

North Wälo 1:100,000

Topographic and administrative map of
North Wälo Zone, Amhara Region, Ethiopia

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Some Conventions

Transliteration

The transliteration of Amharic names and words in this publication is based on the system developed at the Institute of Ethiopian Studies, with the following modifications:

- 1) Only those diacritical marks available on a standard computer have been used. Therefore, plosives are marked with an apostrophe (**ਮ**: t'ä); some consonants are rendered by a combination of two letters (**ኅ**: gnä); and the vowels are rendered as ä, u, i, a, é, e, o.
- 2) Geminates have not been rendered, as this is not part of the Amharic script, and its pronunciation varies.

Plural of transliterated nouns

I have used the standard English plural added to the singular of the transliterated form, since this is easier for the reader, although it is of course incorrect. Thus *qäbälés* and *wärädas*.

Calendar

Unless otherwise specified, dates and years refer to Gregorian (European) calendar. Exact dates are exactly translated. For the sake of brevity, also full years in Ethiopian calendar have been rendered by a single year in the Gregorian calendar by adding eight to the year in Ethiopian calendar. Thus 1990 EC is rendered as 1998, rather than the correct 1997/98. This also means that 1998 should be translated back to Ethiopian calendar as 1990, not 1990/91. Any deviation from this convention is specifically annotated.

One exception from this rule is the 1987 EC census, which is officially referred to as the 1994 census, a practice adopted in the current report.

Introduction

Maps are a critical resource both for research and administration. For a researcher, maps are important for pinpointing the case studies and examples found in the literature, for strategically selecting new study areas, for making it easy to see the context that shapes the local community, and for making the local case easy to grasp for the readers. Maps are a scarce resource in Ethiopia, and it is frustrating to dig out even elementary information. Researchers are therefore often quite vague even about the location of their case studies, and there may be errors in elementary information like distances and directions.

These are not just cosmetic weaknesses. Variation is the rule in Ethiopia, and precise contextual description is essential in any presentation of case studies. In the current research situation, we know remarkably little about Ethiopian peasant agriculture and there is a strong tendency to collapse information into some vague picture of the peasantry. We know little about the variation in assets between areas, and even less about the economic meaning of an asset in a particular economic system. Therefore we know little about the relative wealth of different areas, – or what would be sensible responses to poverty in specific areas. We also know little about such an elementary aspect as the spread of poverty, to what extent people have become poorer, and what are the causes of their poverty. In order to improve this situation, we need more precision in the description of the context and the elementary economic variables, so that case studies can be compared across area or time. Maps are an important tool for improved contextual description.

The current maps are based on two main sources, the topographic maps of the Ethiopian Mapping Agency (EMA) and the administrative maps prepared by the Central Statistical Agency (CSA) for the 1994 population census. The EMA maps have very high standard in the case of topographic features, but are weak on local names, and they do not even try to show administrative divisions. The CSA maps are now outdated, but have generally very high quality in their coverage of administrative divisions. They also provide massive amount local information, such as churches, mosques, schools and the names of major hamlets. The EMA and CSA maps have been supplemented by maps and oral information from the local administration. The current report brings this information together in a handy format.

There are numerous technical issues in preparing a map like this. The format of the current report is chosen with the aim that the maps should be easy to use also for the non-expert, but at the same time include the detailed information required to assess their quality, link them to other maps, and trace differences observed in the field.

The key technology used to produce the current map has been to link the CSA administrative maps to the EMA topographic maps. This is

by no means an easy process. The method and the results have been documented in a separate report (Ege 2002a). The maps presented in that report form the basis of the current maps. After the CSA maps were prepared about 1996, there were numerous administrative changes. Information on these changes was collected from the administration in North Wälo.

This method was developed in order to produce quality maps of the current situation. As a by-product, we also have three maps of the administrative divisions existing at different points in time. The situation before the great administrative reorganisation about 1997 is documented by the CSA maps (Ege 2002a). The situation after the reorganisation is documented by the maps in the report on farming assets (Ege and Yigremew 2002). The current map documents the situation about 2002, after a number of changes had taken place, above all in Bugna.

Most of the time, it should be possible to use the maps without consulting other sources. However, changes in names and administrative structure sometimes create problems. Changes in *qäbälé* names from the CSA map to the later maps are so frequent that it is not practical to annotate them. The user is referred to the CSA maps (Ege 2002a). But also from 2000 to 2002 there are significant changes. Details about such changes are found in the appendix to the current map. The statistical appendix found in the report on farming assets (Ege and Yigremew 2002) also includes the full *qäbälé* names, with alternative names. Due to lack of space, the map itself often includes one of the possible names only.

The current map is really two maps in one, and for some purposes the user has to keep this information apart. To facilitate this, symbols for features like churches, schools, markets etc. based on the EMA maps are in red, while those based on the CSA maps are in black (see legend, p. 19). In general the information is relatively exact, but since it is culled from two different sources that are not quite on the same format, there are problems of relational precision. The EMA 1:50,000 maps may have errors of approximately 300 meters when identifiable points are measured by GPS. This has no practical significance for the map itself, since the relational precision between features is very good. The CSA maps have larger errors, and it is likely that local features have often been placed on the map by rough estimates. But even this is good enough for most purposes. The problem arises when these two sources are brought together in the current map. If we interpret the map as a single map, we may find that a hamlet is located south of a church on the map, while it actually is one kilometre to the north. The church refers to a church found on the EMA map, while the hamlet was digitised from the CSA map. The user should separate the information by its source in order to achieve good precision. In any case, these are problems that only affect local work where high precision is required.

All sources may also contain errors, and in this case they certainly do. The EMA map includes few local names apart from towns and churches. The location of churches is probably good, since these are usually easily visible on air photos. There appears to be, however, numerous cases of errors in names. The current map also includes the churches found on the CSA map. In principle they should match the

churches on the EMA map, with some minor differences in location. This often happens, but surprisingly often there are major differences. Both maps also seem sometimes to confuse local names and place them wrongly. The user must therefore take the map only as the best available information.

The spelling of place names on the map is influenced by our standard conventions, but no attempt has been made to standardise spelling, for two reasons. Names found on the CSA maps have been transcribed properly, but these maps do contain many errors in spelling. This can be observed by variation in the spelling of the same name in the case of neighbouring villages. EMA maps do not adhere to a strict system of transcription, and it is often impossible to know the exact Amharic spelling based on the map alone. Therefore, such names are normally rendered as in the source. Attempts to transcribe these names by our standard system would certainly introduce many errors. To get the names right would require major work, far beyond our resources. As it stands, names are mostly correct, but the user should evaluate the source and check up other names in the same area for any alternative spelling.

There are also errors in the location of places. In the case of villages, we cannot check this, but churches provide a very useful control, since the information on the two source maps should in principle match. There are many differences in the information on the EMA maps and the CSA maps, and there may even be inconsistencies on the same map. For instance, on Plate 8, we find Tehor Selasé in two different locations based on information from the EMA maps (E518 N1324, and E523 N1333). One of them corresponds to the location on the CSA map, while the other is almost certainly an error in identification of the church. There are several other examples like this.

Administrative borders are digitised from the CSA map as described in Ege 2002a. They have not been adjusted to follow rivers, which means that there may be a difference on the map that does not exist on the ground. In most cases, the gap is so small that this is not a problem. Only in one case did I adjust the border to follow the river. This was in western Bugna (Plate 1), where the gap was big and where it seemed clear that the border followed the river. The border as it existed before the adjustment is shown by the border used for the CSA map (see legend).

Appendix: technical notes

The following notes are intended for the user who needs to understand how the maps were produced, or to clear up problems relating to changes in the administrative structure. For simplicity, they serve both for the current report and for other maps presented in our reports on North Wälo.

The maps presented in the current report depend on four different types of sources, maps from the Ethiopian Mapping Agency (EMA), the Central Statistical Authority (CSA), North Wälo Zone Planning Office (Zone), and maps found in the local *wäräda* administration offices. Most of the information is from the former two, while local maps and information has been used to update these maps. Each type of source has made a specific contribution. The maps are in this report referred to as EMA maps, CSA maps, Zone maps and District maps respectively.

1. EMA maps have served as the basic reference, to which all other information is linked. Most of the information is from the high-quality 1:50,000 maps, while the contours are from the 1:1,000,000 maps. The EMA maps provide the link to a standard coordinate system, which greatly facilitates map-work. None of the other maps provide any coordinates. The coordinate system used in all our maps is the Universal Transverse Mercator, with details found on the EMA maps.
2. The CSA maps have served as source for *qäbälé* borders. These maps have been published and critically assessed in another report (Ege 2002a), and they serve as the basis for all our maps of administrative borders. These maps were produced for the 1994 (1987 EC) population census and are very detailed. They were produced for the internal use of the CSA but were courteously provided by the CSA for our research. They are roughly on a 1:50,000 scale, with one map for each *wäräda*.
3. The Zone produced maps of each *wäräda* on 1:250,000 scale in 1997-98 (1989-90 EC). These maps were almost certainly based on the CSA maps, to judge from identical spelling errors of names. They have, however, been scaled down, a process that may have taken two different forms, either by using 1:250,000 topographic maps as underlay, or by using millimetre paper and scaling down by simple drawing. The latter is a most common method in the local administration. This process inevitably leads to errors, and in fact there are a number of differences in *qäbälé* borders between the CSA maps and the Zone maps. The borders used on the maps in the current report consistently follow those on the CSA maps. The Zone maps have been used to update the *qäbälé* structure and names only. The deviation in borders (as opposed to merging and splitting of *qäbälés*) may be an error introduced during the process of scaling down, or it may represent a deliberate correction of previous maps.
4. Local maps, typically found in the *wäräda* MOA, are not usually very exact from a technical point of view, but the maps themselves and the oral information from local officials are the best source for the current administrative structure. In some cases there are so recent

changes that statistics are not yet available for the new *qäbälés* created by merging or splitting. There may of course also be changes after our work was finished.

This situation leads to certain specific problems. When information is brought in from different sources, there will almost certainly be differences. In fact, even if all the information is from the same map, it will be digitised independently as separate layers, typically without much crosschecking, which would slow down the process very much. Thus, by a small shivering of the hand, a church may be placed a millimetre too far north, not a big error, but perhaps enough to place it on the wrong side of a road. The small error during digitising may look like a big error for the user of the map, driving on until he finds a church on his right side. This type of errors will be much more common when information is brought in from different sources (see the introduction). Location should therefore be taken as quite approximate, especially when it is from different sources. The church to the north of the village may in fact be located south of the village. The former was digitised from the EMA map, while the village was digitised from the CSA map.

There is a particular problem in the differences observed between the CSA maps and the Zone maps. The process of scaling down by itself led to certain differences, and there are of course changes in *qäbälé* structure. But there are also cases where the borders are clearly different. Such differences may represent one of three cases:

- 1) Errors created in the process of scaling down the maps, or by later copying by hand.
- 2) Corrections made to the CSA source maps, due to better local knowledge (i.e. no change in real borders, but deliberate correction on the map).
- 3) Border changes, i.e. the information on the CSA map was accepted, and the zone map reflects later border adjustments in the field.

The situation may of course vary depending on the specific border, and it would probably require extensive fieldwork to find satisfactory answers. In the current maps, we consistently use the borders derived from the CSA maps, with the changes following from merging and later splitting of *qäbälés*. Some major problem areas are annotated below.

Another type of problem is the frequent changes of administrative borders. If we had to map all the *qäbälés* anew every time, it would be a hopeless task. Instead we regard the *qäbälés* depicted on the CSA maps as the cells; later changes are regarded as fusion and fission of these cells. With few exceptions, this will be correct, and there is no realistic alternative method to produce the required maps. Occasionally the borders themselves may have changed when *qäbälés* merged or split, but this may in fact also have taken place in the case of *qäbälés* that look unchanged. Sometimes there may also be changes on the ground that not even the local administration is aware of.¹

¹ I know of such cases from my fieldwork in the Däbrä Sina area in North Shäwa.

Apart from the potential change of borders, the process of fusion and fission and related changes of names often leads to problems of identifying a *qäbälé* on a specific map. The name used in the agricultural statistics may differ from that used by a local official, and none of them may be found on the map. The maps and statistics presented in other reports are useful in such cases, especially the report on farming assets in North Wälo (Ege and Yigremew 2002). I have also noted the major changes below, organised by *wäräda* so that the user can easily locate the relevant information.

In general the map is of high quality. The EMA maps are outstanding, and the CSA maps are of much higher quality than what we could realistically expect. Normally the error is less than one kilometre (Ege 2002a:9).

There is a serious error, however, in the northern parts of the border between Bugna and Gedan. This error is so great that it has considerable practical implications and has therefore been marked on the map to draw the user's attention to the problem. However, I do not have the information required to correct the border, and the main border depicted on the map follows the border on the CSA maps.

There is no absolute proof that the border on the CSA maps, and therefore also on the maps in the current report, is wrong. The CSA maps of Bugna and Gedan are consistent: they fit well together and they fit well to the topographic map. However, other information taken together makes it almost certain that the border is actually further east, roughly where the alternative border is marked on the map:

1. The Zone map of Gedan follows the alternative border. Due to the significant change in the shape of the affected *qäbälés*, this looks like a conscious correction rather than an error. The Zone map of Bugna follows the borders on the CSA map, however. Consequently there is a gap between the two maps. This is not easily visible when looking on the maps, but it becomes obvious when the maps are digitised into a common coordinate system.
2. In the report on farming assets, population density shows some unexpected patterns (Ege and Yigremew 2002:30). The calculation of population density is based on population size divided by the total area of the *qäbälé*, and the latter parameter is derived from the map. There are very high figures for the Geraray (Bugna) area and very low for At'imat'a (Gedan). The same applies to the map of livestock density (Ege 2002b: 51). This is a most surprising 'finding', and it is almost certainly due to errors in the maps rather than any expression of the real situation.
3. The CSA map of Gedan does not include any villages in the border zone in question. The area looks absolutely desolate, which is not really the case. The EMA map shows a fair number of settlements. This is evidence both of the problem, but also of the quality of the CSA maps. The CSA personnel produced the map according to their information and did not seek to cover up the problem, although they knew there was a problem.

4. The EMA 1:50,000 map locates Geraray and other place names further east than on the CSA map. According to the EMA map, Geraray is actually located in the area in question, between the border depicted on the CSA maps and the alternative border marked on the current map.

It would be possible to correct the border for Gedan by just moving it to where it is depicted on the zone map. However, we have no precise information on how to locate the affected *qäbälés* in Bugna and therefore prefer to leave the borders uncorrected. It is important, however, that even this major problem only affects the *qäbälés* in the immediate vicinity of the border and does not have repercussions throughout the map.

Detailed annotation of problems and changes

The following notes are not to be read from beginning to end, but to help the user when he is not able to make sense of the information in a specific area. The notes are quite detailed, although minor problems have been left out. In order to follow the discussion, one will often have to consult the sources in question. The purpose of these notes is partly to draw the attention of the user to problem areas, and partly to present information that cannot easily be presented on maps. These annotations are made with the following particular concerns in mind:

1. The aim is to draw attention to areas where fieldworkers should take special care and crosscheck the maps with local information.
2. The maps might have been improved by further careful checking of available information, but it is probably not worth it. First of all, it would be very time-consuming. Secondly, there would often still be doubt.
3. Many of the problems identified can easily be checked by anybody working in the area in question. It is beyond our resources to do this just to improve the map.
4. The current maps are good enough by far as general background maps. For the areas where we do fieldwork, we shall of course seek to produce even higher quality maps.

In the following, I briefly review the status of the map in each *wäräda*. One indication of the map quality is the degree of correspondence between the CSA maps and the Zone maps. If the borders are more or less identical, they are probably correct. If there are major differences, we may have a problem, although it could all be due to errors in the Zone map. Administrative changes in the form of splitting and merging of *qäbälés* can easily be traced by comparing the three sets of maps (see introduction).

For easy reference to the different maps and historical situations I use the following conventions in the discussion:

- 1994: The situation as depicted on the CSA 1994 map.
- 1996: The situation just after *qäbälés* were merged, 1995-96.
- 1997: The situation as depicted on the Zone map.
- 2000: The situation as described in Ege and Yigremew 2002a.
- 2002: Based on updated information collected in 2002; current map.

Bugna

There is very good correspondence between the CSA and Zone maps, but in this case the CSA map is almost certainly wrong. The eastern border towards Gedan should be further east than on the map (see above). Apart from this, there are no apparent problems with the maps, but there are a number of changes in the administrative organisation. For all the *qäbälés* listed in the table below, the following holds true: they were individual *qäbälés* in 1994, 1997 and in the population statistics of the zone for 2000,² but they were merged in the map and agricultural statistics provided by the *wäräda* MOA in 2000. Most of them were again split into individual *qäbälés* in 2002, probably following the previous borders. Some of them were transferred to the neighbouring zone of Wag Hemra.

Table 1: Summary of administrative changes in Bugna *wäräda*

Qäbälé	Population 2000	Zone 2000	Wäräda 2000	Wäräda MOA 2002
Ayna Iyäsus	4664			
Mäsqälä Krestos	3924	Separate	Merged	Separate
Yemraha Krestos	5884			
Dägusach	5911	Separate	Merged	Separate
Shumsheha	3749			
Sorba	4918	Separate	Merged	Separate
Hawariya P'et'ros	4341			
Defeqwa	4075	Separate	Merged	Separate
Amba S'eyon	3509			
Gät'är Méda	2981	Separate	Merged	Merged
S'adiq	3214			
Meyé	2097	Separate	Merged	Separate To Wag
Zäw	4224			
T'equer	2452	Separate	Merged	Separate To Wag
Näbägola	3855			
Qäwa	2675	Separate	Merged	To Wag To Wag

In addition we may also note a number of changes in names in the different maps.³ In northeastern Bugna, the CSA maps used a particular naming pattern that is not further commented on here since it no longer applies. The names used in the current maps are those provided by the Zone map. The following may be useful for precise identification of *qäbälés* in different sources.

Zäblo	Named Qwamba on the CSA map.
Däbrä Loza	Named Dängot on the CSA map.
Gälädot	Referred to as Hawa Mikaél by various sources.
Abunä Yoséf	The dual name was confirmed by the <i>wäräda</i> MOA.
Geraray	Named Sabiso on the CSA map. Probably also called Wäläqa. ⁴

² Ege private archives, Et 1: 1471: 8759.

³ I do not here include minor changes in spelling, or obvious misprints. My spelling is based on names as recorded from the *wäräda* MOA in 2002 (Et 1: 1471: 8763.01).

⁴ In the livestock statistics provided by the *wäräda* MOA, Geraray is included, but not Wäläqa. In the population statistics of the *wäräda* MOA, Geraray is not included, but

Gedan

There is good correspondence between the CSA and Zone maps, with the exception of the Bugna-Gedan border (see above). This change is reflected in the shape of the *qäbälés* in the area. Abi Täsfay and At’imat’ā ‘lost’ roughly half their territory, with obvious implications for any area-based parameter, like population density.

Our information on administrative reorganisation in Gedan is partly based on oral information from the *wäräda* MOA, and partly on comparing the population data provided by the zone and the *wäräda*. For the *qäbälés* that we can clearly identify, the latter figures are 3% higher than the former, showing that these are not independent estimates, but calculated on the basis of the zone data. Correspondence between these two sets of figures can therefore be used to check the identity of *qäbälés* that cannot be directly identified. The pattern turns out to be completely consistent, with a 3% assumed population increase in all *qäbälés*.

There are two remaining problems, however. According to Qobo *wäräda* MOA, Dino was transferred from Gedan to Qobo after the zone data were prepared. There is no trace of this change in the data from Gedan. The population statistics from the zone provides data for Tuba (located in the same place as Dino on the CSA map), and the population statistics from Gedan *wäräda* MOA show the standard 3% increase. It is possible that the zone population statistics captured the situation after Dino had been transferred, and that the zone map referred to the situation before this change.

There is also some conflicting information about the area just south of Tuba. On the zone map, there is a large *qäbälé* called Sälamat, clearly merged from what was named T’älgo and Sälamat on the CSA 1994 map. According to the *wäräda* MOA, this *qäbälé* was later split into Bäqlo Manäqiya and Sälamat. This does not, however, fit with the population statistics. Also the data for neighbouring Wäqét look strange and would indicate a split if they were correct. It seems that the data on Sälamat and Wäqét are in some way confused. When we compare the total data (see table 2) we find the standard picture of 3% population increase. The confusion is illustrated by the fact that there is a 3% population from the 3469 inhabitants in Sälamat in 2000 to the 3570 inhabitants in Shämafaj in 2002. I have not been able to find a logical explanation, and my conclusion is therefore tentative. Both the maps and the underlying statistics are based on the information from the *wäräda* MOA. The population data from the zone lead to a population density of 407 persons per square kilometre in Wäqét, based on the borders in the zone map, but this is a quite unlikely high figure. The maps are based on the borders in the CSA 1994 maps, with the assumption that Bäqlo Manäqiya is identical to T’älgo, and Shämafaj is identical to Sälamat on that map.

Wäläqa is listed at the position where one would expect to find Geraray. (Et 1: 1471: 8763 vs. 8762).

Table 2: Summary of administrative changes in Gedan.

Information from:	Zone, 2000		Wäräda MOA, 2002		
	Qäbälé	Population	Structure	Population	Structure
Nefasit	12159	Merged	3758		
Chebena			8753	Split	
Wäqét	14234		4894	Unclear	
Sälamat	3469				
Bäqlo Manäqiya			9752		
Shämafaj			3570		

In Gedan the following *qäbälés* have alternative names:

Zone	Wäräda
Muja Zuriya	Wärq Awät'u (<i>wäräda</i> MOA ⁵)
Ayt'ä Hala	Riqach (<i>wäräda</i> MOA)
Ayfäruba	Weha Abo (<i>wäräda</i> MOA)
Qola Muja	Dänsa
Qolayt	Laki
Ashkwana	Mäzhgär Amba
T'ata	Abi Täsfay
Sälämat	Shämafaj

Qobo

There is generally good fit between the CSA and Zone map. In Qobo many *qäbälés* were merged after the CSA map was produced, and there are also many changes in names. Thereafter the structure appears to have remained almost unchanged. The only exception is Dino. According to the *wäräda* MOA this *qäbälé* had been transferred from Gedan after the zone map was prepared in 1997. There is no trace of this change in the information from Gedan. My maps use the borders as found on the CSA 1994 map, but it is possible that this border should be adjusted. According to the agricultural statistics, this is a very large *qäbälé*, with 2917 households. Since Tuba in Gedan is recorded with 3030 households, it is also possible that it is the same *qäbälé*. Dino is not included in Qobo on the map presented in the current report.

Mäqét

There is not as good fit between the CSA and Zone maps as in the previous *wärädas*. There are considerable differences especially in southwestern Mäqét. It is possible that the latter represents a correction, but until this is ascertained, I use the borders on the CSA map.

In Mäqét there was some, but not very extensive, merging of *qäbälés* after the CSA map was produced. The zone map and statistics also fit very well with the data from the *wäräda* MOA, with the

⁵ Et 1: 1471: 9196, various agricultural statistics for 1993 EC, collected from *wäräda* MOA.

exception of some alternative names. About 2001, however, some of the merged *qäbälés* again split up. This change was so recent that there were no statistical data available on the new units. Wäfch'ena & Mäbel split up,⁶ and so did Arbal & Defergé.

There are also several cases of alternative names:

Zone	List of wäräda names collected in 2002 (D8770.01)
Qila	Zufan Amba
Awsharo	Lama Däber
Enat Guya	Asasa
Jerelé	Arbit
Fent'eré	Sändäj
Qemqem	Aqat
Aydäfär	Dabo Kätäma
Adisgé	Robit

Wadla

In most of southern Wadla, from Bétä Hor to Yäneqät, there are considerable differences between the CSA and Zone maps, probably due to lack of accuracy. Also in Wadla a number of *qäbälés* were merged after the CSA map, and also the names changed.

In one case there is a potential error of some significance. On the zone map, the northern part of Wägädét is included in Abdiqom & Debeko. My borders of Wägädét follow the borders on the CSA map.

The data provided by the zone and the data from the *wäräda* MOA fit very well together. About 2001 the merged *qäbälé* of Yänäja split into Yänäja Qenqena and Yänäja Mesgwa. In the case of Wadla, the population data were collected from the *wäräda* in 2002 and refer to 2001, and they therefore refer to the situation after the split.

Dawent Dälanta

There is generally good fit between the CSA and Zone maps, with some exception for the central area just north of Wägäl T'éna. It is probably due to a mix of correction and lack of accuracy in the zone map.

Qäbälés were merged about 1996, which also here resulted in some changes in names that are easy to trace by comparing the CSA map with the current map. There were no serious differences, however, except in the case of the *qäbälé* named Dengelot on the CSA 1994 map. I have included all of it in Gosh Méda, but from a comparison of the maps it is possible that it might have been wholly or partially included in neighbouring Qéda Mäst'änker.

The *qäbälé* structure was identical in the data from the zone and from the *wäräda* MOA, but in 2002 Färqaqé split from Gosh Méda.

⁶ I assume Mäbäl to be identical with Säron Méda on the CSA 1994 map.

Guba Lafto

There is good fit between the CSA and Zone maps when it comes to the *wäräda* borders, but there is considerable difference in the internal borders between *qäbälés*. These may be deliberate corrections, or it may all be due to lack of accuracy.

The southwestern *qäbälés* (around Shäwat) were transferred from Dälanta to Guba Lafto some time before 1994, at which time there was considerable change in the *qäbälé* structure in all of southwestern Guba Lafto.⁷ There was some, but not very extensive, process of merging *qäbälés* about 1996. There are no particular problems in the map of Guba Lafto.

Habru

There is very good fit between the CSA and Zone maps. Furthermore, there was only moderate merging of *qäbälés* and changes of names about 1996. There are two specific problem areas, however.

On the CSA map there is a *qäbälé* named Mäläntäla, and another *qäbälé* named Aläm Agägnähu just north of it. On the Zone map, Aläm Agägnähu has disappeared. Instead Mäntäla (note the change in spelling) has been moved to this place,⁸ while its former location is now labelled Diko. In this case there does not appear to have been any merging of *qäbälés* or other changes in the borders

Also in the Qäjima area there is a switch in the location of *qäbälés*. The area labelled Qäjima on the CSA 1994 map is labelled Haro in the Zone map, while the neighbouring *qäbälé* to the south is labelled Qäjima. We cannot exclude that this fairly depicts what happened, since both the new *qäbälés* had been created by merging smaller ones, and according to the CSA map there were two villages named Qäjima, one in each location. But it certainly would be confusing if the name of Qäjima was given to a completely new unit and it therefore does not seem particularly likely.

In both cases we accept the information on the zone map, although the borders used in our maps are based on the CSA 1994 map. It is quite possible that the zone map represents a correction of the information on the CSA map, and it is unlikely that the local officials would have much problem in identifying the relative location of *qäbälés*.

⁷ This is based on an old map I saw on the wall in a *wäräda* office in June 2002. I bought tracing paper and wanted to trace it the next day. But an official from the regional administration had collected the map in the meantime, and there was no other old map available.

⁸ I take the difference between Mäntäla and Mäläntäla to represent a simple typing error.

Sources

- 1) Maps from national agencies:
 1. Ethiopian Mapping Agency, topographic maps 1:50,000.
 2. Central Statistical Office, administrative maps, c. 1:50,000.
- 2) Maps and statistics from the North Wälo administration
(with reference to their location in my files):

Et 1: 1471: North Wälo administrative statistics

Document no.	Description
8759	North Wälo Zone, Planning Office, Population statistics, dated Hamlé 1992. Collected by Abdulhamid and Ege 26.10.00.
8762	Bugna MOA, population statistics [1992]. Collected by Yigremew and Ege 28.10.00.
8763	Bugna MOA, livestock population [1992]. Collected 28.10.00.
8763.01	Bugna <i>wäräda</i> MOA: List of <i>qäbälé</i> names. Collected by Ege, 15.02.02.
8770.01	Mäqét <i>wäräda</i> MOA: List of <i>qäbälés</i> with names checked. Collected by Ege, February 2002.
9196.01	Gedan MOA: Number of households and population by <i>qäbälé</i> , 1993 EC. Collected by Ege, May 2002.

Map 3.8: 1472: North Wälo maps

Document no.	Description
8760	Bugna <i>wäräda</i> , map from Zonal Planning Office, prepared by Mähamäd Amin, 4.06.90.
8761	Bugna <i>wäräda</i> , map from <i>wäräda</i> MOA, n.d., collected by Yigremew and Ege 28.10.00.
8764	Qobo <i>wäräda</i> , map from Zonal Planning Office, prepared by Mähamäd Amin, 3.13.89 (date difficult to read).
8765	Qobo <i>wäräda</i> , map from <i>wäräda</i> MOA, 1993 EC.
8768	Gedan <i>wäräda</i> , map from Zonal Planning Office, prepared by Mähamäd Amin, 2.01.90
8769	Mäqét <i>wäräda</i> , map from Zonal Planning Office, prepared by Mähamäd Amin, 27.04.90
8771	Dälanta-Dawent <i>wäräda</i> , map from Zonal Planning Office, prepared by Mähamäd Amin, 16.04.90
8772	Guba Lafto <i>wäräda</i> , map from Zonal Planning Office, prepared by Mähamäd Amin, 28.04.90
8773	Habru <i>wäräda</i> , map from Zonal Planning Office, prepared by Mähamäd Amin [1990].
8778	Wadla <i>wäräda</i> , map from Zonal Planning Office

References

- Ege, Svein, 2002a. *The CSA Census Maps: Maps of North Wälo, South Wälo and North Shäwa based on maps produced by the Central Statistical Authority for the 1987 EC census.* Trondheim, Norwegian University of Science and Technology, Department of Social Anthropology.
- 2002b. *Livestock Systems: Patterns of Livestock Distribution in North Wälo and Selected Districts of South Wälo and North Shäwa.* Trondheim, Norwegian University of Science and Technology, Department of Social Anthropology.
- Ege, Svein and Yigremew Adal 2002. *Farming Assets in North Wälo: Statistics, Maps and Impressions from a Travel to North Wälo, October 2000,* Trondheim, Norwegian University of Science and Technology, Department of Social Anthropology.

Maps

All maps are approximate and unofficial.

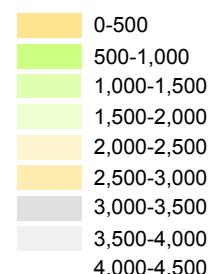
Plates 1-24	North Wälo 1:100,000
Plate 25	North Wälo 1:500,000
Plate 26	Location of 1:100,000 plates

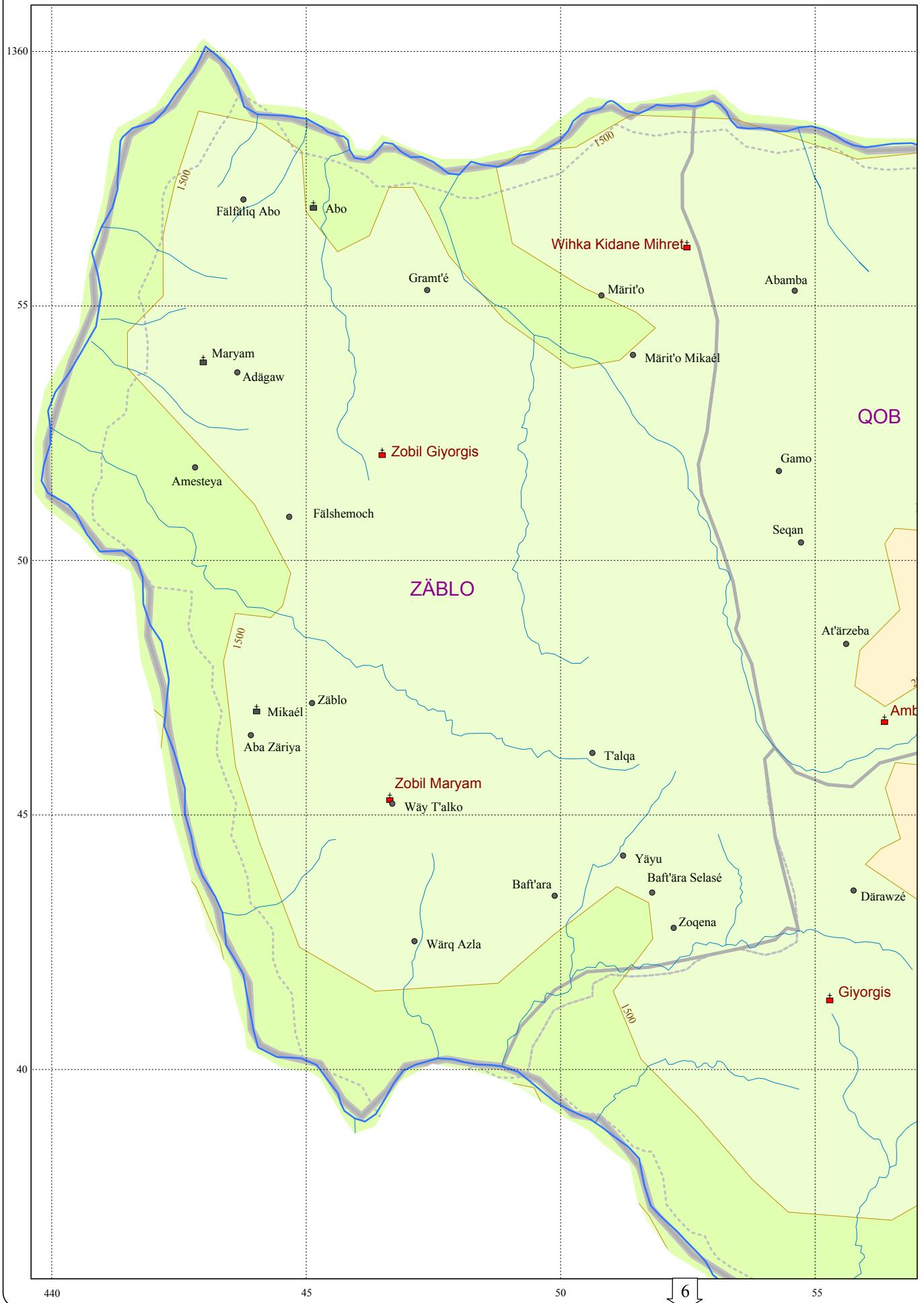
Legend

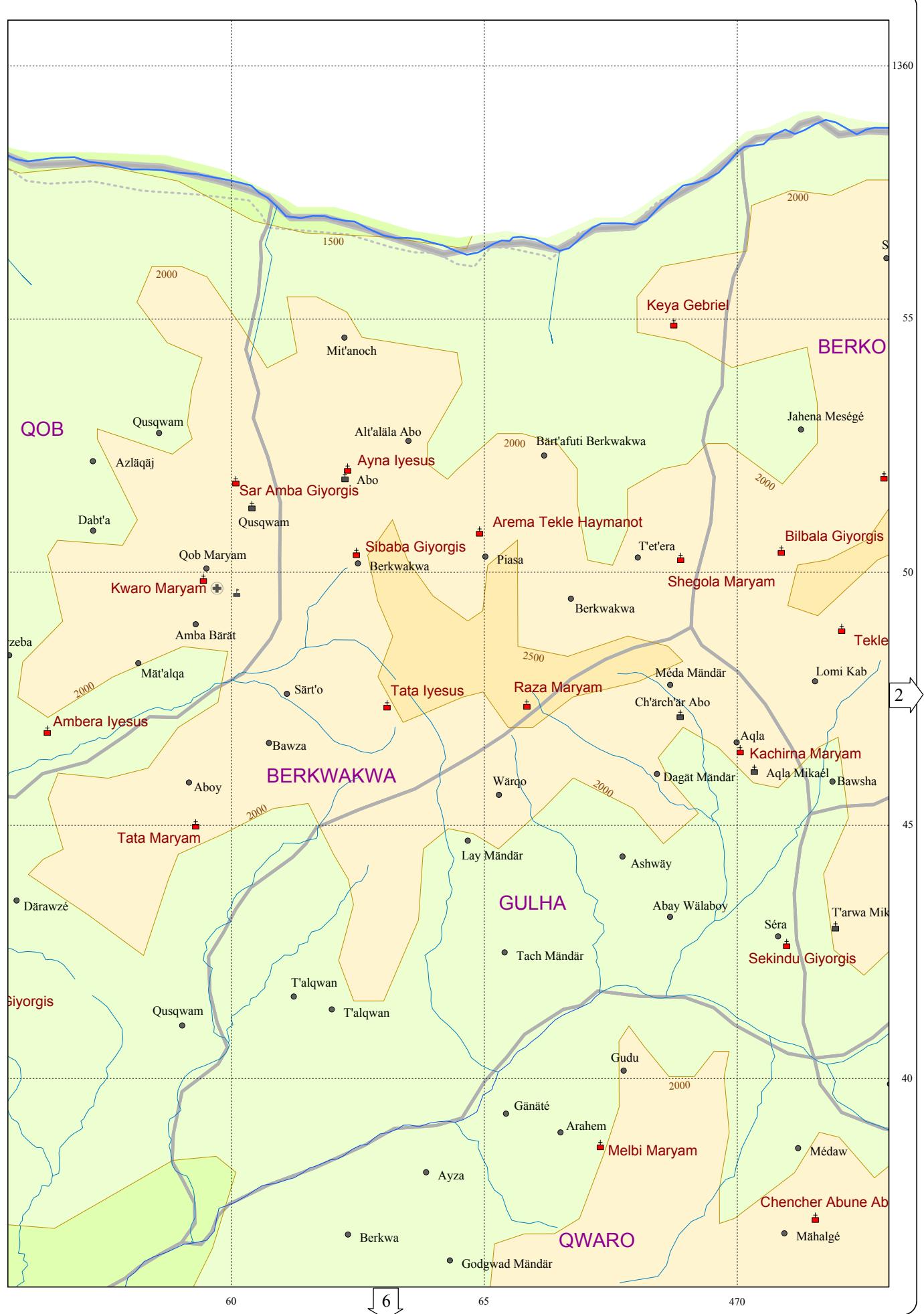
- Village
 - Church
 - ▲ Mosque
 - School
 - Clinic
 - Mill
 - Market
- Black symbols: from CSA map
Red symbols: from EMA map

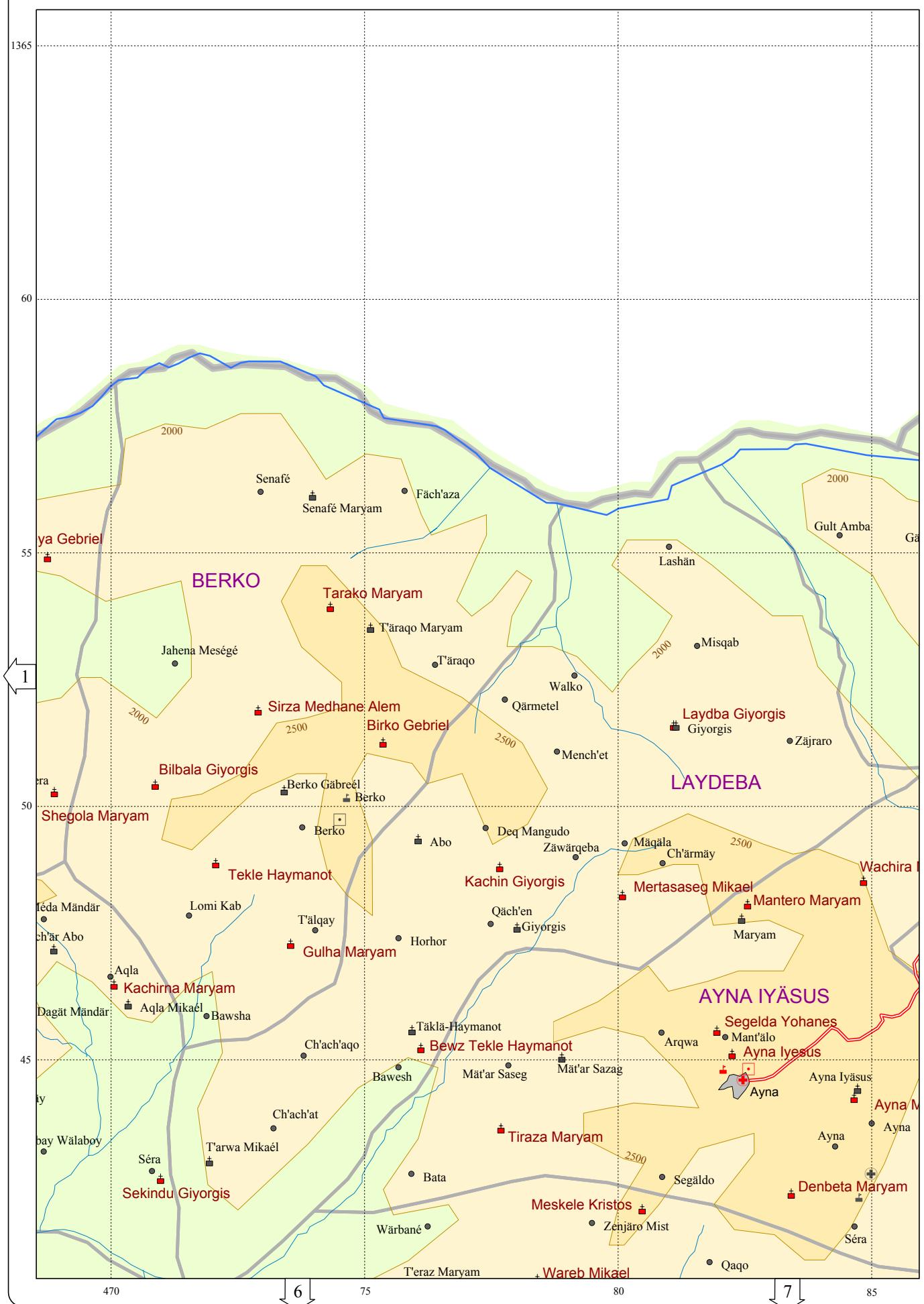
- Wäräda border
 - - - Qäbälé border on CSA map 1994
 - Qäbälé border
 - Gedan/Bugna border corrected
 - Urban area
- Disused road
 - Dry-season road
 - All season road
 - Main road

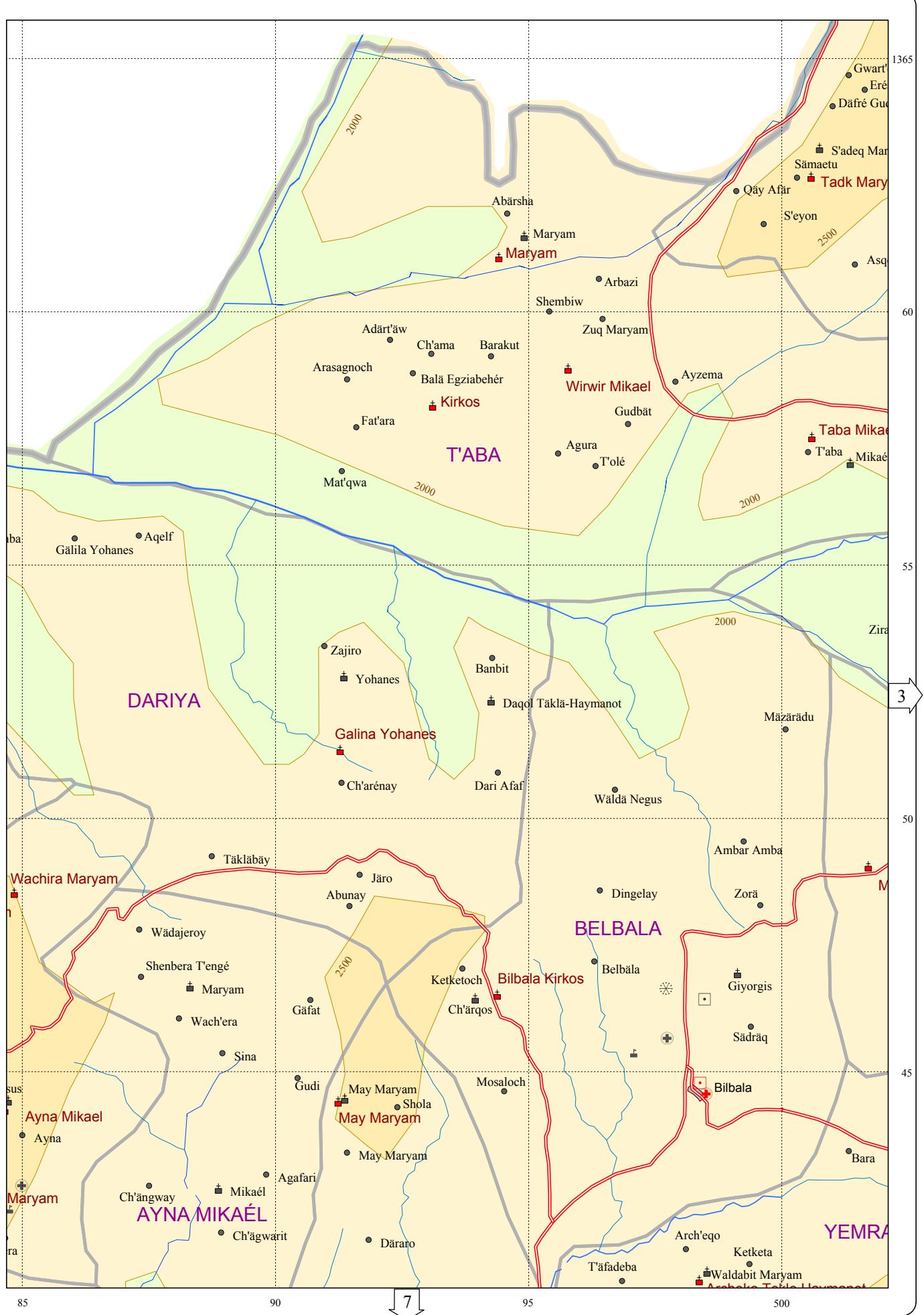
Altitude











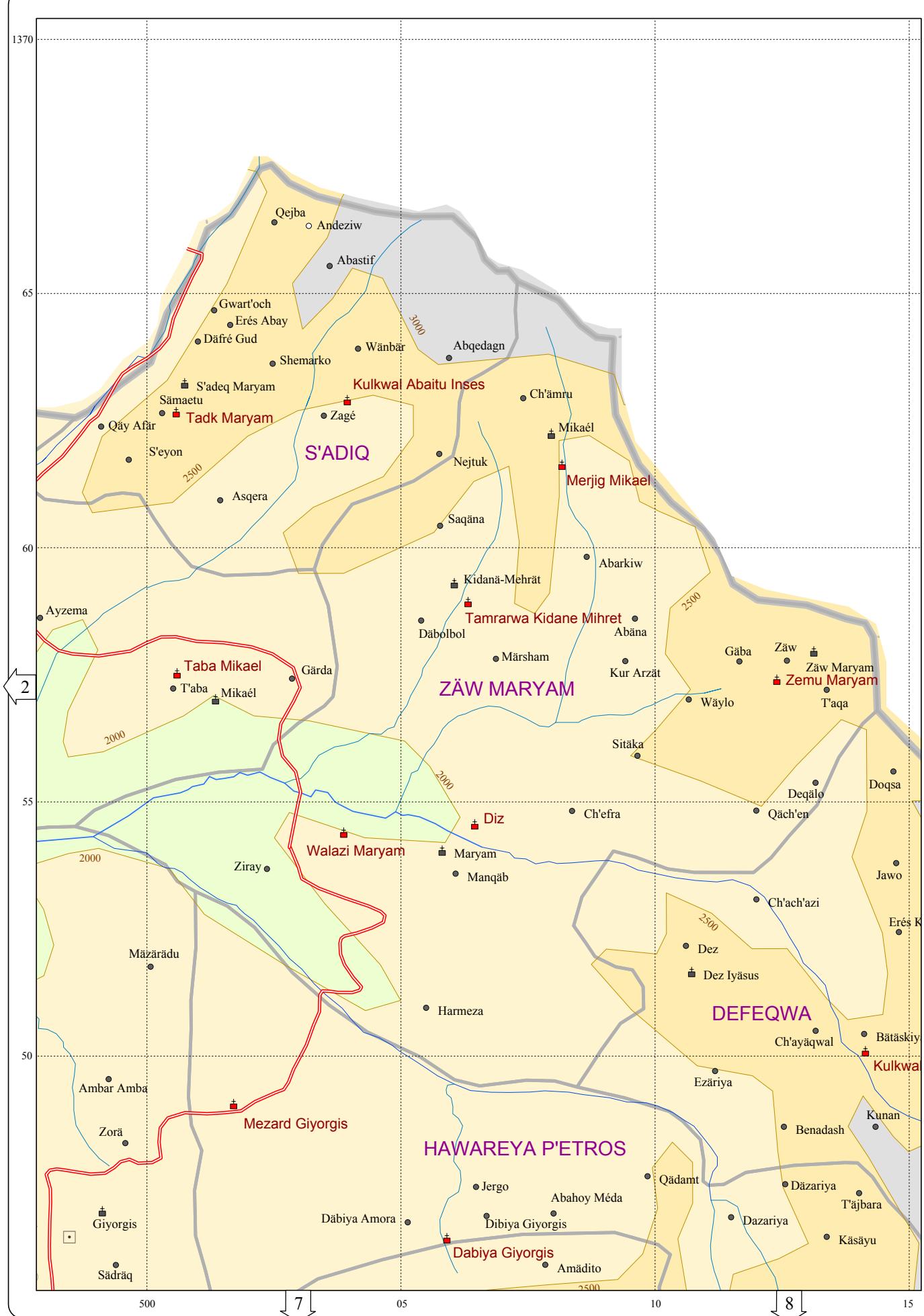
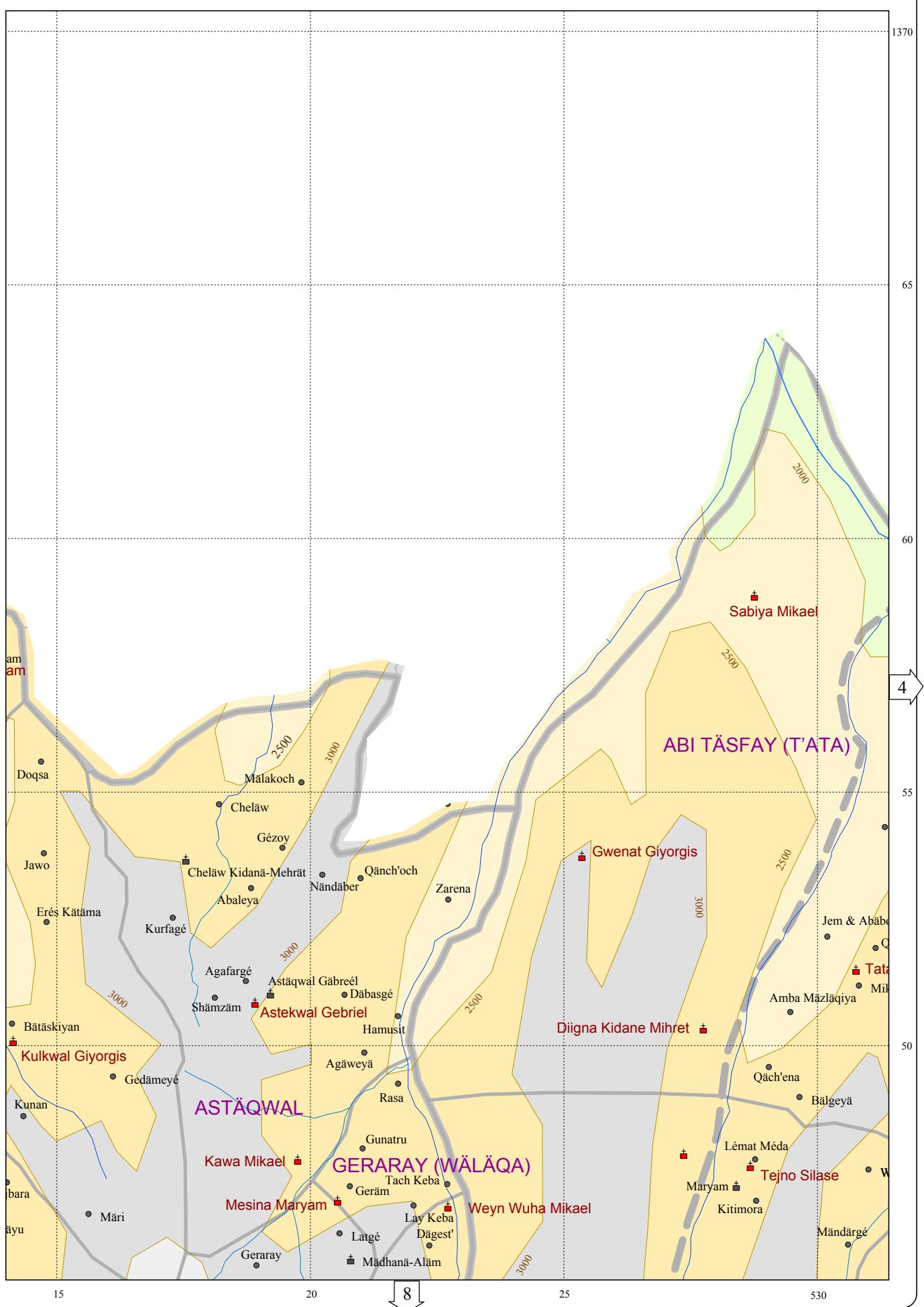


Plate 3



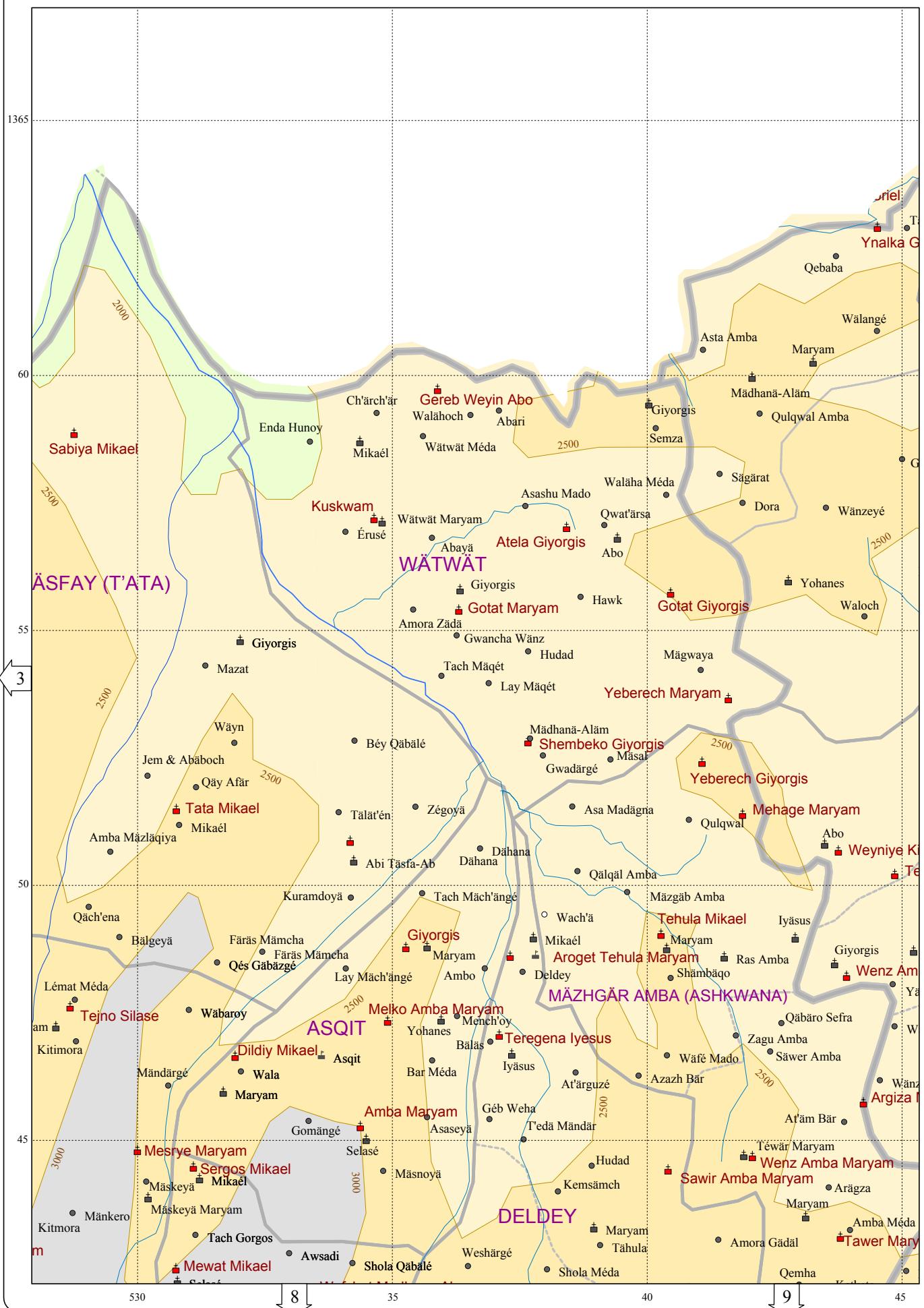
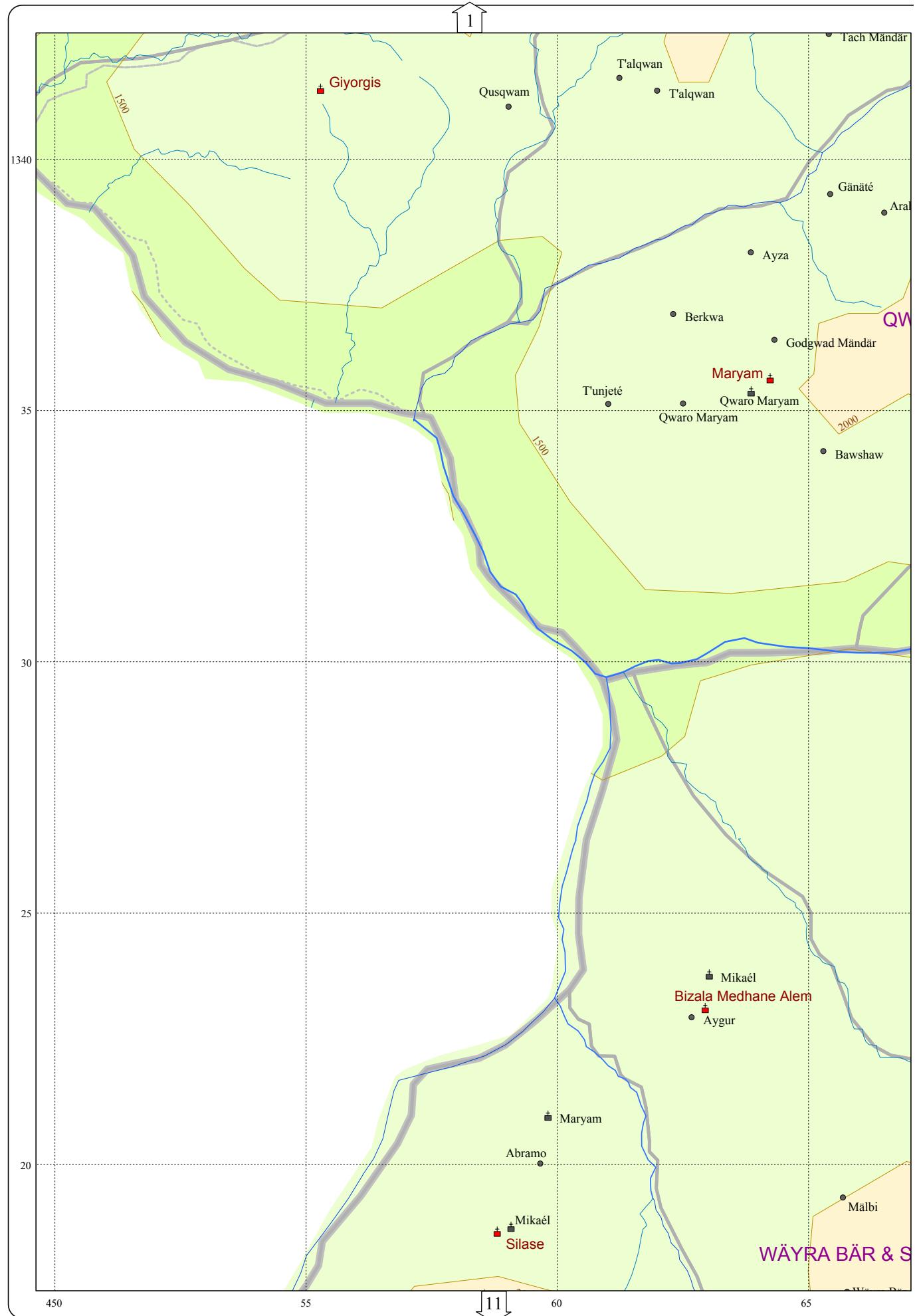


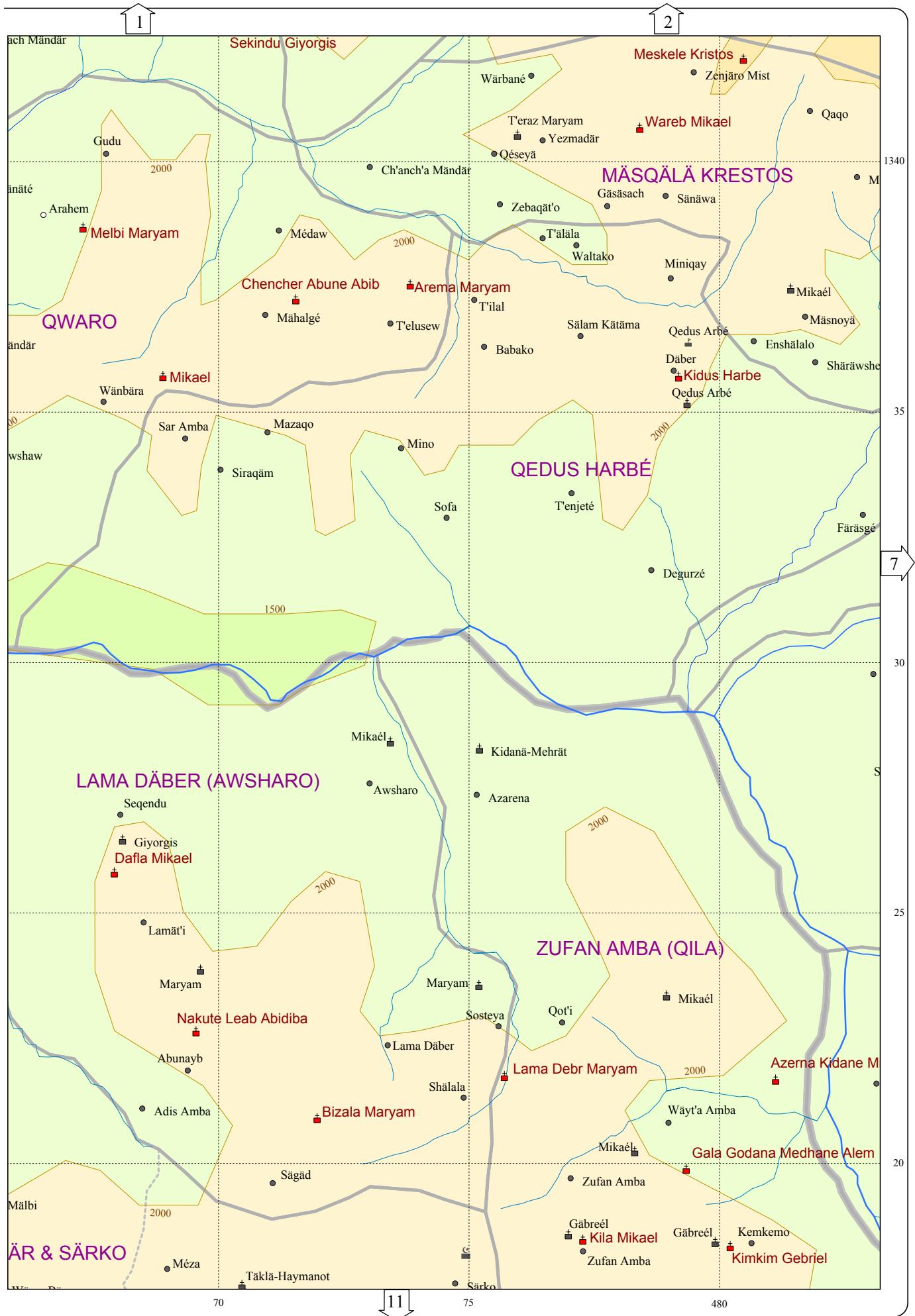


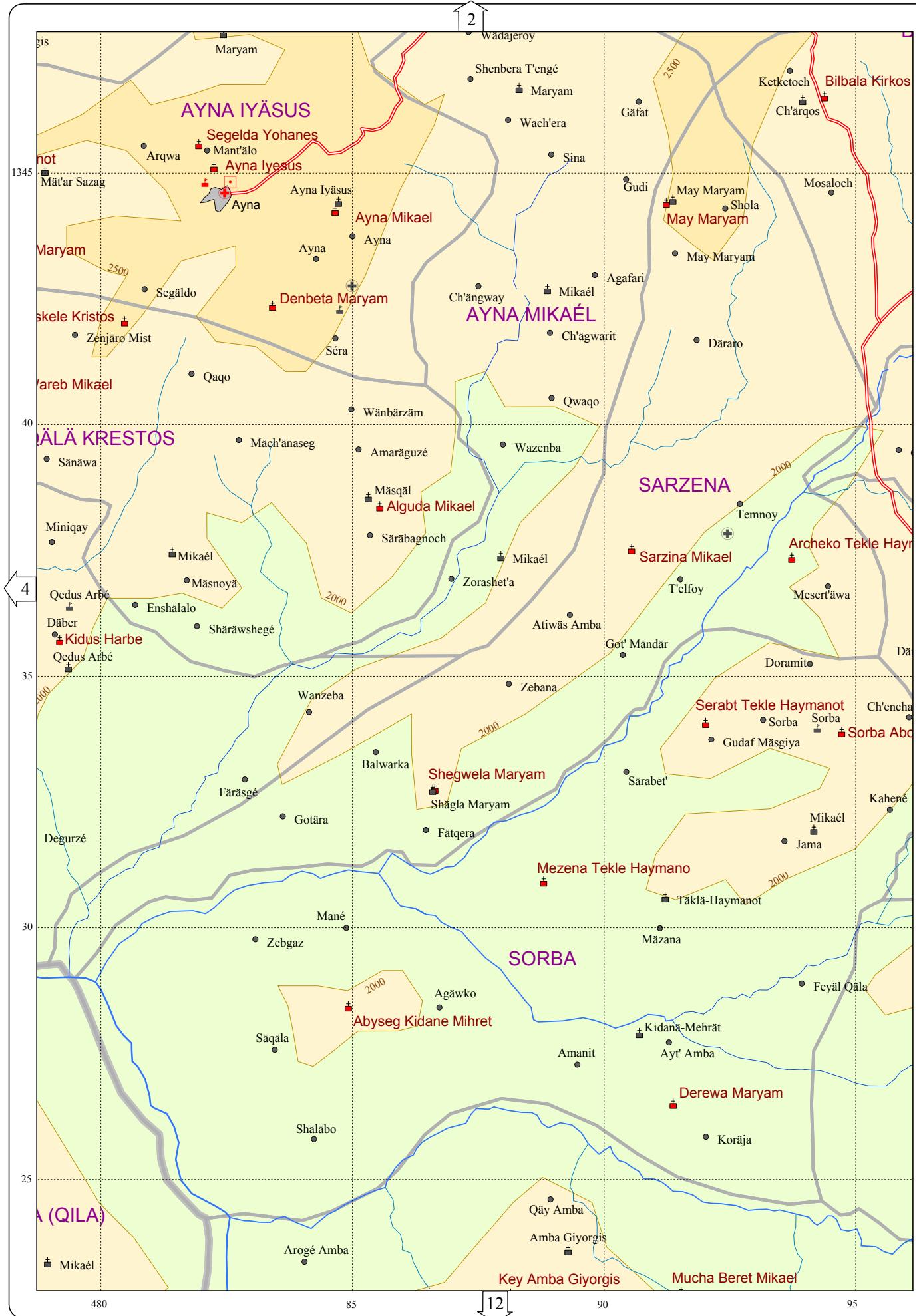


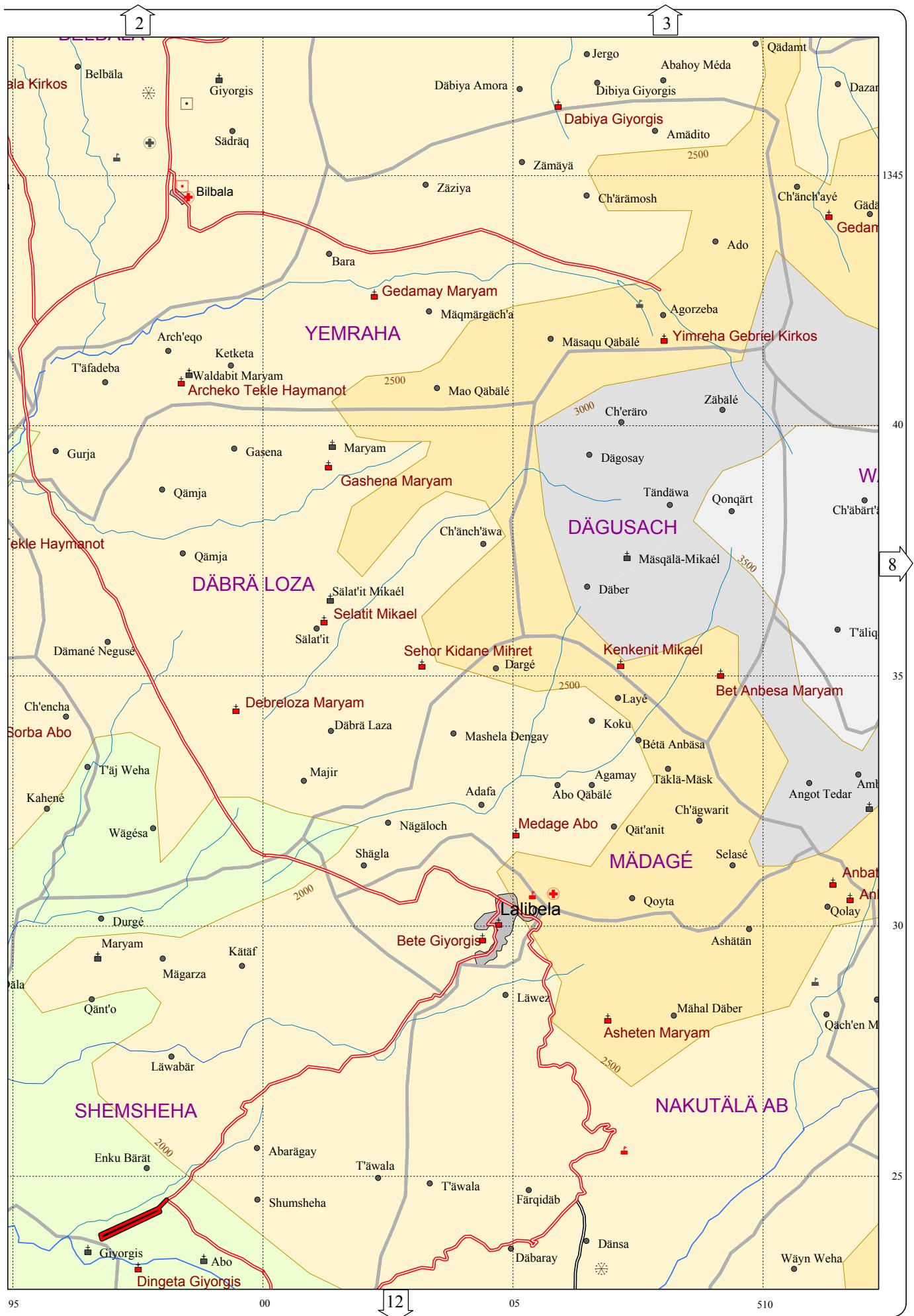
Plate 5

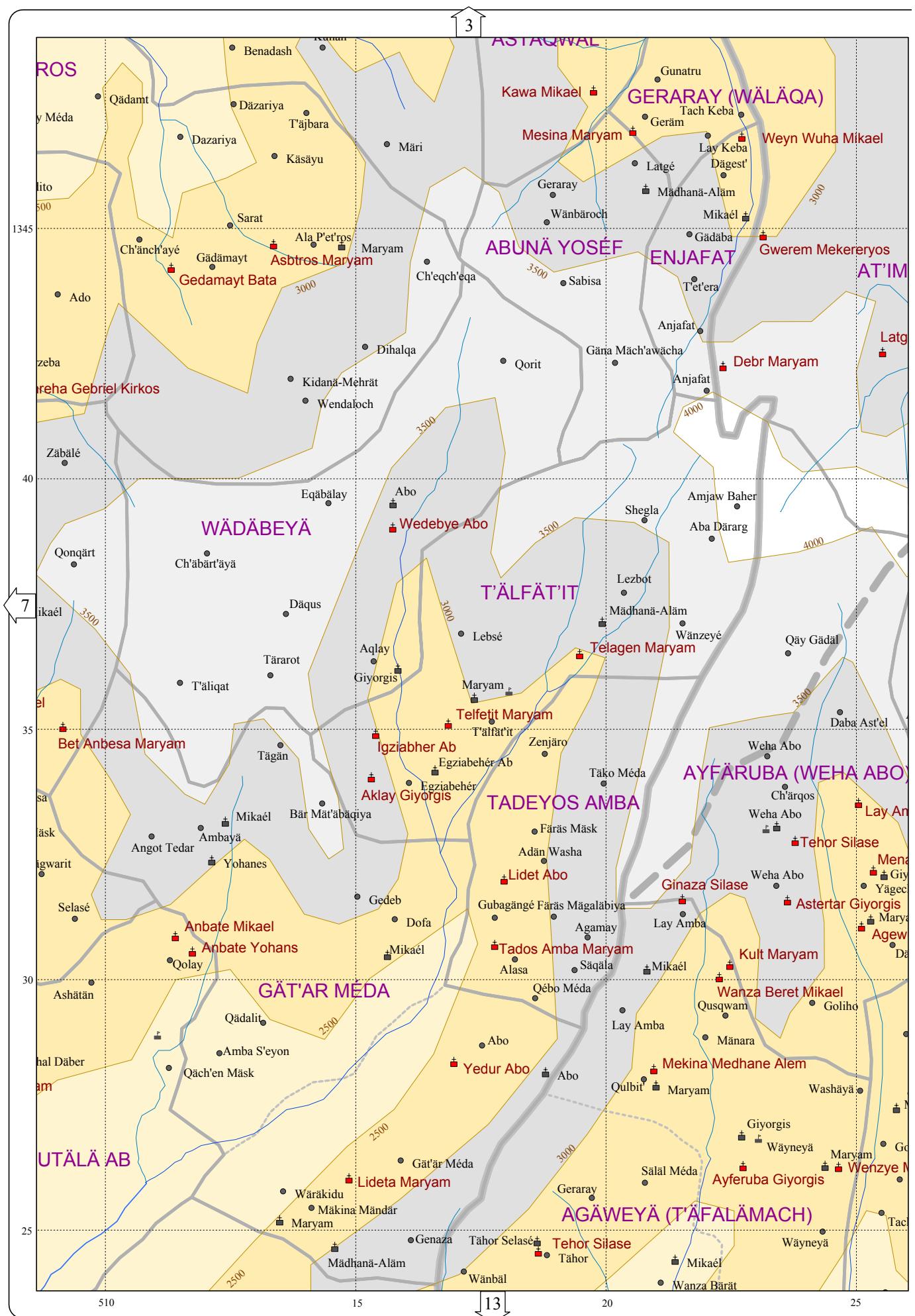


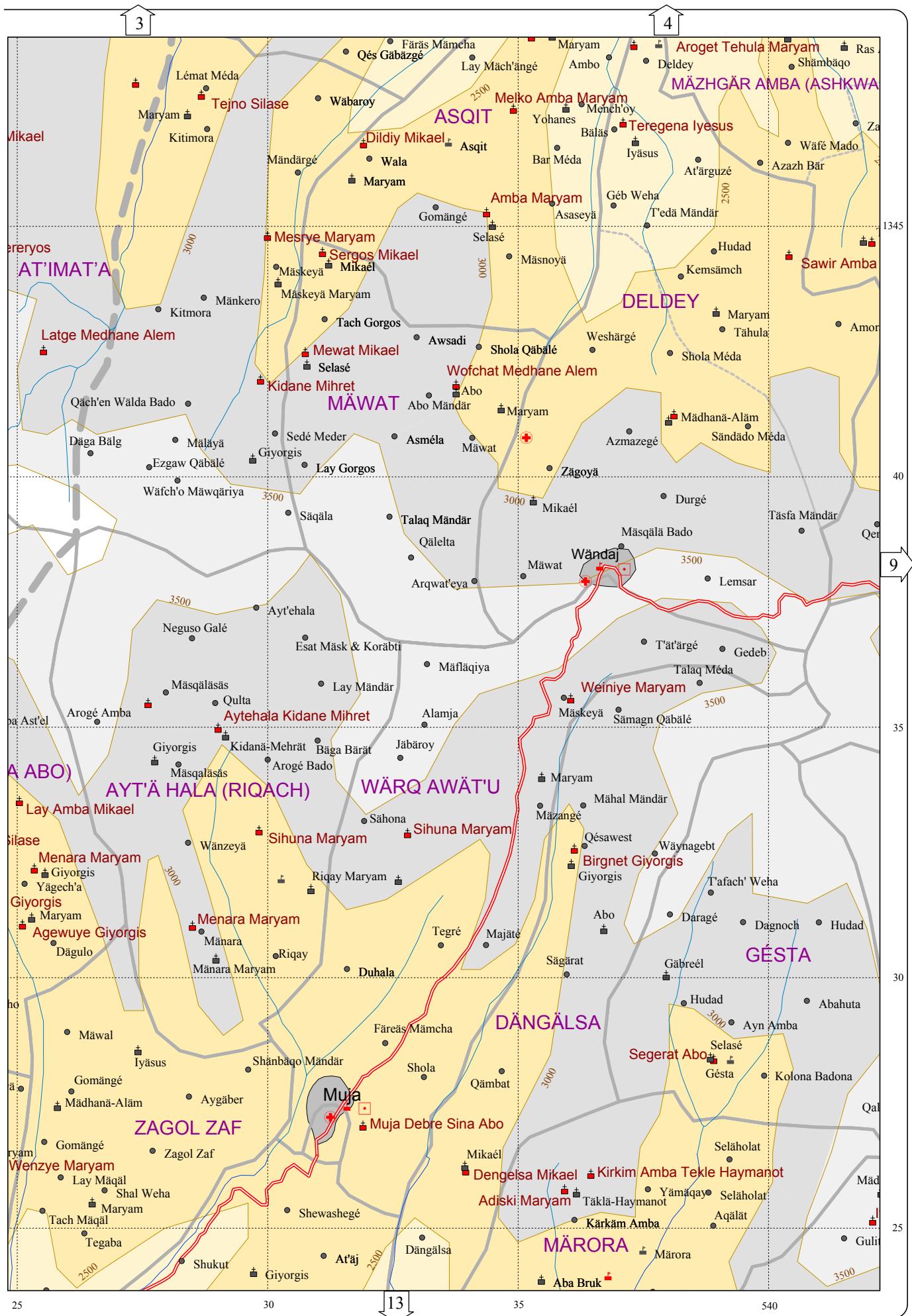


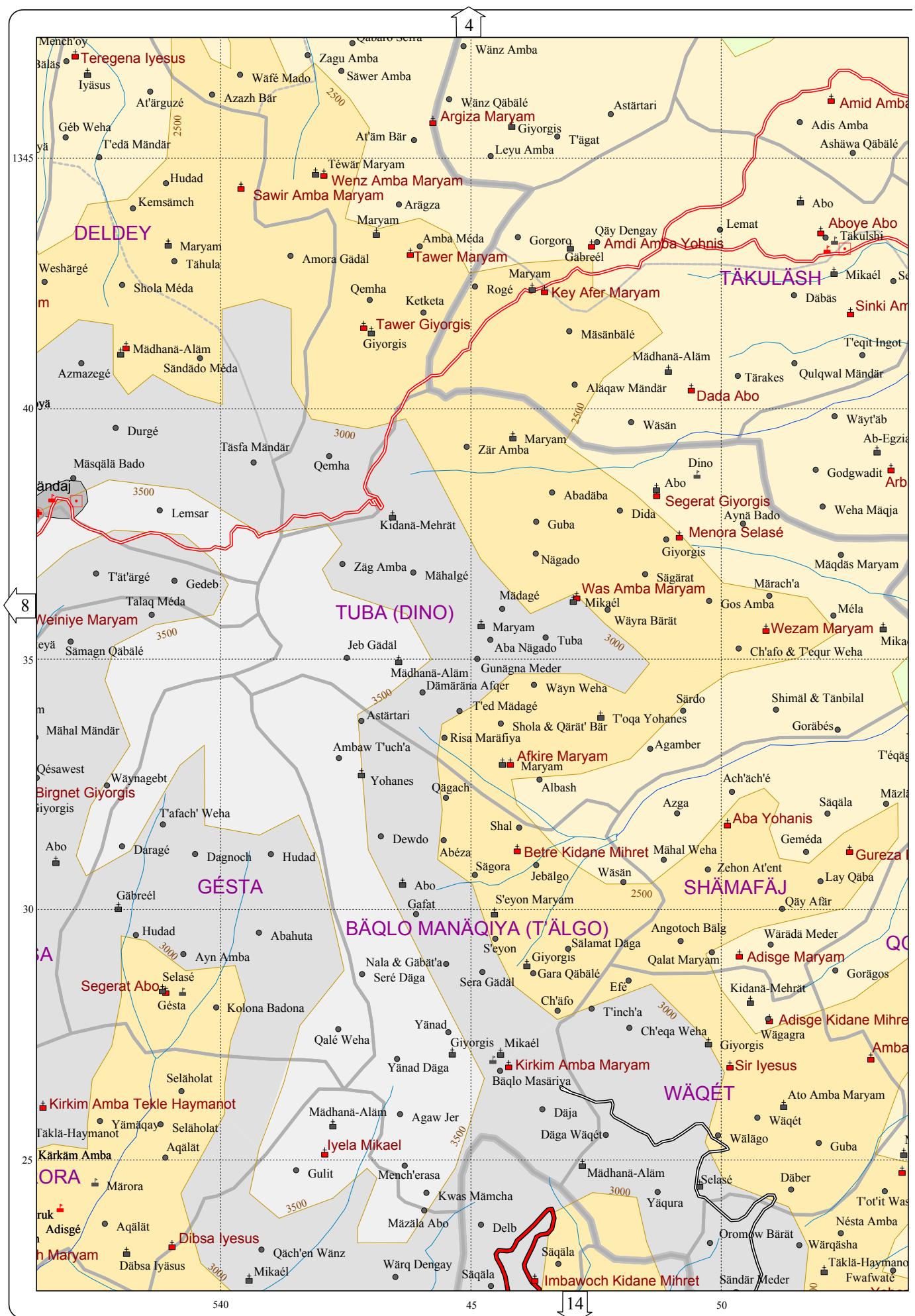


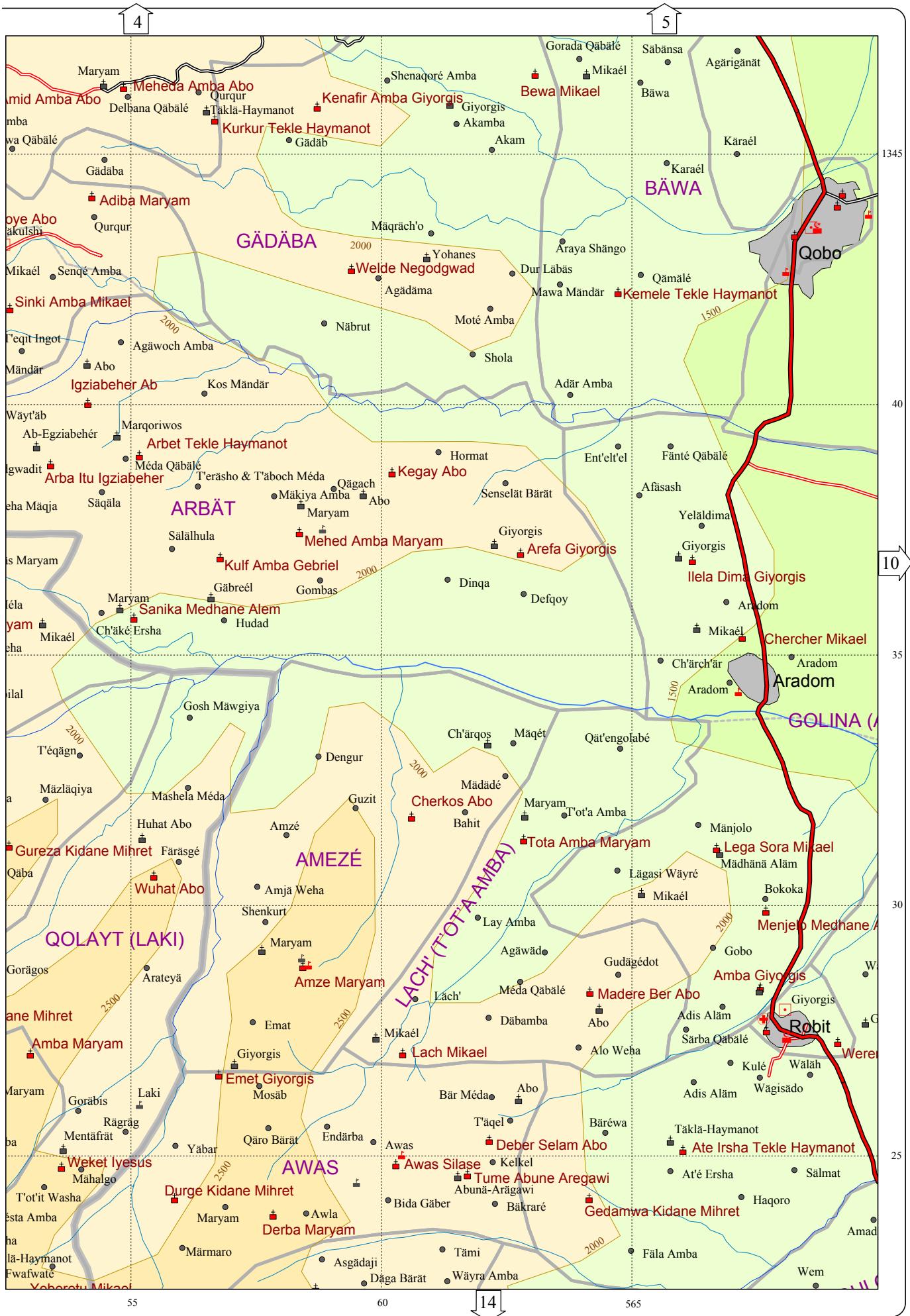












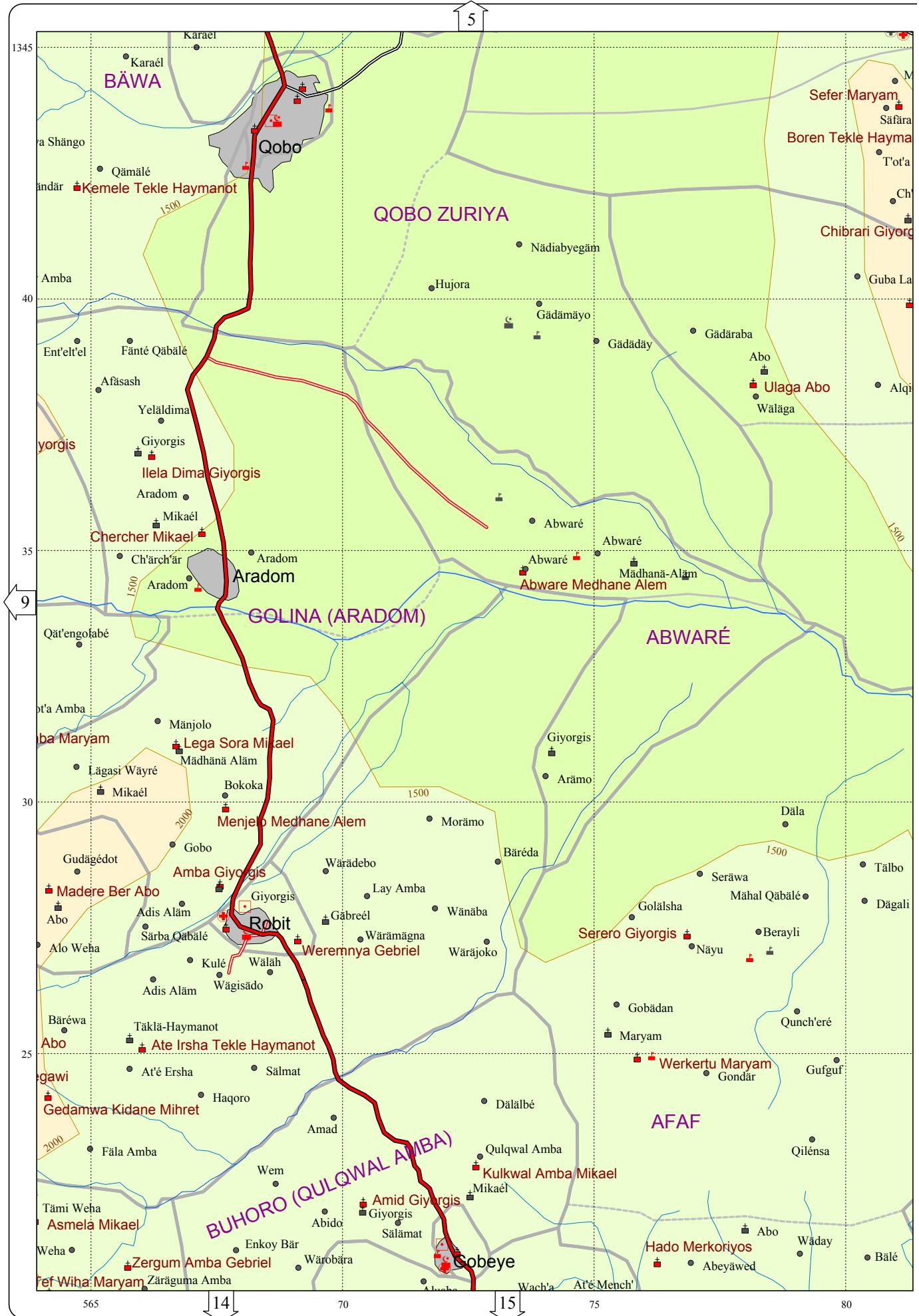
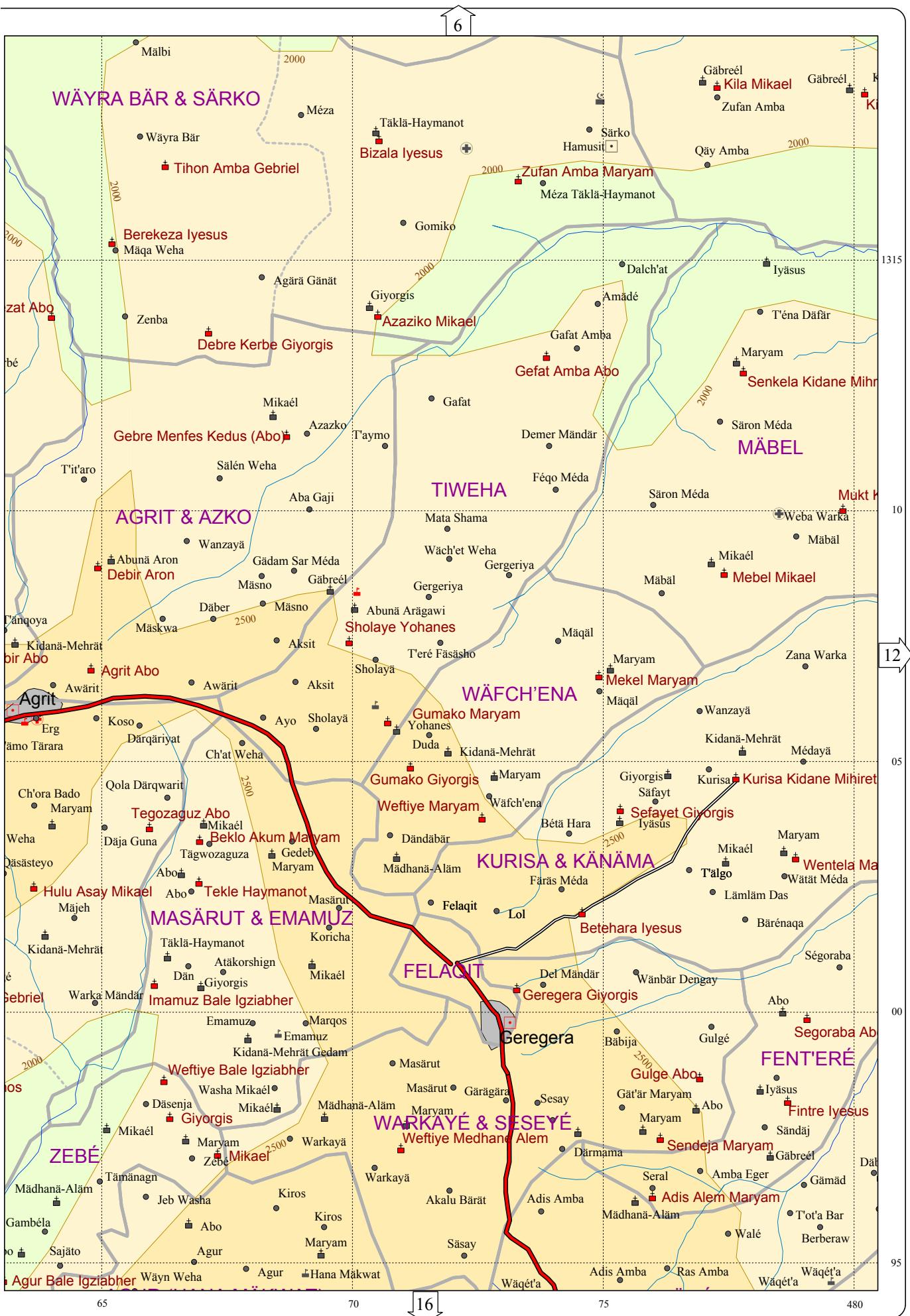


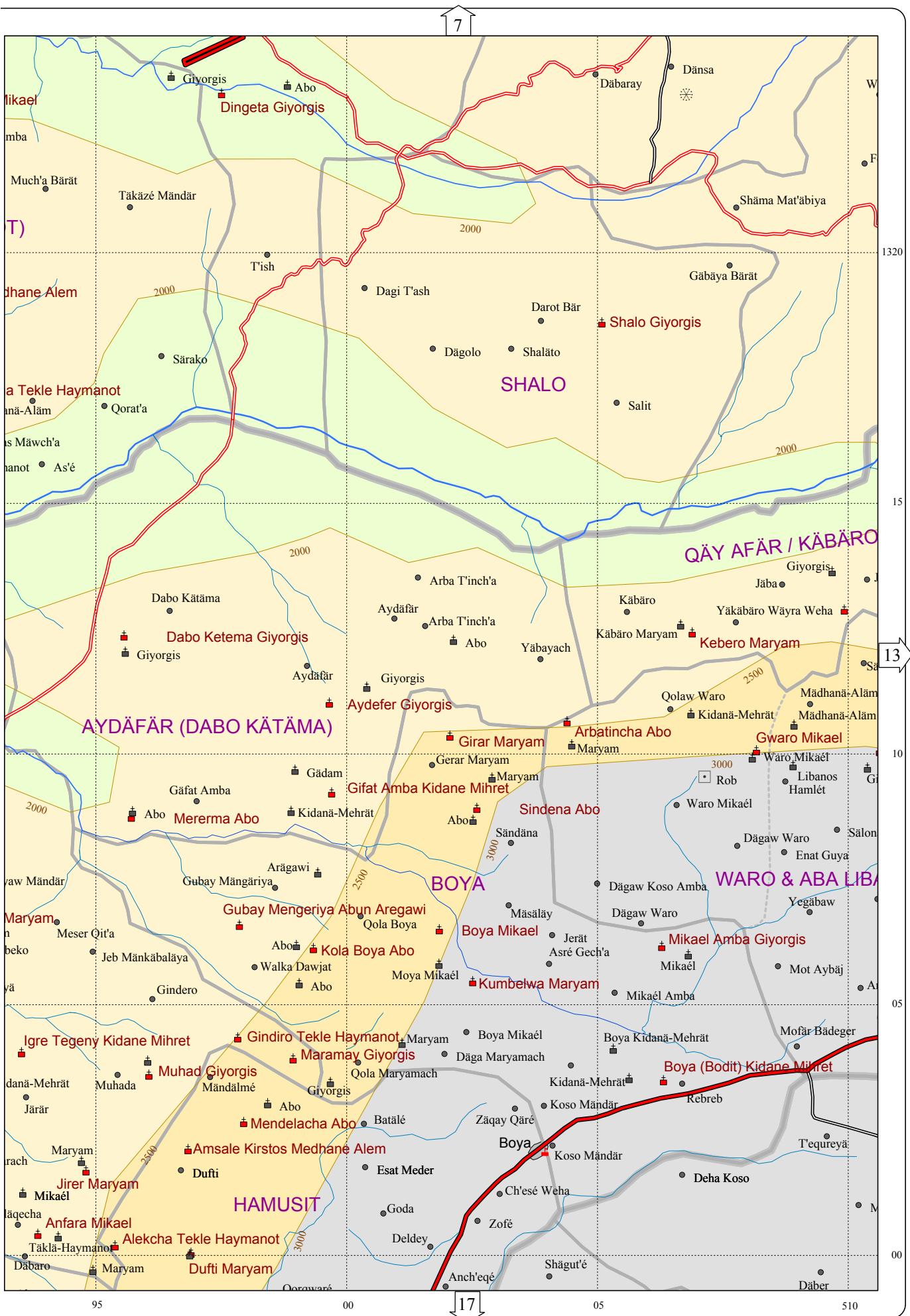


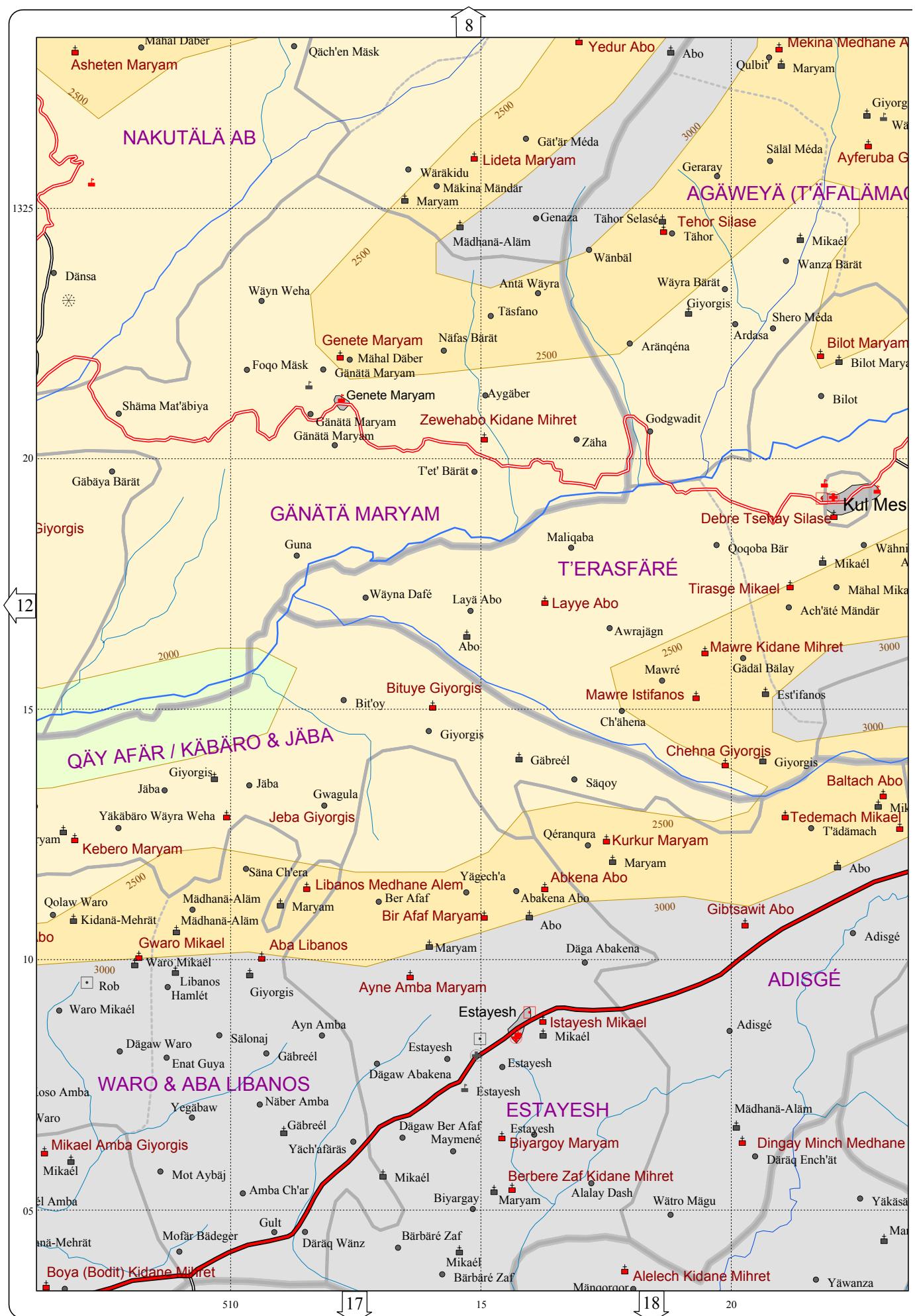


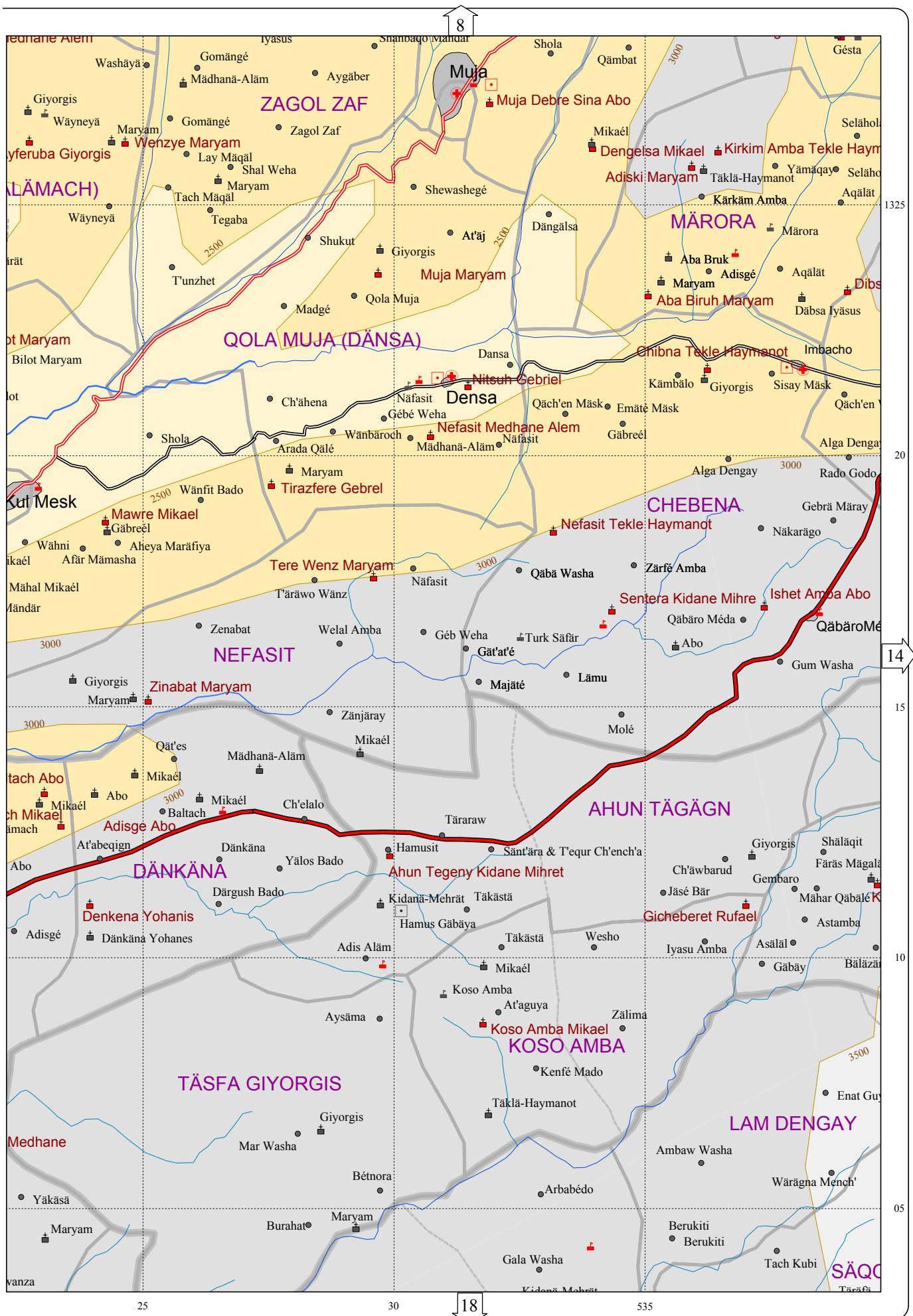
Plate 11

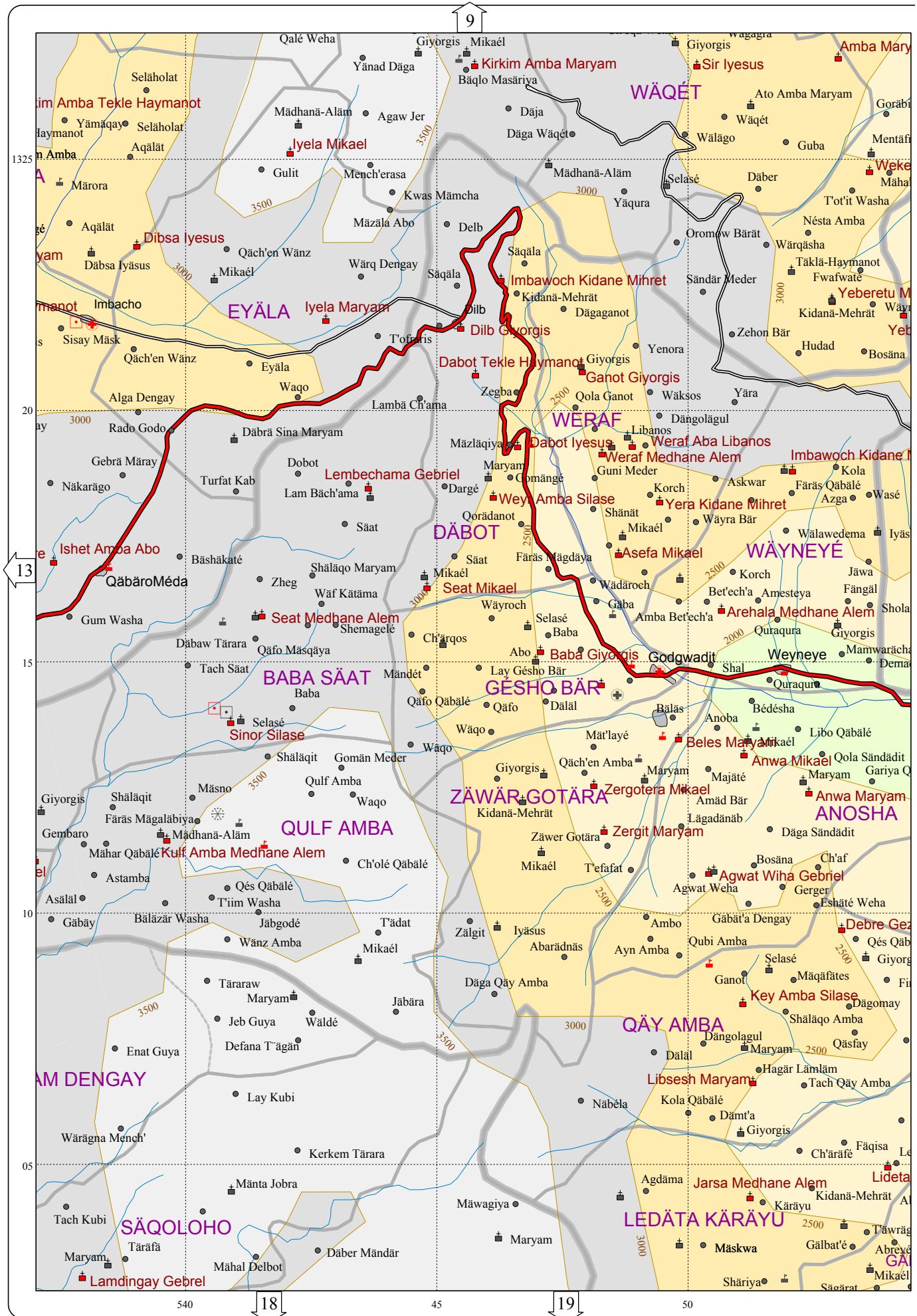




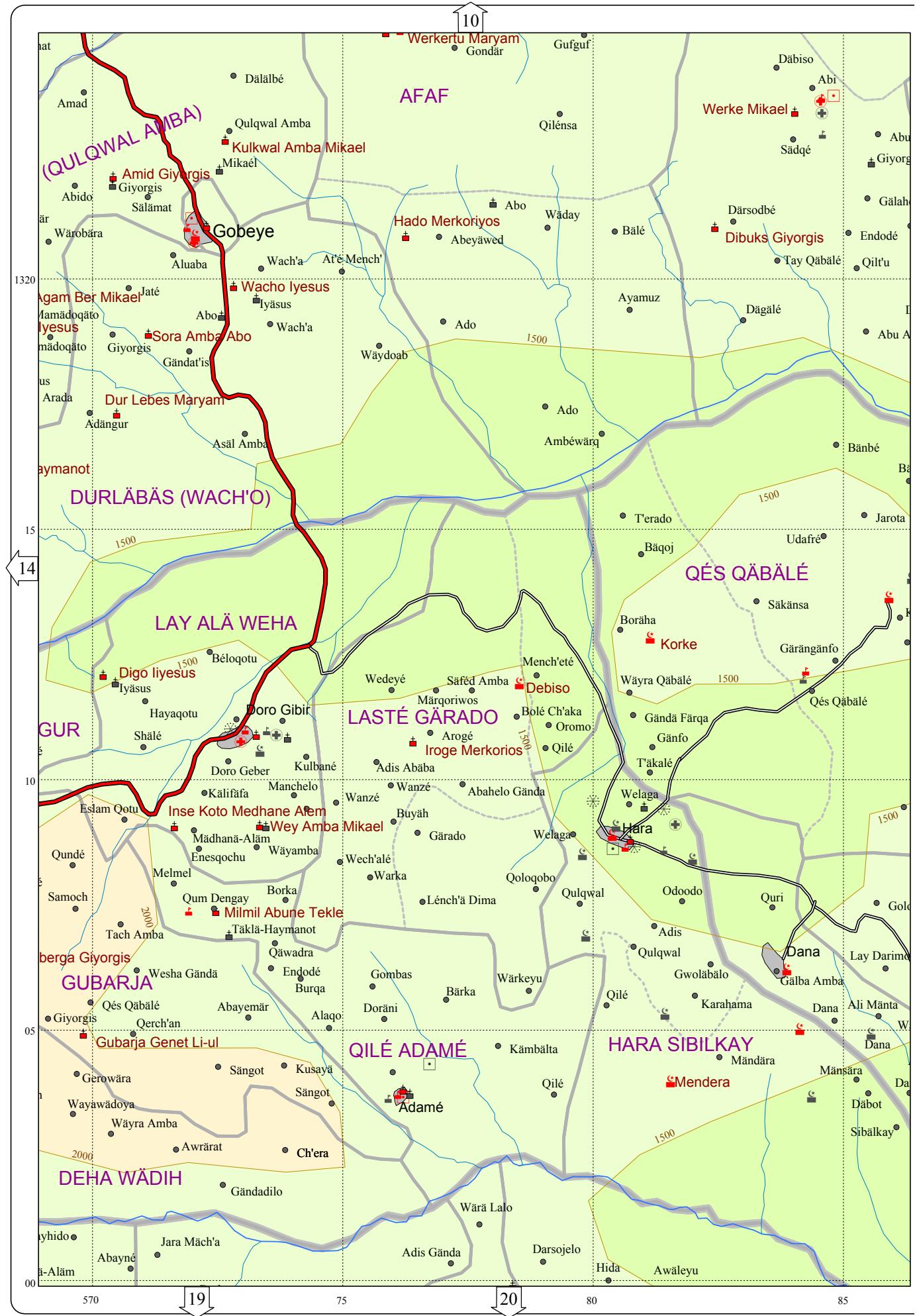












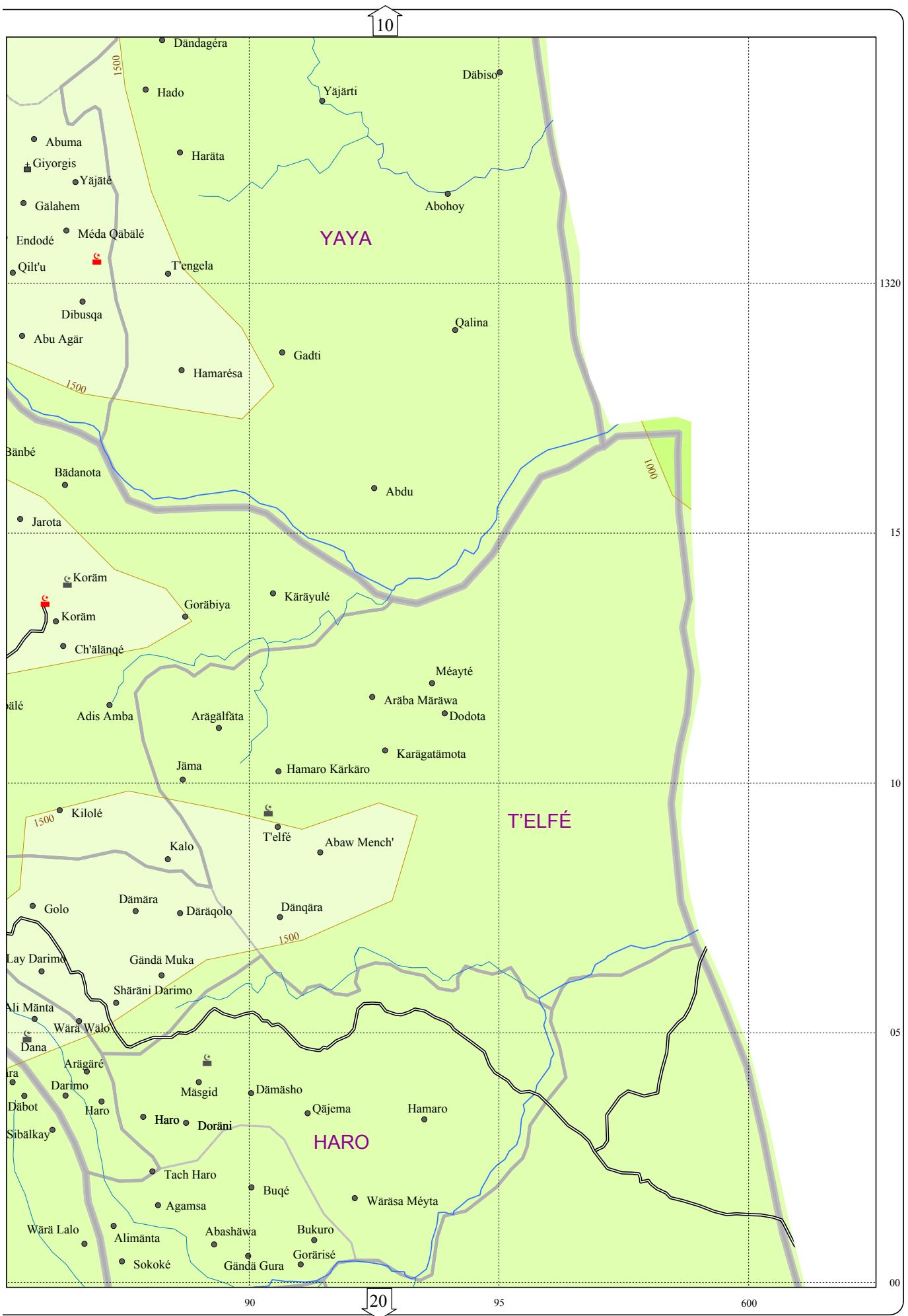
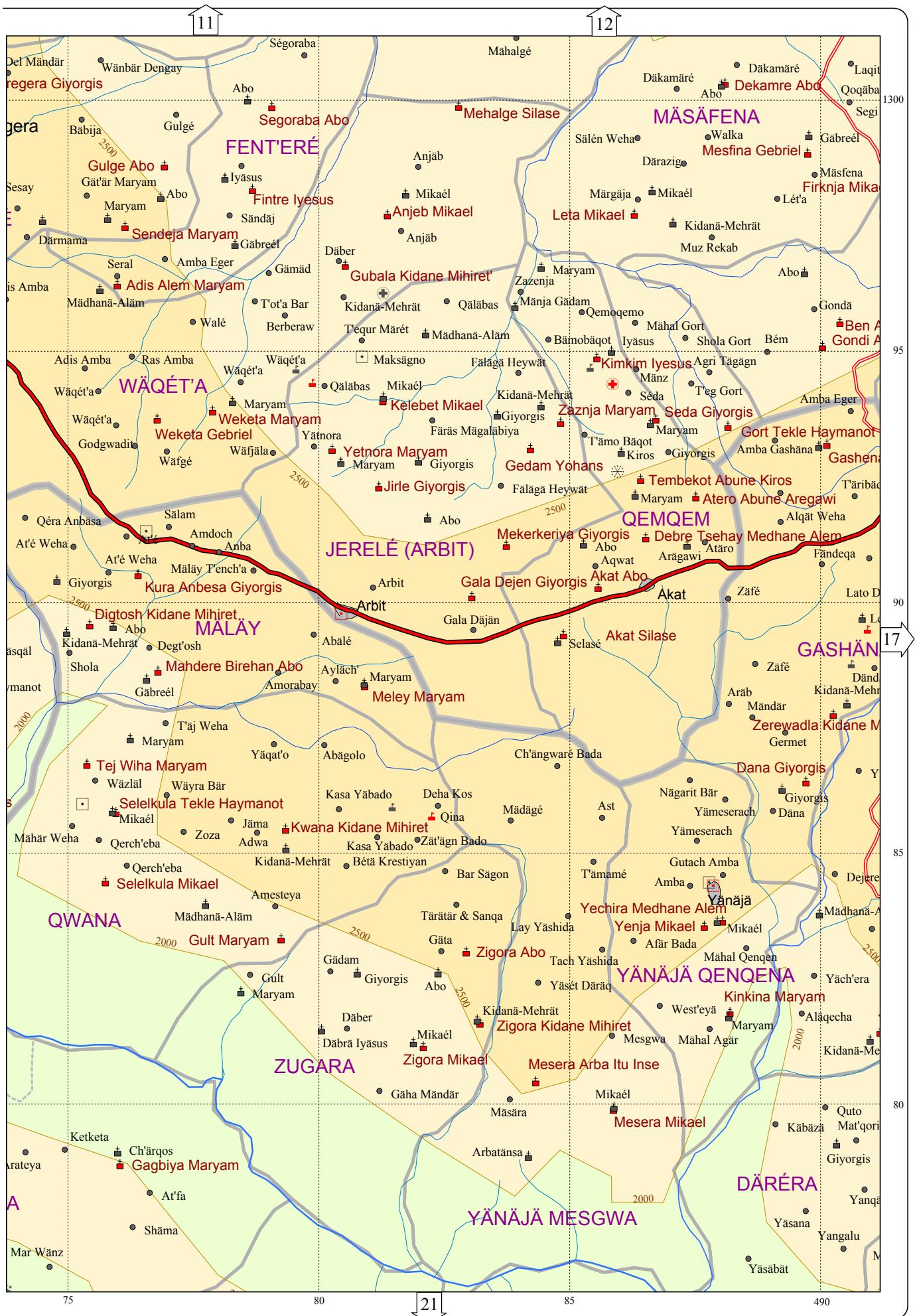
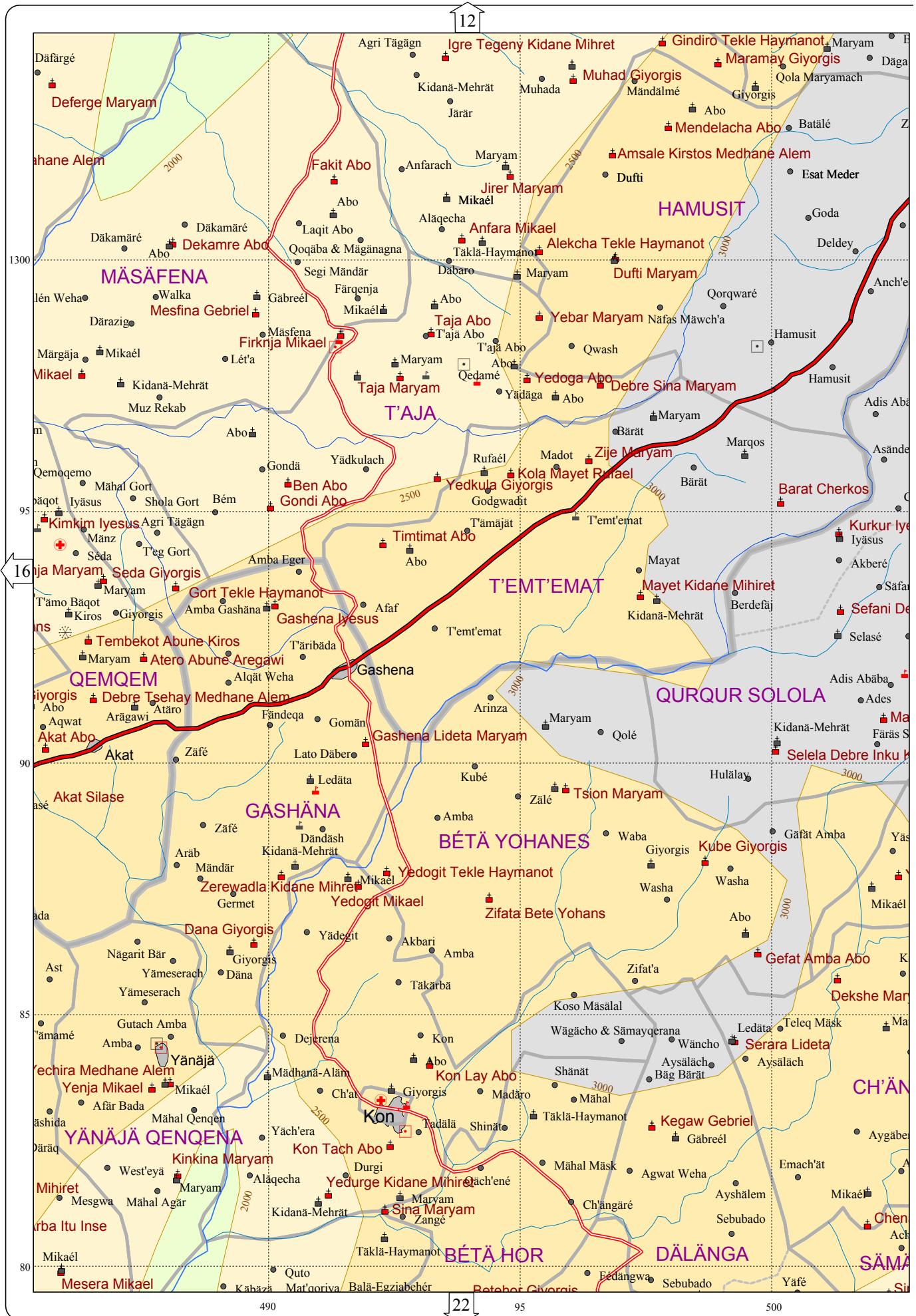
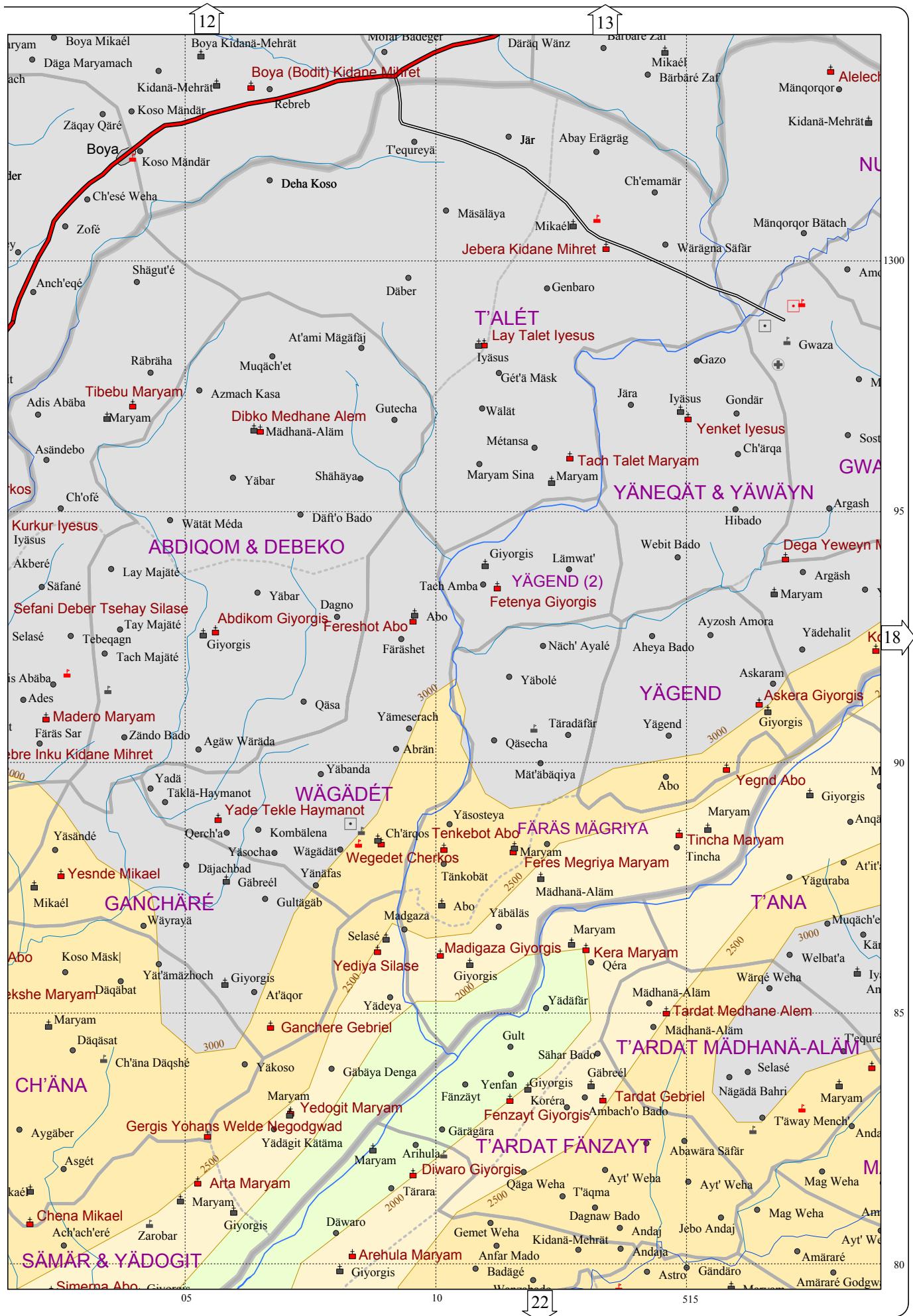


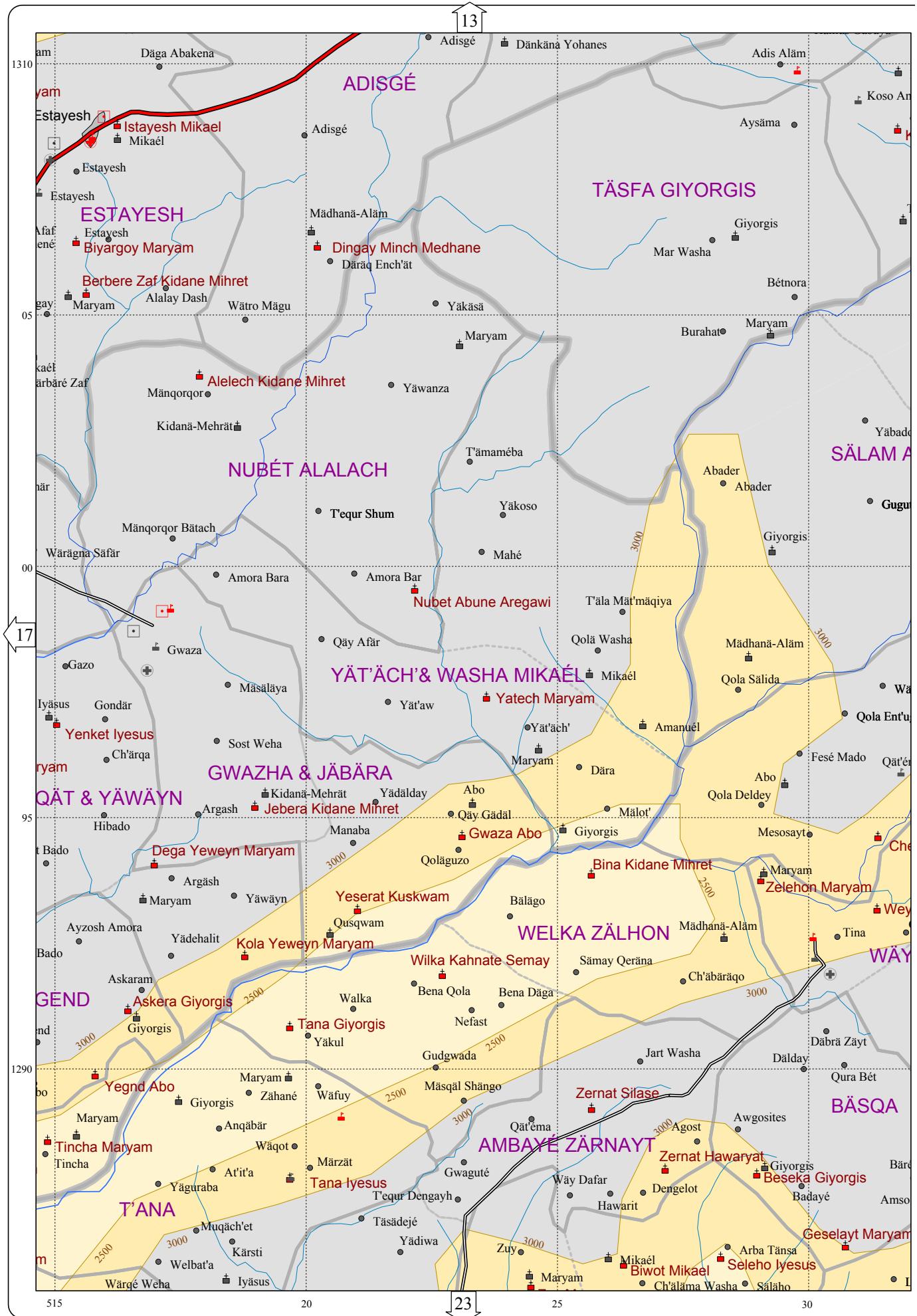


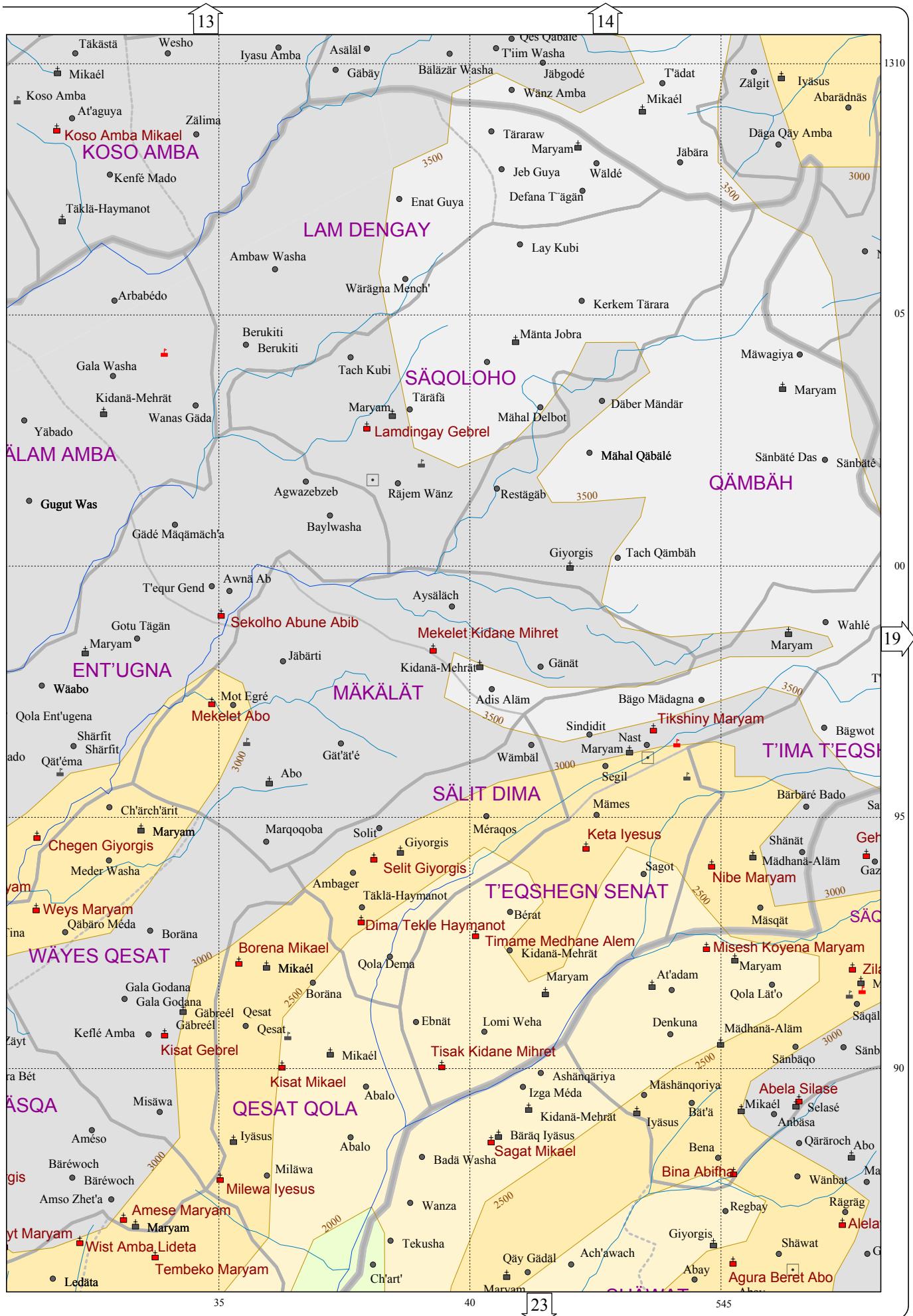
Plate 16





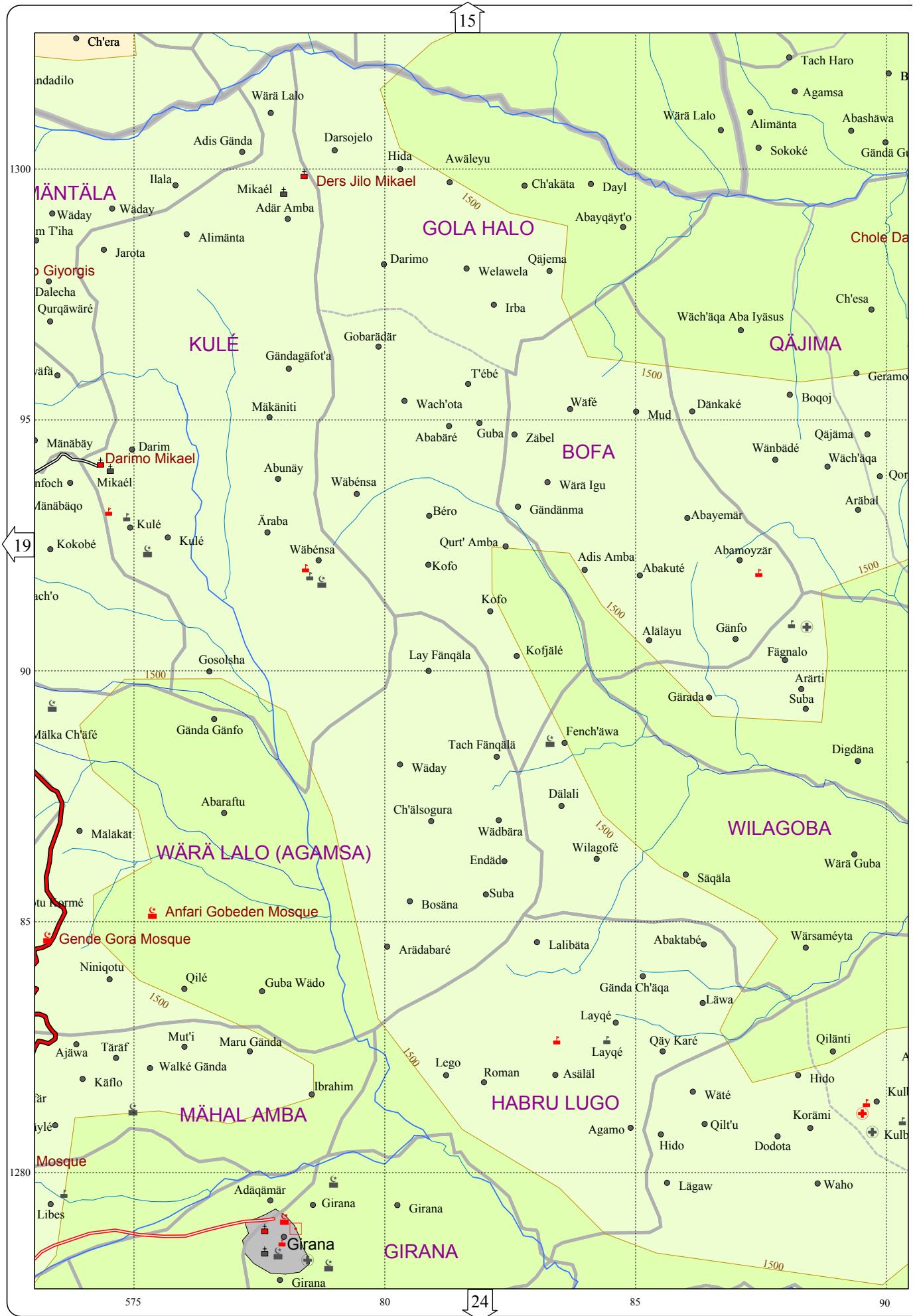


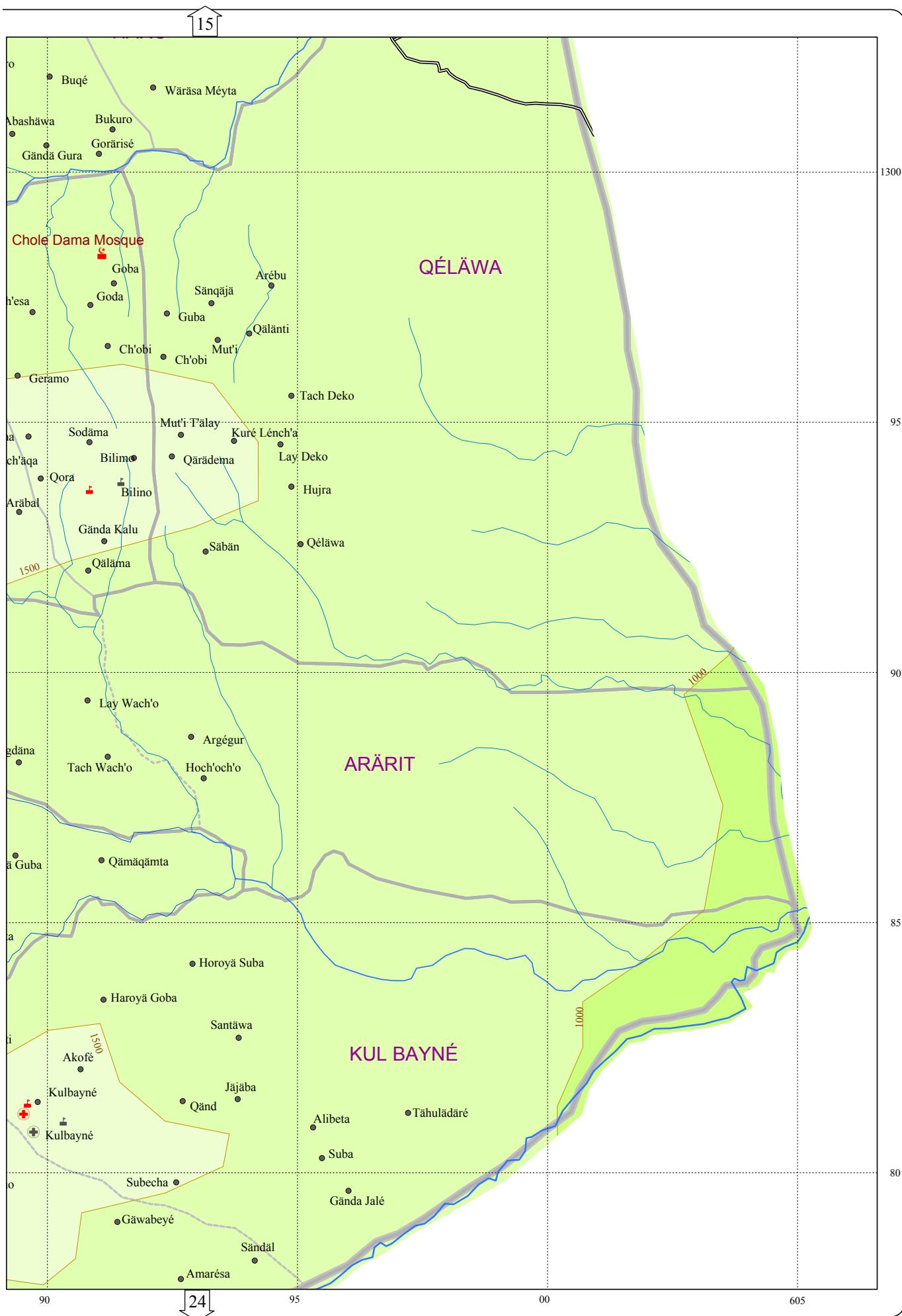




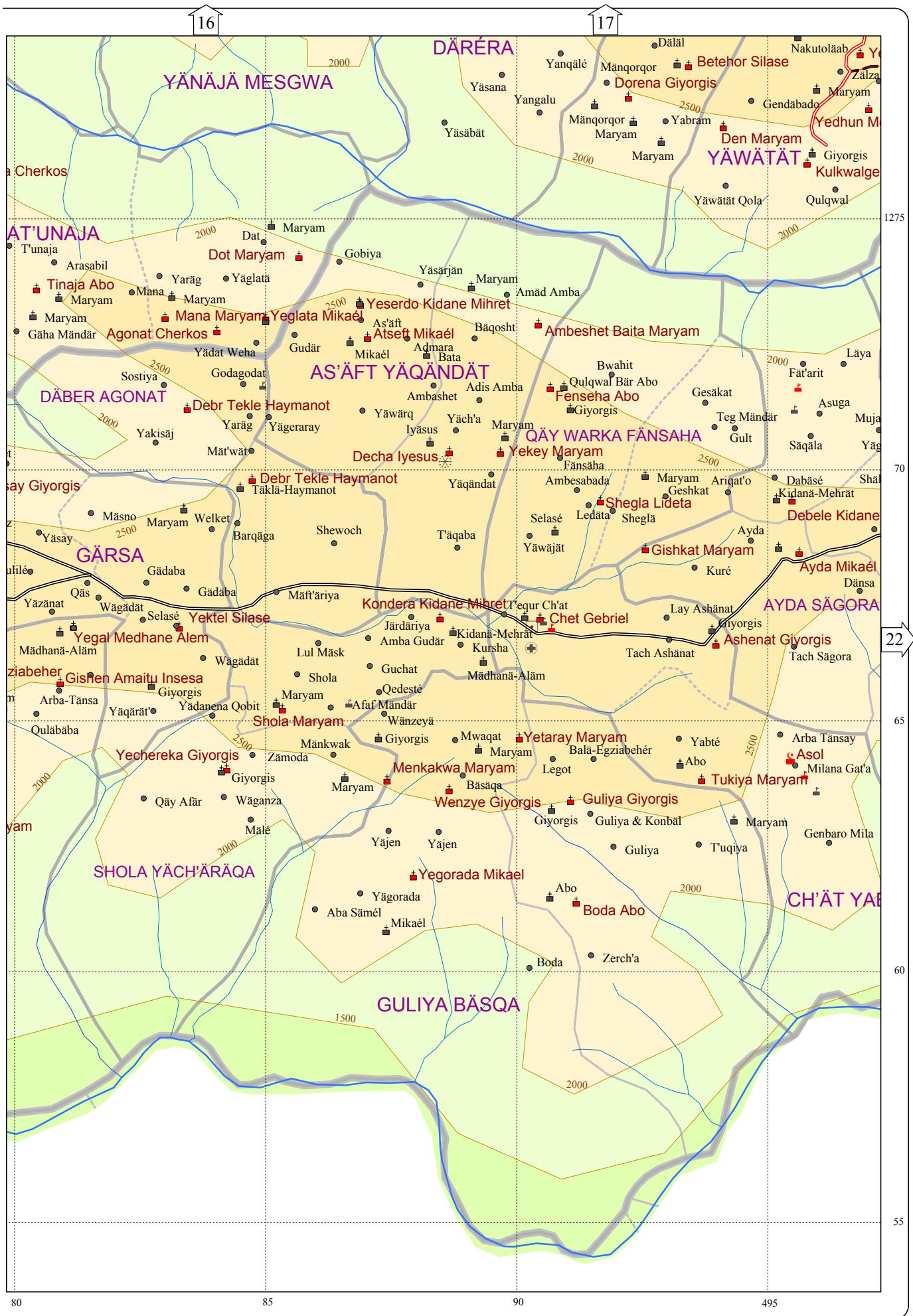






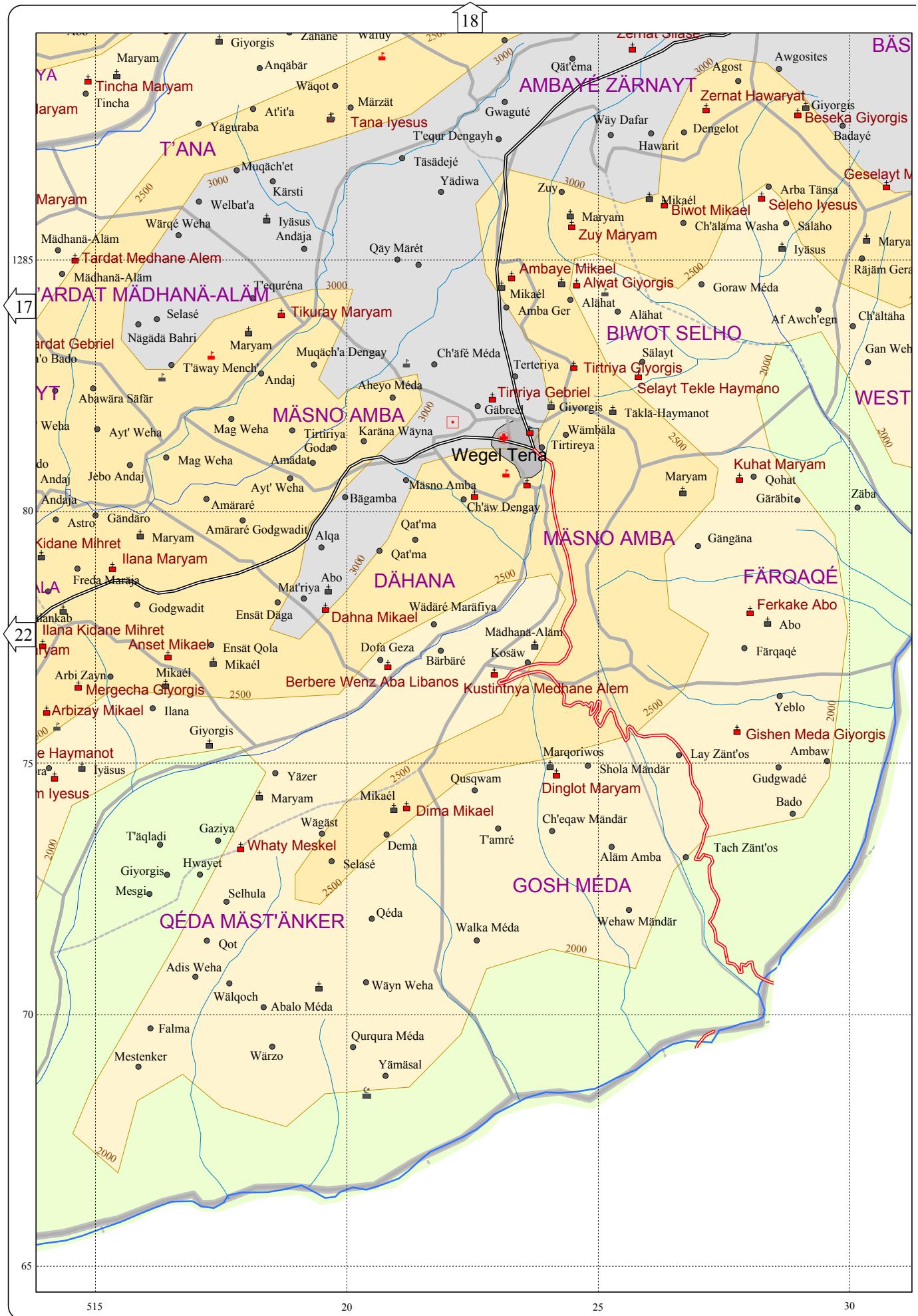


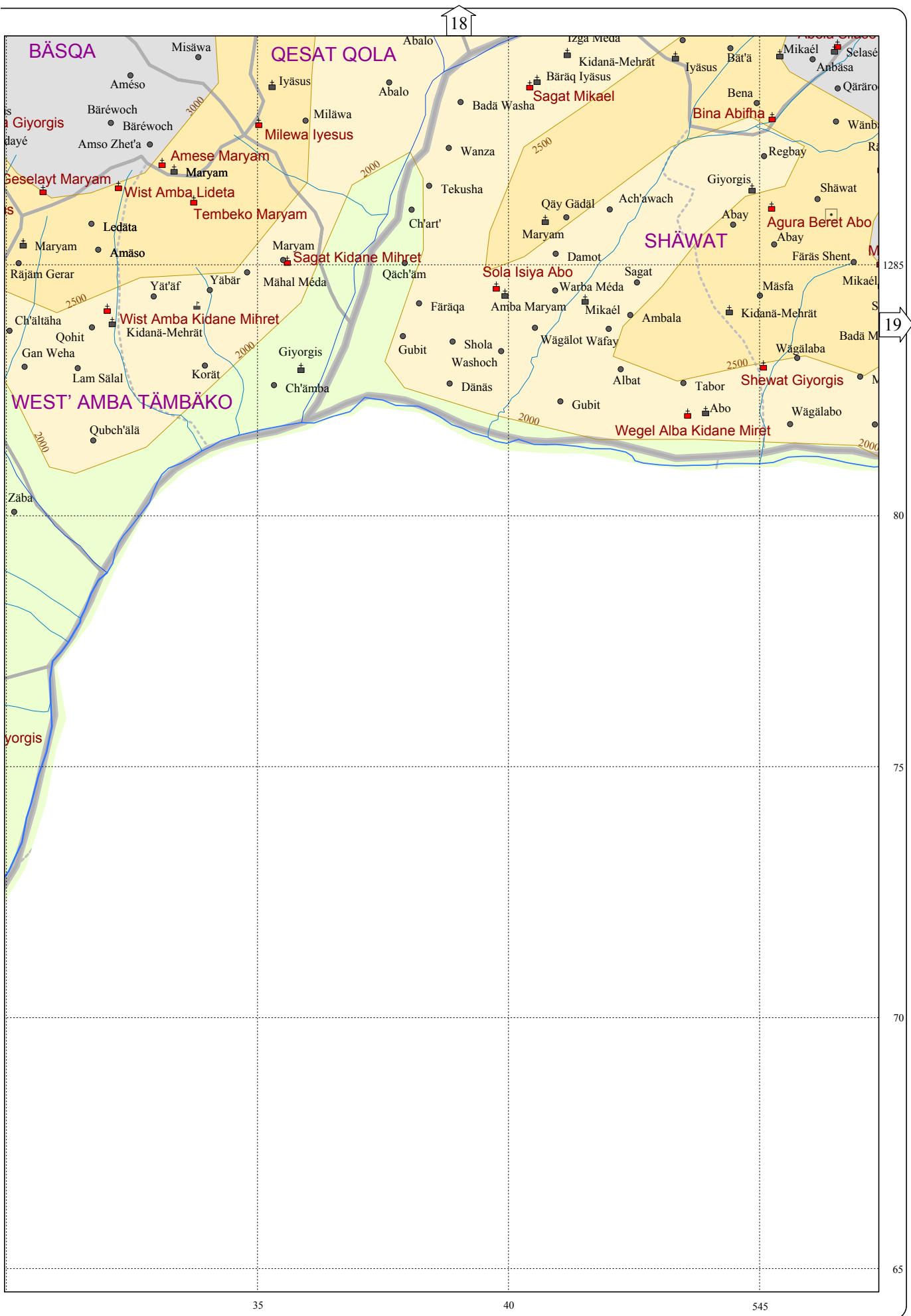




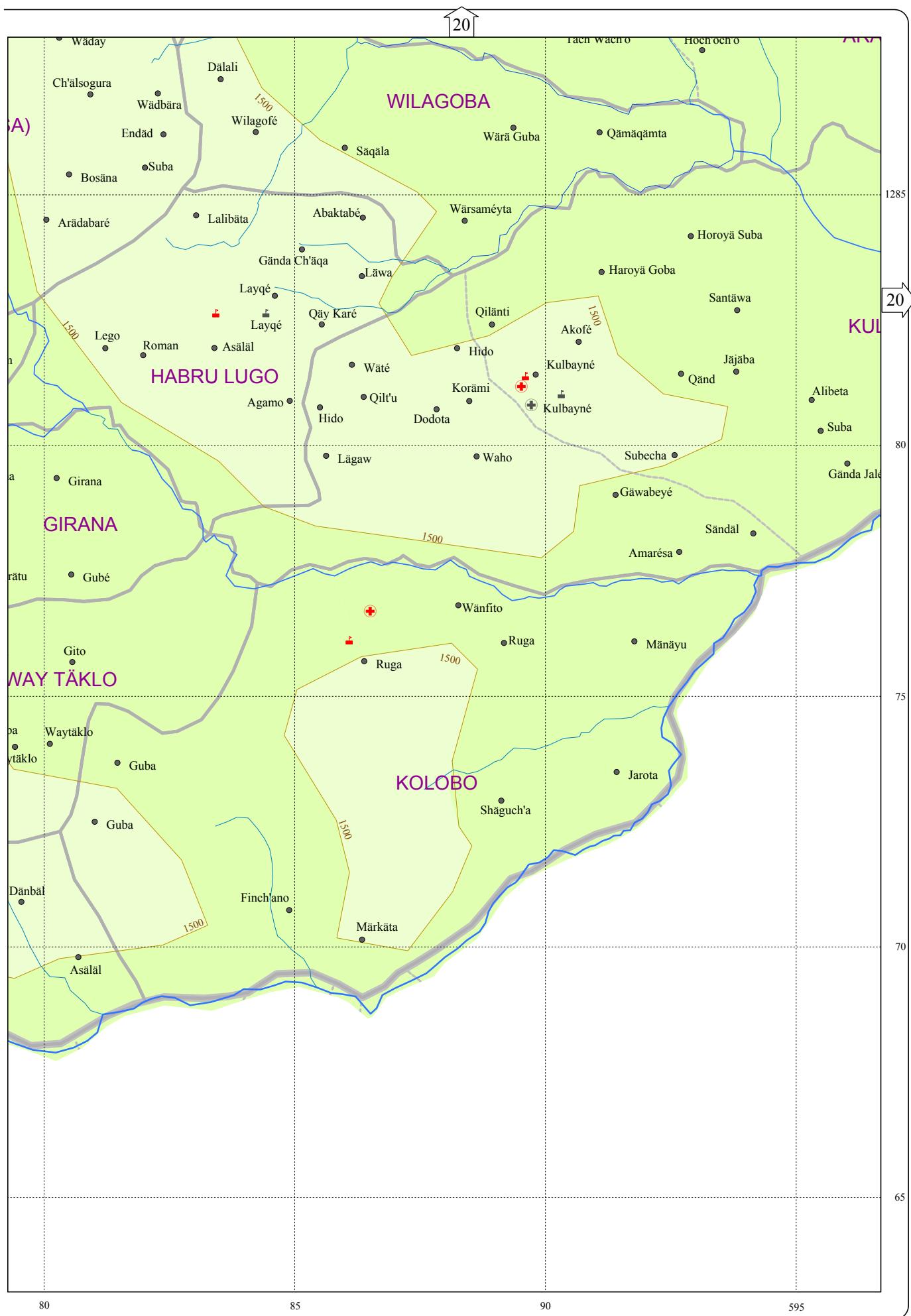






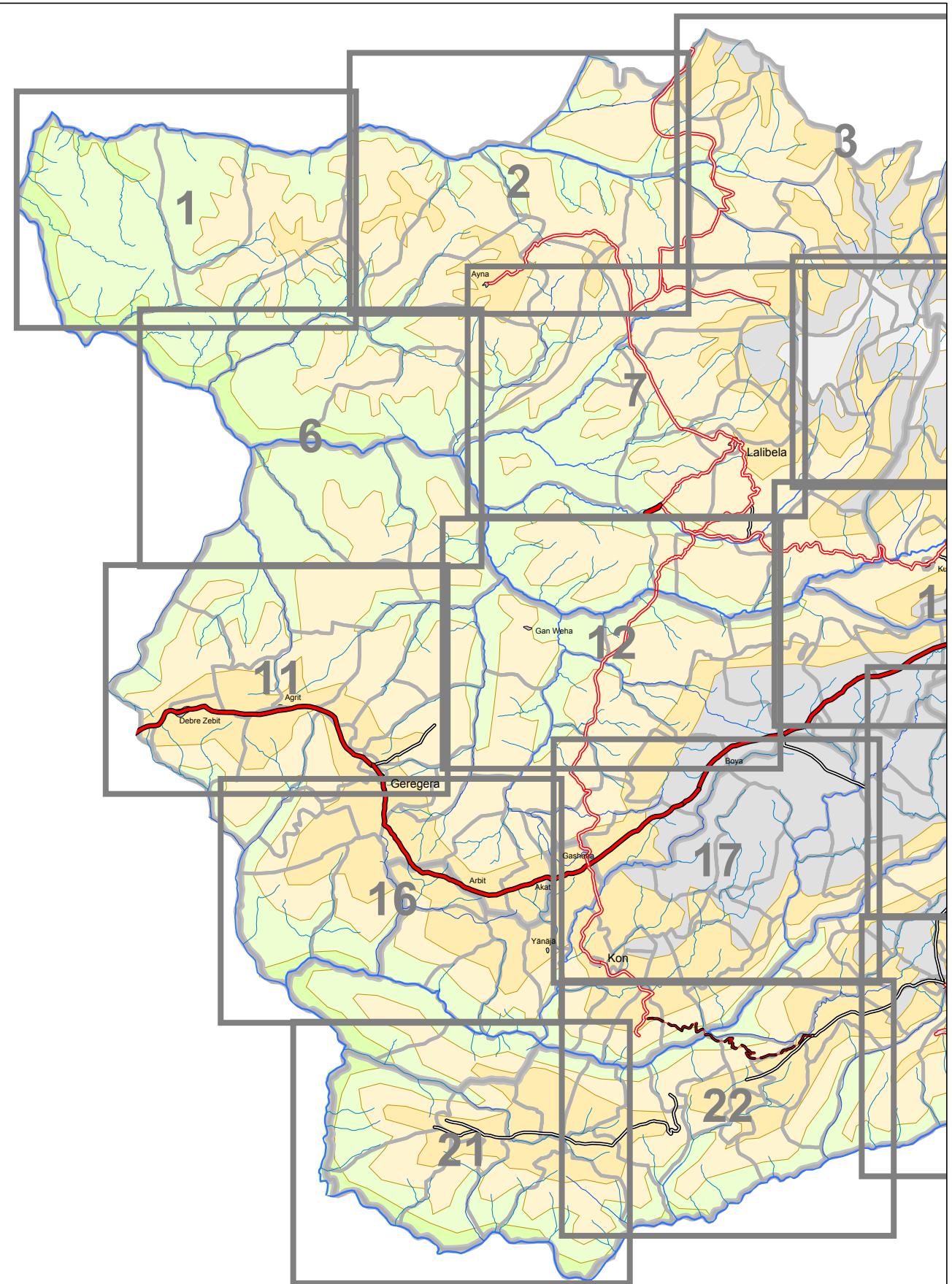












North Wälo 1:100,000 Plates

