



War updates from Amhara Region, Ethiopia – February 9th to 15th, 2026

Updated February 17th, 2026

Overview

For the week of February 9th to 15th, 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 37 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, North Gojjam, South Gonder, Central Gonder and West Gonder Zones. Developments were also recorded in Metekel Zone of

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).

Benishangul-Gumuz Region and Addis-Ababa City.

- Civilian casualties were recorded in 8 woreda/city administrations across 4 zonal administrations in Amhara Region. These included Raya-Kobo, Wadla, Efratana-Gidim, Kewet, Minjar-Shenkora, Bure-Zuriya, Debre-Tabor City and Fogera Woredas in North Wollo, North Shewa, West Gojjam and South Gonder Zones.
- Arrests were recorded in Bure-Zuriya Woreda of West Gojjam Zone in Amhara Region and Addis-Ababa City. In Addis-Ababa City, arrests coincided with the 39th African Union Summit involving targeting of local youths and opposition political figures. In addition, reports re-emerged of more than a dozen youths missing since being abducted in the city over one year ago.
- Drone attacks resulting in civilian casualties were reported in Debre-Tabor City and Fogera Woreda in South Gonder Zone of Amhara Region.

Northeastern Amhara (Wollo Bete-Amhara Subregion)

- On February 12th, Fano forces issued a statement alleging that public lands and properties were unlawfully sold by regime officials in Kobo and Woldia cities.
 - According to the statement issued by the AFNM-MC, residents of the two cities presented evidence indicating that local cadres and officials were engaged in the disposal of public assets. The command claims that the sale of these lands intensified in recent months, particularly through tender notices issued in January and February 2026. It is further alleged that the proceeds from these sales are being used to finance ongoing military operations.
 - The statement recalls a previous incident involving the sale of the Kobo City Multipurpose Hall (Hulegeb Adarash), a public property that was reportedly

sold for more than 80 million ETB. Following public outcry and legal proceedings, a court ruled that the multipurpose hall, as a public asset, should be returned. Although the funds were reportedly reimbursed following the court decision, the command alleges that the property was later re-listed for auction.

- In addition, the announcement asserts that public lands in Woldia City have been systematically transferred or auctioned, with claims that poor residents from various kebeles have been displaced over the past three years to facilitate these processes. Residents are said to have provided documentation and other forms of evidence supporting these allegations. The command characterized these actions as unlawful and accused the administration of exploiting public resources during a period of armed conflict. It further states that the sale of public lands is linked to financing what it describes as a broader war effort in the region.
- In the concluding remarks, the command references a previous directive stating that public resources will eventually be restored to the people. It also called on local officials, military leaders, business actors, and intermediaries allegedly involved in the transactions to cease their actions.
- On February 12th, regime personnel reportedly defected to Fano forces. According to the statement, five soldiers who were serving under the 49th Division of the ENDF North-Eastern Command reportedly defected and joined the Asaminew Division (operating under the AFNM-MC East Amhara Corps One). The report states that the soldiers declared their refusal to continue fighting alongside the regime, indicating that they did not wish to take part in actions directed against civilian populations.
- On February 12th, Fano forces announced the graduation of cadets which

completed months of military training.

- According to reports, the graduation ceremony was attended by religious leaders and community elders, highlighting the symbolic and moral significance of the event. The graduates joined the Tewelwari Belago unit (operating under the AFNM-MC) which has been actively engaged in armed operations in districts surrounding Dessie City and other areas within the Wollo Bete-Amhara Subregion. The command stated that the unit has achieved notable operational successes and is continuing to strengthen its structure through enhanced organization, manpower expansion, and improved material capacity.

Wag-Hemra Zone

Dehana Woreda

- On February 12th, Fano forces carried out a military operation in Arbit town.
 - According to reports, the operation involved units under the Wagshum Brigade (operating under the AFNM-MC Lasta-Asaminew Corps) in the town targeting militia forces aligned with the regime. The attack resulted in casualties among militias, including fatalities and injuries (at least one Guad unit killed). In addition, Fano sources seized multiple Kalashnikov rifles and approximately 340 rounds of ammunition.
 - In a related development, one militia member defected from the regime forces to the Fano. The defector is said to have brought with him two Kalashnikov rifles, approximately 250 rounds of ammunition, and additional equipment.

North Wollo Zone

Raya-Kobo Woreda

- On February 9th, Fano forces carried out an offensive against regime security forces in Kebele 20.
 - According to reports, the attack was conducted by units under the Asaminew Division (operating under the AFNM-MC) at approximately 8 pm in Kebele 20, near Gobiye town. The Fano infiltrated a temporary regime military camp leading to a gunfire exchange. Sources indicate that regime forces sustained casualties during the incident. Among those reportedly killed or wounded were two regime security forces, including an ENDF unit commander (Shambel rank).
 - During the exchange of fire, an unarmed civilian identified as Misgan (last name unconfirmed) was reportedly killed in Gobiye town. Additionally, regime forces shot and killed an unspecified number of camels and oxen belonging to local residents.

Lasta Woreda

- On February 9th, Fano forces launched an offensive against a regime aircraft transporting senior military generals and officials in Lasta Woreda.
 - According to reports, the operation was carried out by units under the Eshet Division (operating under the AFNM-MC Lasta-Asaminew Corps), which targeted the Antonov aircraft carrying generals and civilian leaders identified as regime envoys. Prior to their arrival in Lalibela City, the officials had been stationed in Sekota City and were escorted toward Lalibela Airport (Shimsha Kebele) by two military divisions. As the convoy advanced toward the airport,

it reportedly came under attack by the Hailu Kebede Division (also operating under the AFNM-MC Lasta-Asaminew Corps), causing significant disruption. Despite these attacks, the escorted officials managed to reach the airport perimeter. However, upon arrival, they were again engaged by the Fano, which intensified the assault on both the ground forces and the aircraft. During the first takeoff attempt, the aircraft was intercepted, forcing it to lose direction and return to the airport. On its second attempt, the aircraft reportedly managed to depart only with the support of heavy weapons fire provided by regime forces.

- The regime deployed infantry units in three directions, supported by heavy weapons. Nevertheless, the armored forces positioned in the primary axis of deployment were repeatedly targeted and sustained heavy losses. A significant number of regime troops were reportedly killed or wounded during the engagement, however exact figures were not available.

Wadla Woreda

- On February 9th, Fano forces carried out law-enforcement operations in Wadla Woreda.
 - According to the report, the operation was undertaken by the Yedegaw-Mebreq Corps (operating under the AFNM-MC). The suspects had reportedly been deployed by the regime under the guise of Fano to undermine public support for the Amhara struggle by engaging in criminal activities, including killings, robberies, and the torture of civilians. Their actions reportedly aimed to create fear and instability among the local population under the pretext of “*maintaining public peace.*” During the operation, the leader of the group, identified as Addis Demele, was killed along with five of his accomplices. The remaining members were captured. The group had been

actively looting and abusing civilians across several kebeles in Wadla Woreda, prompting the Fano intervention.

- Reports further indicated that on January 30th, the same group had killed four civilians, injured two others and robbed more than ten farmers of their livestock in Kebele 11 of Wadla Woreda.

Kobo City

- Reports indicate that residents displaced following the withdrawal of regime forces from Alamata, Korem, and surrounding areas, and the subsequent occupation by TPLF forces, are facing severe humanitarian hardship in Kobo City.
 - According to reports, more than 60,000 IDPs from Raya-Alamata Woreda, Korem City, Alamata City as well as other districts have fled to Kobo over the past two weeks. Since their displacement on January 29th, the IDPs report they have not received any humanitarian assistance, despite visits from regime officials and aid agencies. IDPs describe critical shortages of food, clothing, sanitation facilities, and shelter. In some cases, up to ten individuals are reportedly sharing a single house. Women lack access to sanitation services, and concerns about disease outbreaks are growing due to overcrowded living conditions. Displaced families state that children have been forced into begging and manual labor to support household survival, while elderly individuals remain particularly vulnerable.
 - Although representatives from regime offices and humanitarian organizations have visited two shelters in Kobo and held discussions with the displaced communities, IDPs claim that no tangible food assistance has been delivered beyond verbal assurances. Local authorities have acknowledged delays in aid distribution. Ato Alemu Yimer, Head of the North Wollo Zone Disaster Risk

Management Office, stated that while support from regime and humanitarian partners has been slow, residents of Kobo and surrounding areas are providing food and clothing assistance to displaced families. He added that coordination is ongoing with regional disaster management authorities and humanitarian partners to mobilize further support. Despite official assurances to provide assistance, displaced residents report that, as of February 11th, no substantial humanitarian assistance has reached them, and living conditions remain dire.³

Habru Woreda

- On February 12th, Fano forces announced that properties belonging to the Turkish construction company *Yapi Merkezi* central camp were looted in Habru Woreda.
 - According to report, the company’s camp, located in the Girana area at a site known as Faji, was targeted. The camp had previously served as an operational base for construction work related to the railway line project that was underway prior to the outbreak of the northern conflict. The looting included heavy construction machinery such as excavators, Sino trucks, dump trucks, large quantities of steel, and other construction materials. These materials were reportedly removed and sold. The railway construction project had been suspended due to the conflict, and equipment remained stationed at the site. The area had been under Fano control for an extended period, during which the company’s property was protected. However, after Fano forces withdrew from the area for operational reasons, ENDF soldiers and militia forces, including an individual identified as Demele Aragaw, carried out the looting.

³See February 11, 2026 [report](#) from DW Amharic.

Raya-Alamata Woreda

- On February 13th, new military movements attributed to TPLF forces were reported in Raya-Alamata Woreda and surrounding areas.
 - According to reports, combatants were reportedly placed on standby and instructed to be prepared for possible orders at any time, including control of strategic locations. Movements of military personnel and equipment were observed heading toward areas considered strategically significant. Particular attention has been drawn to western and mountainous areas such as Merewa, described as a key strategic location connecting the Raya, Lasta, and Wag territories.
 - On the night of February 12th (extending into the early morning hours of February 13th), additional combatants and military equipment were deployed to these areas. Reports further claim that light artillery, described as small cannons, was transported to frontline positions. In addition, new defensive positions and fortifications are said to have been established. Reports also indicate the movement of additional military equipment, including what sources described as air-defense or anti-aircraft systems, toward areas such as Bisober in Raya-Bala Woreda.⁴

Gubalafto Woreda

- On February 15th, Fano forces carried out an ambush against regime forces in Gubalafto Woreda.
 - According to reports, regime forces were traveling in a convoy of several vehicles originating from Chifra in Afar Region. The convoy reportedly passed through Woldia City and was heading in the direction of Lalibela at the

⁴See February 13, 2026 [report](#) from Ethio Focus News.

time of the attack. The ambush took place around Sanqa town while the convoy was in transit along this route. Units under the Asaminew Division (operating under the AFNM-MC) targeted a regime convoy of two vehicles accompanied by four ZU-23 anti-aircraft guns mounted on the vehicles.

- Despite sustaining casualties, the convoy allegedly continued its movement without immediately evacuating the dead and wounded from the scene. It was further reported that additional regime forces arriving from Woldia and nearby areas later transported 13 wounded personnel for medical attention.

South Wollo Zone

Albuko Woreda

- On February 11th, Fano forces carried out coordinated offensives against regime forces in Albuko Woreda.
 - According to reports, the operation conducted by units under the Yegof Division (operating under the AFNM-MC Lij Eyasu Corps) beginning approximately at 4 pm with a mortar attack targeting Farse Mountain, described as a strategic stronghold of regime forces in the area, located near Dessie City. Following the assault, regime forces retreated toward Salimene.
 - In a parallel front, Fano units advanced and took control of Negash town. Meanwhile, additional units captured Degaga town after engagements with regime forces. After assuming control of the towns, the Fano reported that fertilizer stocks, concealed by local regime officials intended for resale at inflated prices to finance weapons and ammunition, were distributed free of charge to surrounding farmers. According to these sources, the distribution was presented as a gesture of support to local residents. However, the regime forces subsequently reinforced their positions with additional artillery and

personnel deployed from Dessie. It is alleged that heavy artillery fire was directed indiscriminately toward the area. Although no fatalities were reported in the incident, significant damage to civilian property was reported.

Amhara-Sayint Woreda

- On February 14th, Fano forces issued a warning statement regarding alleged land transactions in Amhara-Sayint Woreda.
 - In the statement, the AFNM-MC Nigus Mikael Ali Corps claimed that sources informed them that Prosperity Party regime cadres were facilitating the sale of land in Ajibar town, administrative center of the woreda, through auction. The corps alleged that proceeds from these transactions were intended to support the administration of Prime Minister Abiy Ahmed. It further claimed that the woreda cabinet had decided to auction eight plots of land located in the Gomata and Fareta neighborhoods.
 - The corps condemned the reported land deals and warned that it would take action not only against woreda and municipal officials involved in the process but also against individuals participating in the auction. The statement urged potential investors to refrain from taking part, cautioning that those who proceed would be regarded as providing logistical support to regime forces and could face what it described as “*irreparable measures.*”

Legambo Woreda

- Between February 12th and 13th, intense fighting took place between Fano forces and regime-aligned troops in Legambo Woreda.
 - According to reports, units under the Aba Nadew Division (operating under the AFNM-MC Nigus Mikael Ali Corps) achieved significant battlefield gains

on two separate fronts during these engagements.

- The first front involved clashes with units identified as the 801st Corps of the Northeastern Command, which were reportedly moving from Genete town toward Sayint. The fighting centered on Segno-Gebeya, situated between the two towns. The Fano intercepted the advancing unit and inflicted significant human and material losses. More than 21 soldiers were reportedly killed or wounded, and several others were said to have dispersed from their units, with their whereabouts remaining unknown. In addition, the Fano also captured multiple firearms.
- The second front centered on the Belchuma area, where regime militias, strike forces, and police units were stationed. The attack resulted in the destruction of the military camp in the area leaving 20 regime forces killed including 12 strike force members and eight militia and police personnel. Several others were wounded and over nine militia and strike forces were captured. In addition, Fano forces seized more than ten Kalashnikov rifles, eight hand grenades, and unspecified quantities of ammunition during the operation.

Southeastern Amhara (Shewa Subregion)

North Shewa Zone

Antsokiya-Gemza Woreda

- On the night of February 8th (extending into the early morning hours of February 9th), Fano forces carried out a military operation against regime security forces in Mekoy town.
 - According to reports, the operation was undertaken at approximately 2 am by units under the Aste-Guma-Terara Division (operating under the AFNM-SPC

Mohammed-Bihonegn Corps). The operation involved infiltrating a regime military camp and encircling it from multiple directions followed by a targeted assault on military targets.

- As a result of the operation, the regime forces sustained significant casualties including the killing of four airborne commandos and serious injuries to seven airborne troops. Among the injured were Hassen Raska, head of the Woreda Militia Office, and another militia member, Tsegaye Assefa.

Kewet Woreda

- On February 11th, intense fighting took place between Fano forces and regime forces in and around Yelen town.
 - According to reports, units under the Dejazmach Tessema Ergete Division, Aschalew Dessie Division, Qagn unit and allied units (operating under the AFNM-SPC Mehamed Bihonegn Corps) launched a coordinated offensive targeting regime airborne commando units stationed in Yelen. The fighting reportedly occurred between 4:30 pm and 8:00 pm. The assault forced regime forces to withdraw from Yelen while providing mortar and aerial cover. Following the withdrawal of regime forces, Fano forces reportedly took control of Yelen.
 - As a result of the operation, 22 airborne commandos were killed and a significant number sustained injuries and were transported aboard two Isuzu trucks to Shewa-Robit Yifat Hospital, which was reportedly overwhelmed by the influx of patients.
- Between February 3rd and 11th, regime forces carried out a series of civilian casualties, property destruction, and looting in Kewet Woreda.

– These incidents reportedly occurred amid ongoing fighting between Fano forces and regime forces, particularly during intensified clashes on February 11th. During the reporting period two civilians were reportedly killed, three civilians were wounded, and fifteen houses were looted. In addition, property estimated at over 1,650,000 ETB was destroyed or looted and several livestock were killed, reportedly by heavy weapons.

* In Wokfile Kebele, a young civilian identified as Shifera Damenu was killed, 15 houses were looted with estimated property losses of 550,000 ETB. In addition, property belonging to Bura-Mikael Church was reportedly looted, with an estimated value of 250,000 ETB; two oxen belonging to a farmer were reportedly taken, valued at approximately 200,000 ETB.

* In Bara Kebele, reports indicate that heavy weapon fire affected civilians and property. According to sources, three civilians sustained injuries including two children and 55-year-old woman, one ox was killed, and one farmer's house was completely destroyed (estimated value of 300,000 ETB).

* In Yelen Kebele, one unidentified young man was reportedly killed, and three oxen killed by heavy weapons, with an estimated value of 350,000 ETB.

Efratana-Gidim Woreda

- Between February 3rd and 11th, regime forces carried out serious civilian casualties, widespread property destruction, and large-scale looting in Efratana-Gidim Woreda.
 - According to reports, regime forces carried out systematic operations across multiple kebeles, during which civilians were allegedly killed and wounded;

one civilian was reportedly kidnapped, livestock were killed using heavy weapons; public institutions were burned and destroyed; hundreds of homes were looted; and public offices and official records were destroyed. These incidents occurred amid a regime-imposed shutdown of internet and telecommunication services in affected areas, significantly restricting communication.

– Based on preliminary reports, 13 civilians were killed, three civilians were wounded, one civilian was abducted, approximately 390 houses were looted, and estimated total property loss of 1,550,500 ETB.

* In Arso-Amba Kebele, 184 houses were looted with estimated property loss exceeding 500,000 ETB. The Arso-Amba Magna Kebele Health Center was completely burned down, reportedly with no medicines salvaged. The Agricultural and Kebele Administration Offices in Arso-Amba and Magna were destroyed, and public documents, materials, and administrative files were reportedly burned down.

* In Menteke and Sherefa Kebeles, 38 houses looted with an estimated property loss of 370,000 ETB.

* In Zenbo Kebele, 168 houses looted with estimated property loss of 680,500 ETB.

– Below is a list of identified victims killed or abducted by regime forces in Efratana-Gidim Woreda.

No.	Victim Name	Occupation	Outcome	Kebele
1	Guchi Abteweld	Farmer	Killed	Magna Got (Arso-Amba)
2	Mohammed Dejene	Farmer	Killed	Menteke, Sherefa
3	Abi Nigus	Child (12 yro)	Killed	Zenbo
4	Nadew Tehakele	Farmer	Killed	Zenbo

5	Meketaw Geremew	Farmer	Killed	Zenbo
6	Gebeyehu Muluneh	Farmer	Killed	Zenbo
7	Demis Tilayeneh	Farmer	Killed	Zenbo
8	Girma Belete	Farmer	Killed	Zenbo
9	Moges Lule	Farmer	Killed	Zenbo
10	Kelemu Tefera	Farmer	Killed	Zenbo
11	Endeshaw Derbe	Farmer	Killed	Zenbo
12	Temese Shibeshi	Farmer	Killed	Zenbo
13	Solomon Tegegn	Farmer	Killed	Zenbo
14	Tamiru Wondim-Tegegn	Farmer	Abducted	Arso-Amba

Minjar-Shenkora Woreda

- On February 14th, intense fighting reportedly occurred between Fano forces and regime forces across multiple locations in Minjar-Shenkora Woreda.
 - According to reports, several battalions under the Nebelbal Division (operating under the AFNM-AC Kessem Corps) confronted units under the 5th Division (operating under the Republican Guard Commando). The clash was initiated by regime forces which launched an offensive at approximately 6 am, advancing in four directions. In response, Fano forces launched counter-offensive measures leading to fighting in Abadale, Enjorar-Amanuel, and Meskeligna, with particularly intense exchanges in Abadale. Confrontations in some areas continued until around midday. Additional reports indicate that regime forces mobilized from Arerti City and moved through Wolensu toward the Kessem River however these forces altered their route, attempting to proceed via Kirarge-Abo toward Shenkora. These units were however repelled and forced to withdraw. At approximately 2:30 pm,

Fano reinforcements redeployed to engage the regime forces. They allegedly engaged regime reinforcements sent toward Kirarge, resulting in significant casualties among regime troops.

- In response to the setbacks, regime forces conducted heavy weapons fire, including the use of ZU-23 anti-aircraft guns and mortars. The shelling affected nearby farming villages, resulting in civilian casualties and property losses. During the regime forces' withdrawal, they killed a mentally-ill man identified as Fisseha Million, who was sheltered at Kristos-Samra Church.⁵

Southwestern Amhara (Gojjam Subregion)

- On February 12th, Fano forces announced the completion of commando fighters. The fighters completed months of training joining units under the 99th Division (operating under the AFNM-TC 109th Corps).

East Gojjam Zone

Debre-Markos City

- Between February 8th and 9th, Fano forces conducted an operation inside Debre-Markos City. This operation was conducted by units under the AFNM-TC 206th Corps, which infiltrated the city overnight. The Fano targeted a patrol vehicle carrying militia forces. While the regime forces were traveling in the patrol vehicle from the city prison facility toward the city center, they were ambushed by a targeted explosive detonation. The attack resulted in the deaths of three militia members, injuries to six militia forces and damage to the vehicle.

⁵See February 15, 2026 [report](#) from Ethio News.

Awabel Woreda

- On the night of February 11th, the Fano forces conducted a sudden operation in Lumame town.
 - This operation was reportedly conducted by units under the 34th Division (operating under the AFNM-TC 206th Corps). The Fano entered the town during the evening hours, targeting key regime officials. During this operation, it was reported that the Deputy Training and Skills Head of Awabel Woreda, Ato Addisu Alemneh, was killed.
 - On the same day, a firefight was reported in the Chendefo area and the suburbs of Lumame. On that day, regime troops departed from Lumame and mobilized toward Chendefo. In response Fano units confronted the regime forces which lead to a confrontation which lasted several hours, resulting in regime troops retreating to Lumame. The Fano pursued the retreating regime troops, reportedly continuing the attack, and restricting movement of regime forces throughout the night.

Aneded Woreda

- On February 11th, fighting took place in Jama town.
 - The fighting was initiated by Fano forces, targeting regime forces recently deployed to the area. Units under the 34th Division (operating under the AFNM-TC 206th Corps) advanced towards regime positions and launched the operation around midday, which led to an open confrontation. The firefight took place at the regime encampment in Jama. The fighting reportedly continued until the evening, resulting in several casualties among the regime forces.

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- According to reports, at least nine regime soldiers were killed and 15 others were wounded, while one Fano member was wounded during the confrontation and later died. Two patrol vehicles were sighted transporting deceased soldiers throughout the day.
 - On February 13th, a gunfire exchange took place in the Talak-Amba area.
 - This firefight was initiated when Fano forces targeted regime troops moving from Jama town to Talak-Amba. Units under the 34th Division (operating under the AFNM-TC 206th Corps), conducted the attack in the area between Jama and Talak-Amba, which lasted for a brief period. During this firefight, sources reported that Fano forces inflicted a few casualties among the regime soldiers, though the exact extent remains unreported.
 - In response, the regime army persistently employed heavy artillery, shelling from Jama residential areas in Talak-Amba. The shelling was reportedly indiscriminate, inflicting civilian casualties and damages to residential homes. Among others, reports indicate that a 17-year-old young man, identified as Addisu Abew, was struck while at home and died as a result.

West Gojjam Zone

Bure-Zuriya Woreda

- On February 8th, regime forces targeted civilians in Sertekez Kebele. According to reports, regime troops mobilized toward the Sertekeze St. Mary's Church and surrounded a gathering of religious leaders and congregants, including children and the elderly. During the incident, regime forces allegedly opened fire and physically assaulted those in attendance. A priest identified as Getinet Gelaw, was apprehended, while several local farmers were detained and taken to an unknown location.

Wemberima Woreda

- Between January 10th and 11th, fighting took place in Shindi town and the neighboring Weynima Kebele.
 - On the afternoon of January 10th, Fano forces reportedly carried out a sudden operation in Shindi. On that day, units under the 88th Division (operating under the AFNM-TC 109th Corps) reportedly infiltrated the regime encampment and conducted a sudden attack, resulting in casualties among the regime soldiers.
 - The following day (January 11th), the regime army, which departed from Kuch town in Bure-Zuriya Woreda, advanced toward Weynima. In response, units under the 88th Division (operating under the AFNM-TC 109th Corps) engaged regime forces while they were advancing toward Weynima. Starting before dawn, Fano forces confronted the regime troops in intense close-quarters combat in the Weynima and Chirar areas. According to reports, the Fano overwhelmed the regime forces during the confrontation, claiming they inflicted considerable human and material losses. In addition, the Fano also entered Shindi, disrupting regime reinforcements and inflicting further casualties.

Sekela Woreda

- On February 11th, a light exchange of gunfire took place in the Agut area. According to sources, the firefight was initiated by Fano forces when they launched a sudden attack in the area. This attack was reportedly carried out by units under the 44th Division (operating under the AFNM-TC 105th Corps). The operation took place during the evening hours, and the exchange of gunfire lasted for a brief period. Following this surprise attack, the regime reportedly brought in reinforcements from

neighboring bases the following day (February 12th).

Jabi-Tehnan Woreda

- On February 12th, an exchange of gunfire was reported in Jiga town.
 - This gunfire was heard during the evening hours of that day. Sources reported that the gunfire began when Fano fighters facilitated the defection of soldiers from the regime encampment. The regime troops fired persistently to prevent the defection of these soldiers. Sources reported over ten militia members defected, while the regime troops continued firing in an attempt to capture them.
 - In a related development, sources reported that ENDF forces completely withdrew from Jiga, while militias and riot dispersal soldiers maintained their presence in the town.

Quarit Woreda

- On February 13th, fighting took place in various localities within Quarit Woreda.
 - In the first battlefield, the fighting was initiated by the regime army after they departed from Gebeze-Mariam (the woreda center) and Genet-Abo towns and mobilized toward Talia Kebele. The regime forces moved to these locations in an attempt to locate and sweep Fano forces they believe are operating in river valleys and forested areas. Units from the 33rd Division (operating under the AFNM-TC 102nd Corps) confronted the regime forces to prevent their advance. Despite resistance from Fano forces, the regime forces managed to enter Talia and subsequently became encircled leading to further tensions.
 - On a second front, Fano forces conducted a surprise attack in Enangia-Shime Kebele, near Gebeze-Mariam. This attack reportedly involved close-quarters

confrontation and HMG shelling, which resulted in the deaths of two militia members and critical injury of a third military officer.

- Following the attack in this area, regime forces mobilized reinforcements from the Bir-Adama locality. Fano forces reportedly attacked the moving reinforcements from Bir-Adama, forcing the army to retreat after being targeted.
- On the same day, regime forces also mobilized from Bir-Adama toward the Chefakit area. Fano forces reportedly overwhelmed the advancing regime troops, leading them to retreat without success.

Awı Zone

Jawı Woreda

- On February 6th, a light exchange of gunfire took place in the Zenzen area. This engagement was initiated by regime forces mobilizing toward Kebele Kebele. According to sources, the regime army conducted operations in various locations throughout Jawı Woreda that day. While the army was advancing to Kebele, units from the 66th Division (operating under the AFNM-TC 105th Corps) briefly engaged the regime forces to prevent their advance. However, given the large-scale regime deployment, the Fano withdrew and the regime army managed to enter the Kebele area.

Banja Woreda

- On February 13th, a light gunfire exchange took place in the vicinity of Injibara city. The gunfire was initiated by Fano forces which advanced toward a gathering of regime soldiers. According to sources, as the regime soldiers heard the gunfire, they alerted one another that the shots originated from Fano fighters, leading to the

dispersal of the gathering. Sources reported no confirmed casualties during this exchange.

North Gojjam Zone

Bahir-Dar-Zuriya Woreda

- On February 10th, the regime army reportedly vacated several locations in Bahir-Dar-Zuriya Woreda during the evening.
 - Fano forces established control over these areas following the regime forces' withdrawal from these locations. Units from the 22nd Division (operating under the AFNM-TC 102nd Corps) secured control of areas including Dehna-Mariam Kebele, Tis-Abay town, and Gonbat Kebele.
 - In a similar development, units under the 11th Division (operating under the AFNM-TC 102nd Corps), reportedly took control of Densa-Bata town in Yilmana-Densa Woreda following the withdrawal of regime forces, with reports indicating their redeployment to South Gonder Zone. Following their entry into new areas, Fano forces reported that a number of riot dispersal and militia personnel defected from the regime army, joining Fano forces while retaining their firearms.
- On February 12th, heavy fighting took place in the Seqelet locality.
 - The fighting was initiated by Fano forces which encircled a regime encampment where riot dispersal units and militias were stationed. This firefight was launched by units under the 22nd Division (operating under the AFNM-TC 102nd Corps) and led to a confrontation that lasted for several hours. During this engagement, sources reported casualties from both parties.

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- Sources noted that a few fighters were injured on the Fano side, while on the regime side, more than 27 riot dispersal and militia units were killed. In addition, Fano forces reportedly captured substantial military equipment from the regime, including more than 30 Kalashnikov rifles and over 5,000 rounds of ammunition, along with three radio communication devices and various military logistics. The operation also led to the rescue of over 30 detained civilians, including nursing mothers and clergy members.

South Achefer Woreda

- On January 10th, fighting took place in the vicinity of Durbete town.
 - The fighting was reportedly initiated by regime forces when they departed from Durbete and mobilized toward the Yeboden-Abo area. The regime forces, primarily comprising militias, mobilized with the intention to locate and sweep Fano forces operating in the area. In response, units under the 55th Division (operating under the AFNM-TC 105th Corps) conducted a counter-offensive, which led to an open confrontation with the regime militias. The ensuing firefight lasted hours, and subsided as the Fano offensive forced the regime forces to retreat, with reports indicating they sustained considerable casualties.
 - According to reports, at least five regime soldiers were killed, including a senior militia leader named Getinet Yismar, while several others were wounded. Sources on the ground confirmed casualties among local militias, stating their bodies were buried in Durbete and neighboring areas.

North Mecha Woreda

- On February 14th, Fano forces conducted a sudden offensive in North Mecha Woreda.

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- The ambush was reportedly conducted by units under the 11th Division (operating under the AFNM-TC 102nd Corps). The offensive targeted regime forces and riot dispersal troops moving from Dagi toward the rural locality of Nada-Mariam. The ambush led to an open confrontation during which Fano forces inflicted casualties among the regime soldiers including at least 10 confirmed fatalities and injuries to 15 others. Fano forces also captured one regime soldier and firearms, including one Bren LMG and one Kalashnikov rifle.
 - One day before, on the evening of February 13th, the Fano carried out a separate operation in Merawi town. The Fano approached the regime presence that evening inflicting further casualties during the brief and swift operation.

Northwestern Amhara (Gonder Subregion)

South Gonder Zone

- Since February 8th, the regime’s military presence has effectively collapsed in South Gonder Zone.
 - Regular units have been disbanded or rendered non-operational, while riot-dispersal units and militias suffered heavy losses as a result of Fano operations. In addition, large numbers of former militia and riot-dispersal personnel reportedly switched allegiance to Fano or were disorganized after sustaining heavy casualties in the fighting. The Fano have effective control of all woredas administratively linked to Debre-Tabor City, while the city itself is reported to have been encircled by Fano from all directions.
 - Fano fighters seized an unprecedented quantity of arms and equipment across the zone. According to accounts, the number of Kalashnikov rifles captured

was so large it could not be reliably counted; many of these weapons were transported on heavy military trucks that were also captured. Multiple military depots and their logistical stocks in the woredas were taken intact.

Debre-Tabor City

- On February 8th, following the withdrawal of regime forces from much of South Gonder Zone, Fano fighters moved to encircle Debre-Tabor City.
 - Reports indicate fierce fighting inside the city, with intense clashes reported in the neighborhoods and villages of Melo, Gonder-Ber, and Tsegur-Kidanemihret. Tension among local political cadres in the zone was high amid fears the city might fall under Fano control. By that time, Fano units were reported to have taken control of more than 18 woredas and township administrations across the zone.
 - By the evening, regime military units stationed in Debre-Tabor reportedly completed their withdrawal, relocating toward Wereta and Gonder. During the withdrawal, regime political cadres from Andabet, Sede-Muja and Simada were reportedly captured by Fano elements after security forces departed without coordinating with local political offices. By February 9th, Debre-Tabor city was reported to be fully encircled by Fano forces
 - On February 9th, the Fano movement circulated administrative guidelines describing how the recovered woredas would be governed.
- On February 10th, Fano forces completed the encirclement of Debre-Tabor City and consolidated a number of strategic gains around the town.
 - The Fano re-took control of Alem-Saga forest, a strategic route used to stage operations against Debre-Tabor, and cleared the nearby towns of Alem-Ber

and Weji, where regime units that had been stationed surrendered. After several hours of intense fighting, Fano fighters also captured the main military camp in Weji, locally known as the Chayna Camp. In a related development, regime personnel which had been undergoing training in Wereta reportedly capitulated to Fano units.

- Fano forces moved to secure the main arteries leading out of Debre-Tabor: the route toward Mahderemaryam town, the road to Gasay, and the connection to Ibnat Woreda all came under their control. Heavy clashes continued inside and on the outskirts of the city on February 10th, with fierce fighting reported in the Gonder-Ber and Tsegur-Kidanemihret neighborhoods and in Ayer-Marefiya village, which links Debre-Tabor to Ibnat Woreda.
- Amid the fighting, riot-dispersal units previously based at Tena Science College, were redeployed to Afaf and Islam-Meqabir villages in response to rising tensions within the city. Some militia personnel reportedly took up positions on Eyesus Mountain, armed with heavy weapons. Meanwhile, regime commanders ordered the construction of defensive dugouts in several locations around the city, including Melo, Weybila-Maryam, Qebero-Meda, Maremiya-Bet, Mahderemaryam-Mewcha and Tsegur-Kidanemihret.
- There were reconnaissance and support flights over Debre-Tabor in the morning, with helicopters and drones reported in the area. Senior zonal administrative officials were believed to have been evacuated from the city. By the afternoon and evening the city itself was unusually quiet: public transportation services had stopped and pedestrian movement was minimal, leaving the city appearing largely deserted.
- On February 11th, intense fighting took place between Fano forces and regime forces in Debre-Tabor City.

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- That day, Fano forces entered Debre-Tabor, administrative center of South Gonder Zone, after intense clashes in several neighborhoods including Melo, Weybila-Maryam, Abaregay, Asfaw-Girar, Gonder-Ber and Maremiya-Bet.
 - * By around 11 am local time in the morning, Fano gained control of the majority of the city and with assistance from reinforcements, Fano units reportedly penetrated several contested urban areas including Hibret Hotel, Menehariya, Tewodros Square, Asfaw-Girar, Begemidir College, Ayer-Marefiya, Weybila, Ajbar-Meda (notably Qes Alemayehu village) and Selassie. By the evening the regime moved substantial reinforcements with more than 64 heavy military convoys carrying regular army mechanized forces from Bahir-Dar City and over ten additional truckloads from Gonder City, along with numerous tanks. Mechanized columns engaged around Weji, Alem-Saga and Qola-Maryam Kebeles as they advanced on Debre-Tabor. Units under the Nebelbalu-Fogera Division (operating under the AFNM-BC) confronted these reinforcements in several locations including an ambush in Alem-Saga forest, and further clashes in Werq-Meda and Awramba Kebeles reportedly saw Fano strike columns equipped with ZU-23 anti-aircraft guns. The Fano reportedly destroyed a ZU-23 and a heavy military truck along with its occupants, and forced regime elements to withdraw to Wereta town (Fogera Woreda). These operations were also supported from units under the AFNM-TC.
 - * Fierce pockets of regime resistance and ongoing skirmishes remained around the prison and key defensive positions. Fighting continued in the central district, where senior zonal administrators and commanding riot-dispersal and militia contingents remained concentrated and resisted Fano advances. Remaining regime forces and zonal officials were reported to be holding out on Eyesus Mountain and the Selassie-Terara

area, having installed DShK HMGs and Bren LMGs in partially constructed buildings for defensive positions.

- * Multiple explosions were reported at the central prison compound, which houses roughly 1,500 inmates. Prison guards had positioned heavy weapons (DShK HMGs, mortars, and snipers) on prison buildings and attempted to hold the site while Fano forces encircled the facility. Among those detained, some 700 are reported to be soldiers, riot-dispersal police, militias and individuals accused of Fano sympathies. Regime political cadres reportedly detained a number of high-ranking officials, police commanders and militia leaders suspected of intending to defect; these detainees were said to be locked in an unfinished building in Kebele 03. The Fano fighters breached the third police station, securing the release of a large number of political prisoners; the station was subsequently set on fire and destroyed. A major riot-dispersal forces' military camp was reported destroyed by an RPG strike.
- * Facing heavy indiscriminate shelling from tanks, ZU-23s and other heavy weapons, Fano forces reportedly withdrew from Debre-Tabor in the evening to reduce casualties. Regime mechanized forces then patrolled the city and set up heavy weapons from military trucks.
- * The battle involved extensive use of drones for both reconnaissance and strikes by the regime forces. There were more than 18 separate strikes, with continuous reconnaissance coverage of the city from multiple directions. The majority of attacks struck densely populated residential areas. Reported strike locations included Buro-Qantona, Talda, Werqen, Girariya, Urael, Qera, Ayer-Marefiya (notably the Beqlo-Maneqiya area), and Weybila-Maryam. Outlying neighborhoods and villages on the city's perimeter, Qalda, Afaf and Islam-Meqabir, were also reported shelled.

Several public buildings and institutions were damaged or destroyed: the mayor's office, the zonal agricultural office, the zone administration secretariat and the customs authority bureau were reported burned or heavily damaged. The South Gonder Customs Bureau and the Farta Woreda Bureaus (including the education secretariat) were specifically named among those destroyed. Multiple police stations and the largest riot-dispersal camp were reported destroyed during the fighting; reports say more than 19 police stations were damaged and large amounts of logistics seized. Reports indicate that local militias looted public institutions they were assigned to guard in a Farta Woreda village in the central city area. In Kebele 04, the South Gonder Zone Customs Bureau (located near the rental-housing office) was reported burned in an incident attributed to the unrest.

- Civilians reportedly suffered heavy casualties over the course of the fighting with many killed or critically injured in repeated strikes on residential zones. Medical facilities in the area received numerous casualties, and several injured civilians were taken to local treatment centers such as Werqen health center. In addition, a city-wide power outage left residents without electricity overnight. Recovery teams worked through the night and into the following morning (February 12th) to collect and bury bodies. Large numbers of dead were reportedly processed in some neighborhoods; however, bodies in Buro-Qantona, Ayer-Marefiya and Weybila were reported uncollected that day.

Lay-Gayint Woreda

- On February 9th, intense fighting broke out between Fano and regime joint forces in Lay-Gayint Woreda.
 - The fighting broke out following the regime forces' withdrawal from

Nefas-Mewcha, administrative center of Lay-Gayint Woreda. The fighting involved units under the Anchim, Gebriye and Anbesaw-Gayint Divisions (operating under the AFNM-AFGPC). Fighting was concentrated in Kafteria, Maremiya-Bet, Dese-Mewcha and Menehariya villages. Militias that had assembled in Nefas-Mewcha from four different woredas were encircled from four directions; the fighting reportedly lasted about six hours and resulted in the elimination or dispersal of those forces. Regime political cadres gathered in Nefas-Mewcha were disbanded; some retreated to Debre-Tabor and others to Checheho, where they were reported to be cut off and likely to be captured. Following this, the Fano reportedly took full control of the town and were conducting stabilization measures for residents.

- According to reports, the regime militias sustained heavy casualties; many were killed, critically wounded, or fled the woreda. Heavy weapons as well as a large cache of rifles and ammunition were seized; reports cite more than 200 firearms were captured.
- On February 10th, regime-aligned riot-dispersal units and militias surrendered to Fano forces in Lay-Gayint Woreda.
 - These regime elements had earlier regrouped in Nefas-Mewcha town, concentrating in the villages and neighborhoods of Ascha, Kitakita, Maremiya-Bet and Gibirna. On the night of February 9th, the Nefas-Mewcha town prison was reportedly emptied as detainees escaped. Political cadres which had gathered with militia and riot-dispersal units had fortified the prison compound and fought from there on February 9th, however they were eventually overwhelmed by Fano forces. Reports state that the Lay-Gayint Woreda administrator was killed in Kitakita village, and that more than 200 militia associated with him were confirmed killed. Large numbers of militia

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- fighters (counted in the thousands in some accounts) were disbanded; many of those which survived reportedly surrendered and a majority subsequently joined Fano ranks.
- By February 10th, Fano forces reported full control of a broad area including Lay-Gayint, Tach-Gayint, Guna-Begemidir, Simada, Sede-Muja, Andabet, Estie, Farta, Mena-Mequetewa, Ibnat, Dera and Fogera Woredas. According to reports, militia and riot-dispersal formations in both Nefas-Mewcha and Wegeda towns were effectively killed in unprecedented numbers. Over the course of the day, residents collected and interred many of the deceased. Large numbers were reported buried at Ascha-Mikael Church and Amba-Maryam Church, as well as at three other churches in the town.
 - Political cadres and remaining militia attempting to retreat toward Mequet Woreda were intercepted by Fano forces and ambushed at Checheho on February 10th; reports indicate the majority of those intercepted were killed and more than 20 militia or riot-dispersal personnel were taken prisoner.

Estie Woreda

- On February 9th, intense fighting took place between Fano forces and regime forces in Mekane-Eyesus town.
 - Fighting in Estie Woreda was concentrated in Lwaye, Maynet-Eyesus, Midirqua and on Estie-Densa Mountain. The fighting involved units under the Guna, Teraraw Ras Guna, and Haile Meles Zewubante Divisions (operating under the AFNM) which mounted a coordinated offensive against militia contingents that had gathered in Mekane-Eyesus from Andabet, Simada and Estie woredas. The militia formations reportedly sustained heavy casualties during the operation.

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- During the same series of actions, Fano fighters attacked a large convoy in Lwaye Kebele, striking more than 16 heavy military trucks that were attempting to move regime personnel and materials out of Estie Woreda. Witnesses reported that a substantial sum of money, described in the accounts as amounting to millions (currency not specified) being moved out of banks across four woredas, was captured by Fano forces at that time. In Lwaye alone, the Fano seized one DShK, one Bren, ten Kalashnikov rifles and four *Abraraw* rifles.
 - The fighting spread to additional localities, including Gasay town, where Fano units seized a significant cache of weapons. Reported equipment captured across the engagements includes four DShK HMGs (two seized in Gasay and additional captures in Dera Woreda and Nefas-Mewcha town), several sniper rifles, Numerous Bren LMGs and large numbers of assault rifles.
 - Separately, units under the Tana-Gelawdewos Division (operating under the AFNM-BC) launched an attack on regime units withdrawing from Dera Woreda. Evening clashes on February 9th at Gibtsawit-Maryam and Genet-Wenz (between Ambesame and Hamusit towns) resulted in the capture of three heavy military trucks, one DShK HMGs, four Bren LMGs and one sniper rifle.

Simada Woreda

- On February 8th, a major engagement occurred between Fano forces and regime forces in Wegeda town.
 - Units under the Haile Meles Zewubante and Guna Divisions (operating under the AFNM) coordinated a multi-pronged assault on militia positions. Forces based on Sheref-Gode Mountain were encircled, and Fano fighters overran

militia camps in Abbo village and Sheref-Gode. Following the fighting, Fano forces declared that they had full control of Simada Woreda and announced curfews in woredas and towns they had recaptured, saying the measures were intended to secure peace and public order.

- According to reports, over 130 militia fighters were killed and 60 were taken prisoner. In addition, a significant number were captured, with many others surrendering to Fano forces along with their weapons. Among the defectors was the woreda militia commander. Over 265 firearms were seized in Wegeda alone.

Dera Woreda

- On February 10th, Fano forces launched a coordinated assault on regime forces in Burat Kebele.
 - According to reports, the regime units had been withdrawing from the Genet River area after suffering heavy losses, but were struck again as they regrouped in Burat. As units under the Tana-Gelawdewos Division (operating under the AFNM-BC) closed on Burat, regime personnel attempted to establish defensive positions, digging entrenchments and preparing to hold ground. The Fano then mounted an attack on those positions; the engagement reportedly produced heavy casualties among the regime fighters. After the fighting, surviving regime elements withdrew toward Hamusit town, but Fano units continued their pursuit, following them into the town.
 - As a result of this operation, a large number of riot-dispersal personnel and other regime-affiliated fighters were reportedly taken prisoner. In addition, the Fano captured more than 115 Kalashnikov-style rifles and one DShK HMG. An Isuzu truck fully loaded with rounds of ammunition was also captured.

Fogera Woreda

- Between February 13th and 14th, heavy fighting broke out between Fano units and regime forces in Fogera Woreda.
 - On the morning of February 13th, fighting broke out between units under the Nebelbalu-Fogera Division (operating under the AFNM-BC) and regime forces in Qohar Kebele, outside Wereta town. Casualties resulting from this engagement were unconfirmed.
 - The following day (February 14th), Fano forces carried out an ambush against regime columns in Werq-Meda Kebele. According to reports, the surprise attack inflicted heavy losses on regime forces, significantly degrading their combat strength in that sector.
 - On the same day, an internal clash erupted within the regime's riot-dispersal units stationed in Wereta. The confrontation began after suspicions spread that some members were preparing to defect to Fano. The dispute quickly escalated into a barrage of gunfire, causing severe casualties among the riot-dispersal personnel. Reports further indicate that several members of those units disappeared from their camp during the fighting, taking Bren LMGs with them.
- On February 15th, intense fighting took place between Fano forces and regime forces in Fogera Woreda.
 - The operations involved various units under the AFNM-BC which mounted a multi-directional offensive on Wereta early in the morning targeting regime joint forces (comprising riot-dispersal, militia and regular police units), quickly disrupting the main highway that links Bahir-Dar with Debre-Tabor and Gonder cities. Heavy clashes were reported across many neighbourhoods

and compounds inside the town including Entra, Gebriel, Giyorgis, Dudmegn, the Moyana technical area, and Gebena-Mikael, and spread outward into surrounding kebeles within a 20-km radius. The fighting was concentrated in Giyorgis, Islam-Meqabir, Ersha College, Hod-Gebeya, Meneguzer and Alem-Ber Kebeles while Fano reinforcements launched follow-up offensives in Werq-Meda and Nech-Afer Kebeles. The fighting spread across multiple locations, producing heavy losses and widespread disruption. The assault overwhelmed the regime joint forces, allowing the Fano to infiltrate the town and clear defensive positions. Combat continued unabated for roughly eight hours across Ersha College, Gubena, Sheleqo, Shada-Ber, Islam-Meqabir, Fuafuate and in the approaches to Giyorgis, Kidanemihret and Medhanealem. According to reports, the regime joint forces suffered heavy casualties during the operation.

- Two police stations were completely destroyed in the fighting including the Wereta town police secretariat and the Fogera Woreda police secretariat. Regime aerial forces destroyed the police stations with drone strikes in order to prevent the Fano from taking equipment. Despite this, entrenchments at the police secretariats were overrun, the weapons depots were seized, and many detainees managed to escape.
- The regime fired more than 11 separate drone strikes in the town that struck residential areas and public spaces. The targeted locations included Giyorgis (near the church), Estie-Ber (where seven civilians were reported killed), Damotiye (the town center), Shaga-Ber (three strikes reported), and other neighbourhoods. The attacks struck areas where people live in close proximity, inflicting numerous civilian casualties including fatalities and injuries. Among the victims were children playing near Giyorgis Church which were killed and seriously injured.

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- Regime mechanized and infantry reinforcements, equipped with ZU-23 anti-aircraft guns and DShK HMGs, arrived later in the day, with the first mechanized units deployed from Bahir-Dar and additional forces arriving from Maksegnit and Addis-Zemen. Facing renewed mechanized pressure, Fano units withdrew from some positions later in the day. Despite the withdrawal, the assault resulted in the destruction of regime defensive positions, seizures of large weapons from police and compound depots, the escape of detained persons, and the capture of at least one regime commander which was directing operations. Regime forces employed heavy assets (mechanized units, tanks, anti-aircraft guns) after reinforcements arrived.

Farta Woreda

- On February 14th, Fano fighters launched a surprise ambush against regime joint forces in Werqen Kebele. The attack inflicted heavy casualties on regime units, and during the fierce engagement the Fano captured a number of heavy weapons and other equipment.

Central Gonder Zone

Central Armachiho Woreda

- On February 9th, Fano forces launched an offensive against regime forces in Maserodenb town.
 - The assault was reported as intense and resulted in heavy casualties among the regime joint forces including militia and riot dispersal units. During the engagement, Colonel Naqachew Achenef, who was commanding the militia and riot-dispersal contingents in the area, was confirmed to have sustained critical injuries after coming under fire from Fano fighters. Following the

initial firefight and mounting losses, elements of the regime's regular army moved into the area, advancing on Maserodenb from two separate directions. Following this, the Fano made a strategic withdrawal from the area by the afternoon.

East Dembiya Woreda

- On February 9th, intense fighting took place between Fano forces and regime forces in Seqelt Kebele. The fighting involved units under the Begemidir Division (operating under the AFNM-AFGPC) and regime riot dispersal and militia units. The fighting centered around Mequame-Maryam village. The engagement was fierce and sustained, inflicted heavy casualties on regime forces as clashes persisted throughout the day.
- On February 15th, Fano fighters carried out a coordinated surprise assault against regime forces in Qoladiba town.
 - Under cover of a sudden attack, units under the Begemidir Division (operating under the AFNM-GPC) struck the police station where regime militia and riot-dispersal units were stationed. The operation inflicted heavy losses on regime personnel at the station. Reports described chaotic scenes as defenders were overwhelmed by the initial strike. Following this, fierce fighting continued inside Qoladiba for several hours as remaining regime elements attempted to regroup and resist Fano advances. The engagement involved close-quarters combat around the police compound and nearby streets.

Chilga and Takusa Woredas

- On the night of February 15th, fighting took place between Fano forces and regime forces in Chilga and Takusa Woredas.

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- That night regime units withdrew from camps in Shawra (Alefa Woreda) and Delgi (Takusa Woreda) under the cover of darkness. At the same time, a separate regime column moving from Chilga Woreda toward Delgi was ambushed by units under the Begemidir and Zobel-Jano Divisions (operating under the AFNM) in Werqdiba Kebele (Chilga Woreda) and Chewdiba Kebele (Takusa Woreda). The ambush struck the convoy while it was en route, producing immediate chaos and heavy losses among the regime troops. Fighting continued after the initial strike for about four hours as Fano units pressed the attack and regime elements attempted to regroup. The regime column was unable to withdraw or receive reinforcements was limited. Multiple military trucks were struck and many of the vehicles carrying soldiers and supplies were destroyed; trucks mounting ZU-23 anti-aircraft guns were completely destroyed in the engagement. Significant material losses were recorded: numerous transport trucks and logistical stocks were lost, and at least the reported ZU-23-equipped were destroyed. Reports indicate more than 150 regime personnel were killed or wounded (ranging from minor to fatal in severity). On the Fano side, a prominent figure was killed during the fighting in the area.
 - Separately, heavy clashes were reported in Warka Kebele (Chilga Woreda), near the Kork Wanke River close to Chandiba town. Regime forces there also suffered heavy casualties during that engagement.

West Gonder Zone

West Armachiho Woreda

- On February 10th, intense fighting broke out between Fano units and regime forces in West Armachiho Woreda.

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- After retaking Central Armachiho Woreda on February 9th, Fano forces moved west to begin operations to reclaim West Armachiho Woreda from regime control. Regime elements positioned in Maserodenb town pulled back toward Sanja in response to the Fano advance. The offensive was led by units under the Wawa Gobbe Melke and Arbegnoch Divisions (operating under the AFNM), which coordinated attacks across multiple fronts. Fighting concentrated around several localities including Ergoye, Gonder-Dayu, Kisha, Tifa and Mislal. In an effort to blunt the Fano advance, the regime deployed a mechanized regiment from Abrahajira town (in Tach-Armachiho) into West Gonder Zone. In response, Fano forces launched a counter-offensive against the mechanized elements, forcing the regime units to withdraw back toward Abrahajira. The Fano pursued the retreating regime forces and succeeded in surrounding Abrahajira. Fierce fighting then erupted inside the town itself, with heavy weapons brought to bear and sustained exchanges of fire reported within the urban area.

Qwara Woreda

- On February 10th, heavy fighting broke out between Fano units and regime forces in Qwara Woreda.
 - Regime troops advanced into Qwara Woreda from Shawra and Atsedemaryam with the aim of engaging and dislodging Fano positions. In response, units under the Karamara, Qwara-Omedla, and Fitawrari Gebeyew Divisions (operating under the AFNM-BC) launched a counter-offensive aimed at halting and reversing the regime advance. Intense clashes were reported across several localities including Gengen, Qezeqez, Alemu Mountain and Mugechit Kebeles.
 - According to accounts, the regime forces suffered heavy casualties as a result

of the counter-offensive, with their assault blunted and many units pushed back or dispersed.

Areas Outside Amhara Region

- Between February 9th and 11th, regime army (ENDF) withdrew in large numbers from Metekel Zone (Benishangul-Gumuz Region) and various zonal administrations in the Wollega Subregion (Oromia Region).
 - The regime army evacuated on a large scale; only a few units were reported to have remained, particularly in East Wollega, Horo-Guduru-Wollega, and Metekel Zones. In a related development, new and large-scale regime army deployments were observed moving from Addis-Ababa, Metekel, and Wollega towards the Gojjam Subregion through the main routes of Dejen, Bure, and Jawi Woredas in East Gojjam, West Gojjam and Awi Zones.

Metekel Zone (Benishangul-Gumuz Region)

Pawi Woreda

- On February 9th, a firefight took place in Mender 21 Kebele.
 - This engagement was initiated by Fano forces when they launched a targeted offensive on regime forces stationed there. This offensive was reportedly conducted by units under the 66th Division (operating under the AFNM-TC 105th Corps). The offensive led to an open confrontation that lasted approximately four hours. During this engagement, Fano forces overwhelmed stationed regime troops and dismantled the camp.
 - During this operation, over 50 regime casualties were reported including militias and riot dispersal police. Additionally, the Fano captured a substantial

cache of firearms, including Bren LMGs, Kalashnikov rifles, and various grenades and ammunition.⁶

Addis-Ababa City

- As of February 11th, reports indicate that regime forces carried out a series of arrests targeting youths and political figures in Addis-Ababa City.
 - Sources report that mass arrests of civilian youths were carried out in multiple areas of Addis-Ababa. The arrests were reportedly justified under security measures linked to the convening of the *African Union* (AU) Summit. Young people were allegedly detained in recreational areas, along major roads, and at workplaces. As of this reporting, the whereabouts of many of the detained youths remain unknown.
 - According to reports, one of the individuals detained was Ato Yeshiwas Assefa, former Chairman of Ezema party. Yeshiwas had previously resigned from the party and was reportedly engaged in efforts to establish a new political party. His detention occurred at a politically sensitive moment, as the regime was preparing to conduct national elections in the coming months. Following the detention of Yeshiwas, several political parties and human rights advocates called for his immediate release. They contend that such actions weaken political pluralism, restrict fundamental freedoms, and contribute to an atmosphere of fear and uncertainty ahead of the national polls. Although the legal grounds for his arrest were not officially clarified, unverified reports indicate that Yeshiwas was released on February 11th.
 - The pre-election environment has already been characterized by criticism from opposition parties and civil society organizations, which have raised concerns

⁶See February 9, 2026 [update](#) from the AFNM-TC 105th Corps 66th Division Public Relations Department.

regarding the credibility, inclusiveness, and transparency of the upcoming electoral process. Observers argue that the arrest of opposition figures and politically active individuals risks narrowing the democratic space and undermining confidence in the electoral process.

- As of February 14th, over 13 youths arrested by the ENDF over one year ago remain missing in Addis-Ababa City.
 - According to relatives, the youths were taken from their homes by individuals reportedly wearing military uniforms and red berets. Since that day, families said they have received no official information regarding their whereabouts. Parents who sought clarification from the Ministry of Defense Headquarters allege they were threatened and accused of attempting to “*tarnish the name*” of the defense forces. Some family members also claim they were detained for two days after approaching military officials. Efforts to obtain information from Federal Police, Addis-Ababa Police Commission, and other relevant institutions have reportedly yielded no response. Families state that appeals were submitted to the House of People’s Representatives, Prime Minister’s Office, Ministry of Justice, Ethiopian Human Rights Commission, and security authorities without result.
 - Among the missing individuals are Genet Aragie, Seyfe Tekle-Giyorgis, Abel Alemneh, Kiflom Habte, Surafel Biruk, and Sebsibe Alemu. Also reported missing is Amanuel Yemanebirhan, an employee and deputy manager at the Lideta branch of the Commercial Bank of Ethiopia, who was reportedly taken from his workplace on February 17, 2025 (Yekatit 10, 2017 EC). His family states that his two children are currently in critical condition due to the prolonged uncertainty surrounding his disappearance. Reports also indicate that another bank manager from the same branch was abducted by unidentified

individuals two months prior to Amanuel’s disappearance.

- Families and media sources claim that similar incidents of arrests and enforced disappearances have occurred in recent months, with some detainees allegedly held without charge under the justification of “*current circumstances*,” particularly in connection with security operations related to the situations in Amhara and Oromia Regions. Some reports further allege that certain detainees have been released following negotiations. Relatives of missing youths continue to demand official clarification regarding the fate and whereabouts of their children, stating that prolonged silence has deepened their distress and uncertainty.⁷

⁷See February 14, 2026 [report](#) from Meseret Media (see English translation [here](#)).

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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