**FANO Insurgency in Amhara: Catalyst for Revolution or Prelude to a Regional Domino Effect?**

***Harjeet Singh***

*Master Student*

*Politics, Economics, Philosophy*

*Higher School of Economics,*

*Faculty of Social Science, Moscow, Russia*

*E-mail khsingkh@edu.hse.ru*

The FANO insurgency in Ethiopia’s Amhara region has emerged as a significant challenge to the Ethiopian federal government, raising questions about its classification as an ethnic uprising or a broader revolutionary movement. This study examines the insurgency through the lens of revolutionary theory, focusing on the tactics and outcomes of the ongoing conflict in Amhara. By comparing the FANO movement with other ethnic uprisings in the Horn of Africa—such as those in Chad, Sudan, and South Sudan—this study argues that the insurgency is a product of Ethiopia’s non-secessionist ethnic federalism (Aalen, 2006; Abbink, 2011) and a potential catalyst for regional instability. The findings highlight the complex interplay of ethnic nationalism, political marginalization, and revolutionary tactics that shape the trajectory of the conflict (Clapham, 2017; De Waal, 2015).

**References**

1. Aalen, L. (2006). Ethnic Federalism and Self-Determination for Nationalities in a Semi-Authoritarian State: The Case of Ethiopia. *International Journal on Minority and Group Rights*, 13(2-3), 243-261.
2. Abbink, J. (2011). Ethnic-Based Federalism and Ethnicity in Ethiopia: Reassessing the Experiment after 20 Years. *Journal of Eastern African Studies*, 5(4), 596-618.
3. Clapham, C. (2017). The Horn of Africa: State Formation and Decay. Oxford University Press.
4. De Waal, A. (2015). The Real Politics of the Horn of Africa: Money, War and the Business of Power. Polity Press.
5. Young, J. (1997). Peasant Revolution in Ethiopia: The Tigray People’s Liberation Front, 1975-1991. Cambridge University Press.
6. [www.crisisgroup.org](http://www.crisisgroup.org/) (International Crisis Group, Ethiopia Reports).