

South Wälo 1:100,000

Topographic and administrative map of
South 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 (**ጠ**: t'ä); some consonants are rendered by a combination of two letters (**ጎ**: gnä); and the vowels are rendered as ä, u, i, a, é, e, o.
- 2) Gemination has 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

The purpose of the current maps and the method by which they were produced has been described in previous publications (Ege 2002a, 2002b). This introduction to the maps is therefore kept to the minimum needed in order to use the maps efficiently.

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 standards 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 The CSA maps are now outdated, but have generally very high quality in their coverage of administrative divisions.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 amounts of 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. 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 *qābālē* 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).

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. 7). In general the information is relatively exact, but since it is culled from two different sources, 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 on the map 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.

Problems and solutions

There were no serious problems in the source maps for South Wälo. The following notes may be useful for interpreting the map, compare it to other sources and for checking information locally

All sources may 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 normally 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.

Roads

In general, roads on these maps are taken from the EMA 1:50,000 maps. These are somewhat dated for such a dynamic feature as roads, and therefore the roads to all *wäräda* capitals were recorded by GPS. There are some major changes. Other roads have not been checked.

Spelling

The spelling of place names on the map is influenced by our standard conventions, but no attempt has been made to standardise spelling. The CSA map is the main source for place names, partly because the great amount of place names and partly because they are in the Ethiopian script. 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.

All *qäbälé* names have been checked with the local administration and corrected accordingly. This also sometimes leads to a completely new name. In several cases, the officials claimed that the *qäbälé* name on the CSA map was actually only a local name within the *qäbälé*. Users who are not able to find a specific *qäbälé* are advised to also check the CSA maps.

Administrative reorganisation

Local borders are based on the CSA maps. These were produced as part of the 1994 census and were finalized in the years 1995-1997. Since these maps were produced, there have been many border changes. The CSA maps (Ege 2002a) were compared with *qābälé* lists and updated on the basis of oral information. There are two limitations to this check. The first is that *wäräda* officials change frequently and they were not always confident about their information. The second is that there have been changes in the intervening years, mainly that there were some early *qābälé* mergers that were later reversed. This point is illustrated by comparing the current map of Kuta Bär, based on fieldwork in 2003, with the map produced on the basis of fieldwork in 2001 (Ege 2002c: 14). In several cases, the merged *qābälés* that existed in 2001 had again been broken up into the original parts.

Table 1: Summary of changes 1994 vs. 2003

Wäräda	Change	Transfer from	Transfer to
Mäqdäla	Yes	Sayent	0
Sayent	Yes	0	Mäqdäla
Tänta	Yes	Lägambo	0
Kuta Bär	Yes	0	Däsé Zuriya
Ambasäl	Yes (few)	0	0
Tähulädäre	0	0	0
Wärä Babo	0	0	0
Qalu	Yes	Däsé Zuriya, Bati	Albeko
Albeko	Yes (new)	Qalu, Däsé Zuriya	0
Däsé Zuriya	Yes	Kuta Bär	Qalu, Albeko
Lägambo	Yes	Käläla	Tänta, Däbrä, Sina, Wägdi, Wärä Ilu
Däbrä Sina	Yes	Lägambo	0
Wägdi	Yes	Lägambo	0
Käläla	Yes	Wärä Ilu	Lägambo
Wärä Ilu	Yes	Lägambo, Wärä Ilu	Wärä Ilu
Jäma	Yes	0	Wärä Ilu
Change:	Has <i>qābälé</i> structure changed?		
Transfer from:	From which <i>wärädas</i> have <i>qābälés</i> been transferred?		
Transfer to:	To which <i>wärädas</i> have <i>qābälés</i> been transferred?		

Specific problems by *wäräda*

Sayent

- The borders of Wäzhd *qäbälé* look unlikely. According to local officials it was created by merging Mät'eq, Wärädäb and parts of Ch'äläqa, as reflected in the current map.
- I forgot to check what happened to Ayn Maryam, Arär Méda and Deger Mät'räbiya. They do not figure in the *wäräda* statistics collected and were clearly merged with neighbouring *qäbälés*. The borders show my guess of how they were grouped, based on geographical proximity and population size.

Wägdi

The administration was uncertain about the link between the *qäbälés* recorded on the CSA maps and the current situation. The map assigns all of Beruh Täsfa to Lämläm Amba, but Beruh Täsfa may have been divided, and there may also have been other border changes in this area.

Albeko

This is a new *wäräda*, created from *qäbälés* that previously were part of Qalu and Däsé Zuriya.

Qalu

There were major changes in the borders of this *wäräda*. See Albeko and table 1.

Lägambo

The information from Lägambo and Wägdi is conflicting. On the CSA map, Qäy Mäbrat *qäbälé* was in Lägambo. In 2003, both *wärädas* included Qäy Mäbrat in their own district, in both cases merged with a neighbouring *qäbälé*. It is likely that the old *qäbälé* of Qäy Mäbrat may have been split up and then merged with neighbouring *qäbälés*. However, until this is confirmed, I have assigned all the old Qäy Mäbrat *qäbälé* to Wägdi *wäräda*.

Jäma

The names on the CSA map were barely legible, due to weak printing. There are more villages than actually reported on the current map.

Wära Ilu

According to Jäma *wäräda* administration, Kurfit and Lägänj were transferred to Wära Ilu about 2001. These *qäbälés* were not mentioned in any of the information collected from Wära Ilu. The reason is probably that the statistics were collected before 2001.

Sources

1. Central Statistical Authority, administrative maps, approximately 1:50,000.
2. Ethiopian Mapping Agency, topographic maps 1:50,000.
3. Maps and statistics collected from the South Wälo administration in 2003, stored in my private archive, reference Et 1: 1599.

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.
- Ege, Svein 2002b. *North Wälo 1:100,000: Topographic and Administrative Map of North Wälo Zone, Amhara Region, Ethiopia*. Trondheim, Norwegian University of Science and Technology, Department of Social Anthropology.
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Maps

All maps are approximate and unofficial

Plates 1-40	South Wälo 1:100,000
Plate 41	South Wälo 1:700,000
Plates 42-45	South Wälo 1:350,000
Plate 46	Location of 1:100,000 plates

Legend

- Village
- ✛ Church
- ✛ Mosque
- ✛ School
- ⊕ Clinic
- ⊗ Mill
- ◻ Market
- ◇ Other

Black symbols: from CSA map

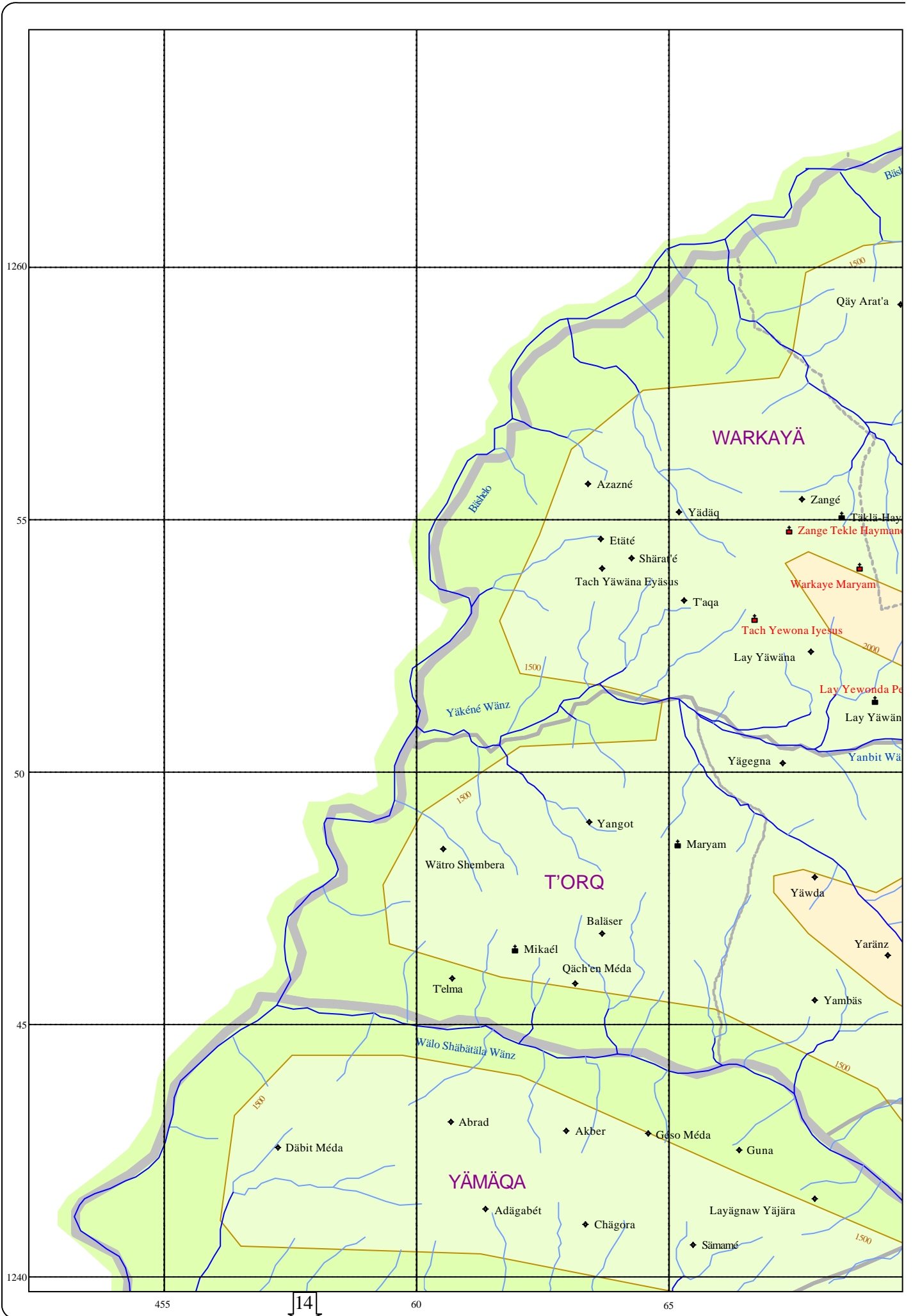
Red symbols: from EMA map

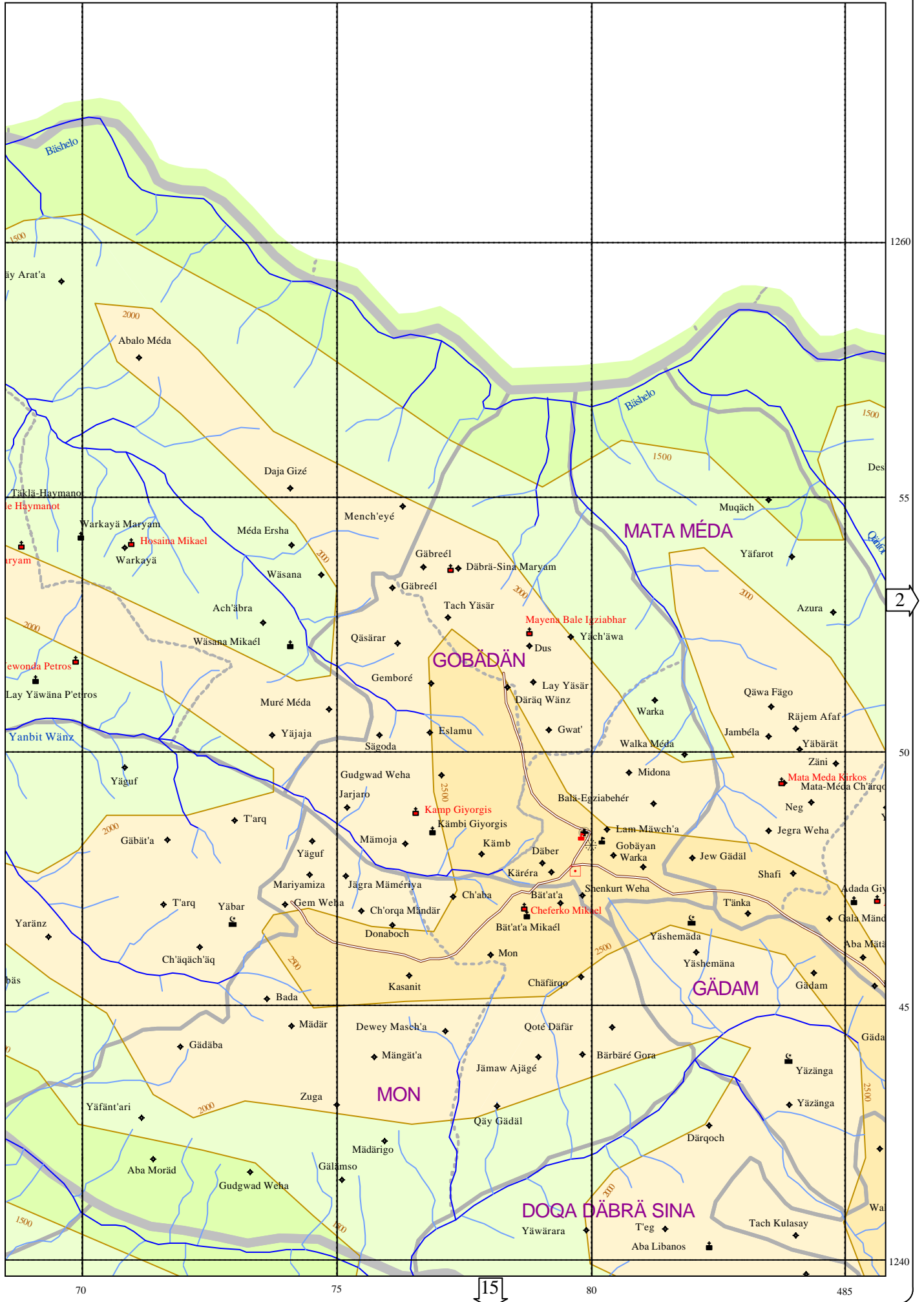
- Wārāda border
- Qābālē border
- Qābālē border on CSA map 1994
- Urban area

- - - - Disused road
- == Dry weather road
- == All weather road
- == Main road
- Air strip

Altitude

- 0-500
- 500-1,000
- 1,000-1,500
- 1,500-2,000
- 2,000-2,500
- 2,500-3,000
- 3,000-3,500
- 3,500-4,000
- 4,000-4,500





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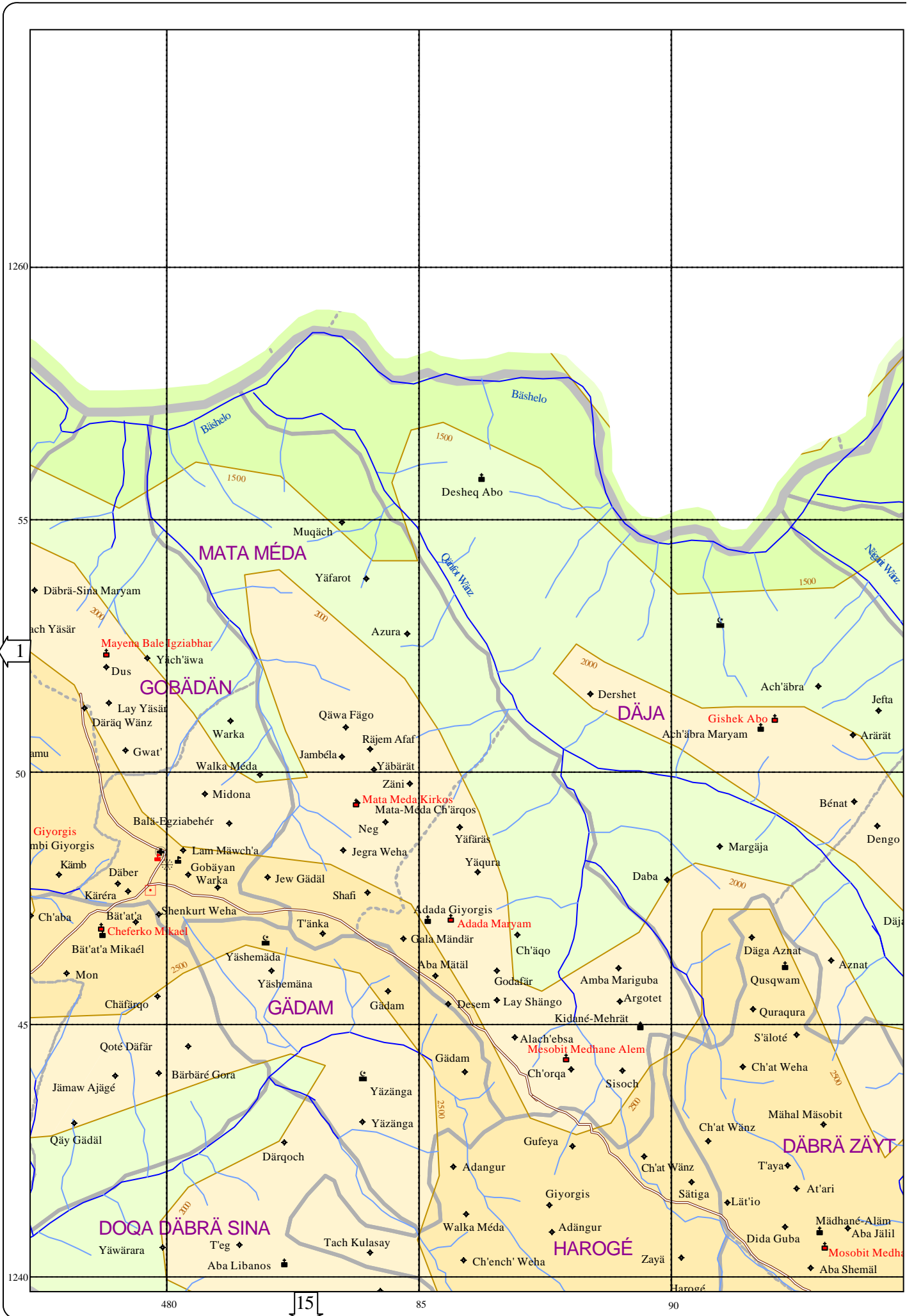
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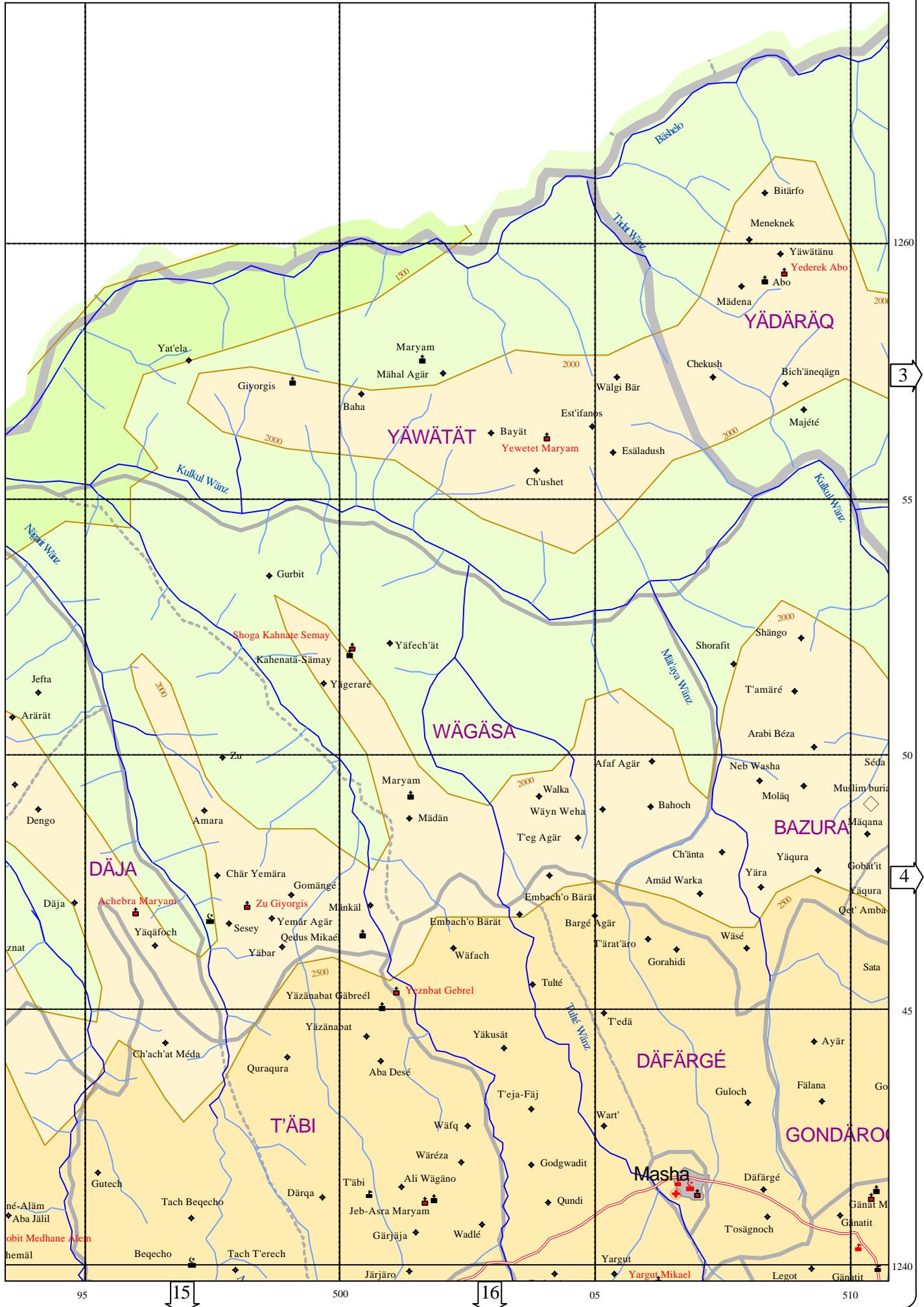
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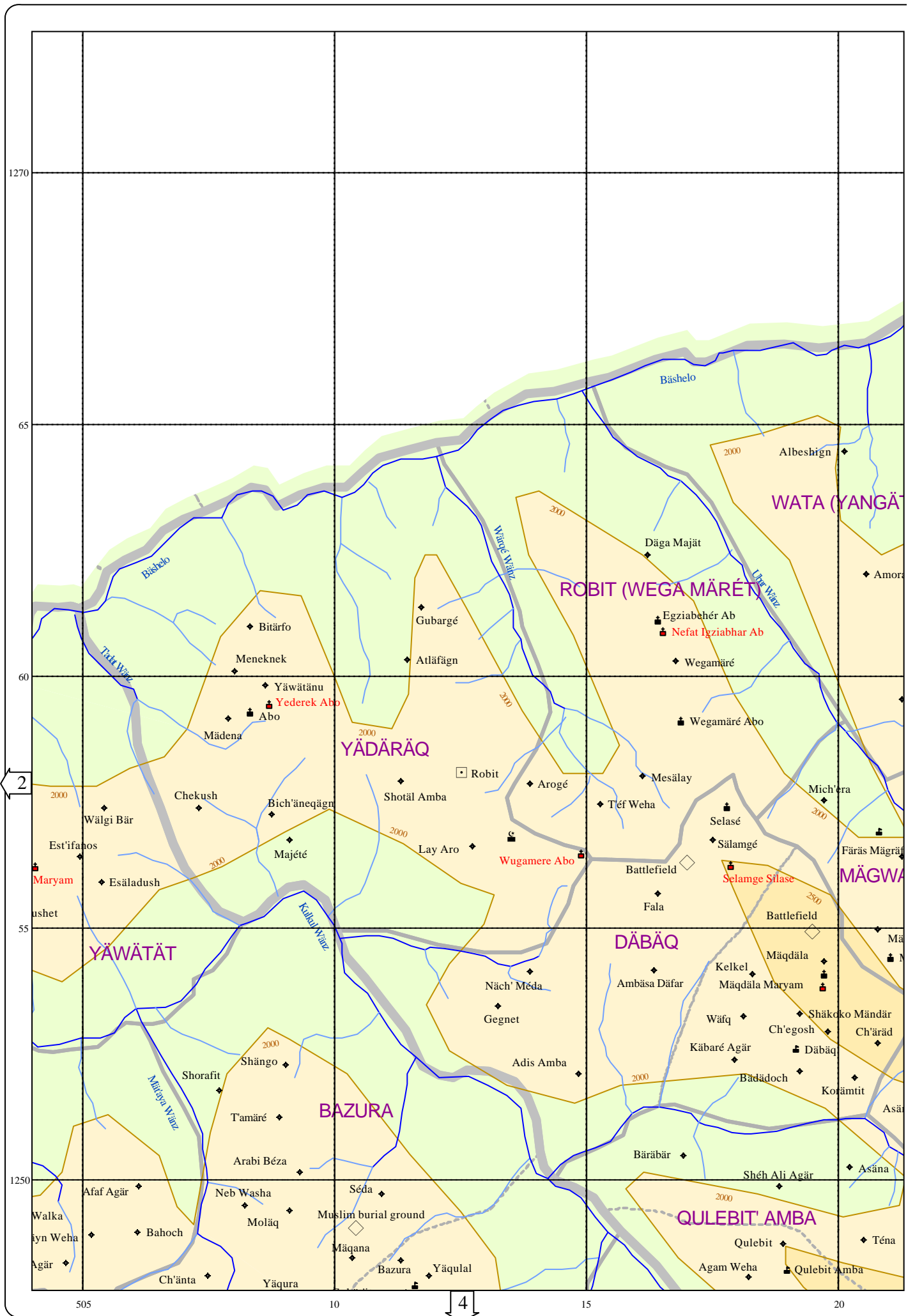
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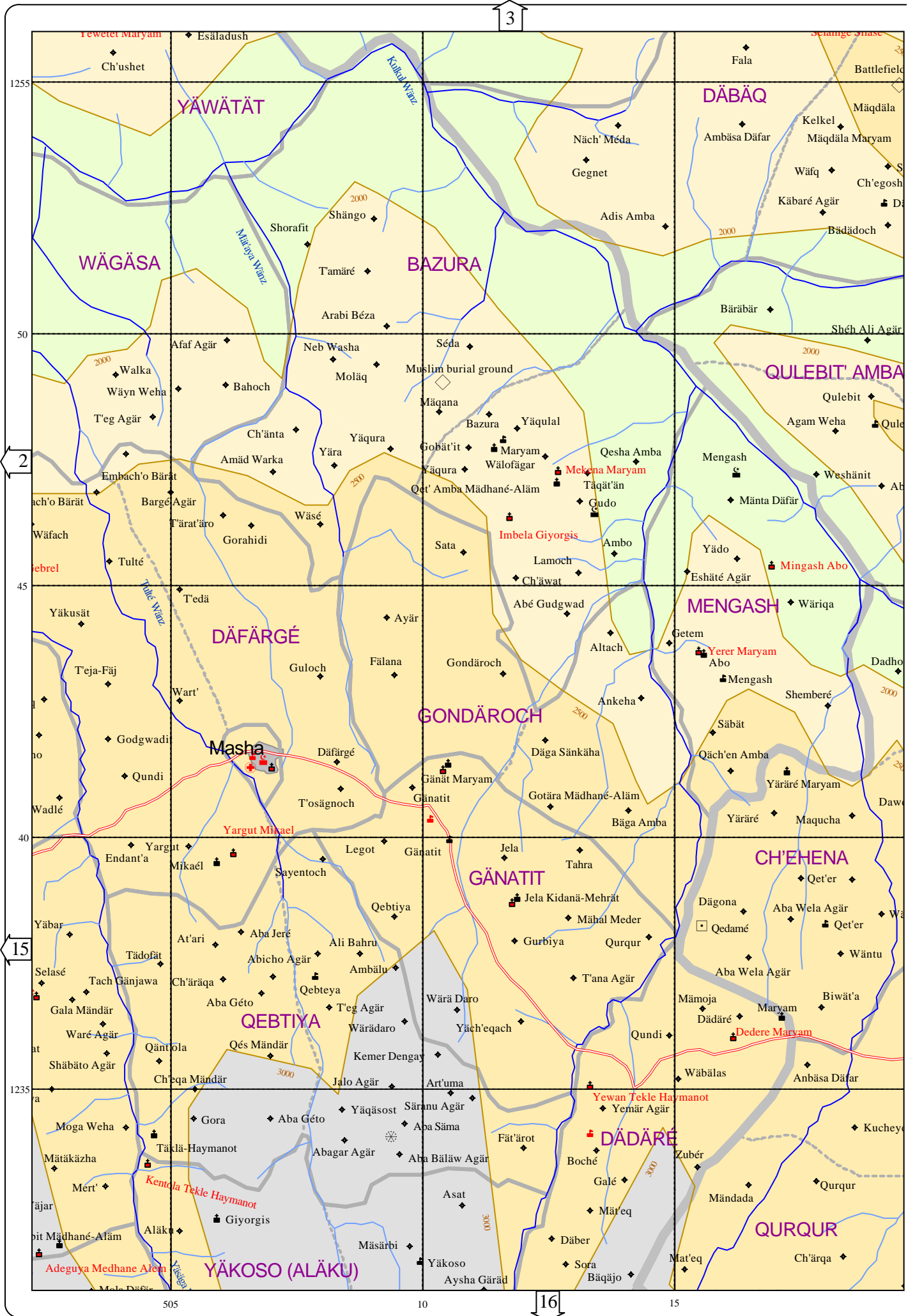
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WAGASA

YAWATAT

BAZURA

DABAO

DAFARGE

GONDAROCH

GANATIT

QEBTIYA

YAKOSO (ALAKU)

DADARE

CH'EHENA

QURQUR

QULEBIT AMBA

MENGASH

Masha

Kentola Tekle Haymanot

Yewan Tekle Haymanot

Melena Maryam

Imbela Giyorgis

Yerer Maryam

Dedere Maryam

Adeguya Medhane Alem

Teweret Maryam

Sejanje Shase

Wäyn Weha

T'eg Agär

Embach'o Bärat

Wäfach

Yäkusät

T'eja-Fäj

Wadlé

Yäbar

Selasé

Gala Mändär

Waré Agär

Shäbäto Agär

Mert'

bit Mädhane-Aläm

Esäladush

Shorafit

T'amaré

Arabi Béza

Afaf Agär

Bahoch

Ch'änta

Amäd Warka

T'edä

Wart'

Godgwadi

Qundi

Endant'a

Yäbar

Tädofät

Tach Gänjawa

Waré Agär

Shäbäto Agär

bit Mädhane-Aläm

Kulala Wäyz

Shorafit

T'amaré

Arabi Béza

Afaf Agär

Bahoch

Ch'änta

Amäd Warka

T'edä

Wart'

Godgwadi

Qundi

Endant'a

Yäbar

Tädofät

Tach Gänjawa

Waré Agär

Shäbäto Agär

bit Mädhane-Aläm

Märya Wäyz

Shorafit

T'amaré

Arabi Béza

Afaf Agär

Bahoch

Ch'änta

Amäd Warka

T'edä

Wart'

Godgwadi

Qundi

Endant'a

Yäbar

Tädofät

Tach Gänjawa

Waré Agär

Shäbäto Agär

bit Mädhane-Aläm

Muslim burial ground

Séda

Mäqana

Bazura

Gobät'it

Maryam

Wälofagar

Sata

Ayär

Gänät Maryam

Gänatit

Jela

Jela Kidanä-Mehrät

Mähäl Meder

Gurbiya

Qurqur

T'ana Agär

Wärä Daro

Fät'arot

Näch' Méda

Gegnet

Adis Amba

Mäqana

Bazura

Gobät'it

Maryam

Wälofagar

Sata

Ayär

Gänät Maryam

Jela

Jela Kidanä-Mehrät

Mähäl Meder

Gurbiya

Qurqur

T'ana Agär

Wärä Daro

Fät'arot

Fala

Ambäsa Däfar

Kelkel

Mäqdäla

Mäqdäla Maryam

Wäfq

Ch'egosh

Käbaré Agär

Bädädoch

Bäräbär

Shéh Ali Agär

Qulebit

Agam Weha

Qule

Mengash

Weshänit

Ab

Mänta Däfar

Yädo

Battlefield

Mäqdäla

Ch'egosh

Käbaré Agär

Bädädoch

Shéh Ali Agär

Qulebit

Agam Weha

Qule

Mengash

Weshänit

Ab

Mänta Däfar

Yädo

Eshäté Agär

Mingash Abo

Wäriqa

Dadho

Daw

Battlefield

Mäqdäla

Ch'egosh

Käbaré Agär

Bädädoch

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Mengash

Weshänit

Ab

Mänta Däfar

Yädo

Eshäté Agär

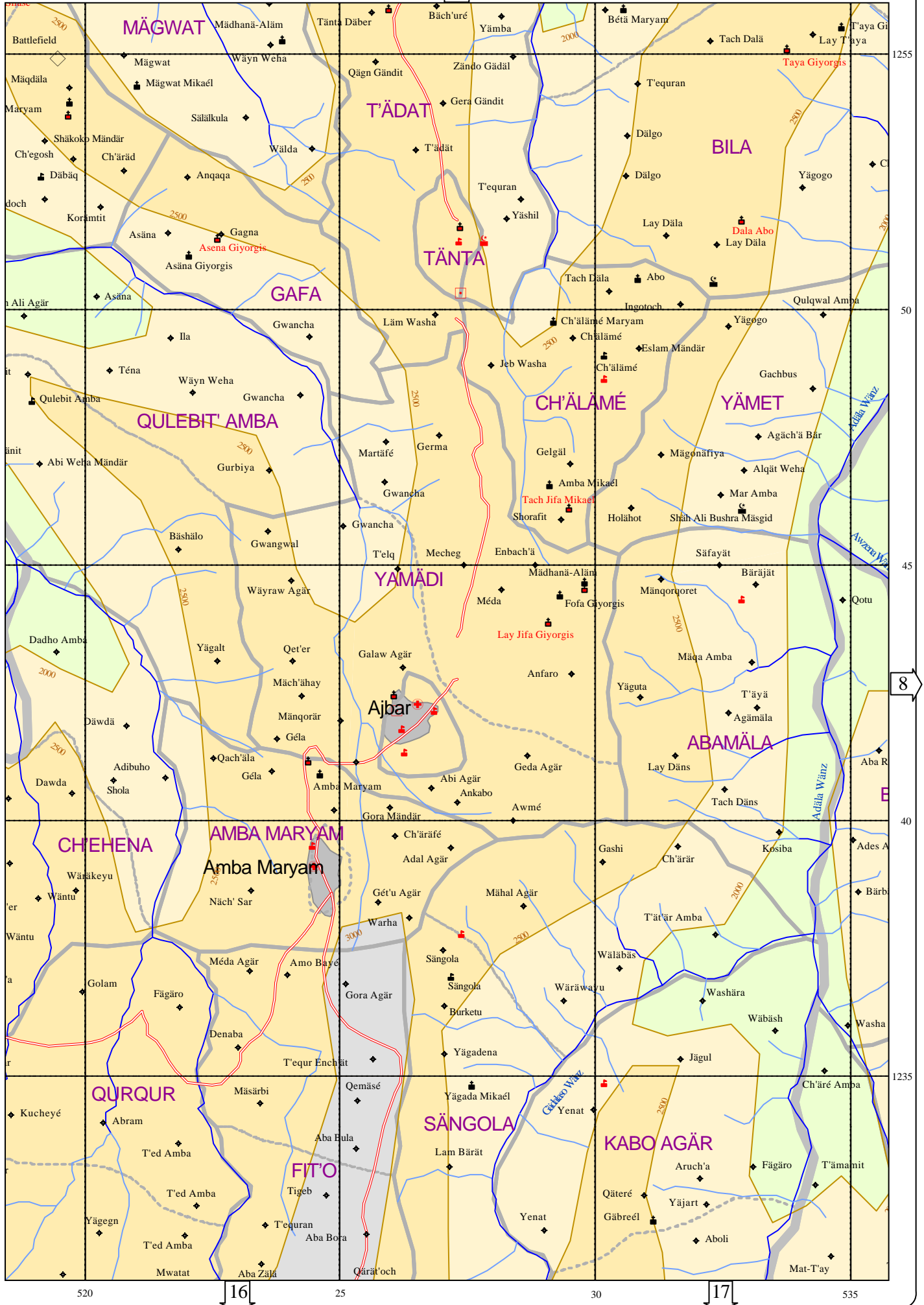
Mingash Abo

Wäriqa

Dadho

Daw

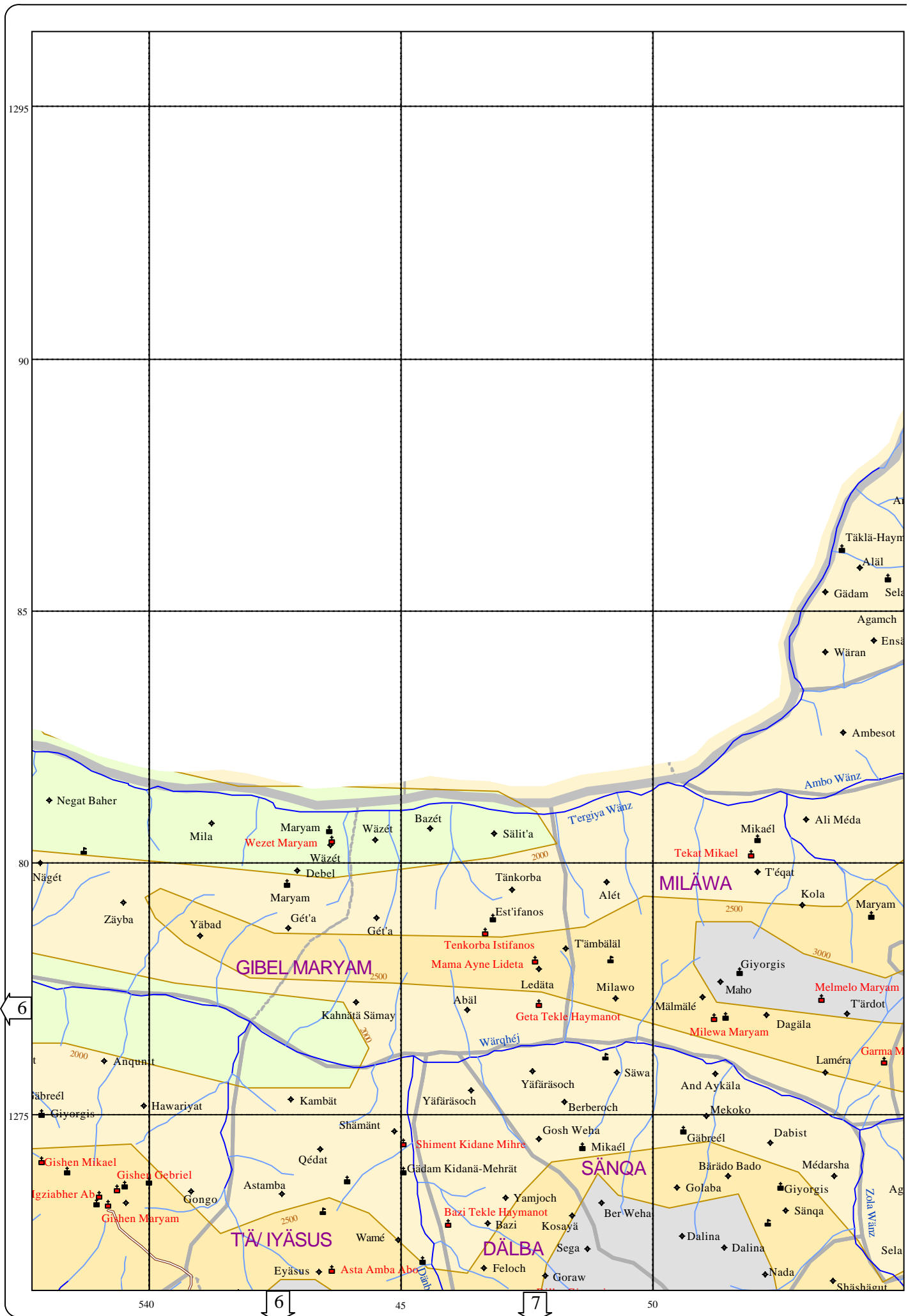
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MILÄWA

GIBEL MARYAM

SÄNQA

TÄ/ IYÄSUS

DÄLBA

Wezet Maryam

Tenkorba Istifanos

Mama Ayne Lideta

Geta Tekle Haymanot

Shiment Kidane Mihre

Bazi Tekle Haymanot

Tekat Mikael

Melmelo Maryam

Milewa Maryam

Gishen Mikael

Gishen Gebriel

Igziabher Ab

Gishen Maryam

Asta Amba Abo

Gäbreél

Bärädo Bado

Golaba

Dalina

Dalina

Nada

Médarsha

Giyorgis

Sänqa

Sänqa

Shäshäut

Täklä-Haym

Aläl

Gädam

Sela

Agamch

Ensä

Wäran

Ambesot

Ambo Wänz

Ali Méda

Mikael

T'éqat

Kola

Maryam

Giyorgis

Maho

Mälmälé

Dagäla

Laméra

Garma M

Mekoko

Dabist

Médarsha

Giyorgis

Sänqa

Sänqa

Sela

Shäshäut

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At

Sela

Ensä

Ambesot

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Maryam

Melmelo Maryam

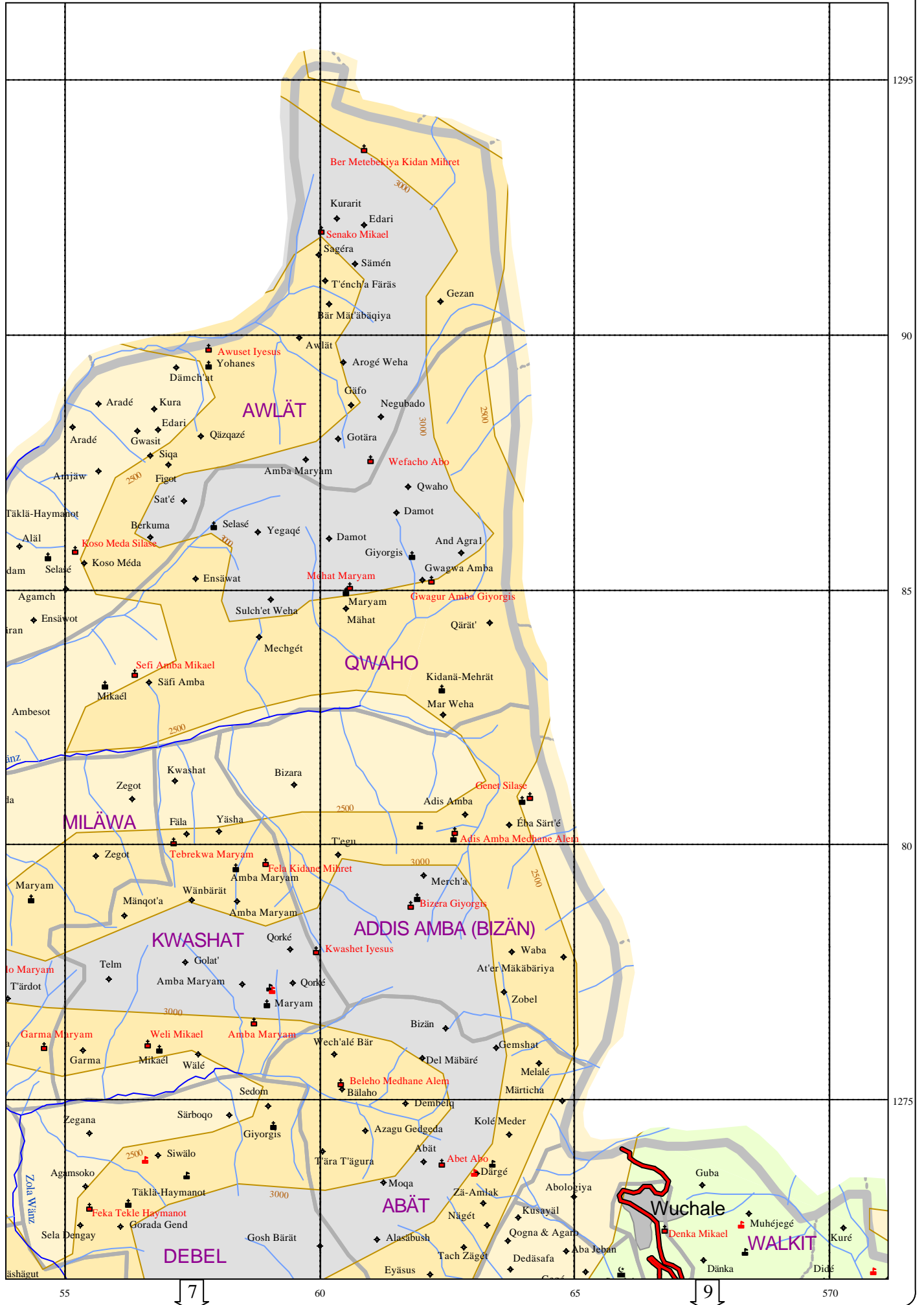
Garma M

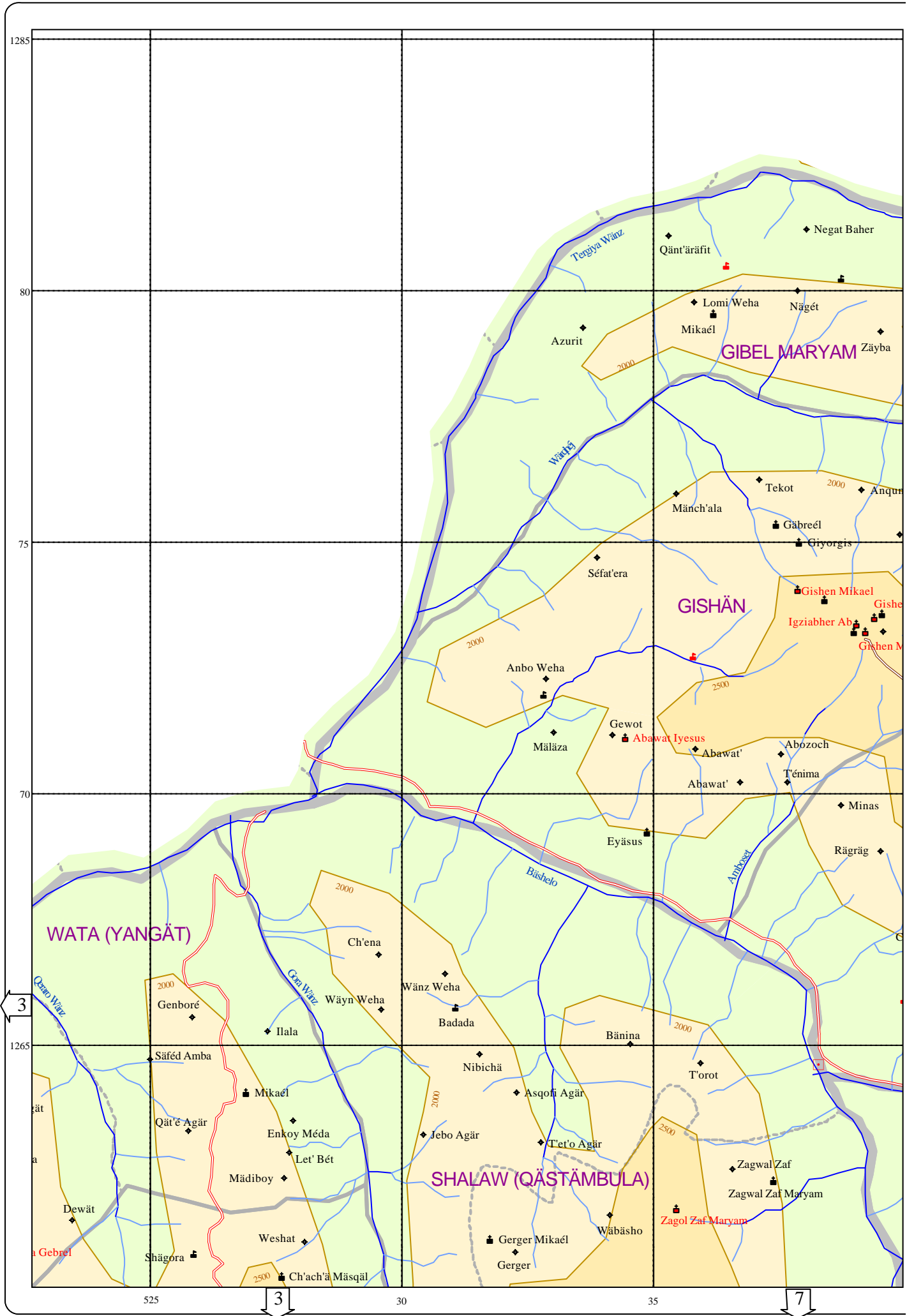
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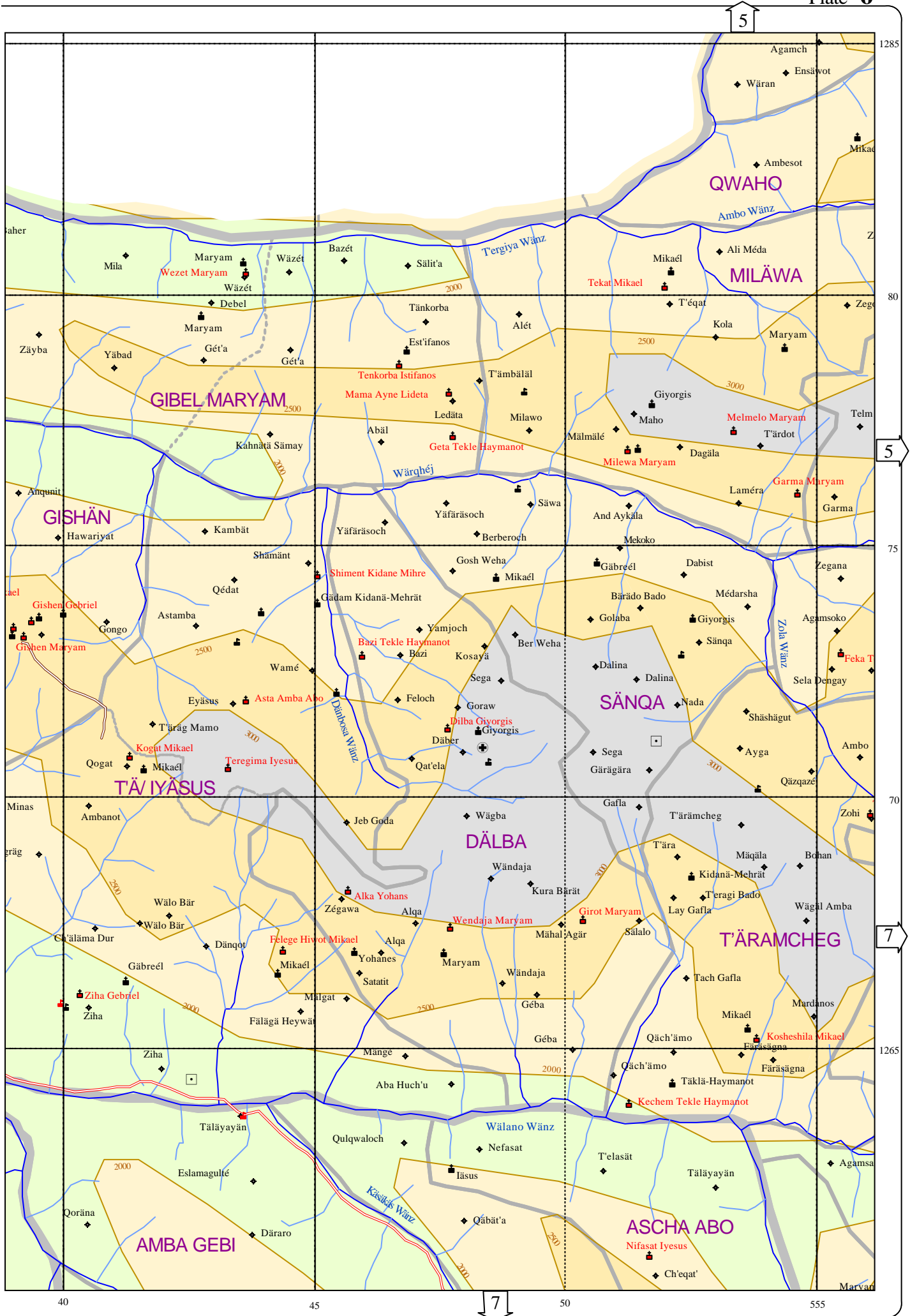
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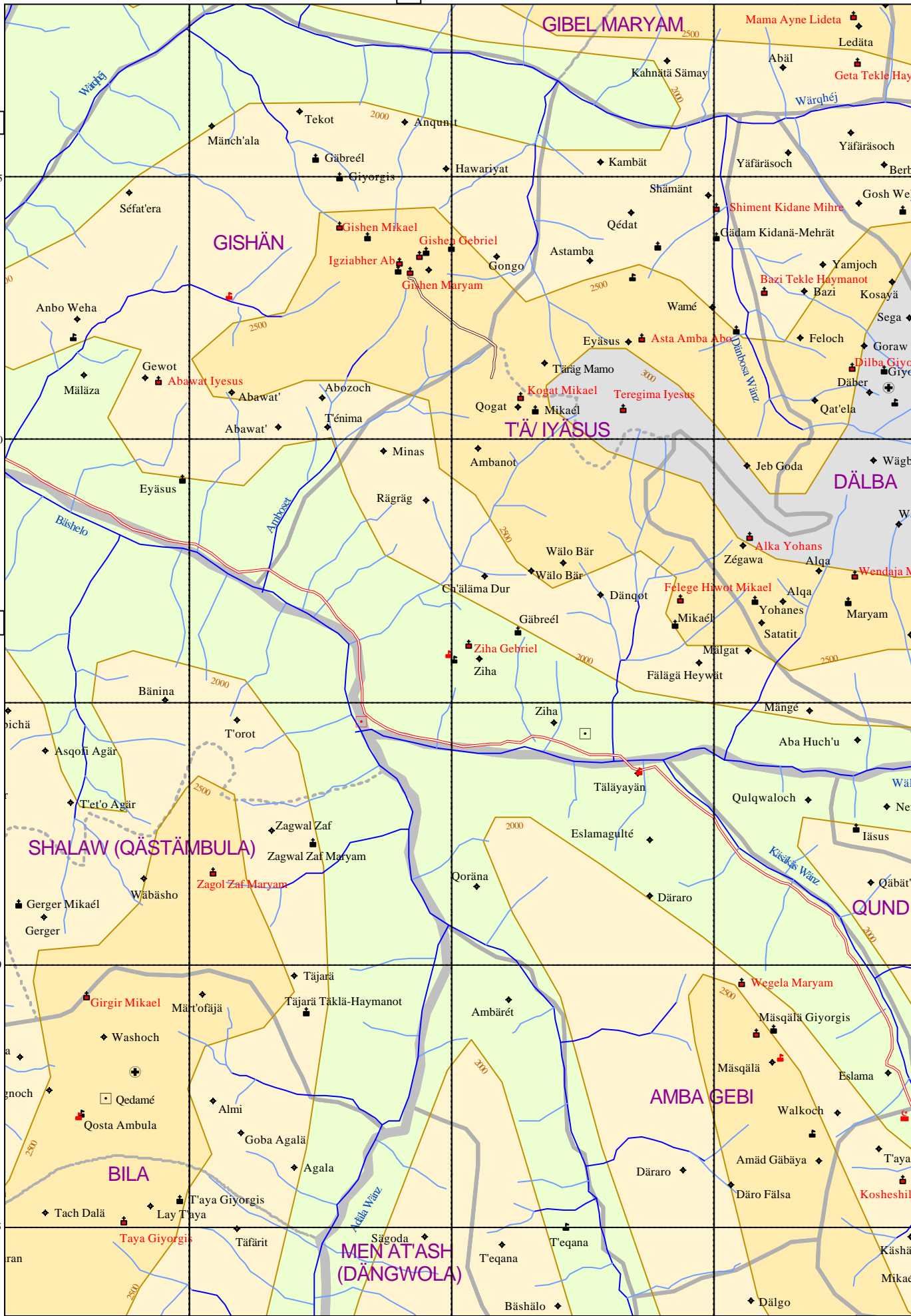


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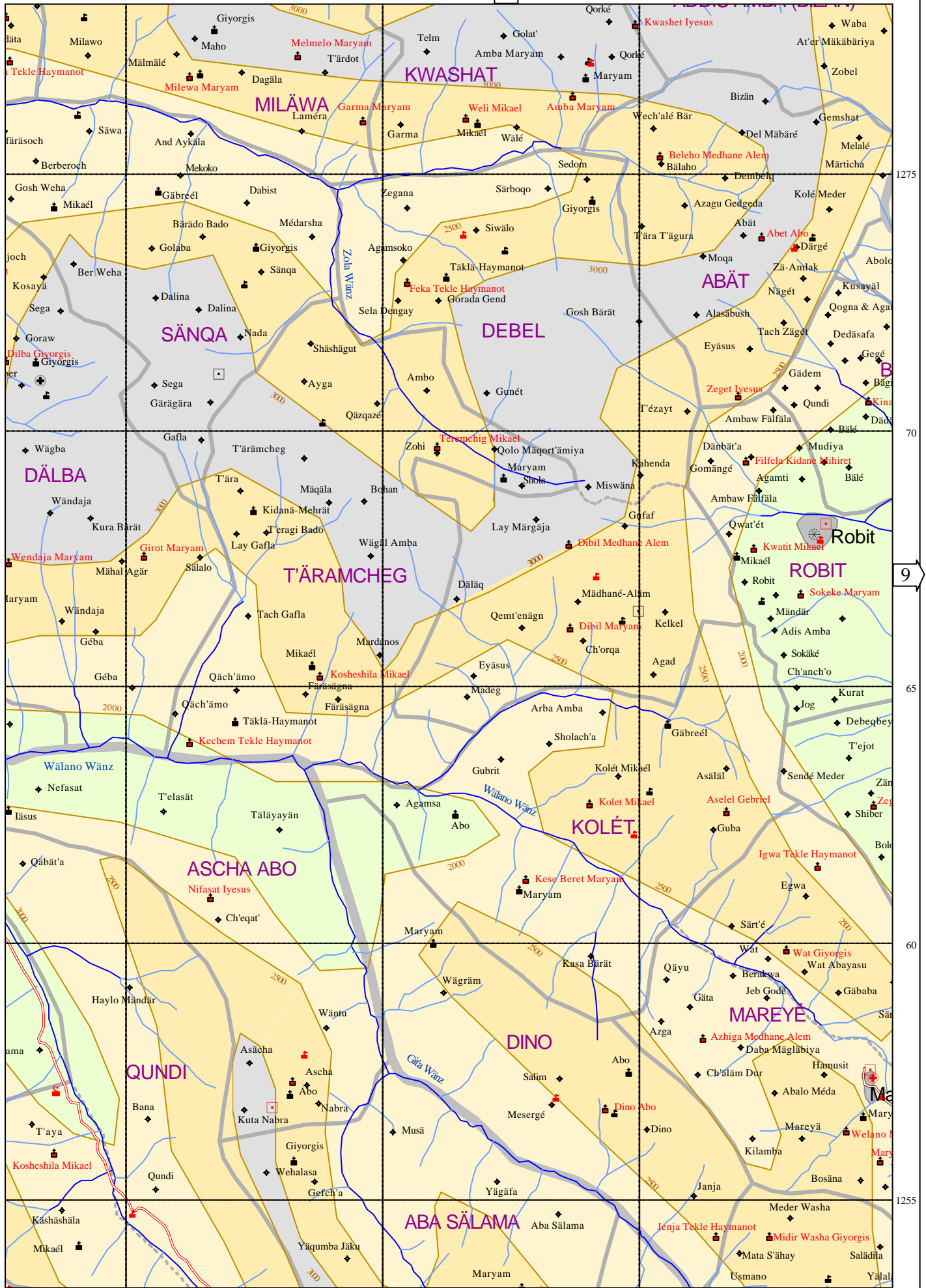
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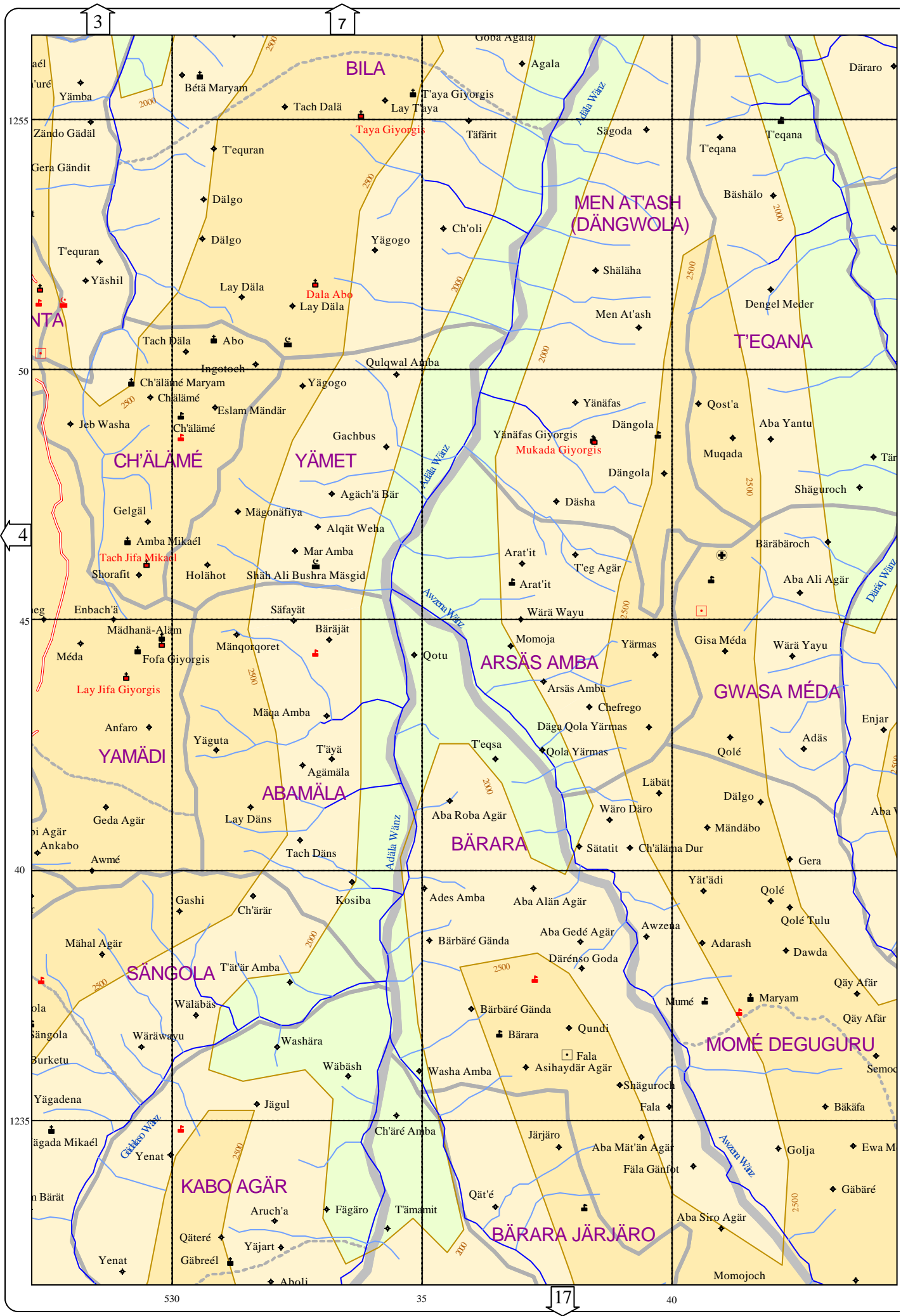
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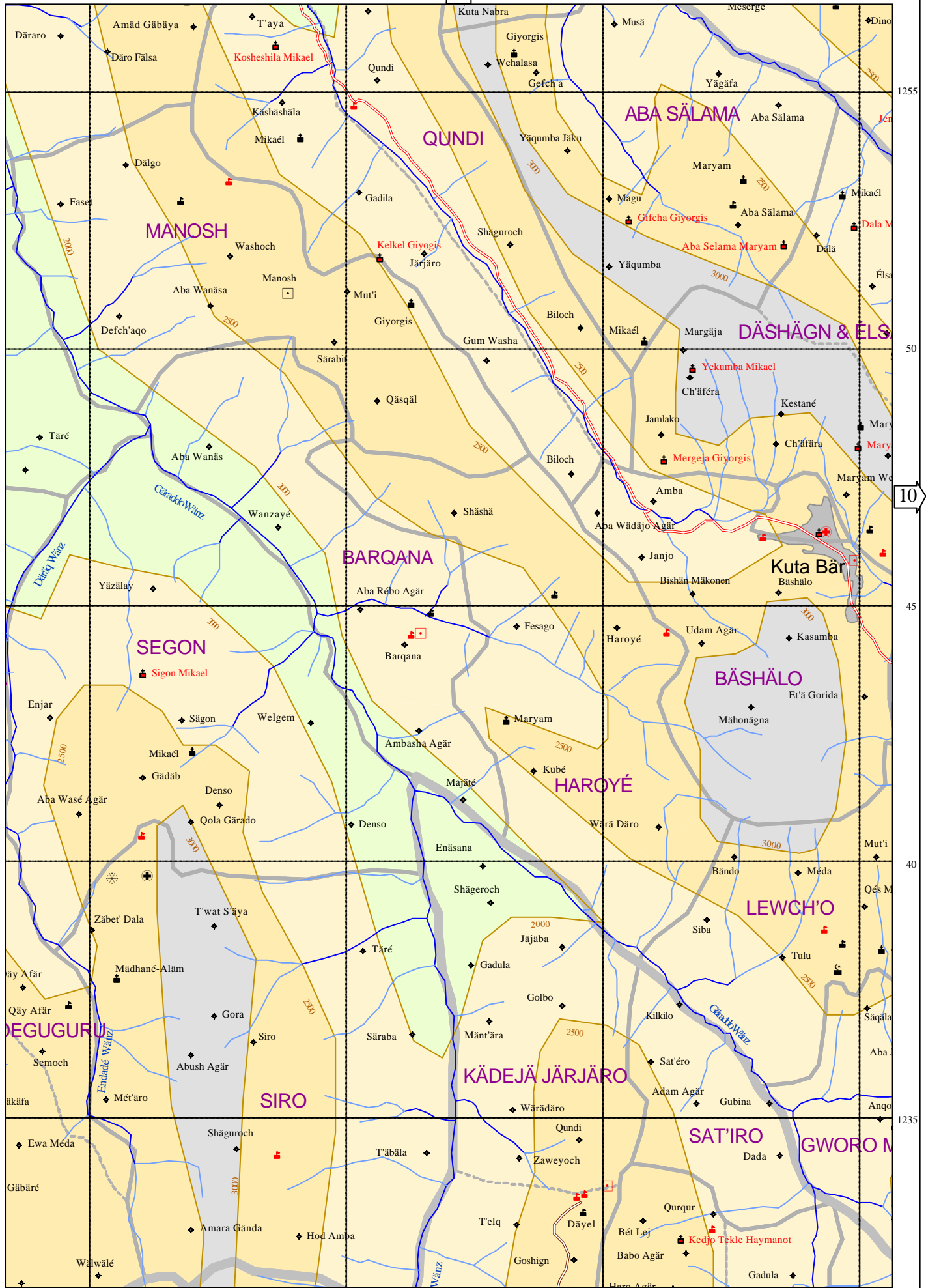
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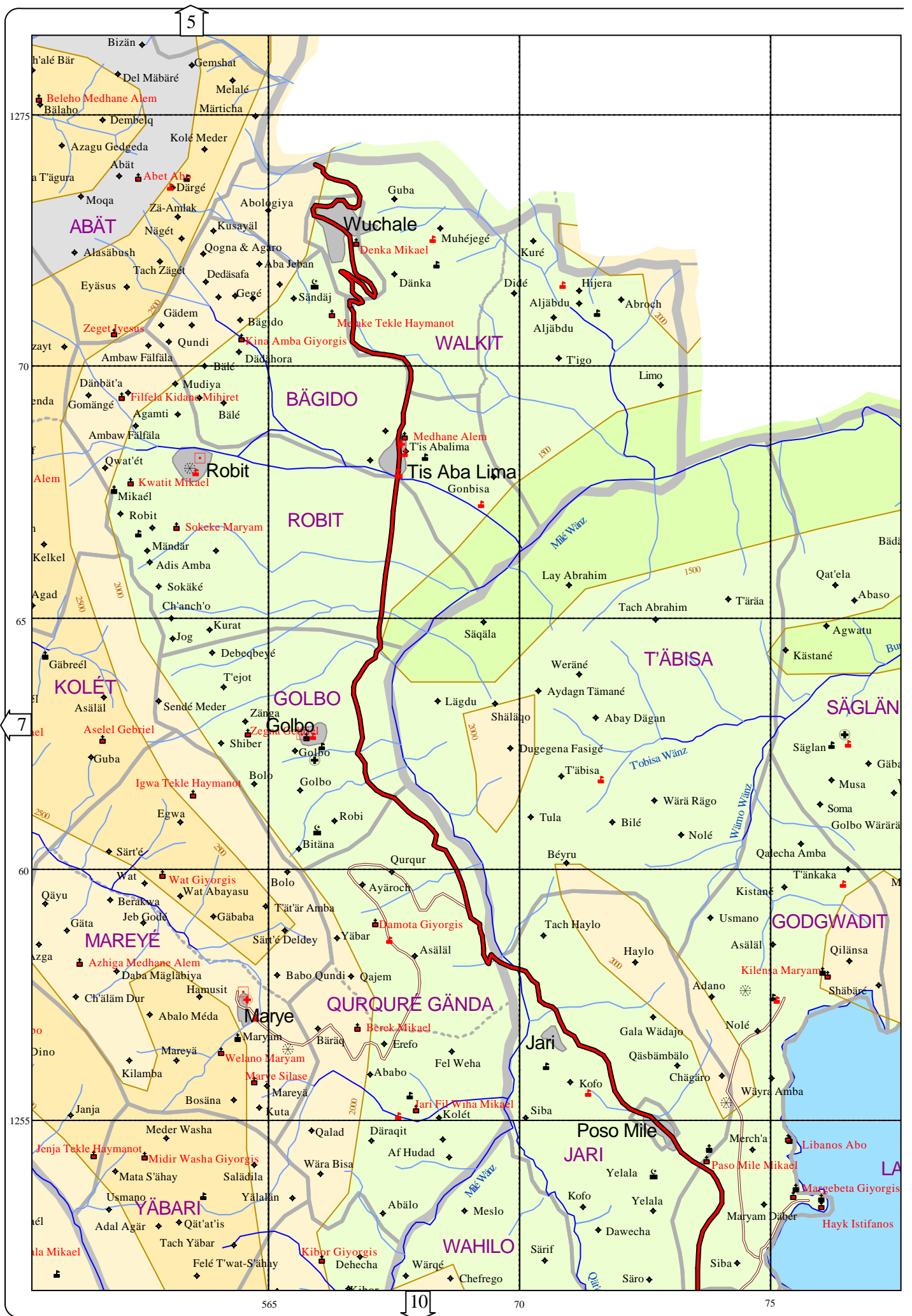
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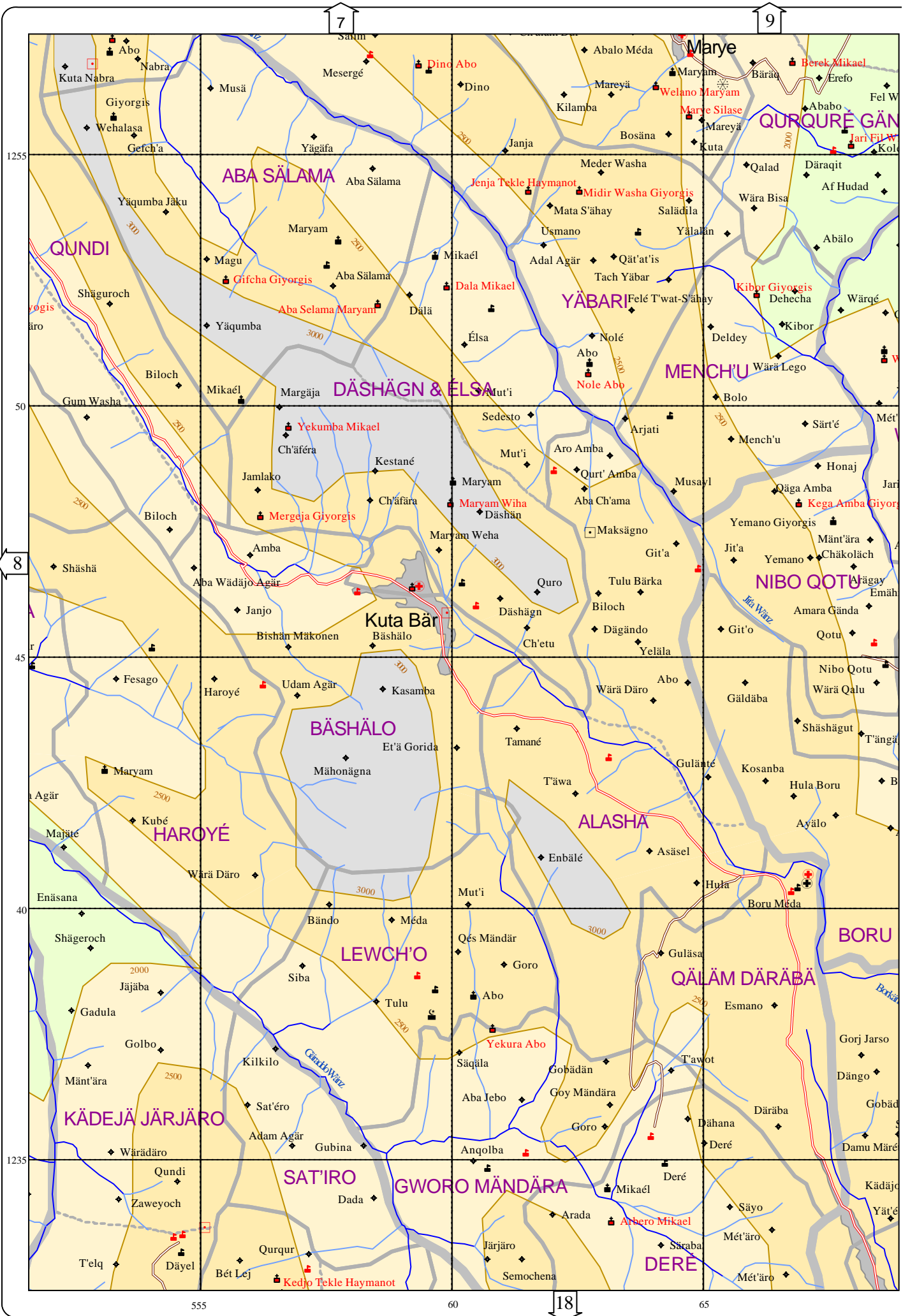
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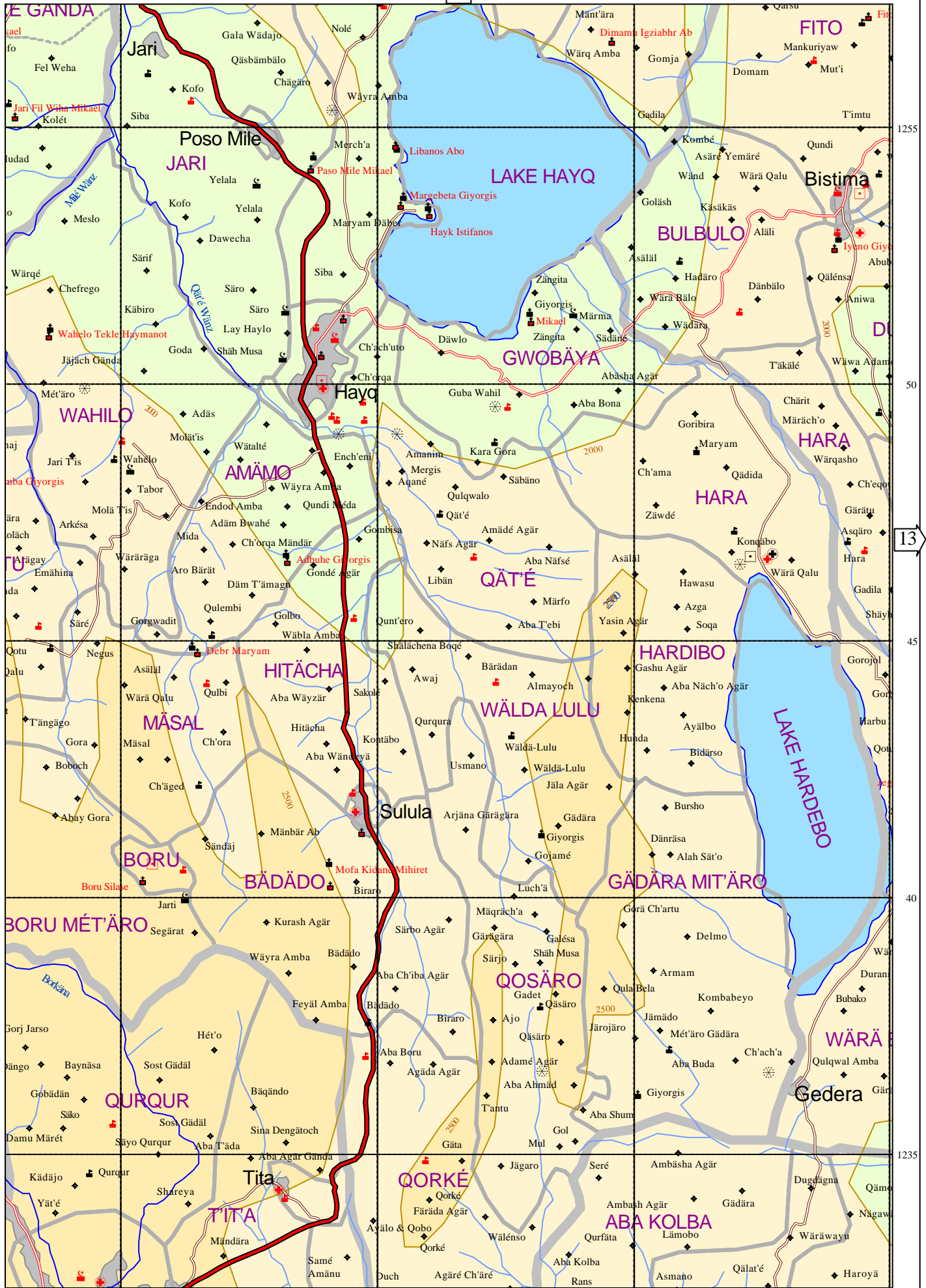
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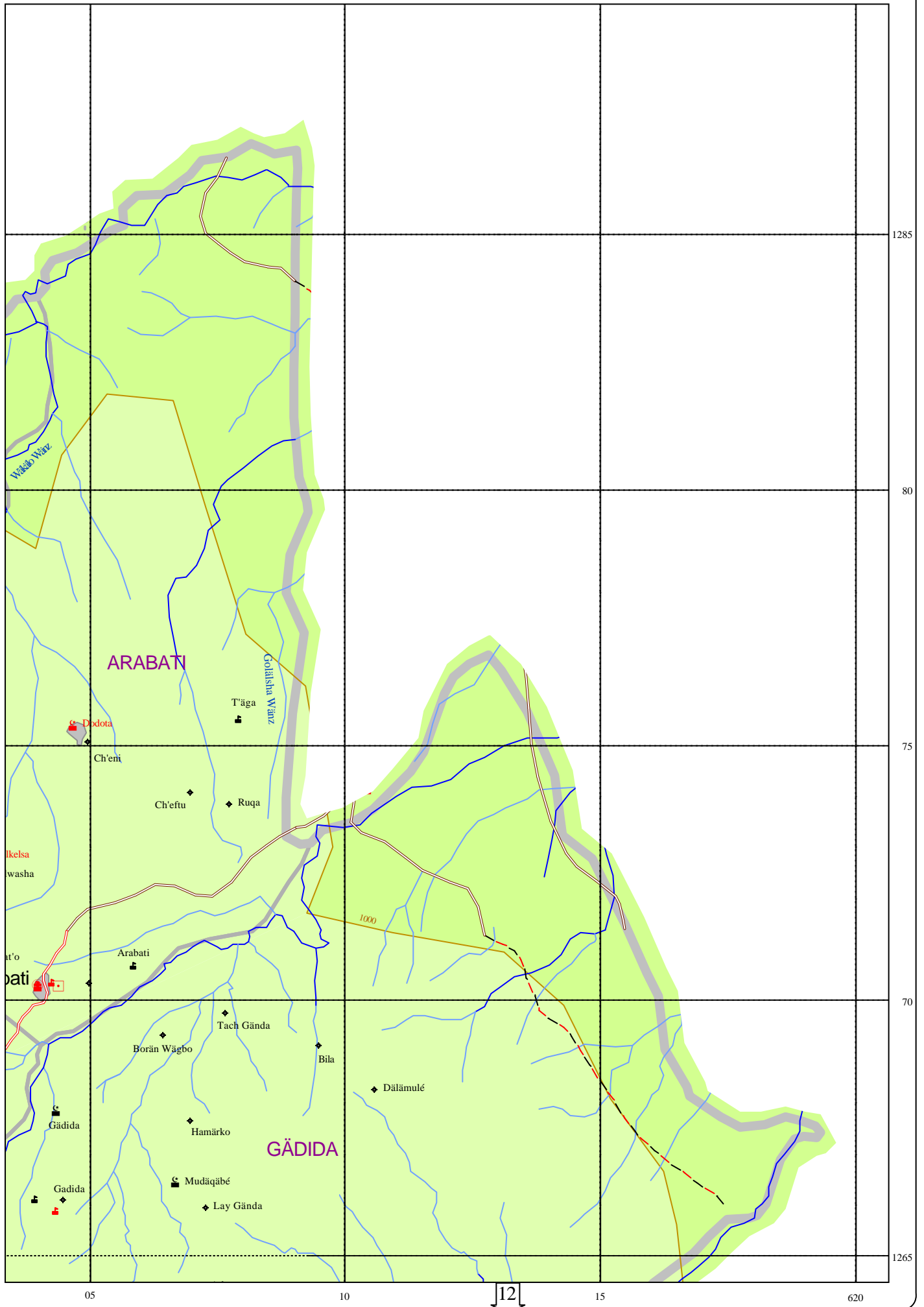
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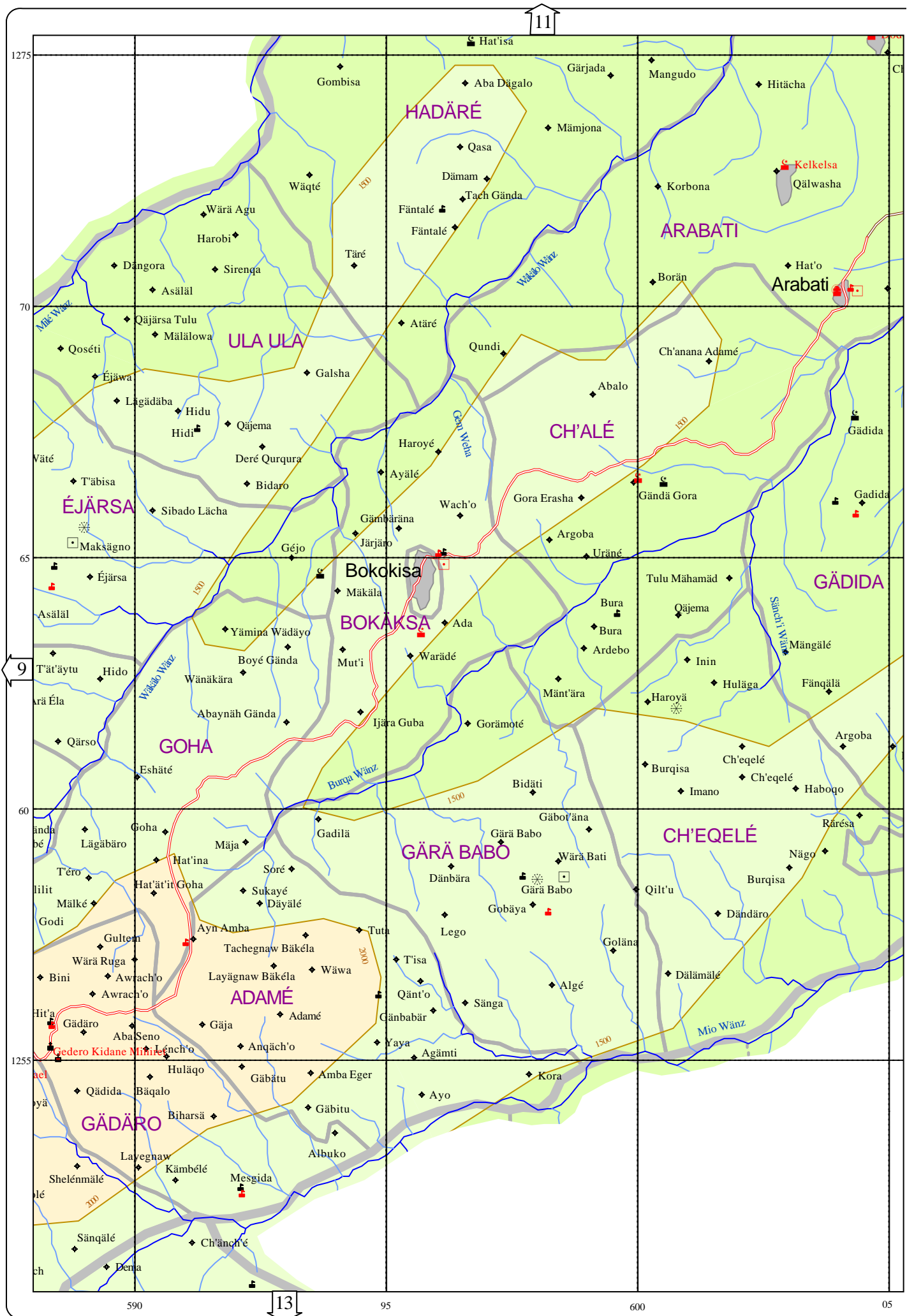


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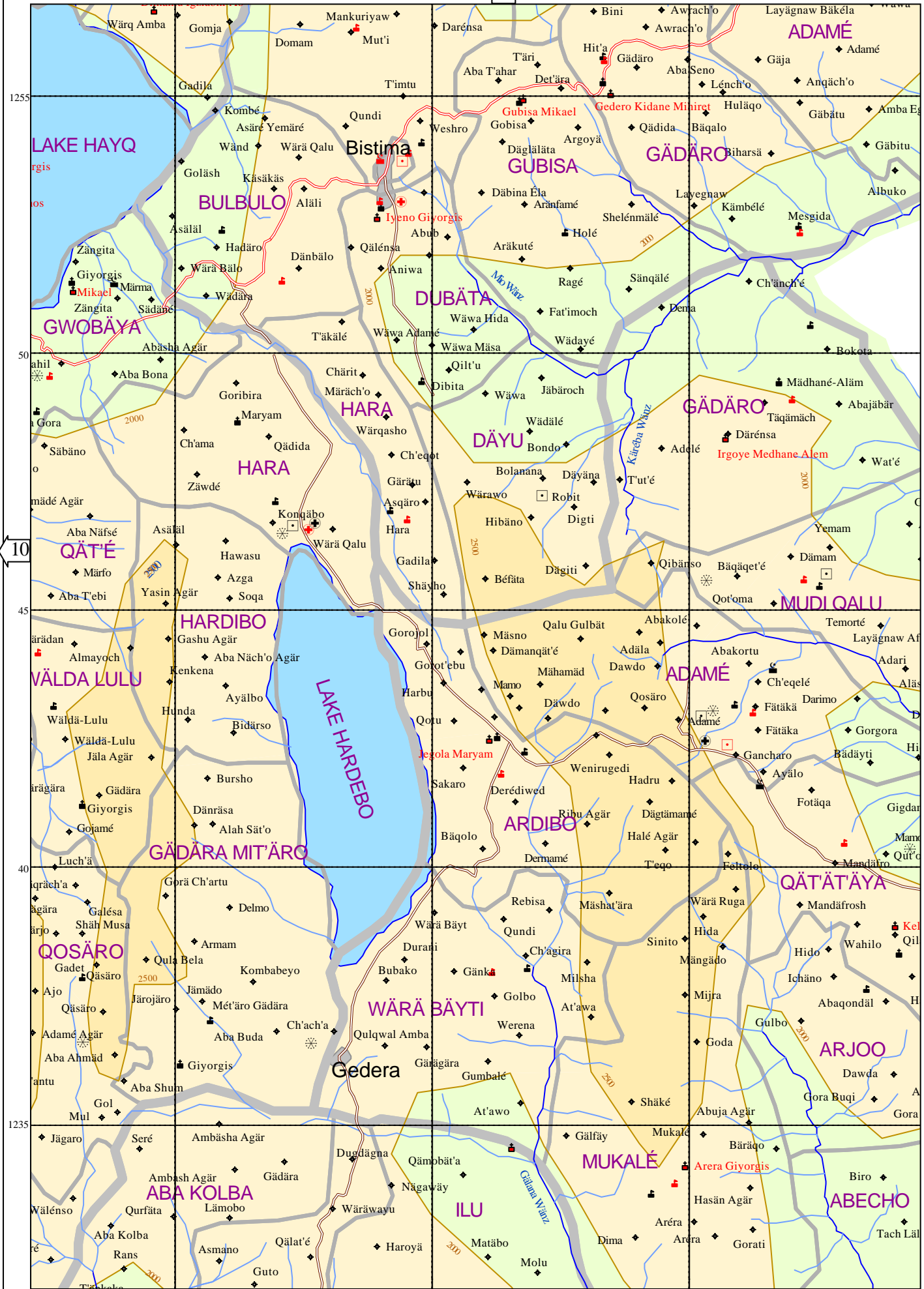
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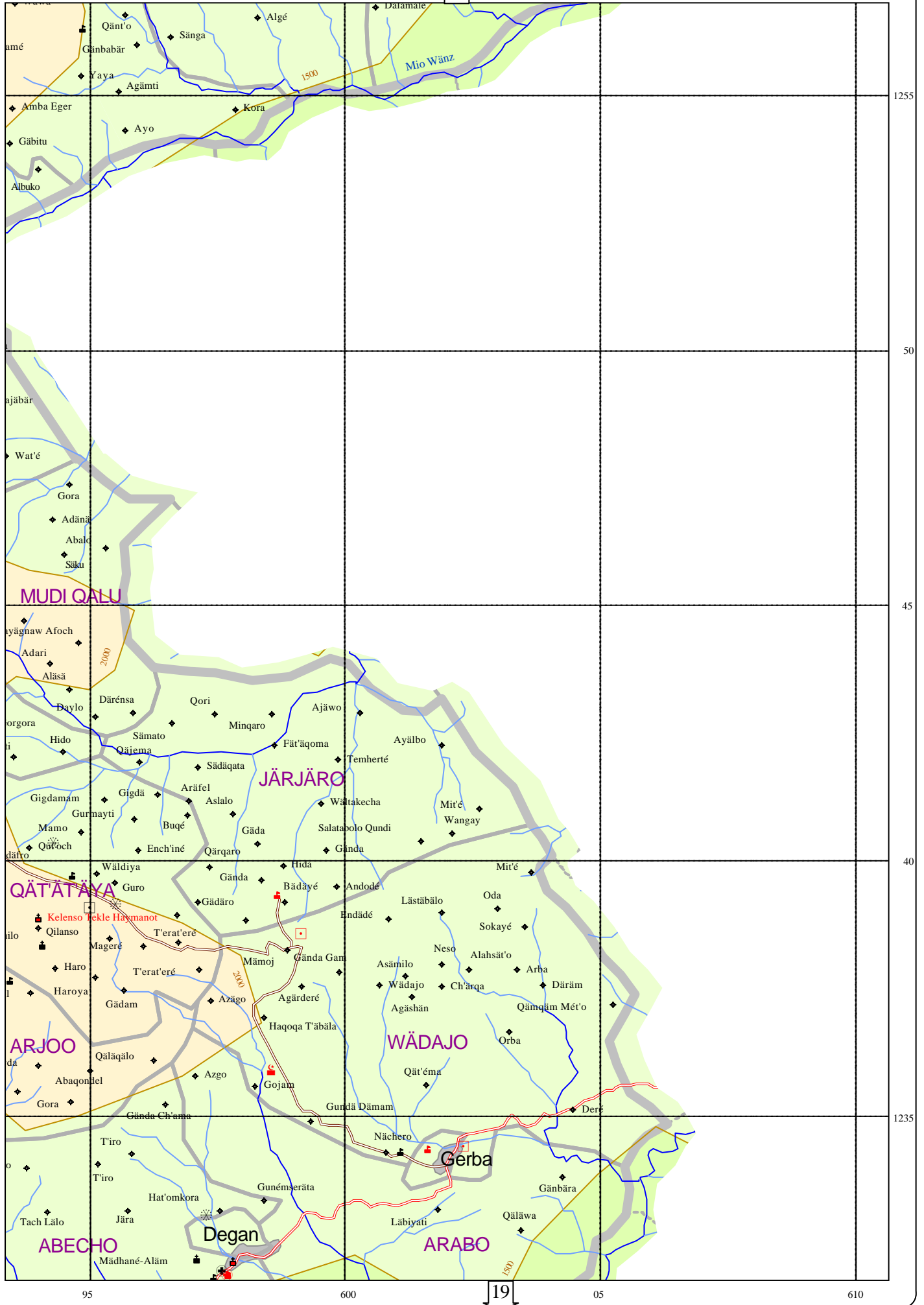
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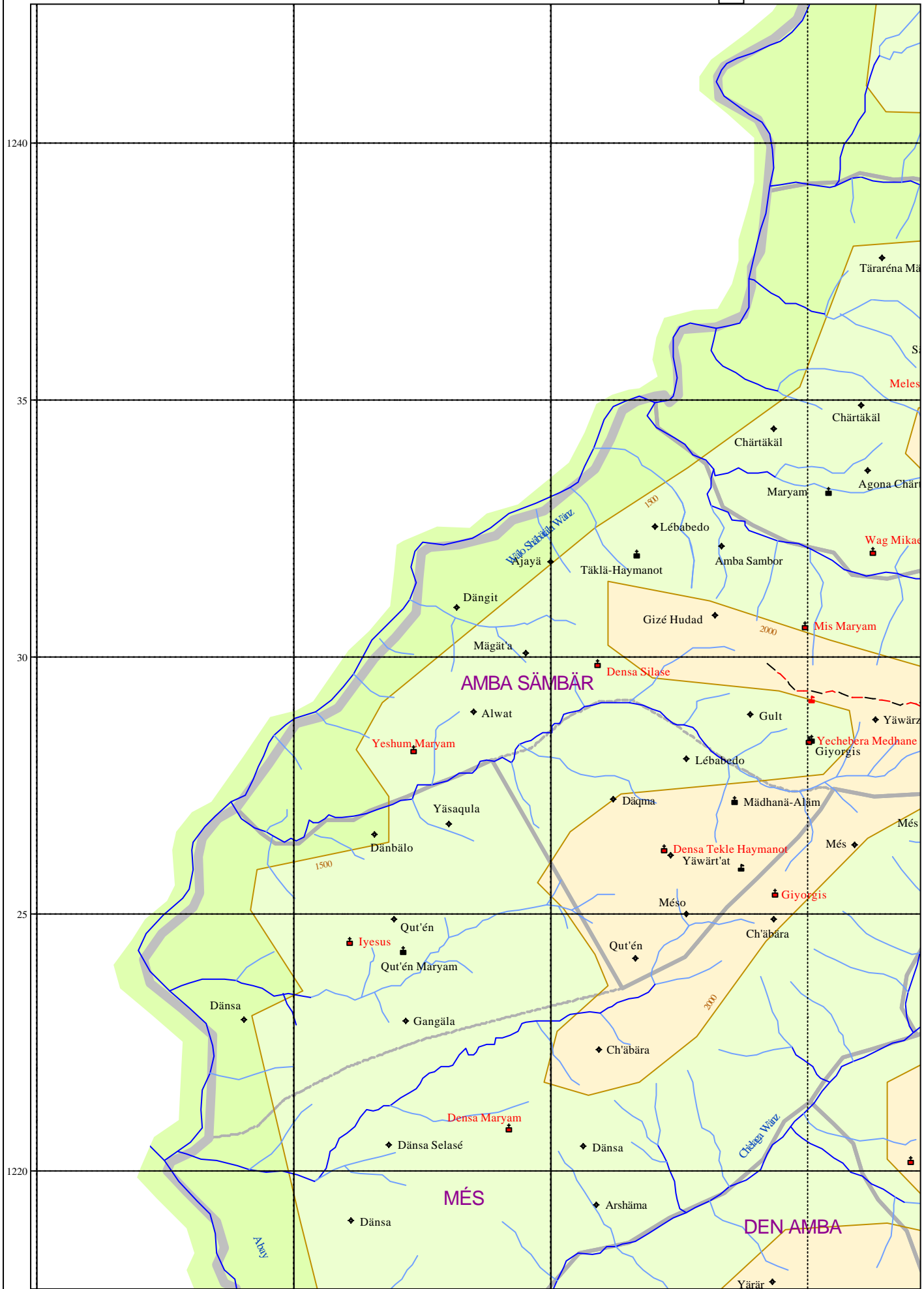
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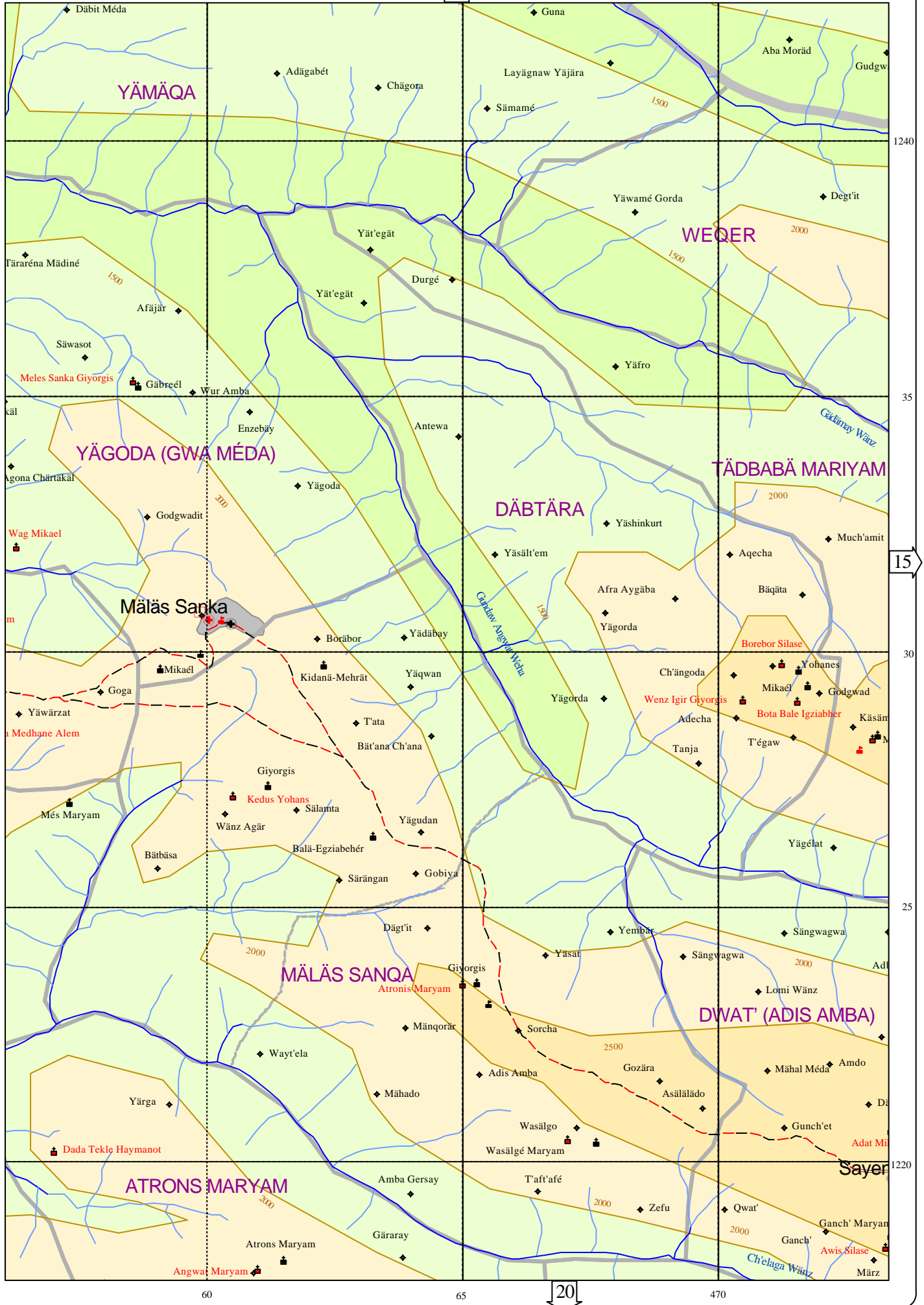




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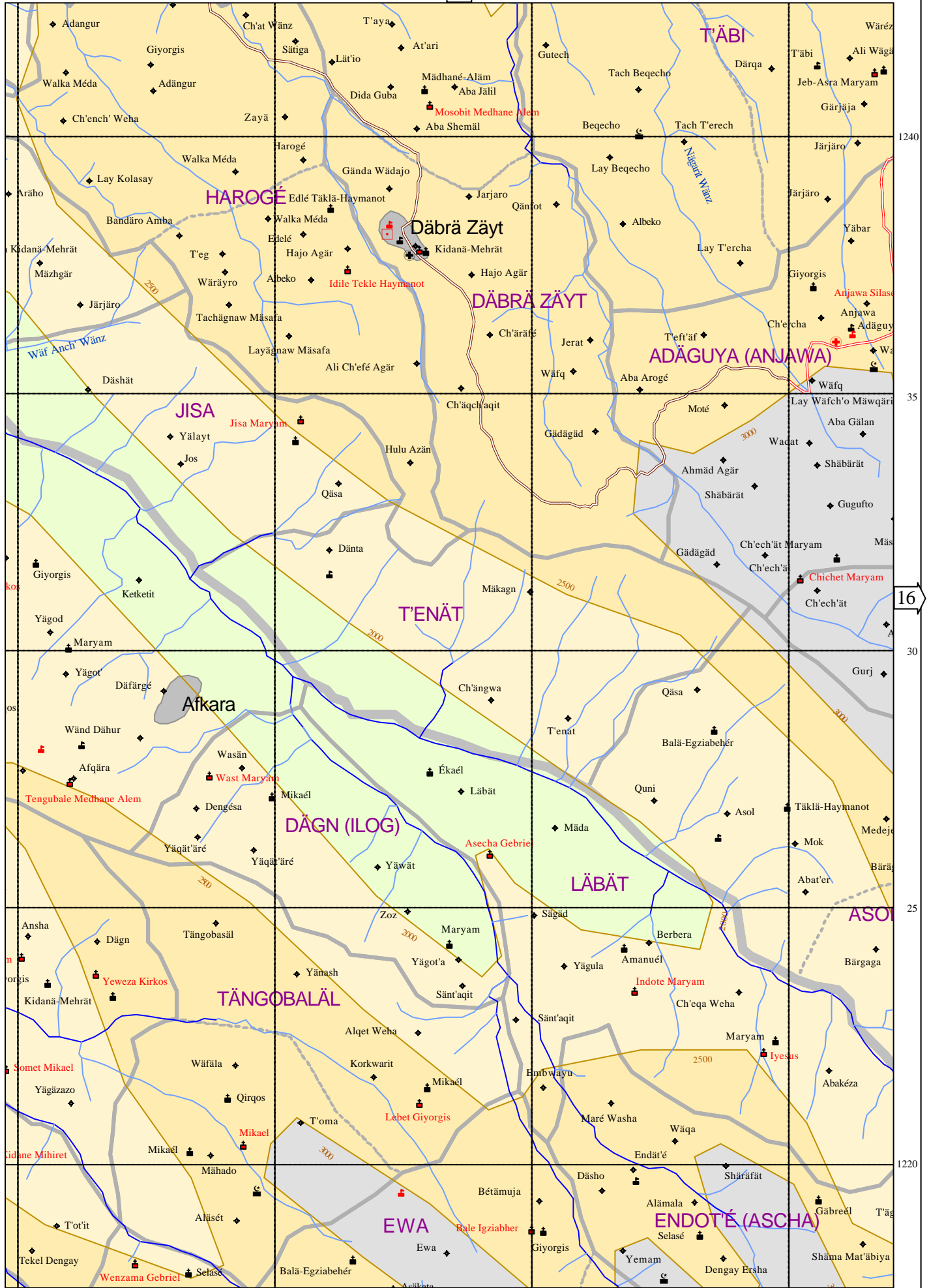
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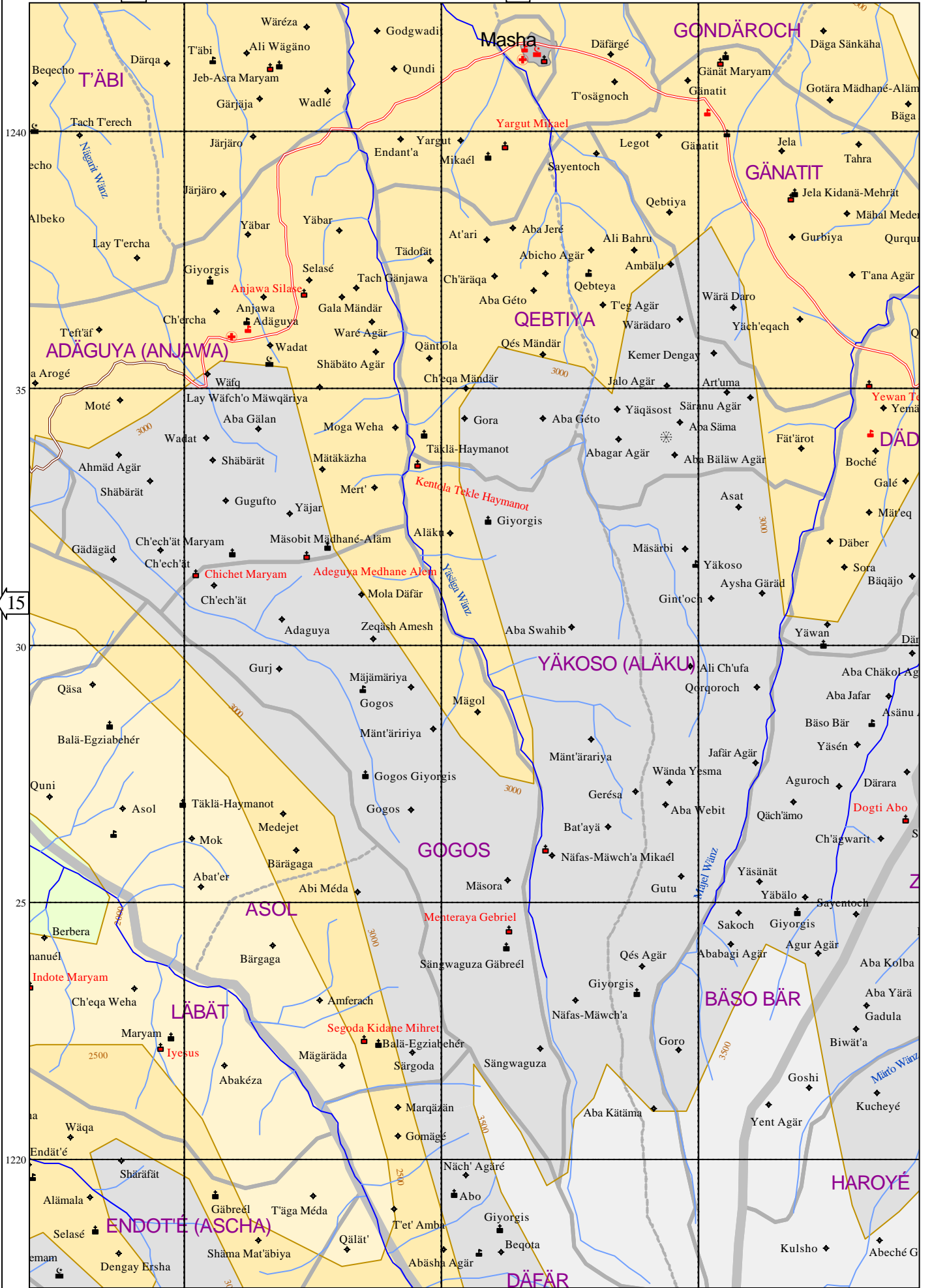
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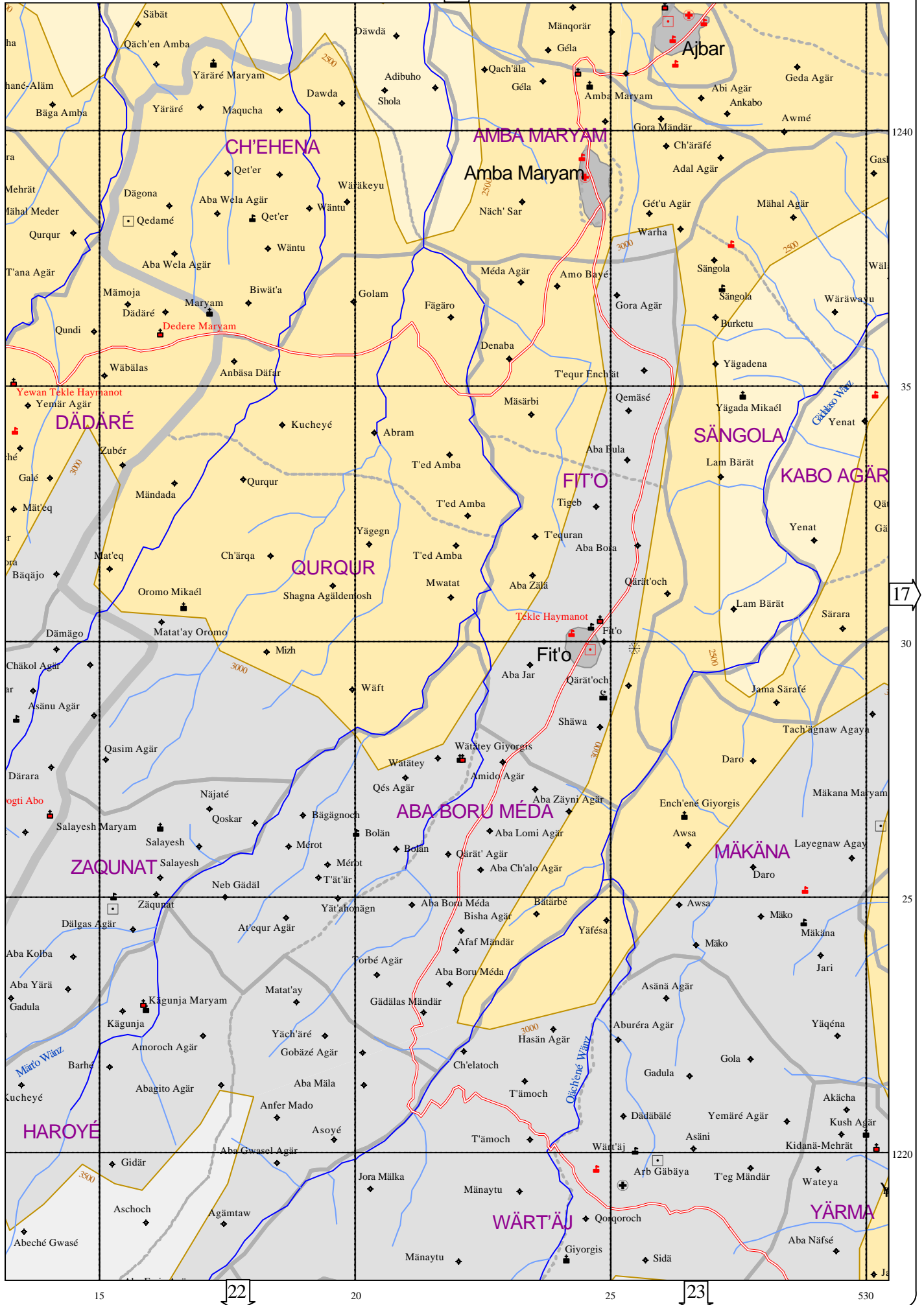
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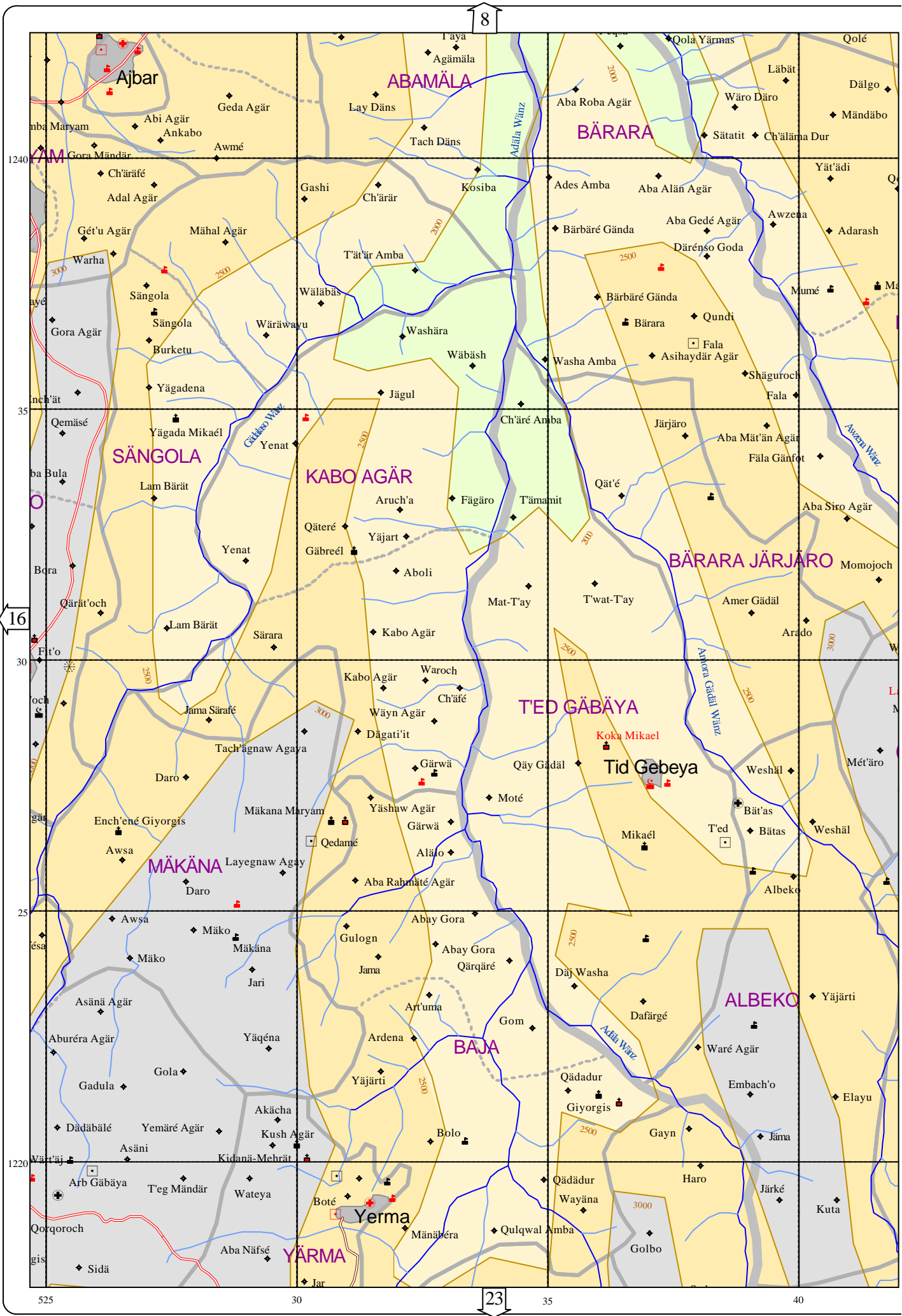
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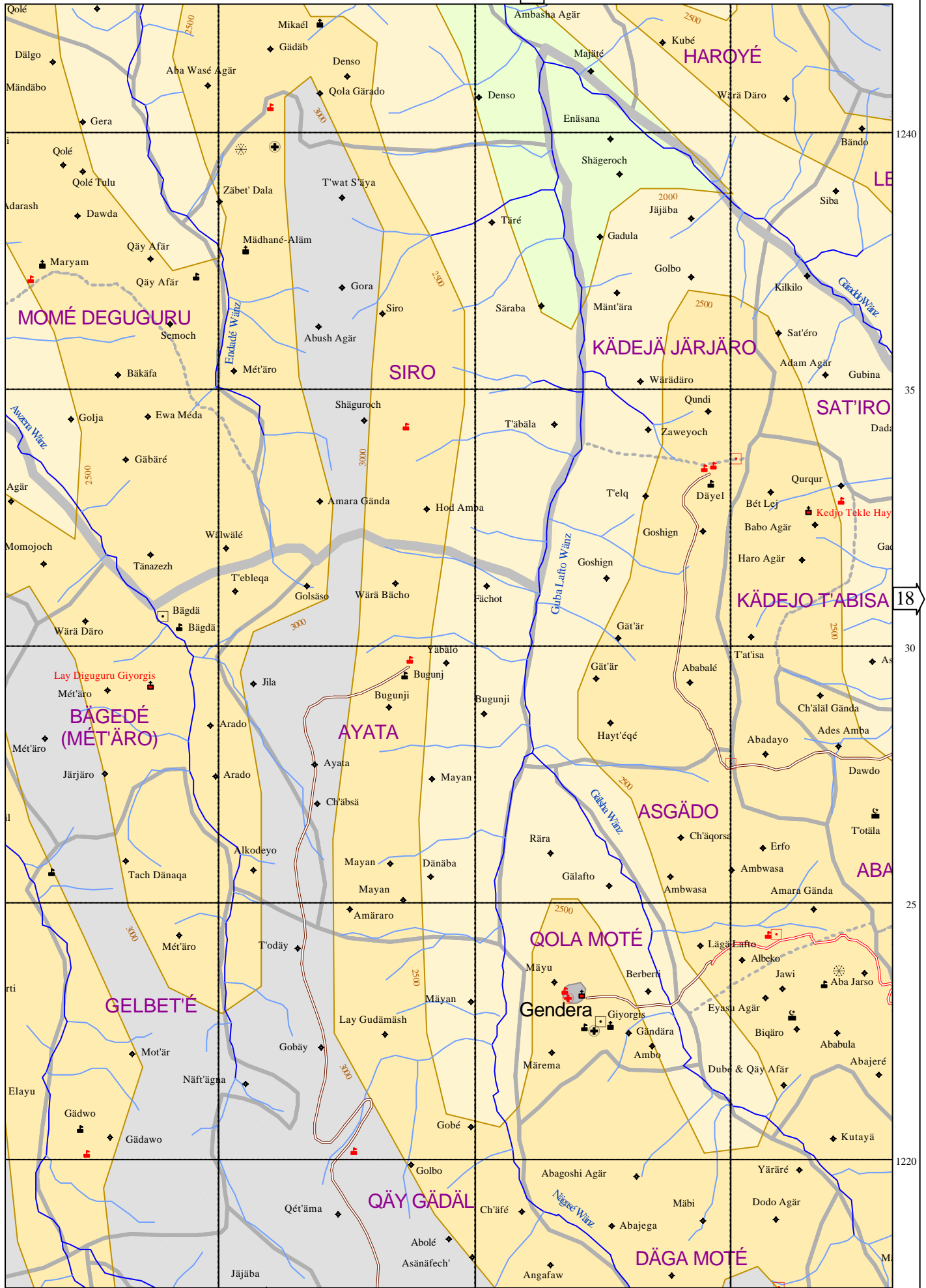
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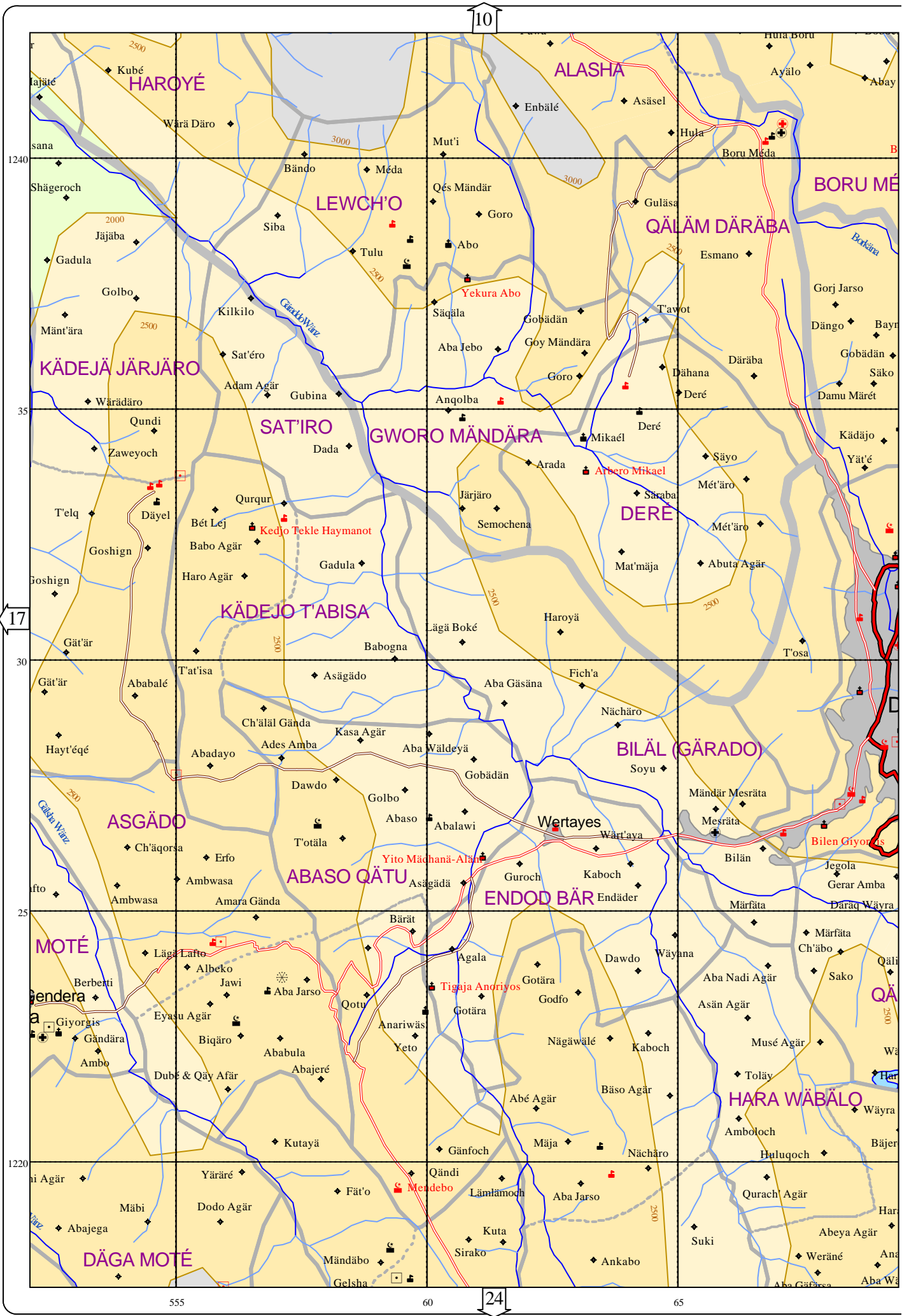
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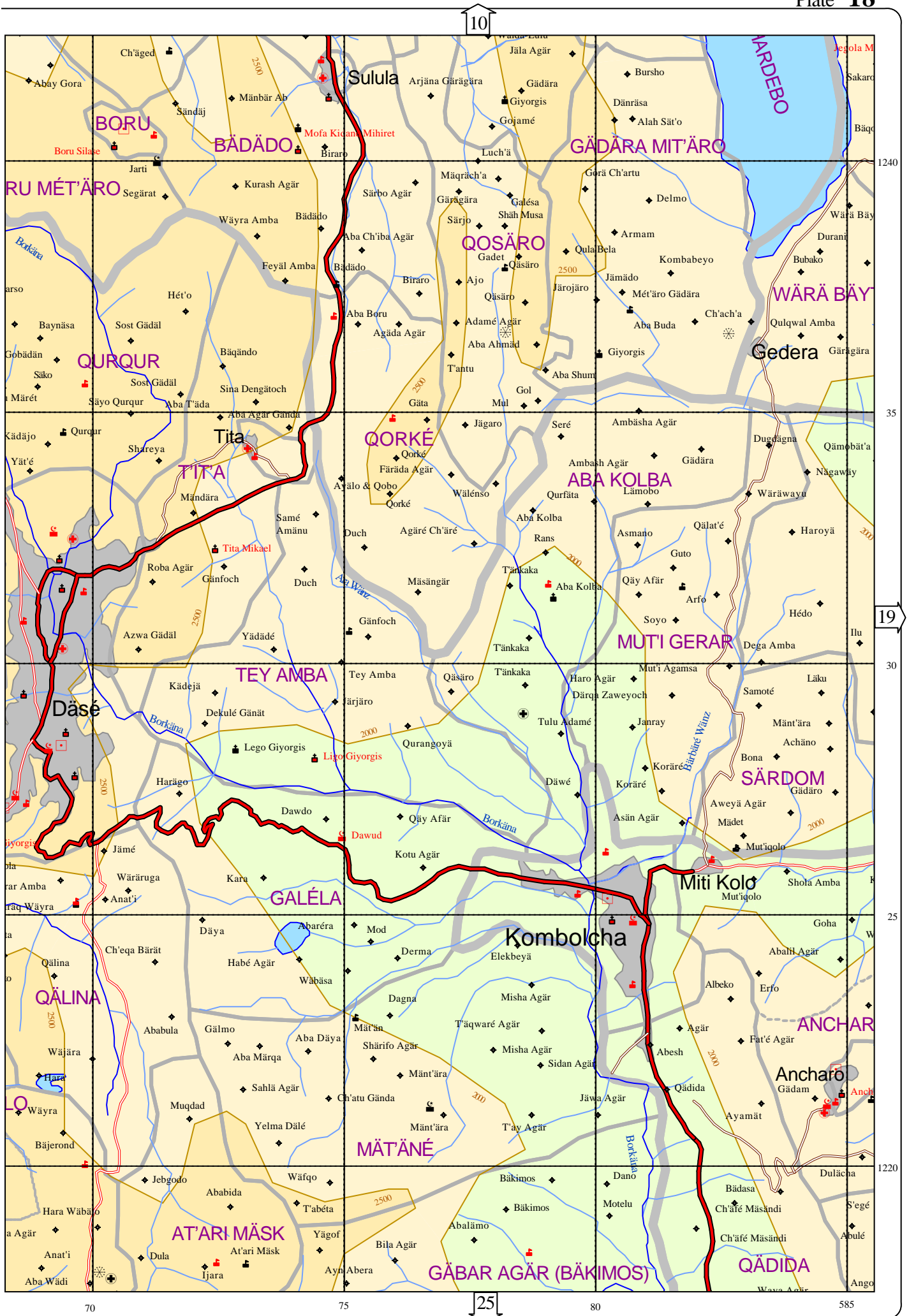
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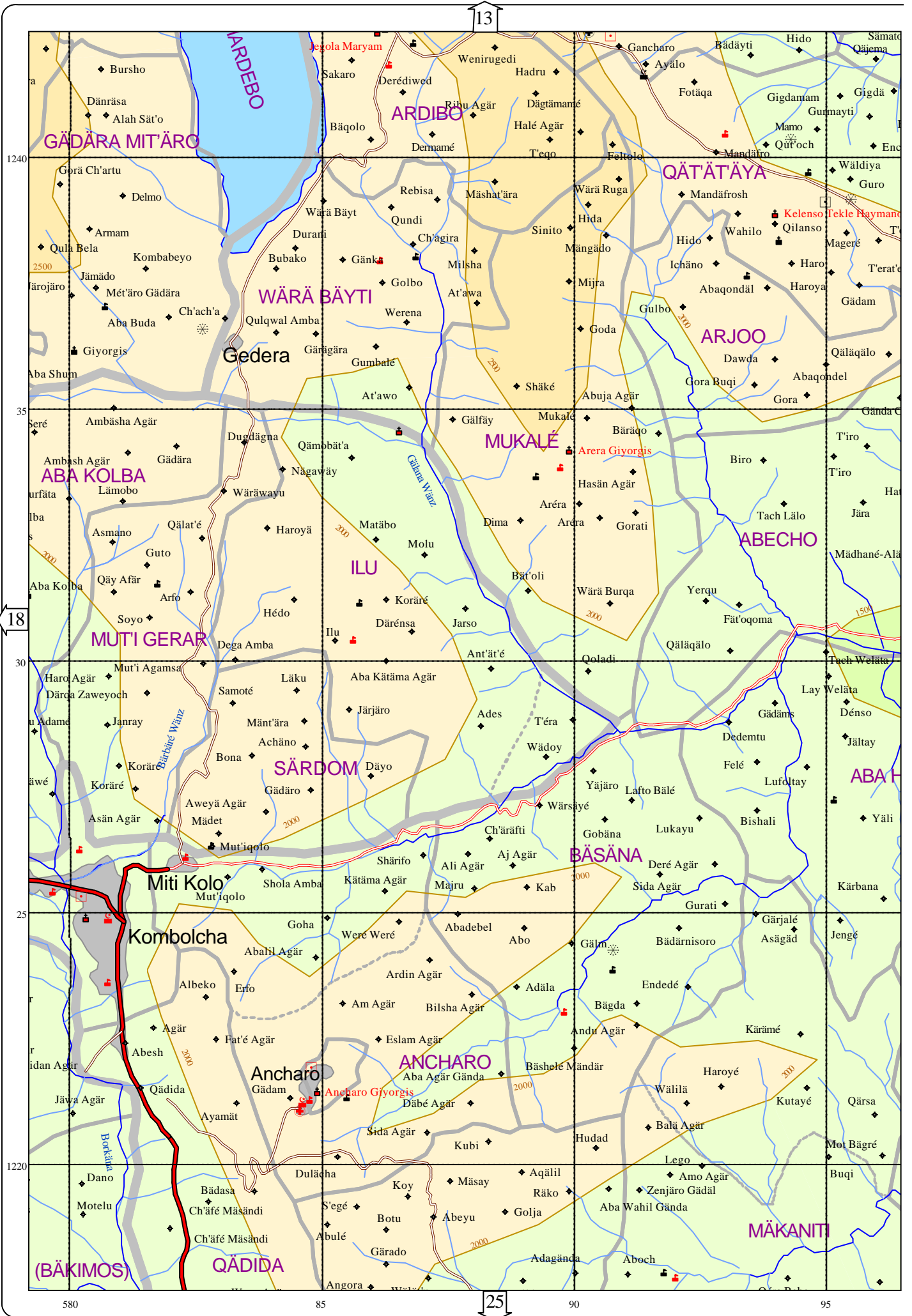
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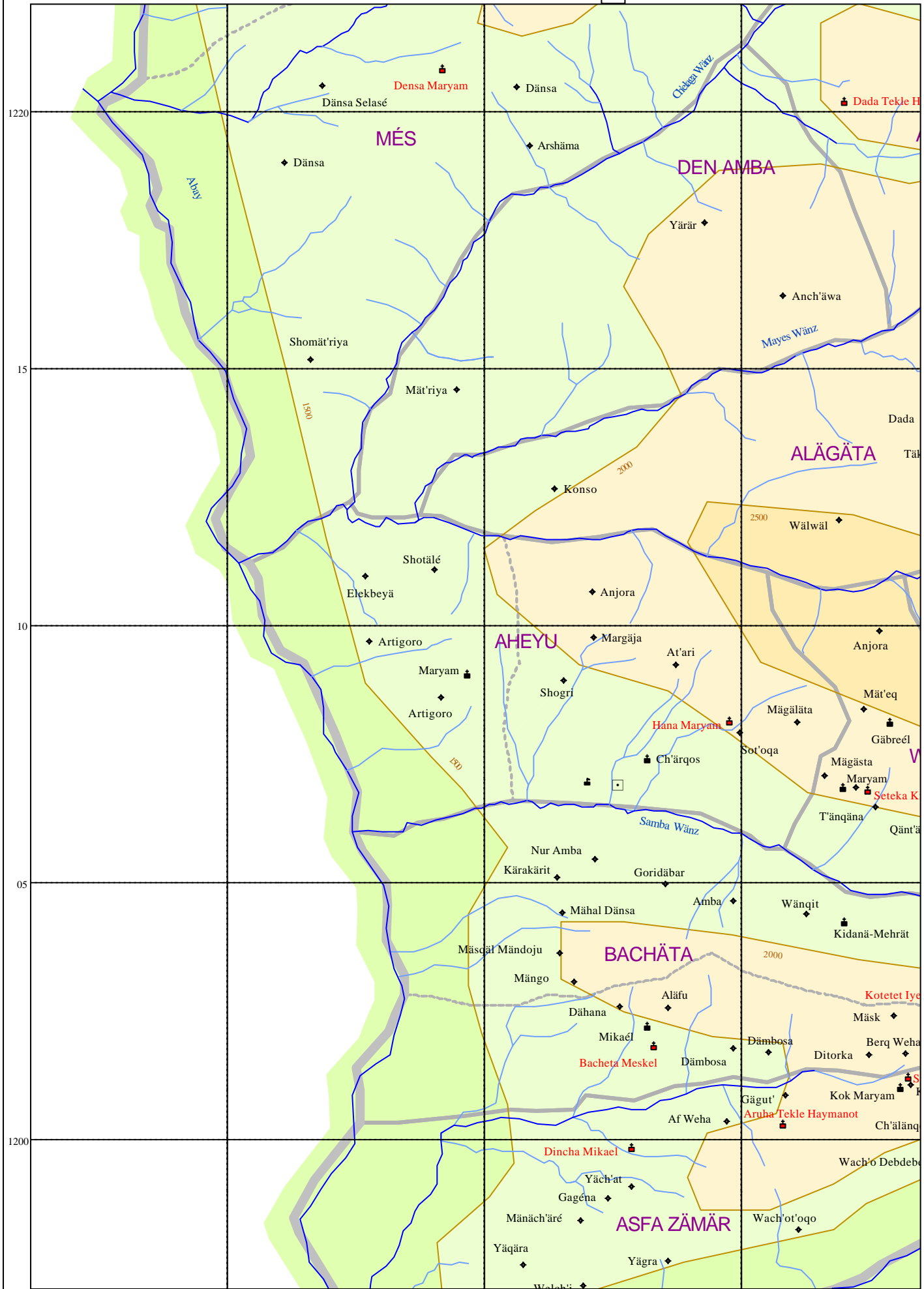


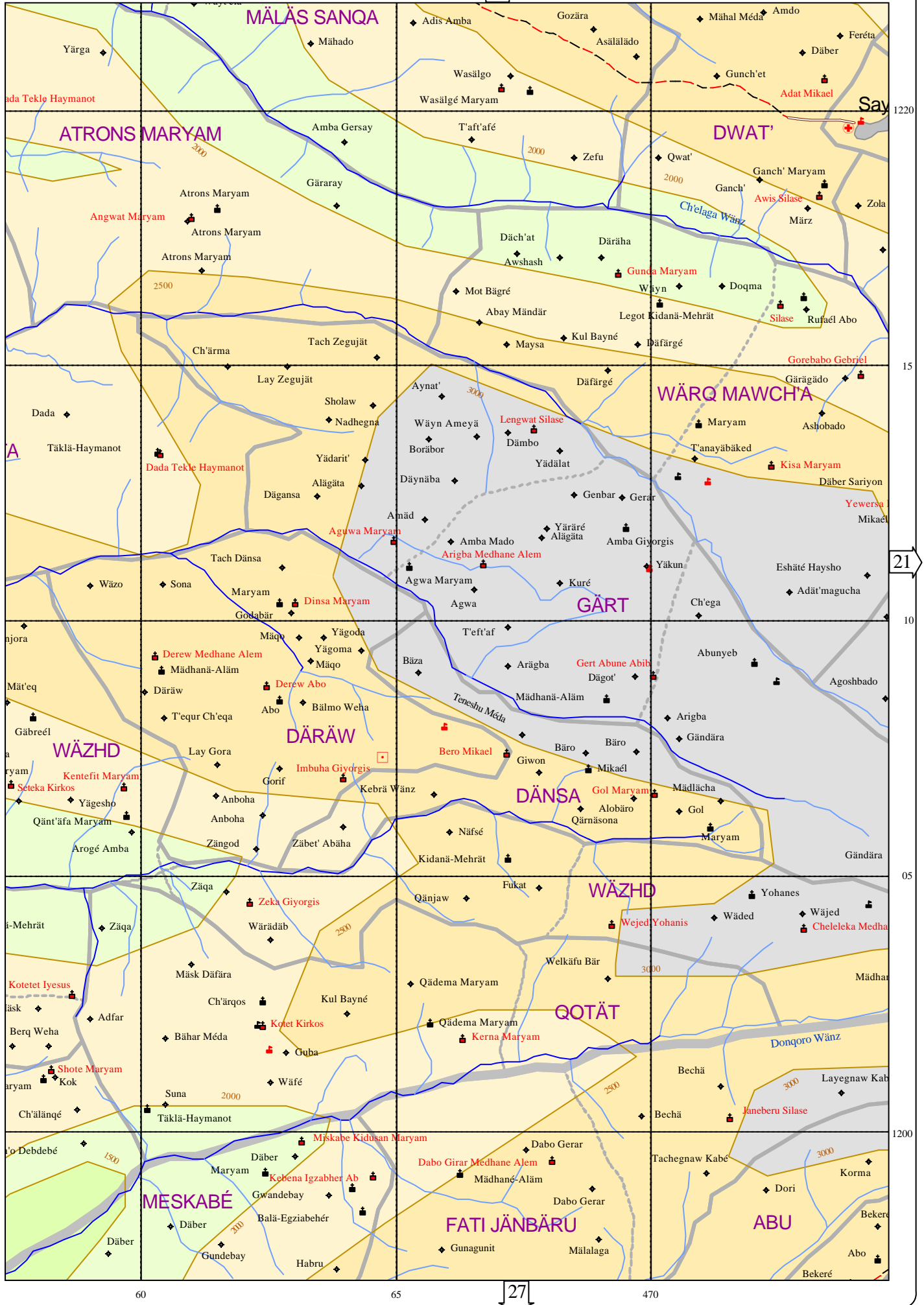


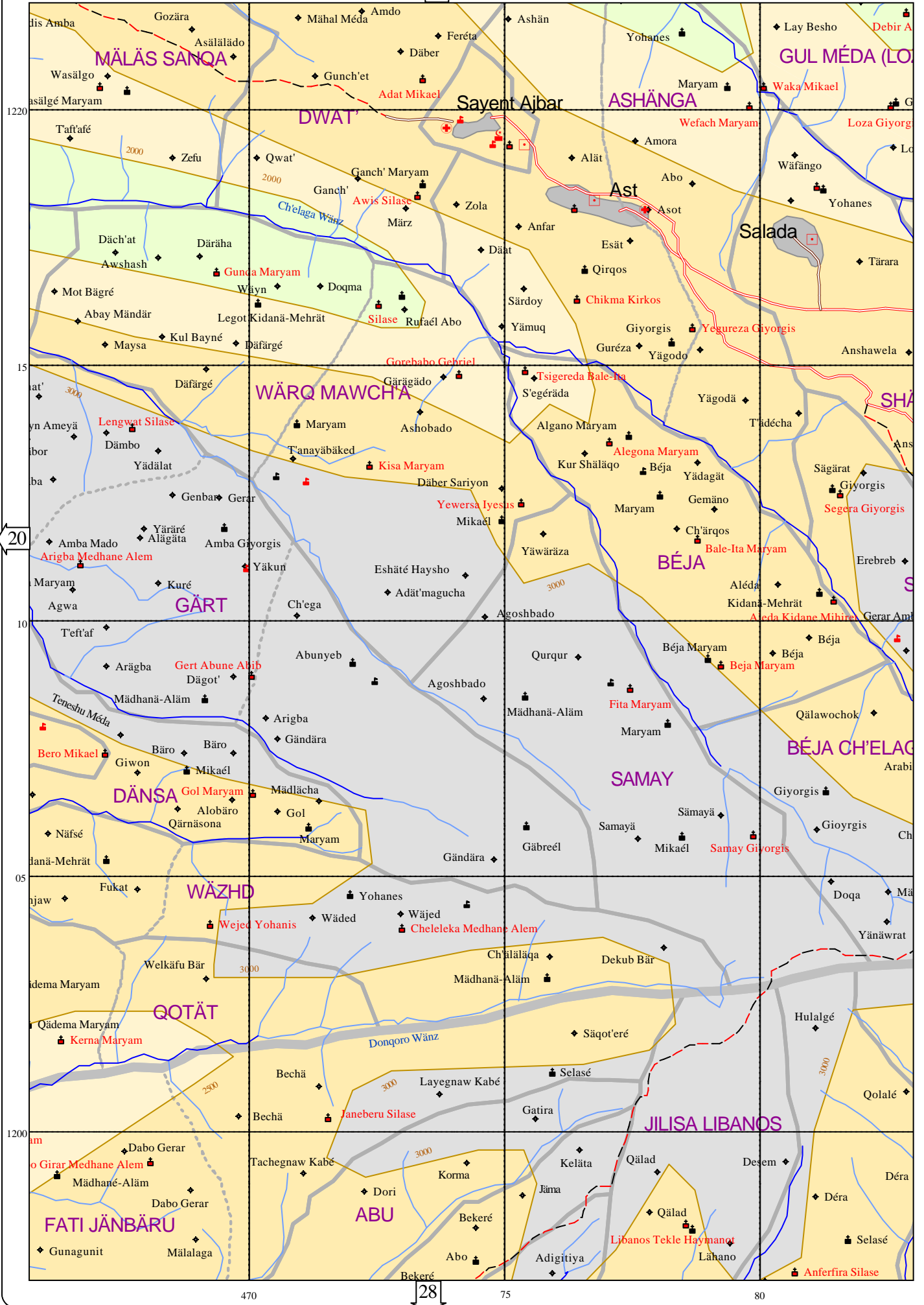
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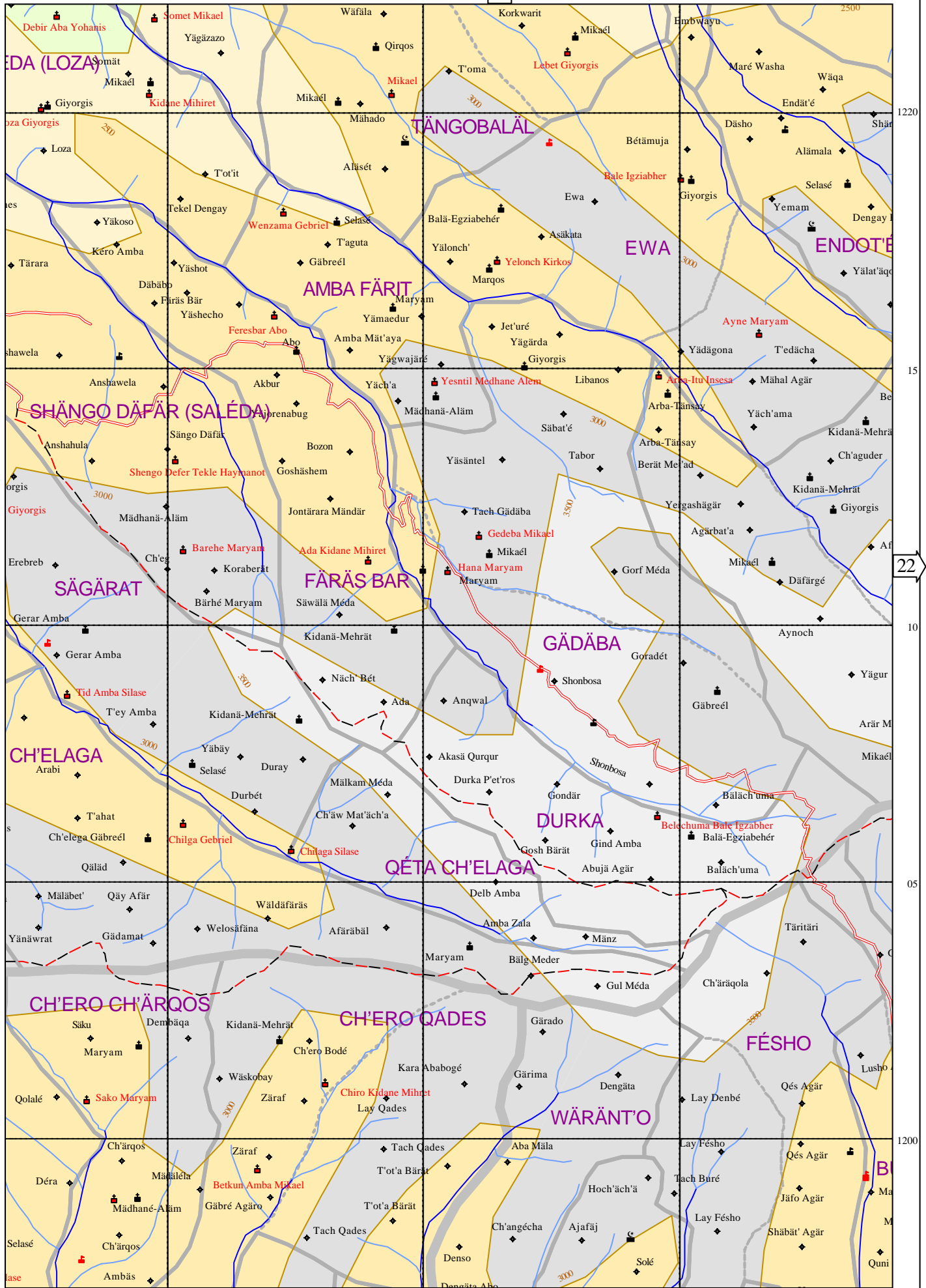
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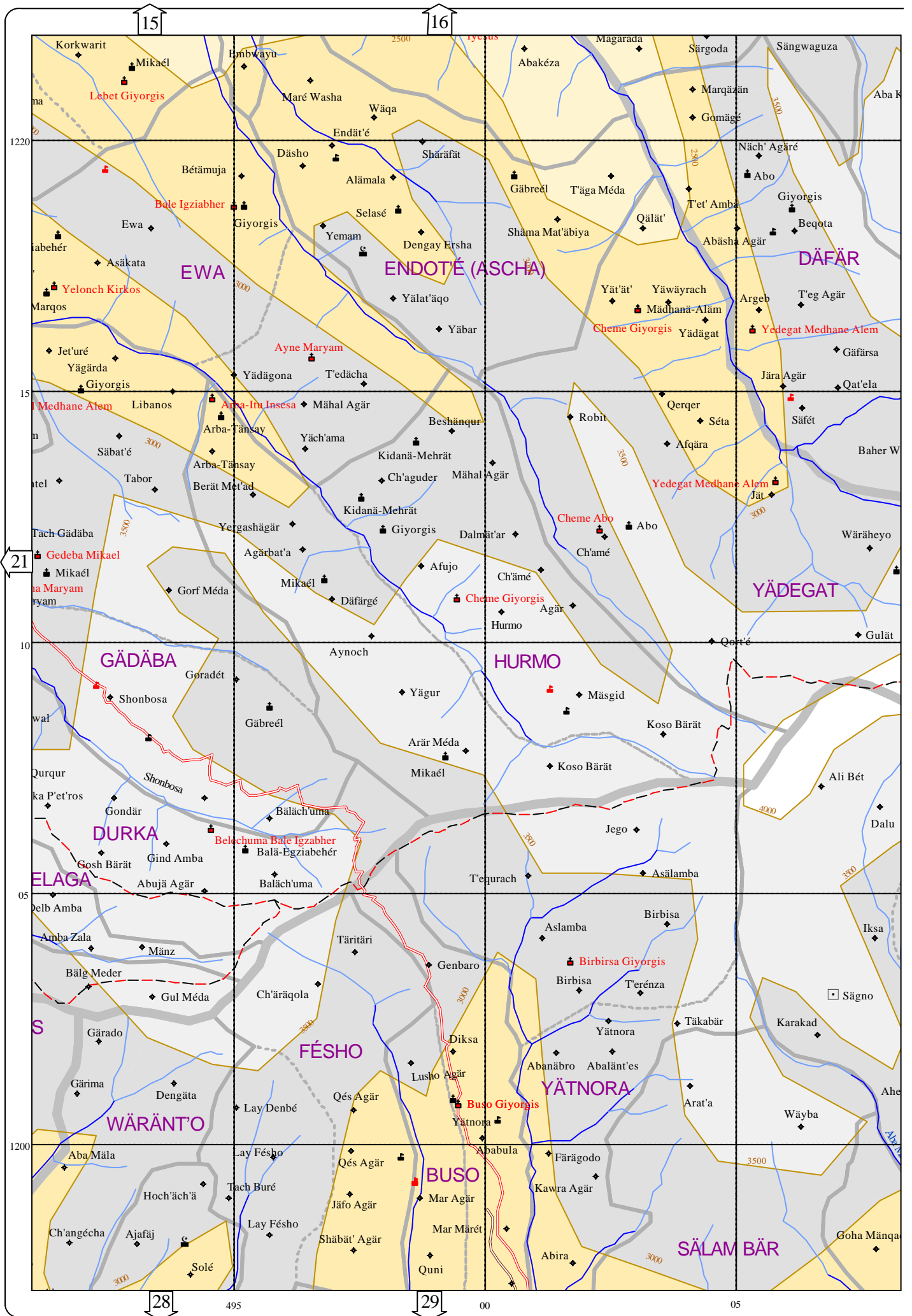


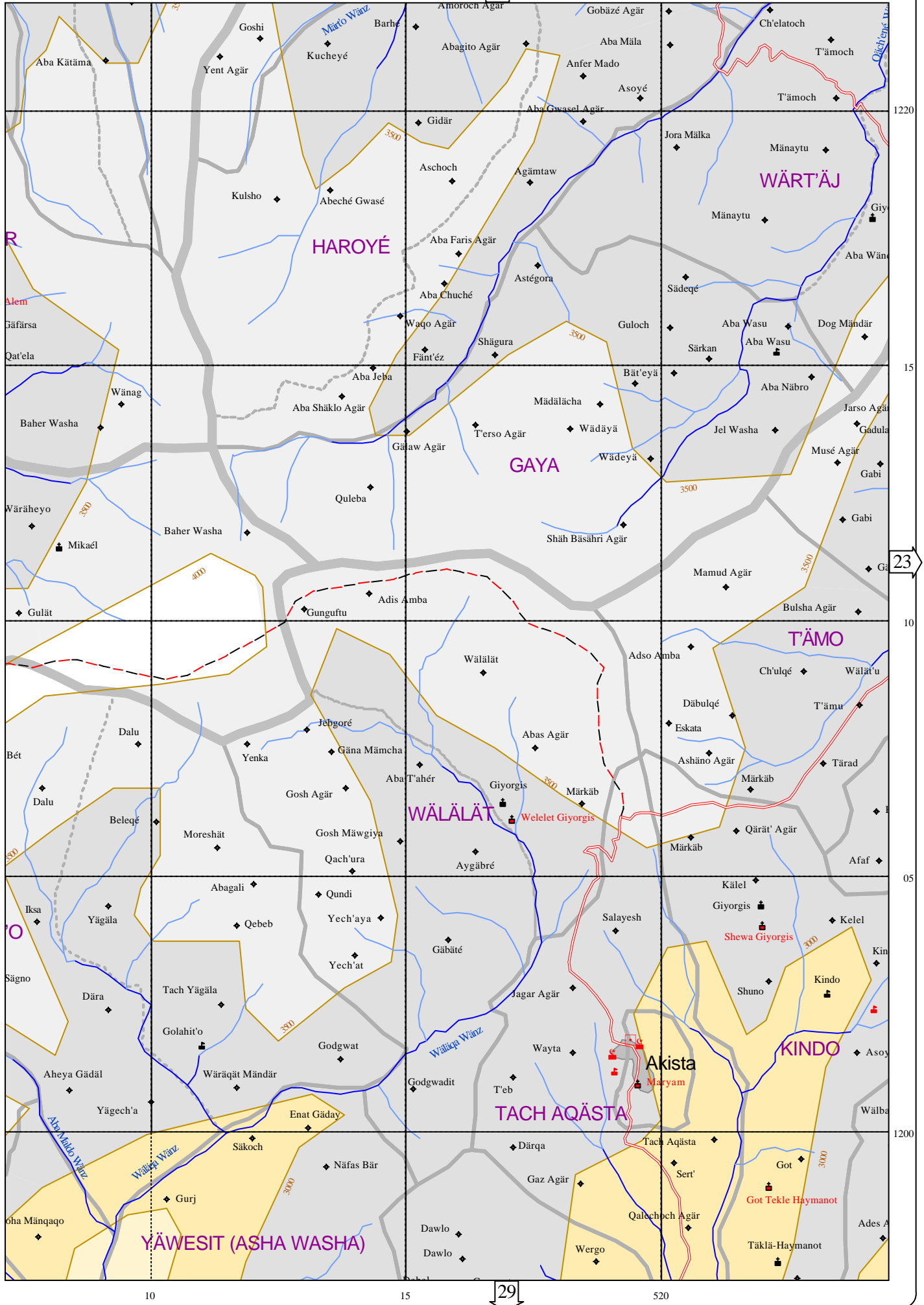
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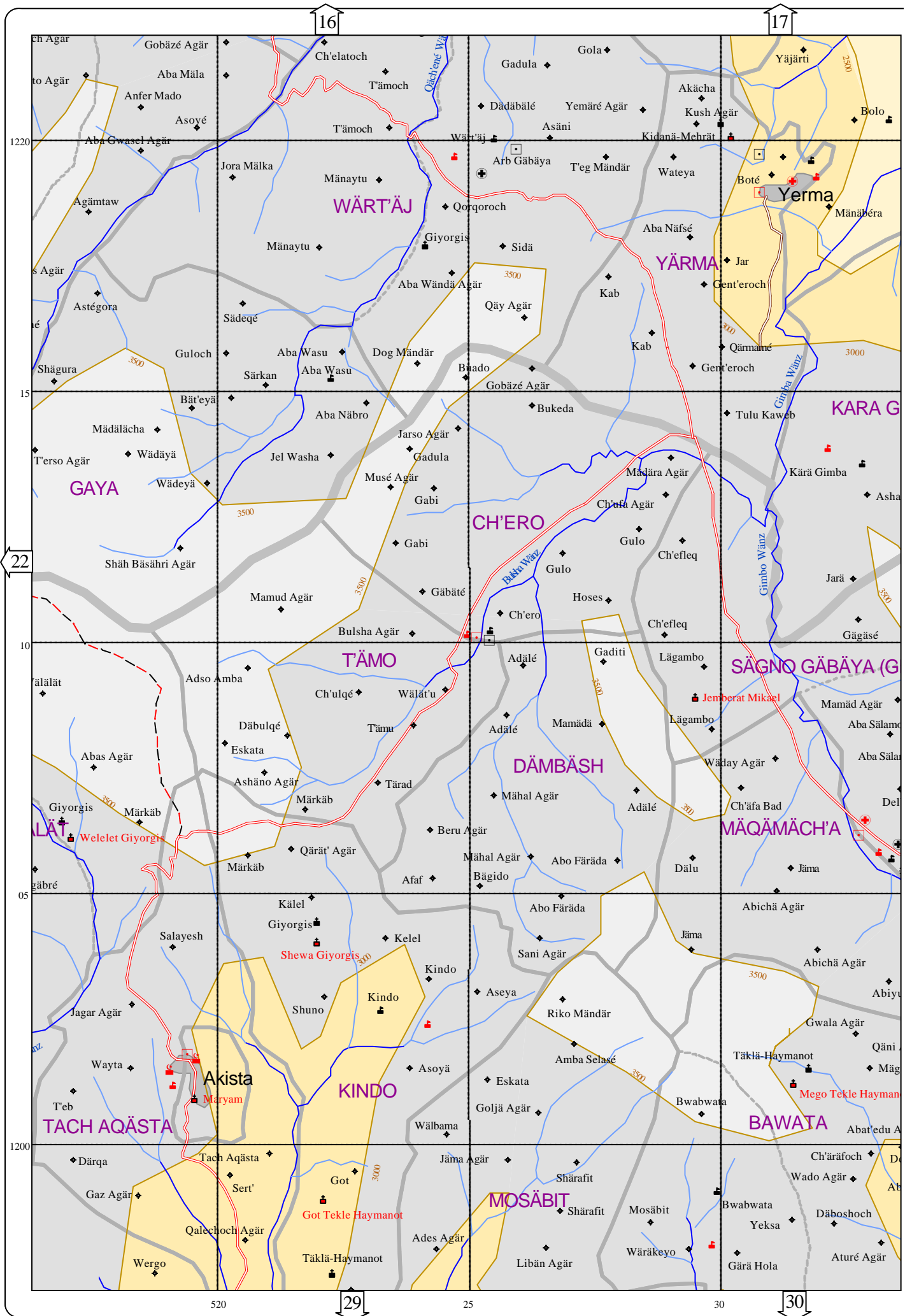


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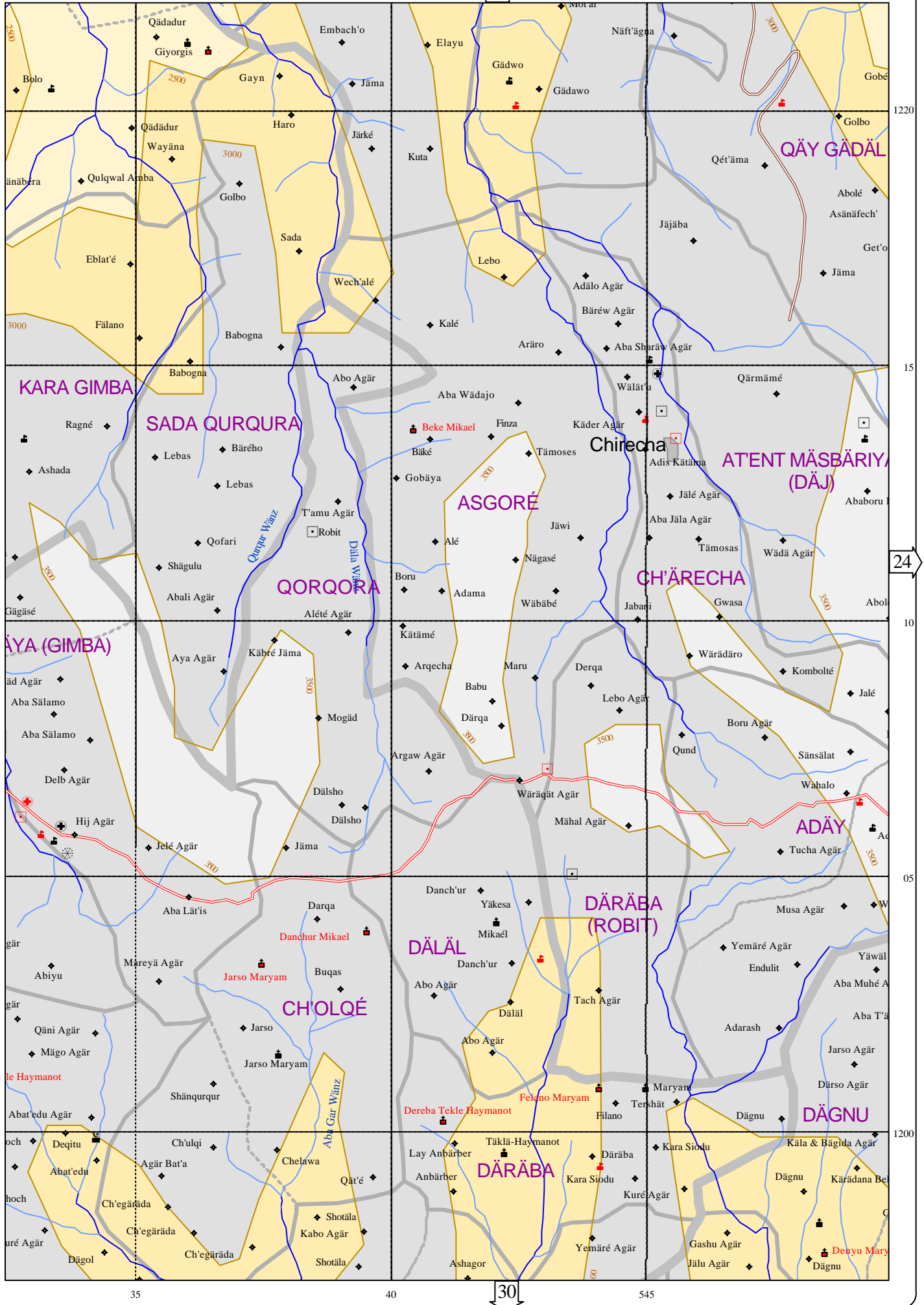
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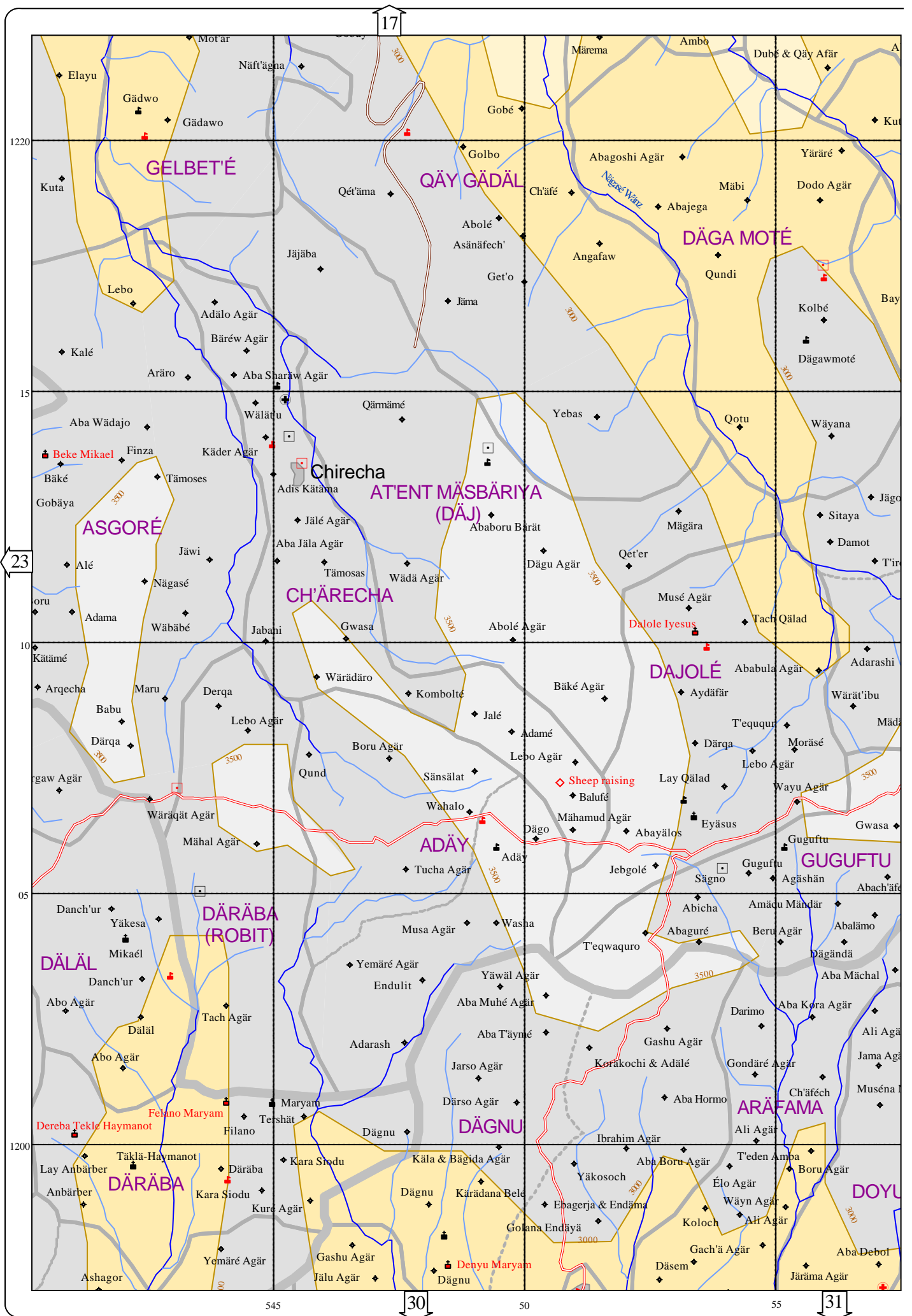
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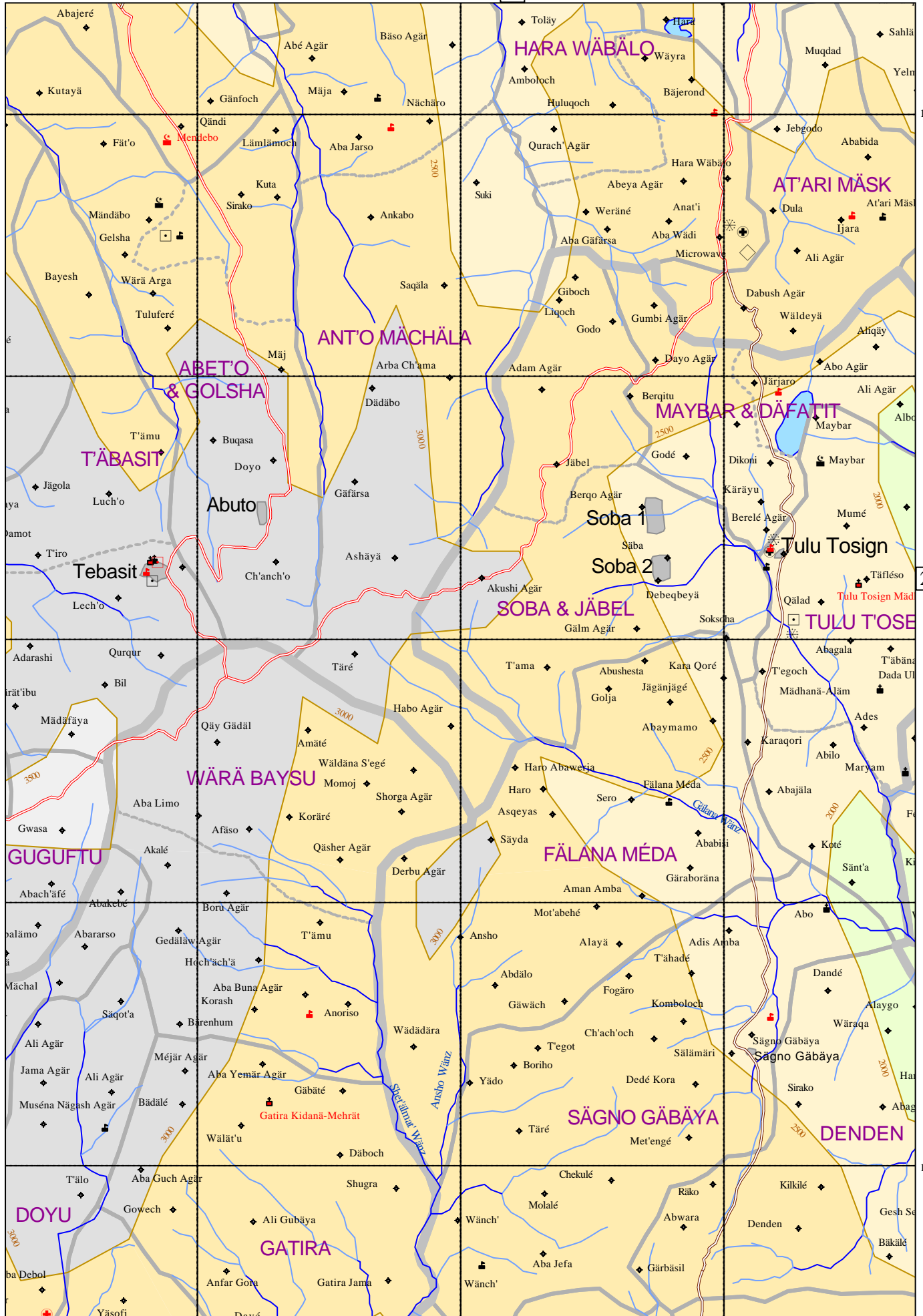
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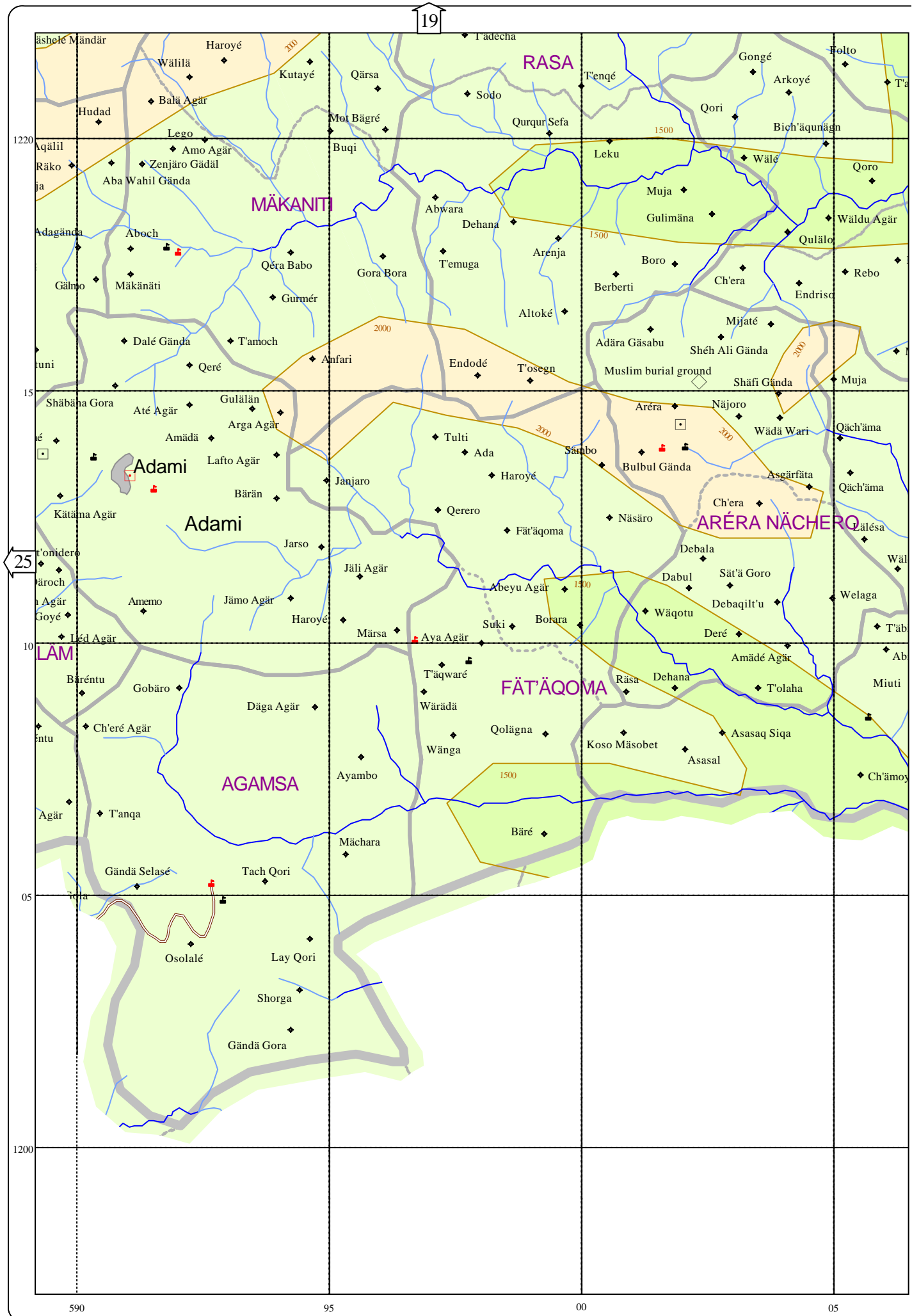
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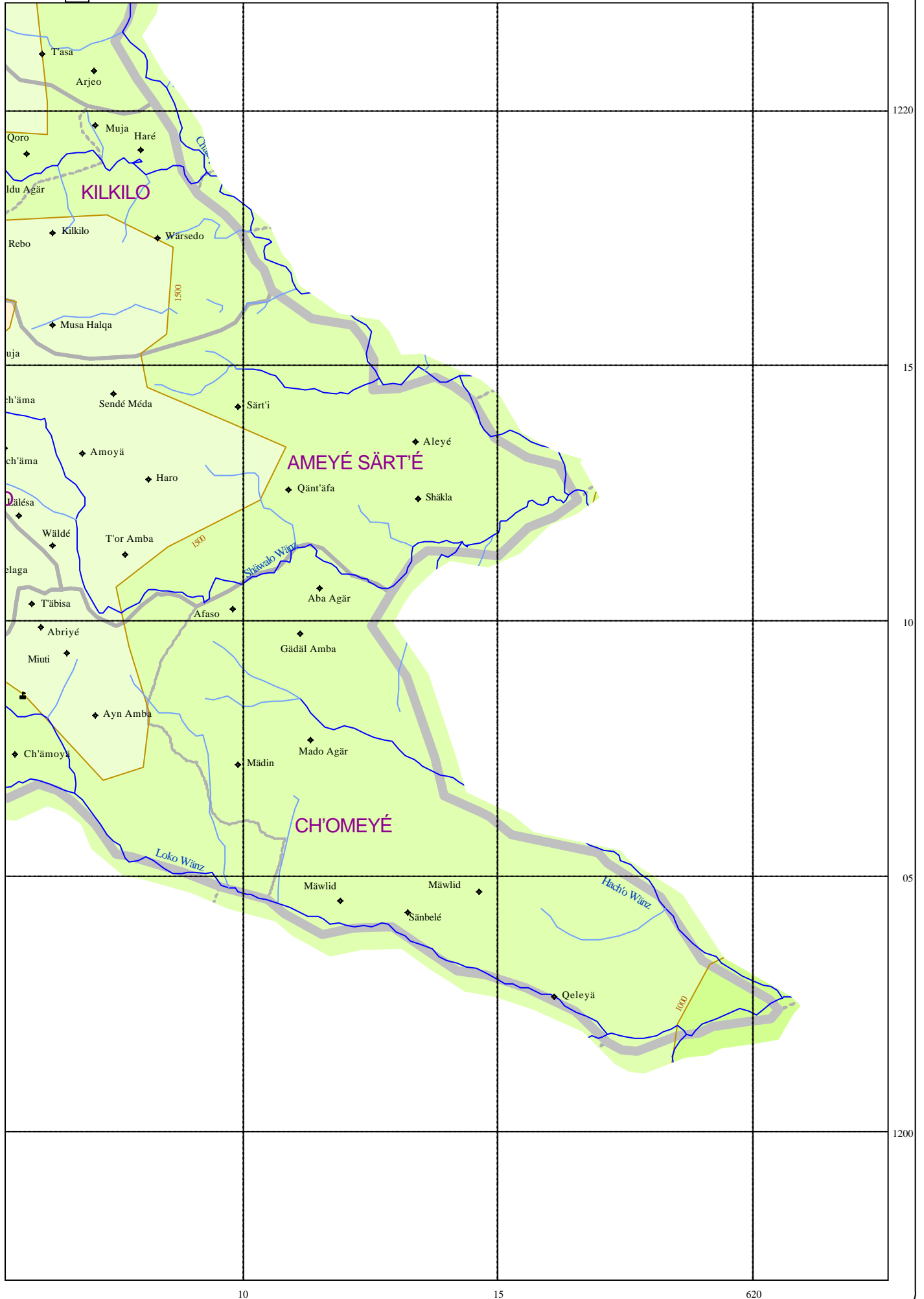
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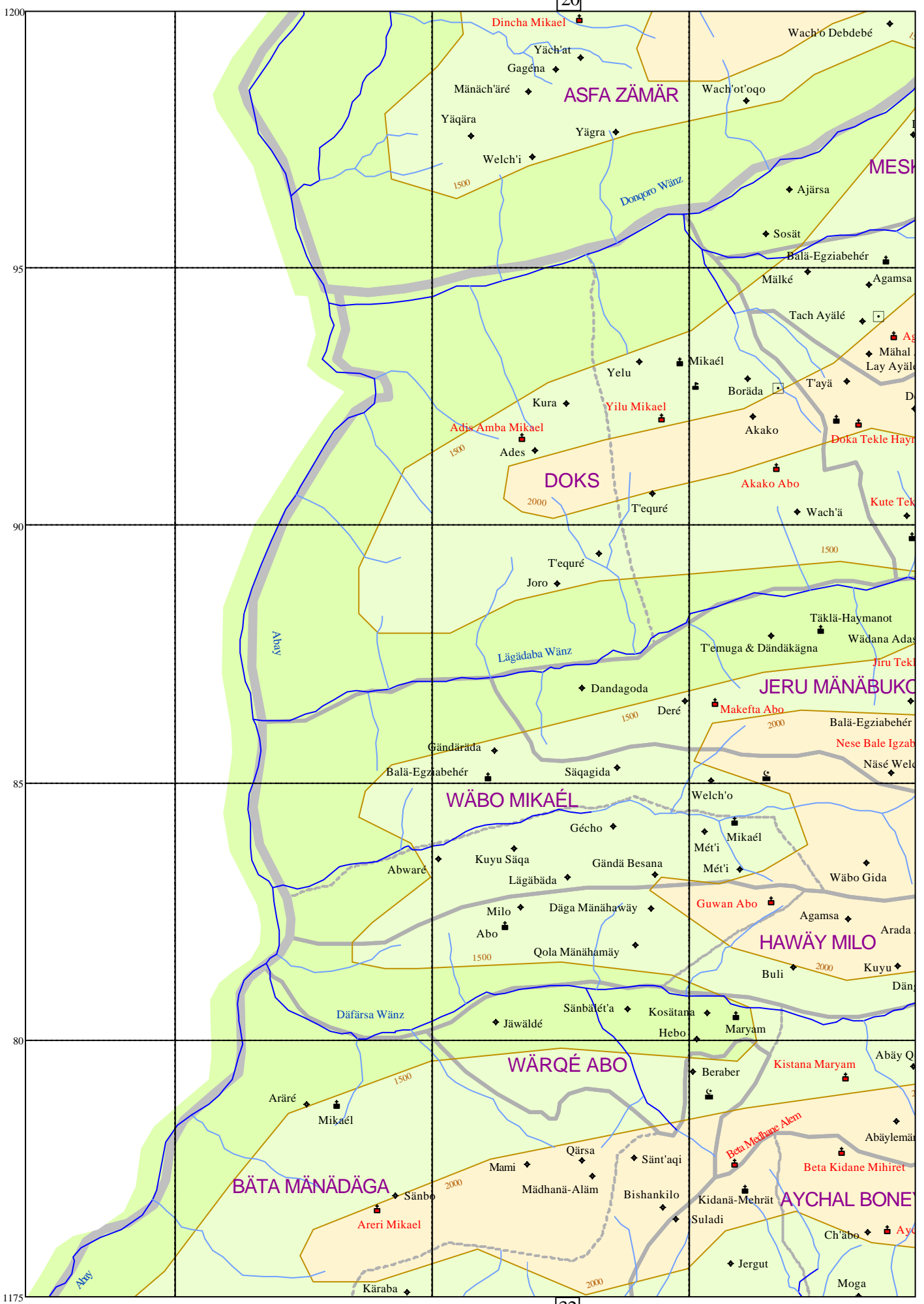




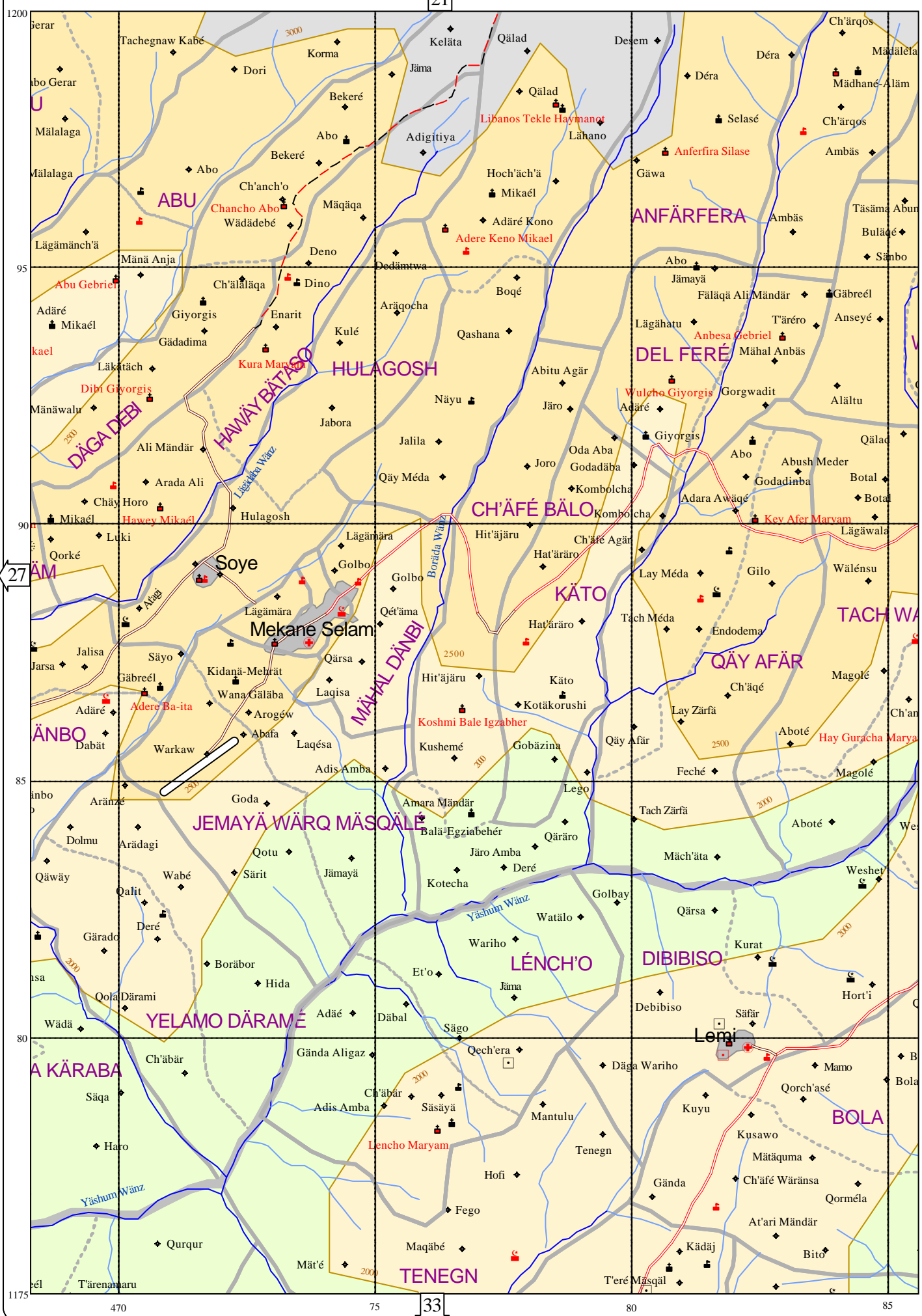


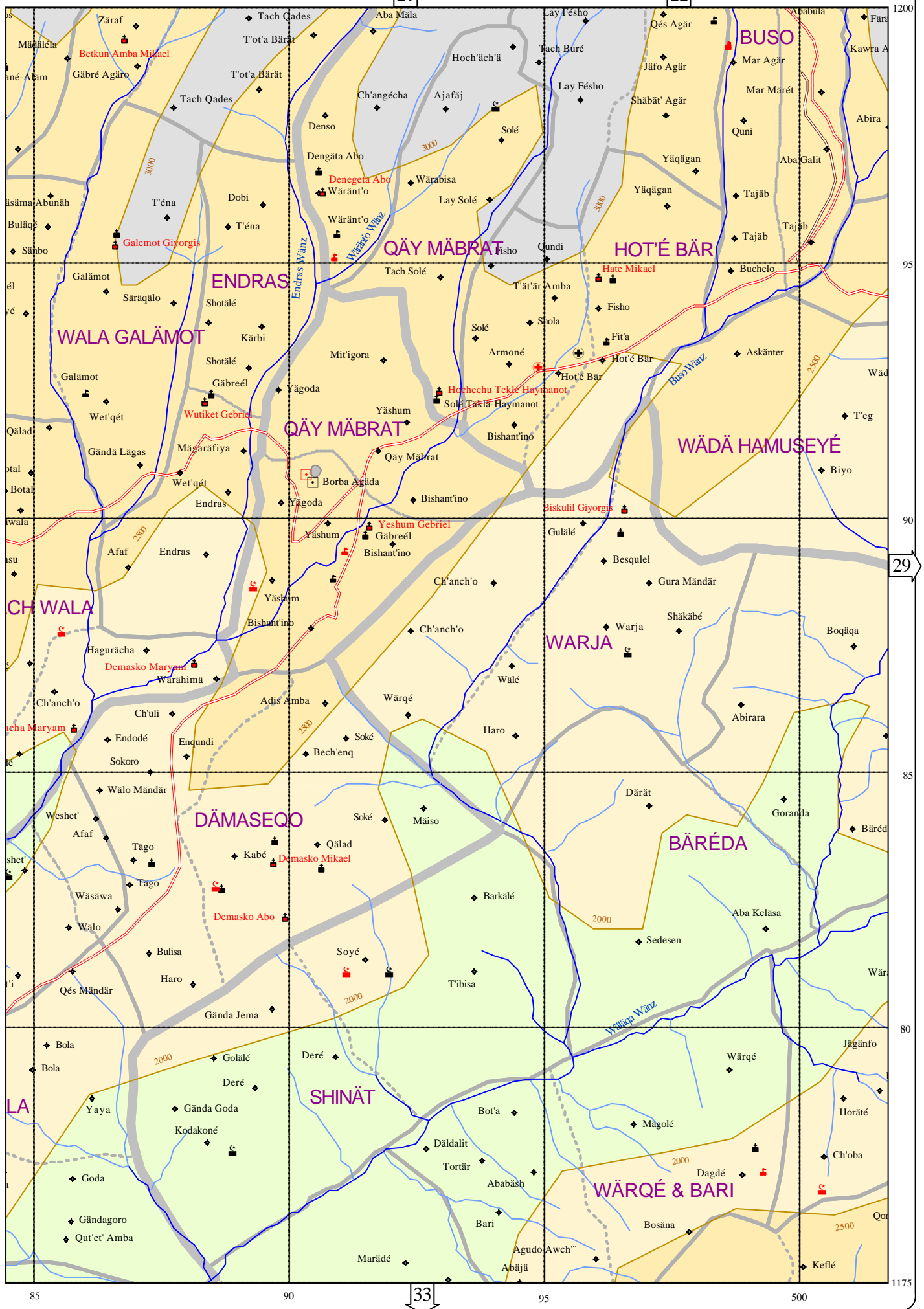


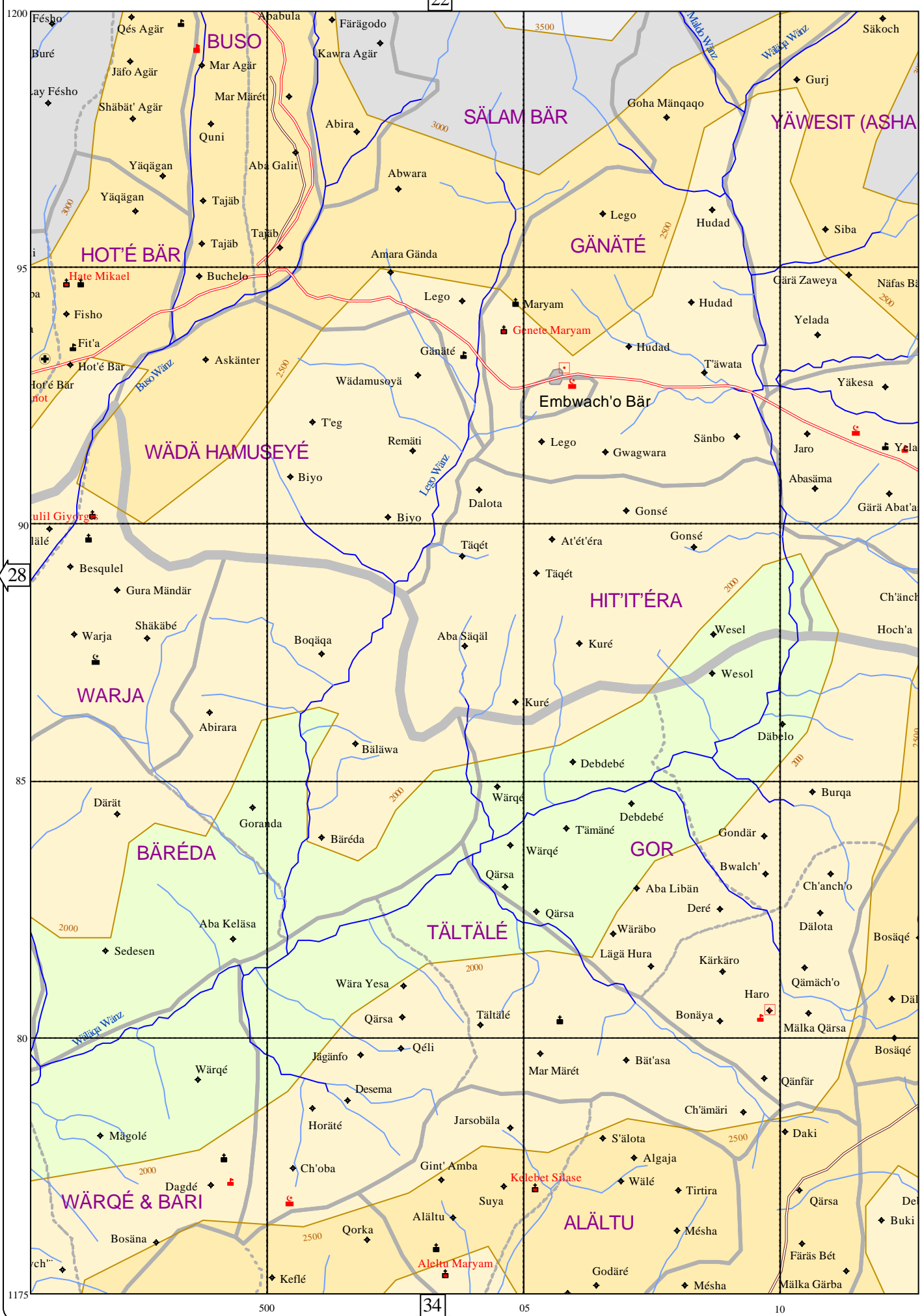


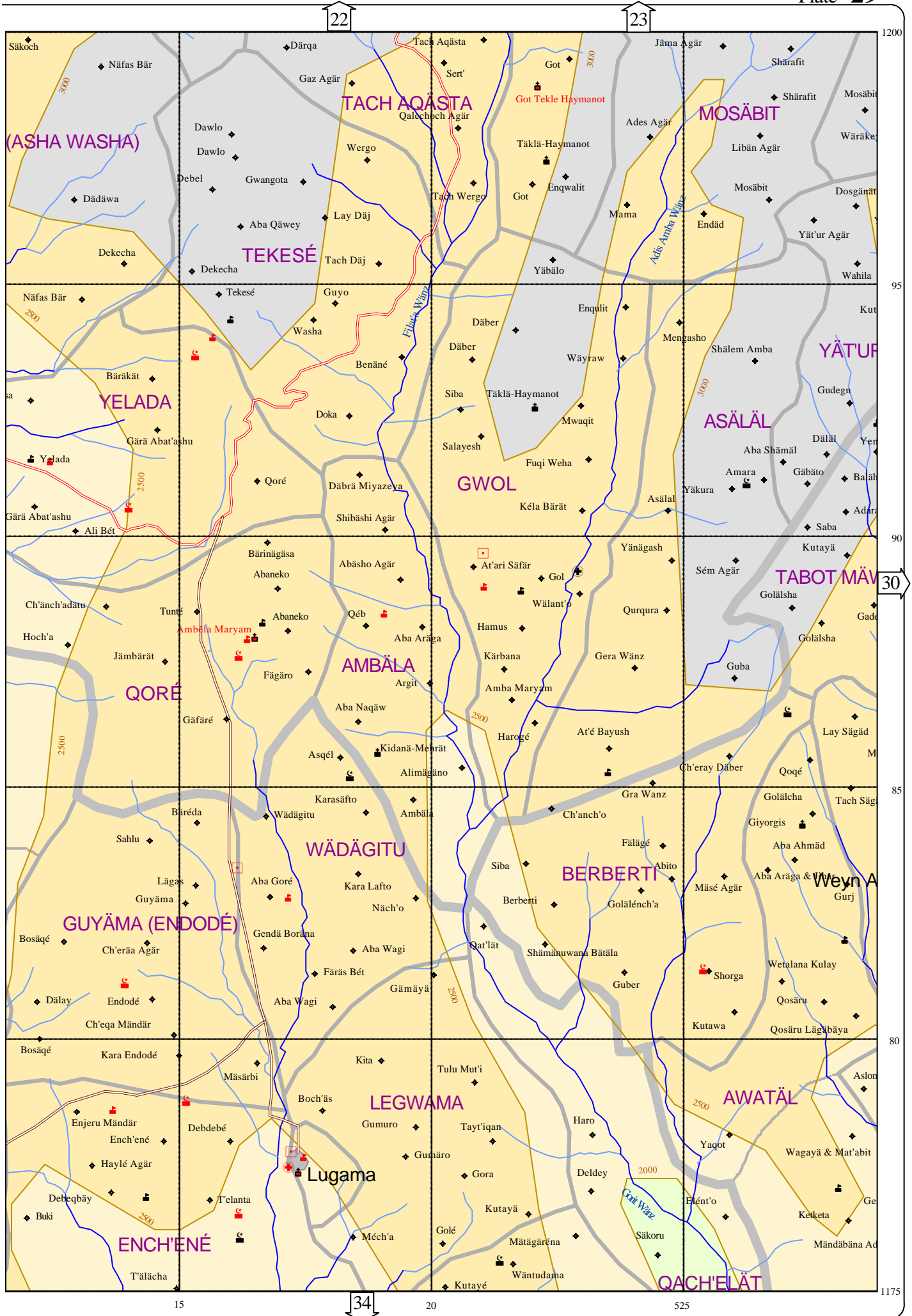


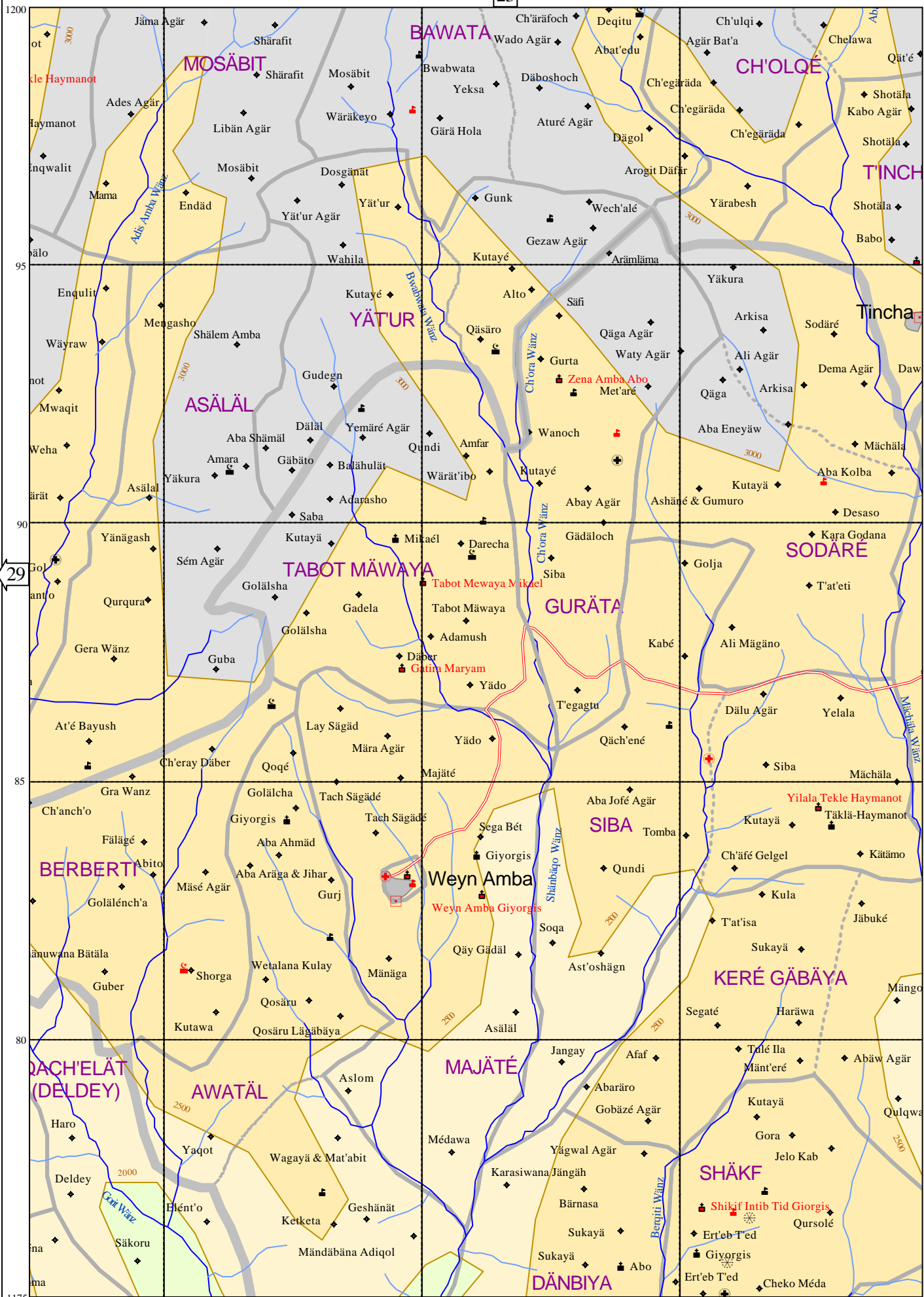


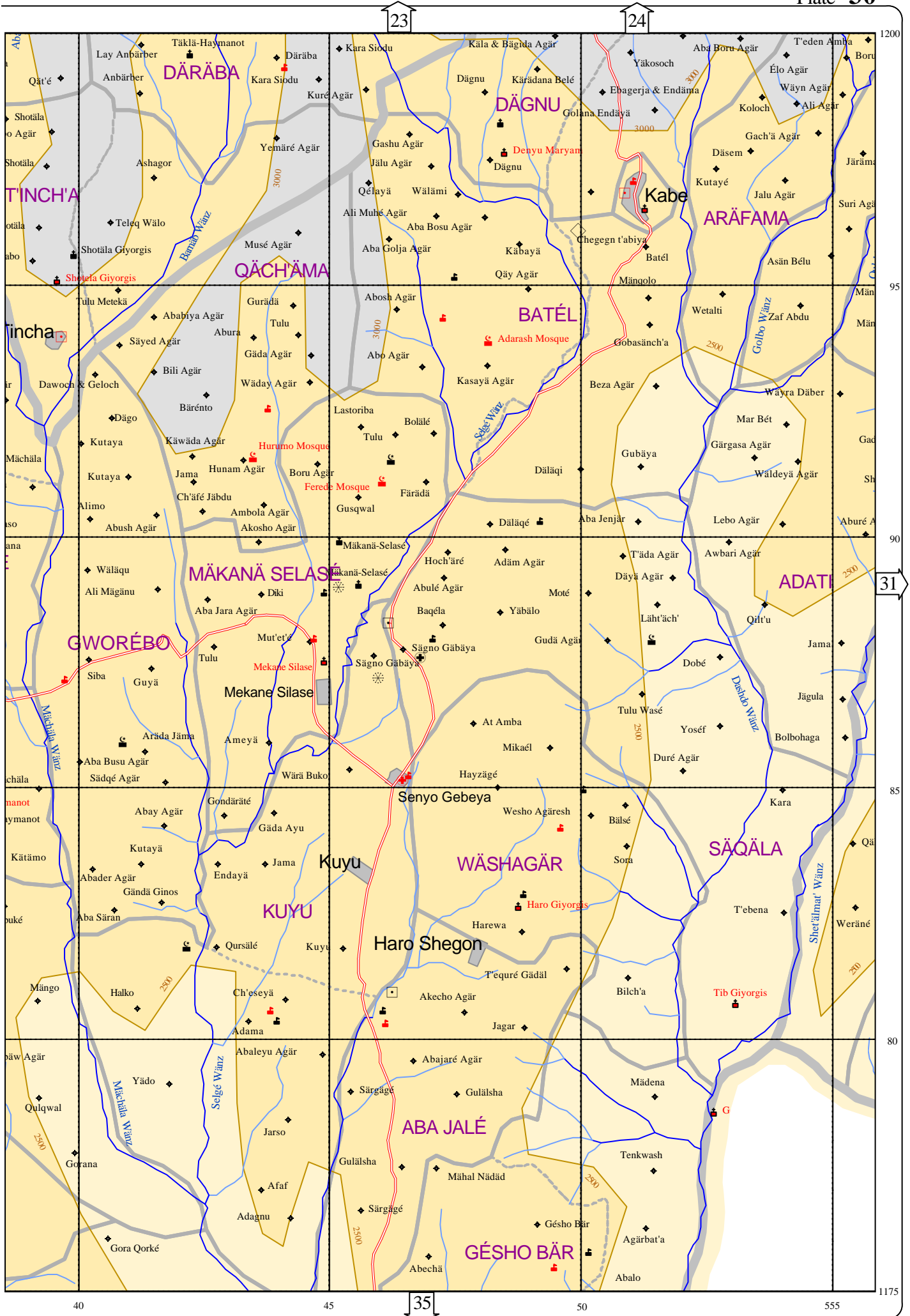


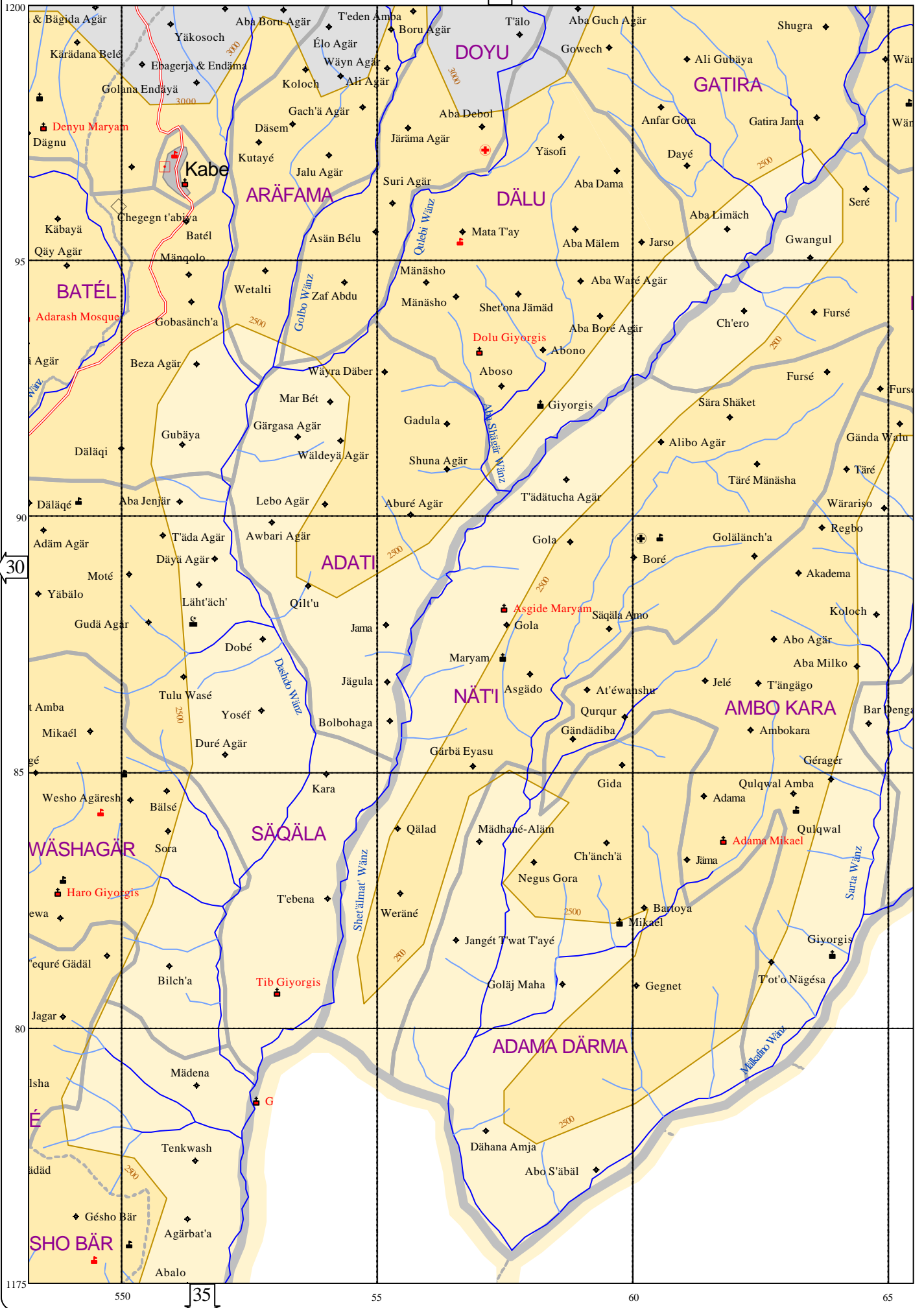


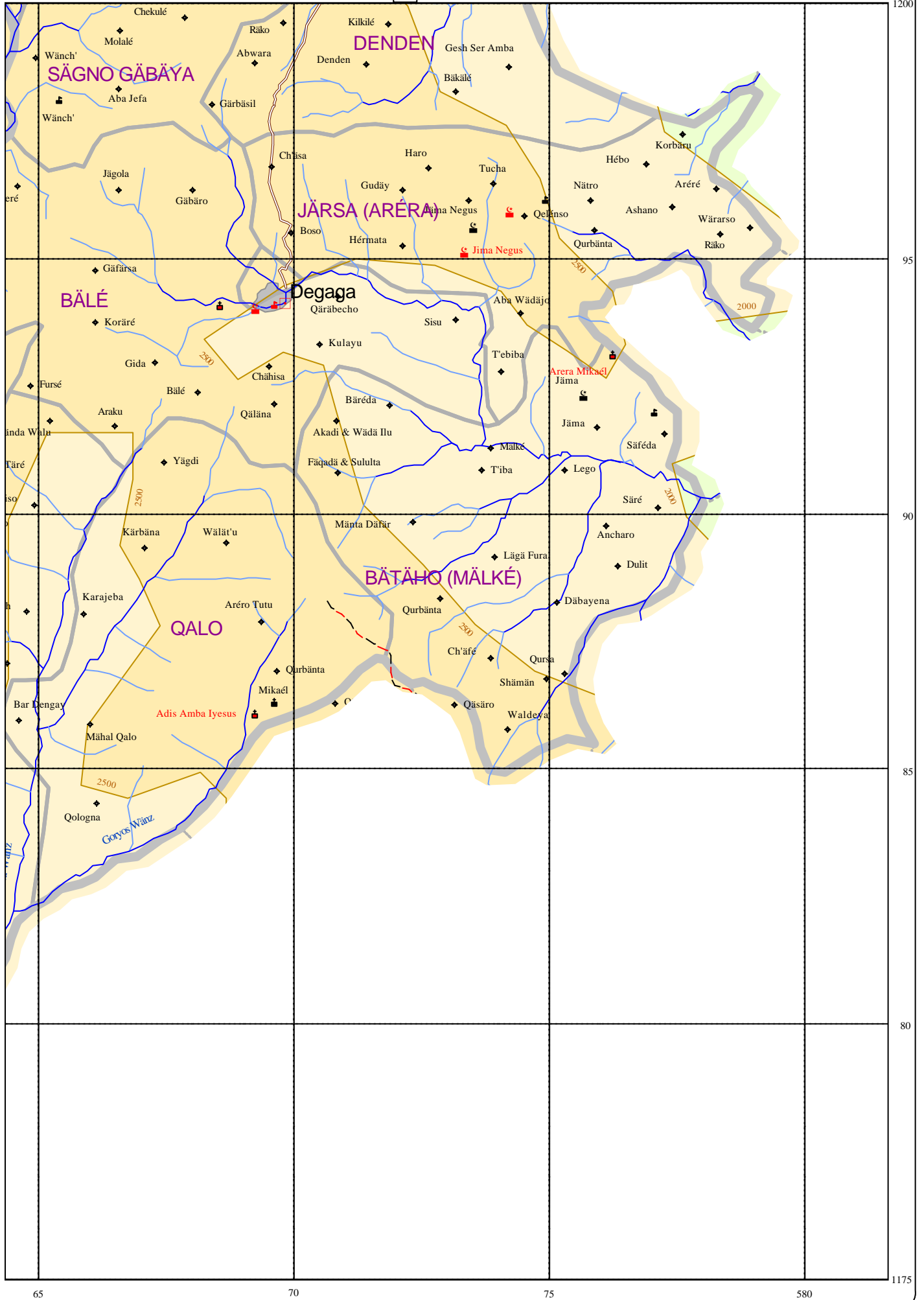


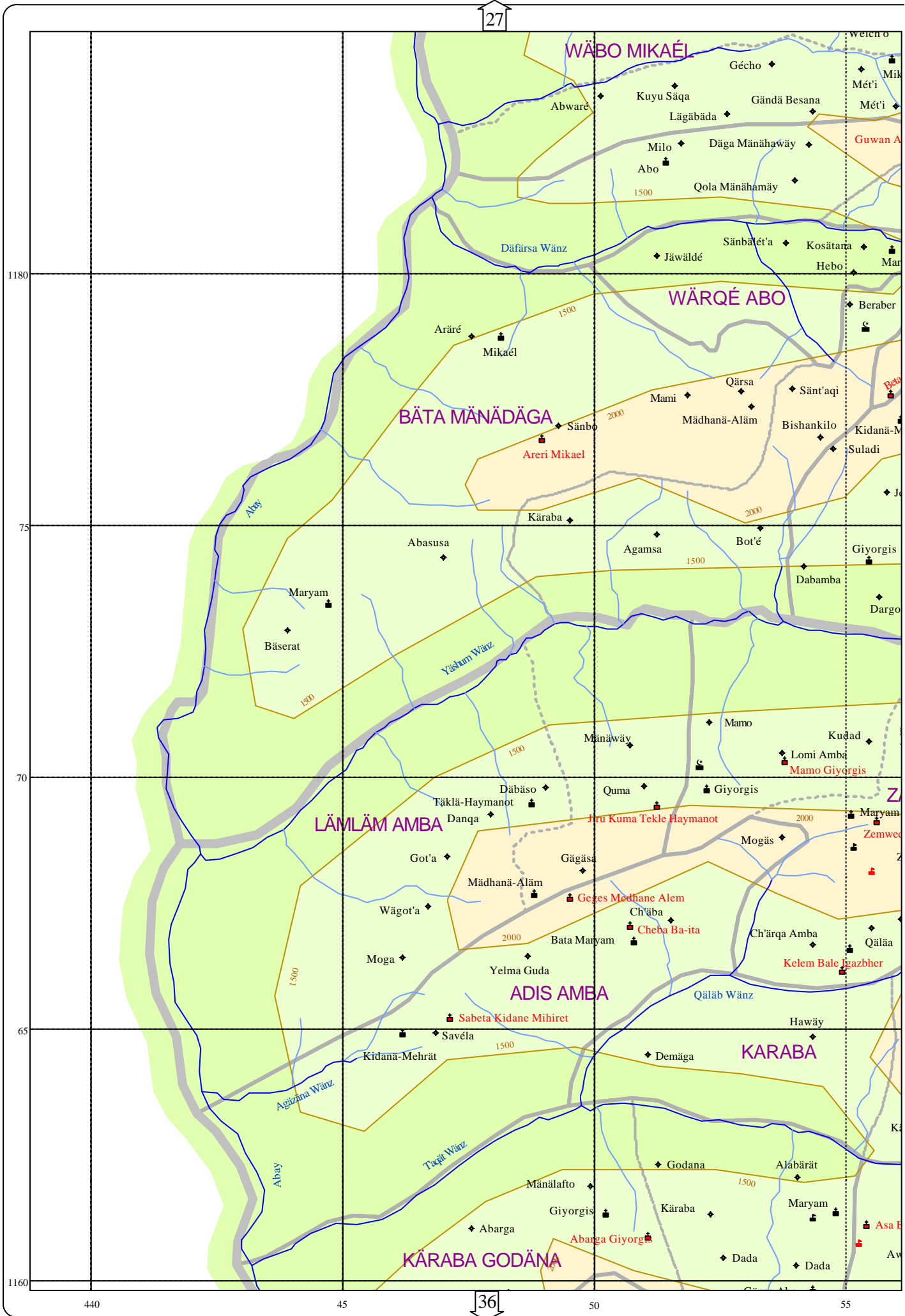












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WÄBO MIKAÉL

WÄRQÉ ABO

BÄTA MÄNÄDÄGA

LÄMLÄM AMBA

ADIS AMBA

KARABA

KÄRABA GODÄNA

Abwäre

Kuyu Säqa

Gécho

Gändä Besana

Lägäbäda

Milo

Däga Mänähawäy

Abo

Qola Mänähämäy

1500

Däfärsa Wänz

Jäwäldé

Sänbälét'a

Kosätara

Hebo

Aräre

Mikael

Mami

Qärsa

Sänt'aqi

Sänbo

Mädhana-Aläm

Bishankilo

Kidanä-M

Suladi

2000

Kärbä

2000

Abasusa

Agamsa

Bot'é

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Maryam

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Yäshum Wänz

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Täklä-Haymanot

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Danqa

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Mogäs

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Geges Mädhane Alem

Ch'äba

Cheba Ba-ita

Ch'ärqa Amba

Qäläa

Moga

Bata Maryam

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Qäläb Wänz

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Agzabher

Sabeta Kidane Mihret

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Hawäy

Kidanä-Mehrät

Savéla

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Demäga

Agäzama Wänz

Abay

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Abarga Giyorgis

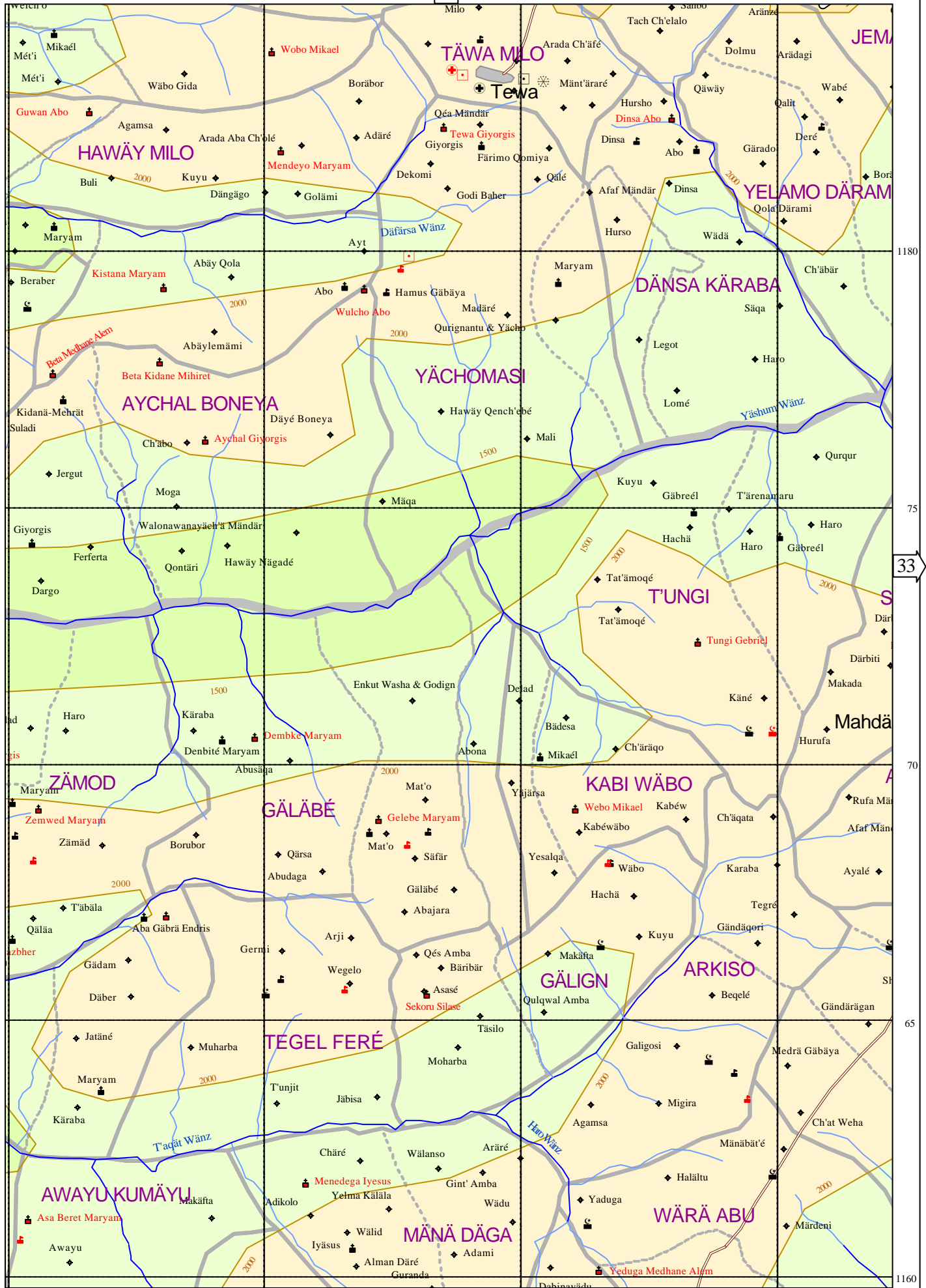
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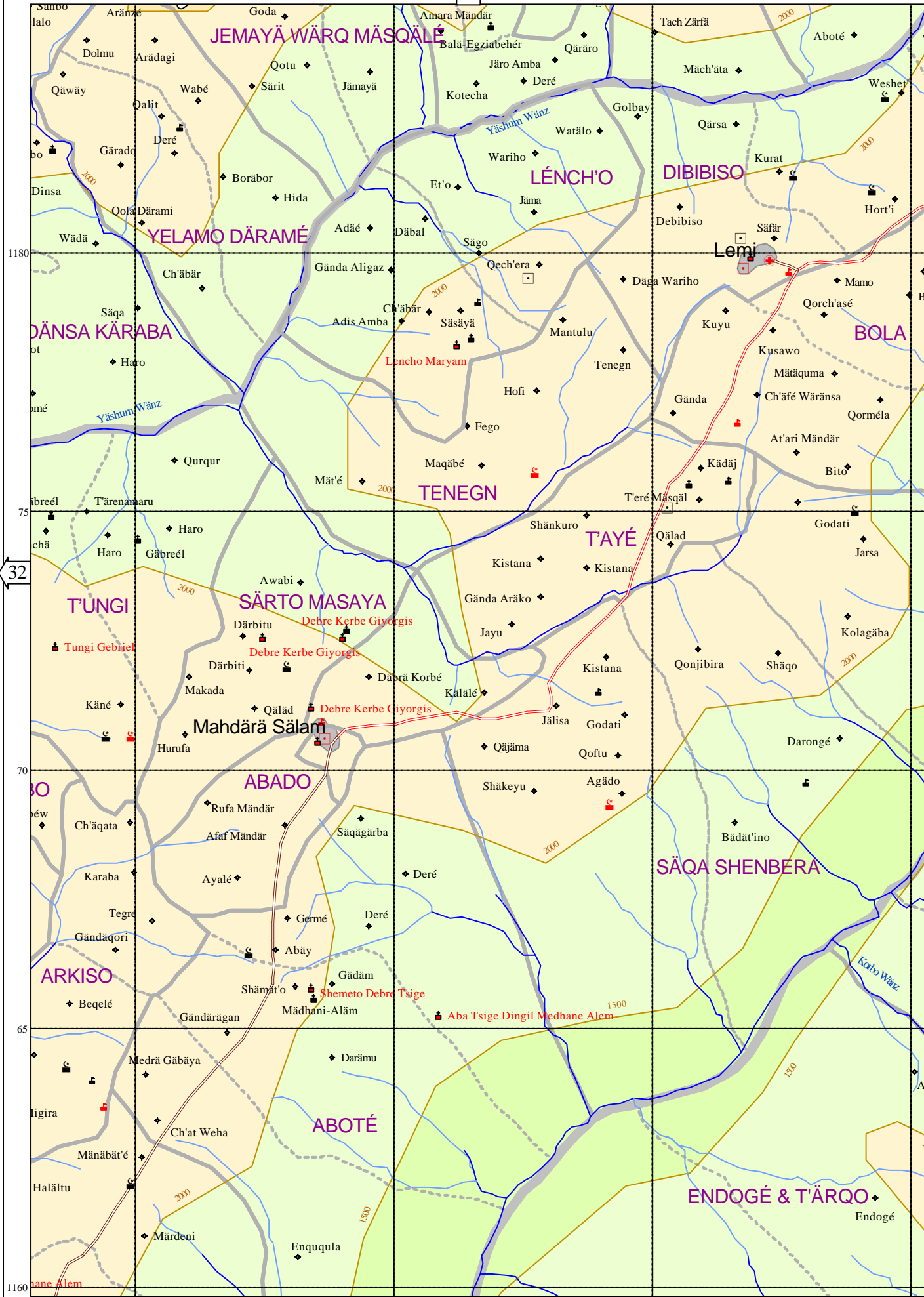
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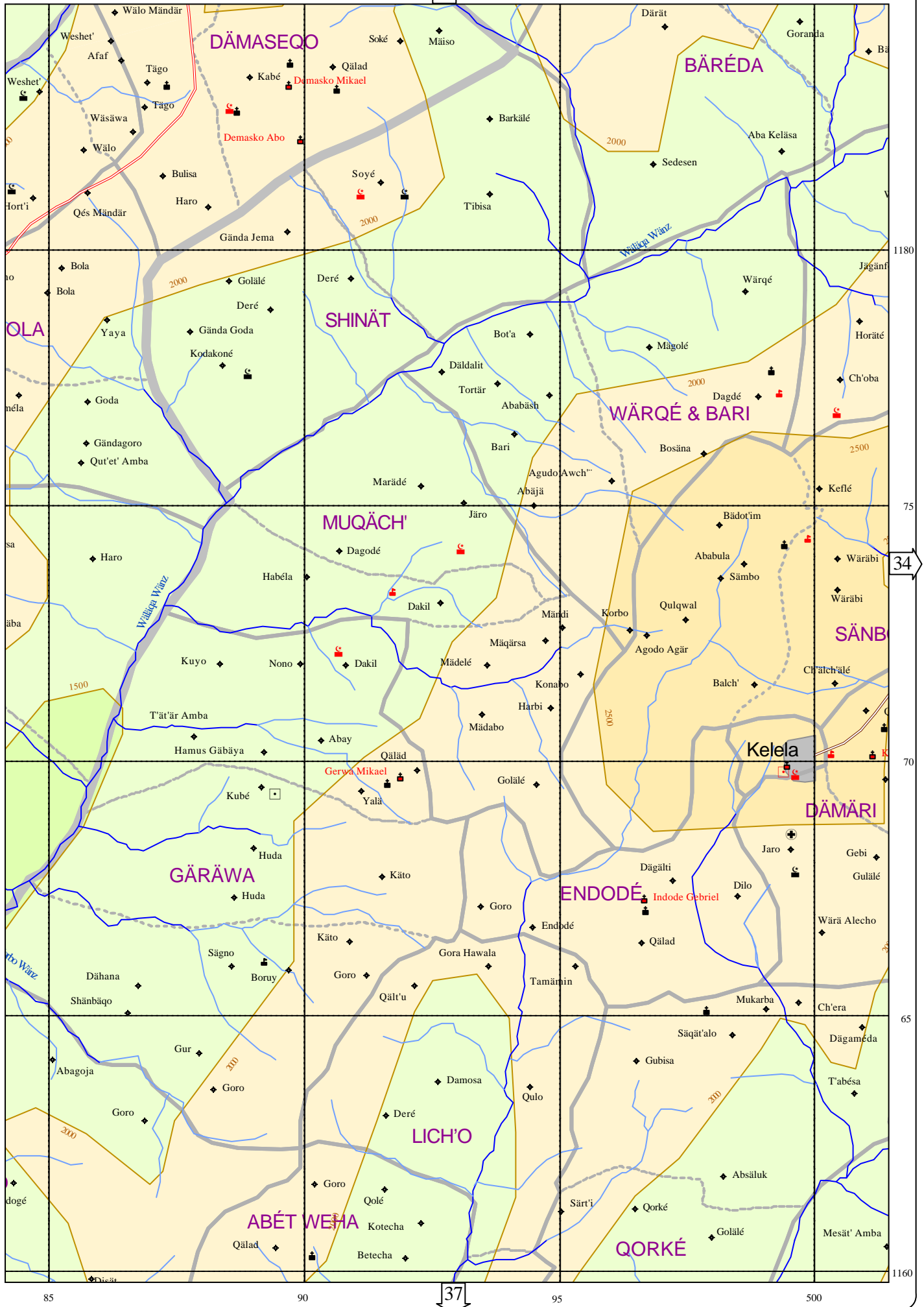
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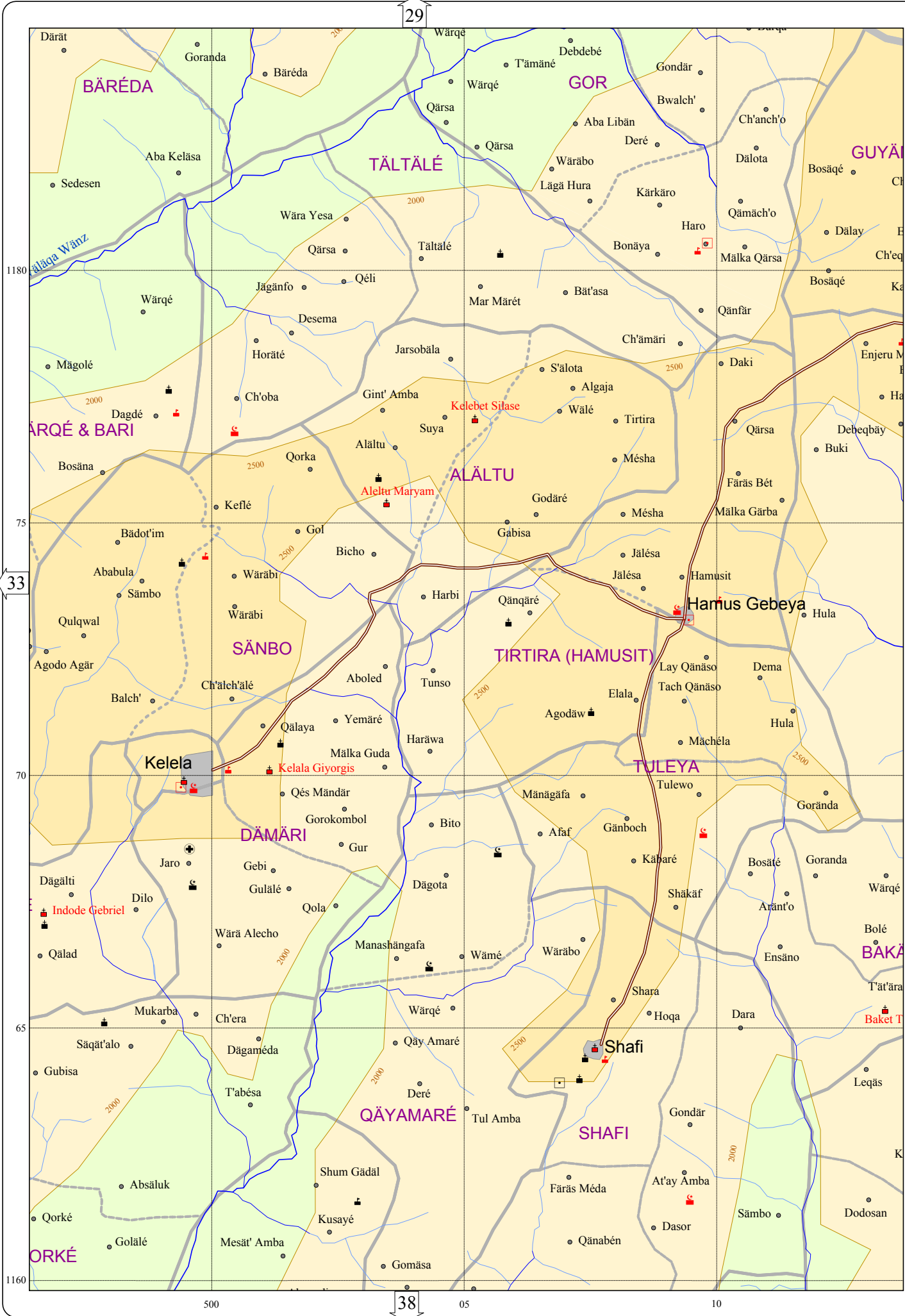
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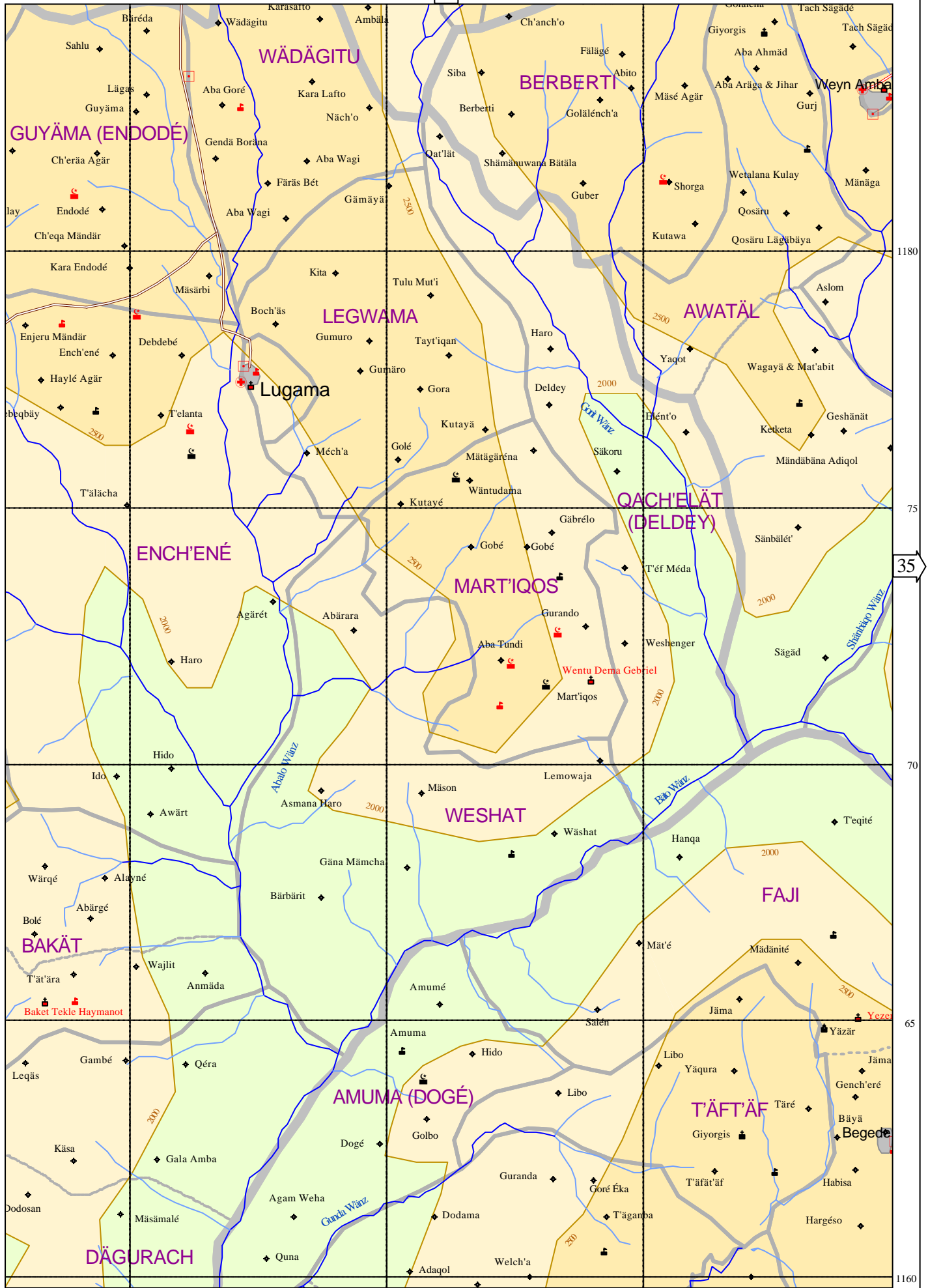


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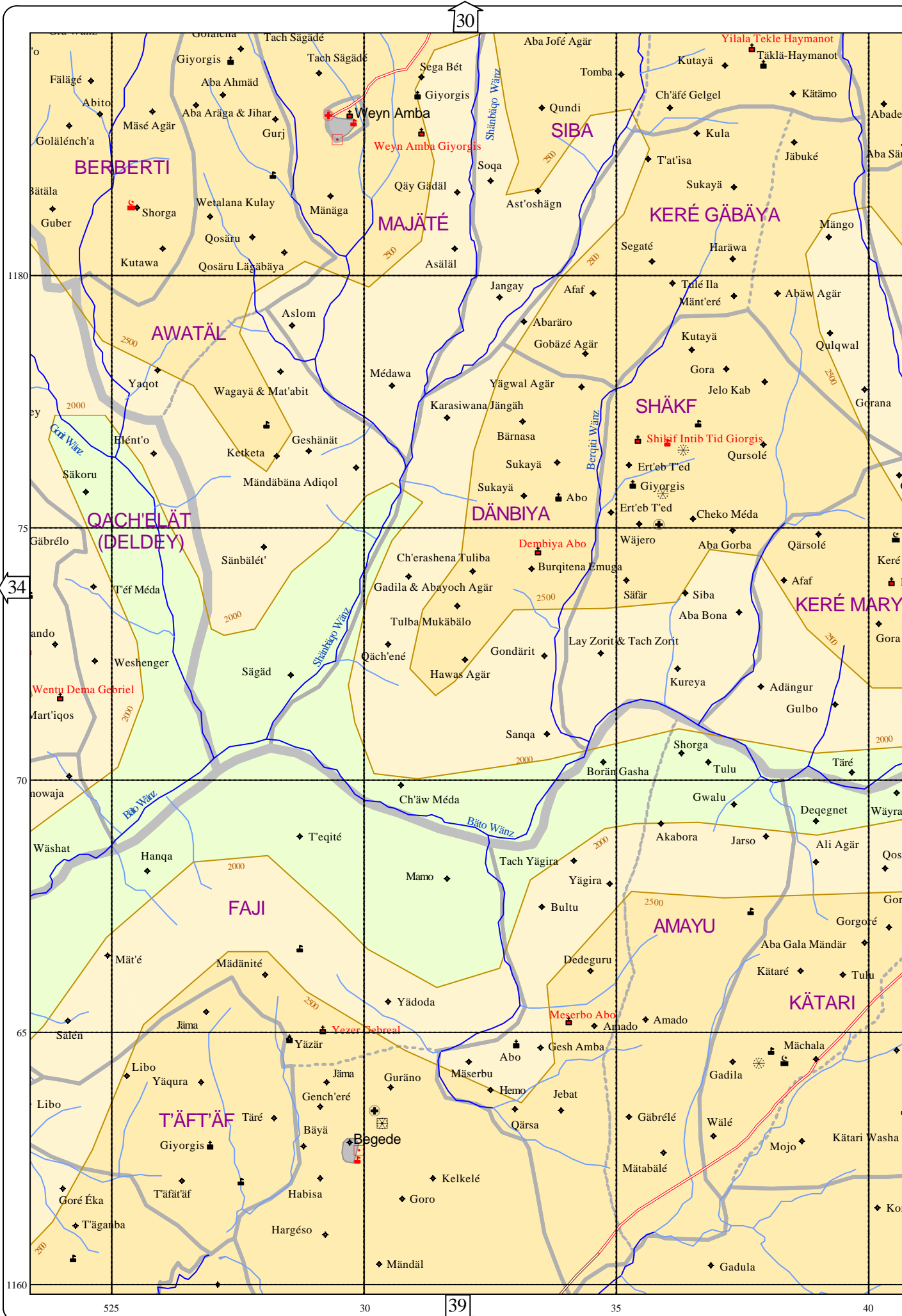
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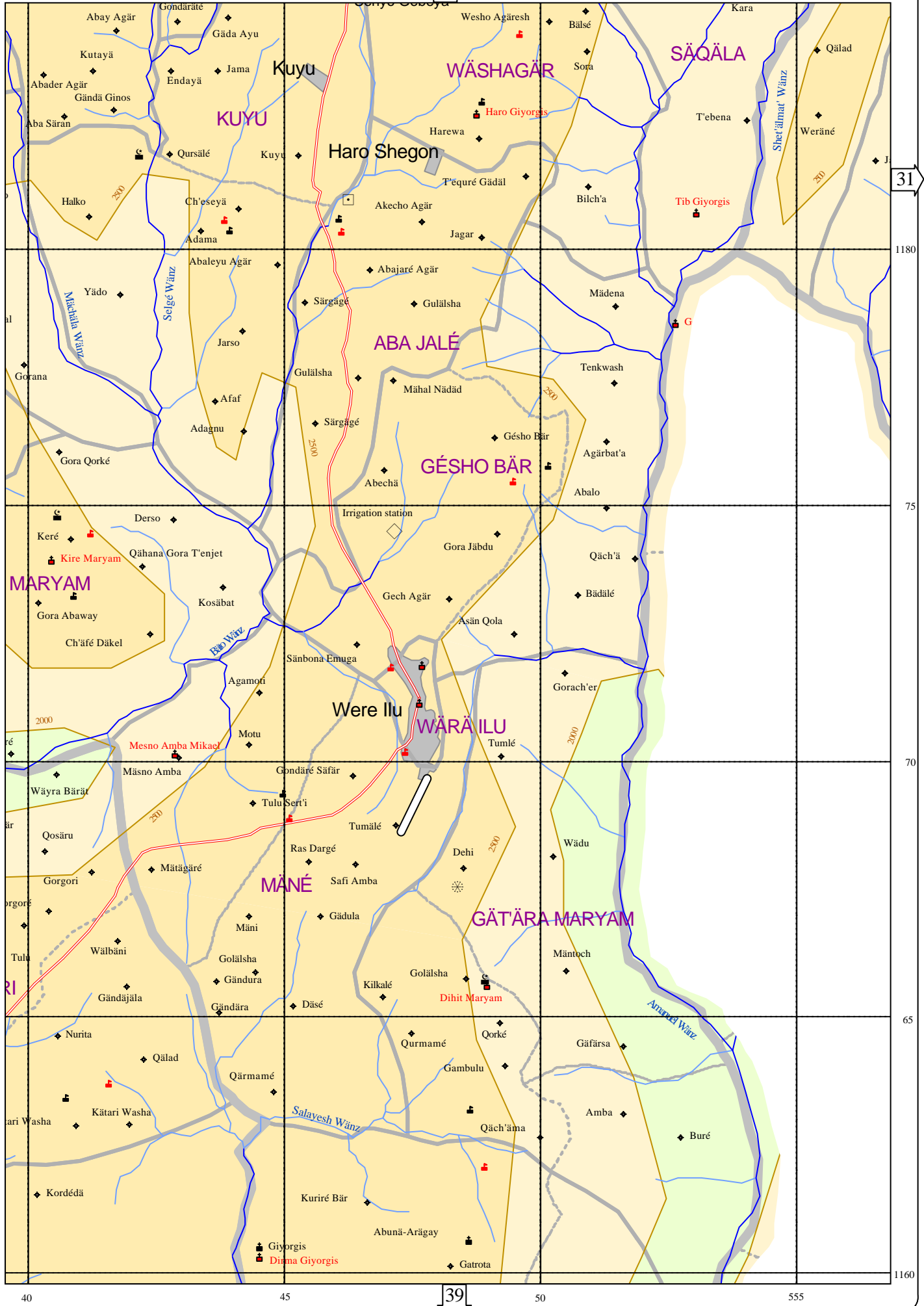
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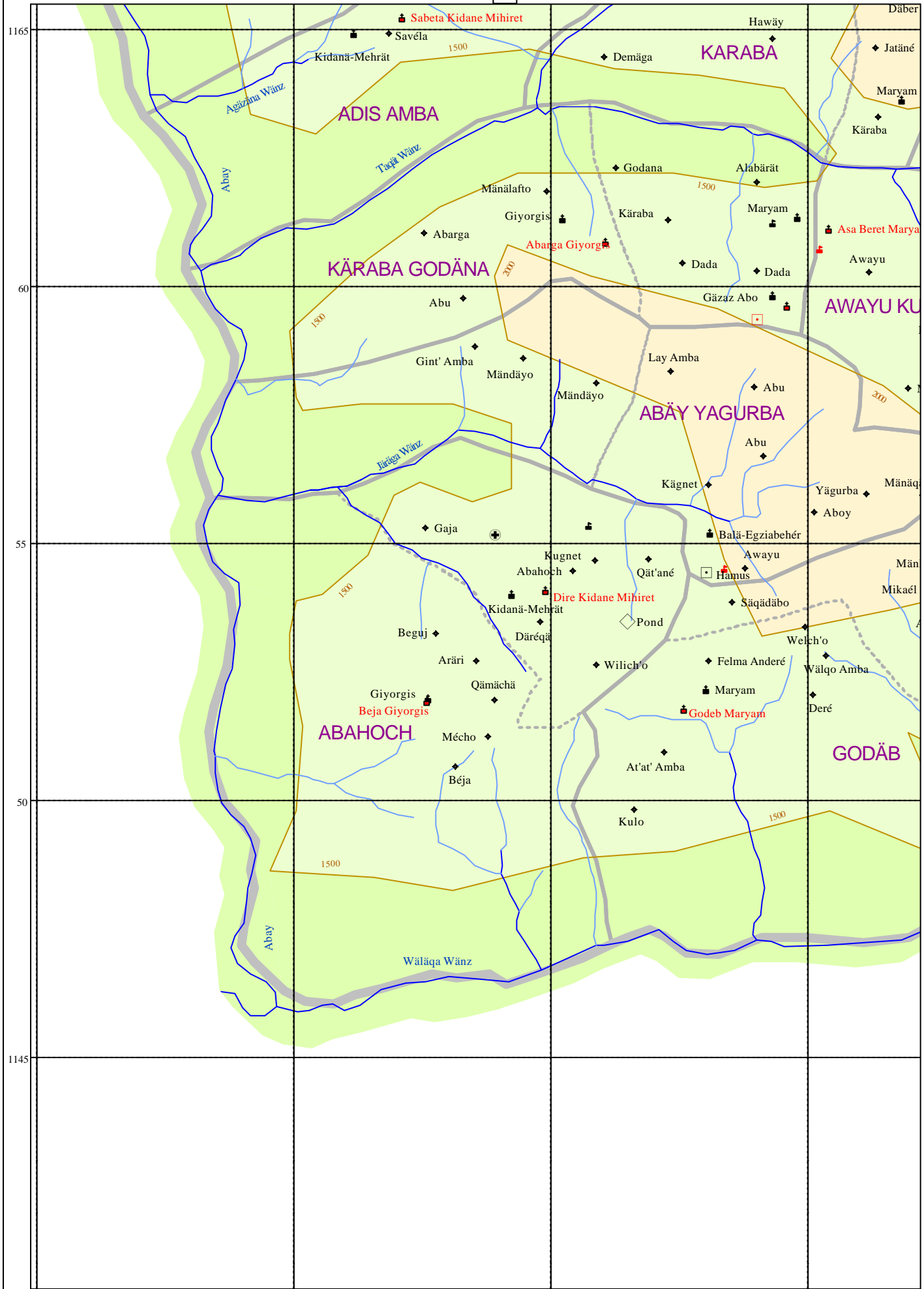
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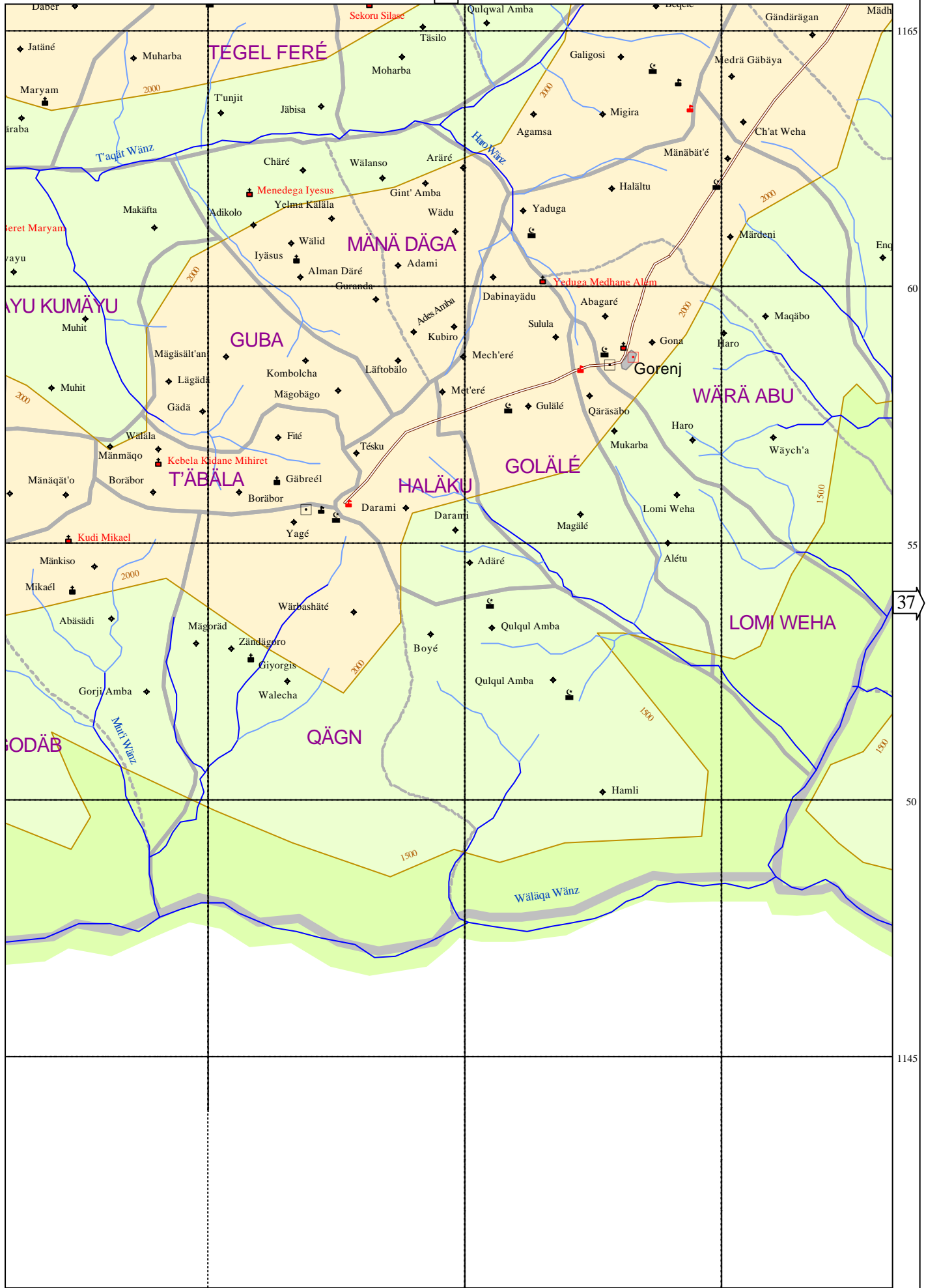


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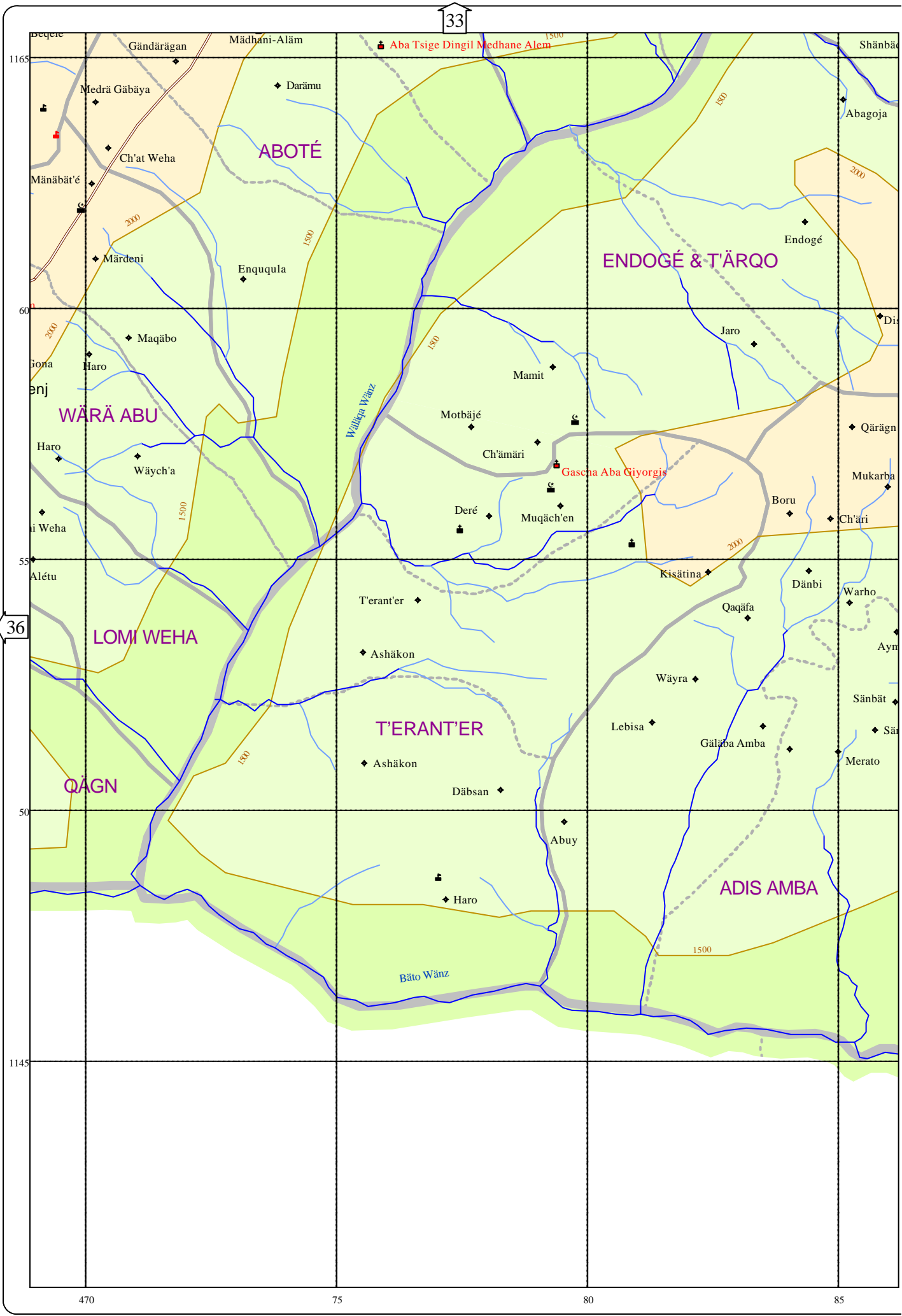
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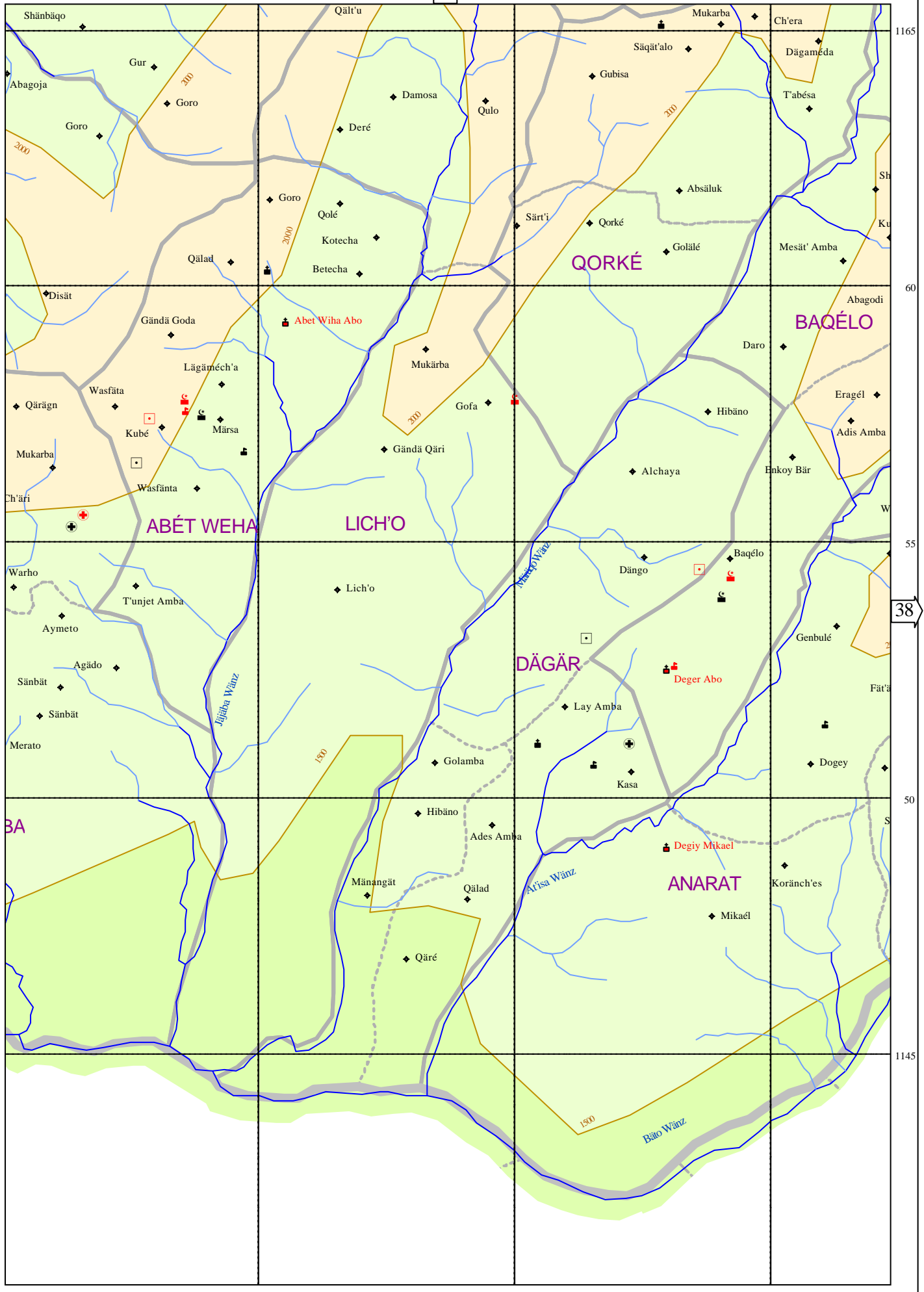
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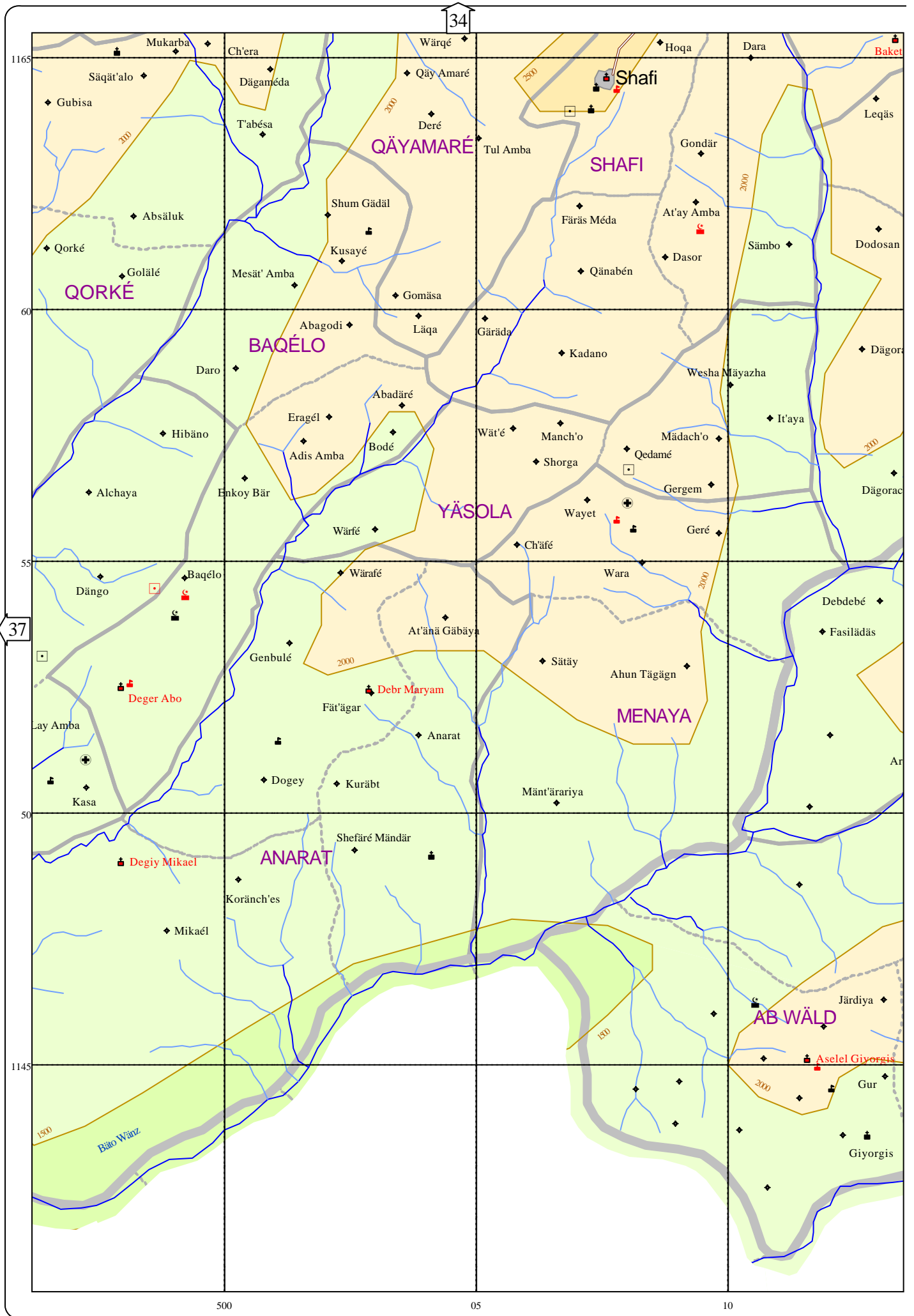
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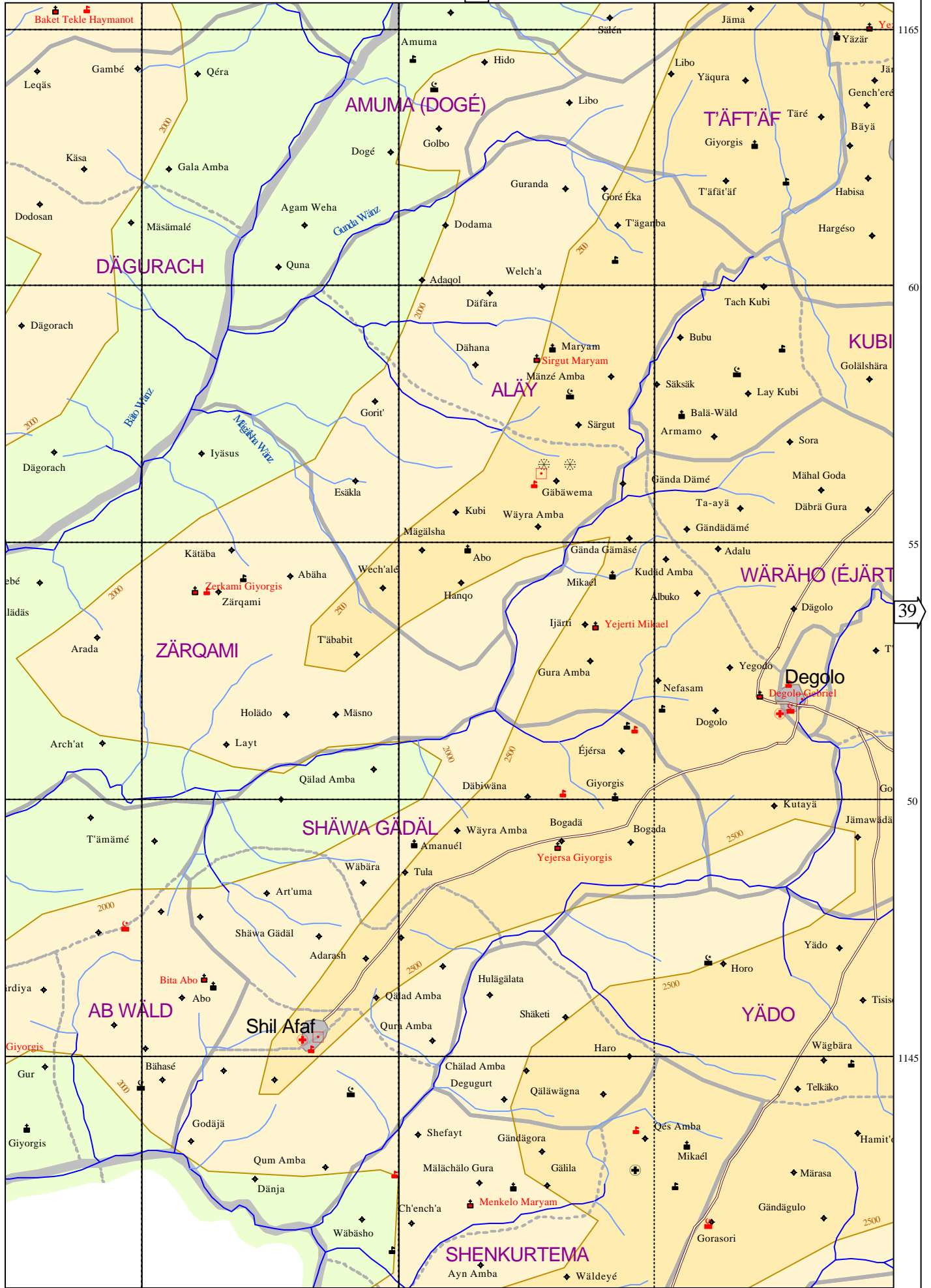
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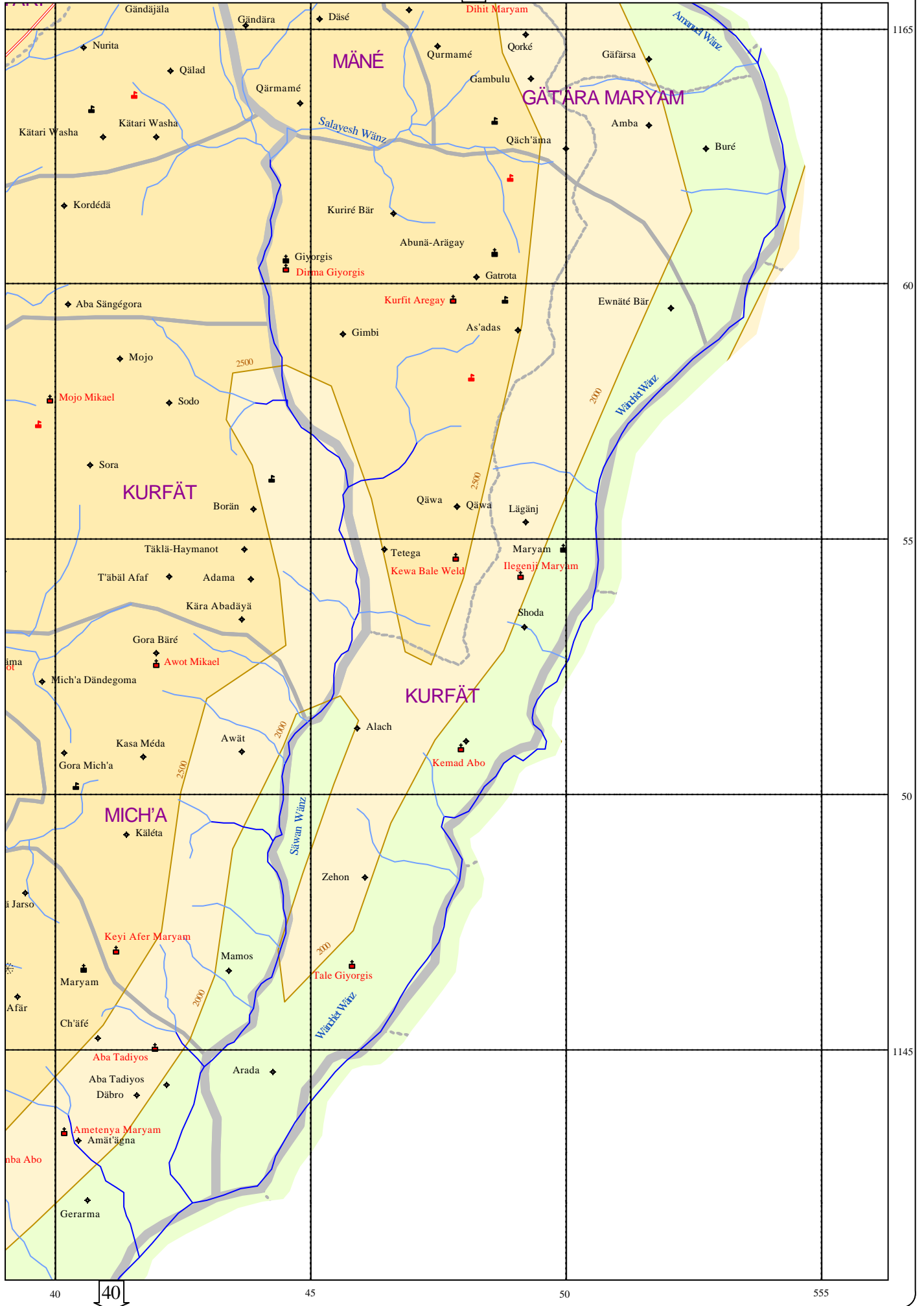
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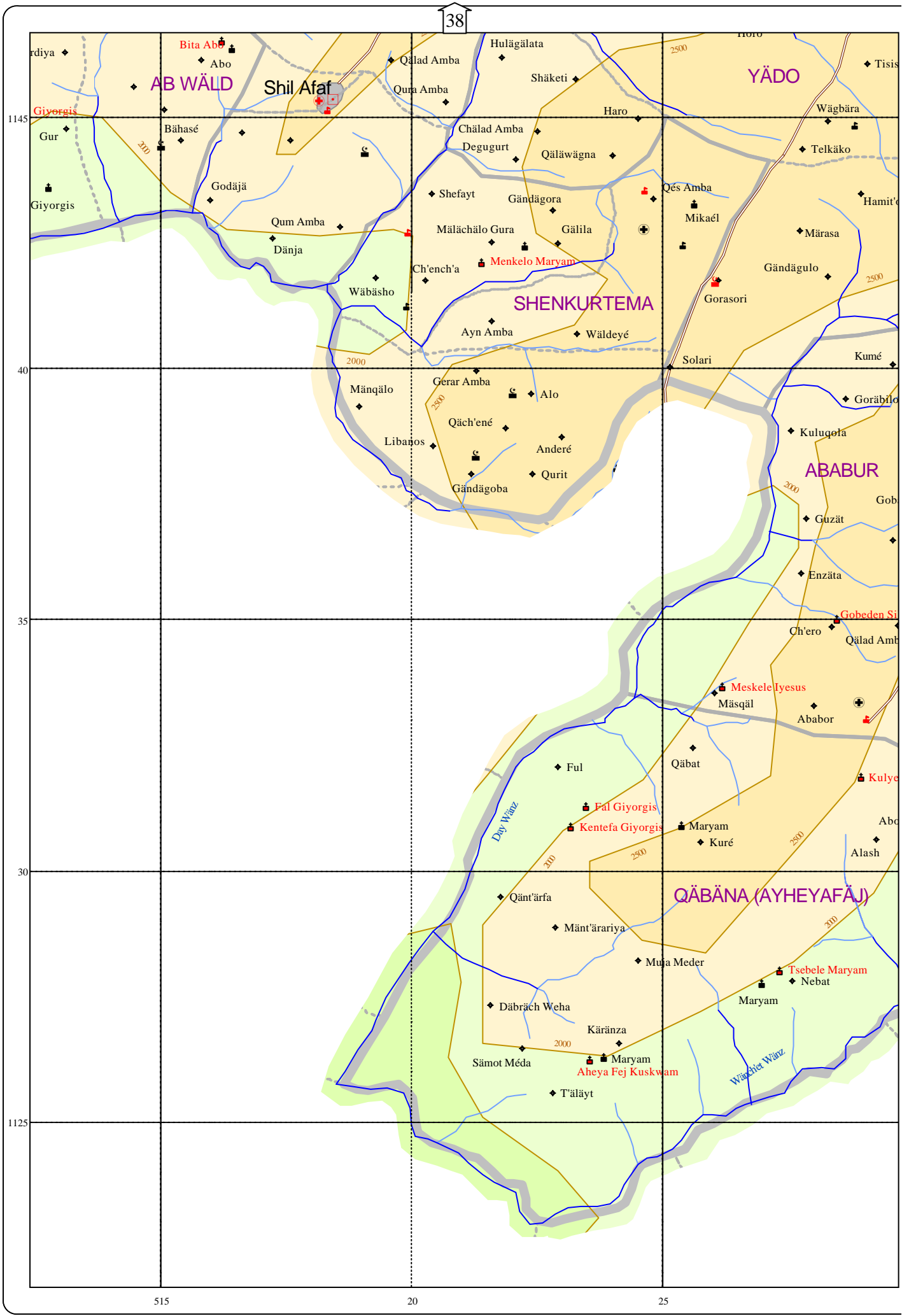
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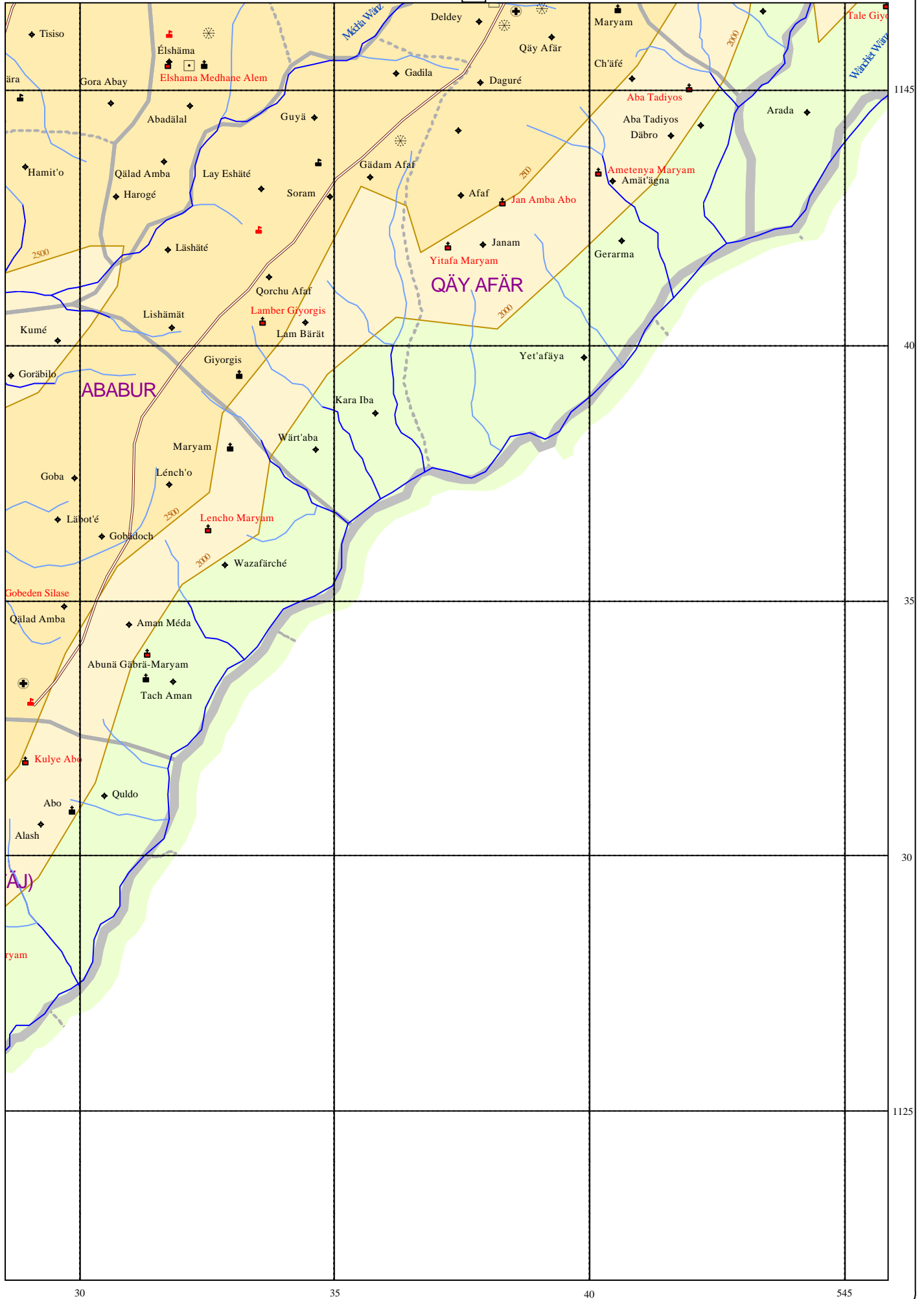
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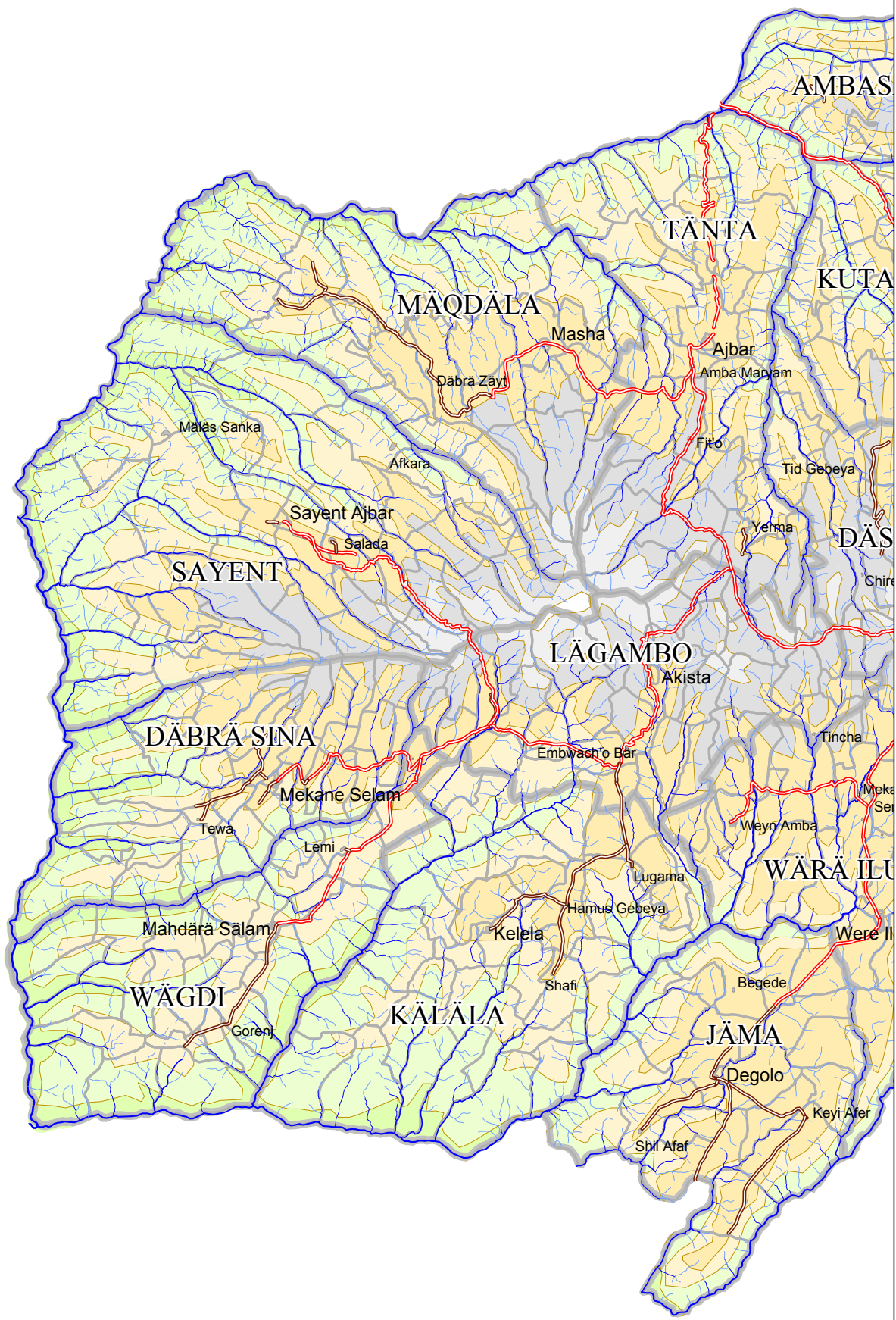
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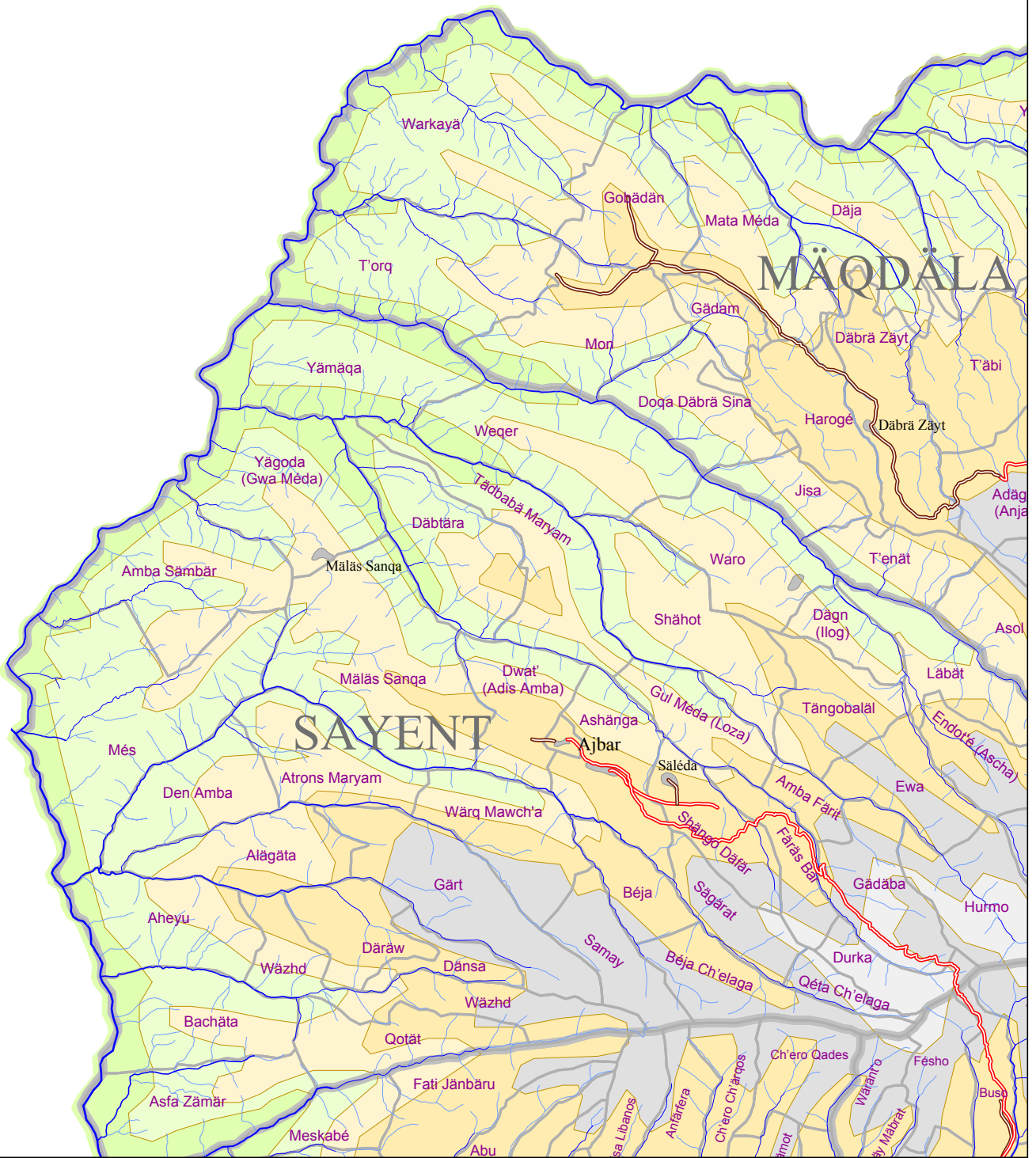
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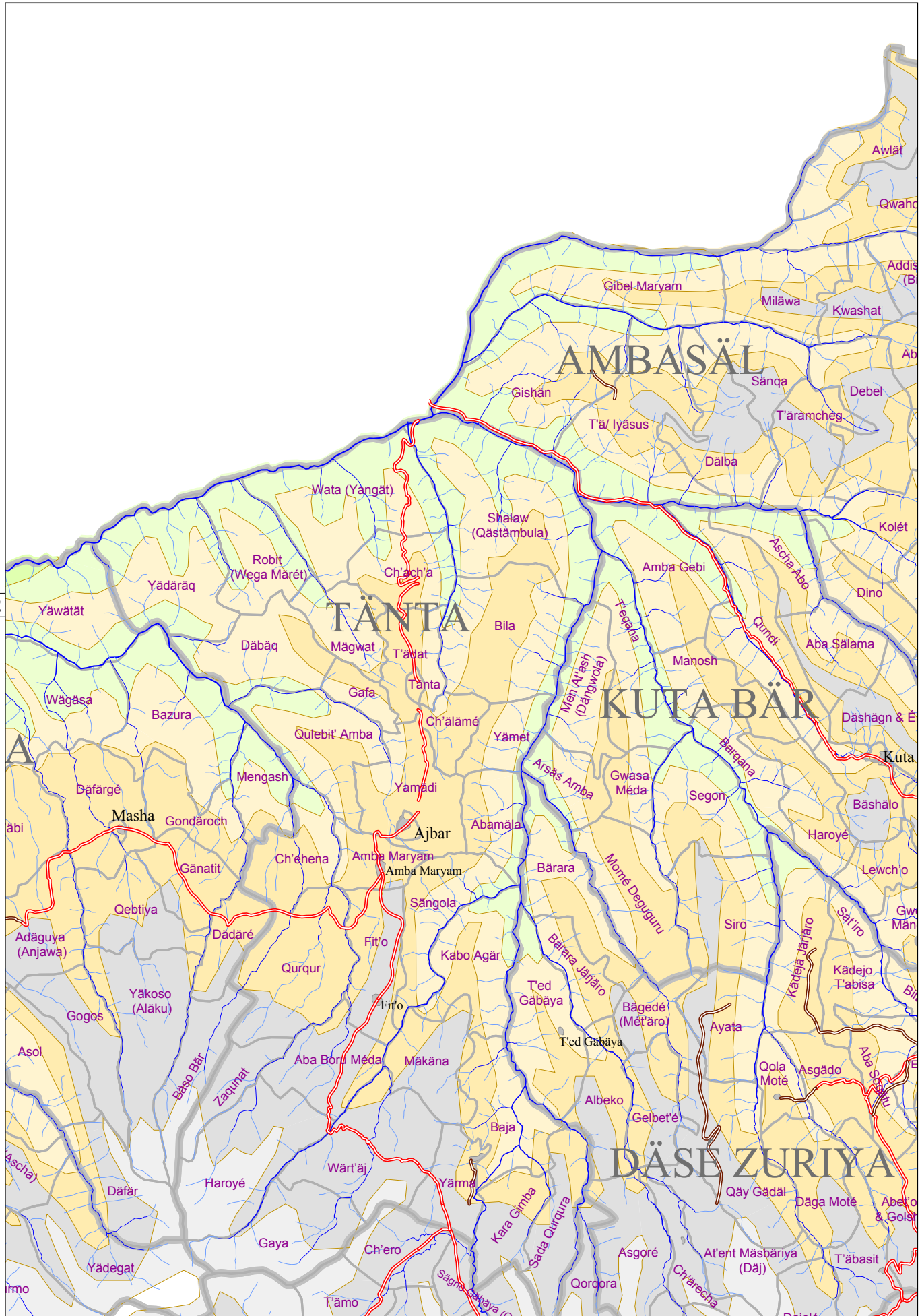












AMBASÄL

TÄNTA

KUTA BÄR

DÄSE ZURIYA

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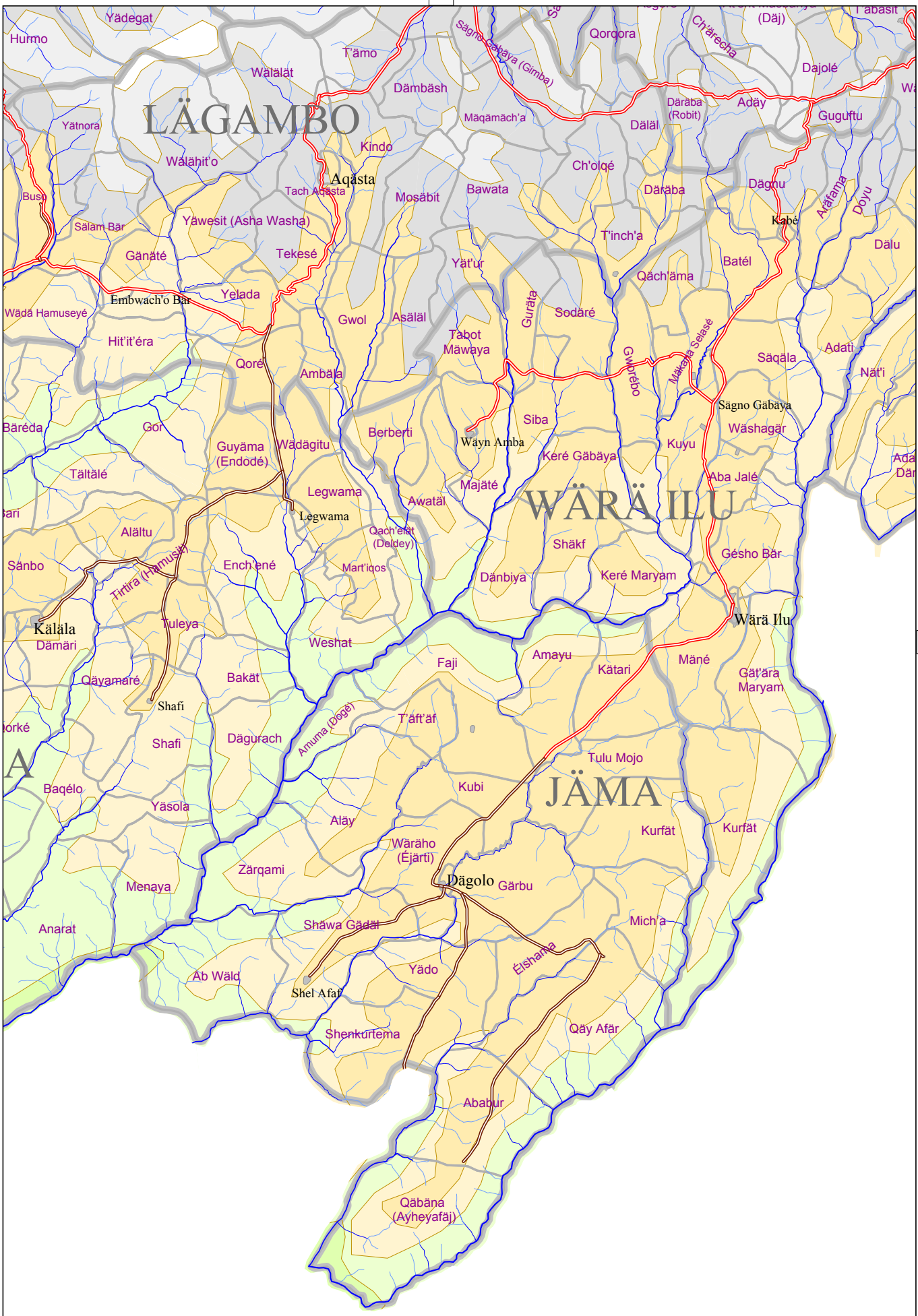
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Map labels (shoukhias) include: Awlät, Qwah, Addis (B), Miläwa, Kwashat, Ab, Gishän, Sänqa, Debel, T'äramcheg, Dälba, Kolét, Wata (Yangät), Shälaw (Qästämbula), Amba Gebi, Aschia-Abo, Dino, Yäwätät, Yädäraq, Robit (Wega Märét), Ch'ach'a, Tanta, T'ädat, Amba Gebi, Manosh, Aba Salama, Wägäsa, Bazura, Gafa, Ch'älämé, Yämei, Men Ar'äsh (Dängwola), Töqala, Qumel, Däshägn & E, Wäqäsa, Däbäq, Mägwat, Tanta, Ch'älämé, Yämei, Arsäs Amba, Gwasa Méda, Segon, Bäräna, Masha, Gondároch, Yamädi, Abamäla, Bärara, Mome Deguguru, Qulebit' Amba, Ch'ehena, Amba Maryam, Amba Maryam, Sängola, Kabo Agär, T'ed Gabäya, Bägédé (Mét'äro), Siro, Bäräna Järjaro, Kadeja Järjaro, Qat'iro, Gw, Män, Adäguya (Anjawa), Qebtiya, Dädaré, Fir'o, Fir'o, Kadejo T'abisa, Gogos, Yäkosu (Aläku), Aba Boru Méda, Mäkäna, T'ed Gabäya, Ayata, Qola Moté, Asgädo, Aba Sö, Asol, Däfar, Haroyé, Wärt'aj, Yämei, Baja, Albeko, Gelbet'é, Aschia, Däfar, Haroyé, Gaya, Ch'ero, Kara Gamba, Sada Qurqura, Qorqora, Yädegat, T'ämo, Sägno, Ch'ärecha, Qäy Gädäl, Däga Moté, Abet'o & Gols, T'äbasit, imo, Asgore, At'ent Mäsbariya (Däi), Ch'ärecha.



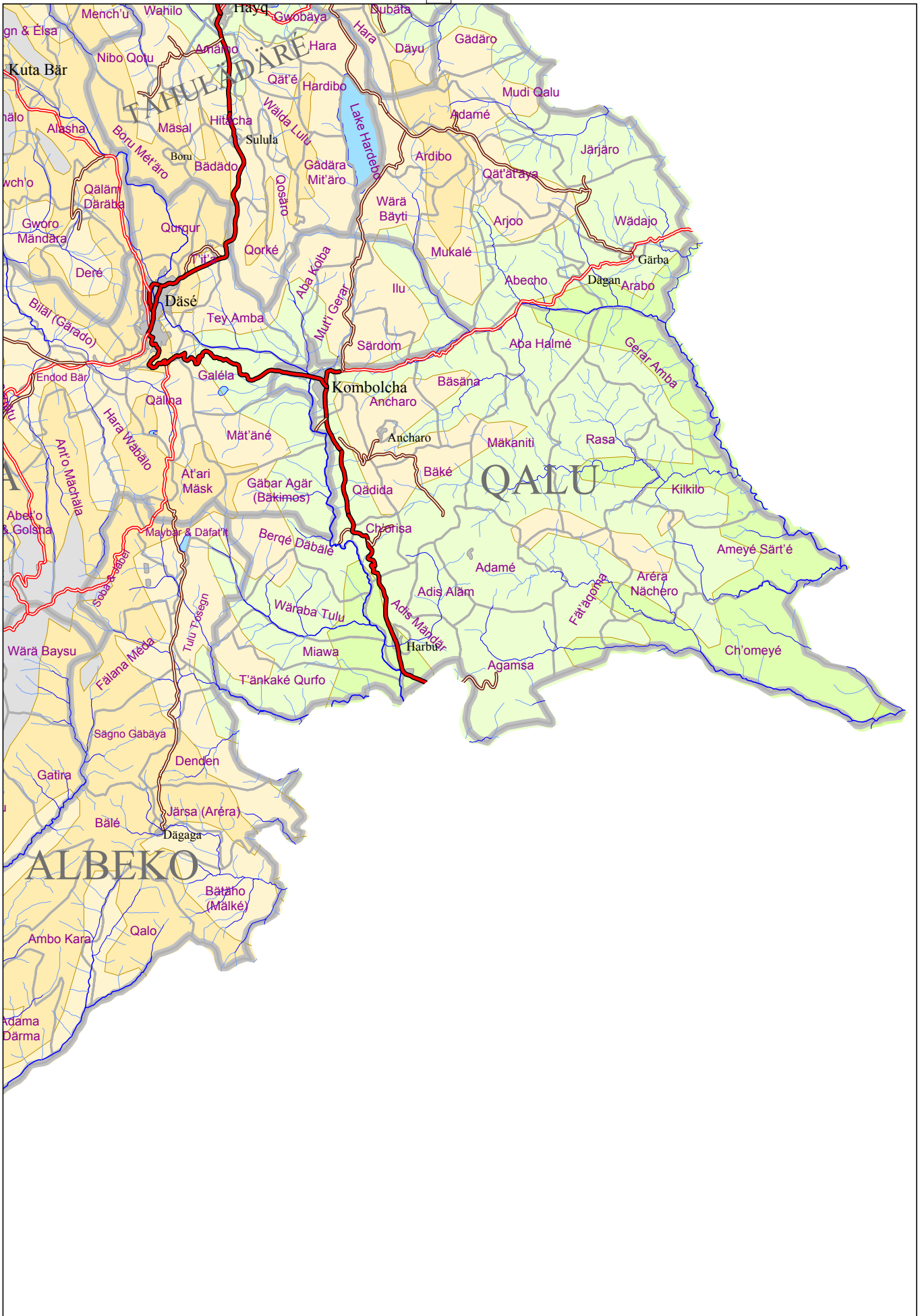


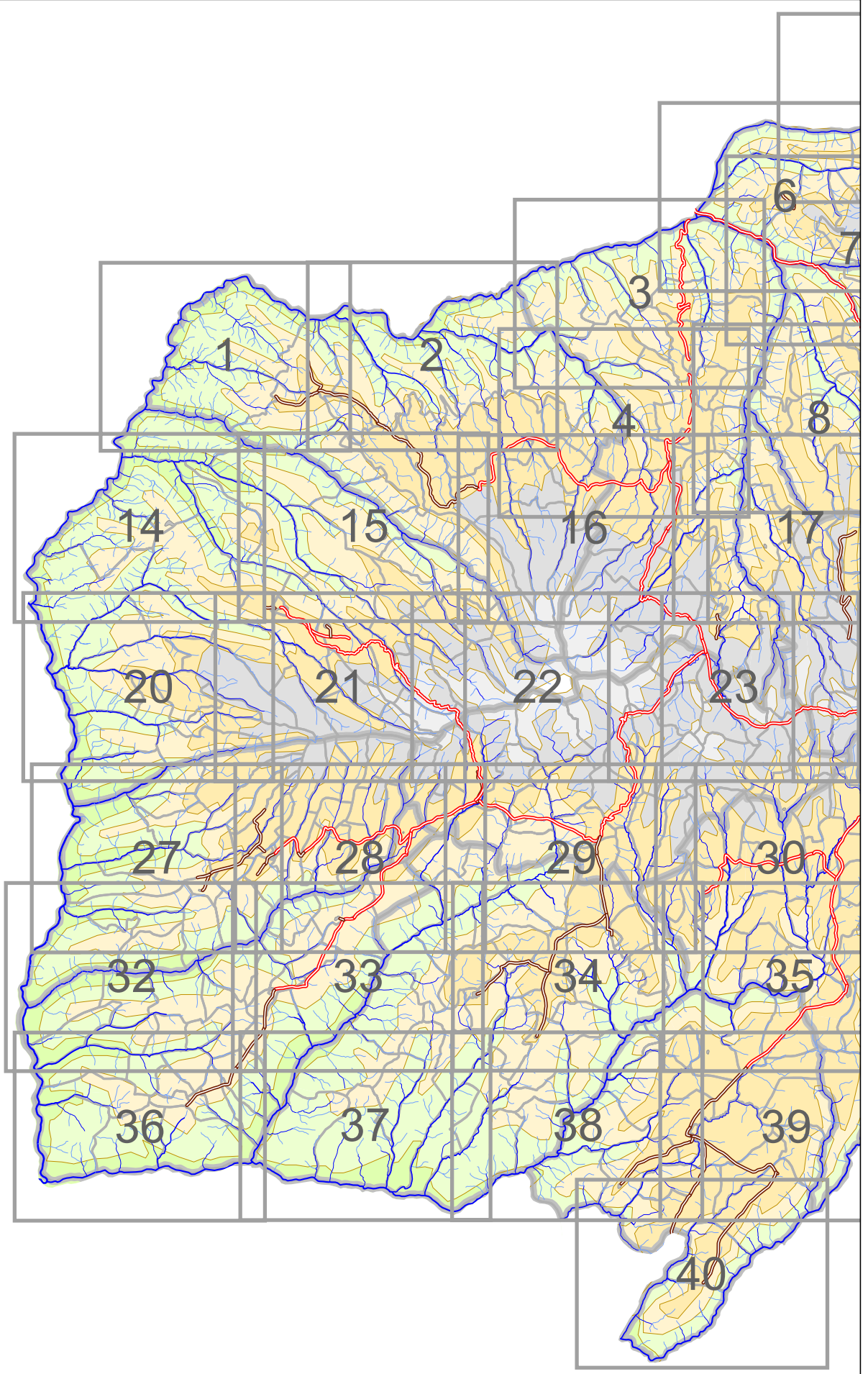
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South Wālo 1:100,000 plates

