



ONE YEAR OF TIGRAY GENOCIDE

Situation Report | November 2021



OMNA
TIGRAY

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List of Acronyms

AU	African Union
DTM	Displacement Tracking Matrix
EDF	Eritrean Defense Force
EEPA	Europe External Programme with Africa
EFFORT	Endowment Fund for the Rehabilitation of Tigray
EHRC	Ethiopian Human Rights Commission
ENDF	Ethiopian National Defense Force
HRW	Human Rights Watch
ICJ	International Court of Justice
IDPs	Internally Displaced Persons
IGAD	Intergovernmental Authority on Development
IOM	International Organization for Migration
MSF	Médecins Sans Frontières
PTSD	Post Traumatic Stress Disorder
SGBV	Sexual and Gender Based Violence
SNNP	Southern Nations Nationalities and Peoples
TDF	Tigray Defense Force
TPLF	Tigray People's Liberation Front
UN	United Nations
UN OCHA	United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs
UNHCR	United Nations Human Rights Council
UNHRC	United Nations High Commission for Refugees
USAID	United States Agency for International Development
WPF	World Peace Foundation

November 4, 2021, marks one year since Ethiopian Prime Minister Abiy Ahmed declared a genocidal war on the people of Tigray, the northernmost region of the Ethiopian federation, home to an estimated 7 million people. Since November 4, 2020, in partnership with Eritrean dictator Isaias Afwerki and leaders from the neighbouring Amhara regional government, Abiy has unleashed innumerable atrocities that have devastated Tigray, destabilized Ethiopia, and undermined peace and security in the Horn of Africa. In Tigray, an estimated 70,000 people have been killed, more than 22,500 have endured weaponized sexual and gender-based violence (SGBV), 70,000 have fled to neighbouring Sudan, and more than 2.2 million are internally displaced. Humanitarian agencies estimate that more than 900,000 are in famine conditions, with nearly 2 million more on the brink of famine.

The health, educational, economic, and socio-cultural institutions in the region have been deliberately decimated and in parts of Tigray still occupied by invading Amhara and Eritrean forces, such as Western Tigray, Irob, and Kunama, Tigrayans suffer daily atrocities including internment, torture, forced displacement, and extrajudicial executions. Tigrayans living across Ethiopia have been subjected to ethnic profiling and ethnically motivated attacks, with tens of thousands Tigrayan service members as well as civilians detained and forcefully disappeared throughout the country.

In a sharp escalation of its genocidal campaign, the Ethiopian government has been carrying out airstrikes in Tigray since the week of October 18, 2021. These airstrikes have targeted the capital, Mekelle - a city home to 500,000 residents and more than 400,000 Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs) - as well as Adwa and May Tsebri towns. Despite the government's initial denial of these airstrikes and its subsequent justification that it was aiming for military targets, witness testimonies, pictures, and videos from the region clearly demonstrate that these airstrikes targeted civilian infrastructure and residential areas, killing three children on October 18, 2021 alone. The Abiy administration's airstrikes continued on throughout the weeks of October 18 and October 25, 2021, destroying factories, hotels, and residential neighbourhoods, killing many and wounding scores.

Moreover, on October 22, 2021, the Under-Secretary-General for Humanitarian Affairs and Emergency Relief Coordinator Martin Griffiths released a statement reporting that a United Nations (UN) humanitarian flight destined for Mekelle was forced to return to Addis Ababa due to these airstrikes.

He additionally shared that the UN, which had been given clearance for the trip, had not received any prior warning of the planned attacks on Mekelle. In addition to causing devastating loss of life, psychological trauma, and destruction of civilian infrastructure, the Ethiopian government's airstrikes have further disrupted the limited humanitarian response in the region.

On October 19, 2021, it was reported that in a call with the UN Secretary General Antonio Guterres, Abiy refused to open humanitarian access to Tigray unless he received political concessions. This admission, if substantiated, would confirm that Abiy is openly committing war crimes by intentionally starving the entire population of Tigray. It is evident that weaponized starvation has been a key pillar of Abiy's war strategy since November 4, 2020, when Ethiopian, Eritrean, and Amhara forces began looting and destroying supplies in Tigray while simultaneously closing off supply lines and barring humanitarian organizations from the region. However, since June 28, 2021, when the Tigray Defense Forces (TDF) launched a successful counteroffensive that forced the Ethiopian National Defense Forces (ENDF) to retreat from most areas of Tigray, Abiy has strengthened the siege.

The Abiy administration's siege on Tigray involves blocking the transportation of humanitarian aid, a communication and transportation blockade and cutting off all essential services and supplies. The United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (UN OCHA) reported on October 28, 2021, that it was only able to reach 38,000 people in Tigray, only 4.4% of the 870,000 people who need aid every week. No trucks with humanitarian supplies have arrived in Tigray since October 18, 2021, because of the Abiy administration's restrictions. Moreover, following the Ethiopian government's aerial bombardment of several parts of Tigray, the UN humanitarian air service was forced to suspend humanitarian flights to Tigray. This suspension of humanitarian aid delivery helps Abiy achieve his objective of weaponizing starvation against the entire population of Tigray.

As part of the siege, transportation networks into and out of Tigray are completely blocked, with the federal government prohibiting ground and air travel into or out of Tigray. Additionally, while phone and internet services have been repeatedly disrupted in Tigray since November 2020, starting in July 2021, communication is completely cut off in many parts of the region, with Tigrayans disconnected from telephone and internet services.

In addition to severely curtailing phone, mobile, and internet services across Tigray, the Abiy administration has also cut off essential services such as electricity, banking, and delivery of fuel supplies. Not only does this make daily life exceedingly difficult for millions of people in the region, but it also exacerbates the humanitarian catastrophe, bringing the operation of humanitarian organizations to a standstill. Without immediate intervention, the Abiy administration will tighten its siege on Tigray, which endangers the lives of millions of people in the region.

As we pass the one-year mark of the official declaration of the genocidal war on Tigray, this report offers a comprehensive overview of the dynamics, destruction, and devastation unleashed on the people of Tigray since November 4, 2020.

MASSACRES AND EXTRAJUDICIAL EXECUTIONS

One of the most devastating aspects of the war on Tigray has been the widespread extrajudicial killings and massacres of civilians. Since Prime Minister Abiy's declaration of war, tens of thousands have been killed in Tigray. While the exact number of those killed cannot be verified due to the ongoing communications blockade, *Tigray: Atlas of the Humanitarian Situation*, an October 2021 report by scholars at Ghent University in Belgium, provides a glimpse into the staggering loss of life in Tigray. The report reveals that casualties in Tigray thus far are predominantly deaths through massacres, extrajudicial executions, and house-to-house searches. However, with a devastating famine taking hold in the region, the casualties are likely to increase significantly. Data compiled by researchers reveals that massacres were carried out all across the region, with the largest massacres documented in Tigray's eastern and central zones. According to the publication, at least 256 massacres have been reported, in which at least 5 civilians were killed on the same day, at the same location. The number of victims of each of these massacres ranges from dozens to several hundred. The perpetrators of these massacres were Eritrean soldiers (46%), Ethiopian soldiers (21%), Amhara militia (4%), and the rest, a combination of Ethiopian and Eritrean forces. While this report provides the most comprehensive and in-depth analysis of the casualties, the death of thousands of Tigrayans, often in gruesome and public ways, has been extensively documented by numerous reliable media outlets.

Since November 4, 2020, Ethiopian, Eritrean, and Amhara forces have committed atrocities with intent to destroy the Tigrayan people, an ethnic minority in Ethiopia. Throughout the last 11 months, these forces have carried out at least four out of the five acts identified as the physical element of genocide in the Convention.

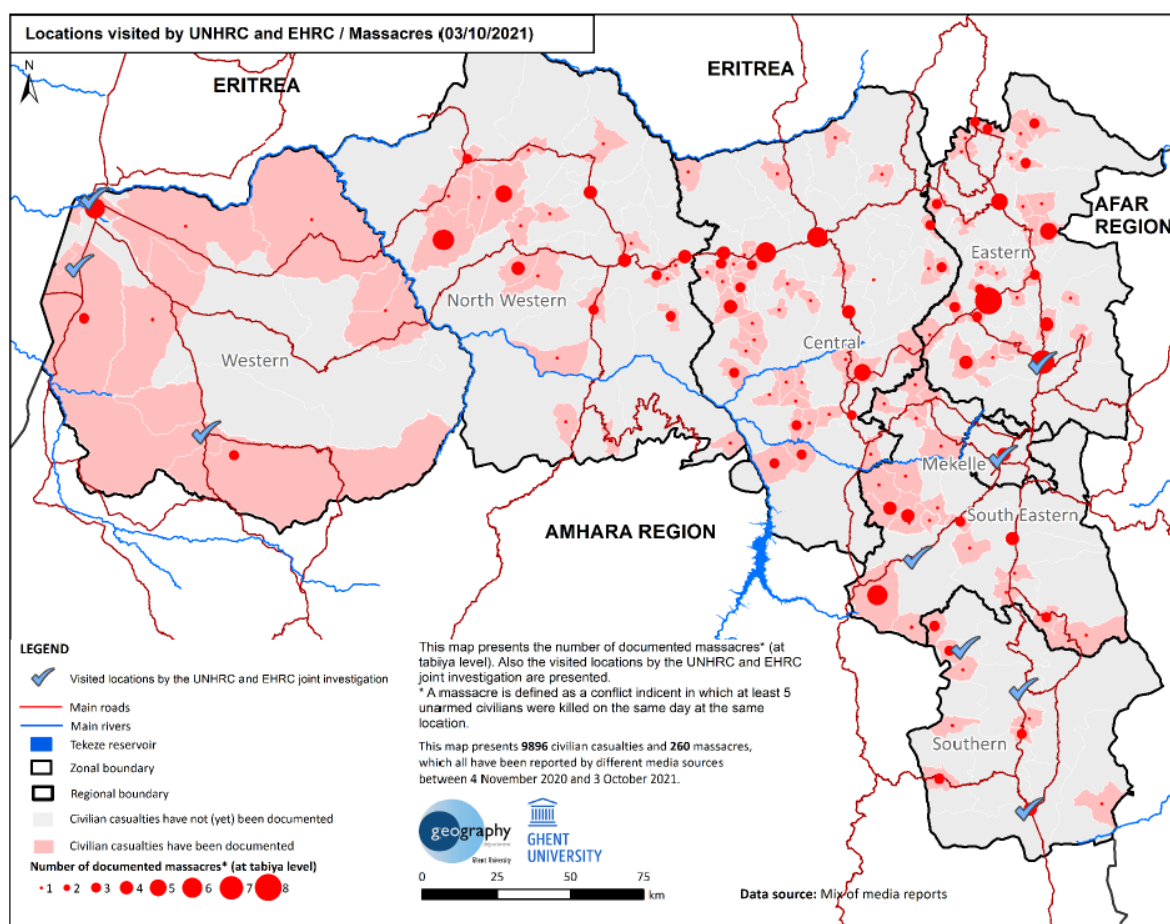


People mourn the victims of a massacre perpetrated by Eritrean soldiers in Dengolat

Prominent examples of massacres include the **Maryam Dengelat massacre** in which Eritrean forces opened fire on hundreds of congregants during mass, the **Axum massacre** in which hundreds of civilians were killed in church, the **Mahbere Dego** massacre, footage of which shows Ethiopian forces executing young men and throwing their bodies over a cliff, and the **Abi Addi Massacre** in Tembien, in which Ethiopian and Eritrean troops went door-to-door killing 182 people. While these massacres most directly targeted young men and boys –women, children, and the elderly were not spared. For instance, in the May 2021 **Tanqua Abergele massacres** in Yechila region, Ethiopian and Eritrean forces went door-to-door, massacring priests, deacons, and visually impaired persons. Similarly, Eritrean troops committed a massacre in a village near **Abune Y'ma'eta Guh**, a world-renowned rock-hewn church, killing 19 civilians. Of the 19 civilians massacred, seven were children under the age of 10, while one was a one-month-old infant. Two brothers from the village, Gebrehiwet Gebreananya and Abraha Gebreananea, lost 8 members of their households, including their father, both of their wives, and six of their children.

In many instances, families and community members were forbidden from retrieving the bodies of their loved ones or holding funeral services. Beyond denying people the most fundamental right to life, these public and gruesome massacres were designed to terrorize and subjugate the Tigrayan population. There is ample evidence demonstrating that numerous massacres were carried out with complete impunity by Ethiopian, Eritrean, and Amhara forces during their occupation of Tigrayan territory. In spite of this, the joint investigation between the Ethiopian Human Rights Commission (EHRC) and the United Nations Human Rights Council (UNHRC) did not reach the vast majority of the massacre sites.

The map below identifies where massacres took place and the locations the joint investigation team reached. It is evident that the joint investigation has not reached even a small fraction of the sites of massacres in Tigray, which casts doubt on the accuracy and validity of its forthcoming findings.



Annys, Vanden Bempt, Negash, et al. "Tigray: Atlas of the Humanitarian Situation." October 2021.

Occurrence of massacres in the Tigray War up to 3 October 2021, and sites visited by the joint EHRC-UNHRC investigation team

A harrowingly brutal component of the genocidal war on Tigray has been the large-scale, systematic, and deliberate weaponization of Sexual and Gender-Based Violence (SGBV). Weaponized SGBV has been employed by Ethiopian, Eritrean, and Amhara forces against the women and girls of Tigray. In June 2021, the most conservative estimates indicated that at least 22,500 survivors of sexual violence will seek clinical care in the coming months. UN OCHA has reported that because of the destruction of health facilities and normal reporting structures, the number of those affected is likely much higher. While those targeted were overwhelmingly women and girls, men and boys have also been victims of weaponized sexual violence.

Survivors who have come forward have reported that they are only a small percentage of those who have been similarly brutally attacked, that for every one person who seeks medical care, there are twenty who cannot. The picture that is emerging reveals that similar to the cases of Rwanda, Bosnia, and Myanmar, SGBV has been used as a tool of ethnic cleansing and genocide in Tigray. This weaponization of SGBV inflicts not only unimaginable trauma on survivors and leaves them vulnerable to unwanted pregnancies and Sexually Transmitted Infections (STIs) but also devastates entire families and communities.



Der Spiegel, "Violence in Ethiopia: Using Famine and Rape as a Weapon of War," June 2021

Survivor tells the reporter, "They did it over and over again."

The weaponized SGBV in Tigray is characterized by extreme brutality. Women were subjected to gang rape by as many as 20 soldiers for days or even weeks. In attempting to escape these atrocities, Tigrayan women have lost their eyes, arms, and sometimes their lives. The United Nations has reported that many of the attacks happened in front of family members, and soldiers have forced Tigrayan men, under the threat of their families' death, to commit SGBV against their family members. The United States Agency for International Development (USAID) has reported that Ethiopian, Eritrean, and Amhara troops targeted the wives of priests, assaulted women in front of their families, and used a level of violence so brutal that many ended up with organ damage. Witnesses and survivors additionally testify that women and girls have been kidnapped, drugged, tied to trees or rocks, and repeatedly and violently gang-raped for days and sometimes weeks. The viciousness of these attacks and the sadism they embody has been decried by humanitarian workers, who have described it as **“a level of cruelty beyond comprehension”** [1]. Humanitarian workers have stated that they observed the worst accounts of sexual violence they have ever witnessed in decades of humanitarian service.



The New York Times, "Ethiopia's Tigray Crisis," June 2021

Rahel, a sexual violence survivor in Tigray

An August 2021 report by Amnesty international on the systematic SGBV perpetrated in Tigray since November 2020 has highlighted the severity of the violations and abuses carried out by Ethiopian, Eritrean, and Amhara forces. Similarly, the World Peace Foundation has outlined how sexual violence and rape were used as weapons in this ongoing genocidal war. Survivors were told they were being targeted because of their Tigrayan identity and with the intention to stop the reproduction of Tigrayans. Survivors reported hearing phrases like: **“We are given a directive by the government that we can kill you, we can rape you without accountability”** and **“We do not want you to perpetuate the life of Tigrayans anymore in Ethiopia”** [2]. Sexual assaults and violence have occurred all over the Tigray region, with rape camps created in several locations by the Ethiopian National Defense Force (ENDF) and Eritrean Defense Force (EDF) soldiers.

One survivor informed the assailants that she is HIV positive, and they continued to gang-rape her, stating their intention to spread the virus to more Tigrayans. The physical trauma that women and girls face amounts to sexual torture, as militarized forces penetrated women with hot metal, sticks, nails, and other foreign objects. In some cases, the severity of the injuries has led to sterilization or surgical removal of the uterus. However, with health facilities systematically destroyed, there are very few places that survivors can turn to in the aftermath of weaponized SGBV to access the help they desperately need.



NPR, "An Amnesty Report Accuses Ethiopian Forces of Systemic Rape," August 2021

A Tigrayan woman who was gang raped by Amhara fighters speaks to Dr. Tewodros Tefera in Hamdayet refugee camp, Sudan.

With the takeover of many parts of Tigray by the Tigray Defense Forces (TDF) at the end of June 2021, the imminent threat of SGBV women and girls face has been largely removed. The ousting of invading forces from large swaths of Tigrayan territory has enabled civilian populations to find respite from the daily violence being inflicted indiscriminately. However, accountability for the heinous crimes committed with impunity and support services for survivors still need to be addressed. Reports reveal that a notable proportion of the sexual violence was committed inside military camps occupied by Ethiopian, Eritrean, and Amhara forces, indicating that SGBV was tolerated or endorsed by commanders. Eritrean troops, who have engaged in extremely brutal and inhumane acts of SGBV, including gang-rape and sexual slavery, told survivors that they were specifically instructed to attack women and girls.

As such, in addition to individual perpetrators, the entire military of each of the belligerents needs to face accountability. Moreover, medical and trauma support services for survivors are desperately needed, including counseling and psychological care for the extremely high rates of trauma and depression among survivors and communities.

FAMINE

In September 2021, the Associated Press reported that **“forced starvation is the latest chapter in a conflict where ethnic Tigrayans have been massacred, gang-raped and expelled”** [3]. One of the most catastrophic facets of the ongoing genocidal war in Tigray is the weaponization of starvation, which has exposed the entire population to the worst famine in a decade. It is vital to note that the catastrophic famine in the region is not the inevitable result of drought or a natural disaster. This man-made famine is the result of the systematic, organized, and intentional strategy pursued by the Ethiopian and Eritrean regimes to weaponize hunger against the 7 million people of Tigray. A timeline of the unfolding of weaponized starvation helps demonstrate the genocidal intent behind this strategy.

The Pre-War Context

Two major developments in the period since Abiy's rise to power are important to consider here vis-a-vis the Tigray famine. First, starting from 2018, the major highway connecting Tigray to the neighbouring Amhara region as well as the rest of the country was closed down. This decision by the Amhara regional government, tacitly supported by the federal government, was designed to hinder the transportation of crucial supplies—such as food—into Tigray, isolating the northernmost region from the rest of the country.

Second, a 2020 locust infestation that had affected large swaths of East Africa was especially devastating to farmers in Tigray. This locust invasion was the country's worst in 25 years and resulted in the large-scale destruction of crops in Tigray, threatening food security. Not only did the federal government fail to support the farmers whose livelihoods had been deeply affected by this locust invasion, it additionally withheld millions of dollars in donor funds intended to bolster the safety net program for 1.5 million Tigrayan farmers. These and similar actions undertaken by the Abiy administration were designed to undermine and jeopardize food security in Tigray prior to the war.



The Guardian, "How war threatens Ethiopia's struggle against worst locust swarm in 25 years," November 2021.

Locust swarms in Tigray in early 2020

November 2020 - June 2021

As soon as the federal government began its military offensive against Tigray, international organizations were quick to warn that this would disrupt the delivery of vital humanitarian aid, preventing assistance from reaching hundreds of thousands of people. Concerns about a looming famine were voiced as early as November 2020 by notable scholars with extensive knowledge of the region. The crisis worsened throughout December, with the communication and transportation blockade causing severe scarcity of essential food items, including bread, grains, and vegetables. Large-scale food insecurity was observably growing while the Ethiopian government—which had declared ‘mission accomplished’ on November 28—continued to actively prevent the delivery of humanitarian assistance to the region.



A Tigrayan woman and her malnourished baby in a refugee camp in Sudan, December 2020

The rapid and preventable escalation of the starvation crisis can be traced throughout the early months of 2021. The interim administration in Tigray (prior to the reinstatement of the government of Tigray on June 28) confirmed that at least 13 people had died due to lack of food in January 2021, leading local government officials to warn that hundreds of thousands could die of starvation. The few aid organizations that managed to access the region unequivocally declared that people were starving. With 80% of Tigray cut off from aid and humanitarian agencies prevented from accessing all areas of the region, the UN warned of the extremely alarming situation developing in February and March 2021. By April 2021, it was revealed that 4.5 million of the region’s estimated 7 million people were in dire need of humanitarian assistance, millions of them children. Central, eastern, and northwestern Tigray were classified as facing “crisis” and “emergency” levels of hunger by the UN, which meant that people in these areas were already experiencing acute malnutrition.

Malnutrition, especially among children, pregnant and breastfeeding women, as well as other vulnerable populations, was skyrocketing. According to the UNOCHA, in May 2021, the number of people facing extreme hunger had risen to 5.2 million. With 350,000 in famine by June 2021, organizations like UNOCHA and Médecins Sans Frontières (MSF) were recording an alarming rise of severe acute malnutrition, especially in children.

July 2021 - Present

After ENDF forces were routed out of most parts of Tigray by the TDF at the end of June 2021, Abiy's regime strengthened its ongoing siege on the region, exacerbating the famine. While humanitarian assistance had been delayed because of the obstruction by Ethiopian, Eritrean, and Amhara forces since the beginning of the war, after facing military defeat at the hands of the TDF, the Abiy regime retaliated against the entire region by tightening this siege. Despite its declaration of what it had claimed was a unilateral ceasefire, ostensibly on humanitarian grounds, the Abiy administration continued to block humanitarian convoys from going into Tigray starting in July 2021, while cutting off communication, transportation, and utilities in the region—thereby aggravating the humanitarian catastrophe. In August 2021, we learned that the food stock that humanitarian organizations had was severely depleted. With the transportation of aid into Tigray prohibited by the Ethiopian government, the starvation crisis was only getting worse and threatened the lives of millions of people under siege.



UNICEF. As humanitarian crisis unfolds in Tigray, UNICEF steps up in April 2021.
3-year-old Mulu Hagos drinks therapeutic milk. She is suffering from acute malnutrition and pneumonia.

In October 2021, the criminal siege continues as humanitarian organizations in the region have completely depleted their food and medical supplies. The toll of the famine can be observed from the pictures and videos emerging from the region, which show children, mothers, and the elderly suffering from severe acute malnutrition. While humanitarian organizations have shared that at least 100 trucks carrying food, non-food items, and fuel must enter into Tigray to meet the immense needs, as a result of Abiy's blockade, less than 15% of the needed trucks have made it into Tigray since June 28, 2021. According to humanitarian organizations, between 400,000 and 900,000 people are living in famine conditions, with 100,000 children at risk of starvation-induced death. Deaths have already been recorded in many rural places in Tigray, especially among children, the elderly, and other vulnerable populations. People forced to flee their homes (IDPs) because of the attacks by Ethiopian, Eritrean, and Amhara forces and sheltering in informal settlements in urban centers bear the brunt of the starvation crisis. As the famine worsens, starvation deaths have already been reported among these IDPs, as the host communities who were sharing their food supplies with them are now left without any supplies themselves.

AN ENTIRELY MAN-MADE CRISIS

The magnitude of the famine catastrophe that has taken hold in Tigray can not be overstated. However, instead of mobilizing its forces and coordinating with humanitarian organizations to effectively address this catastrophe, the Ethiopian government has in fact weaponized starvation, utilizing it as another weapon in its ongoing genocidal war against Tigray. As underscored by several international organizations and aid agencies, this is not a famine resulting from natural or inevitable causes. The famine affecting millions of Tigrayans has been intentionally and systematically engineered by the Abiy and Isaias regimes to decimate the region for generations to come. As Abiy himself reportedly shared with the UN Secretary General Antonio Guterres in an October 19, 2021 phone call, the Ethiopian government is deliberately obstructing the delivery of humanitarian aid into Tigray with the aim of achieving its political goals, which is in contravention of international laws and norms. This coordinated campaign of destruction has included: destruction of farms and cropland, prohibition of farming, and a humanitarian aid blockade.

Destruction of Farms, Crops and Livestock

Since the declaration of war in November 2020, Ethiopian, Eritrean, and Amhara forces carried out widespread pillaging and looting across Tigray. These soldiers and local regional militias have been marauding around all parts of Tigray, looting and stealing foodstuffs from individual farmers and leaving entire villages and communities with nothing. Particularly, Eritrean soldiers have been viciously going door-to-door looting crops, stealing livestock, and emptying grain silos. Multiple videos show the looted food supplies and livestock being transported north to Eritrea. Similarly, there have been first-hand accounts of Amhara militias engaging in large-scale looting. The looted material ranged from machinery and tools to food items like sugar, cooking oil, and animal fodder to everyday objects like utensils and plates. Whatever the Eritrean, Ethiopian, and Amhara forces could not steal they made sure to destroy so that it could not be used by the people in the region. Photographic evidence from the region shows large-scale damage to vital farming infrastructure, where the troops have burned farmhouses, intentionally ruined seeds, and destroyed grinding mills.



Farming supplies & tools burnt by Eritrean troops in Debre-genet village, central Tigray.

Prohibition of Farming

Another component of this campaign has been the prohibition of farming in occupied parts of the region. Similar to the rest of the country, Tigray has an overwhelmingly agrarian economic base. More than 80% of the population of the region relies on labour-intensive, rain-fed agriculture for subsistence. The war and occupation of all of Tigray from November 28, 2020 to June 28, 2021 destroyed agricultural communities, as they could not get the seeds, farming equipment, and supplies they needed to commence their farming in time for the rainy season (July-August). Ramifications from such restrictions contribute to the ongoing and worsening famine and those still under occupation continue to face immense hardships, most notably in Western Tigray, where Tigrayans have lost their farms.

Moreover, the targeting of working-age men, who have been indiscriminately and gruesomely killed by the Ethiopian, Eritrean, and Amhara forces, has significantly reduced the supply of agricultural labor. Many of those left alive in rural villages are elderly men and women or children, who are unable to undertake backbreaking farm work. Therefore, both the war itself and the massacre and killing of tens of thousands of working-age men has left more than 80% of the region's population in insecure livelihoods. Most alarmingly, farmers in many parts of Tigray have revealed that there was a campaign to prohibit Tigrayan farmers from ploughing their lands. This anti-farming campaign was especially prevalent in the areas of Shire, Tembien, and Hawzen, where farmers were being prevented from tending to their fields. Farmers were prohibited from farming in time for the rainy season and consequently missed an entire cycle of production, which exacerbated the already dire food insecurity created by the actions of Ethiopian, Eritrean, and Amhara forces.

"There is a campaign that has been started to prevent farming. Regrettably, this campaign is being done by some of those tasked with law enforcement." [4] -- Abebe Gebrehiwot, former deputy head of Tigray's interim government, May 2021

Blocking humanitarian aid

Various humanitarian agencies, including the USAID and UNOCHA reported that they faced significant obstacles accessing populations in dire need of assistance, with only a fraction of the millions of people in need of food assistance reached by humanitarian workers between November 2020 and June 2021 when invading forces were occupying most of Tigray. Eritrean, Ethiopian, and Amhara troops spent months blocking the transportation of humanitarian supplies and looting aid that aid agencies provided.

Humanitarian workers faced harassment and obstruction by Ethiopian and Eritrean troops, who used checkpoints to intimidate aid workers and prevent the delivery of essential health and relief supplies to civilians in places like Adigrat, Adwa, and Axum. Intimidation and assault of humanitarian workers has been widespread throughout the war on Tigray, and multiple reports have confirmed that at least 23 humanitarian workers have been killed, some even after identifying themselves as humanitarian workers.

Since the restoration of the regional government of Tigray in early July 2021, humanitarian access within Tigray has significantly improved, enabling aid agencies to reach 75% of the population in need. However, aid agencies continue to face major obstacles in getting much-needed supplies and staff into Tigray because of the ongoing obstruction by Ethiopian and Amhara forces, who are blocking the transportation of humanitarian aid. Food and medical stocks in the region are completely exhausted. With flights from Addis Ababa to Mekelle suspended and road access to Tigray remaining blocked in the Amhara and Afar regions, humanitarian operations have been severely disrupted. On October 22, 2021, the United Nations announced that it was suspending all flights to Tigray after the Ethiopian government carried out air raids at the same time a UN humanitarian flight was scheduled to arrive in Mekelle. While the UN humanitarian flight had been cleared to fly into Tigray by the Ethiopian authorities, the Ethiopian government nevertheless launched air raids while this flight was in the air, jeopardizing the safety of humanitarian workers and leading to the UN suspending all flights into Tigray.

Furthermore, Abiy's open admission that the Ethiopian government is withholding crucial food aid from the civilian population in an effort to influence political outcomes is evidence of the fact that the aid blockade is part and parcel of the regime's genocidal war against the people of Tigray. Without immediate intervention to lift the deadly siege and blockade, this man-made, politically engineered humanitarian catastrophe will claim the lives of hundreds of thousands in Tigray.



BBC News. "Ethiopia's Tigray crisis: What's stopping aid getting in?" September 2021.

Blocked aid convoys

DISPLACEMENT CRISIS

The war on Tigray has forcefully displaced millions of people from their homes. Since November 2020, over 70,000 Tigrayan refugees have fled to neighbouring Sudan. For tens of thousands of Tigrayans, the harrowing journey of several days or even weeks required avoiding Ethiopian, Eritrean, and Amhara forces, who have reportedly carried out extrajudicial executions of people attempting to flee. During their journey to Sudan, families have been separated, women and girls have been subjected to SGBV, and many have died along the way. In addition to the trauma Tigrayan refugees endured at the hands of the Ethiopian, Eritrean, and Amhara armed forces, thousands are traumatized by the dangerous and harrowing journey into Sudan. Refugees arrive in Sudan exhausted, malnourished, and traumatized, after traveling for days or weeks.



Tigrayans who fled their homes arrive in Sudan

Within Sudan, refugees are currently sheltered in six camps: Um Rakubah, Al-Tenideba, Tunaydbah, Village 8, Hamdayet, and Village 6. While finding respite from the violence of war, Tigrayan refugees in Sudan are exposed to further hardships. Floods associated with the arrival of the rainy season (July through September) compromised shelters in the refugee camps, making the living conditions even more precarious. Torrential rain and strong winds destroyed shelters and latrines and caused flooding in the Tunaydbah settlement in eastern Sudan, which houses 20,000 refugees. The UN Refugee Agency (UNHCR) shared that more than 16,000 refugees in the Um Rakuba and Tunaydbah camps were impacted by storms and severe weather conditions. Moreover, several camps are facing a severe shortage of essential supplies, chief among them food. This is an alarming development that exacerbates the challenges refugees continue to face. Beyond necessities like food and shelter, there are growing medical needs within the refugee centers as well, where new mothers, pregnant women, and hundreds of survivors of sexual violence are in desperate need of medical care.



Asqual Helwa, Tigrayan refugee at the Um Rakuba camp in Sudan.

In addition to refugees in Sudan, according to UN OCHA, there are currently more than 2.1 million IDPs in over 380 sites across Tigray, most of whom were forced to flee their homes under assault. There are currently around 400,000 IDPs in Mekelle, over 673,000 IDPs in Shire, 220,000 IDPs in Adwa, and 273,000 IDPs in Sheraro. International aid agencies have repeatedly noted that the humanitarian needs are immense, far exceeding current capacities. Hundreds of thousands of IDPs are entirely cut off from humanitarian assistance and are completely dependent on host community support in places like Alaje, Maichew, Nek-Sege, Mokoni, Raya-Azebo, and Raya-Chercher. Because of the lack of emergency shelters, many IDPs have taken refuge in schools, abandoned buildings, and factories near urban centers. Tens of thousands of displaced people are thus living in unsuitable, unsafe, and health-threatening conditions, experiencing the worst of the starvation crisis. Moreover, UN OCHA has further highlighted that health care services are largely inaccessible to IDPs, many of whom urgently need medical assistance.

Data from the Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM), published in late August 2021 provides more insight on the situation of IDPs in Tigray. DTM shared that it was able to document 2,105,387 IDPs, comprising 449,492 households across 377 sites in Northern Ethiopia. Of these, the overwhelming majority or 2,036,398 IDPs (432,358 households) were in Tigray.

Because of the fluidity of the security situation, DTM was unable to account for all IDPs in the region. Nevertheless, the data it was able to capture indicates that there are hundreds of thousands of IDPs living in cities across Tigray, including Adwa, Axum, Adigrat, Mekelle, Sheraro, and Shire. The report further underscores how dire the humanitarian situation is for the vast majority of IDPs. IDPs in 307 sites have not received essential non-food supplies since their displacement while 76 sites have had no food distribution at all. At the sites where no food distribution has taken place, displaced persons have to rely on the support of the host communities - who are themselves now facing a catastrophic famine - for their survival. Furthermore, of the over-300 IDP sites in the region, 97 do not have access to a market, 65 have no access to health facilities, and nearly none have access to livestock or land.

UN OCHA states that there is urgent need for food supplies, water, non-food supplies, dignity kits, fuel, malaria drugs, and mobile health teams at IDP sites. While humanitarian organizations are working to address these needs, the limited resources and ongoing siege has made this exceedingly difficult. As such, since the start of the year, only 28% of the total 2.7 million people in need of assistance were reached with emergency shelter and non-food items. UN OCHA also revealed that in the face of rising needs, the scarcity of essential supplies such as fuel and cash, as well as the continuing disruption of essential services such as electricity and communications has hindered its delivery of humanitarian aid to IDPs. Similarly, the International Organization for Migration (IOM) has issued an urgent appeal for more funds to scale up the humanitarian response in Tigray in order to meet the needs of IDPs, including access to food, water, and medical supplies. The IOM additionally underscored the need to continue providing support for vulnerable populations, such as persons with disabilities, pregnant women, and newborn children.

As it stands now, there is an urgent need to scale up efforts to address the dire conditions IDPs are facing and establish safe and secure sites to shelter the millions of people that are currently unsheltered. The needs of IDPs in Tigray, who have been forced out of their homes and subjected to horrific violence, extend beyond immediate life-sustaining necessities. IDPs need safe, secure, and sanitary living conditions, access to medical care, including psychological services, family reunification services, and educational facilities to serve the tens of thousands of internally displaced children.



Hundreds of IDPs are living in an unfinished building in Shire university

WHOLESALE DESTRUCTION

Beyond the forced displacement, massacres, extrajudicial executions, weaponized SGBV, and famine, the Abiy regime and its allies also sought to destroy Tigray through systematic attacks against the health system, economic infrastructure, educational institutions, ecological structures, and social and cultural sites.

Healthcare Infrastructure

Before the genocidal war, considerable work had been done to develop a well-equipped and well-functioning health infrastructure in Tigray, which consequently had one of the best health systems in Ethiopia. However, as a direct consequence of the ongoing war, the health system in Tigray has completely collapsed. In March 2021, MSF reported on the widespread looting, vandalism, and destruction of health facilities across Tigray, noting that of the health facilities assessed, 70% had been looted and more than 30% had been damaged. Meanwhile, Time Magazine reported that 82% of the region's health facilities were rendered non-functional. Medical facilities have been targeted by the Ethiopian, Eritrean, and Amhara forces, who have vandalized, destroyed, and set fire to hospitals, clinics, and health centers. Even veterinary clinics set up to provide health services for livestock have been looted and vandalized.

Hospitals in Fasti, Freweini, and Hawzen (eastern Tigray), in Adwa and Abiy Addi (central Tigray), in Slekleka, Shul, and Sheraro (western Tigray), and Debre Abay and May Kuhli (northwestern Tigray) have been looted and completely destroyed. The biggest health facilities in the region, including Ayder Referral Hospital in Mekelle and Axum Hospital are functioning at a fraction of their full capacity due to the destruction of facilities, interruption of supplies, and shortage of personnel. Only 13% of health facilities in Tigray are functioning at a normal level and there is effectively no healthcare in the rural parts of the region, beyond the emergency relief work done by humanitarian organizations.

MSF additionally reported that 20% of health facilities it reached were occupied by invading forces. Eritrean troops had set up camp in Mugulat in eastern Tigray while Ethiopian troops were occupying the hospital in Abiy Addi in central Tigray, making these facilities completely inaccessible to the civilian population. Furthermore, medical equipment and supplies have been deliberately destroyed across health centers in Tigray, including ambulances that have been set on fire or stolen by soldiers to be used as military vehicles. Medical professionals have been killed by the invading forces, while thousands have fled to save their lives. Remaining health staff, who are providing lifesaving care under dire circumstances, do so with few supplies and under constant threat.



AP News. "Ethiopia's leader faces intense pressure to end Tigray war" March 2021

A medical clinic that was looted and vandalized in Zana

The gendered impact of the destruction of health facilities is prominent. Given the prevalence of weaponized SGBV in the region, which has been among the worst in modern history, there are thousands of women in Tigray in dire need of medical attention. Tens of thousands of women who have survived various forms of SGBV including rape, gang-rape, and sexual slavery cannot access the medical and psychological help they desperately need. Similarly, an increasing number of pregnant women are forced to give birth at home, leading to higher maternal mortality rates and infant mortality. The mothers and children who survive childbirth cannot access the necessary postnatal care such as vaccinations. Amid a war in which Ethiopian, Eritrean, and Amhara forces are shelling entire towns, bombing open markets, and indiscriminately attacking civilians, there are thousands of people who urgently need medical attention. People who sustain injuries because of the war waged on Tigray are unable to access health care they need because the health system in the region has been deliberately destroyed. Therefore, even those civilians whose lives could have been saved by timely medical attention are succumbing to their injuries.



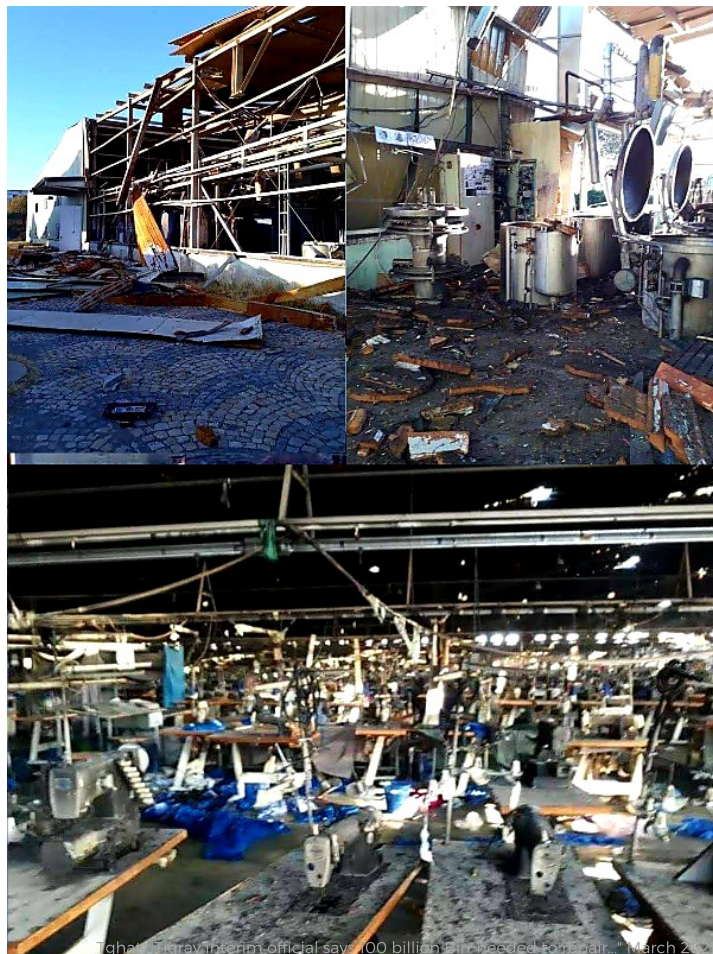
MSF, "Ethiopia: Health facilities targeted in Tigray region," March 2021.

Vandalized health center in Sheraro

Economic Infrastructure

Prior to the war, decades of concerted efforts had produced a rapidly growing economy in Tigray and across Ethiopia. In partnership with international donors and investors, the government managed to improve food security in Tigray by promoting diversification and sustainability in smallholder agriculture, facilitating commercial sesame production, and implementing a robust safety net program. There was also heavy investment in artisanal mining, factories, and industries. The Endowment Fund for the Rehabilitation of Tigray (EFFORT) - a conglomerate of factories established to rehabilitate the Tigrayan economy after the Ethiopian Civil War (1974-1991) and famine (1983-1985) - had established construction, textile, mining, and pharmaceutical factories that employed thousands.

Since the onset of the war on Tigray, factories across Tigray, most notably those owned by EFFORT, have been ransacked, looted, and completely destroyed. Eyewitness reports, photos, and videos illustrate the widespread ransacking of industries and factories. The World Peace Foundation (WPF) reported in April 2021 that there has been large-scale looting, asset stripping, asset destruction, pillaging, and vandalism across factories in Tigray. Alula Habteab, former head of the Tigray interim administration's construction, road and transport department, confirmed that Eritrean and Amhara forces in particular, have inflicted the most destruction against Tigray's economic infrastructure. The Eritrean forces have destroyed factories employing thousands of Tigrayans, without exception, Alula reported. Prominent examples of such factories include Almeda Textile/Garment Manufacturing, Addis Pharmaceuticals, Adigrat Pharmaceuticals, Sur Construction, and Sheba Leather. Almeda Textile/Garment factory in Adwa was targeted again by the Ethiopian government, being hit by airstrikes in October 2021. It is estimated that it will require at least 100 billion birr to replace and reestablish these factories.



Looted and Vandalized Almeda textile factory in Adwa

What is especially noteworthy about the destruction of Tigray's economic infrastructure by the Ethiopian, Eritrean, and Amhara forces is its comprehensiveness. The WPF's report underscores the pre-meditated, vindictive, and deliberate damage to the economic foundation of Tigray inflicted by the invading forces. This destruction was undertaken with the intention of depriving Tigrayans of objects and resources necessary for their continued survival. In particular, the Eritrean and Amhara forces undertook extensive looting, carting away machinery, cars, and other properties from factories in Tigray. The destruction of factories that employed thousands of workers additionally contributes to the economic hardship Tigrayans face as they continue to deal with the fallout of the genocidal war. In addition to ransacking, vandalizing, and setting hundreds of buildings and factories on fire, the invading Ethiopian, Eritrean, and Amhara forces also prohibited access to banks and microfinance institutions, closed essential services, and overtook private and public infrastructure during their occupation of Tigrayan territories. Tigray thus faces a multitude of exceptionally difficult economic and social challenges due to invading forces' deliberate targeting of economic infrastructure.

Education Infrastructure

Prior to the war, Tigray had a well-developed educational infrastructure, encompassing primary schools, secondary schools, as well as public and private universities. Among them, the largest included Adigrat University, which had 14,300 students in 37 departments, Axum University which was home to six colleges across three campuses, and Mekelle University, which hosted over 31,000 students in its eleven institutes and seven campuses. Since November 4, 2020, armed actors have undertaken a thorough destruction of the education infrastructure in the region, pillaging, vandalizing, and destroying schools. A May 2021 Human Rights Watch (HRW) report revealed that a quarter of all schools in Tigray had sustained damage. Airstrikes and indiscriminate shelling by Ethiopian and Eritrean armies have damaged schools and killed students in Adihaki and Adwa. University staff members have also been killed by ENDF and Eritrean forces at Tembien, Raya, Adigrat, and Axum universities.



A looted and vandalized classroom in Wukro

A report by Nyssen et al. (2021) details the damage to universities, which has been extensive. Technology and Veterinary campuses of Mekelle University have been completely looted, while Ethiopian soldiers have partially looted all other campuses. Similarly, Adigrat University and Axum University were completely looted by Eritrean forces and anything that remained was destroyed by fire or bombs. The Ethiopian and Eritrean forces looted computers, lab equipment, and classroom supplies from universities.

Even small everyday items like kitchen equipment and students' mattresses were looted by the Eritrean forces. Furthermore, the Ethiopian and Eritrean forces also deliberately inflicted heavy damage to schools, destroying entire buildings, electrical installations, water pipes, and student records.

In addition to looting and destroying educational institutions, the Ethiopian and Eritrean forces used schools in Tigray as military encampments. The Ethiopian forces forcefully occupied Atse Yohannes Preparatory School in Mekelle while the Eritreans occupied Raya University for months. These forces used educational institutions to commit atrocities against civilian populations, in some instances using schools to hold women hostage and commit innumerable atrocities against the civilian population. For instance, Nyssen et al (2021) report that more than 10 Tigrayan students were raped inside Ayder campus by Ethiopian Federal Police officers. When the invading armies vacated occupied schools, they often left vulgar, anti-Tigrayan graffiti on the walls of the schools, including messages that Tigray must be cleansed, which clearly indicates the genocidal intent of the war. Beyond the physical destruction of the school structures, the psychological wounds inflicted by the conversion of educational institutes into military camps by the invaders does immeasurable damage. In all, this deliberate and targeted pillaging, vandalism, and destruction of educational facilities has done incalculable damage to young children and students of all ages across Tigray.

Religious Sites



Al-Nejashi mosque after shelling

In addition to the destruction of essential health, economic and educational infrastructure, important social, cultural, and religious sites have also been targeted since November 2020. Christian and Muslim sites of worship have been desecrated, ransacked, looted, and shelled. The Europe External Programme with Africa (EEPA) reported that Eritrean troops looted manuscripts and treasures from monasteries and churches across Tigray. Moreover, Al-Nejashi mosque, one of the oldest and most sacred mosques in the world, with immense significance to Muslims the world over, was damaged by the invading forces. The destruction of religious and cultural sites is another strategy aimed at tearing up Tigray's social fabric; designed to demoralize and dispirit the Tigrayan people.

Finally, in addition to the damage inflicted on physical and human-made structures, the ecological destruction the invading forces have wrought is damage generations of Tigrayans will have to live with. Indiscriminate shellings and bombings across Tigray have deeply disrupted ecological conditions and will likely lead to severely degraded soil, air and water quality for generations to come. Particularly, Eritrean forces' vindictive and unimaginably malicious acts of deliberately setting forests and settlements on fire, cutting down trees, and undoing three decades worth of conservation efforts is designed to destroy the very earth that Tigrayans have and will continue to live on. In all, the genocidal forces in Addis Ababa and Asmara have intentionally and systematically targeted hospitals, factories, schools, churches, mosques, and the very environment that Tigrayans have to live in, with the stated goal of destroying Tigray and wiping out Tigrayans for a hundred years.

AREAS UNDER OCCUPATION

While most areas of Tigray were liberated at the end of June 2021, when TDF's counteroffensive drove the ENDF out of most parts of the region, some areas remain under the occupation of Amhara and Eritrean forces.

Western Tigray

Since the November 4, 2020 declaration of war, Amhara regional forces have been among the most ardent supporters of Abiy's genocidal war on Tigray, supplying thousands of troops to support his war efforts. While Abiy had at the time declared this war a "domestic law-and-order" operation, in a flagrant disregard for the lawful and constitutional order of the country, the Amhara regional forces illegally annexed most parts of Western Tigray. This annexation was accomplished through exceedingly violent means which have been described by the U.S. Secretary of State Antony Blinken as ethnic cleansing.

A UN Commission of Expert defines ethnic cleansing as a policy **“by one ethnic or religious group to remove by violent and terror-inspiring means the civilian population of another ethnic or religious group from certain geographic areas”** [5]. The Amhara region’s takeover of Western Tigray was accomplished through violent and terror-inspiring means, including massacres, extrajudicial executions, and the forced displacement of tens of thousands of Tigrayans from their homes. Using the cover of war, Amhara forces have killed and imprisoned thousands of Tigrayans, looted and destroyed the homes and farms of Tigrayans, and forcefully displaced tens of thousands of Tigrayans who are now IDPs. In addition to these ongoing atrocities, witness accounts show that Tigrayans are having their identification (ID) cards destroyed and being issued Amhara ID cards, being barred from speaking Tigrigna, and that women are facing SGBV with the explicit intent of ‘Amharanizing’ them. By all accounts, the Amhara forces - both the regional armed forces and militias commonly known as Fano - are engaged in a full-fledged campaign of ethnic cleansing in Western Tigray.



Hailay Weldegebiel (18), who was attacked by Fano militias in Western Tigray

Neither Abiy nor anyone in his administration has condemned the unlawful conduct of the Amhara regional forces. The Abiy administration has made no efforts to affirm the constitutional order in the country, which shows its active support for this ethnic cleansing campaign. The ongoing occupation by Amhara forces jeopardizes the lives of Tigrayans still trapped in Western Tigray and those in the rest of the region.

As they are occupying the areas of Tigray that border Sudan, Amhara forces have control over the movement of refugees and aid. Many who have made it to Sudan have reported that Amhara forces are barring Tigrayans from crossing the border into Sudan, harassing, beating, and shooting Tigrayans attempting to flee. Moreover, as the Amhara forces now control the border with Sudan, they are aiding the Abiy administration's campaign of starving the people of Tigray by blocking aid convoys that could be moved through Sudan.

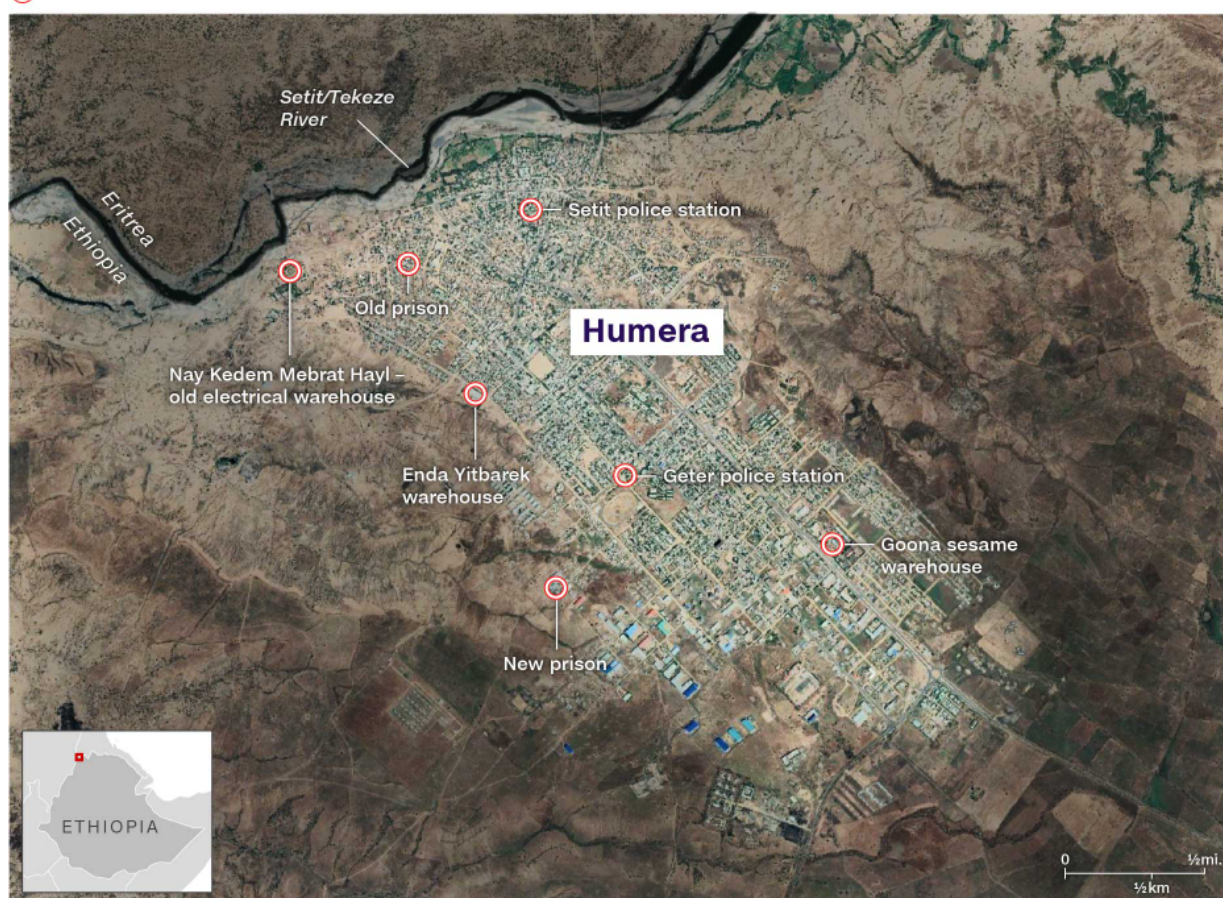
The government of the region of Tigray as well as numerous states and members of the international community have called for the removal of occupying Amhara forces from all parts of Tigray, and emphasized the need to respect the constitutionally established borders of the federation. However, the Amhara regional government has ignored all of these calls, installing its regional flag and signage in Western Tigray. In a bold display of its disregard for the laws of the country and the international community, in May 2021, the Amhara regional government put out a call inviting investors to lease land in occupied Western Tigray. A total of 288 farms owned by Tigrayans were forcefully taken by the Amhara regional government, which put in place expedited processing to give away the land to investors. As such, neither the federal government nor the Amhara regional government have shown any willingness to abide by the laws of the country and cease committing atrocities against Tigrayans.



A body is recovered from the River Setit by Wad El Hilou, Sudan

In August 2021, horrifying images began to emerge from the banks of the Setit River (known as Tekeze River in Ethiopia), which separates Ethiopia and Sudan. In these images and videos, Tigrayan refugees and Sudanese locals could be seen pulling corpses from the banks of the river. These bodies pulled out of Setit, some of which have already been identified by Tigrayan refugees who had fled from the town of Humera in Western Tigray, showed signs of torture, mutilation, and most had their hands tied. So far, more than 50 corpses have been recovered from the Setit River, suspected to be the bodies of Tigrayans who have been massacred in the Western Tigray town of Humera. While over 50 bodies have been discovered thus far, Tigrayan refugees and Sudanese officials have all commented that because of the fast flowing river, they have not been able to retrieve all the bodies, indicating that the number is much higher than the verified 50. In an August interview, IDPs who managed to escape Western Tigray stated that the situation is worsening, with Fano militias going door to door targeting Tigrayans as young as 15. Satellite imagery and additional reporting has also identified a number of concentration camps in Western Tigray where thousands of Tigrayans are held in internment.

⊙ Facilities used as detention centers



Source: CNN reporting, Google Earth
Graphic: Katie Polglase and Henrik Pettersson, CNN

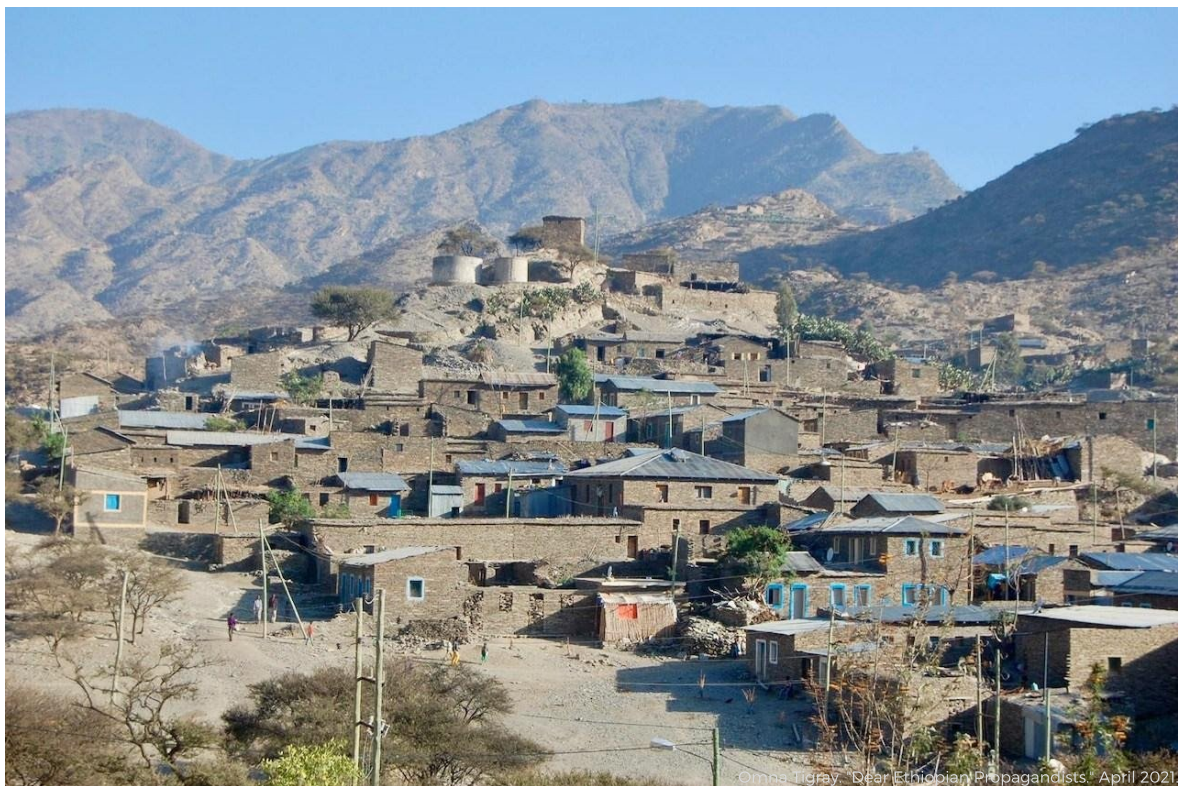
CNN. "Men are marched out of prison camps." September 2021.

Facilities used as detention centers in Humera, Western Tigray

Given what we know about the atrocities that have been inflicted on Tigrayans in Western Tigray, which is likely only the tip of the iceberg, as the region is under occupation, there is an urgent need for the removal of Amhara forces from all parts of Tigray. It is not merely different and at times conflicting historical accounts and claims to land that are at stake here, but the lives of tens of thousands of Tigrayans who have been ethnically cleansed from the area and the thousands of Tigrayans who are living in fear of abduction, forced disappearance, mob attacks, and murder in Western Tigray. Therefore, the issue of Western Tigray is an existential one for the region of Tigray.

Irob

The Irob are a minority group within Tigray, with an estimated population of between 30,000 and 40,000 people. The Irob largely live in the mountainous region of the eastern zone of Tigray, bordering Eritrea. The Irob have their own unique social, political, and cultural beliefs, structures, and expressions and speak Saho, a Cushitic language, as well as Tigrigna. The main economic activity of the Irob people is agricultural production and cattle rearing.



Irob, Tigray

Because of their proximity to the Eritrean border, the Irob have repeatedly suffered attacks from Eritrean forces. During the 1998-2000 Ethiopian-Eritrean war, the Eritrean army violently occupied Irob land and unleashed the same patterns of violence they are unleashing during the current war on Tigray. Eritrean forces harassed, assaulted and killed community members, conducted house to house searches, weaponized sexual violence against women and girls, looted, confiscated and destroyed public and private property, slaughtered livestock, destroyed crops, and targeted schools, healthcare facilities, and churches. Even after the formal end of the war, because of their proximity to Eritrea, the Irob were at increased risk of attacks from Eritrean forces.

Since November 2, 2020, the Irob people have once again been facing attacks and mounting atrocities at the hands of the invading Eritrean forces. While the communication blockade makes it exceedingly difficult to find adequate information about the scope of the atrocities, reports by community members who walk for days to make it to major cities provide some insight into the depth of the crisis this community is facing under Eritrean occupation. The region has been consistently and completely closed off, with no access to humanitarian assistance, communication services, or ability to move into or out of the region. Scattered reporting coming out indicates that Eritrean forces have been engaged in indiscriminate killings and shellings, carried out massacres, and abducted civilian populations. Private and public properties have all been looted and destroyed, which has exacerbated the food insecurity in the area. The Eritrean occupation of Irob lands and the atrocities they have been committing with impunity poses an imminent risk of extinction for the group as a whole. Given the small size of the group, the sustained attacks inflicted by the Eritrean invaders risks destroying the Irob as a people.

Kunama

The Kunama are another group in Tigray who have been suffering under the occupation of Eritrean forces since the beginning of the war. Tigrayan-Kunama are one of the smallest ethnic groups in all of Ethiopia. They have their own political, social, and cultural beliefs and practices. They speak a Nilo-Saharan Kunama language known as Kun, as well as Tigrigna. While having their own traditional religious beliefs, many Kunama people also practice Orthodox Christianity, Evangelicalism, and Islam. Farming is the most significant economic activity among the Kunama people, who largely cultivate millet, sorghum, and legumes. The Tigrayan-Kunama are renowned for their liberal and democratic social structure in which women enjoy equal social status with men as well as property shares.

Moreover, unique to the region, ancestral lineages are based on maternal lines. Mainly living in the western and north western Gash Barka region of Tigray, between the Gash and Setit rivers, the Tigrayan-Kunama people's proximity to the Eritrean border has meant that they have suffered enormous atrocities throughout the years. In the 1998-2000 war between Ethiopia and Eritrea, many Kunama were forced to flee their homes to save their lives. Because of their proximity to contested border areas, battles have affected Kunama communities directly.



The Kunama of Tigray

In the current war on Tigray, similar to the previous war, the Tigrayan-Kunama people have been severely affected. The attacks and occupation by Eritrean forces of Kunama communities has led to the displacement of many. Moreover, the intentional targeting of the Shimbelba refugee camp, which sheltered a large number of members of the Kunama community has forced many to flee. The patterns of attacks launched against Tigray at large have been inflicted on Kunama communities, who have suffered massacres, weaponized SGBV, destruction and looting of their essential supplies and forced displacement. Because of the extremely small size of the Kunama, they are at real risk of disappearing as a people under the mounting atrocities of the occupying Eritrean forces. The genocidal campaign waged against Tigray affects each and every Tigrayan person and poses a heightened risk to minorities within this minority region and threatens the extinction of entire groups.

Since the onset of the genocidal war, ethnically targeted attacks and measures against Tigrayans in Ethiopia are on the rise. As early as November 2020, members of the international community warned that the dangerous trend of ethnic profiling, hate speech, and demonization of Tigrayans would unleash heavy destruction. While waging war on the region and people of Tigray since November, the Abiy administration also began undertaking a massive campaign of ethnic profiling against Tigrayans living in the capital Addis Ababa and elsewhere in the country.

Hundreds of Tigrayan service members were purged from the Ethiopian African Union (AU) peacekeeping missions, the ENDF, and from police forces across the country. In early November 2020, shortly after the declaration of war on Tigray, the Ethiopian government disarmed hundreds of ethnic Tigrayans serving as part of the UN and AU Peacekeeping forces in Somalia. The Ethiopian government rounded up ethnic Tigrayan personnel from the UN peacekeeping mission and forced them back to Addis Ababa. Officials within the UN expressed their concerns about the fate of these Tigrayan service members, fearing that they would be tortured or even executed upon reaching Ethiopia.

Similarly, 200 to 300 Tigrayan soldiers in the AU peacekeeping force were disarmed and confined to their base in Somalia. Furthermore, since November 2020, ethnic Tigrayans who were serving in various police forces across the country – some with decades of service – have been forced to turn in their arms and have been placed on indefinite leave. Moreover, thousands of Tigrayan members of the ENDF have been detained and are feared to be facing torture in remote prisons. It is reported that at least 17,000 Tigrayans who were members of the ENDF have been imprisoned for nearly a year now. In August 2021, a military tribunal sentenced an unspecified number of those imprisoned to death and life imprisonment.



Police officers in Addis Ababa

In addition to those in the security sector, Tigrayan civilians have also been victims of ethnic profiling since the onset of the war. There have been widespread reports of Tigrayans being fired or put on indefinite forced leave from their jobs in government and the private sector in many parts of Ethiopia, including in Addis Ababa. It has been widely reported that Ethiopian Airlines, a state-owned enterprise, has fired or put Tigrayan pilots, technicians, caterers and security personnel on indefinite leave, with no warning or cause. The only crime they seem to be guilty of is their ethnicity. The state-affiliated Ethiopian Human Rights Commission (EHRC) itself has expressed its concern at these reports of ethnic profiling, condemning the arbitrary firing and detention of Tigrayans across the country. The EHRC additionally confirmed that Tigrayan homes are being raided and illegally searched by Ethiopian security forces, without legal justification. Furthermore, the Ethiopian government has prohibited Tigrayans from leaving the country for work, studies or even lifesaving medical treatment, in violation of domestic and international laws. The widespread ethnic profiling and detention of Tigrayans in Addis Ababa, Somali region, and elsewhere in the country is a core component of the Abiy administration's genocidal war.

"We can't speak Tigrinya on the streets anymore because someone could just call you 'junta' [Abiy's preferred term for the TPLF] and security forces will come and take you, no questions asked" [6] -- 27 year-old Tigrayan woman living in Addis Ababa.

As the ENDF were forced to retreat out of many parts of Tigray in June 2021, ethnically targeted attacks against Tigrayans have drastically increased, both in scope and intensity. On July 16, Amnesty International released a statement confirming that police in Addis Ababa arbitrarily arrest and detain Tigrayans without due process. Accounts by former detainees, witnesses, and lawyers indicate that these arrests are ethnically motivated, as police officers checked identity documents before detaining Tigrayans. At checkpoints and random areas throughout the city, as well as in cafes, restaurants, and public spaces, plainclothes officers are harassing, ethnically profiling, and arresting Tigrayans. Former detainees shared that police stations around Addis Ababa are filled with Tigrayans who have been arbitrarily detained without any legal due process. Addis Ababa police confirmed on July 19 that they had arrested over 300 Tigrayans, alleging that they are supporters of the Tigray People's Liberation Front (TPLF). Despite Ethiopian law requiring detainees to be brought to court within 48 hours of their arrest, the government has not presented any legal charges against the hundreds of Tigrayans it has detained. Instead, those arrested are kept in overcrowded, unsanitary, and inhumane detention centers, some facing physical assault and torture. While detainees who are able to pull resources together to post the exorbitant amount of bail are sometimes released, those unable to do so are taken to Awash Arba, in the Afar region, 240 kilometers out of Addis Ababa. Neither detainees nor their families and lawyers are given an explanation as to why Tigrayans are arrested and transported out of the city en masse. Consequently, the whereabouts of thousands of detained Tigrayans remain unknown.



An agricultural college near the town of Assosa, where witnesses say ethnic Tigrayans have been detained for months without charge

In addition to violating Tigrayans' constitutionally guaranteed right to freedom from arbitrary arrest and detention, the Abiy administration utilizes the state apparatus to attack Tigrayans financially. Bank accounts opened in Tigray have been blocked, and Tigrayans in Addis Ababa and elsewhere are unable to access or withdraw their funds. In the most recent crackdown, countless Tigrayan businesses have been shut down by the Ethiopian government for reasons as trivial as playing Tigrigna music. Businesses affected by this crackdown range from small cafes and restaurants to large hotels and construction companies that contribute significantly to the tax base of the country. There have also been reports that Tigrayan business owners are being coerced to sell their businesses below the market price. These patterns point to the government's ongoing efforts to extract financial assets from Tigrayans.

By depriving Tigrayans of their livelihoods, businesses, and access to their own money, the Abiy administration is transferring their resources to the state. This resource transfer can also be seen in the exorbitant amounts of bail that illegally detained Tigrayans are expected to pay. In short, the Abiy administration is working to ensure the complete economic devastation of Tigrayans both inside Tigray and across Ethiopia. These ethnically targeted attacks against Tigrayans in Addis Ababa and other places in Ethiopia are fueled by the dangerous rhetoric espoused by Abiy himself, his supporters, and close advisors, several of whom have openly called for explicit ethnic profiling of Tigrayans. The international community has a responsibility to call out and bring an end to the Ethiopian government's systematic ethnic profiling, arrest, detainment, and coercion of Tigrayans.



Salon. "Eyewitness accounts, video confirm reports of Tigrayan children." September 2021.

An agricultural college near the town of Assosa, where witnesses say ethnic Tigrayans have been detained for months without charge

In Western Tigray, where large scale ethnic cleansing by the Amhara forces has displaced hundreds of thousands of people, the ethnic profiling against Tigrayans remaining in the region is among the most extreme anywhere in the country. Thousands of Tigrayan civilians face torture and extra-judicial executions in concentration camps in Western Tigray. The camps are controlled by Ethiopian soldiers who carry out the torture and execution of interned Tigrayans. These concentration camps are spread throughout Western Tigray. In Humera, Amhara soldiers are going door to door rounding up Tigrayans by checking their identity cards and bringing them to concentration camps in the city. Detainees who escaped the camps describe them as being cramped with no privacy. Armed guards at these concentration camps do not provide detainees with food, water, or access to bathroom facilities. Detainees live in these camps in fear for their future. Escaped detainees recalled watching other detainees being taken away by soldiers, never to return and constantly wondered if they were next. When they could, escaped detainees called Tigrayan refugees in Sudan to inform them of missing persons that they believe were killed then dumped in the Tekeze River.

REGIONAL AND GEOPOLITICAL DYNAMICS

In addition to inviting foreign forces from Eritrea to brutalize and commit unspeakable atrocities against its own citizens, the Abiy government has utilized the entire state apparatus to wage total war on Tigray. Abiy mobilized the ENDF, Special Forces from Amhara and Afar regions, as well as militias from the Amhara region to wage war. In July 2021, despite declaring what it claimed was a unilateral ceasefire supposedly for humanitarian reasons, the Abiy administration ramped up its rhetoric and preparations for another round of assaults. After the ENDF forces retreated from most parts of Tigray following the counteroffensive by the TDF, Abiy gave a speech where he claimed that the Ethiopian government could mobilize 100,000 special forces, half a million militiamen, or a million youth to march against Tigray, if needed. Special Forces from six regions and the city of Dire Dawa have been mobilized to back government forces. These reinforcements include Special Forces from Amhara, Oromia, Southern Nations Nationalities and Peoples (SNNP), and Sidama regions that have joined the assault on Tigrayan forces.

The intensification of violent and warmongering rhetoric from those within the Ethiopian government and the recruitment of hundreds of thousands of young people indicates the scale of the mobilization. There have been multiple reports of coercive and mandatory conscription of young men across the country, especially in the Oromia and SNNP regions. The forceful deployment of tens of thousands of poor young men and women inflicts a heavy cost on these communities, deprives families of the labour and domestic support they rely on, and exacerbates the worsening economic crisis in the country.



Young men set to be deployed to join the war on Tigray

Beyond its domestic repercussions, Abiy's assault on Tigray has had a destabilizing effect on the whole region. Ethiopia was once considered a linchpin of the Horn of Africa, and was widely recognized for contributing to peace and stability efforts in the region and the African continent through its conflict resolution and mediation efforts, promotion of Intergovernmental Authority on Development (IGAD) and African Union (AU) mechanisms, as well as peacekeeping efforts via the United Nations and African Union. Regrettably, since the Abiy administration took over in 2018 those successes have been reversed, and the world is witnessing the effects of an unstable Ethiopia and its consequences for the region. Abiy has forged a tripartite alliance between Ethiopia, Eritrea and Somalia, and has engaged in a destructive border conflict with Sudan. The border war is worrisome, and it also threatens the genuine reform process occurring in Sudan. In fact, in October 2021, a military coup occurred in Sudan, highlighting the instability of the whole region.

The ENDF that were deployed to Tigray are recognized for operating with impunity and committing gross human rights violations. This recognition is illustrated by U.S. Senator and Chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, Bob Menendez's call in July 2021 for the UN Secretary General to

“prevent all Ethiopian soldiers who have participated in military operations in the Tigray region of Ethiopia from being allowed to participate in UN peacekeeping operations until their complicity in gross human rights violations can be determined by a credible vetting process” [7].

While the call for Ethiopian troops fighting in Tigray to not serve as peacekeepers is welcome, it is important to note that after ten months of fighting a brutal, genocidal war in Tigray, the ENDF is severely weakened and the Abiy administration has resorted to calling on the general populace to take up arms and fight in Tigray.



Abiy Ahmed and Turkish President Recep Tayyip Erdogan sign a military agreement

In addition to the Abiy administration's desperate call for all civilians to fight in Tigray, Abiy has pivoted to the East in an attempt to secure weapons he believes will support him in achieving military victory. In addition to using UAE and Iranian drones, it is widely presumed that Abiy's visit to Turkey in August 2021 was with the aim of obtaining military technology, specifically drones, namely the destructive Turkish Bayraktar-TB2 and ANKA-S drones. This is particularly worrisome as drones have killed a significant number of Tigrayan civilians, destroyed critical infrastructure, and damaged the cultural heritage sites in Tigray. If confirmed, the usage of these drones can further contribute to the ongoing genocide in Tigray. Ethiopia is a country of nearly 115 million people, its international partners and the international community at large should be gravely alarmed over the country and region's current trajectory. The war on Tigray and the multiple ongoing crises in Ethiopia impact the Horn of Africa, the Gulf and Red Sea, and threaten international peace and security.

INTERNATIONAL RESPONSE TO THE WAR ON TIGRAY

Since the beginning of the war, the international community has watched closely as the humanitarian catastrophe has unfolded in Tigray. The international community has offered repeated expressions of deep concern at the worsening catastrophe. The United States, Canada, and several European governments have reiterated their calls for the cessation of hostilities on multiple occasions. Of paramount concern, both for the people of Tigray and the international community, has been the famine that has already taken hold in the region. In high-level meetings, congressional sessions, and statements, members of the international community have drawn attention to the famine crisis in Tigray and called on all parties – especially the Ethiopian, Eritrean, and Amhara forces – to stop obstructing the delivery of aid.

International organizations and humanitarian agencies have responded to the humanitarian catastrophe in various ways. In June 2021, USAID Administrator Samatha Power held a day-long series of high-level meetings on the humanitarian catastrophe in Tigray, convening humanitarian partners, diplomats, aid workers, donor countries and U.S. government officials for urgent discussions on fighting famine and ending ongoing atrocities, including widespread and systematic sexual violence.

Power also convened a high-level group of donor countries - Canada, Denmark, the European Commission, Finland, Germany, Italy, Japan, the Netherlands, Switzerland, and the UK to discuss immediate steps to assisting those in need and calling on the Ethiopian government to end hostilities and provide access to critical aid. Power also spoke with AU Commission Chairperson Moussa Faki Mahamat to best address the urgency of the situation in Tigray. Similarly, the United Nations Security Council, the European Union Parliament and various other international organizations have placed Tigray on the agenda and held high-level discussions on the worsening crisis.



United Nations Security Council holds a discussion on Tigray

Among states, the United States has been most proactive in taking concrete measures to help bring an end to the catastrophe. In May 2021, Secretary of State Antony Blinken announced visa restrictions on any current or former Ethiopian or Eritrean government officials, members of the security forces, or other individuals responsible for, or complicit in, undermining the resolution of the crisis in Tigray. Additionally, the U.S. government has also imposed wide-ranging restrictions on economic and security assistance to Ethiopia. In September 2021, U.S. President Joseph Biden signed an executive order that enables the American government to impose sanctions on those implicated in the ongoing humanitarian and human rights crisis in Northern Ethiopia. These prescribed sanctions allow the United States to target those responsible for, or complicit in, prolonging the conflict in Ethiopia, obstructing humanitarian access, or preventing a ceasefire.

Additionally, the United States Department of State has launched a legal review examining whether the actions in Tigray amount to genocide. These two actions undertaken by the United States exemplify global leadership and should spur donor states and members of the international community to take similar meaningful action to end the suffering and bring accountability and justice for the people of Tigray.

Similar meaningful action in the form of sanctions or the threat of sanctions is required from donor states and the international community at large to break the deadly siege that threatens the lives of millions of people in Tigray. While the international community has worked through established institutions and official channels to facilitate a ceasefire and political resolution to the crises in Ethiopia, these institutions must take urgent and forceful measures while remaining free, fair, and unbiased. As such, investigations into the atrocities perpetrated in Tigray require independent international investigators. Joint investigations undertaken in partnership with state-affiliated organizations, such as the Ethiopian Human Rights Commission, a biased and unreliable organization that has repeatedly downplayed the atrocities in Tigray, cannot provide a clear and accurate picture of the atrocities committed and the humanitarian crisis on the ground.

While the international community has shown its commitment to the protection of human rights and a peaceful resolution of the crisis, the Ethiopian and Eritrean governments have adopted a defiant and confrontational stance. Rather than heeding the calls to stop the atrocities and engage in an all-inclusive national dialogue, the Abiy and Isaias governments have instead criticized the international community. Especially those countries that have a strong economic and diplomatic relationship with Ethiopia, such as the United States., United Kingdom and Canada have to use targeted sanctions to pressure the Ethiopian government to resolve the crisis peacefully. The defense and protection of human rights require the utilization of any and all measures to alleviate the widespread human suffering in Tigray.

The UN Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of the Crime of Genocide, which first recognized genocide as a crime under international law, was ratified in 1948 and came into force in January 1951. The Convention defines genocide as any of the following acts committed with intent to destroy, in whole or in part, a national, ethnical, racial, or religious group, as such:

- a. Killing members of the group;
- b. Causing serious bodily or mental harm to members of the group;
- c. Deliberately inflicting on the group conditions of life calculated to bring about its physical destruction in whole or in part;
- d. Imposing measures intended to prevent births within the group; and
- e. Forcibly transferring children of the group to another group.

Article III of the Convention specifies punishable acts, including genocide, conspiracy to commit genocide, direct and public incitement to commit genocide, attempt to commit genocide, complicity in genocide [8].

The War on Tigray and the UN Genocide Convention

Since November 4, 2020, Ethiopian, Eritrean, and Amhara forces have committed atrocities with intent to destroy the Tigrayan people, an ethnic minority in Ethiopia. Throughout the last last year, these forces have carried out at least four out of the five acts identified as the physical element of genocide in the Convention.

a. Killing members of the group

The Ethiopian, Eritrean and Amhara forces have used all the tools at their disposal to kill tens of thousands of Tigrayans, including massacres, executions, indiscriminate shelling, and aerial bombardments of civilian settlements. Additionally, a May 24, 2021, Telegraph report by Lucy Kassa and Will Brown revealed another horrendous level of violence unleashed by the Ethiopian and Eritrean forces against the people of Tigray. After expert analysis of video and photographic evidence, the report concluded that civilians in Tigray had suffered horrific burns consistent with the use of white phosphorus. The report also found that the invading armies used banned firearms in areas inhabited by civilians.

b. Causing serious bodily or mental harm to members of the group

Bombings and shellings of towns and villages, indiscriminate attacks against civilians, and weaponized Sexual and Gender-Based Violence (SGBV) are a few of the various forms of physical violence that have been inflicted on the people of Tigray. Civilians, including children, the elderly, and persons with disabilities suffered horrendous physical injuries when artillery rounds struck their homes. Moreover, weaponized SGBV inflicted unimaginable bodily as well as mental harm on all persons in Tigray. As a result, thousands in Tigray are left with permanent bodily injury, including internal organ damage, spinal injury, paralysis, and amputated limbs. Incalculable mental harm has also been deliberately inflicted on the people of Tigray during the course of the genocidal war. During their occupation of large swaths of Tigray, the Ethiopian, Eritrean, and Amhara forces undertook a campaign to terrorize the civilian population. Families and communities throughout Tigray, and those in refugee camps in Sudan, report Post-Traumatic Stress Disorder (PTSD), depression, insomnia, anxiety, and other forms of mental harm and distress. Therefore, it is evident that grave bodily and mental harm has been deliberately inflicted on the people of Tigray.

c. Deliberately inflicting on the group conditions of life calculated to bring about its physical destruction in whole or in part

Since the onset of the war, Ethiopian, Eritrean, and Amhara forces have undertaken a coordinated campaign to degrade living conditions to a level that threatened the continued existence of the Tigrayan people. They accomplished this by engineering a man-made famine, weaponized SGBV, destroying health infrastructure, and destroying vital services and supplies. By deliberately and systematically decimating the resources and services vital for the continued existence of the group, such as food, water, shelter, and medical services, the Ethiopian, Eritrean, and Amhara forces sought to bring about the destruction of the Tigrayan people.

d. Imposing measures intended to prevent births within the group

The war on Tigray is characterized by widespread and brutal weaponized SGBV, including rape, gang-rape, sexual slavery, and sexual mutilation. In its August 2021 report, Amnesty International declared that SGBV in Tigray amounted to war crimes and may amount to crimes against humanity. Sexual violence has been employed as a tool of ethnic cleansing and has been accompanied by abuse, ethnic slurs, and expression of genocidal intent. In a patrilineal society such as Ethiopia, where a child takes on the ethnic identity of their father, widespread, systemic rape is intended to ensure that the children born from these assaults will not be seen as Tigrayan. As such, in addition to being a war crime and crime against humanity, the brutal SGBV committed by Ethiopian, Eritrean, and Amhara forces in Tigray is genocidal because it seeks to prevent Tigrayan women from giving birth to more Tigrayans, and thereby destroying Tigrayan society as a whole.

Intent

A crucial element that distinguishes the crime of genocide from other crimes under the Convention is the **intent** to destroy. To meet the Convention's definition of genocide, there must be special intent, or *dolus specialis*, to destroy a national, ethnic, racial, or religious group. This *dolus specialis* means that victims are purposely targeted because of their identity and their real or perceived membership to a given group. Often, intent is the most difficult aspect of genocide to prove, as perpetrators will rarely openly discuss their intent to eliminate an entire group. However, in the Ethiopian case, Abiy, his advisors, and members of his administration have explicitly stated their genocidal intent.

The clearest expression of this intent was relayed during a question-and-answer session with a European Parliament committee on June 15, 2021 when Finnish foreign minister Pekka Haavisto described his February 2021 stay in Ethiopia. Haavisto stated, **"When I met the Ethiopian leadership in February they really used this kind of language, that they are going to destroy the Tigrayans, they are going to wipe out the Tigrayans for 100 years and so forth"** [9]. Despite the Ethiopian government's weak denial, the conduct of the war on Tigray over the last year is consistent with the sentiments expressed in Haavisto's testimony; the Abiy regime intended and intends to wipe out Tigray and Tigrayans for 100 years.

Acknowledgement of Genocide

According to the International Court of Justice (ICJ), the prohibition of genocide is a peremptory norm of international law, obligating states to prevent and punish genocide. As such, according to Article VIII of the Convention, signatory states may call upon competent organs of the United Nations to take action for the prevention and suppression of: acts of genocide, conspiracy to commit genocide, public incitement to commit genocide, attempt to commit genocide and/or complicity in genocide. The U.S. State Department is conducting a legal assessment of whether the actions of Ethiopian and Eritrean forces in Tigray amount to genocide. While there has been widespread recognition that Ethiopian, Eritrean, and Amhara forces have committed ethnic cleansing, war crimes, and crimes against humanity—an official recognition of the genocidal intent behind these actions is vital from a legal standpoint because all states are bound by international law to prevent and punish genocide. As such, conducting an independent investigation and recognizing the war on Tigray as genocidal will oblige states to mobilize to mitigate the atrocities and hold the perpetrators accountable in international court. This legal assessment to determine whether the crimes committed in Tigray amount to genocide must be undertaken by independent international investigators.

While some members of the international community have indicated their support for a joint investigation undertaken by the Ethiopian Human Rights Commission (EHRC) and the United Nations Human Rights Council (UNHRC), countless Tigrayan survivors, community members, and organizations have repeatedly expressed deep concerns about the state-affiliated EHRC's involvement in any investigation. Throughout the last year of the Tigray genocide, not only has the EHRC failed to deliver justice and accountability for millions of Tigrayans in the region and across Ethiopia, but it has played a pivotal role in whitewashing and downplaying the Abiy regime's atrocities. The EHRC has looked the other way while crimes of enormous magnitude including ethnic cleansing, ethnic profiling, and internment were committed by the regime and has been highly biased towards the federal government in discharging its duties. As such, an organization that is clearly deeply connected to and working on behalf of the government that stands accused of committing these crimes has no place investigating these crimes. Only an independent, unbiased investigation can uncover the magnitude of the crimes of the last year and deliver support, justice and accountability to all victims.

The Genocide Convention recognizes that **“at all periods of history genocide has inflicted great losses on humanity”** [8]. This is true for the ongoing state-sanctioned genocide in Tigray, which has unleashed a wave of devastation unparalleled in its vindictiveness. As the Convention states, liberating humanity from the odious scourge of genocide requires international cooperation. Therefore, the international community needs to immediately recognize the acts of genocide committed in Tigray, with a view to prevent and suppress these atrocities and bring the perpetrators to justice.

CALL TO ACTION

In the week of October 18th, the Abiy regime carried out multiple aerial bombardments across Tigray. The first of these, on Monday, October 18th, landed near a market and killed three children from the same family. While the second, launched on the same day, damaged a hotel and residences in a densely packed civilian settlement area. While the Ethiopian government’s spokesperson initially denied the air strikes, the government later admitted to carrying out these attacks. Emboldened by the lack of action from the international community, the Abiy administration continued this aerial bombardment of a city home to 500 thousand people and more than 300 thousand IDPs. In this continuous bombardment of the city of Mekelle, dozens of civilians, including children were seriously hurt and many lost their lives. With the health infrastructure of the region completely decimated, victims of these attacks were not even able to get adequate help. Emboldened by the lack of action from the international community, Abiy continued bombarding and terrorizing Tigrayans for two entire weeks.

A year into the genocidal war on Tigray, the world has seen Abiy operating with complete and total impunity, unrestrained by long-established international laws and norms. In plain view of the international community, the Ethiopian, Eritrean, and Amhara forces have committed ethnic cleansing, war crimes, crimes against humanity, and acts of genocide against Tigrayans. Despite the Responsibility to Protect (R2P) doctrine, the international community has been very slow to move towards any meaningful action to stop the atrocities, mitigate the human suffering, and push for a peaceful resolution to the crisis. For a year now, the Abiy regime has shown that it cannot be reasoned or negotiated with, and that if allowed to, it will move to complete its war of elimination against Tigrayans. The time for expressions of concern has passed, and each day without meaningful, coordinated, and decisive action endangers the lives of millions of people.

Therefore, the international community needs to take decisive action to mitigate the rapidly expanding humanitarian catastrophe. We are calling for:

- **Increased and immediate humanitarian access** into all of Tigray via the opening of a humanitarian corridor and a consistent humanitarian air bridge to airdrop food;
- **The immediate, internationally monitored and verifiable withdrawal** of Ethiopian, Eritrean and Amhara forces from Tigray and the restoration of pre-war territorial boundaries;
- **Implementation of economic sanctions** on Ethiopian and Eritrean government officials to increase pressure to stop the blockage of aid;
- **The halt of bilateral and multilateral trade relations** with Ethiopia and Eritrea and prohibition of new investments in either country;
- **The full restoration of all essential services**, including banking, electricity, telecommunications, transportation, and trade;
- **An immediate end to the state-sanctioned ethnic profiling and ethnically-motivated attacks** against Tigrayans living across Ethiopia, including evictions, firings, arbitrary arrests, detention, forced disappearances, torture, and extrajudicial execution;
- **Release of all Tigrayans that have been held on the basis of their identity**, including dissident journalists and the 17,000+ Tigrayan ENDF members unlawfully held;
- **The UN Human Rights Council to pursue establishing a commission of inquiry (COI)** to investigate the war crimes, crimes against humanity and genocide in Tigray via an independent, UN-led team of experts.
- **An arms embargo and a limited no fly zone** that does not hinder humanitarian delivery;
- **A negotiated ceasefire and an inclusive national dialogue** that includes the democratically elected and constitutionally mandated government of Tigray and other stakeholders; and
- **Official recognition of the Tigray Genocide** committed by the Ethiopian National Defense Forces, Eritrean Defense Forces, Amhara Special Forces, and Amhara Fano Militia against the Tigrayan people.

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A LIST OF KNOWN VICTIMS

Source: Tghat

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Mama Mulu Ashenda
Commander Welday Gebrekidan
Kibrom Abraha Asgedom
Sebhatu Kidane Weldu
Alemseged Tesfakiros
Abraha Berhe
Keshi Yemane and 8 other priests
Tsegay Teklehaymanot
Hadis Halefe
Meresa Etsay
Goitom Hagos
Fetsum Abraha
Selam Yohannes
Maebel Zerabruk
Gebrearegay Teklehaimanot
Wolday Gebrekidan
Tsfay Qetin
Hailay Amare
Teklay Gebreegziabher
Priest Gebreselassie
Nahom Birhane
Kibrom Abadi (GuariE)
Said Ali
Habtom Gebru
Hailu Zenebe (Deacon)
Esayas Asgedom
Yishak Esayas
Alemtsehay Asgedom
Birhane Alemtsehay
Melkam Tajebe
Tsegay Mekuanntey
Muley Mengstey
Tekay Addisey
Mrutsey Yilma
Miskana
Hadush Kahsay
Mulugeta Araya
Axumawi Zenebe
Atsbeha Tadel Weres
Yemane Abraha Deres
Idris Mohammed
Mahfouz Khedir
Bedru Khedir
Binyam Yemane
Arsema Yemane
Gebrehiwet Yemane
Haben Sahle
Tesfu Wedajo (Deacon)
Natnael Hailay
Emmanuel Hailay
Gebreegziabher Hailu Hiben
Kidsan Aregawi
Muler Birhane
Sisay Birhane
Tahir Salih
Zimam Hagos
Alemayehu Zenebe
Leul Gebremedhin
4 others killed with Leul Gebremedhin
Mebrathi Gebretekile
Abraham Hagos Gebru
Hagos Meles
Alemseged Yirdaw
Niguse Girmay Bisrat
Sibhat Berhe Desta
Hiwet Kebedew Biru
Desta Gebru (with his son)
Haftom Desta Gebru
Tsigabu Gebreegziabher
Tsegay Yemane
Semere Gebretsadik Gebreegziabher
Tesfu Zerou Gebrehiwet (with his brother)
Birhane Zerou Gebrehiwet
Michael Hagos Hadgu (with his 2 brothers)
Ashenafi Hagos Hadgu
Mearg Hagos Hadgu
Negasi Berihu Hagos
Gebremedhin Reda
Hiwet Abraha
Abraha
Teferi Fitwi Hagos
Mama Woinareg Reda Gebre
Fitsum Yohannes Embaye
Priest Berhe Kahsay
TinsuE Gebru
Priest Gebre Kahsay
Priest Gebre Tsfay
Teame Mezgebe (with his son)

Berihu Hailu
Gebretsadkan Sahu
Chekol Weldeleslassie
Addisu Kiros
Mussie Asegid
Shegaw Mehari
Priest Kahsu Gidey
Priest Gebrebirhan Hailu
Birhanu Teka (Deacon)
Gebreyohannes Gidey (Deacon)
Gebremeskel Tareqe (Deacon)
Goitom Gitet
Gebreselassie Haftu
Mehari Yisfaha
Lemlem Haileselassie
Weldekiros Gebremedhin
Weldehiwet Gebrehiwet
Priest Birhanu Tsfay
Weldehensay Birhanu
Priest Reda Tadele (with his son)
Weldegiorgis Reda
Menberu Tsegay
Gezu Gebreyohannes
Haile Weldekiros
Mebratu Gidey
Weldegebriel (Technician)
Abraha Aynalem
Tafere Girmay
Weldu Tadele
Seyfom Hailekiros
Mussie Weldemariam
Hailemariam Gebreselassie
Desbele Gebreeyesus
Teklay Gebregiorgis
Kinfu Hishe
Birhane Nerie
Hailekiros Assefa
Gebremedhin Beyene
Gebrehiwet Gebre
Priest Gebreanania Abay
Gebretsadkan Weldeabraham
Gebremedhin Kindeya
Haftom Mamoy Gebru
Berhe Gebre Ayele
Kidanamariam Gebre Ayele
Siltan Alem
Fisseha Tekelemariam
Hailemariam Araya
Priest Gebreegziabher Kiros
Priest Meresa Weldehiwet
Gebregiorgis Gebrehiwet
Mamu Gebremichael
Shashu (with her son)
Haftu Gebru
Ashenafi Yirga
Teklegerima Tesfamariam (Teklay Zabit)
Seifu Hailu
Gebreanania Nerie Weldemichael (Gebreana)
Gebretsadik Gebreyohannes Hagos (Yared Kiltsimu)
Gebreegziabher Weldegerima Kebedew
Gebremedhin Gebregiorgis Girmay
Filmon Berihu
Gebretinsae Girmay
Zeray Mesfin
Mebrhihit Abraha
Tsegay Ashebir Sebeho
Gebremedhin Kahsay
Kibrom Gebremedhin
Gebremariam Tesfamichael (Deacon)
Gebreegziabher Gebrekirstos
Priest Gebretinsae Gebrekirstos
Gebreselassie Gedamu (Deacon)
Gebretatiyos Mengistu
Welday Kalayou
Bekuretsion Kinfu (with his son)
Welday Bekuretsion
Priest Gebremeskel Mesfin
Kiros Gebrekidan
Kibrom Bahre
Gebremichael Gebreyohannes
Priest Gebremedhin Gebremeskel
Bahre Kinfe
Priest Fisseha Gidey
Gebrehaweria Mawcha
Hailegiorgis Sindu
Sindu Teka
Welday Hagos
Girmay Gebru

Kalayou Arefayne
Gebrehiwet Gidey
Tsfay Berhe
Gebremedhin (Wedi Mechnik)
Zeray Gebreselassie
Hailay Mezgebo
Mulubirhan Tikabo
Goitom Gebreegziabher
Gebremedhin Entabu
Haftom Berihu
Ashenafi Hussien
Gebre Hagazi
Degef Gezahay
Tesfu hadush
Solomon Gebretsadik
Tsfahuney Medhanie
Birhane Guesh
Tsfamichael Gebretsadik
Tsfay Gebrehiwet
Goitom Tsfay Tadesse
Weldebirhan Shishay Gebregebreetsion
Birhanu Kiros Fitsum
Manay Gebreselassie
Zenebe Berhe
Tsfay Teame
Gebreegziabher Kahsay Weldemariam
Gebremichael Abadi Gebremichael
Muez Kebede
Yikuno Amlak
Gebremedhin Araya
Kibrom Araya
Gueshaya Araya
Abraha Zenebe
Solomon Desta Kelali
Goitom Gebreselassie
Mear Afu
Kahsay Biruk
Embaye Biruk
Kalayou Zerou Tessema
Abraha Tadele Gebreegziabher
Gebru Weldegebriel
Gebrehiwet Hadush Girmu
Teame
Tsfay Bayreu
Priest Zemichael Girmay
Redae Kahsu
Zena Weldelekile
Keldi Mehari
Haftom Mehari
Welderufael Hailemariam
Asfaw Abera
Fitsum Weldu
Berhe Yishak
Taye Meresa
Mola Haile
Yordanos Haile
Nigus Kebedew
Mola Kassaye
Adhana Kahsay
Tsfay Adhana
Mola Tsfay
Dejen Misgun
Kahsu Gebretekile
Negasi Hagos
Hagazi Gidey
Berhe Meresa
Meresa Tsegay
Berhe Amare
Beyene Gebrehiwet Gebremariam (Deacon)
Gebremedhin Surafel
Seyoum Yeebyo Weldearegay
Yeman Hagos Zemichael
Kibrom Gebreegziabher Dagnew
Mawcha Teklu
Alembirhan Tsfay (Deacon)
Fisseha Legesse
Zemichael Tadesse Abadi
Gezae Gebrewahid
Haile Birhane
Hagos Teklu
Priest Abraha Teklu
Gebremedhin Weldu
Fisseha Tsfay
Priest Tsfay Hagos
Gebremariam Tewelde
Gebremedhin Tareqe
Gebreeyesus Fisseha
Priest Hagos Birhane Gedamu

Merhawi Teame
 Birhane Kiros
 Priest Angesos
 Demewoz Hagos
 Efrata Demewoz
 Yikealo Zerou
 Haile Mirach
 Alem Nigus Yohannes
 Abush
 Gebresilassie Kidane
 Nahom Gebremariam
 Robel Tesfay
 Semere Tekie
 Hailu Debesu
 Gebreegziabher Hiluk
 Michael Zerou
 Priest Efrem
 Zaid Goitom
 Fitsum Gebretsadik
 Gebretsadkan Hagos
 Mekonen Kahsay
 Gebremichael Abadi
 Mezgebo Gidey
 Mihret Girmay
 Kumelit Weldetsadkan
 Birhan Hagos
 Atsbeha Kebedewu
 Gebresilassie Gidey
 Hailemariam Entabu
 Gebregziher Chingifu
 Kahsay Berhe
 Oqubay Aregawi Araya
 Alem Adhanom
 Gebretsadik Bayru
 Amit Tesfay Abraha (with her daughter)
 Mekonen Sibhat (with his 2 kids)
 Teka Alemu
 Atsbeha Berhe
 Haileselassie Gebreegziabher
 Kibatu Seyoum
 Muez Mulu
 Girmay Atsbeha
 Dawit Mekonen
 Gebre Yeebyo
 Maeregu Kebede
 Girmay Hailegiorgis
 Hagos Meresa Gebremedhin and 8 friends
 Fikre Kidu Gebregiorgis
 Tsegay Gebreegziabher
 Kibrom Gebremedhin
 Gebremedhin Hagos
 Teklay Hagos
 Henok Aregawi
 Aron Desta
 Priest Hailay Hagos
 Desta Tesfamariam
 Welday Girmay
 Teklay Hailu
 Debesom Abraha
 Solomon Kahsay
 Haftom Kahsay
 Kahsay Gebremeskel
 Kiros Tesfay
 Nebyat Niguse
 Semere Rezene
 Dawit Mulu Tsegay
 Mulu Gebreegziabher
 Tsigabu Gebreyohannes
 Hayelom Nayzgi
 Priest Hailemichael Tesfay
 Yibrah Gebremedhin Weldu
 Gebresilassie Kiros Gebru
 Haftom Desta Asgedom
 Priest Abraha Abay
 Tadele Teka
 Mebrahtu Gebrehiwet
 Aregawi Gebremeskel Kahsay
 Priest Gebremedhin Gebregergis
 Tekeste Gebreselassie Gebremichael
 Fisseha Amare Teklehaimanot
 Michael Mebrahtom Gidey
 Hailay Reda
 Gebremedhin Belay
 Gebreegziabher
 Yemane Gebreyohannes
 Feven Birhane
 Tieum Abdeljedid
 Mulu Gebremedhin

Kiros Tsadik
 Nigus Samuel
 Birhanu Samuel
 Feven Kahsay
 Henok Demelash (Aya)
 Abraham Gebremeskel
 Mebrihit Kahsay
 Tesfay Adane
 Adhanom Gebreegziabher
 Abadi Birhanu
 Siltan Hailu
 Gebrehiwet Siltan
 Hailu Menasbo
 Atsifey Kidanemariam
 Solomon Hailu
 Tesfian Negese
 Kidey Yeebyo
 Gebreab Birhanu
 Alemayne Abebe
 Kahsay Kiflu
 Gebrekiros Baikema
 Gebreegziabher Weldetensay
 Gebrekiros Gebrehiwet
 Dimtsu Gebreselassie
 Gebrehiwet Teklemedhin
 Goitom Gebremichael
 An Orthodox Christian monk
 Zenebe Gebremeskel
 Gebrecherkos Gebremedhin
 Gebreegziabher Alemayo
 Nechey Belay Teklehaimanot
 Abraha Assefa (Deacon)
 Zeray Wedi Meselech
 Adugna Tesfay
 Nurhussien
 Miebale Tesfu Araya
 Aregawi Welday
 Jemal Berhe Huruy
 Memhir Fitsum
 Bah-Abelom
 Daniel
 Abadi Teweldemedhin
 Weiru Hugus Gebreyohannes
 Aregawi Gebreselassie
 Abay Birhane
 Gebrehiwet Hailu Asgedom
 Guesh Fitwi
 Yirga Gebreselassie
 Welday Araya
 Goitom Gebremeskel
 Gidey Teklay
 Gebrehiwet Tekle
 Guesh Araya
 Gebremeskel Haile
 Mebrahtu Welday
 Priest Tewelde Gebremedhin
 Hagos
 Alganesh Guesh
 Abraha Molla
 Gebremedhin Weldegerima
 Azmera Hailay
 Zenebesh
 Kokeb Teklay
 Kehase Bizen
 Gebremedhin Gebrekirstos
 Genet Hailemariam Seyoum
 Teklu Hailu Desta
 Teklit Weldegerima (Wedi Sajin)
 Tewelay Weldegebriel
 Tsegay Berihu
 Tesfay Girmay
 Tsigabu Asmerom
 Zewde Hagos
 Tikue
 Mehari Tsegay
 Tilahun
 Haftom Alemu
 Misgina Gidey
 Mulugeta Entehabu
 Letebirhan Atsbeha
 Gebreselassie Araya
 Eshetu Yitnaw
 Henok Kibrom
 Tsegay Gebremeskel Abhra
 Mama Silas Meles
 Mesfin Tenkola
 Gebreegziabher Teka Hailu
 Tesfay Hadush

Godefa Tewelde
 Priest Kidane Legesse
 Tesfay Debesu
 Guesh Debesu
 Legesse Mirach
 Priest Sahle Negash (Meri-Geta)
 Berhe Negash
 Priest Abebe Tesfamichael
 Priest Haile Teklu (Meri-Geta)
 Godefa Tewelde (Deacon)
 Berhe Abera
 Tesfaalem Birhane
 Dawit Zemichael
 Yibeyin Demewoz
 Kidanemariam Gebremichael
 Negash Fisseha
 Assefa Girmay
 Gebremedhin Tesfay
 Takele Yihdego
 Teklay Takele
 Teshale Negash (Meri-Geta)
 Teklay Tekie (Deacon)
 Gebreselassie Mirach
 Teklihanet Gebreeyesus
 Kahsay Zerihun
 Yoseph Amine
 Mamitu Gebreabzgi
 Haftu Berihun
 Berihu Redae
 Priest Mawcha Gebrehiwet Kahsay
 Sesen Techane Birhane
 Meresu
 Mikirtey Solomon
 Abay Gidey
 Hiluf Gebremedhin Gebresemaeti
 Tsehaynesh Weldeselassie
 Gebreegziabher Alemayo
 Gebrecherkos Gebremedhin Weldekidan
 Gebrekiros Gebremedhin
 Fasil Tadesse
 Priest Gebremariam
 Teklebirhan Gebremariam (Deacon)
 Berhe Gesesew
 Abadi Niguse Sibhat
 Abraha Hagos Sibhat
 Abraha Tesfay Fissuh
 Abrahamley Tesfay Weldu
 Desta Niguse Tesfay
 Fissuh Hagos Bairu
 Hailu Kahsay Hagos
 Sibhat Debesu Kahsay
 Tesfay Fissuh Zigta
 Weldu Biru Gebray
 Bokre Tesfay Goshu
 Tesfay Gebreegziabher
 Bokre Tesfay Fissuh
 Gebreyohannes Gebrekidan
 Gebremariam Gebremichael
 Tsadkan Teklay
 Priest Gebrehiwet Reda
 Yohannes Berhe
 Letemichael Gebrehiwet
 Mulu Gesesew Desta
 Gebreyohannes Reda
 Yemne Mebrahtu
 Gebremariam Berhe
 Gebrehiwet Abraha
 Gebreegziabher Amare
 Ashenafi Asgedom
 Aregawi Seged Hagos
 Tsegay Kelelew
 Adugna Gebrekiros
 Fitaw Mamu
 Gebremedhin Abadi
 Bariagabir Alemayo
 Lijalem Hailemariam
 Priest Desta
 Weldeselassie Hagos
 Desalegn Gebretsion
 Tadele Gebrehiwet
 Hailemariam Gebrehiwet
 Mebrahtu Birhanu
 Weldegebriel Gebru
 Weldu Bilwo
 Welduhitsan Tadesse
 Atakilti Kahsay
 Tsegay Gebreyohannes
 Mehari Gebreegziabher Weldeab

Haftom Araya Berhe
 Hailay Abadi
 Hayelom Abraha
 Kirubel Teshale Gebremedhin
 Daniel Hagos
 Kibrom Markos
 Gebrehiwet Abera
 Amanuel Aklil
 Minyahil Kiflom
 Netsanet Hailay
 Hadush Belay
 Priest Kiros Mezgebo
 Hailush Gebreziabher
 Goitom Solomon
 Tesfau Eidel
 Girmay Abraha
 Jemal Mohammed Sied Adam
 Kiros Haileselassie
 Tsegay Birhane
 Birhane Alemtsehay (Shibo)
 Haftom
 German
 Haileselassie Nigus (with his son)
 Kahsay Teka
 Mehari Abraha
 Aregawi Tessema
 Kahsay Gebretsadkan
 Weldegebriel Kebede
 Tesfay Gidey
 Hiwet Hailu
 Atsebeha Hagos
 Mebrahtu Gebretekle
 Gebremedhin Yohannes
 Halefom Mehari
 Mulugeta Nega
 Robel Kahsay
 Yonas Abraha
 Rezen Teklemariam
 Muruts Teklemariam
 Hailush Teklemariam
 Kibatu Tesfay
 Gidey Gebreegziabher
 Haftay Desta (Deacon)
 Mebrahtu Kumelit
 Edris Abkadir
 Desta Alemu
 Lemlem (with her son)
 Jekor
 Kidanu Haftu (Deacon)
 Sister Nebiyat Gebremedhin
 Tsigabu
 Hagos Haileselese
 Atsbeha Tesfay
 Hirrit Weldegebriel
 Kibrom Atakilti
 Dawit Tsegay
 Simur Woldehaweria Gebru
 Yemane Abraha Gebretsadik
 Tewelde Teklay
 Abdulwasie Kiyar
 Dr. Girmay Aregawi
 Wedi Amine
 Tesfay Abadi
 Yafet Haftamu
 Priest Hailu Abraha
 Gebreegziabher Tesfamichael Gebreegziabher
 Tsegay Mulu
 Abraha Gidey Kinfu
 Fikre Gebrehiwet Tesfay
 Fisseha Birhane Kidanu
 Gebresilassie Kidanu
 Biteweded Tadesse Kebedew
 Birhane Zeray
 Yirga Berhe
 Daniel Girmay
 Bereket Awash
 Filmon Awash
 Gidey Birhane
 Nuredin Wehabey
 Seid Wehabey
 Haftom Desta
 Gebreegziabher Gebremichael
 Gebrekidan Gidey
 Weldemichael Welday
 Priest Gebreegziabher Melese
 Birhane Gebreselassie
 Alexander Birhane
 Daniel Haftu

Weldehaweria Berhe
 Teklay Tadele Gebreegziabher
 Yosef Gebretsadik Gebreegziabher
 Tedros Gebregiorgis Degef
 Tsegay Kiros Mebrahtu
 Daniel Welday Assefa
 Alem Hailay Mebrahtu
 Gebreegziabher
 Gidey Werese Weldeeslassie
 Niguse Atsbeha
 Kiday Berhe
 Gebreegziabher Weldegiorgis
 Embafresh
 Hailemariam Tela
 Zerou Tela
 Birhane Adisalem
 Gidey Adisalem
 Kidanu Weldefinsae
 Abraha Weldefinsae
 Abraha Atsbeha Kahsay
 Weldegebriel Aregaw
 Gebremedhin Zerou
 Teklehaimanot Gesesew
 Mezgebe Tifru
 Hailay Alemayo
 Hadgay Assefa
 Priest Gidey
 Birhane Girmay Seyoum
 Teame Hiruy
 Mehari Adane Welecheal
 Gebreanania Teklegiorgis Abay
 Weldemichael Embaye
 Bisrat Birhane
 Berhe Gebremariam
 Gebremedhin Tesfay (Deacon)
 Birhane Fitwi Meles
 Tsegay Guesh Asfaha (Deacon)
 Kibrom Tesfamichael
 Gebrewahd Temesgen
 Woldegebriel Ghidey
 Goitom Haile Abraha
 Belay
 Gebretsadik Meles
 Hayelom Agazi
 Lilay Meresa
 Melaku Arse
 Weldu Tsegay
 Nigisti Gebreegziabher
 Tewila Hailu
 Kebede Tela
 Assefa Wureyta
 Oqubay Gebregiorgis
 Tsegay Gebregiorgis
 Tesfu Gebregiorgis
 Welderufael Fisseha
 Fitsum Gebrehiwet
 Desu Gebru
 Desalegn Gebreeyesus
 Desu Weldeeslassie
 Mamu Tadesse
 Gebrehiwet Teweldebirhan
 Desalegn Kahsay
 Hagos Gebreestifanos
 Assefa Wuneh
 Kidane Kal Teklu
 Gebrehiwet Kebedew
 Mebrat Nega
 Assefa Wuneh
 Goitom Addisu
 Berhe Gebrewahid
 Gebremichael Gebrehiwet
 Nigusey Hagos
 Debes Gebretinsae
 Kibrom Mesele
 Teame Iyasu Weldemichael
 Tekie Gebreegziabher Teame
 Kiros Abera
 Legesse Mosazgi
 Zereisenay Gebre
 Mahray Beyene
 Welday Basha Weldegerima
 Alemnigus Tekie Hawki
 Abraha Birhane Teklehaimanot
 Girmay Tsegay
 Aman Tesfaalem Gebremeskel
 Aman Alem Birhane
 Siltan Alem Tekle
 Kinfe Gebremariam

Gebrerufael Amare Teferi
 Tsega Gebremariam
 Fotien Alemu Hagos
 Kidanu Bizayene
 Mama Hansa Gebreeyesus
 Kewani Gezae
 Yirga Assefa
 Adhena Dimtsu
 Kegne Zegeye
 Habenom Ageze
 Tesfay Ageze
 Kebebew Tikue
 Gebrerufael Adhanom
 Tsegusha Hadgu
 Kassaye Fantaye
 Amanuel Haileselassie
 Atsbeha Assefa
 Hiwet Kahsay
 Tsegay Hailu Gebray
 Gebreselassie Weldenigus
 Teklay Hailezgi
 Goitom Mebrahtu
 Goshu Gebreegziabher
 Haftom Berihu
 Gebreegziabher Hagos (Meri-Geta)
 Hagos Gebreegziabher
 Hailekiros Desta
 Hiwet Hailemariam
 Hailemariam Tesfay Hagos
 Priest Gidey Teklezgi
 Gebretsadkan Teklu Gebreeyesus
 Sibhat Gebremichael Gebrehiwet
 Gebremeskel Weldu Gebremariam
 Mother of Gebremeskel Weldu Gebremariam
 Gebremeskel Gebrekidan Gebrewahid
 Tesfu Weldearegay
 Teklu Berhe
 Mekonen Berhe
 Gebreeyesus Birhane Abay (Deacon)
 Tadesse Yohannes Guangul
 Berhe Yohannes Guangul
 Hailay Gebre
 Priest Gebreyohannes
 Fissuh Woldu Buru
 Hailezgi Tesfay Kidanemariam
 Gebremariam Desa Hagos
 Gebrekorkos Tikue
 Kinfe Zerou
 Gebremichael Gebreselassie
 Tsehay Gebremariam Berhe
 Welday Gebrekidan Tesfay
 Mehari Birhane Kahsay
 Gebrehiwet Mezgebo Weldu
 Hailemichael Mengesha
 Haileselassie Mengesha
 Priest Kahsay Mekonen
 Priest Solomon Mebrahtu
 Gebre Gebreegziabher (Deacon)
 Hagos Tela
 Abeba
 Guesh Haileselassie
 Goitom Teklay (Deacon)
 Gerima Tareqe
 Hagos Gebrehiwet
 Gochu Asefaw
 Tesfay Gobachew
 Lijalem Negash
 Lijalem Haftu
 Birhanu Welihet
 Bezu Gebrehiwet
 Tesegay Desalegn
 Guesh Weldegebriel
 Weldegebriel Debes
 Priest Mamo Menaye
 Gebregiorgis Amde
 Priest Assefa Kalayou
 Birhanu Abay
 Goitom
 Kassa Araya
 Belete Fitsum
 Abay Fitsum
 Letebirhan Hadera
 Girmay Abadi
 Mohammed
 Kiros Gebreyohannes Gebreegziabher
 Tsehay Gebrewahid
 Hiluf Tsehay Gebrewahid
 Mekeonen Gebremeskel Weldemariam

Sltan Abrar
 Senait Aregawi
 Teame Halefom Meles
 Weldu Halefom Meles
 Tesfay Mitiku
 Maru Aradom
 Tefamariam Gebreegziabher
 Priest Tadesse Birhane Hagos
 Araya Bezabih Araya
 Abadi Milashu
 Gebru Hailu
 Gebreselassie (Fintu)
 Tasew Embaye
 Kahsay with his brother
 Kalayou Kinfu
 Niguse Arefayne
 Aregay Weldu (Janhoy)
 Hailu Gebreeyesus
 Tesfamichael
 Mehari Niguse
 Weldesilassie Mebrahtu
 Hailemichael Belete
 Fano Kebede
 Guesh Likedimos
 Amare Beyene
 Wedajo Gebru
 Lijalem Dade
 Birhane Gebrehiwet Gebremedhin
 Assefa Kidane
 Ato Haftu (with his wife)
 Adane Guesh
 Guesh Mola
 Hailay Weldu
 Abba Weldekiros (Abune Aregawi)
 Desta Molla
 Gebremedhin Hagos
 Hagazi Desta (Visually impaired)
 Kiros Tieumay
 Mehari Gezu
 Hadush Weldeesenbet
 Melaku Girmay
 Abadi Abraha
 Berhe Mesele
 Hailay Hailegiorgis
 Birhanu Tefera
 Berhe Redae
 Niguse Meresa
 Berhe Meles
 Hadgu Berhe
 Aregawi Hagos
 Teklu Gebru
 Goitom Teklu
 Meaza Goshu (with her husband)
 Kalayou Berhe
 Netsanet
 Ashenafi Teklay
 Efrem
 Elsa Efrem
 Samuel (Sami) (Bajaj driver)
 Natnael Mamu
 Esayas Gebreweld
 Yirga Gebreselassie
 Henok Andom (Wedi Andom)
 Kibrom Kinfe
 Wasie Yasin
 Yishak Markos
 Gebru Tekle
 Berhe Akelom
 Gebremariam Paulos
 Azeb Tsegay Weldeeslassie
 Kidane Kindeya
 Nahom Shiferaw Meles
 Masho Gebretinsae
 Fikre Hagos
 Berhe Araya
 Birhane Gebru Weldemichel
 Teweldebirhan Weldekidan
 Jemal Abdelkadir
 Abadi Assefa
 Efrem Markos (Babulu)
 Muez Gezu
 Meargu Gerima
 Desalegn Haileselassie
 Gebrehiwet Gebreegziabher
 Tsegay Beyene
 Abraha Gebremariam
 Aregawi Kesete
 Tsiruy Gebrehiwet

Meles Gebremedhin (Deacon)
 Girum Birhane
 Tekle Desta
 Weldu Gebru Bahta
 Shishay Gebreyohannes
 Zewde Kiros Zigta
 Tsaidu Fikadu Berhe
 Teklit Rezene Bahta
 Abraha Amare
 Weldegebril Kidanemariam
 Mahdere Tesfagadis
 Gidey Hailu
 Zebreabruk Weldegebril
 JamiE Weldegebril
 Wedi Teka Drar
 Dawit Hagos Berhe
 Mehari Sheka
 Tewelde Bahta
 Zebreabruk Weldegebril
 Gebru Keshi
 Tsige Gebremariam
 Zereisenay Tesfatsion
 Gebreselassie Adhanom
 Solomon Gebre
 Mebrahtom
 Fitsum Birhan Mehari
 Gebreselassie Hagos
 Gebremariam Hadush
 Welday Gebregiorgis
 Berhe Gebremariam
 Abraha Gebru
 Gobeye Reta
 Adina Wodajo
 Derebe Geza
 Adane Faji
 Zenabe Gelane
 Abera Gelane
 Iyassu Boraki
 Tsigabu Abraha
 Gobeze Tegabu
 Reda Tsigabu
 Tadele Bogale
 Tequare Arega
 Gebre Tadele
 Tesfaye Abera
 Kole Sisay
 Tsigabu Abera
 Abebe Negusu
 Birhanu Hagezom
 Tsigabu Hagos
 Mesgan Abebe
 Asmare Asefe
 Solomon Zegeye
 Serge Tawya
 Shambel Kassa
 Kibrom Woldeeslassie
 Dawit Gebrehiwet
 Hailu Kebede
 Gebre Abraha
 Haileselassie Mekonen
 Hadera Alemayo
 Niguse Tamene
 Meselle Nigus
 Demeke Kassa
 Priest Girmay
 Hayalu Ashebir
 Mebrahtu Hiluf Desalegn
 Tekle Gebremedhin (With his son)
 Gebho Meresie
 Embaye Berhe
 Tsegay Tilahun
 Hailu Weldeesenbet
 Birhanu Gebremedhin
 Priest Gebremedhin Wondimu
 Kassahun Kiros
 Tesfau Belay
 Samuel Adhana Cherkos
 Hailu Redae
 Kebede Belay
 Birhanu Belay
 Gebreselassie Embaye Kiros
 Mnalbach Desta
 Hagos Gebrekiros
 Tesfay Hadush
 Tekleweld Addisu
 Gebreselama Berhe
 Priest Kiros Gebremedhin
 Hadera Gebrehiwet

Zeray Gebremeskel Weldemariam
 Gebremedhin Gebremeskel Weldemariam
 Tekleweini Berhe Gebrehiwet
 Freweini Welderufael
 Kibreab
 Mesfin
 Hewan Kidane
 Daniel Abraha
 Muluken Abraha
 Honey Yohannes Haile
 Aman Mulu
 Natnael Kesete
 Daniel Hadush
 Legesse Gebremariam
 Aman Desta Abay
 Seyoum ShegaE Redae
 Kiros Kinfe
 Tekle Gebre
 Haftom Hagos
 Girmay Abraha
 Weldeteker Berhe
 Samuel Werid
 Hagos Abraha
 Gebrekiros Goitom
 Abadi Haile
 Hagos Abay Behailu
 Meresa Godifay
 Araya Fissehay
 Tekle Gebrekidan
 Tsigabu Haftom
 Assene Abraha
 Halefom Tsegay Demewoz
 Asero Tesfay
 Bayru Kehasi Bayru
 Hagos Abraha Weldecherkos
 Etsay Bieldu Tesfay
 Kiros Haftu Gebru
 Beyra Berhe Haso
 Gesese Atsbeha Mehari
 Niguse Gebrekidan Abadi
 Girmay Abraha Habey
 Negasi Weldegiorgis Hagos
 Tadesse Libanos
 Semere Weldehaweria
 Teklay Tadesse
 Teame Gebru
 Yared Gebretsadi
 Girmay Abraha
 Haileselassie Tsegay
 Seife Gebrekidan
 Mamush Tekeste
 Mesfin Tekle
 Menbere Welday
 Fikreselassie Hagos
 Senait Amare
 Abraham Gebremariam
 Alembirhan
 Alem Gebrekidan
 Hagos Weldeeslassie
 Mesfin Mulu
 Minalew Belay
 Negasi Zeamanuel
 Berihu Guesh
 Teklemariam Araya
 Tesfay Mebrahtu Nere
 Jemal Abekir
 Anwar Jemal
 Abdu Teib
 Tadesse Hagos
 Negasi Abraha
 Efrem Weldeesemayat
 Muez Gidey
 Samuel Bahlibi
 Assefa Adhanom
 Gebreabzgi Zena
 Kahsay Gebre
 Shishay Haffe
 Guanshe
 Birhane Gebre
 Teklay Zerou
 Priest Abadi Gebre
 Gebreegziabher Haile
 Letebirhan Tekleweini
 Bashay Tikabo
 Gidey Gebregiorgis
 Gidey Police
 Shambel Abera
 Weldedawit Tedla

Hagos Tesfay
Tsfay Gidey
Simur Hailu
Tadesse Kidanu
Shale Mebrahten
Mebrahten Lemma
Tadele Teklu
Asmelash Belay
Aregawi Abay
Misgna Mebrahten
Gidena Birhane
Tsegu Hailu
Kidanu Kiros
Guesh Atakilti
Gebru Hailu
Teklu Weldu Gebrezgi
Daniel Hisha
Tsige Gebreegziabher Teweldu
Misgina Gebregiorgis
Bereket Birhane
Mebrahtom Gebretsadiak
Lisanework Leake
Binyam Lisanework
Girmay Teklay
Birhane Welday
Birhane Gebremedhin Weldehaweria
Negasi Tsehaye Gebremedhin
Abrahamale Tsehaye Gebremedhin
Efrem Tsehaye Gebremedhin
Teklay Fitsum
Kibrom Fitsum
Negesse Tesfay
Million Hiluf
Shishay Gebreyohannes
Lemlem Gebrezgi
Abebu Teferi
Kiros Hadush
Bahre Haileselassie
Hailekiros Yihdego
Abebe Desta
Tsfay Beyene
Niguse Gebrekiros
Tewelde Gidey
Berhe Hadgu
Haftay Gebru
Hailay Haileselassie
Priest Hiwet Abraha
Amanuel Hiwet
Filmon Hiwet
Priest Tsigabu Gebrehiwet
Kalayou Tsigabu
Birhane Tsigabu
Hailu Tamirat
Hewan Aregawi
Kibrom Desta
Mergeta Lisanework
Daniel Hailemariam
Gebre Gebremedhin
Moges Alefe
Birhanu Alefe
Hiluf Abadi (with his brother)
Gidey Desta
Hadush Lijalem
Embaye Chekole
Alemu Amare
Gebre Weldu Berhe
Berhe Weldu
Birhanu Amare
Kalayou Nigus
Getachew Kiros Gebremedhin (Kechinu)
Alefe Gebrekiros (with his brother and niece)
Lemlem Teklehaimanot (with her son)
Mebrahtu Tesfay
Other victim with Lemlem and Mebrahtu
Weldegebriel Arega (Wedi Hanta)
Birhanu Tadesse
Limat Kindeya (with his friend)
Kelemu Meles
Priest Gebreselassie Hailu
Kahsu Seged
Tsigab Hagos
Berhe Lilay
Gebretsadikan Abraha
Girmay Kasa
Fiseha Kasa
Tsfay Kahsay
Gidey Kahsay
Legesse Gebremedhin

Gebremariam Hailu Wendim
Haftom Gebrewahid
Priest Kahsay Weldu
Henok Welday
Birhane Welday
Dr. Haileselassie Gebremariam
Alema Lemlem Teklu
Yenalem Gidey
Kibrom Berihuley Gebremedhin
Dejen Mebrahtom Gebremedhin
Seare Mebrahtom Gebremedhin
Gidey Mehari
Kibrom Tekeste
Priest Guesh Gebrehiwet Gebremedhin
Jersom Guesh Gebrehiwet
Shewit Guesh Gebrehiwet
Zeray Guesh Gebrehiwet
Gomera Gebrehaweria
Teklay Kiros
Tsegay Haile
Mekonen Teshale
Kibrom Mekonen
Haftom Tesfay Gidey
Gebrehiwet Abraha Gidey
Tsegay Abraha Gidey
Teklit Kidanemariam Abraha
Weldeabzgi Weldegiorgis
Gebrewahid Wedi
Welday Teweldu Gebray
Weldegebriel Welday Teweldu
Zenebe Welday Teweldu
Semere Mehari Teklemariam
Gebremichael Guesh
Gebremedhin Gebrekirstos Gebremedhin
Mesele Gebru
Assefa Mesele
Aweta Gebreegziabher
Semere Yikuno
Girmay Teklehaimanot
Birhane Gebrekidan
Abel Gilay
Girmay Tekle
Gebreegziabher Abay
Hayelom Sibhat
Gebremeskel Gebreegziabher
Abebe Amare
Priest Weldeyohannes
Habenom Gebre
Priest Getachew Birhanu
Kinfe Birhanu
Zewdey Gebreegziabher Takele
Yeshu Guesh Amare
Tekayelesh Guesh Amare
Shewit Guesh Amare
Birhan Hailu Mamoy
Tsedal Hailu Mamoy
Priest Menberu Berhe
Gebrecherkos Berhe
Weldegebriel Tesfay
Assefa Gidey
Priest Desta
Meresa
Kiros Gebru Nega
Hilfey Hailemariam
Hadush Kebede
Guesh Haregu
Meresa Berhe Senbete
Desalegn Berhe Senbete
Melaku Mersa
Gidey Goitom
Priest Goitom Gebru
Beletu Melkamu Abraha (with her 2 months old son)
Gebreselassie Mengistu
Shishay Desta Gebru
Dawit Gidey Tesfay
Netsanet Birhane
Hailu Gidey
Kalayou Tekle
Hadas Gebru
Moges Gebru
Berihu Assefa
Teklebirhan Gebrekirstos Tesfay
Kiday Tesfu Hadera
Tsfay Gebremedhin Weldu
Tewelde Teklay Gebru
Yemane Hailay Tsegay
Kibrom Teklay Teklegiorgis
Goitom Teklay Teklegiorgis

Gebreegziabher Gebremedhin
Tewelde Berhe
Wedi Tesfay
Wedi adane
Kibrom Beyene
Yemane Birhane
Sahle Weldu
Tewelde Weldu
Redae Gebremeskel
Amanuel Gebrehiwet
Priest Birhane Mezgebo
Gebreanenia Reda
Felsit Silas
Gebrehiwet Gebreselassie
Gebrehiwet Gebru
Muzey Zewde Fisseha
Tsfay Hadush
Mama Kindihaffi
Fitwi Gebreselassie
Mola Zegeye
Berhe Aregay
Leul Weldektele
Melkea Gebre
Nigus Yirga
Birhane Asayehegn
Gebre Mekonen Gebremedhin
Guesh Welday
Gebreegziabher Berhe Hagos
Aboy Weldemariam
Muruts Gebretinsae
Kiflu Weldemichael
Kokeb Kidane
Weyni Gebreegziabher
Birhane Gebreegziabher
Welday Gidey
Abdelyeziz Seid
Meagu Assefa
Sahle Bahre
Gebru Kahsay Teklu
Teklu Abera Michael
Gebreyohannes Kahsay Weldu
Dirar Gebremariam
Abraha Gebrehiwet
Gebrehiwet Tesfay
Abraha Weldegebriel
Gebrehiwet Gebregiorgis
Gebreyohannes Birhane
Gidey Gebreabzgi
Gebreegziabher Teklehaimanot
Priest Gebrecherkos Teweldemedhin
Desalegn Belay
Gebreeyesus Gebrearegawi Bayru
Gebremichael Weldegiorgis
Hadgu Weldegebriel
Gebreegziabher Gebretinsae Gebreyohannes
Hadush Gebreyohannes Zewde
Atsbeha Gebremedhin Zewde
Merhawi Tewelde Gebrekidan
Ashenafi Fisseha Weldegebriel
Gebremedhin Gebremariam
Tsfay Gebreanenia Gebremeskel
Haftom Gebremariam
Tekleweini Haile
Tesfaalem Teklehaimanot
Mekonen Mebrahtu
Fithanegest Birhane
Kahsay Meles
Dawit Kahsay Assefa
Hiluf Guesh
Seare Measho
Teklay Tsigabu
Siedom Tsoha
Beyene Girmay Kidane
Halefom Tekle
Teklay Guesh
Mebrahtu Mekonen
Zebrhe Weldegiorgis
Mikur Tsehaye
Alene Legesse
Tsegay Meche
Efrem Kahsay Assefa
Yared Negasi Zeamanuel
Berhe Tesfay
Kiflay Girmay Kidane (Deacon)
Getachew Weldegiorgis
Miruts Gebresimon (Meri-Geta)
Ahmed Alamin
Hadush Tsegay

Tsehay Gebretinsae
 Goitom Kahsay
 Berhe Kidanu
 Dimsu Tilahun
 Seged Hiluf
 Bahre Haileselassie (Meri-Geta)
 Hiluf Tela
 Yemane Zenebe (with his brother)
 Kebede Gebreegziabher
 Gebreegziabher Araya
 Abera Hailu
 Teame Tesfu
 Asefach
 Yemane
 Nigus Tesfeu
 Tesfay Reda
 Solomon Amare
 Hiluf Gidey
 Zewde Abadi (with his brother)
 Gebrehiwet Gebrekidan
 Edmond Haile
 Berihu Gebremariam
 Yared Kifle
 Tadesse Tekaw
 Priest Mamu Shane
 Belay Tekaw
 Hiluf Assefa
 Minasibo Gebretekle
 Priest Desalegn Kahsay (Meri-Geta)
 Meresa Berhe (with his mom)
 Bahir Gebrekios (with his brother and niece)
 Mebrahtom
 Yikunoamlak Tesfay Tadesse
 Kalayou Negash
 Meri-Geta Akilil (Preacher)
 MeresiE Abera
 Tsegau (daily laborer)
 Solomon Gebre Haftu
 Redae Demeke
 Demeke
 Asegede Asfaw
 Kahsay Alemayo
 Haile Redae
 Abraha Samuel
 Tsegay Abraha
 Priest Girmay Kahsay
 Hiluf Hailu
 Hadera Abraha
 Priest Gebremedhin
 Tesfay Reda
 Haile
 Tsegay Kassa
 Berhe Gezae (with his 3 sons)
 Tesfay Asgedom
 Aman Alem Birhane
 Gidey Beyene
 Daniel Fithanegest Tsehay
 Teame Hagos Berhe
 Meles Biruk Beyene
 Hiwet Abraha Oqubay
 Leul Gebre Teklu
 Priest Kehase Gebreeyesus Reda
 Teklehaimanot Beyene
 Tesfu Teklehaimanot
 Tekie Yihdego
 Hagos Berhe
 Girmay Abraha
 Tesfay Hagos Fissuh
 Fissuh Tesfahanis Tesfay
 Ferede Hagos
 Mearg Berhe
 Haileleul Gebreegziabher
 Abraha Alemu (with his brother)
 Halefom Tekle Tesfay
 Priest Abraha Teklehaimanot Gebrearegawi
 Nahom Kiflom Gebreegziabher (Deacon)
 Elias Weldegebril Hagos
 Yonas Tadesse Tesfay (with his brother)
 Teweldebirhan Tadesse Tesfay
 Alem Tesfeu Zewde
 Hadush Tesfeu Zewde
 Fitsum Tesfeu Zewde
 Hayelom Abraha Hagos
 Bahre Tesfay Fissuh
 Tesfay Hadush Kidanu
 Yohannes Kidanu Medhin
 Hagos Alema Gebretsadi
 Tesfay Fissuh

Berihu Sahle Belay
 Shishay Birhane Gebreselassie
 Birhane Gebreselassie
 Teklehaimanot Aynalem Kidanemariam
 Teklit Mezgebo Gebremariam
 Kidane Gebru
 Gebreegziabher Atsbeha Gebru
 Tedros Gebrehiwet Gebremichael
 Hadgu Berhe
 Kidanu Gebru Gebreselassie
 Gidey Gebretsadi
 Mizan Tadesse Weldegebril
 Mewael Birhane Zebreabruk
 Teklay Fitwi
 Hagos Fitwi
 Yemane Birhane Gebreselassie
 Hadgu Gebrekirstos Gebretinsae
 Gebrekidan Gebremichael Muzey
 Bahre Haileselassie (Deacon)
 Teklay Gebremeskel Weldetinsae
 Hagos Gebremeskel Weldetinsae
 Birhane Gebretinsae Alemayo
 Teklebirhan Atsbeha Kidanu
 Melkamu Welday
 Cherkos Gebrehiwet Beyene
 Fisseha Gebremedhin
 Sibhatleab Girmay Gidey
 Welday Gebremeskel Kidanemariam (Deacon)
 Tesfay Aregawi Teklu
 Fissehatsion Birhane Kidanu
 Fikre Kidu Gebregiorgis
 Gebreegziabher Berihu Hagos
 Mawcha Hailu Reda
 Nuru Ahmed
 Birhane Aregay Weldehiwet
 Fisseha Tadesse Gebremeskel
 Sheikh Adem Mohammed Seid
 Mesoud Idris
 Mohammed Mesoud
 Anwar Adem
 Mohammed Yasin Nuru
 Mensuryasin Meseud
 Teklay Abraha
 Tadesse Weldemariam
 Abrehet Gebreeyesus
 Haftay Gebremedhin Teweldu
 Mustafa Seid
 Muruts Weldegiorgis Tela
 Fissehatsion Gebrehiwet
 Teklemedhin Teklemariam Yeebyo
 Kinfe Aregawi
 Embaye Gebrehiwet
 Gebrehiwet Gebreselassie Tesfay
 Tekeste Gidey Gebretsadi
 Teklit Gebrekirstos Gebretinsae
 Negash Hailu
 Gebreselassie Gebrehiwet Gebremariam
 Meaza Weldecelassie Weldegebril
 Tesfay Hadgu Gebremedhin
 Tsegay Weldu Gebreegziabher
 Embayu Gebrehiwet Engida
 Birhane Fisseha Tesfay
 Hiluf Aregawi Gebremeskel
 Atakilti Welday
 Fikre Gebrehiwet Tesfay
 Hirity Gebrekirstos
 Gebreselassie Kiros Gebru
 Aregawi Gebredingl Gebremeanta
 Kidu Teklay Girmay
 Yohannes Abraha Kidanu
 Tewekde Aregawi Alemayo
 Gebrehiwet Hailu Kassa
 Letehaimanot Kahsay
 Fisseha Desta
 Hailu Gebretsadi
 Priest Abadi Gebreegziabher
 Abraha Gebremichael Gebreegziabher
 Gebreegziabher Hadush Weldemichael
 Yirgalem Kebedew Gebreegziabher
 Gebrehiwet Atsbeha Gebru
 Tesehay Gebremeskel
 Mebrahten Abraha Weldeabzgi
 Teklit Tsegay Gebremedhin
 Gebremedhin Gebregiorgis Gebreselassie
 Tekle Abraha
 Tekeste Gebrehiwet
 Hintsa Sibhatu
 Negasi Gebreegziabher

Guesh Hagos Gebre
 Tsegay Legis
 Tahir Awol
 Mohammed Jemal
 Seid Mohammed
 Gebremichael Gebrecherkos
 Gebremedhin Gebrecherkos
 Goitom Gebregiorgis
 Libelo Kihnet
 Mecha Haile
 Takay Hadush
 Mulaw Goshu
 Marye Mesfin
 Mamay Gebreselassie
 Gebrelibanos Gebrye
 Germina Hagos
 Haftu Gere
 Gebrelibanos Tesfamariam
 Amsalu Gebreselassie
 Shewit Weldeabzgi
 Gebrehiwet Teweldu
 Gebrekios Guesh
 Berihu Hagos
 Gebremarkos Teklehaimanot
 Mala Mesfin
 Goshu Tekle
 Solomon Bahre
 Tsegay Teklehaimanot Gebregiorgis
 Hadush Halefom Meles
 Biruk Abera
 Niguse Weldeyohannes Weldecelassie
 Lisan Fisseha Girmay
 Weldegiorgis Fisseha Niguse
 Abraha Teweldemedhin Gezahegn
 Alemtehay Gebremichael Gebreselassie
 Priest Shishay Tela Bahta
 Mengistu Tesfay Gebreselassie
 Shishay Gebrehiwet Tesfay
 Berihu Kidanemariam Weldeazgi
 Priest Yihdego Haile Gebreeyesus
 Tesfay Gebremariam Kidane
 Gidey Weldegebril Shiferaw
 Addisu Gebrehiwet Weldemichael
 Tiebe Addisu Gebrehiwet
 Tekleweini Yohannes Gebreegziabher
 Priest Hadush Gebrekidan Yenealem
 Mulaw Mekonen Gebrehiwet
 Takele Weldemihret Asmelash
 Priest Mariye Girmay Negash
 America Girmay Negash
 Takele Girmay Negash
 Tadesse Gebremedhin (Deacon)
 Gebretsadkan Gebreselassie Gebrehiwet
 Asayehegn Weldegebril Gebrehiwet
 Mengistu Tesfahunegn Negash
 Tadesse Mekeonen Gebrewahid
 Kewani Berhe Hiluf
 Guesh Destay Weldemariam
 Hadush Destay Weldemariam
 Birhane Teklehaimanot Abay
 Mearg Desta Gebrehiwet
 Mekonen Niguse Gebrehiwet
 Destalem Nega Haile (Deacon)
 Angsom Gebremeskel Gebregiorgis
 Tsegay Haile Gebremariam
 Priest Berhe Gebreselassie Abraha
 Kiros Gebreselassie Kidane
 Alem Mebrahtu Gidey
 Kidanemariam Asfaw Gebretsadi
 Birhane Tarege Asrese
 Mewatsion Gebreselassie Kahsay
 Atakilti Yohannes Gebrehiwet
 Tadele Fisseha Berhe
 Zewdu Tesfay (with her daughters)
 Tadelu Niguse
 Tadesse Niguse
 Gebreyohannes Asemehegn
 Hagos Gebreyohannes
 Gebrekidan Araya
 Priest Hailemichael Gebreselassie
 Priest Goitom Gebrehiwet
 Weldetinsae Abraha
 Atakilti Meresa
 Takele Abraha
 Gebremedhin Hiluf
 Gebretsadkan Weldu
 Gebremedhin Amanuel
 Haile Berhe

Mihret Angesom Weldu	Gebreememskel Gebreegziabher	Birhane Tsegay
Bizu Beyene	Tesfay Gebreselassie	Tesfay Belay
Desalegn Desta Sibhat	Kinfu Niguse	Priest Mehari Mesfin Gidey
Wedi ArbaEte	Birhane Welday Birush	Mamu Mesfin Gidey
Priest Hailay Hagos	Kiday Tieum	Goitom Hagos Asmelash
Desta Tesfamariam	Goitom Teklay Berhe	Berhe Hagos Asmesha
Welday Girmay	Zemichael Gidey Hailu	Berihu Haile Gebreeyesus
Teklay Hailu	Hailay Mezgebo Weldu	Girmay Teklezgi
Gebre Gebretsadiq	Hailemichael Hailemariam Gebre	Mebrahtu Mehari
Priest Haile Abraha	Hailay Gebretsadiq	Negasi Kidane
Filmon Desta	Teweldemedhin Aregawi	Dr. Gebremedhin Teka
Birhane Teamrat	Tsehaye Gebremeskel	Takele Asayehey
Yemane Kidanemariam	Amanuel Teklay Tesfagiorgis	Awet Birhane
Gebregergis Teklehaimanot	Asmelash Kiros Libelo	Mengistom Guesh
Yordanos Gebrekidan	Ashebir Kiros Libelo	Meressa Takele
Priest Kidanemariam Teklu	Nesredin Kedir	Tarik Niguse
Gebremariam Kebedew	Alem Teklu	Mearg Seyoum
Kiros Nega	Asgele Tesfay	Kiflay Mesfin
Hailu Tadege	Binyam Hailu	Teklay Tebeje
Girmay Bahre	Gebreyohannes Gebremedhin	Gebreeyesus Teklay
Eden Kidane Gebreanenia	Filmon Tesfay	Priest Amare Belay
Hayelom Tesfay	Gebrehiwet Gebre	Daniel Seare
Mussie Abraha Zigta	Gebremeskel Berhe	Gebrewahid Berhe
Hailu Debeso	Haftom Gebrekidan	Gebreselassie Desta (Deacon)
Dawit Kebede Araya (with his friend)	Michael Kidanemariam	Jemal Gidey
Bereker Berhe	Priest Teame	Gidey Berhe
Fitsum Woldelessie	Getahun Kahsay	Gebremedhin Hagos Abraha
Haile Woldelessie	Yitbarek Gebreegziabher	Gebrewahid Gebretinsae (Deacon)
Meharit Gebregergis Woldemichael	Samuel Gebreegziabher	Gebreegziabher Haregot
Alemnesh Meles Abadi (with her child)	Alexander Legesse	Akilya Berhe
Child of Alemnesh Meles	Weldegiorgis Hadgu Gebreeyesus	Gebremedhin Girmay
Almaz Girmay (9 months pregnant)	Kibrom Gidey	Gebrewahid Gebremeskel
Kinfe Teklu	Medhanite Reda	Kidusan Gebrekirstos
Ashebir Aregawi	Chare Birhanu	Gebremariam Berhe
Tsegay Gebretinsae (Deacon)	Priest Gebregiorgis Weldehaweriat	Abrehe Negash
Desta Kahsay Amsalu	Haftu Gebrehiwet Tessema (Deacon)	Gebretsadikan Gebreselassie
Gidey Zerou	Priest Welday Tsadik Kahsay	Gebremedhin Gebreselassie
Kahsay Zerou	Gebremariam Gebrehiwet (Deacon)	Gebrekirstos Gebreselassie
Embafrash (with her son)	Teklemariam Gebregiorgis	Tefera Shishay
Gebremichael Aregawi	Priest Gebreselassie Weldemariam (Meri-geta)	Desta Mesfin (Deacon)
Kidu (Minchir)	Tsadikan Gebreab	Abraham Girmay
Abebaw Mengistu (Native Qemant)	Haileselassie Kahsay Gebreabzgi	Negasi Amha
Gebremeskel Haile	Mebrahtu Tekay	Berhe Gebremariam
Gebreegziabher Anday	Ismail Berhe	Teklay Gebreselassie
Zemelak (Benzene oil distributor)	Hagos Abraha Mekonen	Hagos Teklay Gebreselassie
Sintayehu (Bajaj Driver)	Desta Tajebe	Aregawi Teklay Gebreselassie
Arkebe	Destalem Haftay	Ashenafi Teklay Gebreselassie
Gebreyohannes	Abebe Tefera	Abeba Fitsum
Fre Baynesagn	Weldu Bluwo	Senait Hailay
Amanuel Baynesagn	Baria Gabr	Tesfay Mengesha
Awet Gebrebrhan	Tesfay Mesfin	Tesfay Gebremariam (Deacon)
Senait Gebreegziabher	Mebrahtu	Gidey Weldegebriel Meles
Priest Hagos Gebreegziabher	Hailemariam Gebrehiwet	Measho Tesfamariam Gebretsadiq
Priest Gebretsadiq Gebresilassie	Tsegay Gebrehiwet	Hagos Gebregiorgis Berhe
Mussie Hagos	Henok Hailu	Beyene Fissehatsion Birhane
Tesfay Gebremariam	Kidane Gebremeskel	Legese Bahre Tarek
Aboy Kebedom	Wedi Teklay	Guesh Gebremariam
Weizero Girma	Natnael Samuel	Tekleweini Kahsay (Alegon)
Priest Esayas Haile	Isaia Gebreweld	Abraha Yohannes
Mebrihit Hailu (wife of Priest Esayas)	Yohannes Alemayo	Gidey Yohannes
Tewelde Adhanom (Deacon)(with his wife)	Aba Gebreselassie (monk)	Kidin Gidey Yohannes
Minia Embafrash	Azeb	Gebremedhin Teweldemedhin
Priest Gebre Tesfay	Kisanet	Birhane Yigzaw
Gebre Kahsay	Samuel	Fiterari Haderay Hadgu
Tamenesh Tesfay	Seyoum Haile	Berhe Girmay Kebedew
Priest Abadi Gebremichael	Asefah Haile	Mekonen Beyene Haile
Gebrearegawi Gebregiorgis	Gebreyohannes Aregay	Fisseha Welday Abraha
Hagos Gebreyohannes	Haileselassie Weldegerima Yoseph	Melaki Welday Abraha
Gebremeskel Gebreyohannes (Deacon)	Birhane Kahsay Gebreselassie	Asfehalley Gebremedhin Hagos
Berhe Yeebyo	Hadush Gebreegziabher	Priest Gebre Wahdey Hagos
Gebrekidan Hailu	Hadush Hadgu	Asre Gidey
Gebremariam Tessema	Atalay Fikadu	Redae Bekru Arku
Solomon Leake	Yirga Weldegebriel	Kiros Teklegiorgis Arku
Memhir Araya	Haile Gebremichael	Gebretsadiq Teklegiorgis Arku
Mebrahten	Gebrehiwet Yohannes	Gidey Araya Teklegiorgis Arku
Mezgebe Zenebe	Girmay Kahsay	Shishay Fare Weldegiorgis
Gebreab Abadi (Deacon)	Haile Kiros	Gidey Legas Kafil
Hailay Kalayou	Kife Gebreegziabher	Gobezay Abraham Bahre
Kiros Hiluf	Hagos Mebrahtom	Yazew Gebreeyesus Abera
Gebre Kiros	Negasi Amare	Jambo Gebreselassie Gebretekle
Memhir Hadush	Sahle Bahata	Muley Nayzgi Tessema
Priest Gebreyohannes Desta	Gurja (a daily labourer from Adiyabo)	Gebremeskel Aregawi Gebremedhin
Priest Nega Tesfay (Aba Majur)	Zeray Asfaw	Measho Gebrekidan
Priest Kidanemariam Tesfay (Meri-Geta)	Ezginamin Legesse	Hagos Asemehay
Priest Hadush Hailemariam	Guesh Gebreegziabher	Gezae Kiros Gebreegziabher
Priest Gebre Atsbeha	Leake Tsegay	Goitom Hailemariam Gebreegziabher
Hagos Hailu	Hagos Gebremedhin	Dagnew Beyene Bekuru
Kidane Teklehaimanot	Teklay Mirach	Negasi Gebreegziabher Gebremariam

Birhane Gebrearegawi
 Girmay Niguse
 Mikias Girmay Niguse
 Berhe Desta Weldegebrsel (Deacon)
 Tsigab Alem Fitwi (Deacon)
 Desalegn Tesfu Hagos
 Atakilti Mesele Gebreyohannes
 Elay Zehafta (Nun)
 Mihret Gebreezgi
 Hadeqa Lemma
 Kahsa Gebre
 Kidan Weldu
 Kidan Reda
 Letay Gebremariam
 Birhan Gebretsadik
 Birhane Gebresilassie (Deacon)
 Bekuretsion Desta
 Destalem Girmay
 Abrehef Oqubazgi
 Tesfay Gebreselassie
 Angsom Gebreselassie Tadesse (Wedi Ageray)
 Birhane Gebreeyesus
 Kahsay Gidey
 Gebrehiwet Gebremedhin
 Teklebirhan Gebremeskel
 Mearg Esayas
 Priest Negash Amare
 Kisanet Negash
 Mearg Negash
 Meles Niguse Tessema
 Hagos Abraha
 Hagos Alema Tesfay
 Desta Beyene Tesfay
 Hagos Gofar
 Gaim Sibhat
 Tesfay Hailu Fissuh
 Kahsay Hailu Fissuh
 Tedros Fissuh Zigta
 Samora Fissuh Zigta
 Aron Desta Zigta
 Endrias Tesfay Fissuh
 Aguya Weldegebrsel Tesfay
 Awet Desta Kahsay
 Abrahaye Tesfay Weldu
 Hagos Berhe Tesfay
 Mehari Tesfay
 Hagos Debesay
 Tesfay Hagos Debesay
 Tieum Hagos Debesay
 Michael Araya Hagos
 Hagosa Abraha Hawku
 Dawit Mezgebo Gebray
 Abraha Hagos Tesfay
 Solomon Abraha Kahsay
 Bereket Hagos Berhe
 Tsegay Biru Gebru
 Yonas Negasi Girmay
 Abraha Gebray Sibhat
 Fissehaye Tesfay Gebray
 Baraki Weldu Debesay
 Kibrom Weldu Haftemariam
 Mebrahtom Lemlem Fitwi
 Halefom Gebreselassie Tikue
 Gidey Beyene Bairu
 Weldegebrsel Tesfagergis
 Adagis Hagos Fissuh
 Hailay Hagos
 Desbele Hailay Hagos
 Awet Hailay Hagos
 Gebrearegawi Gebremedhin (Deacon)
 Mebrahtom Abraha (Deacon)
 Aregawi Gebretsadkan
 Kibrom Belay
 Amare Yohannes
 Letay Tsegay
 Dr. Daniel Abraha
 Gebretsinsae Weldemichael Gebrekidan
 Berhe Kahsay (Berhe Shikor)
 Guesh Abay (Guesh Kentiba)
 Haile Gebremariam (Afsrega)
 Abraha Manjus
 Gebrehiwet Asmelash
 Redae Gebrehiwet (Keshat)
 Kahase Gebreselassie
 Samrawit
 Yibeyin Negasi
 Haileselassie (Deacon)
 Tewelde

Haile Amha
 Gebreegziabher Alembirhan
 Teklu Gebreselassie
 Fantaye Berihun
 Kiros Gebre
 Haftay Hailemariam
 Birhanu Tesfay
 Belete Tesfay
 Tesfay Gebrekiros Tela
 Kiflom Mehari Bashay
 Semere Mehari Bashay
 Haile Aregay Weldegebrsel
 Hagos Taye Tarege
 Measho Gebremedhin
 Semere Measho Gebremedhin
 Yibrah Hagos Biseet
 Awet Haftom Kassa
 Nigus Shishay Reta
 Yared Gebremichael Gebremedhin
 Aboy Arefayne
 Hayelom Gaim
 Gebrewahid Mekonen
 Gebremedhin Gebremichael
 Gebrehiwet Assefa
 Tewelde Gebremichael
 Tesfalidet Gebretsinsae
 Kibrom Gebremeskel Yigzaw
 Bereket Gebremeskel Yigzaw
 Gebrehiwet Birhane Nega
 Haben Tekie
 Tesfamichael Mekonen
 Birhanu
 Haileselassie Teklu
 Gebremedhin Haileselassie Teklu
 Hayelom Haileselassie Teklu
 Haftom Yeshiwendim Gebreeyesus
 Kibrom Gebremedhin
 Kefela Gebreselassie
 Dejen Kefela
 Esayas Kefela
 Jambo
 Legesse
 Gebremedhin Gebreegziabher
 Tajebe
 Wedi Nega Tadesse
 Hibret Welderufael Asemaw
 Gebrekidan Hagos
 Gidey Abebe Kassa
 Megisteab Haftesilus
 Abrahaley Zecharias Kifle
 Aboy Alemayo
 Haile Gebrekidan
 Aba Engida Kidane
 Aba Mehari
 Gebremariam Dengiru
 Gidey Berhe
 Gidey Gebrekidan
 Mawcha Frehiwet Kidane
 Zenebe Frehiwet
 Berhe Yibrah Tsehaye
 Kewani Yibrah Tsehaye
 Gebreegziabher Gebreselassie Abay
 Tsegay Tadesse Abay
 Welday Gebregiorgis
 Meles Gebreegziabher
 Haftu Hailu
 Hailu Tsegay
 Seged Tekla
 Gebrehiwet Alemayo
 Gebremedhin Birhane Siqar
 Kibrom Teklu Gebretsadkan
 Fitsum Teklu Gebretsadkan
 Guesh Gebremariam Gebru
 Yemane Tesfahuney
 Meles Alem Wasihun
 Mukur Mekonen
 Yemane Alemayo Hailu
 Mihretu Abraha Abera
 Gebreegziabher Abraha Abera
 Halefom Weldegiorgis Ziwele
 Tsegay Tesfay Weldegebrsel
 Berihu Hagos Assefa
 Kibrom Gebremedhin
 Hadush Mekonen
 Zeamanuel Mekonen
 Gebreyohannes Gebremariam
 Gebremeskel Alemayo Tsige
 Mebrahtu Gebremedhin Kebedew

Asgedom Birhane Arefayne
 Hagos Gefaw Araya
 Afewerki Kahsay Mengistu
 Mearg Gebremichael Aselafi
 Gebremariam Tsehaye Teklehaimanot
 Gobeza (Wuneh) Gebreselassie
 Gebrehiwet Tafere
 Abrahaley Teklu
 Gebremichael Haile
 Haile Gebremedhin Birhane
 Shishay Gebreegziabher Gebremeskel
 Tsegu Gebremichael
 Yordanos Gebrehiwet
 Gebreanenia Gebreegziabher
 Hiwet Birhane (with her 4 children)
 Rahel Abraha Gebreanenia
 Mahlet Abraha Gebreanenia
 Tsilat Abraha Gebreanenia
 Mamush Abraha Gebreanenia
 Akebon Gebreselassie (with his wife, Amit)
 Gidey Gebrecherkos
 Tekle Gebrehiwet
 Alemtsehay Gidey
 Birhan Abraha
 Awetash Tsadik
 Tsigehiwet Gebreegziabher
 Negasi Azenaw
 Gebreselassie Kidanu (Deacon)
 Shashuworku Mekonen
 Tsehaye Gebreegziabher
 Gebray Gebretsinsae
 Weldu Woyu
 Berhe Abraha
 Bayra Micheal
 Shishay Tadesse Gebru
 Daniel Welday
 Goitom Wedi Arbia
 Haftu Hadush (Deacon)
 Gebremichael Bahta
 Gebreegziabher Fitsum
 Weldu Gebretsinsae
 Gebremichael Belay Hailu
 Tesfamariam Gebreegziabher
 Berhe Mekonen
 Tesfay Hiluf
 Hailu Gebreegziabher
 Gebremariam Gebremichael
 Weldearegaw Hailu
 Haile Fisseha
 Teklay Weldehaweria
 Mebrahtom Birhane
 Birhane Mesfin
 Mekonen Belay
 Priest Gebremariam Ebuy
 Sahle Gebreselassie
 Tilahun Birhane Gebremichael
 Mulaw Birhane Gebremichael
 Priest Mulu Berhe Weldehiwet
 Dejen Teklay Amsele
 Hagos Teklezeselus Negash
 Girmay Hagos Teklezeselus
 Kesete Niguse
 Berihu Gezae Tsegay
 Gebremichael Fisseha
 Adhanom Zelelew Hadush
 Measho Mesfin Hailemariam
 Measho Haile Gebreselassie
 Teklay Berhe Gebremedhin
 Berege Gebremariam Abera
 Tesfay Amare Gebremichael
 Mearg Gebremichael
 Weldearegaw Beyene
 Haftom Fisseha Gebru
 Tekeste Nigus Tesfay (Deacon)
 Tsige Amare Araya
 Mekonen Adane Araya
 Abrahaley Gebrehiwet Tekle
 Shumendi Araya Assefa
 Kidane Teklay Welday
 Ayana Kalu Dejen
 Tikue Gebre
 Seare Tesfagiorgis
 Yemane Tirfe Berhe (Deacon)
 Birhane Measho Tadele
 Letebirhan Gebreegziabher
 Kibreta Gebremariam Gebreselassie
 Abay Gebreyohannes
 Abebe Teklehaimanot

Wedi Hadera
 Tesfay Berhe
 Desalegn
 Weldegebriel
 Hadush Gebrehiwet
 Abraha Aregawi
 Gebremichael Weldegebriel
 Tekleweini Oqubay
 Mulu Gebre Weldeasilassie
 Hagos Haileselassie
 Shishay Desta
 Hadush Sibhat
 Kahsay Sibhat Kahsay
 Girmay Kahsay Sibhat
 Ashenafi Halibo Teka
 Rezene Tesfay Teka
 Sifa Hagos Teka
 Mohammed Ibrahim Ali
 Mohammed Ibrahim Omar
 Binyam Mehari Hayis
 Hiluf Beyene
 Zewditu Tesfay Damena (with her child)
 Amanuel Abraha Hagos
 Teamrat Mamu
 Abraha Belay
 Gebremeskel Tesfay Gebremariam
 Hailush Gebreselassie Gebru
 Hintsa Muez Aregawi
 Haileselassie Weldegebriel Niguse
 Gebreegziabher Gebreselassie Teferi
 Weldegebriel Gebreselassie Teferi
 Gebreeyesus Atsbeha Tsaeu
 Tesfay Meles Gebremedhin
 Hailay Desta
 Haileselassie Shishay Lemma
 Tsige Tikaw Zegeye
 Tsegay Hishe Teklemichael
 Haftom Mebrahtu Hagos
 Aregay Asmelash Endashaw
 Gebreselassie Atakilti Yirgaw
 Kibrom Atakilti Yirgaw
 Teklay Hailemariam
 Hishe Mengistu Abraha (Deacon)
 Priest Redae Kahsay Sibhat
 Gebreyohannes Tsegay
 Hailu Tsegay
 Afewerki Hailemariam Reda
 Gebreegziabher Gebreselassie Gebremedhin
 Birhane Tesfay Teka
 Abraha Alemat
 Birhane Gebremeskel
 Dawith Gidey
 Sisay Desta
 Nahom Yonas Tesfay (Ramse)
 Awet Abraha
 Birhane Atsbeha
 Yemane Tesfay Gebremedhin
 Mulugeta Ayele (Wedi Ayele)
 Samuel Suba Tesfahom
 Abraha Sibhat Awala
 Eyob Tesfay Medhin
 Samuel Tesfay Hailu
 Mulune Hais Tesfay (Batula)
 Samuel Suba Tesfay
 Abadi Niguse Ado-Ali
 Filmon Dirar Hagos
 Fisseha Hagos Zigta
 Amanuel Araya Hagos
 Abraha Tesfay
 Ma'Asho Kahsay Hagos
 Abraha Assefa
 Gereegziabher Woldegiorgis
 Tewelde Berhan Weldearegay
 Gebremichael Weldegebriel
 Tsehaye Mengistu
 Alemshewit Gebrewahid Mesfin
 Mekonen Gebrekirstos (ጠግደዐ)
 Atsede Zerou
 Gebresilassie Agame
 Shishay Negash Araya
 Dawit Kessate Kassa
 Yaekob Amdewerk
 Godefa Kahsay Kefele
 Haftom Kelem Gesu
 Mebrahtu Tesfay Birhane
 Shishay Mawcha
 Yitbarek Yemane Berhe
 Efreem Muez Yemane

Kiros Gebremedhin
 Solomon Assefa Gebru
 Yikunom Gebremariam Sibhat
 Moges Tsehaye Gebru
 Negasi Birhane Gebremariam
 Berihu Gebreyohannes Gebremedhin
 Dr. Haile Gebremedhin Gebru
 Priest Teklay Gebremedhin Gebru (Meri-Geta)
 Mengesha Mawcha Gebrekidan
 Hadgu Mawcha Gebrekidan
 Gebremedhin Gebretsadikan
 Yaynished Gebrewahid Desu
 Kibrom Measho
 Meles Gebrekidan Gebru
 Mehari Meresa
 Gebreegziabher Abraha
 Guesh Kahsay Berhe
 Mebrahtu Fisseha Berhe
 Gebremichael Amare
 Gebreegzi Mesfin
 Tewelde Beyene
 Haile Tikuwot
 Haile Mekonen
 Mamu Mekonen
 Assefa Reda
 Weldemichael Kidanemariam
 Gebreyohannes Kidanemariam Teklu
 Gebriel Amare Gebremariam
 Kibrom Gebrekidan Tsige
 Muez Mebrahtu Abraha
 Hagos Tarege Abera
 Efreem Measho Abera (Deacon)
 Gebrewahid Gebretsadikan Weldeyohannes
 Gebregiorgis Mekonen Tesfay
 Muruts Gebretsadik
 Goitom Araya
 Tewelde Teferi
 Shishay Hagos
 Shewit Haile
 Makoya
 Addisalem
 Yibrah Teame
 Ukbamichael
 Andom
 Kahsu
 Ferede Ande
 Araya
 Hailu Gebrekidan Tegegnu
 Endu Gebretinsae
 Kefela Gebreyohannes Zewdu
 Zewdu Kefela Gebreyohannes
 Haben Shishay Asgedom
 Niguse Shishay
 Hagos Fissehaye Tarege
 Semere Mehari Gebremeskel
 Kiflom Mehari Gebremeskel
 Birhan Gebreegziabher Meresa
 Bisrat Fisseha Legesse
 Gidey Kidane
 Gebremedhin Wedi Kujet
 Geremedhin Bisrat
 Adhanom Guesh Birhane
 Tadele Measho
 Eshete Mebrahtom
 Milaw Birhane
 Legesse Fikadu Abera
 Mebrahtom Tikabo
 Mebrahtom
 Berhe Mohammed Niguse
 Dr. Daniel Tsegay Gidey
 Measho Alemayo
 Aregih Gidey Mihrey
 Atakilti Belete Welday
 Gebre Belete Weldaly
 Berihu Kebede Amare
 Berihu Abera
 Teklay Hailu Gebretsadik
 Abrahaley Meles Kidane
 Aron Tikue
 Ayalneh Mulaw Nigus
 Munaye Tadesse Gebremichael
 Tamene Gebremedhin
 Awetahey Guesh
 Awetahey Measho
 Tesfaayney Gizachew Wuneh
 Mulade Gebrehaweria
 Maryihun Lijalem
 Hiluf Birhane Seyoum

Weldehiwet Tarege
 Desalegn Gebrekidan
 Bulena Gebrekidan
 Gebreeyesus Weldeasilassie
 Tesfay Gebremichael
 Meresa Gebreegziabher
 Mebrahtom Gebrelibanos
 Guesh Mesfin
 Mekonen Mehari
 Guesh Arefayne
 Nigisti Assefa
 Friyat Berhe Gebremedhin
 Atakilti Gebremichael
 Zenawi Gidey
 Yibrah Weldeabzgi
 Bazan Weldu
 Birhane Leul
 Hailemariam Tadesse
 Yemane Dirar
 Kibrom Gebretinsae
 Kidanemariam Araya
 Priest Gebremedhin Kiros
 Priest Hailay Mekonen
 Yohannes Halefom Reda
 Tedros Gebremariam Gebremichael
 Shumey Asmerom
 Eyerusalem Hishe
 Solomon Birhane Asfaw
 Nigus Hailay
 Atakilti Tsegay
 Mebrahtu Gebremedhin
 Haftom Gebremedhin
 Gebrehiwet Gebremedhin
 Hadera Hayelom
 Priest Gebrehiwet Gebrekidan
 Gebrelibanos Fihtanegest (with his wife and son)
 Abraha Hagos
 Haileselassie Alemayo
 Birhane Gebremedhin
 Gebremedhin Hadush
 Semere Teklay
 Tesfay Tadele
 Milashu Kiros
 Gebreyohannes Haftanegest (with his wife)
 Sindayo Arega
 Birhan Tsegay Hagos
 Tekle Bahre
 Ashenafi Yemane
 Gebretinsae Atsbeha
 Gebregiorgis Atakilti
 Goitom Belete
 Geris Gebremeskel
 Medhin Kiros
 Zinabu Gebreyohannes
 Aron Hailay
 Tsegu Nigus
 Gebremedhin Gebreegziabher
 Abraha Gebre
 Birhanu Meresa
 Birhanu Hailekiros
 Haftay Gebremedhin
 Moges Gebreyohannes
 Zemichael Gidey
 Kidus Gebreegziabher (Deacon)
 Abadi Abraha (Deacon)
 Abraha Weldegerima (Deacon)
 Addisalem Fisseha (Deacon)
 Priest Berhe Eyachem
 Birhane Berhe (Deacon)
 Birhane Tazebe (Deacon)
 Priest Desta Gebreegziabher
 Fitsum Gebreselassie (Deacon)
 Fitsum Hagos (Deacon)
 Gebremariam Kassa (Deacon)
 Guesh Mekonen (Deacon)
 Guesh Weldearegay (Deacon)
 Hagos Gebreegziabher (Deacon)
 Kidane Negash (Deacon)
 Miruts Tadisu (Deacon)
 Niguse Berhe (Deacon)
 Seyoum Tegegne (Deacon)
 Priest Tesfay Abadi
 Tsegay Assefa (Deacon)
 Shimuye Emiru
 Aranshi Gebreweld
 Gebremeskel Belay
 Hailu Berhe
 Birhane Endrias

Dejen Yosef Tesfay
Yohannes Gebrehiwet Negash
Azeb Weldegiorgis
Leul Weldegiorgis
Andom Tekle
Daniel Tekle
Zemichael Moges
Tiezazu Nigus
Zebrehe Gebreselassie
Dawit Fikadu Tewelde
Medhanie Gebremeskel
Guesh Gebredingil
Nigus Birhane Desta
Eyob Gebrekidan
Godefa Asmelash
Alemtsehay Teklu Gebrehaweria
Leake Gebrewahid (Deacon)
Muzey Zekarias
Mehari Yihdego
Mekonen Zenawi Gebreabzgi
Hadgu Fissehatsion Kassahun
Goitom Kelem Gebrewubet
Guesh Mekonen Teklegiorgis
Guesh Asgedom
Mebrahtu Yitbarek Gebrehiwet
Temesgen Yirga Degu
Zenawi Tesfay Mawcha
Tikabo Berhe
Zerou Mulaw
Gidey Girmay Gebru
Yibrah Bihon Tesfahuney
Efrem Alem
Teklay Mawcha
Mulugeta Teame
Kibrom Gebregiorgis Girmay
Dejen Desalegn
Birhane Gebreegziabher Abraha
Tsegay Birhane Gebreegziabher
Mekonen Birhane Gebreegziabher
Berihu Gebreuerfael
Askale Redae
Muzey Nigus Gebremariam
Birhane Welday Oqubay
Amanuel Teame Weldegebriel
Gebrewahid Gebregiorgis
Techawit Kahsay (with her son)
Muley Fiseha Teklu (Deacon)
Rahwa Tsegay Fisseha
Shishay Tadesse Birhane
Arefayne Birhane Kidane
Leul Leake Yayinu
Birhane Teklu Gebreegziabher
Getahun Tadesse Gebru
Aregawi Weldu Weldemichael
Filmon Tsegay Tafere (Hargets)
Fitsum Gebremariam
Negasi Gebremariam
Tsfay Yibrah Gebrewahid
Tsfay Weldekidan
Sheik Ibrahim Ahmed
Mohammed Zeinu
Jambo Mekonen Desta
Nasir
Teberih Fisseha
Eden Engidawerk Gebre
Kaleab Hailemariam Kassa
Assefa Embaye
Gebreselassie Gebretsadik Misgina
Teklu Abay Gebretsadik
Girmay Legesse
Fisseha Tsfay
Haile Tsfay
Gebretsinsae Gebretsadik
Ashenafi Mebrahtu
Tsfay Gebremariam
Awash Leake (Deacon)
Gebrehiwet Gebremedhin
Goitom Tsfay
Dagim Wubishet
Letay Kidane Teklu
Yalem Hadgu
Awalom Gebrehiwet Gebreselassie
Tamirat Godefa
Tamirat Mamu Zerihun
Tekleweini Gebrewahid Weldehariat
Haftu Adhana Walbi
Desenet Abraha Teweldu
Birhane Endrias Tsfay
Zeray Mirach Gebremichael

Birhanu
Amare Mekonen Berhe
Girmay Alemseged
Tsegay Desta Takele
Alene Desta Takele
Murutsey Mebrahtom Tessema
Dejen Hadis Gebrekidan
Gebreeyesus Gebrekidan Engida
Teklay Birhane
Meles Yemane
Mebrahtom Milaw
Meresa Leul
Milalem Gebremedhin Kidane
Hadush Abuhey Wuneh
Asmamaw Abate
Yeshineh Addisu
Hadush Mircha Gebrekidan
Zenebe Legesse Meles
Priest Nigus Mesele Gezu
Lema Tsehay
Gebreleul Haile
Muley Zemichael
Tekle Weldu
Alemneh Weldu
Abraha Negasi Bahta
Hagos Goitom Hadis
Kifle Haileselassie
Tsaeday
Maryihun
Gobezay
Girmay
Mebrahtom
Aregahey Gidey
Sesen Birhane
Mawcha Weldearegay
Aregay Birhane
Tadesse Fisseha
Kibrom Alem
Negasi Asfaha
Tsfay Gebregiorgis
Tilahun Asgedom
Dawit Hadush
Halefom Berhe
Zebrehe Hailu (with his son)
Kibrom Gebreselassie
Abraham Gezahegn
Berhe Desta (Berhe Duqa)
Haben Abadi
Yasin Tieum
Anwar Ebris
Mohammed Tahir Berhe
Gidiom
Mebrahtom Gebrehiwet
Tedros Girmay
Omar Beshir
Jemal Mohammedbirhan Tikue
Mebrahtu Eyob
Mamu
Haregot Seife
Meaza Gebreselassie
Asgedom
Hiisan Dagim
Hagos Kahsay
Mahlet Tsegay
Mulugeta Fisseha
Tegen Bahta
Gebrealif Gebremeskel
Gebrewahid Tekle
Tesfaalem Gebreegziabher
Tekie Gebreselassie
Yemane Gebregiorgis
Teklay Gebregiorgis
Tsegay Gebregiorgis
Hadush Legesse
Yemane Tsige Hailset
Priest Tekleab Mebrahtu
Priest Hailay Alemseged
Gebru Legesse
Hailay Gebremichael
Amanuel Aregawi
Silas Gebrewahid
Hagos Abraha
Zenebu Ashebir
Tesfakiros Abraha
Hailu Abraha
Adugna Gebrehana
Gebremeskel Getahun
Gebreyohannes Hailemariam
Gidey Tsegay

Silas Gebremeskel
Almaz Gebrekidan
Shefena Tadesse
Tsfay Asgedom
Mizan Hadush Kahsay (with her child)
Zewdu Aregawi Berhe
Nigus Birhanu Tebeje
Alemash Gebru
Priest Hafte Gebrewahid
Priest Zeray Alemseged
Priest Nolawi Gebreegziabher
Teklu Abraha (Deacon)
Gebremeskel Gebreselassie (Aba)
Aklilu Desta
Priest Negasi Arefe
Priest Desta Tadesse
Gebregiorgis Teka (Deacon)
Priest Gebregiorgis Weldeyohannes
Gebreselassie Gebremichael (Deacon)
Tadelesh Kidane (Emahoy)
Priest Hailu Abebe
Priest Meaza Lemma
Priest Gidey Abraha
Priest Hailu Gebrehiwet
Priest Hiluf Girmay
Priest Araya Gebremedhin
Mekonen Belay (Deacon)
Priest Teklehaimanot Gebremedhin
Priest Weldehaweria Weldegebriel
Priest Yihdego Zibelo
Priest Gebrekirstos Gebretsadkan
Gebremeskel Seyoum
Priest Yemane Gebreegziabher
Priest Aregawi Hailu
Priest Gebremariam Hagos
Gebremedhin Gebregiorgis
Priest Esayas Tsehay
Priest Gebre Welday
Priest Gebretsadik Gebreselassie
Priest Tesfu Haileselassie
Priest Berhe Kiro
Priest Gebresemaetat Kidanemariam
Priest Gebre Teklehaimanot
Priest Gebrewahid Tsfay
Priest Goitom Gebreselassie
Priest Hailay Addisu
Priest Weldegebriel Gebreyohannes
Priest Weldemichael Gebrelibanos
Hadera Gebremariam (Deacon)
Workneh Hailu
Priest Hadush Abraha
Berihu Gebremichael (Deacon)
Kahsay Belay (Deacon)
Priest Abraha Gebrehiwet
Alexander Abraha
Aman Abraha
Amanuel Haile
Awet Bahlibi
Binyam Tewelde
Birhane Gebremedhin
Birtukan Gebru
Yohannes Yosef
Daniel Hailemichael
Daniel Tekalign
Haftom Gebre
Haben Kidane
Hailemariam Seyoum
Maebel Tsegay
Michael Kinfe
Misgina Kuno
Yemane Lemlem
Priest Berihu Kebede
Priest Birhanu Mesele
Girmay Berhe
Tumelsan Berihu
Araya Marsha (Deacon)
Birhanu Assefa (Deacon)
Birhanu Belay (Deacon)
Gebremedhin Tekay (Deacon)
Priest Reda Gebreegziabher
Adhanom Beyene (Deacon)
Priest Gebrehiwet Kidane
Tadesse Weldemichael (Deacon)
Priest Yihdego Gebrekidan
Berihu Yohannes
Priest Zebreabruk Fisseha
Haftom Sibhat (Deacon)
Priest Tsegay Mesfin
Asgele Gidey (Deacon)

Meles Fikadu	Gidey Teweldu	Fisseha Menekse (Aba)
Gebremichael Abraha	Hadas Muruts	Gebremedhin Gebreselassie (Deacon)
Teklay Seyoum Gebreadhana	Hailu Muruts	Priest Hadera Miruts
Yishak Gebretsadiq	Mezgebo Gidey Gebremedhin	Genet Gebretsadiq Akbau
Shishay Kiflu	Abrehet	Rahwa Weldegebriel Aregawi
Tesfay Zebrehe	Desta Gebreselassie	Birhan Gebreyohannes Gebremedhin
Asmelash Tebera	Lemlem Gebru	Mebrahtom Gebreamlak Gebrekidan
Dawit Kelem	Danait Desta	Ashenafi Girmay Berihua
Yirga Berhe	Haile Girmay	Embaye Mesfin Gebremeskel
Amare Yohannes	Alebachew	Merhawit Tesfay Gebreselassie
Desta Gebreselassie	Haile Akelom	Letekidan Mezgebo Meles
Kidane Gebretsadkan	Fitsum Gebredingl	Halefom Beyene Gebreeyesus
Priest Gebremichael Abraha	Tesfay Germodo	Tirhas Abedu Tela
Teshale Gebrewahid	Hagos Weldegerima	Fitaw Demewoz Weldu
Teklay Tsehaye	Geberemedhin Meles	Silas Gebregiorgis
Mebrahtu Tesfay (Wedi Libey)	Yemane Weldemariam	Eyesus Gebremichael Batit
Tekleweini Gebreegziabher	Kehase Alay	Tikue Kahsay Goshu
Priest Teklebirhan Gebru	Bahre Teklehaimanot	Kahsa Lemlem Teferi
Mekonen Tewelde	Werkinesh Gebreegziabher	Filmon Gebreselassie Hadush
Efrem Alem (Orten)	Aregawit Gebrecheros	Ermias Tekie
Fitihnegest Leakemariam	Abedu Gebreyohannes	Filmon Girmay Nigus
Hagos Gebre Gebru	Samson Abedu	Rahwa Beyene Masa
Mebrahtu Muruts	Fitsum Weldeselassie	Mebrihit Hagos Ali
Alema Gebrewahid	Haile Weldeselassie	Abeba Debesu
Yonas Araya	Alganesh Kidane	Desta Gidey
Dirar Kelem	Efrem Solomon	Hadush Gebreselassie
Amare Fisseha	Wegahta Solomon	Gebreegziabher Birhanu
Priest Measho Abay	Fikadu Geberufael	Amare Alem
Fitsumbirhan (Wedi Sewqi)	Solomon Tesfagabir	Tsilalom Gebrehiwet
Gebremeskel Fisseha	Teberih Amare	Mehari Atsbeha
Mebrahtu Takele	Kahsay	Gebremichael Kahsay
Mebrahtu Gebrehiwet Tieum (Wedi Wukro)	Goitom Gebrelbanos	Feven Berhe
Muley Gebreselassie	Ashenafi Tekie	Leul Teklehaimanot
Zenebe Girmay	Alem Berhe	Alem Meles Fissehaye
Mariamawit Alemayo	Hagos Alem	Honeymoon Gebremedhin
Meseret Kahsay	Gebremedhin Tesfamariam	Berhe Mukunna
Haben Azenaw Tekalign	Hailay Gebremedhin	Gebremedhin Meles
Teklu Gebrehiwet	Nahusenay Gebremariam	Mama Shewa Haile
Priest Teklehaimanot Beyene	Teklu Tela	Simur Tesfamichael
Tesfu Teklehaimanot	Fitsum Kahsay	Seare Aregay
Mekonen Birhane Abay	Gebreegziabher Gebremedhin	Godefay Tekle
Mulugeta Girmay	Robel Teklebirhane	Rigbe Awet
Binyam Teklu	Girmay Mebrahtu	Fisseha Tekle
Muruts Teklemariam	Awet Fitwi	Yirgalem Beyene
Rezene Teklemariam	Hailay Kahsay	Mekonen Temi'a
Hailush Teklemariam	Abadi Abede	Priest Negash Gebrewahid
Hagos Amare	Hiluf Gebray	Guesh Hagos Gebre
Kidus Gebreselassie	Furtuna Kidenemariam	Gebreegziabher Hadush (Gere Modifik Biyeda)
Abel Gebremichael	Kidus Dejen	Hailay Teklu
Desta Wedaje	Zewdu Tesfay	Seifu Gebremariam
Michael Aregawi	Maku	Negasi Mesfin
Binyam Goa	Eyerusalem Birhane	Gebrewahid Teklehaimanot
Kibruyisfah Mekuria	Priest Ermias Gebretsadkan	Gebreamlak Tekle Gebremichael
Haile Baraki	Priest Gebretsadkan Gebreselassie	Gebrewahid Gebreselassie Debesu
Mulugeta Birhane Kassahun	Kebedom Weldu	Markos Gebreegziabher Araya
Tilahun Jawar	Teshay Afewerki	Tensay Seifu Marsha
Gebreegziabher Kahsay	Binyam Teklay	Gebrecheros Gebru Hadera
Weldegebriel Kahsu Tadele	Embeba Teklay	Birhane Kiros Yeebiyo
Abraha Belay Gebremedhin	Samrawit Teklay	Hadush Alemayo Mamo
Gebremedhin Lemma Engida	Gebrehiwet Tesfay	Kiros Seged Engida
Haftish Mebrahtu Hagos	Robel Fisseha	Tefera Shushay Gebremeskel
Hirit Teklehaimanot	Michael Abraha	Gebregiorgis Tela Tesfay
Atsbeha Tesfay Gebru	Tirfe Fitwi	Gebrehiwet Zeray Gebrekidan
Tesfay Alemat Niguse	Alexander Mengesha	Gebreegziabher Gebreeyesus Reda
Tewelde Tsigab Leake	Mebrahtom Gebreegziabher (Wedi Gegey)	Tsegay Teklemariam Gebrekidan
Kalayou Gebreanenia Tikue	Mulu Gebreegziabher	Weldegerima Belay Gebru
Hailush Shishay Lemma	Shafena Sebhato Araya	Getachew Tewolde
Haillemariam Gebreselassie Gebru	Medhin Hadera Redae Sibhatu	Amdekiros Aregawi Gebru
Kisanet Gudaf Zenebe	Kalayou Redae Abraha	Binyam Aregawi Gebru
Hadgu Atakilti	Weldehaweria Tetemke	Yirga Gebrehiwet Berhe
Aregay Weldegebriel Gebrehiwet	Gebdremedhin Weldehaweria	Zemichael Moges Gebremichael
Asfaw Berhe (Deacon)	Gebremeskel Gidey	Mesele Gezae
Mezgebo Kahsay Beyene	Birhane Gidey	Teamrat Godefay Yosef
Abraha Hishe Biru	Tekle Gebreegziabher	Kibrom Gebremariam
Mebrahtu Gebregiorgis Gebrehiwet	Kibrom Gebreegziabher	Hagos Teklay Assefa
Alemu Gebreselassie	Mulu Hagos	Dejen Fisseha
Hadush Abraha Zebreabruk	Legesse Gebreegziabher	Tesfay Fisseha Berihu
Weldeabraham Tesfay Mekonen	Priest Hagos Tesfay	Habenom Gebrye Abraha
Getachew Zerou	Kahsay Meles (Deacon)	Asmelash Birhane Teweldu
Tsegay Gebremedhin Nega	Gebremedhin Mekonen	Shushay Kalayou Birhane
Gebru Berhe	Gebreyohannes Gebreezgi	Milat Kalyou Birhane
Alemat Gebretsadkan Hailu	Alembirhan Gidey	Michael Kalyou Birhane
Guesh Gebreselassie	Weldu Misgu	Samrawit Kalyou Birhane
Tsegay Gebreegziabher	Tekie Gebreegziabher	Misgana Lilay Niguse
Fiseha Gebreegziabher	Nigisti Tadele	Abel Lilay Niguse
Nahom Solomon Haillemariam	Bethlehem Tesfay	Medhanie Hadgu
Gebremariam Tsehaye	Gebru Gebreselassie	Zemariam Kidane
Guesh Tafere	Mebrahtu Birhane	Haile Habenynom
Binyam Gebregiorgis	Tsadikan Yahala	Birhanu Gidey