of maintaining and strengthening the unity and solidarity established between the local population and Fano forces in and around Meket. They called for joint efforts to combat theft and robbery, which they described as obstacles to social

stability and prosperity. Participants also urged Fano forces to closely monitor and take firm action against individuals promoting negative or destabilizing agendas within areas under Fano control.

Alamata City

- On December 31st, TPLF forces affiliated with the Tigrayan Settler Administration reportedly carried out acts of forced taxation and property looting in Alamata city.
 - According to sources, the militants targeted civilians who had gathered to participate in the city’s weekly market. During the incident, the militants reportedly confiscated personal property, including mobile phones, from market traders. Farmers attending the market were also subjected to similar looting. Witnesses indicated that the perpetrators were wearing police uniforms, creating confusion among civilians and further exacerbating fear and intimidation. In addition to property confiscation, the militants were observed imposing forced “*taxation*” on traders and farmers within the market area.

Raya-Kobo Woreda

- On the night of December 30th (extending into the early morning hours of December 31st), regime forces carried out mass arrests in the Zobel area.
 - According to sources, approximately 50 civilians, primarily farmers, were arrested during this late night operation. Those targeted were reportedly individuals registered as local militia members. However, sources emphasized that the detainees were not actively participating in the regime’s military campaign against the Amhara population or in operations against the Fano forces. The arrests were reportedly carried out on the pretext that these militia members were required to align themselves with the regime and take part in

armed operations against the Fano forces. Following their arrest, the detainees were reportedly transferred to military training facilities as part of forced military conscription. Local sources noted that the individuals targeted were predominantly subsistence farmers with no willingness or intention to engage in direct combat.

- The forced recruitment has generated widespread fear, anxiety, and social tension among the families of the detainees and within the broader community. This incident reflects a broader pattern of coercion, collective punishment, and forced militarization of civilians, further aggravating insecurity and undermining the rights and livelihoods of rural communities in the area.
- As of January 2nd, farmers who previously possessed regime military equipment dating back to the EPRDF era, as well as those in possession of personal firearms, have been targeted by regime forces in Raya-Kobo Woreda.
 - These individuals have been hunted, arbitrarily arrested, and subjected to harassment. As a result, many farmers have fled their homes to escape arrest and forced military conscription. It was recalled that on the night of December 30th (extending into the early hours of December 31st), regime forces detained approximately 50 farmers in the Zobel area. Those taken to military camps reportedly pleaded for their release, even offering to surrender their military equipment or pay its assessed value. However, regime forces rejected these requests, stating that they were not interested in monetary compensation. Instead, authorities made clear that their intention was to forcibly conscript the farmers into military service and compel them to participate in fighting against Fano forces. The detained individuals are predominantly family heads with significant responsibilities for their households. Among them are elderly individuals and patients with serious medical conditions. Despite these

vulnerabilities, the farmers were pressured to join armed conflict, even though they have expressed no willingness to engage in fighting.

- Following these events, widespread fear spread across Zobel and surrounding areas. Consequently, many farmers fled their homes in several kebeles including 011, 010, 035, and neighboring localities. To avoid arrest and forced recruitment, they have been compelled to hide in forests, particularly during night-time, exposing them to harsh living conditions and further insecurity.

Habru Woreda

- On January 2nd, intense fighting broke out between Fano forces and regime forces in Habru Woreda.
 - The confrontation began in the early morning hours, at approximately 2 am, when regime forces launched a coordinated military operation in the Faji area. According to sources, the regime forces, comprising units of the ENDF, police, and allied militias, advanced from Girana and Mersa. In response, units launched a counter-offensive, resulting in heavy fighting across the area. The engagement involved units under the Baleshirtu Division (operating under the AFNF-MC East Amhara Corps One). Sources reported that the regime forces suffered significant casualties during the clashes.
 - Sources indicated that a total of 52 regime forces were killed or injured during the fighting. Of these, around 30 bodies were reportedly buried, while regime forces reportedly retrieved ten bodies from the battlefield. Fano forces reportedly seized at least sixteen Kalashnikov rifles, approximately 5,500 rounds of ammunition, and additional military equipment.

Gubalafto Woreda

- On January 3rd, a fierce armed confrontation took place between Fano forces and regime forces in Gubalafto Woreda, in areas surrounding and near the main gate of Woldia city, administrative center of the North Wollo Zone.
 - During the engagement, multiple units of the AFNF-MC conducted a coordinated offensive operation, resulting in significant battlefield gains. The Asaminew and Zobel-Amba Divisions (both operating under the East Amhara Corps 1) engaged regime forces along the route from Tikur-Wuha to Sanqa. As part of the operation, Fano forces destroyed a ZU-23 anti-aircraft weapon system using RPG fire towards Zendo-Jirat. In addition to this destruction, the Fano reportedly captured a considerable quantity of military equipment and took regime forces captive during the fighting. Further contributing to the operation, units under the Tekeze Division (operating under the Lasta-Asaminew Corps) implemented road-blocking measures in the Dilb and Sekela areas. These actions restricted the movement and reinforcement capacity of regime forces, further weakening their operational position in the area.
 - In response to these losses, regime forces stationed in Woldia city reportedly launched repeated artillery shelling toward surrounding areas. According to sources, the shelling occurred in the evening hours.

Lasta Woreda

- On January 4th, fighting erupted between Fano forces and regime forces in Lasta Woreda.
 - According to sources, units from the Eshet Division and the Nebro Tewelwari Commando Brigade (operating under the AFNF-MC Lasta Asaminew Corps),

engaged regime forces in the Dibko area. Following the clash, regime forces reportedly resorted to artillery fire directed at civilian areas, particularly in Dibko, in what appears to have been a retaliatory response to the confrontation. As a result of the shelling, two farmers' houses were set ablaze and completely destroyed, and six head of livestock were killed instantly.

South Wollo Zone

Ambassel Woreda

- On December 31st, regime forces carried out arbitrary arrests and acts of harassment against civilians in Wuchale town.
 - According to sources, prior to the arrests, regime authorities convened a compulsory meeting for local residents. During this meeting, selected individuals were reportedly instructed to publicly insult and defame Fano forces, a practice that has been observed in other areas under regime control. Despite this pressure, the majority of attendees remained silent, while some attempted to raise issues unrelated to the Fano movement, including local grievances and humanitarian concerns. The regime forces reportedly became frustrated by the community's refusal to participate in the orchestrated defamation campaign. As a result, they accused attendees of supporting the Fano forces and threatened them with the denial of humanitarian assistance.
 - Following the meeting, an unknown number of civilians were reportedly arrested. The arrests were carried out under the pretext that those detained had “influenced” or “encouraged” participants not to speak negatively about the Fano forces.
- On January 2nd, regime forces intensified mass arrests of civilians in Ambassel Woreda and neighboring kebeles within Habru Woreda.

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- These arrests formed part of a broader campaign of intimidation targeting local communities. Local sources indicate that civilians were detained in areas including Wuchale and the surroundings of Wurgessa town in Habru Woreda. According to reports, the arrests were carried out under the pretext that the individuals were supporters of the Fano movement. However, sources emphasize that these accusations were unfounded and used primarily to justify arbitrary detentions. An estimated 17 civilians were forcibly taken from their homes and transported to military camps. Many of those arrested had previously been compelled by regime officials to attend meetings organized in Ambassel Woreda, during which residents were pressured to publicly condemn Fano. The failure or reluctance of some civilians to comply with these directives has reportedly been used as grounds to label them as Fano supporters, thereby legitimizing their arrest in the eyes of authorities.

Southeastern Amhara (Shewa Subregion)

North Shewa Zone

Shewa-Robit City

- In the early hours of December 29th, Fano forces conducted an urban military operation targeting regime forces stationed in Shewa-Robit city.
 - The operation targeted units of the 103rd ENDF Airborne Division which had been stationed along the main asphalt corridor connecting Addis-Ababa and Dessie cities, a strategically significant route for military movement and logistics. The operation was carried out by the 2nd (Nebelbal) Battalion of the Rambo Division (operating under the AFPO-AFSPC Atse Amdetsion Corps). According to sources, the operation began at approximately 4 am, following

the advancement of Fano units into eastern sections of the city. The Fano forces reportedly launched a surprise assault on key regime positions, including the military encampments on Abomsa Mountain, and areas surrounding the Federal Prison. The attack resulted in clashes across multiple locations within the city. While the exact number of casualties remains unconfirmed, sources indicated that regime forces sustained losses during the fighting.

Mida-Woremo Woreda

- On December 28th, Fano forces carried out an offensive against regime forces in Mida-Woremo Woreda.
 - According to reports, the advancing regime unit was reportedly moving from Rema town towards Biraba Kebele on a mission to disrupt the annual celebration at Dimindanko St. Gabriel Church. The operation was conducted by the 1st (Asmare Dagne) Battalion of the Atse Dawit Division (operating under the AFPO-AFSPC Atse Amdetsion Corps) which engaged elements of the regime's 101st ENDF Airborne Division along the route between Rema and Biraba. Fighting reportedly took place over several hours, from approximately 8 am to mid-day, indicating a sustained engagement. As a consequence of the attack and the resistance encountered, the regime forces were reportedly unable to advance toward their intended destination and were forced to retreat back to their initial departure point of Rema. As a result, the regime forces were prevented from interfering with the religious celebration in the woreda.
 - During the confrontation, the Fano forces reportedly inflicted casualties on the regime unit, resulting in confirmed deaths of three regime soldiers and injuries to several others, ranging from minor to critical in severity.

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- On January 4th, Fano forces carried out a coordinated offensive against regime forces in Tebabit Kebele.
 - The operation was undertaken by units under the Atse Dawit Division (operating under the AFPO-AFSPC Atse Amde-Tsion Corps) which targeted units under the 101st ENDF Airborne Division. According to sources, the engagement occurred at approximately 10 am, as regime forces were advancing from Rema town toward Tebabit. The Fano units intercepted the regime forces which were mobile.

Minjar-Shenkora Woreda

- On December 29th, the Fano forces conducted an offensive against regime forces in the Ambisie area. The operation was carried out by units under the AFNF-AC in Ambisie, situated near Balchi town. The ambush specifically targeted two military patrol vehicles belonging to regime forces. As a result of the attack, an undetermined number of regime soldiers were killed or wounded.⁴
- In the early hours of January 4th, active fighting broke out between Fano forces and regime forces in Minjar-Shenkora Woreda.
 - According to reports, the confrontation began at approximately 5 am, when the 5th Republican Special Commando unit launched night-time operations and in response, units under the Nebelbal Division (operating under the AFNF-AC Kessem Corps) launched a counter-offensive which led to fighting in the Birudre and Ber areas. During these confrontations the regime forces reportedly sustained significant losses. Subsequent to these clashes, sources reported that regime forces entered Arerti town transporting numerous bodies and an unknown number of seriously wounded soldiers, reportedly using a

⁴See December 30, 2025, [report](#) from Ethio Focus News.

military vehicle, an ambulance, and an Isuzu truck. At the same time, sources noted that regime forces disseminated false propaganda claiming to have “*destroyed multiple Fano brigades*“ and seized various types of weapons.

Berehet Woreda

- On December 30th, Fano forces carried out a successful military operation against regime forces advancing from Metehara toward Meteh-Bila town.
 - The operation was conducted by units under the Bulga Division [operating under the AFNF-AC Kessem (2nd) Corps]. According to reports, regime forces, having previously suffered significant losses while attempting to reach Meteh-Bila via Mojo and Arerti towns, altered their route and began advancing from Metehara instead. Their objective was to enter Meteh-Bila, administrative center of Berehet Woreda. In response, Fano forces launched a series of offensives against the regime forces halting the advance and forced the regime troops to retreat toward their point of origin.
 - As a result of the confrontation, the regime forces reportedly suffered heavy human and material losses. Multiple military vehicles were struck, and a large number of soldiers were killed or wounded. The intensity of the battle reportedly caused panic among the regime forces, compelling them to evacuate damaged vehicles using reinforcements. Furthermore, replacement troops stationed in Meteh-Bila were forced to withdraw hastily, abandoning and unloading supplies, including mattresses and other logistical materials they had brought in preparation for deployment.

Debre-Sina City

- On January 1st, Fano forces launched an offensive against regime forces stationed in Debre-Sina city.

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- The offensive was initiated and led by units operating under the Atse Amdetsion Corps (operating under the AFPO-AFSPC). The primary target of the operation was the regime’s airborne commando unit stationed at the Borchelle military camp. According to sources, the attack resulted in intense fighting and inflicted significant losses on the targeted airborne commando unit, as well as on additional units from the 105th ENDF Airborne Force that had been deployed as reinforcement. During the operation, Fano forces reportedly gained temporary control of Debre-Sina. However, following the operation and the destruction of key regime military positions, the Fano made a withdrawal from the city.

Ankober Woreda

- In the early morning hours of January 2nd, Fano forces conducted an offensive against regime forces in Muz-Amba (Aliyu-Amba Kebele).
 - The operation was conducted units of the 2nd and 4th Battalions of the Tayitu Division (operating under the AFPO-AFSPC Mohammed Bihonegn Corps). The target of the attack was a regime military encampment in the Muz-Amba area of Aliyu-Amba. The assault commenced at approximately 5:30 am, taking advantage of the early-morning conditions. Following the operation the Fano withdrew from the area. According to reports, four regime strike unit personnel were killed, while six others were confirmed to have sustained physical injuries.

Southeastern Amhara (Gojjam Subregion)

East Gojjam Zone

Dejen Woreda

- On December 28th, a light firefight and military movements were reported in Dejen Woreda. According to sources, the regime army departed overnight from nearby bases and entered Qoqewiha Kebele. Upon entry, a few Fano fighters confronted the regime soldiers. During this firefight, one Fano member was killed, while the others managed to evade. The regime troops were able to maintain control of the kebele for a few hours and eventually withdrew.

Enemay Woreda

- On December 30th, a firefight took place in the vicinity of Bichena town.
 - The military engagement reportedly began when regime forces, mobilized from Enemay and Shebel-Berenta Woredas, entering rural areas in an attempt to harvest and collect crops belonging to local militias. Upon arriving that morning in Ansilal-Mankorkoria Kebele, regime soldiers reportedly began abusing local farmers to compel them to harvest the crops. At around 9 am, units from the 64th Division (operating under the AFNF-TC 201st Corps) launched a counter-offensive to halt the regime's actions. This firefight lasted for several hours in Ansilal-Mankorkoria and expanded into neighboring areas, including Banja-Sherer and Densa-Enekora Kebeles, where firefight persisted until the afternoon.
 - During this firefight, Fano forces reportedly overwhelmed the regime troops, resulting in numerous casualties among the soldiers, primarily among militia units. Deceased and injured soldiers were reportedly transported by patrol

vehicles to Bichena.

Sinan Woreda

- Between December 30th and 31st, regime forces reportedly carried out an attack in Nebir-Gedel Kebele.
 - The regime army, which departed from Rebu-Gebeya town overnight, mobilized toward Nebir Kebele however, upon arriving in the kebele, the Fano forces vacated the area following a brief exchange of fire. Subsequently, reports indicated that Fano units under the Sinan-Abajime unit (operating under the AFNF-TC) encircled the regime army unit, forcing the troops to retreat toward their base in Rebu-Gebeya. The regime troops, who occupied and remained in the area for several hours, reportedly killed and injured two civilians (a husband and wife). According to sources, soldiers forcibly entered a private residence overnight and opened fire inside the residence. The attack severely wounded the homeowner and killed the homeowner's wife, Woizero Ayehu Ababayehu, in the presence of their children. Sources reported that the killed victim was 57-years-old and had no political affiliation.
 - In a similar development on December 31st, regime soldiers reportedly executed another woman in Rebreb Kebele of Awabel Woreda. Reports indicated that the killing occurred at midnight when regime soldiers forcibly entered the victim's home and executed her with automatic gunfire. Reports indicate that the victim was a 55-year-old married woman of children.
- On January 2nd, intense fighting took place in the vicinity of Rebu-Gebeya town.
 - The fighting was initiated by the regime army, which mobilized from Rebu-Gebeya toward Choke Mountain. Reports indicate that this operation was part of an ongoing effort by the regime to seize control of the Choke

mountainous region. That morning, the regime army reportedly deployed large-scale ground and mechanized forces, advancing toward the Choke area before dawn. In response, Fano forces launched a preemptive strike in Dangule Kebele. This resulted in intense hand-to-hand combat supported by HMG fire. Units from the 24th Division (operating under the AFNF-TC 206th Corps) were involved in the confrontation. The battle lasted approximately 12 hours, continuing from dawn until early evening, and resulted in significant human and material losses particularly among the regime troops. Fano forces reportedly captured regime military personnel and a substantial cache of mortars, HMGs, small arms, and ammunition.⁵ On the Fano side, two fatalities and four injuries were reported.

- In addition to the battle at Dangule, reports indicate that firefights took place in other locations involving the 14th Division of the 206th Corps and the 99th Division of the 109th Corps (operating under the AFNF-TC). During these operations, regime forces sustained further casualties and the Fano captured additional firearms, including heavy weaponry.
- Throughout that day, sources reported that the regime conducted drone surveillance in the area. Recent reports confirmed that the regime carried out a drone strike at around 9 pm in the evening. The strike was reportedly conducted in an area known as Weybeyign. Initial reports indicate that casualties resulted from this drone strike.
- As of January 3rd, fighting which began the previous day (January 2nd) continued in the Choke Mountain area.
 - Over the course of these two days, Fano forces reportedly overwhelmed the regime troops and reportedly neutralized the entire regime unit deployed to the

⁵See January 3, 2026 [video](#) from Ashara Media.

area. According to reports, over 420 regime troops were killed including two battalion commanders and five captains, and over 61 soldiers were captured including two captains. Their forces seized a significant cache of weaponry, including two mortars, four DShK HMGs, eight Bren LMGs, five sniper rifles, and 230 Kalashnikov rifles.

Sedie Woreda

- On December 31st, a firefight took place in Sedie Woreda.
 - The engagement was reportedly initiated by the regime army, which departed from Sedie town and mobilized forces toward Andinet-Mariam Kebele overnight. In response, units under the 54th Division (operating under the AFNF-TC 201st Corps) conducted an ambush, leading to a brief firefight during which they managed to disrupt the movement of the regime forces. The fighting primarily occurred around the Teme River.
 - According to reports, the regime troops suffered losses and were subsequently forced to retreat back to Sedie town.

Goncha-Siso-Enese Woreda

- On the night of December 31st, a light firefight was reported in various locations within Goncha-Siso-Enese Woreda.
 - The engagement began after the regime army advanced from Ginde-Weyn town, launching offensives across three fronts. In response, units under the 74th Division (operating under the AFNF-TC 201st Corps) launched a counter-offensive which led to fighting. Later additional Fano units confronted the regime army, entering directly into regime fortifications. Afterwards the Fano forces carried out an ambush pursuing retreating regime troops.

According to reports at least 13 regime soldiers were killed and 17 others sustained injuries during the firefight.

Debre-Markos City

- On January 2nd, Fano forces conducted a sudden operation inside Debre-Markos city.
 - This operation was reportedly conducted by units of the 14th Division (operating under the AFNF-TC 206th Corps). The operation involved explosives and was carried out by Fano fighters which covertly infiltrated the city center, specifically targeting security personnel near the Dr. Yilkal Hospital. The operation took place toward the evening, around 5 pm, and resulted in the confirmed deaths of six police officers, with two others sustaining critical injuries. Fano forces also reported that they seized one vehicle (a Toyota Land Cruiser) during the operation.⁶

West Gojjam Zone

Jabi-Tehnan Woreda

- On December 30th, tension and military movements were reported in the vicinity of Jiga and Maksegnit towns.
 - Regime army units from the Finote-Selam, Dembecha, and Jiga bases reportedly gathered in Jiga overnight and mobilized toward Maksegnit and surrounding areas. After the regime troops advanced, they later opted to make a retreat fearful of and anticipating a Fano offensive. In a related development, sources reported persistent drone surveillance in Jabi-Tehnan and neighboring

⁶See January 3, 2026 [update](#) from Ashara Media.

woredas throughout December 29th and 30th, including during nighttime hours.

- On January 1st, firefight took place in the Wenge neighborhood.
 - This engagement was reportedly initiated by regime forces, specifically militia and riot dispersal units. According to sources, regime troops launched a surprise attack, leading to an open firefight with units under the 77th Division (operating under the AFNF-TC 109th Corps), engaged the regime troops in self-defense. The skirmish lasted between one and two hours. Sources reported minimal casualties on both sides, with one confirmed death among the Fano fighters and one death and one injury reported from the regime side.

Wemberima Woreda

- On January 1st, regime forces reportedly mobilized from Shindi to Burafer Kebele.
 - Reports indicate that the regime army moved overnight. Upon arrival, the regime troops were unable to locate any Fano forces. Following this, regime troops conducted a house-to-house sweep, forcibly removing six farmers from their residences and accusing them of being Fano members. Reports indicate the whereabouts of the abducted farmers remains unknown. According to reports, the detainees have been identified as follows:
 - * Habtamu Getnet Asres;
 - * Haymanot Mose Fente;
 - * Lijalem Zewde;
 - * Shitaw Arega;
 - * Aweke Abay; and
 - * Mebratu Zeleke.

Awi Zone

Ayo-Guagusa Woreda

- On January 3rd, regime forces extrajudicially killed numerous civilians in Ayo-Guagusa Woreda.
 - That day, regime troops moved from Ehudit town toward rural areas. In response, Fano forces launched an ambush near Ayo Kebele around 5 pm. The unit involved was the 88th Division (operating under the AFNF-TC 109th Corps) was reportedly involved in this operation. According to reports, more than ten regime soldiers were killed and over eight were wounded.
 - Following this ambush, regime troops reportedly entered Ayo Kebele and carried out retaliatory executions against young civilians. Sources indicate that 17 young men were rounded up from places of recreation and work and subsequently executed. Reports further indicate that the regime troops initially prevented the retrieval of the deceased bodies. Additionally, the regime forces reportedly abducted more than 10 other young civilians and took them toward Ehudit. Names of eleven deceased victims were identified as follows:
 1. Dawit Kenaw;
 2. Tewsil Mire;
 3. Birhanu Arega;
 4. Kindu Tadesse;
 5. Endale Tesfu;
 6. Shikur Gashaw;
 7. Ahmed Hussein;
 8. Awlawchew Alene;
 9. Tigistu Getachew;

-
10. Chekole Asrade; and
 11. Minbale Bitew.

North Gojjam Zone

Bahir-Dar-Zuriya Woreda

- On December 29th, a firefight took place in the Dilshit and Ambarge areas.
 - The engagement was reportedly initiated by Fano fighters after regime forces including militia units, raided the area under the pretext of enforcing tax collection on local residents. In response, units from the 22nd Division (operating under the AFNF-TC 102nd Corps), reportedly opened fire to obstruct the movement. Reports indicate that the confrontation lasted for hours.
 - According to reports, Fano forces inflicted numerous casualties on regime troops with no reported losses on their side. Eventually, the regime forces retreated toward their point of departure.
- On the morning of January 3rd, a heavy exchange of gunfire was reported on the islands of Dek and Daga-Estifanos.
 - This firefight followed a naval deployment by regime forces toward the entrances of monasteries located on the islands of Lake Tana. The engagement at the maritime entrances was characterized by the use of boats and heavy weaponry. The fighting involved the Bahir-Dar Battalion under the 11th Division (operating under the AFNF-TC 102nd Corps) which was reportedly involved in a counteroffensive launched to repel the regime's advance. The Fano forces reportedly intercepted a regime naval commando unit attempting to secure the islands, and inflicted casualties, resulting in the sinking of two

boats and the drowning of commando soldiers on board. Following intervention by local religious leaders and community leaders, the fighting subsided and both combating parties withdrew from the location.

- The following day (January 4th), the regime army reinforced by additional special force units, reportedly deployed again toward these islands and near the monastery, employing persistent HMG fire to target Fano forces. The ultimate outcome and resulting casualties of the firefight remain unreported.

Gonji-Qolela Woreda

- On December 30th, regime forces conducted a drone strike in Washera Kebele. The strike reportedly targeted Boynku Primary School, resulting in casualties and considerable destruction to the school infrastructure.

Northwestern Amhara (Gonder Subregion)

South Gonder Zone

Ibnat Woreda

- On the morning of December 29th, a major and fierce engagement erupted in Qualisa Kebele.
 - The regime forces had initiated a coordinated deployment from both Ibnat town and Gela-Metatebiya Kebele, with their primary strategic objective being the encirclement and subsequent elimination of the Fano forces positioned within Qualisa. The fighting involved the Etege Tehaytu Division (operating under the AFPO-AFGPC). As the regime forces advanced into Qualisa, they were met with a counter-offensive launched by the Fano forces. The ensuing combat was exceptionally intense and protracted, lasting for six hours

unabated. Both sides employed significant firepower, with the fighting heavily supported by various heavy weapons, including mortars and DShK HMGs.

- During the battle, the regime forces suffered devastating losses. A large number of personnel were reportedly killed, and many others sustained physical injuries ranging from minor to critical in severity. On the Fano side, two fighters were confirmed killed.

Farta Woreda

- On the early morning of December 30th, a major engagement erupted between Fano forces, and regime forces in Mahderemaryam town.
 - Units under the General Wubante Abate Tewelwari Division (operating under the AFNF-BC) directly confronted the 77th ENDF Division of the regime. The fighting commenced early in the morning, with Fano forces launching a coordinated offensive at 12 am local time (early in the morning). The hostilities were geographically widespread spanning Gebre-Minch, Krecher, Mahderemaryam-Tsion, Mahderemaryam-Maryam, Aduy-Megenteya, and Yohannes villages. The regime forces were caught off guard by the unexpected and coordinated nature of the Fano attack. The regime forces sustained heavy casualties during the six-hour-long battle.
- On the night of December 31st, Fano forces conducted a raid against a temporary regime military encampment in Tele Kebele.
 - The operation was conducted by units under the Wubante Abate Tewelwari Division (operating under the AFNF-BC) and targeted a facility located in Tele, situated along the corridor between Mahderemaryam town and Debre-Tabor city, within Farta Woreda. The operation commenced at approximately 2:30 pm local time in the evening when Fano units infiltrated

the camp's perimeter, penetrating to key regime positions. Once inside, they launched an assault, hurling a barrage of explosives towards gatherings of regime personnel, resulting in a high number of casualties. Following this, the Fano managed to disengage and withdraw from the area without suffering any losses.

Simada Woreda

- On December 29th, Fano forces thwarted a planned offensive by regime forces in Simada Woreda.
 - The engagement began when regime units garrisoned in Wegeda town mobilized towards Bazra Kebele. In response, the Hagere-Bizen Brigade under the Guna Division (operating under the AFNF-BC) conducted a counter-offensive. The regime joint forces sustained significant casualties, including a large number of personnel killed and many others suffering physical injuries ranging from minor to critical in severity. The surviving regime forces were compelled to retreat to Wegeda, abandoning their planned military campaign. In the immediate aftermath of the regime retreat, a substantial number of militia forces defected from the regime, choosing instead to join the ranks of the Fano forces.

Fogera Woreda

- On January 2nd, a military confrontation took place between Fano forces and a joint contingent of regime forces in Fogera Woreda.
 - The hostilities began with a multi-pronged offensive launched by regime joint forces, which originated from Addis-Zemen town (Libo-Kemkem Woreda). The regime utilized a two-axis advance including one column moving through

Ambo-Meda and Boren-Mesk Kebeles, while a second column advanced toward Wetenb via the Rib River corridor. In response, units under the Christian Tadele Brigade of the Nebelbalu-Fogera Division (operating under the AFNF-BC) responded with a comprehensive counter-offensive, leading to an engagement that rapidly expanded across a wide operational area. The fighting spread across several administrative areas including Wetenb-Mikael, Murna, Amanuel, Awskod, Gojamoch-Mikael, and Gonder-Ber Kebeles. The intensity of the fighting was significant, lasting from approximately 4 am until 11 pm local time. The regime forces began a staged withdrawal in the afternoon, ultimately retreating back to their bases in Ambo-Meda and Addis-Zemen.

- The regime forces suffered confirmed losses during this engagement, with 13 personnel killed in action and seven others sustaining critical injuries.

Central Gonder Zone

Wegera Woreda

- On January 1st, Fano forces engaged in a series of intense confrontations with regime forces in Wegera Woreda.
 - The fighting involved the Gondere-Begashaw Division (operating under the AFNF-BC) characterized by both rural field combat and an urban operation. The day's hostilities began when regime joint forces comprising regular ENDF, riot dispersal units, and militia units were deployed from their station in Ambagiyorgis town. Utilizing the veil of darkness, these units moved toward Mito Kebele resulting in a direct confrontation. The engagement rapidly devolved into intense close-quarters combat that lasted for approximately two hours. During this sustained battle, the regime joint forces suffered heavy

casualties. Simultaneously, the Fano forces conducted an urban operation within Ambagiyorgis targeting regime militia forces stationed in the town.

West Dembiya Woreda

- On January 4th, Fano forces conducted a military offensive against regime units in West Dembiya Woreda.
 - The engagement occurred in the early morning hours as regime forces were deployed from their base in Chuahit town. These units were in transit toward Delgi and Gorgora when they were intercepted by Fano fighters in Waraj and Jibjiba Kebeles. The offensive was carried out by units of the Begemidir Division (operating under the AFPO-AFGPC) characterized by its suddenness and intensity. According to reports, regime joint forces sustained heavy casualties with a significant number of regime personnel killed, with many others sustaining physical injuries ranging from minor to critical in severity. According to accounts, retreating regime forces in apparent retaliation for losses sustained during the ambush, carried out a civilian massacre as they moved back toward Chuahit.

West Gonder Zone

Metemma Woreda

- On December 31st, Fano forces conducted an operation in Cheqo village (Bibiko Kebele).
 - The operation was conducted by units under the Karamara Division (operating under the AFNF-BC) and the target was a contingent of regime riot dispersal forces providing an armed escort for local Prosperity Party officials. The Fano units launched a sudden, coordinated assault, trapping the regime forces and

inflicting heavy casualties. Following a one-hour battle, the surviving riot dispersal forces retreated to their temporary military camp in Bibiko. In a retaliatory move, the regime forces initiated indiscriminate mortar shelling of Cheqo village, utilizing heavy weaponry against the residential area.

- This engagement resulted in several significant outcomes: the attack forced the cancellation of a scheduled meeting by regime political cadres which had been intended to mobilize local residents against the Fano movement; civilians detained illegally by the regime were freed, two riot dispersal force personnel were captured along with their full military kits and the Fano seized multiple firearms along with ammunition.
- On January 1st, fierce fighting erupted across several locations including Mesheha, Wedianbeso, Addisalem, and Qutir 5.
 - Regime joint forces launched a significant offensive, deploying units from three separate directions. These forces, originating from West Armachiho Woreda, confronted Fano units in Mogese Kebele. After several rounds of intense engagement and facing a concerted multi-pronged advance, the Fano forces withdrew from these areas. Consequently, the regime forces regained control over these strategic border locations, signaling a shift in territorial hold.
- On the morning of January 4th, Fano forces conducted a series of offensive operations against regime targets across several locations in Metemma Woreda.
 - The operations were carried out by units of the Karamarav and Atanaw Wassie Divisions (operating under the AFNF-BC). The first phase of the operation involved a large-scale ambush of regime units moving from Metemma-Yohannes and Abrahajira town (West Armachiho Woreda). As these forces advanced toward the Mogese, Addisalem, Wedianbeso, and Qutir 5

Kebeles, they were intercepted by Fano units. On the outskirts of Mesheha town, Fano forces utilized DShK HMGs to launch an offensive against regime infantry. This initial heavy-weapons strike triggered a high-intensity engagement that lasted for approximately thirty minutes, leaving the regime units in disarray.

- Fano forces conducted a secondary surprise assault in Duramba Kebele. At approximately 11:45 am local time, Fano units targeted two heavy military convoys transporting regime infantry. The attack was comprehensive that all regime personnel within the convoys were reportedly killed or injured. Following the engagement, the intensity of the strike was evidenced by the fact that the dead and wounded remained on the battlefield long after the fighting subsided, as regime logistics were unable to evacuate their casualties. These operations resulted in a significant haul of captured military equipment, with Fano forces seizing a substantial cache of regime weaponry and ammunition.

Adagn-Hager-Chaqa Woreda

- On January 1st, a high-intensity military engagement occurred between Fano forces and a joint contingent of regime units on the outskirts of Negade-Bahir town.
 - The confrontation was precipitated when regime forces—comprising both riot dispersal units and militia—deployed from their base in Negade-Bahir to the surrounding area. In response, units under the Fitawrari Gebeyehu Division (operating under the AFNF-BC) conducted a swift encirclement of the advancing regime troops. Caught in a disadvantageous position, the regime’s joint forces suffered significant losses during the ensuing clash. According to reports from the field, 22 members of the regime’s riot dispersal and militia forces were killed in action, while an additional 13 personnel sustained

significant physical injuries. In addition, the Fano forces captured one militiaman and seized multiple Kalashnikov rifles along with ammunition.

North Gonder Zone

Dabat and Debark Woredas

- On December 29th, regime joint forces engaged in the destruction of civilian residences in Dabat and Debark Woredas.
 - In Dabat town, regime joint forces acting under direction of the town mayor and local security officials carried out demolitions of residential houses under pretext that the targeted houses belonged to individuals identified as Fano members. The occupants of the residence had no involvement in any military activities. Further reports indicate that militia forces, operating within Debark Woreda, destroyed more than 40 civilian houses in Debark town using similar pretexts.

Areas Outside Amhara Region

Addis-Ababa City

- As of January 1st, reports indicate an alarming rise in prostitution and other forms of exploitation affecting young girls and women in Addis-Ababa city.
 - Observers attribute this situation largely to the prolonged conflict in the Amhara Region, which has resulted in widespread displacement, economic collapse, family separation, and the loss of livelihoods. According to observers familiar with conditions in Addis-Ababa nightclubs and street-based sex work, an estimated 86% of girls involved are believed to have recently moved from

Amhara Region. Many of these women and girls are reportedly engaged in exploitative activities in nightclubs or on the streets as a means of survival, having been forced into vulnerable circumstances by conflict-related trauma, poverty, and the absence of social protection mechanisms.

- Beyond Addis-Ababa, similar patterns of exploitation have reportedly become increasingly common in several cities across the Amhara Region itself, indicating a broader and deepening social crisis. The normalization of such practices reflects the severe humanitarian impact of the ongoing conflict, particularly on women and girls who face heightened risks of abuse, trafficking, and long-term psychological harm.
- In light of the urgency and gravity of the situation, observers have called on international humanitarian organizations and relevant protection agencies to intervene promptly. They have urged coordinated action to provide emergency assistance, psychosocial support, protection services, and sustainable livelihood opportunities for affected women and girls, as well as measures aimed at preventing further exploitation.⁷

Jimma Zone (Oromia Region)

Gera Woreda

- As of January 4th, violence and systematic abuses by region security forces targeting ethnic Amhara civilians have continued in Wala Kebele.
 - According to reports, ethnic Amhara residents in the area have been subjected to public intimidation, identity-based insults, and threats. Security officials allegedly gathered community members and delivered speeches containing

⁷See January 1, 2026 [report](#) from Ethio Focus News.

defamatory and dehumanizing language, warning that ethnic Amharas would be destroyed unless they “*returned their children,*” a statement widely interpreted as coercion and collective punishment. Reports indicate that eight civilians have disappeared, while two others were found hanged, by Oromia Region security forces. Sources further stated that officials openly told community members that these individuals had been hanged as punishment and invited the public to view the bodies, a practice that has instilled widespread fear and trauma among the population. In addition, 32 ethnic Amhara civilians were reportedly detained, with their hands and legs bound, and held under degrading and inhumane conditions. During detention, victims were allegedly subjected to identity-based insults and threats, including statements such as, “*you came here with nothing, yet you own property; we will send you back with nothing.*” Officials reportedly declared that all Amhara residents would be expelled without property or compensation, amounting to explicit threats of collective expulsion.

- Beyond physical abuse, the security forces are accused of imposing economic and social restrictions specifically targeting ethnic Amhara residents. These measures reportedly include orders prohibiting the sale of coffee; instructions to others not to purchase coffee from sellers, and to withhold payment from those who had already bought it; restrictions preventing travel to southwestern Ethiopia, allegedly coordinated through agreements among local administrative authorities; and prohibitions on gathering in churches and mosques, severely limiting religious freedom and communal life.

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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