



War updates from Amhara Region, Ethiopia – February 23rd to March 1st, 2026

Updated March 2nd, 2026

Overview

For the week of February 23rd to March 1st, 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 33 woreda/city administrations across 11 zonal administrations in Amhara Region. These zones included North Wollo, South Wollo, North Shewa, East Gojjam, West Gojjam, Awi, North Gojjam, South Gonder, Central Gonder and West Gonder Zones. Developments were also recorded in East Arsi, North Shewa 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 largely organized under a unified structure called the *Amhara Fano National Movement* (AFNM) organized under subregional commands based on geographic location which are comprised of divisions. The major subregional commands include the Menelik Command (MC), Belay Zeleke Command (BC), Tewodrose Command (TC), Asaminew Command (AC), Shewa Province Command (SPC), and Gonder Province Command (GPC).

Hararghe Zones of Oromia Region and in Addis-Ababa City.

- Civilian casualties were recorded in 4 woreda/city administrations across 2 zonal administrations in Amhara Region. These included Raya-Kobo, Kobo City, Alamata City and Hulet-Eju-Enese Woredas in North Wollo and East Gojjam Zones. The casualties in Alamata City of North Wollo Zone implicated *Tigray People's Liberation Front* (TPLF) forces which targeted followers of the *Ethiopian Orthodox Tewahedo Church* (EOTC). Civilian casualties were also recorded in Merto-Abomsa, Sherka, Were-Jarso and Mesisso Woredas in East Arsi, North Shewa and West Hararghe Zones of Oromia Region. The violence in East Arsi and West Hararghe Zones targeted followers of the EOTC. In North Shewa Zone, violence was perpetrated by *Oromo Liberation Army* (OLA) militants.
- Arrests were recorded in Ayo-Guagusa Woreda of Awi Zone in Amhara Region. Arrests were also recorded in Abe-Dongoro Woreda of Horo-Guduru-Wollega Zone in Oromia Region and in Addis-Ababa City. In Addis-Ababa, Dr. Sisay Awgichew was rearrested by regime security personnel immediately following his release from detention on bail. In addition, abductions were recorded against followers of the EOTC in Sherka Woreda of East Arsi Zone in Oromia Region.
- Drone attacks resulting in civilian casualties were reported in Jawi, North Achefer and Takusa Woredas of Awi, North Gojjam and Central Gonder Zones in Amhara Region. Drone and aerial activity were also recorded in Mekdela and Amhara-Sayint Woredas of South Wollo Zone.
- This week, national religious institutions issued statements of condolence for religious communities affiliated with the EOTC which were targetted by recent violence in East Arsi Zone of Oromia Region.
- This week, reports revealed journalist Genet Asmamaw has suffered from serious

health concerns while in detention and has not received medical care. Other Amhara political prisoners are reportedly also suffering under a similar situation.

Northeastern Amhara (Wollo Bete-Amhara Subregion)

- As of February 23rd, reports indicate a growing wave of migration among youth, including a significant number of teachers, from North Wollo Zone, South Wollo Zone, and the Oromo Special Zone of Amhara Region to the Middle East in search of better economic opportunities.
 - According to data from zonal education offices, more than 1,020 teachers have resigned during the 2018 Ethiopian fiscal year. Officials attribute the resignations primarily to the rising cost of living and salary levels that are not aligned with current market conditions. Many departing teachers reportedly cite financial hardship as the key factor behind their decision. The trend is particularly visible in woredas such as Kobo City and Habru in North Wollo Zone, as well as rural areas of Bati in the Oromo Special Zone. Additional cases have been reported in Sayint, Wegdi, Tehuledere, Mekdela, Werebabo, and Albuko Woredas of South Wollo Zone. Reports note that both legal and irregular migration routes to Middle Eastern countries are being pursued.
 - In Sayint Woreda alone, 26 teachers have resigned since July 8, 2025 (Hamle 1, 2017 EC), according to Woreda education officials. In South Wollo Zone, education authorities confirm that teacher attrition has exceeded expectations, with migration to Middle Eastern countries identified as a major contributing factor. In the Oromo Special Zone, approximately 400 teachers have resigned, reflecting an attrition rate of 3.5% in the second quarter of the academic year. Meanwhile, in North Wollo Zone, 247 teacher resignations have been recorded, though zonal officials report limited data regarding the specific

reasons for departure. Education authorities across affected zones acknowledge that the ongoing migration trend is placing additional strain on education system, particularly in rural and lowland areas where staffing shortages are becoming increasingly difficult to manage.³

North Wollo Zone

Raya-Kobo Woreda

- On February 23rd, regime forces executed two civilians (youths) in Gobiye town.
 - According to reports, the incident occurred at approximately 7:30 pm and was carried out by militias from Workie Kebele targeting town residents. The deceased victims have been identified as 18-year-old Nega Solomon, and 20-year-old Hailemariam Molla Getahun. Sources indicate that the two youths were civilians with no known affiliation to any armed group and no criminal record. There were no reports suggesting that they were participating in hostilities at the time of the incident.

Alamata City

- On February 26th, TPLF forces carried out acts of violence against sites of worship in Alamata City.
 - According to reports, the militants forcibly entered churches, removed believers, and disrupted ongoing religious activities. They also confiscated civilian-owned properties within the city. Sources indicate that the militants attempted to dismantle the existing Sebek Gubae (parish council affiliated with the EOTC) structure and replace its members with individuals aligned under Menbere-Selama (a Tigrayan nationalist sect). Members of the

³See February 23, 2026 [report](#) from DW Amharic.

congregation reportedly resisted this interference through peaceful religious expressions, including collective prayers and spiritual observances such as Egzio and Mehala. The incident escalated at St. Gabriel Church, where believers had gathered for prayer in honor of St. Gabriel. Witnesses report the militants used force, including sticks, to beat and disperse congregants who had assembled for worship. As the faithful took an oath in prayer, the militants allegedly moved in and forcibly broke up the gathering.

- In addition to interfering in religious affairs, the militants confiscated civilian properties, including privately owned shops in the city. Residents describe these actions as part of a broader and repeated pattern of targeting religious institutions, clergy, and civilian livelihoods in the area.
- As of February 27th, tensions have escalated between TPLF forces and local residents in Alamata City.
 - According to reports, the TPLF militants used coercive measures, including physical intimidation, beatings, and the imposition of monetary penalties, to pressure residents to participate in a demonstration opposing a recent decision by the National Election Board of Ethiopia (NEBE). The NEBE decision concerned the administration and electoral process in Alamata City and surrounding areas, to be conducted under the auspices of federal authorities. Despite these measures, residents of Alamata are said to have declined participation, choosing instead to remain in their homes and close their businesses. Sources claim that, in response to the low turnout, organizers brought individuals from areas in Tigray Region to take part in the demonstration. It is also alleged that militants also participated after changing their attire.
 - In addition to political tensions, reports suggest growing concerns among

followers of the EOTC. Sources allege that services in some churches were forcibly conducted in the Tigrigna language. Given that the majority of residents primarily speak Amharic, this reportedly led to reduced attendance and feelings of exclusion among congregants. Community members expressed concern that such developments may affect religious participation and social cohesion.

Woldia City

- On February 27th, Fano forces carried out an offensive operation against regime forces in parts of Woldia City and Sirinqa town of Habru Woreda.
 - According to reports, the confrontation began when elements of the 46th ENDF Division advanced from Woldia, administrative center of North Wollo Zone, toward Sirinqa town (Habru Woreda) and its surrounding areas. In response, units from the 24th and Baleshiritu Divisions (operating under the AFNM-MC Lij Eyasu Corps and East Amhara Corps One) carried out a counter-offensive. The clashes subsequently expanded and were also reported within parts of Woldia. Despite the intensity of the fighting, the Fano maintained control over the area and compelled the regime forces to withdraw toward Woldia. Following the retreat, it is alleged that regime forces carried out artillery shelling from positions within Woldia.

Kobo City

- On the morning of February 27th, Fano forces carried out an urban operation targeting a regime militia commander in Kobo City.
 - According to reports, the attack was conducted at around 10 am by members of the 12th Division (operating under the AFNM-MC 102nd Corps). The

fighters reportedly infiltrated the city and opened fire on their target, identified as Ayalew Getahun, who was serving as administrator of Gedemeyu Kebele and who led militias in Raya-Kobo Woreda. The incident occurred at Segno-Gebeya, during regular market hours in an area where livestock trading was taking place. As a result of the attack, the militia commander was killed along with two of his guards.

- Following the incident, regime militias carried out retaliatory actions in the area. As a result, three unarmed civilians, including one woman, were killed and five others were injured while engaged in market activities. In addition to the casualties, the militias allegedly beat and intimidated civilians, conducted house-to-house searches, and carried out raids in various parts of the city.

Gubalafto Woreda

- On February 27th, Fano forces carried out an urban operation targeting regime-affiliated militias in Doro-Gibir town.
 - The operation was reportedly conducted by units under the Asaminew Division (operating under the AFNM-MC). According to reports, the fighters infiltrated the town under the cover of darkness and launched a targeted attack against a militia team. Sources claim that the operation resulted in the killing of eight militia members, described as comprising an entire operational team.

Habru Woreda

- On February 27th, heavy fighting took place between Fano forces and regime forces in Habru Woreda.
 - Reports indicate that after intense clashes, regime forces were unable to maintain their advance and were forced to retreat to their previous positions.

Following the withdrawal, Fano forces reportedly moved in and took control of Siringa town, located near Woldia City along the main asphalt road connecting Woldia and Dessie. In addition, the intelligence team leader of the 46th ENDF Division was captured during the fighting.

South Wollo Zone

Amhara-Sayint Woreda

- On February 22nd, intense fighting occurred between Fano forces and regime security forces in Amhara-Sayint Woreda.
 - The confrontation involved units under the Aba Nadew Division (operating under the AFNM-MC Nigus Mikael Ali Corps) took place in the Belchuma area. The regime forces sustained heavy casualties during the engagement. According to reports, more than 32 ENDF soldiers were killed or wounded. The regime forces transported more than 23 wounded soldiers to Akasta town (Legambo Woreda) using five ambulances for medical treatment. Among the wounded were six sniper operators and their assistants. In addition, the Fano captured numerous Kalashnikov rifles and other military equipment.
 - Following the confrontation, regime forces launched more than 25 mortar rounds towards the surrounding area. The mortar shells landed in a field where community members had planted forest seedlings as part of environmental protection efforts. The shelling reportedly caused fires that spread to forested areas.
- Between February 27th and 28th, Fano forces carried out a military operation in Amhara-Sayint Woreda.
 - The confrontation involved units under the Amhara-Sayint-Mekdela Division

(operating under the AFNM-MC Nigus Mikael Ali Corps) and led to heavy fighting, significant casualties, and reported destruction of civilian property. Clashes began on the morning of February 27th near Gwameda. According to reports, regime forces entered the Gwameda area from Sayint-Ajibar town with a large contingent. The stated objective of the deployment was reportedly to collect taxes from farmers. However, their presence triggered armed engagement with Fano units operating in the area. The most intense fighting occurred in locations including Gwameda and an area known as Meles-Sanka-Ber. Sources report that during the battle at Meles-Sanka-Ber, numerous regime soldiers were injured and later transported to Sayint-Ajibar Hospital for treatment. Reports also indicate that bodies of fallen soldiers were collected on the morning of February 28th, with some sources alleging that many had died at the scene. Despite launching a large-scale operation, regime forces reportedly failed to secure control over Gwameda. After facing sustained resistance and counterattacks, the regime troops retreated from parts of the area. Sources indicate that the regime suffered substantial human and material losses during these engagements. Following the ground confrontations, reports indicate that regime forces resorted to heavy weapons and aerial power. Reports indicate HMGs were fired indiscriminately, and homes belonging to local farmers were set ablaze. Additionally, airstrikes were reportedly conducted in and around Gwameda. According to accounts, these strikes resulted in the destruction of residential homes and several grain warehouses that were filled with harvested crops. Sources indicate that up to 23 aircrafts were involved in indiscriminate shelling of the area, causing widespread damage to civilian property. Fighting in the Gwameda area reportedly continued from the morning of February 27th through the morning of February 28th.

Mekdela Woreda

- Between February 27th and 28th, Fano forces launched a coordinated and large-scale counter-offensive against regime forces in Mekdela Woreda.
 - The offensive was reportedly conducted under *Operation Arbegna Firew Alene* named after the late commander of the AFNM-MC Special Operations Unit. The fighting began on February 27th, with intense clashes reported in the Koreb, Anjawa, and Debrezeyit areas. In Debrezeyit, seven ENDF soldiers were killed and 15 others were captured. Armed confrontations continued into the following day (February 28th) across multiple fronts. The operation involved units under the Special Operations, Nigus Michael Ali Corps' Amhara-Sayint-Mekdela Division, and the Lij Eyasu Corps' 23rd Division (operating under the AFNM-MC). These forces jointly advanced and took control of Masha town (administrative center of Mekdela Woreda), along with several surrounding and emerging towns. This was in response to an earlier offensive by the 83rd ENDF Division which began on the morning of February 27th. According to reports, regime forces cut telecommunications networks in Masha and surrounding areas, including parts of Tenta. The ENDF deployed infantry and mechanized units, supported by two drones, in a military operation in the area. Fano forces resisted the counteroffensive and reportedly conducted defensive and counterattacking maneuvers. During the clashes, Masha and its surrounding areas changed control amid intense fighting. Reports indicate that regime forces eventually retreated toward Gimba and Dessie.
 - The regime reportedly conducted at least four drone strikes during the confrontation. Due to the telecommunications blackout, independent verification remains limited. However, some sources allege that religious

institutions, including mosques, were affected by the drone strikes.

Preliminary reports indicate approximately 80 regime forces were killed and buried on this front. During the engagements, Fano forces reportedly captured two 82-mm mortars, one Bren LMG, one sniper rifle, more than 40 Kalashnikov rifles, over 3,500 rounds of assorted Kalashnikov ammunition, nine communication batteries, and approximately 30 regime soldiers.

Wegdi Woreda

- On February 28th, Fano forces carried out an ambush and coordinated attack against regime forces in Wegdi Woreda.
 - The operation was reportedly conducted as part of *Operation Arbegna Firew Alene*. Prior to launching their ground offensive, regime forces coordinated with Ethio-Telecom to prepare a shutdown of mobile network services in the area. The objective of the communications blackout was to restrict information flow during the planned military operation. Following these preparations, regime forces began deploying and initiating operations in selected districts of Wegdi Woreda. In response to the anticipated offensive and communication shutdown, the Mebreq Division (operating under the AFNM-MC Nigus Mikael Ali Corps) launched a preemptive attack near Gezaza-Abo in the Abiye-Gurba area. The ambush reportedly targeted regime forces as they were mobilizing for an operation. The attack resulted in significant casualties among regime forces, with many killed and wounded during the engagement.

Legambo Woreda

- On February 28th, Fano forces carried out an offensive against regime forces in Legambo Woreda.

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- According to reports, the confrontation began when regime forces advanced toward the Warja area using approximately 20 military vehicles. In response, units under the Aba Nadew Division (operating under the AFNM-MC Nigus Mikael Ali Corps) launched an attack against the advancing convoy before it could establish control in the area. Sources claim that the engagement resulted in casualties among regime forces including 18 soldiers killed and 23 others wounded. The injured were reportedly transported to Akesta Yekatit 12 Hospital for medical treatment.

Southeastern Amhara (Shewa Subregion)

North Shewa Zone

- As of February 28th, defections from regime security forces to Fano forces intensified, particularly within the Shewa Subregion. According to reports, five members of the regime's security apparatus defected to the Ras Abebe Aregay Division (operating under the AFNM-SPC). The defectors reportedly came from Enewari town in Moretina-Jiru Woreda.

Basona-Werana Woreda

- On February 24th, intense fighting erupted between Fano forces and regime forces in Basona-Werana Woreda.
 - According to reports, the confrontation began after regime forces mobilized troops equipped with heavy weaponry from Debre-Birhan City, Qeyit Kebele, and Gudoberet Kebele. In response, units under the 7-70 Division (operating under the AFNM-SPC Atse Amde-Tsion Corps) launched a counter-offensive in the Tay-Mush-Arsema area beginning at around 2 pm. Due to continued

hostilities and limited access to affected areas, the extent of human casualties or material damage is unconfirmed. The use of heavy weapons in the confrontation has raised concerns among local residents about potential risks to nearby communities and infrastructure.

Arerti City

- On February 23rd, Fano forces carried out a military operation targeting regime militias in Arerti City.
 - According to reports, units under the Nebelbal Division (operating under the AFNM-AC 2nd Corps) conducted an attack at approximately 9:30 am in the Shewagenet area of the city. The operation targeted regime militias who were en route to a checkpoint. During the confrontation, a hand grenade was thrown at the militia group. As a result of the explosion, one militia member was reportedly killed and three others sustained injuries. Following the incident, regime militias carried out retaliatory actions including acts of violence against civilians in the area.⁴

Southwestern Amhara (Gojjam Subregion)

- Between February 20th and 23rd, regime soldiers defected from multiple army bases in East Gojjam Zone. Over eight regime personnel defected from the military and subsequently joined Fano forces in Shebel-Berenta Woreda. The defecting troops included five ENDF soldiers and three militia members, who surrendered alongside their respective armaments, including four Kalashnikov rifles and an SKS rifle with accompanying ammunition. Similar reports confirmed between 10 to 20 soldiers defected from Baso-Liben and Aneded Woredas.

⁴See February 25, 2026 [report](#) from Roha TV.

East Gojjam Zone

Debre-Elias Woreda

- On February 23rd, intense fighting was reported in Jabi-Genet and May-Angetam Kebeles. The fighting began when units under the 14th Division (operating under the AFNM-TC 206th Corps) conducted an operation against regime troops stationed in these areas. Regime forces sustained numerous casualties including fatalities and injuries.
- On March 1st, fighting took place in Aserma and Gofchima Kebeles. The fighting was initiated following the regime army's movement from Elias town and the Yeqagat neighborhood toward Aserma and Gofchima. In response, units from the 14th Division (operating under the AFNM-TC 206th Corps) conducted an ambush against these moving forces near Aserma-Maryam. Despite the ambush, regime troops managed to pass through and entered Gofchima. Afterwards, Fano forces confronted regime troops again in Gofchima, where they inflicted casualties among the regime soldiers.

Hulet-Eju-Enese Woreda

- On February 24th, fighting took place in the vicinity of Motta town.
 - The clashes reportedly began when regime forces were deployed near the town. After the regime forces departed from Motta, units from the 54th Division (operating under the AFNM-TC 201st Corps), confronted them in both the suburbs and surrounding rural areas. The regime forces were subsequently forced to retreat to their positions within the town.
 - Following this, regime forces fired heavy mortar shells within the town. The indiscriminate shelling struck the Abba-Motsa Primary School in Kebele 03

resulting in the deaths of two civilians, a father and his child, while seven other individuals sustained injuries.

Shebel-Berenta Woreda

- On February 25th, fighting took place in Yedoha town and Goy Kebele.
 - The previous day (February 24th), regime forces mobilized toward Goy Kebele and set up an ambush position. In response, units under the 64th Division (operating under the AFNM-TC 201st Corps) engaged regime forces in the Derek-Wenz locality (in Goy Kebele) and Yedoha town. The Fano targeted the regime's presence in Berenta School and the Addis-Gebeya market area. According to reports, at least three regime soldiers were killed and nine others were wounded.

Debre-Markos City

- On February 27th, Fano forces conducted a sudden operation in Debre-Markos City. The operation was conducted by units under the 206th Corps (operating under the AFNM-TC) in the evening hours. Fano forces entered the city at approximately 7:45 pm and conducted a targeted strike on the Gozamin Police Station. Using an explosive detonation, the Fano unit struck a group of regime militia personnel as they were exiting the station. As a result of this operation, four militias were confirmed killed and four others were critically wounded.

Machakel Woreda

- Between February 27th and 28th, fighting took place in Amanuel town and neighboring villages within Machakel Woreda.
 - The fighting was initiated by regime forces, which deployed mechanized and

ground units toward the Embuli, Shelele, Lai-Damot, and Gira-Kidam areas. In response, units from the 99th Division (operating under the AFNM-TC 109th Corps) engaged the regime forces for two consecutive days. During this period, intense combat involving heavy weapons shelling and close-quarters firefights was conducted in these localities. After encountering intense confrontation during the engagement, regime forces withdrew from the area and retreated toward their points of departure. During the withdrawal, regime forces perpetrated acts of violence against civilians including use of artillery fire which resulted in destruction of local farmers' property.

West Gojjam Zone

Jabi-Tehnan Woreda

- On the evening of February 23rd, heavy gunfire was reported in Jiga town.
 - Sources report that the Mayor of Jiga was killed by a member of his own security detail. Reports indicate that the bodyguard shot and injured the head of peace and security for Jiga town. The deceased Mayor was identified as Ato Asratu Desalegn, who was targeted while leaving a local hotel after dining with colleagues. Units under the 77th Division (operating under the AFNM-TC 109th Corps), claimed responsibility for the assassination, stating they had commissioned the bodyguard to conduct the operation. Afterwards, the Fano facilitated the attacker's escape, helping him leave the town safely to join their ranks with his equipment.
 - Following the incident, the mayor was laid to rest at Firn-Medhanealem Church on the outskirts of Finote-Selam City, while the severely wounded official was referred to a hospital for medical treatment.
- On February 27th, fighting took place in the Gewecha area.

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- The fighting was initiated by the regime army, which departed from Finote-Selam City and mobilized towards Gewecha. In response, units under the 77th Division (operating under the AFNM-TC 109th Corps) conducted a preemptive attack against regime forces moving from Finote-Selam. This surprise attack was conducted in the early morning leading to an encirclement and ensuing engagement which lasted several hours. During this confrontation, 15 soldiers were confirmed killed and numerous others were wounded. In the aftermath of the battle, the regime forces were observed evacuating dead bodies and injured soldiers from the battle zone using patrol vehicles towards Finote-Selam.

Bure-Zuriya Woreda

- On February 24th, Fano forces conducted a military operation in Kuchi town.
 - The operation was executed by units from the 77th Division (operating under the AFNM-TC 109th Corps) targeting regime forces. During the operation, the Fano killed a prominent militia commander and two other soldiers. The militia commander was identified as Damte Regasa and was accused of orchestrating targeted killing of civilians and other abuses including looting of property. Following this action, the Fano carried out a subsequent operation at approximately 10:30 pm, which resulted in at least six additional casualties among regime soldiers.
 - In the aftermath of these operations, regime forces began mass arrests of civilians in the area, detaining individuals under the accusation of having familial ties to Fano members.
- On March 1st, fighting took place in Alefa Kebele.

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- The fighting was initiated by units from the 77th Division (operating under the AFNM-TC 109th Corps) conducted a surprise attack against regime joint forces stationed in the town. This attack led to an open firefight, which reportedly lasted for a brief period. The regime army reportedly employed HMGs, the indiscriminate firing of which targeted the surrounding residential area. Subsequently, the fighting came to an end when the regime army deployed reinforcement forces from neighboring bases.
 - During this firefight, reports indicate at least 10 regime personnel were killed and many others were wounded, while casualties on the Fano side were unreported.

Dega-Damot Woreda

- On February 25th, fighting took place in the Selam-Amba locality.
 - That day regime forces departed from Feres-Bet town and advanced toward the Arefa-Debtera area. While regime forces were moving toward Arefa-Debtera, units under the 99th Division (operating under the AFNM-TC 109th Corps), conducted a preemptive ambush in Selam-Amba before the regime forces reached their intended destination. This ambush led to an open confrontation which lasted for at least two hours, starting at 4 pm and continuing until 6 pm. During this ambush and the subsequent confrontation, regime soldiers sustained numerous fatalities and injuries, forcing the remaining troops to retreat to their original positions.

Awi Zone

Jawi Woreda

- Between February 24th and 25th, regime forces conducted a series of drone strikes across several kebeles in Jawi Woreda.
 - According to reports, the drone attacks began on the night of February 24th and continued into February 25th, targeting areas including Kumbir, Sewatam, Beherawi, Filfil and Werk-Meda from midnight until morning. The areas of Kumbir, Sewatam, and Beherawi were struck by at least nine strikes each, accounting for over 27 strikes, therefore the total number is expected to exceed well over 29. The drone strikes were conducted in civilian areas where no active fighting was taking place, resulting in civilian casualties and the destruction of villages and local infrastructure.
 - * One farmer was killed and two others were injured in Kumbir.
 - * Four civilians (motorcycle riders) sustained injuries in Biherawi.
 - * A night-time strike in Sewatam targeted a primary school and resulted in significant destruction to the facility.
 - Drone surveillance was persistently carried out throughout the day of February 25th, with reports suggesting that additional drone strikes might have been conducted in other localities.⁵

Ayo-Guagusa Woreda

- On February 24th, regime forces perpetrated an attack on a religious site in Zegsa Kebele. Regime forces led by the woreda administrator and militia chief, entered the premises of the local church during an active religious service. Subsequently,

⁵See February 25, 2026 [update](#) from Mereb Media.

regime soldiers forcibly removed four individuals from the sanctuary and transported them to a detention facility in Azana town. The abducted civilians were identified as Kesis Tadesse Kinfе (a priest), Abiyot Arega Kassa (a community elder), Woizero Zomanesh Asrat Zerihun (attending baptism) and Woizero Aweke Yeneneh Mengistu (attending baptism).

Fagita-Lekoma Woreda

- On the night of February 27th (extending into the early morning hours of February 28th), Fano forces undertook an operation in Addis-Kidam town. The operation was undertaken by units under the 44th Division (operating under the AFNM-TC 109th Corps) overnight, targeting the regime presence in two locations. The Fano reportedly employed explosive detonations to target regime targets however resulting casualties were unconfirmed.

Dangila Woreda

- On February 28th, heavy fighting took place in Dangila Woreda and neighboring in South Achefer and Jawi Woredas.
 - The fighting was initiated by units under the 105th and 109th Corps (operating under the AFNM-TC). The offensive targeted regime joint forces consisting of ENDF, RDF, and police forces stationed in Abadra, Tumha, Chiro, and other areas that connect Dangila with Jawi and South Achefer Woredas. The fighting was intense, characterized by the use of heavy weaponry shelling on both sides, extensive coverage, and a long duration. Fighting also took place in the Work-Meda area of Jawi Woreda and in the Maksanyit and Milkit localities of South Achefer Woreda (North Gojjam Zone).
 - According to reports, 100 regime soldiers were killed and 20 others were

captured, and seized 90 Kalashnikov rifles, three Bren LMGs, a DshK barrel, and over 10,000 rounds of ammunition.

North Gojjam Zone

Gonji-Qolela Woreda

- On February 23rd, a firefight took place in Addisalem town and Zegansa Kebele.
 - The fighting was initiated by the regime army, which deployed forces toward Zegansa. In response, units under the 33rd Division (operating under the AFNM-TC 102nd Corps) conducted a surprise offensive and close-quarter firefight in Zegansa and an operation against regime forces stationed in Addisalem, administration center of the woreda. On this day, the Fano infiltrated the regime's presence in the town and launched a surprise offensive, which resulted in casualties among regime soldiers. As a result of this operation the regime troops vacated their positions at the town's primary school, which the regime army had long utilized as a military base.
 - On the same day (February 23rd), retreating regime forces perpetrated retaliatory actions against the civilian population in Addisalem and Zegansa. The regime army reportedly targeted civilian residences in Zegansa. Specifically, Fano forces reported that regime soldiers targeted a farmer, whose home and property were destroyed by fire during a social gathering. Reports also indicated that the regime conducted widespread looting and physical assaults against civilians during the operation in the Zegansa.
- On March 1st, Fano forces conducted an operation against local administration and security officials in Gonji-Qolela Woreda.
 - The operation was conducted by units under the 33rd Division (operating

under the AFNM-TC 102nd Corps). During this operation, Fano forces killed the Woreda Head of Peace and Security, identified as Aleign Ergetie (which was confirmed by the regime Woreda administration office). The security official was accused of perpetrating abuses of civilians under pretext of supporting Fano, burning of residential homes, and forced disarmament of residents.

- In a separate development, between February 28th and March 1st, regime militia forces perpetrated acts of property destruction in Dem-Dengiya Kebele. Militias deliberately burned a residential home. It was also reported that regime forces conducted a similar act in Yinach Kebele, where they burned down another residence, causing extensive property damage.

Yilmana-Densa Woreda

- On February 24th, a firefight was reported in Negaide Kebele.
 - The engagement reportedly began when regime forces attempted to enter the area for a military operation. In response, units from the 11th Division (operating under the AFNM-TC 102nd Corps), engaged the regime army unit that had moved into the locality. Following an intense exchange of fire, the Fano defended their positions and pushed regime forces back, forcing them to withdraw from the kebele and return to their previous locations. Casualties among combatants and civilians resulting from this engagement remain unreported at this time.

North Achefer Woreda

- On February 25th, the regime conducted drone strikes in the vicinity of Yismala town. The drone strikes were reportedly carried out in a forested area and occurred

three to four times, despite there being no active fighting or Fano presence in the area. Sources reported that the drone strikes resulted in the death of an 11-year-old boy, a herdsman who was killed alongside several cattle he was guarding.

- On February 26th, fighting took place in Yismala town. That day regime forces departed from Yismala toward neighboring villages. In response, units from the 102nd and 105th Corps (operating under the AFNM-TC) conducted a joint operation in Yismala. The confrontation reportedly involved close-quarters firefights and the use of HMG shelling from both sides. Preliminary reports indicate significant personnel and material losses among the regime forces, prompting them to retreat.

Northwestern Amhara (Gonder Subregion)

South Gonder Zone

- On February 26th, a significant wave of defections from the regime's riot dispersal forces (RDF) was reported across various locations within South Gonder Zone.
 - Defections were reported across Farta, Fogera, Dera and Guna-Begemidir Woredas are heavily affected with RDF defection. These defections, totaling over 79 personnel, underscore the deteriorating morale and operational challenges faced by regime forces amidst sustained Fano pressure.
 - In Alem-Saga Kebele, situated within Farta Woreda, 27 RDF personnel, including a captain, reportedly joined Fano forces. These defectors arrived with their full military equipment, specifically bringing Bren LMGs and Kalashnikov rifles. This development followed recent intense fighting in the Alem-Saga area.

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- Further defections were reported from Gasay town, in Farta Woreda where 14 RDF personnel defected to Fano, fully equipped with their military gear. These fighters defected to the Guna Division (operating under the AFNM-BC).
 - More than 7 RDF personnel defected to Fano forces (along with their captain) in Kimir-Dingay town (Guna-Begemidir Woreda) carrying heavy weapons. There are militiamen who were killed by the regime forces who were red-handed while they tried to escape from their military post.
 - Another unit of 14 RDF personnel defected to the Tana-Gelawdiwos Division (operating under the AFNM-BC) with their complete military equipment.
 - The widespread defections are primarily attributed to heavy casualties sustained by regime forces in repeated engagements with Fano units. Reports suggest that regime personnel are struggling to hold their military posts and are experiencing severe morale issues. Contributing factors include the inability to defend positions and continuous attrition.

Farta Woreda

- On February 25th, a series of fierce engagements occurred in Alem-Saga Kebele.
 - Regime forces were reportedly deployed from Bahir-Dar and Debre-Tabor cities and in response, units under the Wubante Abate Tewelwari and Guna Divisions (operating under the AFNM-BC) launched a coordinated counter-offensive. The fighting was concentrated in several key areas, including Enqurqumba, Qoley, Afaf-Alem-Saga, Koka, and Tsegur-Kidanemihret.
 - Field reports indicate more than 20 heavy military trucks transporting soldiers were reportedly killed during the engagement. During the course of the fighting, Fano forces reportedly captured more than 31 riot dispersal forces

and large quantities of weaponry and materials.

Central Gonder Zone

Takusa Woreda

- On the morning of February 25th, Fano forces launched a coordinated offensive against regime positions in Delgi town.
 - The operation named in honor of “Arbegna Tadlo Werqe” was conducted by units under the Begemidir and Zobel-Jano Divisions (operating under the AFNM-GPC) beginning at 5 am local time and continuing until evening in Delgi, administrative center of Takusa Woreda. Following the Fano operation in Shawra (Alefa Woreda) earlier in the week, reinforcement units were deployed from Shawra to Delgi to bolster the offensive and secure the perimeter. The focus of the engagement shifted toward the Mekonta military camp, located approximately three kilometers from Delgi near a technical and vocational school. The Mekonta camp is a critical logistics node for the regime, reportedly used as a primary depot for weapons and supplies being distributed to Alefa, East Dembiya, West Dembiya, and Qwara Woredas. With ground infantry reportedly unable to break the encirclement, the regime has deployed aerial assets. Drone reconnaissance was reported over Delgi during the evening hours, though no immediate strikes were confirmed in this specific engagement.
 - The engagement in Delgi resulted in high-level casualties among the regime’s local security apparatus. Both the Takusa Woreda Police Commander and the Takusa Woreda Militia Commander were reportedly killed during the fighting. Beyond the command structure, regime infantry units are reported to have sustained heavy casualties, and several strongly fortified military

entrenchments were breached during the Fano advance.

- The fighting resulted in significant destruction within the town with widespread arson and fires visible across town. Key administrative and security facilities were destroyed, including the Takusa Woreda administration offices, the local courthouse, multiple police stations and military-related administrative offices.
- On the night of February 25th, fighting intensified in and around Delgi town.
- Fighting intensified as regime aerial forces conducted a series of repeated drone strikes across five separate locations within and around Delgi. These strikes were reportedly launched to prevent the fall of the strategic Mekonta military camp. The Mekonta camp serves as a primary logistical depot and arms cache for regime operations across several woredas. Regime joint forces, including ENDF, RDF, and militia mounted a defense of the camp, leading to high-intensity ground combat involving heavy weaponry.
- According to reports, regime infantry units requested aerial support to target Fano positions. However, the resulting drone strikes reportedly struck the regime's own defensive lines within the Mekonta camp. These strikes resulted in heavy casualties with the majority of regime personnel stationed inside the camp reportedly killed or critically injured by their own aerial assets. Fano forces also sustained casualties during the five separate drone strikes. Furthermore, the strikes resulted in the deaths of several civilians within Delgi.
- In an attempt to break the Fano hold on the area, the regime deployed significant reinforcement columns from Gonder City. These forces are reportedly moving toward Delgi via Banbaroch and Chambera Kebeles. Despite the arrival of these reinforcements in two separate locations near the town, Fano forces reportedly maintain full control over the Delgi town center.

Wegera Woreda

- On February 27th, Fano forces conducted a series of coordinated nighttime offensives in Werqedemo and Gedebye towns. The operations involved units under the Gondere-Begashaw Division (operating under the AFNM-BC) and were characterized by night-time infiltrations into two towns, catching regime forces off guard. The offensive targeted regime joint forces including RDF and militias. According to reports, 15 regime forces were confirmed killed and four others were taken into custody along with numerous rifles and a substantial quantity of ammunition.

West Gonder Zone

Adagn-Hager-Chaqa Woreda

- On February 24th, Fano forces conducted a targeted offensive against regime forces in Negade-Bahir town.
 - The operation was conducted by units under the Fitawrari Gebeyehu Division (operating under the AFNM-BC) as part of a broader effort to dislodge regime forces from strategic points within the woreda. The most intense fighting was concentrated in Achera-Ber village, where regime units had established defensive positions.
 - According to preliminary reports, regime forces sustained heavy losses during the engagement with 23 regime personnel killed, 12 sustaining critical injuries and five captured. In addition, the Fano seized a variety of weapons and a significant stock of ammunition including 17 Kalashnikov rifles, one Bren LMG, 1,000 rounds of Kalashnikov ammunition, and 1,200 rounds of Bren LMG ammunition.

Areas Outside Amhara Region

- On March 1st, national religious institutions issued statements of condolence following the massacre of civilians in East Arsi Zone of Oromia Region.
 - The Permanent Synod of the EOTC released a formal statement expressing deep sorrow over the killings.⁶ The Synod stated that, according to reports from the Arsi Diocese, 21 civilians were killed, while thousands were displaced. It further indicated that more than 10,000 people's homes and properties were burned, and many survivors fled to neighboring towns, where they are living in fear and facing risks of hunger and disease. The Synod strongly condemned the killings, describing them as heinous and unacceptable both morally and religiously. It emphasized that the victims were peaceful citizens and that the attacks were carried out in the name of religion by individuals who do not represent true religious teachings. The Church warned that such acts aim to create division among religious communities that have long coexisted peacefully in the country. The statement called on both regional and federal authorities to urgently investigate the incident, bring perpetrators to justice, and ensure the protection of citizens' constitutional rights to live and worship freely. It also urged the National Peace and Church Unity Committee to continue working with authorities to resolve the crisis and prevent its recurrence. The Synod expressed condolences to the victims' families and prayed for peace and comfort.
 - On the same day, the Ethiopian Islamic Affairs Council issued a statement expressing deep sorrow over the killings in Shirka Woreda.⁷ The Council emphasized that the attack does not represent any religion and described it as a malicious act intended to create suspicion and conflict among religious

⁶See March 1, 2026 [statement](#) from Ethiopian Orthodox Tewahedo Church TV.

⁷See March 1, 2026 [statement](#) from the Ethiopian Islamic Affairs Council.

communities. It called on authorities to immediately identify and hold the perpetrators accountable and offered prayers for families of the deceased.

Addis-Ababa City

- On February 24th, regime forces carried out house-to-house raids and security checks in selected residential homes, business premises, and other targeted areas within Addis-Ababa City.
 - The stated justification for these operations is an allegation that military equipment, including heavy weapons, has recently entered the capital and is being stored in private residences. Authorities have reportedly claimed that the raids are intended to locate and confiscate such weapons. However, sources indicate that the operations are expected to target individuals accused of having affiliations or alleged connections with Fano, TPLF, and Eritrea. The planned raids are therefore widely perceived not merely as routine security measures, but as politically motivated actions.⁸
 - There is growing concern among residents that these operations may disproportionately affect ethnic Amhara civilians. Community members report heightened fear and anxiety, as previous similar operations were allegedly used to profile, detain and intimidate ethnic Amhara individuals and other vulnerable groups under comparable security pretexts. Given this context, the planned house-to-house raids have created an atmosphere of uncertainty and apprehension among the city population.
- On February 25th, regime forces re-arrested Dr. Sisay Awgichew following his release on bail in Addis-Ababa City.

⁸See February 24, 2026 [report](#) from Ethio Focus News.

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- On February 23rd, a court had granted Dr. Awgichew bail in the amount of 100,000 ETB. According to his lawyer, the bail was paid in full on the same day through mobile banking by his family. The court subsequently signed a formal release order and transmitted the decision to Kilinto Prison, where he had been detained. However, as he was exiting the prison compound following the completion of required legal procedures, police officers which had reportedly been waiting at the prison gate immediately re-arrested him on February 25th. His family members, who were present to receive him upon his release, were informed that he was being taken into custody by Federal Police.
 - Dr. Awgichew is among 51 defendants accused of committing acts of terrorism, including allegations of attempting to forcibly seize power in the Amhara Region and the federal authority through the assassination of high-ranking officials in the region. The case is registered under Dr. Wondwossen Assefa. The defendants were formally charged with terrorism in June 2023.⁹
 - The re-arrest of Dr. Awgichew immediately after a court-ordered release raises serious concerns regarding due process and the enforcement of judicial decisions. Reports indicate that similar incidents have occurred in which Amhara political detainees are re-arrested at prison gates despite court rulings granting bail or release. Such practices suggest a pattern that undermines judicial authority and the rule of law.
 - On February 27th, the Federal Supreme Court Appeals Chamber temporarily suspended the bail granted to Dr. Sisay Awgichew pending a decision on the federal prosecutor’s appeal in Addis-Ababa City.
 - The court is expected to rule on the matter on March 6th, following arguments

⁹See February 25, 2026 [report](#) from Ethiopia Insider.

heard between February 26th and 27th in Addis-Ababa. Dr. Awgichew, a lecturer at Haramaya University, was granted bail by the Federal High Court on February 23rd and after completing the bail process, he was released from Kilinto Prison at around 10 pm on February 25th. However, he was immediately taken into custody by police officers waiting outside the prison gate and transferred to the Federal Police Criminal Investigations Detention Center near Mexico Square. The prosecutor appealed the High Court's decision, arguing that bail was inappropriate despite the lower court's consideration of his social and family responsibilities. The prosecution further claimed that his release could lead to the commission of further offenses and requested that the bail be revoked. His legal defense team countered that the charges against him are minor and emphasized his constitutional right to be presumed innocent. The legal team also stated that several allegations raised by the prosecutor during the appeal were new and not included in the original case file. Following arguments from both sides, the court temporarily suspended the bail order and directed that Dr. Awgichew be returned to Kilinto Prison until a final ruling is issued. The defense additionally filed a petition challenging the legality of his re-arrest, noting that the appeals court had not issued an order authorizing his detention at the time of his release.¹⁰

- As of March 1st, journalist Genet Asmamaw, who is detained in Kilinto Prison alongside other Amhara political prisoners, has reportedly been suffering from serious illness in Addis-Ababa City. According to reports, Genet suffers from a kidney-related illness and is in critical condition. She is reportedly unable to stand or speak properly and faces difficulties in movement. Family members made an urgent public appeal for immediate medical treatment, stating that Genet has not been receiving adequate healthcare while in detention.

¹⁰See February 27, 2026 [report](#) from Ethiopia Insider.

Horo-Guduru-Wollega Zone (Oromia Region)

Abe-Dongoro Woreda

- Between February 25th and 26th, fighting took place in Arusi and Lomicha Kebeles.
 - Since February 24th, the regime army, particularly region special commando forces (Geda commando) and militia forces, deployed toward Arusi. Upon entering this locality, the soldiers reportedly carried out abuses and serious intimidation against Amhara civilians.
 - The following day (February 25th), Fano forces conducted a sudden operation in a nearby area, targeting a regime vehicle carrying joint regional forces and local cabinet members while they were traveling through the locality. Sources reported more than six regime militia members killed and several others injured or captured, with some officials escaping into the nearby forested area.
 - In retaliation, regime soldiers launched indiscriminate attacks, during which they detained local elders and religious leaders, and burned down residential areas extensively in Arusi. Following the Fano operation, the regime army mobilized reinforcements from neighboring bases, with additional forces reportedly entering Tulugana town on the evening of February 25th, consisting of six military trucks. The evening and night passed with high tension, but no fighting occurred until morning.
 - On the morning of February 26th, regime forces began HMG shelling toward Arusi. Subsequently, Fano forces launched a counteroffensive leading to a gunfire exchange, during which the regime soldiers sustained casualties, forcing them to return to their points of departure.
- On February 28th, heavy fighting took place in Tulugana town and neighboring villages in Abe-Dongoro Woreda.

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- According to reports, Fano forces infiltrated regime positions in Tulugana, where the Fano encircled regime troops. The operation involved units from the Getie Girma Mebrek Division, Tsinat Division and Anger-Gutin Brigade (operating under the Amhara Fano in Wollega Command). During this confrontation, the Fano forces overwhelmed stationed regime soldiers, subsequently taking control of several administrative buildings. Following the collapse of their defensive positions, regime infantry, Gada Commando units, and militias retreated toward the municipal area, leaving behind casualties in their former trenches. As a result, the Fano took control of Tulugana and are currently conducting operations to secure the area.

East Arsi Zone (Oromia Region)

Merti-Abomsa Woreda

- On the night of February 24th (extending into the early hours of February 25th), militants carried out attacks on civilians in Ferekessa Kebele.
 - According to accounts, armed individuals described as extremist elements carried out a series of attacks resulting in killings, abductions, and the destruction of property. The violence reportedly began at approximately 4 am and targeted followers of the EOTC faith. Survivors state that several people were attacked during the early morning hours. Preliminary reports confirmed the deaths of four individuals identified as Sisay Gezahegn, Tadesse Genene, Desyalew Ziki, and Abti Kedir. Reports further indicate another resident identified as Abti (a Muslim) was killed after questioning the attackers about the targeting of EOTC followers.
 - In addition to the reported killings, houses belonging to residents were set on fire, causing significant property destruction. Community members describe

the situation as one of heightened fear and insecurity, with many residents expressing concern about their safety.¹¹

Sherka Woreda

- On February 26th, a deadly attack was carried out against civilians in Sherka Woreda.
 - According to reports, the attack began at approximately 4 pm, when unidentified gunmen reportedly opened fire on civilians, resulting in the deaths of 21 individuals including a priest. The victims were reportedly followers of the EOTC. Funeral services for the victims were held the following day (February 27th). In addition to the confirmed fatalities, two believers were abducted during the attack, and the whereabouts of eight other individuals remains unknown. Sources further reported that several properties were looted. Movement within the area has been severely restricted, partly due to heavy rainfall, which has complicated access and response efforts.
 - In a message addressing the incident, His Holiness Abune Elisaa, Archbishop of the Diocese of Somali and East Arsi, expressed deep sorrow over the loss of life. He stated that “*the death of our children is our death as well,*” extended condolences to the families of the victims, and called on the perpetrators to cease the violence. The Archbishop also urged relevant authorities to take immediate action to prevent further loss of life.¹²

¹¹See February 25, 2026 [report](#) from Mahibere Kidusan Broadcast Service.

¹²See February 27, 2026 [report](#) from Mahibere Kidusan Broadcast Service.

North Shewa Zone (Oromia Region)

Were-Jarso Woreda

- On the night of February 26th (extending into the early morning hours of February 27th), armed attacks targeting civilians were carried out in the Filiklik and Dembeza-Wole areas.
 - Reports attributed the attacks to OLA militants. The violence reportedly occurred between 10 pm and 3 am. During this period, multiple villages were attacked, with the Koro-Fishogenet area described as having been extensively destroyed. According to reports from the area, civilians were killed, injured, abducted, and displaced. Homes and other properties were burned or otherwise damaged, and more than 2,000 livestock were looted and taken by the attackers. Preliminary reports indicate that five civilians were confirmed killed and seven others injured with the total number of casualties expected to rise. Reports indicate that several civilians fled into nearby forested or mountainous areas during the attack, and search efforts are ongoing to determine their whereabouts.
 - Out of 34 kebeles in Were-Jarso Woreda, ethnic Amhara residents are the majority in 28 of them. Some reports suggest that residents in the affected areas had sought administrative restructuring to form their own Amhara administration. Despite the reported demographic majority of ethnic Amhara residents in much of the woreda, sources claim that they have no representation in the local administration. The recent violence is alleged to have disproportionately targeted these Amhara communities. Reports further indicate that federal police forces were stationed in nearby areas at the time of the attacks; however, accounts indicate that they did not intervene to prevent

the killings, property destruction, or looting.¹³

West Hararghe Zone (Oromia Region)

Mesiso Woreda

- As of February 24th, more than 50 families were forcibly displaced due to ongoing violence by militants in Mesiso Woreda.
 - According to reports, at around 7 pm the affected families, who had been residing in Etisa-Roro Kebele near the Asebot Monastery, were reportedly forced to flee after gunfire erupted. They abandoned their homes and belongings and sought refuge in the monastery compound and nearby towns. Sources state that the families have now completely left the kebele. The displacement is reported to have been identity-based, targeting Orthodox Christian residents. Among those displaced are women, children, elderly parents, and youth. Some individuals were reportedly beaten, while others narrowly escaped after being fired upon.
 - This incident follows earlier violence in the same area. In late January 2026, Abba Wolde Mikael, a monk who had been engaged in fasting and prayer for more than two years at Asebot Kidist Selassie Aba Samuel Zedebre Weg Monastery was reportedly shot and killed. Sources further indicate that despite repeated attacks against residents in the area, adequate security protection was not provided. As a result, concerns are growing over the safety of the monastery and its worshippers, especially given the current absence of normal community activity in the surrounding area. The monastery is now said to be facing heightened security risks. Community members and observers have called on relevant security institutions to urgently fulfill their responsibility to

¹³See February 28, 2026 [report](#) from Ethio Focus News.

protect civilians and religious institutions. It is also noted that many of the displaced families relied on support from the monastery, as they did not have stable sources of income. Their displacement has therefore created additional humanitarian concerns.¹⁴

- This area was among the locations affected by widespread violence against ethnic Amhara communities during the 1990s. Reports and testimonies from that period indicate that serious atrocities were committed, leaving lasting social and historical scars on the community. This historical context remains significant when assessing current tensions and patterns of violence in the area.

¹⁴See March 1, 2026 [report](#) from Mahibere Kidusan Broadcast Service.

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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