



War updates from Amhara Region, Ethiopia – January

26th to February 1st, 2026

Updated February 2nd, 2026

Overview

For the week of January 26th to February 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 41 woreda/city administrations across 10 zonal administrations in Amhara Region. These zones included North Wollo, South Wollo, North Shewa, East Gojjam, West Gojjam, North Gojjam, South Gonder, Central Gonder, West Gonder and North

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 sub-regional commands based on geographic location which are comprised of divisions. The major sub-regional commands include the East Amhara Qetena - Menelik Command (MC), North Amhara Qetena - Belay Command (BC), West Amhara Qetena - Tewodrose Command (TC), South Amhara Qetena - Asaminew Command (AC), Amhara Fano Shewa Province Command (AFSPC), the Amhara Fano Gonder Province Command (AFGPC) and the Amhara Fano Wollo Bete-Amhara Province Command (AFWPC).

Gonder Zones. Developments were also recorded in Horo-Guduru-Wollega and North Shewa Zones of Oromia Region and in Addis-Ababa city.

- Civilian casualties were recorded in 8 woreda/city administrations across 4 zonal administrations in Amhara Region. These included Raya-Kobo, Gidan, Bugna, Gazo, Tenta, Bahir-Dar-Zuriya, Gonji-Qolela and Telemt Woredas in North Wollo, South Wollo, North Gojjam, and North Gonder Zones. Civilian casualties were also recorded in Dera and Abe-Dongoro Woredas of North Shewa and Horo-Guduru-Wollega Zones in Oromia Region implicating Oromia Region Commando Forces and *Oromo Liberation Army* (OLA) militants.
- Arrests were recorded in Efratana-Gidim and Alamata Woredas of North Shewa and North Wollo Zones of Amhara Region. Arrests in Alamata city in North Wollo Zone were carried out by *Tigray People's Liberation Front* (TPLF) forces. Earlier in the month arrests were also recorded in Addis-Ababa city. In addition, abductions were recorded in Ibnat Woreda of South Gonder Zone in Amhara Region. Abductions were also recorded in Dera Woreda of North Shewa Zone in Oromia Region involving OLA militants.
- This week fighting was reported as TPLF forces from Tigray Region crossed into Amhara Region and fought with regime forces in Telemt Woreda of North Gonder Zone and surrounding areas bordering the Welkait-Tegede-Setit Humera Zone. In relation, TPLF offensives led to fighting with Tigray Peace Forces as the *Federal Command Post* (FCP) abandoned areas in Alamata city, Raya-Alamata Woreda, Korem city and surrounding areas in northeastern Amhara Region.
- This week prisoners of conscience Christian Tadele and Yohannes Buayalew appeared in court in Addis-Ababa city citing legal violations since their arrest more than two years ago.

Northeastern Amhara (Wollo Bete-Amhara Subregion)

- As of January 29th, territories designated to be administered under a FCP following the Pretoria Peace Agreement including Alamata city, Raya-Alamata Woreda, Korem city and surroundings, fell under full control of TPLF forces.
 - This development followed the complete withdrawal of the FCP to Kobo city. According to reports, members of the FCP, including the ENDF and Federal Police, vacated the area between 2 and 3 am on January 29th. The withdrawal reportedly occurred without any armed confrontation, effectively leaving the area under the control of TPLF forces.
 - Following the withdrawal, widespread fear among civilians has been reported. Many residents fled their homes toward Kobo city due to concerns over killings, arbitrary arrests, and reprisals by TPLF forces. Large numbers of civilians were displaced, and many were reportedly arrested both from their homes and at checkpoints while attempting to flee toward Kobo. Victims reported that during arrests, perpetrators explicitly cited ethnic identity, allegedly telling detainees that they were being targeted because they identified themselves as ethnic Amhara. This has been widely interpreted by residents as retaliation against the community's long-standing demand to be administered under the Amhara Region rather than the Tigrayan settler administration. Reports indicate that mass arrests are being carried out in at least three detention centers, including Alamata Technical and Vocational Training College, Mehoni area, and Alamata Tadagiwa School. Checkpoints within Alamata City have reportedly been closed, preventing civilians from escaping. Internal sources estimate that over 100 youths and approximately 12 traditional leaders and elders have been arrested so far, with the number expected to rise.
 - TPLF forces have reportedly replaced existing flags, previously associated

with the Amhara Region or the Ethiopian national flag, with the Tigray Region flags. These were raised in several locations, including Wonchif-Adebabay in Alamata city. In addition, transportation between Alamata and Kobo has been disrupted. Reports also indicate that TPLF forces have conducted house-to-house searches and seized residential properties.

- Residents and independent observers have strongly condemned both federal and regional authorities for what they describe as abandoning the civilian population to TPLF forces, whom they accuse of having committed genocide and mass atrocities in the area over the past three decades. Communities express deep fear of further mass killings, mass arrests, property looting, and other serious crimes.
- It is recalled that in April 2024, the regime dismantled the Amhara Region administrative structure in Raya and effectively surrendered control of the area. Although federal forces were later stationed in parts of Raya and Korem under the FCP arrangement, they operated alongside TPLF forces. On January 29th, federal forces reportedly withdrew without resistance, fully handing control of the area to TPLF forces. Sources claim that the regime made preparations to justify the handover through disinformation and propaganda, a tactic residents say has been used previously. Observers argue that such narratives aim to create a new war agenda by falsely blaming Fano forces and prolonging instability in the region. In this context, reports indicate that farmers, militias, and strike forces from various districts of South Wollo Zone have mobilized and are positioned around Woldia and Kobo, to prevent being drawn into a future conflict with TPLF forces. Additional sources suggest that the regime has called an emergency meeting scheduled for January 30th, involving militias from districts in North Wollo Zone.
- TPLF forces carried out artillery shelling in neighboring areas in Afar Region,

particularly Hara-Meret and Megale Woreda, where factional Tigray Peace Forces are stationed. Overall, TPLF forces are reported to be preparing military positions across five fronts in the Raya area, while also strengthening control over the mountainous regions of Raya-Alamata Woreda and Korem city. These actions suggest preparations either for renewed armed confrontation or for defense against a possible offensive.

North Wollo Zone

Raya-Alamata Woreda

- As of January 26th, a new wave of TPLF military movements was reported in Raya-Alamata Woreda.
 - According to these sources, additional fighters and logistical supplies have been deployed to several locations, including Waja and surrounding areas. The reported movements involve both personnel reinforcements and the transfer of military equipment, indicating a deliberate and organized buildup. Local observers assess that this increased military activity may be intended either to prepare for renewed armed confrontation or to consolidate and strengthen TPLF's control in support of the settler administration in the area. These developments have heightened concerns among residents regarding rising insecurity and the potential escalation of conflict in the area.

Raya-Kobo Woreda

- On January 26th, an armed attack left one civilian killed and two others injured in Zobel town.
 - According to reports, the incident took place in the evening at a funeral hall, where an individual identified as Alemu Gobeze, a local tej house owner, was

shot and killed. Two additional individuals sustained injuries after being struck by stray bullets during the attack. The perpetrators fled the scene immediately following the shooting. The identity of the armed group involved is unknown, and no group has claimed responsibility for the attack.

Alamata City

- Between January 27th and 28th, the regime command post stationed in Alamata city reportedly began withdrawing from Alamata and relocating toward Kobo city.
 - According to reports, units of the ENDF and Federal Police that had been stationed in Alamata as part of a Federal Command Post arrangement under the Pretoria Peace Agreement started to leave the area along with their logistical equipment. These forces had previously been deployed to administer and secure the area following the agreement. Following the withdrawal, TPLF forces reportedly moved in to occupy the camps and positions that had previously been under the control of the Federal Command Post. Sources further report that TPLF forces have intensified arrests, intimidation, and harassment of civilians, particularly individuals accused of opposing TPLF practices or advocating for Amhara identity. As a result, many residents have reportedly fled their homes, moving toward Kobo city and surrounding areas due to fears of arbitrary arrest, violence, and killings.
 - Observers suggest that the withdrawal of the Federal Command Post may represent a final phase in the reassertion of TPLF control over areas that had previously been administered under Federal Command Post, despite claims that the area falls under the Amhara Regional State.
 - In addition, reports indicate new and increased military movements by TPLF forces in and around Alamata city. These movements are reportedly occurring

in areas commonly described as “contested zones,” including Korem city, Raya-Alamata Woreda, Raya-Bala Woreda, and surrounding localities. Observers suggest that these developments may signal preparations for a renewed confrontation with the regime or final phase of total control of the area.

Gidan Woreda

- On January 25th, regime forces reportedly carried out an extrajudicial killing of a local business owner in Muja town.
 - The victim, Aragaw Sisay, a young businessman and resident of Muja-Mariam, was reportedly arrested and killed at approximately 8 pm. Sources allege that the killing was carried out by regime security forces in coordination with local officials. According to sources, senior officials of Gidan Woreda and ENDF commanders allegedly demanded a payment of five million birr from the victim, reportedly to support regime security operations. Sources claim that the victim was threatened with death if he failed to comply. In response, he allegedly sold personal property and made the demanded payment. Despite this, he was reportedly targeted and killed, allegedly due to accusations that he supported Fano forces.
 - Sources identified the following officials as being involved in coordinating or authorizing the killing: Head of the Gidan Woreda Militia Office Endalew Abate; Head of Gidan Woreda Administration Amanuel Ayalew; and Head of the Peace and Security Office Semagn Bayo. Additional sources report that the ENDF commander in Muja town, acting under direct orders from General Assefa Chekol, had previously imposed similar financial demands on civilians, reportedly threatening execution for non-compliance. Even after payments were made, victims were allegedly targeted.

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- Further reports indicate that, two days prior to the killing, Ato Amanuel Ayalew, the Woreda administrator, publicly stated during a meeting with state employees that there were individuals “*posing a threat to the state.*” Sources believe this statement referred to the victim. Security personnel arrested Aragaw, shot him dead, and subsequently subjected his body to severe mutilation, allegedly as a means of intimidation and to instill fear among the local population.

Lalibela City

- On the night of January 28th, Fano forces carried out a coordinated offensive in Lalibela city.
 - According to reports, the operation was conducted by units of the Lasta-Asaminew Corps (operating under the AFNM-MC) which targeted regime officials and high-ranking military commanders stationed in Lalibela city while they were gathered at an entertainment venue known as Habitye Club, located in the Lewuz-Megenteya area. The operation took place at approximately 10:30 pm and involved a series of explosive detonations. Among the targeted officials was Chief Administrator of Lasta Woreda Ato Lealem Birhanu and senior ENDF commanders.
 - The operation resulting in the killing of a senior ENDF commander whose rank and position are unconfirmed, at least seven other military officials and ENDF members sustained injuries and were transported to a nearby medical facility for treatment. Among those critically injured was Ato Lealem Birhanu. Reports indicate that he sustained severe gunshot and blast-related injuries to his chest and back. He was rendered unconscious and was sent for intensive medical care at St. Lalibela Hospital.

Bugna Woreda

- On January 28th, regime forces carried out an extrajudicial killing of a religious leader in Bugna Woreda.
 - The victim, Merigeta Getu Belay, a 58-year-old resident of Kebele 09 (Gulha), was a respected religious father serving at the Jerjenboy-Medhanialem Church. According to sources, Merigeta Getu Belay was killed at approximately 5 pm while returning home after grinding grain at a mill in Eyesus. He was ambushed and shot four times in a forested area near Eyesus Church, located in Ayina town, and died at the scene. Sources further indicate that the killing was not incidental but targeted. Merigeta Getu Belay was reportedly among a group of religious leaders recently approached by regime authorities under the pretext of facilitating reconciliation between the regime and Fano forces. He allegedly refused to participate in what he considered a deceptive and politically motivated process.
 - The killing was carried out under the orders of the ENDF, in coordination with Bugna Woreda Prosperity Party leaders. The victim was reportedly labeled as “non-cooperative” following his refusal to carry out regime directives. In addition, Merigeta Getu Belay was known for openly criticizing harmful decisions and practices by both regime forces and other armed groups. His principled stance in defense of civilians is believed to have further exposed him to retaliation.

Gazo Woreda

- On January 30th, Fano forces carried out a coordinated attack on regime joint forces in Gazo Woreda.
 - The operation was conducted by units of the Dejen Division (operating under

the AFNM-MC Yedegaw-Mebreq Corps). The targeted forces were moving from Gashena toward Woldia. On the same day, ENDF units were also reported to have carried out violent actions against civilians and livestock in around Estayish town. According to sources, the attack targeted ENDF and strike forces that had mobilized from Gashena and Meket-Filaqit and were advancing along the federal asphalt road near Esayish. The operation reportedly involved coordinated use of mortars and artillery, resulting in significant losses to the advancing forces. Sources indicated at least 21 regime forces killed and 37 others seriously wounded during the confrontation.

- Following the attack, and during the time of withdrawing from the area, regime forces were reportedly involved in retaliatory actions against civilians. Sources stated that more than four civilians were attacked, numerous livestock were killed, and several residents were beaten. Additionally, civilians were allegedly coerced to transport bodies of deceased and injured regime soldiers.

Kobo City

- As of January 29th, the regime imposed a curfew following the reported incursion of TPLF militants into the neighboring Raya-Alamata Woreda and the forced displacement of civilians toward Kobo city.
 - Under this measure, residents and traders are required to remain indoors after 8 pm, while bajaj (three-wheel taxi) drivers are permitted to operate only until 6 pm. The restriction has significantly limited freedom of movement and disrupted daily economic activities within the city. According to sources, the measure has had serious livelihood implications, particularly for small traders, transport workers, and daily wage earners who rely on evening business hours. Residents also report increased difficulties in accessing basic services and maintaining normal social and economic life.

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- As of January 30th, the forced displacement of civilians following the TPLF invasion and occupation of Alamata city, Raya-Alamata Woreda, Korem city as well as surrounding areas has resulted in a growing humanitarian crisis in Kobo city.
 - According to reports, the numerous displaced civilians are reportedly living in precarious conditions, without access to humanitarian assistance. Sources further indicate that the displaced population lacks adequate shelter, food, clean water, and other basic necessities. The displaced persons have reportedly issued urgent calls for humanitarian assistance and immediate attention from humanitarian organizations, human rights institutions, and relevant stakeholders.

Raya-Bala Woreda

- On February 1st, armed clashes were reported between regime forces and TPLF militants in Raya-Bala Woreda.
 - According to reports, the escalation followed a drone strike carried out by regime forces earlier that day, which reportedly targeted TPLF heavy weapon positions in Bisober, Shekay-Ketema, an area located in the eastern part of the woreda. The strike was reported to have occurred at approximately 3 pm, affecting areas in and around Bisober town, including nearby residential locations.³ Subsequently, renewed fighting was reported in the same area. During these confrontations, regime forces reportedly launched artillery attacks targeting TPLF positions within and around Bisober. At the time of reporting, the scale of the clashes and the number of casualties, both military and civilian, remain unconfirmed.

³See January 31, 2026 [report](#) from Ethio Focus News.

South Wollo Zone

Mekane-Selam City

- On the night of January 25th (extending into the early morning hours of January 26th), Fano forces carried out a coordinated night-time urban operation in Mekane-Selam city.
 - According to reports, the operation was conducted by units from the Engineer Dessalegn Assefa and Mebreq Divisions (operating under the AFNM-MC Nigus Mikael Corps). The Fano reportedly entered the city under the cover of darkness and launched an attack targeting a heavily fortified regime position that had served as a key stronghold within the city. The engagement reportedly took place in the *Netwerku* area, located in Soye sub-city. During the operation, Fano forces targeted the 43rd Division of the regime’s 801st Corps. Regime forces reportedly responded with gunfire during the night, and military equipment was also targeted during the confrontation. However, the exact extent of human and material losses suffered by the regime could not be independently confirmed at the time of reporting. However, Fano sources indicate that the operation significantly weakened the regime’s military posture in the city and disrupted its reliance on the fortified position as a central defensive hub.

Tehuledere Woreda

- On the night of January 27th (extending into the early morning hours of January 28th), Fano forces carried out a coordinated attack against regime forces in Tehuledere Woreda.
 - The operation involved units under the 24th Division (operating under the AFNM-MC Lij Eyasu Corps) and took place at approximately 1 am in the

Kolo-Bakela area, where regime forces were reportedly stationed. The engagement reportedly caused significant human and material losses to the regime forces and due to the darkness of the night and the sudden nature of the attack, the regime troops were unable to organize an effective response. Reports indicate that approximately half of the targeted regime forces were killed, while the remaining half were wounded during the confrontation. In addition to the casualties, Fano forces reportedly captured ten regime soldiers and seized fifteen Kalashnikov rifles.

- On January 30th, Fano forces announced public forums in Tehuedere Woreda.
 - According to reports, units under the East Amhara Corps One and Lij Eyasu Corps (operating under the AFNM-MC), held an extensive public discussion with residents of Kebele 017 (Seglen), located near Hayq city. During the meeting, community members openly expressed their views, concerns, and expectations. Participants reported that the discussion was conducted in an inclusive manner and that they received clear and satisfactory responses from Fano representatives, as reflected in feedback provided by local residents.
 - Residents stated that prior to the arrival of Fano forces, their livelihoods were severely affected. Crops were reportedly destroyed, cattle-grazing lands were illegally cleared and converted into farmland, and insecurity was widespread. According to community members, thieves and militants allegedly supported by the regime operated freely, preventing farmers from accessing their fields and forcing residents to live under constant fear. Participants emphasized that the security situation significantly improved since Fano took control of the area. They stated that they now feel free to work on their land and move without fear.

Mekdela Woreda

- On January 30th, intense fighting erupted between Fano forces and regime security forces across several locations in Mekdela Woreda.
 - According to reports, units under the 23rd Division of the Lij Eyasu Corps and the Sheikh Hussein Jibril Brigade of the Nigus Mikael Ali Corps (operating under the AFNM-MC) advanced into areas surrounding Masha town, including Bazura Kebele. The Fano carried out a coordinated offensive overrunning regime positions in the area. As a result, at least 37 ENDF fighters were killed during the fighting. In addition, the Fano forces captured one sniper, one Bren LMG, 21 Kalashnikov rifles, and hand grenades, as well as 3,000 rounds of Kalashnikov ammunitions. In response to the offensive, regime forces reportedly launched indiscriminate artillery shelling, which struck residential houses and civilian properties. As a result, the residential houses and properties of five civilians were damaged, raising serious concerns over the use of heavy weapons in populated areas. The clashes also resulted in the deaths of nine Fano fighters.
 - In a separate confrontation, five regime militias were killed while two Fano fighters were killed during fighting in Debre-Zeyit town.

Tenta Woreda

- On January 30th, Fano forces carried out coordinated offensive operations against regime forces in Tenta Woreda.
 - The operation was conducted by units of the 23rd Division (operating under the AFNM-MC Lij Eyasu Corps). According to reports, the clashes occurred in several locations, including Tamere and Seda areas. While active fighting was underway, regime forces reportedly responded with artillery fire, which

resulted in civilian casualties and property destruction. Sources reported that one woman was killed as a result of a mortar attack carried out by regime forces in Tenta. In addition, regime forces allegedly fired ZU-23 anti-aircraft weapons, striking and damaging nine residential houses in the area. The use of heavy artillery and ZU-23 weapons in populated civilian areas has raised serious concerns regarding the protection of civilians and the escalation of humanitarian risks.

Southeastern Amhara (Shewa Subregion)

- On January 27th, ENDF soldiers reportedly defected to Fano forces. According to the announcement, the defecting troops joined the Nebelbal Division (operating under the AFNM-AC). The defectors expressed strong satisfaction upon joining the Fano forces, stating that they were encouraged by what they described as growing unity and indicated that their decision was motivated by dissatisfaction with the regime and a belief that the current circumstances allowed them to join the movement safely.

North Shewa Zone

Mida-Woremo Woreda

- On January 25th, Fano forces carried out an offensive against regime forces in Mida-Woremo Woreda.
 - According to reports, the confrontation occurred while the regime forces had moved from Rema town into Mejt Kebele, an area located near Rema, where they were engaged in collecting money from residents through the imposition of what community members described as a disproportionate and coercive tax.

This activity reportedly generated strong local resentment and heightened tensions in the area. In response, units under the Atse Dawit Division (operating under the AFNM-AFSPC Atse Amde-Tsion Corps), launched an operation against units of the 105th Airborne Division at around midday. As a result of the clash, the Fano forces reportedly gained control of the area. Following the engagement, the remaining regime forces fled the area in disarray, retreating toward Rema. In their retreat, they left behind more than eight mobile phones, over ten military bags, and a significant amount of cash. Additionally, health insurance receipts and other documents, allegedly collected from civilians during the forced taxation, were also found abandoned at the scene.

- Regime forces suffered heavy casualties, with several members of the airborne unit killed or wounded. Among those killed was a Shambel-rank commander within the unit.
- On February 1st, Fano forces carried out a planned and coordinated offensive against regime forces in Mida-Woremo Woreda.
 - The operation was conducted by units under the Atse Dawit Division (operating under the AFNM-AFSPC Atse Amde-Tsion Corps) targeted a unit of the regime’s Airborne Division that had departed from Rema town and was attempting to advance toward Mejit Kebele. In response to this movement, Fano forces mobilized to intercept the advancing forces. The Fano units reportedly besieged the regime troops and launched a sustained attack aimed at halting their advance. Armed confrontations between the two sides occurred from approximately 9:30 am to 1:00 pm.
 - The engagement resulted in casualties among the regime forces with at least six soldiers confirmed killed and other injuries. Several soldiers were

reportedly killed or wounded, forcing the remaining troops to retreat back toward Rema.

Efratana-Gidim Woreda

- On January 25th, regime forces carried out mass arrests of civilians in Efratana-Gidim Woreda following a Fano offensive in the Wanza area of Shewa-Robit city.
 - According to reports, the offensive took place during the night hours of January 24th. While the exact number of casualties was not confirmed, the regime forces reportedly suffered casualties, including both fatalities and injuries. In apparent retaliation for the attack, regime security forces, together with zonal and woreda officials, launched a wide-scale arrest campaign targeting civilians across Efratana-Gidim Woreda. Reports indicate that more than 18 civilians were arrested during this operation. The arrests were particularly severe in Ataye-Zuriya, where security forces reportedly conducted house-to-house raids. Many of those detained were residents of Alala and Yimiliwa Kebeles. The detainees were allegedly targeted under accusation of familial ties or perceived association with Fano forces.
 - The identities of some of those detained are as follows:
 1. Ato Shumet Manasibo
 2. Woizero Ejuban Ayele
 3. Ato Moges Bekele
 4. Woizero Asabech Mengesha
 5. Woizero Asnaqu Kesim
 6. Woizero Birke Alemayehu
 7. Woizero Bizu Bekele

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8. Woizero Bizunesh Asfaw
 9. Ato Fanta Getachew
 10. Ato Wondim Ayalew
 11. Woizero Workinesh Bekele
 12. Woizero Sinkinesh Dagne
 13. Woizero Aregash Nigatu

– In addition to the individuals named above, numerous other civilians are currently being held at the Ataye City Police Station.

Kewet Woreda

- On January 27th, a church constructed through community efforts was officially inaugurated in Kewet Woreda.
 - The inauguration was completed under security supervision by forces under the AFNM-AFSPC. The inauguration was attended by religious leaders, local officials, community elders, and residents, including the Archbishop of the Shewa Diocese. According to reports, the construction of St. George’s Church was completed through collective participation and contributions of the local community and Christian faithful in Tere Cluster Kebele. The inauguration ceremony took place in a peaceful and celebratory atmosphere, with the participation of Fano representatives, leaders, elders, and a large number of community members. The ceremony was led by Abune Clementos, Archbishop of the Shewa Diocese, who travelled to the area to consecrate the church. Sources reported that regime security forces had initially indicated their intention to accompany the Archbishop. However, the Fano assumed responsibility for security arrangements. The Archbishop was received with a formal welcome by Fano forces, and the consecration ceremony concluded

peacefully and without incident.

- In a related development, the annual St. George religious celebration held at the Great-Debir-Kesele-Giyorgis Monastery was also conducted peacefully. Security and public order during the event were reportedly maintained by units under the Aschalew Dessie Division (operating under the AFNM-AFSPC Mohammed Bihonegn Corps). The celebration was carried out in a calm and festive atmosphere, allowing religious observances to proceed without disruption.

Menz-Lalo-Midir Woreda

- On January 27th, Fano forces carried out a coordinated attack against regime forces in Menz-Lalo-Midir Woreda.
 - According to reports, units under the Menelik Division (operating under the AFNM-AFSPC) targeted units of the 104th ENDF Airborne Division which were reportedly moving with the intention of disrupting a major religious festival in the area. The targeted regime forces were initially stationed in Wogere town and began moving at approximately 5 am toward the site of the Woyinaba St. Gabriel celebration, a religious event observed annually with large public participation by the local Christian community. The Fano launched coordinated offensives in Tosign-Korebita, Areko-Mikael, and Biret-Ketera. The attack reportedly resulted in significant disruption to the advancing unit. Following the attack, additional regime troops were reportedly deployed from Molale town in Menz-Mam-Midir Woreda to reinforce positions in Wogere.
 - The regime forces suffered significant human and material losses.

Mojana-Wadera Woreda

- On January 28th, Fano forces carried out a planned ambush against regime forces in the Ajana-Mikael-Megenteya area.
 - The ambush targeted a regime force that was reportedly moving toward the Sasit and Isofe areas. According to reports, the stated objective of the deployment was to assemble airborne troops from Sela-Dingay town and Tarmaber Woreda in order to conduct operations against Fano forces. The operation was conducted by units of the Rambo Division (operating under the AFNM-AFSPC Atse Amde-Tsion Corps).
 - According to reports, the operation resulted in more than 19 regime soldiers killed, with many others wounded during the engagement. Following the attack, surviving regime forces reportedly crowded medical facilities in Sela-Dingay for treatment of the wounded. Additional reports indicate that the bodies of those killed were transported by truck to Sela-Dingay, where preparations for burial were underway, reportedly involving the use of heavy machinery east of the town.

Menz-Keya Woreda

- On January 28th, Fano forces carried out a targeted attack against regime forces near Zemero town.
 - The operation was conducted by units of the Atse Menilik Division (operating under the AFNM-AFSPC Atse Amde-Tsion Corps). The attack took place at approximately 1:30 pm as regime forces were traveling from Zemero, administration center of Menz-Keya Woreda towards Kimir-Dingaye. and is described by Fano sources as a coordinated and successful engagement. As a result of the operation, Fano forces reportedly captured three regime militia

members during or immediately after the confrontation. The individuals captured were identified as follows:

1. Ato Layichil Kefelegn;
 2. Ato Qagnew Demise (Chairperson of Kebele 02); and
 3. Ato Mekbeb Gebre.
- The capture of these individuals followed the disruption of the regime forces’ movement toward Kimir-Dingay.

Siyadebirina-Wayu Woreda

- On January 28th, Fano forces detained and interrogated three regime militia members in Siyadebirina-Wayu Woreda.
 - The operation was conducted by units of the Ras Abebe Aregay Division (operating under the AFNM-AFSPC Atse Amde-Tsion Corps). The individuals had reportedly been repeatedly sought in connection with crimes committed in the woreda. The arrested militia members were identified as follows:
 1. Ato Getahun Tefera – logistics officer, Gozgoza Kebele;
 2. Ato Asidegdeg Lemma – treasury collector, Girgir Got (Motelemi Kebele); and
 3. Ato Endalelign Habtamu – treasury collector, Enat-Guya Got (Motelemi Kebele).

Ankober Woreda

- On January 30th, Fano forces carried out a counter-offensive operation targeting regime military strike forces in Ankober Woreda.

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- The operation was carried out by units of the Tayitu Divisions (operating under the AFNM-AFSPC Mohammed Bihonegn Corps) in response to regime airborne commando and strike forces advancing to conduct an attack against Fano positions. In response, the Fano forces initiated a pre-planned counter-offensive aimed at neutralizing the advancing forces before they could conduct their mission. The coordinated attacks were carried out in Yifru-Guba, Dingay-Mefilecha, and Gorgo-Megenteya, resulting in significant losses for regime forces. According to reports, six strike force members were wounded, while three others were killed during the operation.

Moretina-Jiru Woreda

- On January 29th, Fano forces reported that a public discussion forum was convened in Moretina-Jiru Woreda.
 - According to reports, the forum was held by the Nadew Division (operating under the AFNM-AC Atse Zera-Yacob Corps) with residents of Lam-Washa Kebele. The discussion addressed a range of current issues and strategic agendas relevant to the ongoing struggle. The forum also served as a platform to discuss public concerns regarding unity among the Amhara public. Participants noted that longstanding calls for unity were reflected in recent organizational developments, including the establishment of the AFNM, which aims to confront a common adversary. Community members expressed their support for this initiative and their willingness to cooperate with the movement.
 - Sources further indicated that participants committed to working closely and continuously with the AFNM leadership in support of the struggle. The engagement reportedly contributed to strengthening mutual trust between the

local population and the leadership, extending beyond the current military context.

Southwestern Amhara (Gojjam Subregion)

East Gojjam Zone

Aneded Woreda

- On January 26th, regime soldiers entered Jama town. On the afternoon of that day, regime troops gathered from nearby bases and mobilized toward Jama. The regime troops then entered the town, facing no resistance and have maintained control as of January 27th.
- On January 30th, fighting took place in the Waz-Gedel area.
 - Between January 28th to 30th, regime forces continued to expand control after entering Jama town by entering neighboring kebeles. On January 28th, regime forces reportedly entered Talak-Amba Kebele, a strategic position for combat. On January 30th, fighting took place in the Waz-Gedel area, located between Talak-Amba and Jama. According to sources, the firefight was initiated by regime forces when they mobilized from two directions. In response, units under the 34th Division (operating under the AFNM-TC 206th Corps), reportedly confronted regime troops to defend their position. The firefight lasted for an hour and a half, during which casualties occurred on both sides. Sources reported that two Fano fighters were killed and a few more were injured during this confrontation, while casualties among the regime troops were described as several. The regime soldiers captured one Kalashnikov firearm, while Fano forces captured one Bren LMG and several Kalashnikov

firearms. Ultimately, the fighting subsided when the regime troops withdrew from the area and returned to their point of departure.

Enarj-Enawga Woreda

- On January 29th, Fano forces conducted an operation in the neighborhood of Debre-Werk town.
 - According to reports, this operation was carried out by a unit from the 74th Division (operating under the AFNM-TC 201st Corps) targeting regime troops who had mobilized from Debre-Werk and Felege-Berhan. In the initial offensive, Fano forces targeted regime forces in the Begido and Metaya-Megenteya areas. This initial surprise attack reportedly resulted in casualties among the regime soldiers.
 - In a follow-up operation, Fano forces targeted surviving regime troops as they were retreating toward Felege-Berhan. During this phase, Fano fighters inflicted further losses by attacking the retreating forces.

West Gojjam Zone

Dega-Damot Woreda

- On January 27th, a firefight was reported in the Hamus-Gebeya neighborhood. The engagement was initiated by the regime army, which deployed forces toward the Fano positions. In response, units under the AFNM-TC carried out a preemptive attack, leading to an open firefight. The exchange lasted for a brief period and subsided within less than an hour. Sources reported that Fano forces managed to defend against the impending attack by the regime army, inflicting casualties among the regime soldiers.

Bure-Zuriya Woreda

- On January 27th, Fano forces conducted an operation in the suburbs of Bure town.
 - This operation was carried out by units from the 77th Division (operating under the AFNM-TC 109th Corps) which covertly infiltrated the regime's presence, launching a surprise attack primarily targeting members of the police force. The operation involved a brief exchange of fire, during which Fano fighters killed at least four policemen, with no casualties reported on the Fano side.
 - On January 29th, Fano forces conducted another surprise attack on the outskirts of Bure town. During this operation, Fano forces targeted regime riot dispersal soldiers stationed in the area. As a result, at least two soldiers were killed and five others were wounded.

Jabi-Tehnan Woreda

- On January 29th, a light firefight was conducted in the neighborhood of Jiga town.
 - On that day, regime forces reportedly took up ambush positions and deployed troops along main routes with the intent to intercept the Fano forces passing through the area. When the regime soldiers opened fire, the Fano responded heavily killing at least six regime soldiers and successfully passing through the area. Both before and after the firefight, regime forces completely halted vehicle transportation in Jiga town and surrounding areas for six to seven hours.
- On February 1st, light gunfire was reported in Jiga town.
 - This gunfire was initiated by regime forces in an attempt to apprehend soldiers who had defected from the army. The gunfire remained light and lasted for a

brief period, during which three soldiers defected and managed to escape and join the Fano unit operating nearby.

North Gojjam Zone

North Achefer Woreda

- Between January 28th and 29th, a firefight took place in the vicinity of Liben town.
 - The engagement was reportedly initiated by the regime army, which mobilized ground and mechanized forces overnight. In response, units under the 55th Division (operating under the AFNM-TC 105th Corps) confronted the regime troops to defend their position. Reports indicate that the firefight occurred in the Milkit area. Sources stated that the engagement began on January 28th and continued into the following day (January 29th), as regime forces mobilized reinforcements and the scope of the battle expanded.

Bahir-Dar-Zuriya Woreda

- On January 30th, Fano forces conducted an operation and captured an individual allegedly engaged in robbery and other criminal activities in Bahir-Dar-Zuriya Woreda.
 - This individual, identified as Tilahun Alemneh, was reportedly working in coordination with regime militias and was accused of abusing civilian travellers in the Gewecha and Meshenti areas, involving abduction for ransom and the looting of private property. The individual is alleged to have stopped vehicles and forcibly taken personal property from civilians and passengers, including jewelry (such as wedding rings), mobile phones, and cash.
 - Another individual, a militia identified as Belachew Tefra, narrowly escaped during this operation. While Fano forces opened fire on this militia member,

he shot a 10-year-old boy before narrowly escaping. Afterwards the militia killed a civilian identified as Genetu Awoke after accusing the victim of having familial ties to Fano fighters.

Yilmana-Densa Woreda

- On January 29th, Fano forces carried out an operation on the outskirts of Adet town.
 - According to reports, this operation was conducted by a lone Fano fighter from the Animut-Yazachew Battalion (operating under the AFNM-TC 102nd Corps). This individual reportedly infiltrated the regime's presence suddenly and targeted a military officer during the evening hours. The operation resulted in the killing of a military commander alongside his bodyguards while they were issuing deployment orders. Following this operation, the Fano member reportedly seized their firearms and managed to escape.

Gonji-Qolela Woreda

- On January 31st, fighting took place within Gonji-Qolela and the neighboring Hulet-Eju-Enese Woreda.
 - On that day and the days preceding it, the regime was reportedly deploying large forces toward the Asteriyo, Geregera, and Zema areas. While the regime was moving toward these areas, units under the 33rd and 54th Divisions (operating under the AFNM-TC), launched a surprise attack as the moving forces arrived in the Weleke area. This sudden attack led to an open confrontation involving HMGs shelling and close-quarters firefights. The confrontation reportedly lasted for several hours, commencing at 7 am and continuing until late afternoon. Sources reported that the firefight resulted in casualties among both combating sides and civilians. On the regime side, at

least six soldiers were killed and 11 others were wounded. As a result of this operation, regime units were forced to retreat.

- Regime forces persistently fired HMGs during the firefight and its aftermath, resulting in damage to a religious site and civilian casualties. Specifically, in the Borobor area near Asteriyo town, regime mortar fire targeted St. Mary’s Church, causing the building to catch fire. As civilians gathered to extinguish the flames, the regime shelled the crowd with mortars a second time. This strike resulted in more than 15 civilian casualties.

North Mecha Woreda

- On February 1st, Fano forces conducted an operation in the Amaret neighborhood.
 - This operation was conducted by units under the AFNM-TC 102nd Corps commando forces, targeting criminal groups operating under the name of Fano fighters. The targeted suspects were reportedly involved in abductions for ransom, property looting, and other illicit activities in the surrounding area. During this operation, at least three individuals were killed and several others were apprehended.

Northwestern Amhara (Gonder Subregion)

South Gonder Zone

Ibnat Woreda

- On January 26th, Fano forces conducted a surprise ambush against regime troops in Gindeferes Kebele.
 - The target of the operation was a military transport consisting of two convoys returning from a campaign in Gindeferes, located near Ibnat town. During the

assault, units under the Etege Tehaytu Division (operating under the AFNM-AFGPC) successfully struck the driver of the lead vehicle, causing the convoy to careen off the road; subsequently, all occupants of the vehicle were reportedly killed. The second convoy also sustained heavy fire, resulting in the deaths or critical injury of the majority of personnel inside. The scale of the regime's losses was evidenced by the later use of heavy trucks to transport the remains of the fallen back to Ibnat town.

- In the wake of these military engagements, regime forces reportedly intensified their harassment of the local civilian population, targeting individuals who they accused of having familial relations to Fano members. In Kebele 02 of Ibnat town, a woman was forcibly evicted from her home on January 25th. Despite having two young sons, aged seven and ten, she was rendered homeless.
- On January 29th, Fano forces conducted a surprise attack against regime troops in Hod-Gebeya Kebele.
 - The operation was conducted by units under the Etege Tehaytu Division (operating under the AFNM-AFGPC) targeting regime forces which were in transit in Hod-Gebeya, situated in the vicinity of Ibnat town. The operation resulted in the regime forces sustaining significant and heavy casualties.

Simada Woreda

- On January 29th, Fano forces launched a successful surprise attack against regime troops in Simada Woreda.
 - The operation was conducted by units under the Guna Division (operating under the AFNM-BC) targeting regime forces which were en route from Wegeda town to Tsedoye town. The Fano forces intercepted the regime convoy directly in Tsedoye, inflicting heavy casualties. In an act of retaliation

following the ambush, the surviving regime forces turned their aggression toward the civilian population. Specifically, they attacked and injured priests who were on their way to church.

Estie Woreda

- On January 30th, Fano forces successfully regained control of Mekane-Eyesus town. The capture was made by units under the Guna Division (operating under the AFNM-BC) which targeted Mekane-Eyesus, administrative center for Estie Woreda. The Fano forces entered the town in the afternoon, overcoming resistance from regime troops.

Central Gonder Zone

East Dembiya and West Dembiya Woredas

- On January 27th, Fano forces conducted a series of coordinated surprise attacks against regime forces across East Dembiya and West Dembiya Woredas.
 - The offensives were undertaken by units of the Begemidir Division (operating under the AFNM-AFGPC). The initial engagement occurred in Sebat-Warka Kebele, situated along the road connecting Chuahit and Gorgora in West Dembiya Woreda. Subsequently, a second major assault took place in Megegn-Ferenj village, located on the main road between Chuahit and Qola-Diba in East Dembiya Woreda.
 - These ambushes inflicted significant casualties on the regime forces indicating over 20 soldiers killed and more than 30 sustaining physical injuries ranging from minor to critical in severity. On the Fano side, one fatality was also reported.

Alefa Woreda

- On January 25th, Fano forces launched a surprise attack on a contingent of regime militia forces in Alefa Woreda. The ambush was conducted by units of the Adwa Division (operating under the AFNM-BC) in Zeker Kebele as the militia members were traveling from Atsedemaryam town towards Garasge Kebele. The Fano forces effectively caught the militia off guard, resulting in casualties with at least four militias confirmed killed, and an additional six sustaining critical injuries.

Central Armachiho Woreda

- On January 26th, a vehicular incident resulted in the killing of regime soldiers near Tele village.
 - A transport operation involving regime forces in a heavy military truck, traveling from Maserodenb town toward Gabla town, careened into a deep abyss near Tele village. The incident unfolded as regime troops were attempting to evade a sudden surprise attack launched by Fano forces along the route. In their struggle to escape the ambush, the vehicle lost control and plunged off the precipice, resulting in the deaths of the majority of the personnel on board. This accident turned the tactical retreat into a significant loss of life for the regime forces.

East Belessa Woreda

- On January 29th, Fano forces took control of East Belessa Woreda.
 - The shift occurred after regime forces and administrative officials made a total withdrawal from the woreda. The departure was comprehensive, involving not only the regular army but also local police, militia units, and political cadres responsible for the district's administration. As these regime elements vacated

the area and relocated to Guhala town in West Belessa Woreda, Fano forces entered Arbaya, administrative center of the woreda, marking a complete transition of authority in the woreda.

Wegera Woreda

- On January 31st, Fano forces conducted an offensive against regime forces in Werqedemo town.
 - Under the cover of darkness, units under the Gondere-Begashaw Division (operating under the AFNM-BC) infiltrated Werqedemo, near Ambagiyorgis, and launched an offensive against a temporary regime camp at precisely 10 pm local time. The initial surprise quickly transitioned into intense close-quarters combat, which raged for an unrelenting four hours. During this fierce engagement, regime militia forces suffered significant casualties. Among the confirmed fatalities was militia commander, Chale Gebre, who led regime attacks against close relatives of Fano members in the woreda.
 - According to reports, at least seven regime forces were confirmed killed, and an additional eight sustained critical injuries.

West Gonder Zone

Qwara Woreda

- On the night of February 1st, Fano forces conducted an offensive against regime troops positioned around Gelego town.
 - The offensive was carried out by units of the Karamara and Qwara-Omedla Divisions (operating under the AFNM-BC). The attack commenced with a heavy weapons barrage on the regime's temporary camp at 9 am local time.

Concurrently, units conducted an ambush on regime forces in transit from Bemur town to Farshewa Kebele, inflicting further casualties.

North Gonder Zone

Telemt Woreda

- On January 26th, TPLF forces launched a multi-pronged offensive in Telemt Woreda, mobilizing forces across four distinct directions to open two primary military fronts.
 - Moving under the cover of darkness, TPLF forces transitioned from Hamsho-Midir in the east, Tekeze-Frafra and Medemamir Kebeles toward the interior, and Zana Kebele toward Minchara; meanwhile, a western deployment crossed the Tekeze River from Debreabay toward the Waldebba Monastery, targeting May-Teklit, Afincha-Efrem, and May-Hamusit. A fierce two-hour engagement began at 6 pm local time, specifically in Adimay-Dagusit and Afincha-Efrem, where the TPLF's Army 11, specifically the Badme Division, utilized heavy weaponry, including DShK HMGs and mortars, against a coalition of regime regular army forces and militias. Although the regime countered with mechanized and infantry reinforcements from Maytemri, the TPLF forces eventually withdrew in what local observers characterize as a probing action or "*trial*" maneuver intended to precede a full-scale war. This military activity is reportedly connected to a broader strategy involving the repatriation of internally displaced persons, which served as a cover for the TPLF to recall and provide intensive military training to 614 affiliated militia members in Shire, Endabaguna, and Genetemaryam. Compounding the situation are allegations of a deep-seated political conspiracy; Colonel Dereje Kumsa, commander of the regime's 51st Army Division, was confirmed to

have met with top TPLF leaders from Army 11 in Afincha-Efrem that evening. This encounter, alongside the regime's deliberate exclusion of Amhara officers from the local command, has led to accusations of complicity against Colonel Dereje, who reportedly defended the TPLF incursion against local grievances and ordered the disarmament of residents attempting to organize their own defense.

- During the late hours of January 26th, TPLF forces initiated a massive military incursion into the Telemt region, deploying heavy units into both East Telemt and West Telemt Woredas under the cover of darkness.
- By 6 am, TPLF forces seized several strategic locations within these two districts. In response, ENDF units mobilized at 10 am to repel the incursion. TPLF reinforcement units, moving from Endabaguna through Genetemaryam, crossed the Tekeze River to occupy Ayda and Newey Kebeles. These reinforcements were intended to support TPLF elements that had launched an earlier offensive in Afincha-Efrem, where their operational command had been severely compromised after top military leaders were captured by regime forces and transported to Maytemri town. Among the high-ranking TPLF officers captured during the two-hour engagement in Afincha-Efrem were Lieutenant-Colonel Welderufael, a former regiment and battalion leader in the ENDF's 22nd Division before his defection, and Shaleqa Gebrelibanos, a former member of the 31st Battalion. Both men were serving as top commanders within the TPLF's Dedebeit Division. In addition to these commanders, the ENDF captured the Dedebeit Division's logistics commander, the Badme Division's 1st Regiment commander, and a senior military radio operator, along with a significant number of regular soldiers and unspecified officers. Military assets, including communication gadgets, two DShK HMGs, and a large cache of small arms, were also seized by the ENDF.

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- The battle in Afincha-Efrem resulted in heavy casualties for the TPLF, with reports indicating that the majority of militants deployed from three Divisions of Army 11 were killed. While the ENDF also sustained an unspecified number of fatalities, the TPLF forces were effectively disbanded, with survivors fleeing toward Adimay-Hamusit Kebele or regrouping in Adimay-Daghamusit to await reinforcements.
 - By the morning of January 27th, the conflict reintensified as TPLF units stationed in Newey Kebele shifted toward the strategic heights of May-Ayni and the Meqabir-Anbesa mountainous areas. The ENDF responded by advancing from Mayteklit and Adimay-Hamusit to confront them in Newey, leading to high tensions and the threat of imminent escalation. Simultaneously, in East Telemt Woreda, TPLF forces mobilized from Hamsho-Midir, Minchara, and Debre-Gebray toward Enbamadre Kebele. This area is notable for housing a military camp belonging to the "Tigray Peace Force", a faction affiliated with Getachew Reda, who distanced himself from the central TPLF leadership to establish his own forces. In a major defensive maneuver, the ENDF blocked the primary highway connecting Debark with Shire and deployed mechanized units to the region. By the end of the day on January 27th, the TPLF had reportedly committed all Divisions within Army 11 to the Telemt region, signaling a full-scale military escalation.
 - The TPLF significantly escalated its military presence in Telemt with the deployment of Army 60, a mechanized unit equipped with heavy artillery intended to provide fire support for the mobilized infantry. These forces had been strategically distributed across three primary fronts: the Ensyra front, which includes the Welkait, Metekel, and Dedebeit Divisions; the Degebray front in East Telemt, comprised of the Alango and Tekeze Divisions; and the Sirar front targeting Minchara Kebele, led by the Tsinat and Badme Divisions.

This mobilization was met with a targeted aerial response on the morning of January 26th, when a surprise drone strike in Degebray Kebele inflicted heavy casualties on TPLF personnel. While West Telemt remains under constant surveillance via repeated drone reconnaissance, the TPLF successfully stationed a formidable array of heavy weaponry in Adi-Gebraay Kebele, including tanks, armored vehicles, heavy artillery, and ZU-23 anti-aircraft guns.

- On January 28th, TPLF committed five infantry armies and two heavily mechanized divisions to the Tekeze region in an attempt to seize total control of Telemt Woreda.
 - That morning, fierce combat broke out between ENDF and TPLF forces across two primary fronts within Telemt Woreda. While the engagement in Anbesa-Meqabir Kebele (West Telemt) was brief and subsided quickly, the situation in Minchara Kebele (East Telemt) escalated into a significant confrontation involving heavy weaponry and small arms. This latest surge in violence followed a TPLF refusal to comply with ENDF orders to withdraw their mechanized units from the area; instead of retreating, the TPLF intensified the conflict by deploying additional mechanized forces equipped with long-range and medium-range heavy artillery. The fighting centered on the localities of Selasa-Gula village, May-Baryiya, and Minchara, territories adjacent to Degebray Kebele, where the TPLF had suffered devastating losses in personnel and equipment due to a major drone strike the previous day (January 27th). Despite that setback, the TPLF initiated an early morning artillery barrage against Selasa-Gula. These forces were bolstered by reinforcements moving from Alaguyen, Bet-Maray, and Debreabay, as well as mechanized units previously stationed at the Sur construction camp near Shire town. In response to the TPLF's defiance and the renewed shelling, the ENDF

moved reinforcements from Debark town into Telemt Woreda, while militia forces mobilized in large numbers to join the defense of the region.

- For twelve hours, East Telemt was engulfed in intense fighting characterized by heavy TPLF shelling using mortars, DShK HMGs, and long-range artillery. Despite a multi-directional TPLF offensive, a coalition of ENDF and militia successfully repelled the assault using counter-maneuvers. The intensity peaked in Degebray village of Dil-Amba Kebele, where a substantial TPLF unit was reportedly eliminated, forcing survivors to retreat toward the Serari and Maybere valleys near the Tekeze River. However, the TPLF utilized the cover of darkness to regroup and integrate reinforcements from Tigray, subsequently re-entering Dil-Amba and pushing into West Telemt to seize control of Ensiya, Buya, Medemdemiya, Mayteklit, and Adibas Kebeles. This movement was part of a broader TPLF strategy to occupy the strategic areas of Fisiha and Armadega, which serve as gateways to the Welkait-Tegede-Setit Humera Zone.
- The broader fighting was waged across three distinct operational fronts. In the first front at Minchara Kebele, the TPLF's Army 11 suffered heavy losses as its Commander-in-Chief, campaign leader, and top strategic officers were all confirmed killed during clashes with the ENDF. On the second front at Medemdemiya (specifically Anbesa-Meqabir), the TPLF initially gained ground during a morning offensive, but were ultimately driven back in the afternoon by a coordinated ENDF and militia counter-offensive involving heavy artillery. A third front in Serari saw the TPLF's Setit Division sustain heavy casualties under a similar ENDF defensive strike. The TPLF forces operating in Degebray Kebele sustained severe casualties, evidenced by the surrender of a commanding officer and more than 29 militants in this sector alone. In Zana Kebele, over 50 fatalities and a high number of wounded

personnel were reported on the TPLF side. This ordeal was reportedly exacerbated by a reported lack of medical attention and emergency relief from TPLF leadership, leading to many militants succumbing to their injuries while awaiting treatment.

- Despite these significant losses, the TPLF launched a renewed offensive the following morning (January 29th), successfully regaining control over areas in East Telemt and West Telemt including Wazebo, Meselal-Mikael, Silbata-Chirqos, Dil-Amba, Serari, Minchara, and Selasa-Agula. By the afternoon, the TPLF had reclaimed most of the territories where the heaviest fighting with the ENDF had previously occurred. To consolidate these territorial gains, additional reinforcements were deployed from Shire to support the frontline units.
- Between January 30th and 31st, intense fighting was reported between ENDF and TPLF forces in Telemt Woreda.
 - On January 30th, there was a six-hour battle between ENDF and TPLF forces in Minchara and Maybere/Maygimere Kebeles in East Telemt. That morning TPLF forces advanced and regained control over Degebray and Maygimere Kebeles, strategic areas from which they had previously been forced to retreat following drone strikes and a coordinated counter-offensive by ENDF and militias. The TPLF forces reoccupied these positions without encountering direct resistance from the ENDF. Upon securing Maygimere, TPLF units established a base at the local primary school before pushing forward with heavy weaponry toward the Shintama mountainous area. The relative lull in the area was short-lived, as the ENDF mobilized to Minchara to confront the advancing units, leading to the outbreak of fierce fighting at 4:30 am local time on the morning of January 30th. This engagement, coincided with widespread

civil unrest in the urban centers of Maytemri and Dima. In these towns, thousands of residents took to the streets in a public demonstration to denounce the TPLF incursion. Demonstrators voiced their opposition to the territorial expansion, carrying placards with slogans such as “*No West Tigray beyond the Tekeze River,*” signaling a firm local rejection of the TPLF’s presence in the region.

- During this engagement, TPLF forces advanced and seized control of a strategic mountain, despite repeated drone reconnaissance over the area, though no confirmed drone strikes were reported. In Minchara TPLF forces executed four unarmed farmers under accusations that the farmers refused to assist in removing injured TPLF personnel or provide them with provisions.
- The conflict in Degebray Kebele persisted for several consecutive days, extending into January 31st, during which the TPLF reportedly captured a significant number of ENDF forces. Concurrently, the TPLF solidified its control over the strategically vital Shintama Mountain. That day a new front opened with a fierce offensive launched by TPLF forces in Kanatesemay village (in Dima-Medhanealem Kebele), commencing in the morning immediately after their capture of Shintama Mountain. This followed an earlier, hour-long TPLF offensive in Wazebo village (in Dima Kebele) the previous day (January 30th). Throughout the night of January 30th, TPLF forces, equipped with heavy weaponry, had established a station at Chera School in Maygimere. Further TPLF maneuvers saw Army 35 cross the Tekeze River from Debreabay to Waldebbba Monastery, moving under the cover of darkness into Ensyā, Mayteklit, and Afincha-Efrem Kebeles. However, a coordinated counter-offensive by ENDF and militia forces repelled the TPLF, forcing them to retreat back across the Tekeze River into Tigray Region.
- As of the afternoon of January 31st, all strategic locations previously under

TPLF control in both East Telemt and West Telemt, including Shintama Mountain, Minchara, and Maygimere, fell under control of ENDF and militia forces. Adding to the TPLF's setbacks, on January 30th, Wedi Lijalem Fetene, the commander of Army 11, was confirmed killed by a drone strike.

Welkait-Tegede-Setit Humera (WTSH) Zone

- As of January 27th, the WTSH Zone administration placed Tekeze Guard special forces on high alert, bracing for a potential multi-front offensive, in response to the escalating TPLF incursions in Telemt Woreda.
 - This state of emergency follows reports of extensive TPLF preparations across four strategic locations aimed at the WTSH Zone. The first front involves heavily equipped TPLF units mobilized in Shererina along the Ethio-Sudan border; these forces are reportedly receiving heavy weaponry and reinforcements from Tigray that are being funneled through Eritrea into Sudan. The second planned axis of attack originates in Endabaguna, moving through the Waldebba Monastery toward Welkait, while the third and fourth fronts are based in Dedebit and Shiraro, targeting Welkait Woreda and Humera town, respectively.
 - To counter the looming threat, peace and security authorities have called upon the local population to stand in solidarity with the Tekeze Guard to defend their regional independence. High-level military consultations have also taken place, with Colonel Demeke Zewdu's team meeting with top regime military officers to coordinate a unified response. Consequently, the ENDF Western Command has been ordered to conduct 24-hour patrols, while senior leaders from both the Western Command and the Tekeze Guard have finalized joint counter-attack strategies. In a move reflecting a total mobilization for war, all

civilian officials and zonal authorities have been ordered to deploy to the Tekeze and Ethio-Sudan fronts to support the military, delegating their administrative responsibilities to subordinate staff. Simultaneously, all logistical and medical facilities have been mandated to reach full operational readiness to support the impending defense of the zone.

- On January 30th, the WTSH Zone administration issued a statement, declaring its readiness to confront any invasion aimed at subverting the current administrative status of the zone.
 - The zone’s authorities pledged that the Amhara identity of zonal residents would not be relinquished, asserting their commitment to fight for their freedom until death. This declaration comes as TPLF forces intensify their encirclement of the zone, mobilizing along multiple axes.
 - The TPLF deployment has been highly coordinated, targeting the zone from four main directions: (1) from Sudan into Shererina and then toward Welkait; (2) from Shiraro across the Tekeze bridge toward Humera; (3) from Dedebit toward Welkait and the Tekeze bridge, aiming for Wef-Argif town; and (4) directly toward the Welkait Sugar Factory near the Tekeze River. Furthermore, TPLF units have been moving through Telemt Woreda, advancing from West Telemt through Maydagusit, Waldebba, Armadega, and Tegede toward Welkait. TPLF forces also expanded their presence into Adarkay Woreda (North Gonder Zone), deploying to Ensyä, Buyä, Tsada-Qerni, and Mizikir Kebeles with the intent of seizing Armadega from that secondary direction. Meanwhile, the TPLF forces stationed in Shererina prepared for a major offensive, conducting weapon inventories and distribution. These forces are reportedly heavily armed with 18 DShK HMGs and an unspecified number of mortars, much of which is alleged to have been supplied by the Sudanese and

Egyptian armies.

Areas Outside Amhara Region

Addis-Ababa City

- On January 10th, regime forces arrested a young woman (a civilian) in Addis-Ababa city.
 - According to reports, a young woman identified as Tina Belay, a cultural clothing seller and shop owner in Addis-Ababa, was taken into custody by regime security forces. Tina is known to have previously been involved in youth civic organizations advocating for human rights. Sources argue that her arrest is not an isolated incident but rather part of a broader and systematic pattern of repression aimed at Amhara youth and more broadly Amhara community members in city.⁴
 - Observers note that such arrests reflect the regime’s continued practice of targeting individuals based on ethnic identity and perceived political affiliation, contributing to growing fear, intimidation, and insecurity among Amhara residents in the capital.
- On January 27th, Ato Christian Tadele, a member of the *House of Peoples’ Representatives* (HOPR), and Ato Yohannes Buayalew, a member of the *Amhara Regional State Council* (ARC), appeared before the Anti-Terrorism and Constitutional Affairs Division of the Federal High Court at the Lideta Branch.
 - The defendants told the court that the lifting of their parliamentary immunity and their prosecution were not carried out in accordance with the law. They

⁴See January 11, 2026 [report](#) from Ashara Media.

requested the court to reject the prosecution's evidence and order their release. During the hearing, the defendants submitted a 31-page written response to the prosecution's case file. In their submission, they argued that the decisions of the HOPR and the ARC to lift their immunity were unconstitutional, citing lack of quorum and insufficient majority votes during the relevant parliamentary and council sessions. Christian argued that the declaration of a state of emergency and the decision to lift his immunity did not meet the constitutional two-thirds majority requirement or the minimum quorum of the HOPR. Yohannes presented a similar argument, stating that the ARC violated its procedural and ethical rules when lifting his immunity and that he was arrested before his immunity was lawfully waived.

- Both defendants also claimed that their telephone communications were intercepted unlawfully, prior to the lifting of their immunity and without a court order. They requested the court to acquit them, order an investigation into the alleged violations, and require the prosecution to produce a court order authorizing the interceptions. The prosecutor stated that he would submit a court order authorizing the telephone interceptions but objected to addressing the legality of the immunity-lifting decisions at this stage.
- After hearing arguments from both sides, the court adjourned the case to February 6th, to hear the prosecutor's response to the defendants' written submission. The court also stated that it would decide whether the prosecutor's response was necessary regarding the complaints on immunity. At the hearing, 15 defendants in custody appeared in person. One defendant, Amare Meles, was absent, and the court ordered that he receive psychiatric treatment at St. Paul's Hospital, with progress reports to be submitted by the correctional facility. According to court records, 52 defendants are charged in connection with the case, while 36 defendants, including Ato Zemene Kassie and

Eskinder Nega, are being tried in absentia.⁵

North Shewa Zone (Oromia Region)

Dera Woreda

- On the morning of January 24th, OLA militants carried out a deadly attack against civilians near Gundo-Meskel town.
 - According to reports, the attack targeted civilians who were traveling to Gundo-Meskel aboard a public transport vehicle. Approximately 5-km before reaching the town, the militants intercepted the vehicle and opened fire indiscriminately on the passengers. As a result, six civilians were killed, based on information available so far. In addition to the fatalities, several passengers sustained physical injuries ranging from minor to serious in severity, while an undetermined number of civilians were abducted and taken to an unknown location. The fate and whereabouts of those taken hostage remain unclear.⁶
 - Residents of Dera Woreda report that this incident forms part of a recurring pattern of violence, including mass killings, injuries and abductions affecting Amhara civilians. Local communities state that such abuses have been perpetrated both by OLA militants and regime security forces, contributing to ongoing fear, displacement, and insecurity in the area.

Horo-Guduru-Wollega Zone (Oromia Region)

Abe-Dongoro Woreda

- Between January 26th and 27th, tensions escalated in the Tulu-Gana area.

⁵See January 27, 2026 [report](#) from Ethiopia Insider.

⁶See January 24, 2026 [report](#) from Roha TV.

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- This tension followed the deployment of joint regime forces into areas primarily inhabited by ethnic Amhara residents. Specifically in the Bijit area, joint regime forces mobilized from neighboring bases toward the area overnight on January 26th (extending into the early morning hours of January 27th). Upon entering these locations, the regime soldiers, particularly Oromia Region Special Commando forces (known as “*Geda Commando*”), established a temporary station and set fire to gathered maize belonging to local Amhara farmers.
 - On January 28th, fighting took place in the Bijit area.
 - The regime army previously deployed regional forces to the Bijit area. On January 28th, regime forces launched gunfire and in response Fano forces confronted the regime troops with a counter-offensive. This firefight continued for several hours, with reports of considerable casualties among the regime soldiers (both fatalities and injuries).
 - On the same day, regime soldiers executed an elderly civilian farmer, accusing him of having two children in Fano forces and demanding that he bring them to the troops. The victim was identified as Ato Temtim (last name unknown), an elderly man whose age was estimated to be over 80. The deceased was a farmer and a father of three children.

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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