

CENTRAL STATISTICAL AUTHORITY

REPORT ON

PRELIMINARY STAGE ASSESSMENT OF

METHODOLOGY FOR NOMADIC

AREAS

IN CONNECTION WITH THE AGRICULTURAL SAMPLE

IN NOMADIC AREAS

February 2000

Addis Ababa

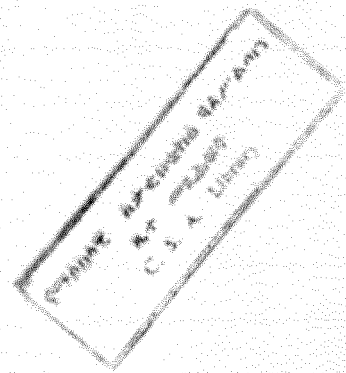
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CENTRAL STATISTICAL AUTHORITY

REPORT ON THE SECOND STAGE ASSESSMENT OF ENUMERATION METHODOLOGY FOR NOMADIC AREAS



By

THE TECHNICAL COMMITTEE FOR AGRICULTURAL SAMPLE
ENUMERATION IN NOMADIC AREAS

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February, 2001
Addis Ababa

REPORT ON
THE SECOND STAGE ASSESSMENT OF
LIMITATION TECHNOLOGY FOR WOMEN
IN
RURAL
AREAS

THE TECHNICAL COMMITTEE FOR AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH
IN COOPERATION WITH THE NATIONAL BUREAU OF
STATISTICS

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Number of Members and Type of Administration with the Association

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APPENDIX III

Number of Members and Type of Administration with the Association

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PART I

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background of the Assessment

The Central Statistical Authority is in the process of finalizing preparatory activities for the 2001/02 Ethiopian Agricultural Sample Enumeration (EASE). These include the study of livestock enumeration methodology for undertaking the Ethiopian agricultural sample enumeration in the Regional States of Afar and Somalia. For this purpose, the CSA has conducted a first stage assessment in these two Regions in 1999/2000 (1992 E.C.)

The findings of the first stage assessment about Weredas which were not covered by the 1994 population and housing census map work have prompted the need for further verification and refinement of designs for the actual livestock enumeration in the two Regions. Hence, the CSA conducted further assessment at lower administrative levels. Based on the results and recommendations of the first stage assessment, the CSA established a technical committee¹ with the following duties.

Identifying:

- Appropriate Sampling frame,
- Settlement patterns and time of mobility of nomads,
- The method of enumeration,
- Appropriate month of enumeration, and
- Administrative needs and logistics required for the enumeration of livestock in the two Regions.

This report comprises of three parts. The first part includes background, objective, coverage and method of the assessment, sources of the data and contents of the assessment. Part two presents findings of the assessment and part three consists of conclusion and recommendations made on the basis of the findings.

1- See Appendix V

1.2 Objective of the Assessment

The General objective of the assessment is to determine the appropriate method of livestock enumeration of nomadic and semi-nomadic areas in the States of Afar and Somalia.

The specific objectives of the assessment are to:

1. Review whether each Wereda is divided into Kebeles with clearly identified boundaries, to verify the total number of Kebeles and to identify type of Kebele administration,
2. Verify the settlement pattern, months of mobility, reasons for mobility and direction of mobility of nomadic/semi-nomadic population,
3. Enquire about the type, number and users of water points available,
4. Determine the appropriate month for livestock enumeration,
5. Conduct Pre-test on the livestock questionnaires prepared for these two regions,
6. Develop the sampling frame of list of kebeles, water points and collect other pertinent information, and
7. Identify the administrative support, logistics and manpower required for effective implementation of livestock enumeration.

1.3 Coverage of the assessment

In this assessment attempt has been made to cover the nomadic and semi-nomadic Weredas which were not covered during the 1994 Population and Housing Census map work in the States of Afar and Somalia. Specifically, the assessment was conducted by covering 20 Weredas of 5 zones in the State of Afar. The enquiry about the Weredas was made in each Wereda. Concerning the State of Somalia, 24 Weredas were covered where for the 14 Weredas of Shinile, Jijiga, Afker and Liben zones the data was collected in each Wereda. For the remaining 10 Weredas of Keberidehar and Gode zones the assessment was obtained from their respective zones.

1.4 Method of the Assessment and Sources of Data

The data were collected by interviewing the eligible persons from the three relevant institutions namely, *Wereda Administrative Council, Economic and Social Development Administration and Agricultural Bureaus*. Wereda Agriculture Bureaus were found in only two Weredas of the State of Afar, thus the information from these particular responding offices is not included in this report. On the other hand, the Economic and Social Development Administration offices exist in only very few Weredas of the State of Somalia. Hence, the responses are excluded from this report and only the report from 8 Wereda by Agricultural Bureaus included in the report in addition to the response from Wereda Administrative Council.

The required information was collected by teams deployed from the head office and by the Branch Statistical Office staff in zones 1 and 3 in the State of Afar and Shinile, Jijiga, Afker and Liben zones in the State of Somalia.

Prior to the data collection, adequate training was given to the teams to be deployed from the head office. In addition, some members of the technical committee for nomadic areas trained the field staff and coordinated the implementation of the assessment in Awassa, Jijiga, Dire Dawa, Asa-Ita and Dessie Branch Statistical Offices.

1.5 Content of the Assessment

Four different kinds of questionnaires were developed and administered for the assessment.

These are:

- a) questionnaire for the second stage assessment,
- b) questionnaire for developing sampling frame of urban and rural Kebeles and other related information,
- c) questionnaire for listing water points, specifically for Somalia, and
- d) pre-test questionnaires (household and water point approaches) for livestock enumeration.

The collected data were coded, edited, verified and entered into the computer using IMPS (Integrated Micro-Computer Processing system). The questionnaires (type of variables) are annexed to this report².

2- See Appendix I

PART II

FINDINGS OF THE ASSESSMENT

The findings of the assessment are presented in different sections. The tables present the responses given by the eligible respondents, however, some of the tables are not shown in order to avoid repetition of response by different respondents but the results are discussed.

2.1 Division of Weredas into Kebeles, Existence of Distinguishable Boundaries, Total Number of Kebeles and Type of Administration within the Kebeles

The two responding offices in the State of Afar, Wereda Administrative Council (WAC) and Economic and Social Development Administration (ESDA) reported that all the Weredas are divided into Kebeles. In addition, it is reported that except Ewa, Teru and Yallo Weredas, all the remaining Kebeles have clearly distinguishable boundaries. According to the WAC in the State of Somalia, except Harshen Wereda all the Weredas are divided into Kebeles. The Wereda Agriculture Bureaus (WAB) in Somalia reported the same thing as the report of WAC. Of the 23 Weredas which are divided into Kebeles, about 91 percent of them have distinguishable Kebele boundaries. The remaining 8.7 percent (Weyib/Cherity and Bare Weredas) have no identifiable Kebele boundaries.

Tables 1a and 1b present the number of rural and urban Kebeles of both regions reported by the respondent offices. As Table 1a shows, the number of rural and urban Kebeles reported by the WAC corresponds with ESDA report except for the three Weredas in which the offices do not exist. According to the WAC response, the total number of Kebeles in the 20 Weredas of the State of Afar is 241 of which 26 Kebeles are urban and the remaining 215 Kebeles are rural.

Table 1a: Number of FAs/Kebeles by Responding Offices and Wereda in the State of Afar

Wereda Name	Number of Rural Kebeles		Number of Urban Kebeles		Total	
	WAC	ESDA	WAC	ESDA	WAC	ESDA
Mille	15	15	3	3	18	18
Elidar	13	13	5	5	18	18
Chifera	18	18	1	1	19	19
Erabuty	13	13	1	1	14	14
Kuneba	7	7	1	1	8	8
Ab-Ala	10	10	1	1	11	11
Megali	8	8	1	1	9	9
Berhalle	8	8	1	1	9	9
Dalul	12	-	1	-	13	-
Afder	8	8	1	1	9	9
Gewane	9	9	1	1	10	10
Bure Mudayetu	14	14	1	1	15	15
Aura	10	9	1	1	11	11
Ewa	10	-	1	-	11	-
Teru	12	-	1	-	13	-
Yallo	8	8	1	1	9	9
Gulina	8	8	1	1	9	9
Telalak	11	11	1	1	12	12
Dewe	10	10	1	1	11	11
Artuma	11	11	1	1	12	12

Note: WAC = Wereda Administrative Council, and

ESDA = Economic and Social Development Administration.

In the 23 Weredas of the State of Somalia which are divided into Kebeles, the WAC reported that the total number of urban Kebeles is 47 while the total number of rural Kebeles is 595.

Table 1b: Number of FAs/Kebeles by Responding Office and Wereda in the State of Somalia

Wereda Name	Number of Rural Kebeles		Number of Urban Kebeles		Total	
	WAC	WAB	WAC	WAB	WAC	WAB
Ayesha	29	-	1	-	30	-
Shinille	17	-	1	-	18	-
Errer	22	-	1	-	23	-
Mieso	51	-	1	-	52	-
Afdem	19	-	1	-	20	-
Babile	24	-	1	-	25	-
Gursum	5	-	2	-	7	-
Harshin	-	-	-	-	-	-
Shekosh	16	16	2	2	18	18
Keberidehar	40	-	3	-	43	-
Shilabo	25	25	2	2	27	27
Debewoyen	14	14	2	2	16	16
Denan	15	15	2	2	17	17
Gode	42	-	6	-	48	-
Kellafo	32	32	5	5	37	37
Mustahil	20	20	2	2	22	22
Ferfer	8	8	2	2	10	10
Misrak Emi	19	-	1	-	20	-
Woyeb/Cherti	29	-	4	-	33	-
Serer	41	-	1	-	42	-
Adadele	27	-	1	-	28	-
Afker	38	-	3	-	41	-
Bare	29	-	1	-	30	-
Moyale	33	33	2	2	35	35

WAC = Wereda Administrative Council

WAB= Wereda Agricultural Bureau

In the State of Afar, both offices reported that the representatives of rural Kebeles are appointed by the Wereda officials/ elected by the people except for Elidar Wereda in which the representatives of rural Kebeles are elected by local people/tribal leaders.

Regarding the State of Somalia, about 63 percent of the representatives of rural Kebeles are appointed by the Wereda officials/elected by the people, 33 percent are elected by the local people/tribal leaders and 4 percent are appointed partly by Wereda officials and partly by tribal leaders. It is also observed that there is some inconsistency in reporting the type of representation by the two respondent offices. The result is shown in Table 2.

In general, the data revealed that most of the Weredas are divided into Kebeles with identifiable Kebele boundaries and the majority of Kebele officials are appointed by Wereda officials/elected by the people.

State	Office	Kebele boundaries	Kebele officials appointed by Wereda officials/elected by the people	Kebele officials elected by local people/tribal leaders	Kebele officials appointed partly by Wereda officials and partly by tribal leaders
Afar	1	Yes	100	0	0
	2	Yes	100	0	0
Somalia	3	Yes	63	33	4
	4	Yes	63	33	4
Somalia	5	Yes	63	33	4
	6	Yes	63	33	4
Somalia	7	Yes	63	33	4
	8	Yes	63	33	4
Somalia	9	Yes	63	33	4
	10	Yes	63	33	4
Somalia	11	Yes	63	33	4
	12	Yes	63	33	4
Somalia	13	Yes	63	33	4
	14	Yes	63	33	4
Somalia	15	Yes	63	33	4
	16	Yes	63	33	4
Somalia	17	Yes	63	33	4
	18	Yes	63	33	4
Somalia	19	Yes	63	33	4
	20	Yes	63	33	4
Somalia	21	Yes	63	33	4
	22	Yes	63	33	4
Somalia	23	Yes	63	33	4
	24	Yes	63	33	4
Somalia	25	Yes	63	33	4
	26	Yes	63	33	4
Somalia	27	Yes	63	33	4
	28	Yes	63	33	4
Somalia	29	Yes	63	33	4
	30	Yes	63	33	4
Somalia	31	Yes	63	33	4
	32	Yes	63	33	4
Somalia	33	Yes	63	33	4
	34	Yes	63	33	4
Somalia	35	Yes	63	33	4
	36	Yes	63	33	4
Somalia	37	Yes	63	33	4
	38	Yes	63	33	4
Somalia	39	Yes	63	33	4
	40	Yes	63	33	4
Somalia	41	Yes	63	33	4
	42	Yes	63	33	4
Somalia	43	Yes	63	33	4
	44	Yes	63	33	4
Somalia	45	Yes	63	33	4
	46	Yes	63	33	4
Somalia	47	Yes	63	33	4
	48	Yes	63	33	4
Somalia	49	Yes	63	33	4
	50	Yes	63	33	4

Table 2: Type of Kebele Administration by Wereda and Respondent Office in the State of Somalia

Responding Office	Type of Administration within the Kebeles		
	Appointed by Wereda Officials/ elected by the People	Elected by Local People/Tribal Leaders	Partly by Wereda Officials & partly by Tribal Leaders
Wereda Administrative Council	Ayishia Shimile Mieso Afdem Babile Gursum Harshen Denan Gode Kelafo Musthail Ferber Misrak Emi Adadele Moyale	Shekosh Keberi Dehar Shilabo Debe Woyen Weyib/Cherti Afer Serer Bare	Error
Agriculture Bureau	Kellafo Moyale	Shekosh Shilabo Debe Woyin	Denan Mustahil Ferber

2.2 Settlement Pattern, Months of Residence of the Population in the Kebeles, Direction and Reasons for Mobility

2.2.1 Settlement Pattern

Settlement pattern implies whether the inhabitants of each Wereda under study are sedentary, nomads or semi nomads. In the context of the agricultural sample enumeration, a nomad is one who moves with his/her livestock from place to place in search of pasture and water throughout the year and a semi-nomad is one who moves with his/her animal herds in search of water and pasture only during a certain period of the year. In the State of Afar, Ereby, Teru and Artuma Weredas are reported to be nomadic weredas, and the other 17 Weredas are semi-nomadic according to WAC. On the other hand, only Ereby Wereda is identified as nomadic by the ESDA.

In the State of Somalia, the WAC reported that in 8 out of 24 Weredas (33.3 percent), the settlement pattern is sedentary, 13 Weredas (54.2 percent) are semi-nomadic and the remaining 3 Weredas (12.5 percent) are nomadic. Table 3 presents the settlement pattern by Wereda.

In general, the dominant settlement pattern in both regions is semi-nomadic. This also tallies with what was observed during the first stage assessment.

Table 3. Name of Weredas by the Settlement Pattern and Responding Offices In the State of Somalia

Responding Office	Settlement Pattern		
	Sedentary	Semi-Nomadic	Nomadic
Wereda Administrative Council	Gursum	Ayisha	Gode
	Harshen	Shinile	Misrak Emi
	Kelafo	Error	Bare
	Mustahil	Mieso	
	Ferfer	Afdem	
	Adadele	Babile	
	Serer	Shekosh	
	Moyale	Keberidehar	
		Shilabo	
		Debe Woyin	
		Denan	
		Weyib/Cherti	
		Afker	
Agriculture Bureau	Kelafo	Shekosh	
	Mustahil	Shilabo	
	Ferfer	Debe Woyen	
	Moyale	Denan	

2.2.2 Months of Residence in the Kebeles

In order to identify appropriate time of livestock enumeration for the semi-nomadic and nomadic areas, effort was made to learn when the nomads and semi-nomads in each Wereda stay in their usual place of residence without leaving their respective rural Kebeles. The months of residence were recorded based on duration of residence so that the appropriate month for enumeration could be easily identified. The codes given below show the order.

- 1= 100 percent (All Kebele's population) reside in their Kebeles in a given month
- 2= 75 – 99 percent of Kebele's population reside in their Kebeles in a given month
- 3 = 50-74 percent of Kebele's population reside in their Kebeles in a given month
- 4 = 1-49 percent of Kebele's population reside in their Kebeles in a given month

Table 4a shows the months in which the population of the twenty Weredas in Afar reside in their respective Kebeles. The general trend observed from the table indicates that majority of the population in the Weredas stay in their Kebeles between **July** and **October** and the remaining months can be considered as months of mobility. This result also confirms what was found during the first stage assessment.

Wereda	July	August	September	October	November	December
1	100	100	100	100	100	100
2	100	100	100	100	100	100
3	100	100	100	100	100	100
4	100	100	100	100	100	100
5	100	100	100	100	100	100
6	100	100	100	100	100	100
7	100	100	100	100	100	100
8	100	100	100	100	100	100
9	100	100	100	100	100	100
10	100	100	100	100	100	100
11	100	100	100	100	100	100
12	100	100	100	100	100	100
13	100	100	100	100	100	100
14	100	100	100	100	100	100
15	100	100	100	100	100	100
16	100	100	100	100	100	100
17	100	100	100	100	100	100
18	100	100	100	100	100	100
19	100	100	100	100	100	100
20	100	100	100	100	100	100

Table 4a. Months of Residence of the Population in the Kebeles Reported by the Wereda Administrative Councils, Afar

Wereda Name	Wereda Administrative Council												Economic and Social Development Administration											
	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.
Mille		1	2	3	4								1	2	3	4								
Elidar	3	4									1	2	2	3	4									1
Chifera		1	2	3	4									1	2	3	4							
Erabuty	1	2									3	4	3	4									1	2
Kuneba			3	4							1	2			3	4							1	2
Ab-Ala	3	4									1	2	3	4									1	2
Megali	3	4									1	2	3	4									1	2
Berhale	1	2	3	4									1	2	3	4								
Dalul													3	4									1	2
Afder		1	2	3	4										1	2	3	4						
Gewane		1	2	3	4										1	2	3	4						
Bure Mudayetu		1	2	3	4									1	2	3	4							
Aura	2	3	4								1		2	3	4									1
Ewa													2	3									4	1
Teru																							2	1
Yallo	3	4									1	2	3	4									1	2
Gulina	2	3									4	1	1	2	3									
Telalrak	1	2	3	4									1	2	3	4								
Dewe	1	2	3	4									1	2	3	4								
Artuma	1	2	3	4									1	2	3	4								

In the State of Somalia, it can be observed that most of the Wereda population stay in their Kebeles between **September** and **November**. The WAB response corresponds with the Wereda administration council though it is reported only for two Weredas namely, Shekosh, and Shilabo.

Table 4b: Months of Residence of the Population in the Kebeles Reported by the Wereda Administrative Councils, SOMALIA

Wereda Name	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.
Ayisha	3	4									1	2
Shinile	3								2			1
Error	3	2	1									
Mieso	4			2							1	3
Afdem				3			2			1	4	
Babile									1	2	3	4
Gursum												
Harshen												
Shekosh		1	2					3	4			
Keberidehar		1	2					3	4			
Shilabo		1	2					3	4			
Debe Woyin		1	2					3	4			
Denan						2				4	3	
Gode					2	3	4			1		
Kelafo												
Mustahil												
Ferfer												
Misrak Emi					3	2	1	4				
Weyib/Cherti		1	2	3	4							
Adadele												
Afker	1	2	3	4								
Serer												
Guradamole		4	3	2	1							
Moyale												

Table 5a List of Weredas by Destination of Movement in the State of Afar

Destination of Movement	
Within Wereda	Outside Wereda
Mile	Erebty
Elidar	Koneba
Berhale	Ab-Ala
Afdera	Megale
Gewane	Dalul
Bure Mudaytu	Aura
Artuma	Ewa
	Teru
	Yallo
	Gulina
	Telalak

Regarding the State of Somalia, the majority of semi-nomadic and nomadic Wereda population's movement is restricted within their respective Weredas (Table 5b).

Table 5b List of Weredas by Destination of Movement in the State of Somalia

Destination of Movement	
Within Wereda	Outside Wereda
Ayisha	Error
Shinile	Babile
Mieso	Keberidehar
Afdem	Shilabo
Shekosh	Debe Woyin
Gode	Denan
Misrak Emi	
Weyib/Cherti	
Afker	
Bare	

2.3 Types, Number and Users of Water Points

2.3.1 Types and Number of Water Points

Major water points are classified into three types: Ella, Birka and River Segments/Chirosh. Ella is a well (dug out water) and Birka is harnessed accumulated rainwater. All the three types of water points exist in both regions. Table 6a and 6b provide the responses from the responding offices regarding the type and number of water points that are available in different Weredas of the States of Afar and Somalia, respectively.

The respondents information on number of water points for some Weredas of Afar varies. On the other hand the number and type of water points in Somalia agree with the summary report prepared from the sampling frame for water points. (See Appendix IIb).

Table 6a: Type and Number of Water points by Wereda and Responding office in the State of Afar

Wereda Name	Ella		Birka		River Segment/ Chirosh		Total	
	WAC	ESDA	WAC	ESDA	WAC	ESDA	WAC	ESDA
Mille	40	50	1	1	15	35	56	86
Elidar	60	52	98	84	-	3	158	139
Chifera	15	15	3	3	60	84	78	102
Erabuty	-	-	-	-	3	3	3	3
Kuneba	-	-	1	1	6	6	7	7
Ab-Ala	-	-	-	-	3	3	3	3
Megali	7	7	-	-	1	1	8	8
Berhalle	1	1	-	-	6	6	7	7
Dalul	4	-	-	-	4	-	8	-
Afder	45	41	1	1	10	7	56	49
Gewane	98	98	3	3	45	50	146	151
Bure	6	8	-	-	80	98	86	106
Mudayetu	6	6	-	-	3	3	9	9
Aura	15	-	-	-	6	-	21	-
Ewa	2	-	-	-	-	-	2	-
Teru	40	40	1	1	3	3	44	44
Yallo	8	8	-	2	13	4	21	14
Gulina	98	98	-	-	2	2	100	100
Telalak	8	8	1	1	2	2	11	11
Dewe	25	25	-	-	5	5	30	30
Artuma								
Total	478	457	109	97	267	315	854	869

Note: "-" indicates Not Available

Table 6b: Type and Number of Water points by Wereda and Responding office in the State of Somalia

Wereda Name	Ella		Birka		River Segment/ Chirosh		Total	
	WAC	WAB	WAC	WAB	WAC	WAB	WAC	WAB
Ayesha	44	-	-	-	4	-	48	-
Shinille	4	-	-	-	18	-	22	-
Error	10	-	-	-	15	-	25	-
Mieso	14	-	-	-	6	-	20	-
Afdem	21	-	-	-	4	-	25	-
Babile	3	-	18	-	3	-	24	-
Gursum	2	-	-	-	6	-	8	-
Harshin	-	-	28	-	-	-	28	-
Shekosh	1	1	1	1	2	2	4	4
Keberidehar	22	-	8	-	6	-	36	-
Shilabo	12	12	4	4	1	1	17	17
Debewoyen	13	13	-	-	-	-	13	13
Denan	4	4	-	-	5	5	9	9
Gode	34	-	-	-	10	-	44	-
Kellafo	12	12	-	-	4	4	16	16
Mustahil	2	2	-	-	2	2	4	4
Ferfer	9	9	-	-	-	-	9	9
Misrak Emi	4	-	-	-	3	-	7	-
Woyeb/Cherti	18	-	-	-	32	-	50	-
Serer	19	-	-	-	24	-	53	-
Adadele	-	-	-	-	7	-	7	-
Afker	26	-	-	-	33	-	59	-
Bare	32	-	-	-	4	-	36	-
Moyale	37	37	24	24	-	-	61	61
Total	343	90	83	29	189	14	615	133

Note: "-" indicates Not Available

Table 7a: Name of Weredas that share Water Points by Responding Office in the State of Afar

Wereda Name	Wereda Administrative Council				Economic and Social Dev't Admin.			
Mille					Dubti	Asayeta		
Elidar					Dubti			
Chifera	Werbabo	Mille	Eliwuha	Ewa	Werbabo	Ewa	Dubti	Mille
Erabuty	Ab-Ala	Megali			Ab-Ala	Megali		
Kuneba	Berhalle	Dallul			Berhelle	Dallul		
Ab-Ala	Erabuty	Megali			Erabuti	Megali		
Megali	Ab-Ala	Yallo	Teru		Ab-Ala	Yallo	Teru	
Berhalle	Ab-Ala	Erabuty	Dallul		Ab-Ala	Erabuti	Dallul	
Dalul								
Afder								
Gewane	Bure Mudayetu	Esabihe			Bure Mudaytu	Telalak	Daweyrahemedo	Amibara
Bure Mudayetu								
Aura	Goleni	Ewa	Teru		Gullina	Ewa		
Ewa	Chifera(Zone 1)	Aura	Dubti(zone 1)	Telalak	Aura	Chifera(Zone 1)	Teru	Megali(zone 2)
Teru								
Yallo	Chercher	Alamata	Waja	Kobbo	Chercher	Alamata	Waja	Kobbo
Gulina	Yallo	Aura	Ewa	Teru	Yallo	Aura	Ewa	Teru
Telalak	Dewe	Chifera			Dewe	Adayetu	Bati	
Dewe	Telalak	Dawacheru	Artuma Jallu	Artuma	Dawacheru	Artuma		
Artuma	Dewe	Farsi	Artuma Jallu	Dawacheru	Dewe	Farsi	Dawacheru	Artuma Jallu

Table 7b: Name of Weredas that share Water Points by Responding Office in the State of Somalia

Wereda Name	Wereda Administrative Council				Agriculture Bureau			
	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4
Ayisha	Shinile	Denbel			Shinile	Denbel		
Shinile	Ayisha	Error	Denbel		Denbel	Error	Ayisha	
Error	Shinile	Afdem	Ayisha		Afdem	Denbel		
Mieso	Afdem							
Afdem	Mieso	Error						
Babile					Fik			
Gursum								
Harshen								
Shekosh	Keberidehar							
Keberidehar	Shilabo	Debewoyen	Shekosh	Weredas (Warder)	Shilabo	Debewoyen	Shekosh	Warder
Shilabo	Keberidehar	Debewoyen						
Debewoyin	Shilabo	Keberidehar						
Denan								
Gode	Adadele				Adadele			
Kelafu	Debewoyen							
Mustahil	Shilabo	Ferfer						
Ferfer								
Misrak Emi	Emi Gelbet	Gode						
Weyib/Cherti								
Adadele								
Afker								
Serer								
Bare								
Moyale	Arero	Mega(Dere)	Faletu(Liben)		Mega	Arero		

2.4 Appropriate Month of Enumeration

Responding offices were asked to give their opinions about appropriate months of enumeration in order of preference. The ranks summarized from the given reports are presented in Tables 8a, 8b and 8c. Even though an insignificant difference was observed in the responses from the two responding offices in the State of Afar, it can easily be pointed out that **July to November** are appropriate months. This information also agrees with what was observed in sub-section 2.2.2 (Table 4a).

Regarding the State of Somalia, the responses are dispersed through out the year. However, **October, November and December** are suggested as appropriate months for livestock enumeration.

Table 8a: Appropriate months for Livestock Enumeration According to Order of Preference Reported by Responding Office in the State of Afar

Wereda Name	Wereda Administrative Council												Economic and Social Development Administration											
	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.
Mille	1	2	3	4											1	2	3	4						
Eldar	2	3	4									1			3	4							1	2
Chifera		1	2	3	4											1	2	3	4					
Erabuty	1	2									3	4			1	2							3	4
Kuneba			3	4							1	2				3	4						1	2
Ab-Ala	3	4									1	2			3	4							1	2
Megali	3	4									1	2			3	4							1	2
Berhalle	1	2	3	4											1	2	3	4						
Dalul	3	4									1	2												
Afder			1	2	3	4										1	2	3	4					
Gewane			1	2	3	4										1	2	3	4					
Bure Mudayetu		1	2	3	4											1	2	3	4					
Aura	2	3	4									1			2	3	4							1
Ewa	2	3									4	1												
Teru											1	2												
Yallo	3	4									1	2			3	4							1	2
Gulina	1	2	3	4											1	2	3							
Telalak	1	2	3	4											1	2	3	4						
Dewe	1	2	3	4											1	2	3	4						
Artuma	1	2	3	4											1	2	3	4						

1= The first recommended month for livestock enumeration

3= The third recommended month for livestock enumeration

2= The second recommended month for livestock enumeration
enumeration

4= The fourth recommended month for livestock enumeration

Table 8b: Appropriate months for Livestock Enumeration According to Order of Preference Reported by Wereda Administrative Council in the State of Somalia

Wereda Name	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.
Ayisha	3	4									1	2
Shinile	3								2			1
Error	3	2	1									
Mieso	4			2							1	3
Afdem				3			2			1	4	
Babile									1	2	3	4
Gursum				2	1							
Harshen								1	2	3	4	
Shekosh		1	2					3	4			
Keberidehar		1	2					3	4			
Shilabo		1	2					3	4			
Debe Woyin		1	2					3	4			
Denan						1	3			4	2	
Gode					2	3				4	1	
Kelafo				1						2		
Mustahil				1	3					2	4	
Ferfer			1	4		2	3					
Misrak Emi			1	2	3	4						
Weyib/Cherti		1	2	3	4							
Adadele												
Afker	1	2	3	4								
Serer												
Guradamole												
Moyale			1	2	3	4						

2.5 Appropriate methods of Enumeration

The two responding offices were asked to suggest a method of livestock enumeration which they believe is appropriate in the Ethiopian Agricultural Sample Enumeration. The question was an open-ended and the respondent was free to propose up to four different methods based on order of importance. The information was summarized and coded into 7 categories. The codes are presented in Tables 9a and 9b.

It is clearly observed that there is a difference in methods suggested by the two responding offices in the State of Afar. The majority of WAC offices reported that the best method is through Wereda/Kebele officials and clan leaders followed by household approach. On the other hand ESDA in many Weredas reported that the suggested appropriate method is household approach followed by through Wereda/Kebele officials and clan leaders. Some of the Weredas have also suggested other methods except for emergency relief distribution period. The ranks given for each suggested methods and responding office are presented in Table 9a for the State of Afar.

Concerning the State of Somalia, most of the Wereda's first preference as the best method of enumeration is household approach followed by water point approach. There are also few Weredas whose preference is through clan leaders and Wereda and Kebele officials. None of the Weredas have reported vaccination and emergency relief distribution periods. Table 9b shows the ranks given for the suggested methods by the two responding offices for each Wereda.

Table 9a: Suggested Methods for Livestock Enumeration by Responding Offices
in the State of Afar

Wereda Name	Wereda Administrative Council							Economic and Social Dev't Admin.							
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	
Mille						2	1	1						2	3
Elidar						1	2							1	2
Chifera			2					1	1						2
Erabuty	1							2	1						2
Kuneba	1	2							1	2					
Ab-Ala	1					2			1						2
Megali	1								1						
Berhalla	2	1							2	1					
Dalul	3	2													
Afder						2	1					2			1
Gewane						2	1					2			1
Bure Mudayetu				1					1						2
Aura		1								2					1
Ewa						2	1					1			2
Teru	1					3	2								
Yallo						1	2								1
Gulina						1				1					2
Telalak	3	4		2				1		1		3			2
Dewe	2	3		1				4	3			2			4
Artuma	3	2		1					2	3		1			

1= Household Approach

2= Water Point Approach

3= Pasture Areas

4= Vaccination

5= During Emergency Relief Distribution

6= Through Clan Leaders

7= Through Wereda and Kebele Officials and Clan Leaders

Table 9b: Suggested Methods for Livestock Enumeration by Responding Offices in the State of Somalia

Wereda Name	Wereda Administrative Council							Agriculture Bureau						
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Ayisha	1													
Shinile		1												
Error		1												
Mieso	1													
Afdem	1													
Babile	2	1												
Gursum		1	2											
Harshen	1													
Shekosh	1	2						1	2					
Keberidehar	1	2						1	2					
Shilabo	1	2												
Debewoyin	1	2						1	2					
Denan						1							1	2
Gode						2	1							
Kelafo						1	2						1	2
Mustahil							1						1	2
Ferfer						1	2						1	2
Misrak Emi						2	1							
Weyib/Cherti	1													
Adadele														
Afker	1	2												
Serer														
Bare														
Moyale	2	1						1						

2.6 Recommended Administrative Support and Logistics Requirement

The responding offices were asked to give their opinion about administrative support and logistics required in order to facilitate the enumeration of livestock in the two regions. The responses indicated that the requirements are:

- ◆ Transportation Facility
- ◆ Tents, Sleeping Bags and Crispy foods
- ◆ Radio Communication
- ◆ Participation of Wereda's and Kebele's officials
- ◆ Participation of Clan leaders
- ◆ Publicity and others.

2.7 Availability of Manpower for Livestock Enumeration

During the data collection, information on the availability of manpower was collected only from the Wereda administrative council of each Wereda. The manpower considered was number of employees with educational attainment of grade 12 and above. The information was sought from seven government offices that exist at Wereda level. Tables 11a and 11b present the number of employees in the seven government offices with the specified educational level in the States of Afar and Somalia.

Table 11a: Government offices in the Wereda and Number of Employees who have completed Grade 12 and above, Afar

Government Offices	Number of Employees
Wereda Administrative Council	121
Economic and Social Development Administration	334
Wereda Agriculture Bureau	64
Afar Rangeland Project Office	64
Wereda Finance Bureau	30
Wereda Economic Office	18
Others	8
Total	639

Table 11b: Government offices in the Wereda and Number of Employees who have completed Grade 12 and above, Somalia

Government Offices	Number of Employees
Wereda Administrative Council	89
Economic and Social Development Administration	185
Wereda Agriculture Bureau	84
South Eastern Rangeland Project Office (SERP)	89
Wereda Finance Bureau	61
Wereda Economic Office	92
Others	56
Total	656

PART III

CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATION

3.1 Conclusion

Based on the findings of the second stage assessment, the following concluding remarks are given:

- The majority of Weredas in both regions are divided into Kebeles with identified Kebele boundaries and most of the Kebele officials are appointed by Wereda officials/elected by the people.
- The dominant settlement pattern in the State of Afar and Somalia is semi-nomadic type.
- The reason for mobility of the nomadic and semi-nomadic population is in search of water and pasture. Furthermore, the movement is outside the Wereda boundary for most of the Wereda population in the State of Afar while most of semi-nomadic and nomadic Wereda population's movement in the State of Somalia is restricted within their respective Wereda.
- Livestock enumeration in the State of Afar will have to be conducted from July to November where as October, November and December seem appropriate months for the enumeration in the State of Somalia.
- The appropriate method for livestock enumeration in the State of Afar is suggested to be household approach. Likewise, household approach followed by water point approach are the two suggested methods for livestock enumeration in the State of Somalia.

3.2 Recommendation

- In order to implement the livestock enumeration in Somalia, the committee has reached an agreement on that the area still needs another thorough investigation. It is also believed that it is essential to consider other country's experience in this regard.
- The sampling technique and other related works shall be dealt with the methodology service in collaboration with the Natural Resources and Agricultural Statistics Department.
- To facilitate the actual work, serious attention shall be given to the required logistics and manpower in both regions.

Central Statistical Authority

Questionnaire for the 2nd stage assessment of nomadic areas
for the Ethiopian Agricultural Sample Enumeration

Section 1 - Area Identification Particulars

1		2		3		4	
Region		Zone		Wereda		Respondent Office	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	

Section 2 - Detailed information of the Wereda

I. Is the Wereda divided into Rural Kebeles?

1. Yes

Code

2. Partly

8

3. No

II. If the answer for question No. I is "Yes" or "Partly": Is the Kebele boundary distinguishable?

1. Yes

9

2. No

III. If the answer for question No. I is No: Type of the area?

1. _____

10	11

2. _____

12	13

3. _____

14	15

IV. Number of Kebeles in the Wereda

1. Rural _____

16	17

2. Urban _____

18	19

V. Type of administration of Rural Kebeles ?

1. Appointed by the Wereda/elected by the people

	20

2. Elected by the local people/Tribe Leaders

3. Partly by the Wereda officials other by tribe leaders/local people

VI. Spatial distribution of the Wereda population in rural Kebeles?

1. Sedentary

2. Semi-Nomadic

3. Nomadic

	21

VII. If the answer for question No. VI is "2" or "3". In which months of the year the Wereda population reside in their rural kebeles?

1. _____ 2. _____ 3. _____ 4. _____

100%

22	23

75% - 99%

24	25

50% - 74%

26	27

1% - 49%

28	29

VIII. Reasons for mobility of rural kebele population

1. In search of water and pasture

2. Others /Specify/

	30

IX. If the Wereda people leave the rural Kebeles in search of water and pasture: Where do they move to?

1. Other Kebeles within the Wereda

2. Outside the Wereda

	31

X. Are there water points in the Wereda?

1. Ella 1 = Yes 2 = No

32

2. Birka 1 = Yes 2 = No

33

3. Chirosh 1 = Yes 2 = No

34

XI. Number of water points in the Wereda (if any) Total

1. Ella (protected well)

35	36

2. Birka

37	38

3. Chirosh/River

39	40

XII. Water points users?

1. Only Wereda population

41

2. Population from other Wereda

XIII. If there are people from other Weredas who use the water points: Which are the Weredas? (list)

1. _____

42	43	44	45	46	47
----	----	----	----	----	----

2. _____

48	49	50	51	52	53
----	----	----	----	----	----

3. _____

54	55	56	57	58	59
----	----	----	----	----	----

4. _____

60	61	62	63	64	65
----	----	----	----	----	----

XIV. Governmental offices in the Wereda

1. _____

66

67	68

2. _____

69

70	71

3. _____

72

73	74

4. _____

75

76	77

5. _____

78

79	80

6. _____

81

82	83

7. _____

84

85	86

XV. Administration, logistic and other useful comments and suggestions to conduct useful agricultural census in the area.

1. _____

2. _____

3. _____

87	88

XVI. Which months are appropriate to conduct agricultural census in the Wereda? (opinion)

1. _____

2. _____

3. _____

4. _____

89	90

91	92

93	94

95	96

XVII. What type of methodology is appropriate to conduct agricultural?

Census in the Wereda

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____
4. _____

97	98
99	100
101	102
103	104

Section 3 - Respondents and Interviewers

	Name	Signature	Date
Respondent			
Interviewer			

Appendix IIa: Number of Urban Kebeles and FAs with Access to Vehicles

Kebele	Zone	Wereda	Number of Urban Kebeles	Number of FAs	Total	Number of FAs with Access to Vehicles	Number of FAs with No Access to Vehicles
Afar	1	Mille	3	15	18	3	12
		Elidar	5	13	18	7	6
		Chifera	1	18	19	11	6
	2	Erabuti	1	13	14	4	9
		Kuneba	1	7	8	5	2
		Abe-ala	1	10	11	9	1
		Megali	1	8	9	3	5
		Berehelle	1	8	9	7	1
		Dallul	1	12	13	9	3
		Afder	1	8	9	6	2
		3	Gewane	1	9	10	6
	Bure Mudayetu		1	14	15	13	1
	4	Awera	1	10	11	8	2
		Ewa	1	10	11	9	
		Teru	1	12	13	8	3
		Yallo	1	8	9	4	4
		Gulina	1	8	9	7	1
	5	Tellalek	1	11	12	3	8
		Dewe	1	10	11	10	
		Aretuma	1	11	12	8	3
	Somalie	Shinille	Ayasha	1	29	30	23
Shinille			1	17	18	17	
Error			1	22	23	19	3
Mieso			1	51	52	36	15
Afdem			1	19	20	18	
Jijiga		Babile	1	24	25	17	7
		Gursum	2	5	7	5	
		Harshin	3	47	50	47	
Keberidehar		Shekosh	2	16	18	10	5
		Keberidehar	3	40	43	39	1
		Shilabo	2	25	27	25	
		Debewoyen	2	14	16	14	
Gode		Denan	2	15	17	11	4
		Gode	6	42	48	42	
		Kellafo	5	32	37	28	4
		Mustahil	2	20	22	16	4
		Ferfer	2	8	10	8	
		Misrak Emi	1	19	20	19	
		Adedele	1	27	28	27	
Afker		Woyeb/cherti	4	29	33	29	
		Serer	1	41	42	40	1
	Afker	3	38	41	34	3	
	Bare	1	29	30	29		
Liben		Movale	2	33	35	31	2

Note: All urban Kebeles are reported to have access to vehicles

APPENDIX IIb: Type and Number of Water Points by Wereda in the State of Somalia

Killil	Zone	Wereda	Type of Water Points		
			Ella	Birka	River Segment/ Chriosh
Somalia	Shinille	Ayesha	44	-	4
		Shinille	4	-	18
		Error	12	-	13
		Mieso	14	-	6
		Afdem	21	-	4
	Jijiga	Babile	3	18	3
		Gursum	2	-	6
		Harshen	-	28	-
	Keberidehar	Shekosh	1	1	2
		Keberidehar	22	8	6
		Shilabo	12	4	1
		Debewoyen	13	-	-
	Gode	Denan	4	-	5
		Gode	34	-	10
		Kellafo	12	-	4
		Mustahil	2	-	2
		Ferfer	9	-	-
		Misrak Emi	-	-	7
		Adedele	4	-	3
	Afer	Woyeb/Cherti	18	-	32
Serer		19	-	24	
Afer		26	-	33	
Bare		32	-	4	
Liben	Moyale	37	24	-	

Appendix III: Distance of FAs from Wereda Town

Kilili	Zone	Wereda	Maximum Distance	Average Distance
Afar	1	Mille	95	58
		Elidar	225	86
		Chifera	60	23
	2	Erabuti	47	29
		Kuneba	30	14
		Abe-ala	44	19
		Megali	40	27
		Berehelle	60	24
		Dallul	70	32
		Afder	110	71
	3	Gewane	53	23
		Bure Mudayetu	140	44
	4	Awera	72	33
		Ewa	85	35
		Teru	120	49
		Yallo	30	17
		Gulina	37	18
	5	Tellalek	85	51
		Dewe	85	38
		Aretuma	75	37
Somalie	Shinille	Ayasha	140	56
		Shinille	100	39
		Errer	100	28
		Mieso	117	48
		Afdem	460	214
	Jijiga	Babile	90	44
		Gursum	42	38
		Harshin	45	20
	Keberideh	Shekosh	80	25
		Keberidehar	95	44
		Shilabo	93	27
		Debewoven	70	26
	Gode	Denan	50	21
		Gode	110	35
		Kellafo	60	23
		Mustahil	38	19
		Ferfer	51	29
		Misrak Emi	75	35
		Adedele	120	44
	Afker	Woyeb/cherti	100	41
		Serer	105	55
		Afker	165	50
		Bare	120	54
	Liben	Moyale	500	125

Appendix IV: Summary of Field Report

Some of the problems encountered during the field work and suggestions by the respondents as reported by Branch Statistical Offices are summarized and presented below.

Problems

- In some areas of Somalia where there are newly formed Weredas, there are no organized institutions so the collected data were incomplete.
- The Wereda Council Offices do not have records on the number of households in the respective Kebeles thus, the figures recorded are estimates by subjective means.
- Due to lack of awareness of the objective of the agricultural census, the cooperation of the administrative officials was not satisfactory.

Suggestions

- As observed from the field report of Afar, it is strongly recommended that the participation of Wereda officials and clan leaders on the actual work is essential.
- It was suggested that a water point approach is a feasible technique for livestock enumeration supplemented by a vaccination campaign in the State of Afar.
- It was also suggested that the appropriate time for livestock enumeration shall be months of September or October.
- The field report from Jijiga BSO States that a reliable information on livestock can be attained through water point approach taking into consideration the distance of some of the water points.
- Regarding the household approach, it was suggested that the nomads should be visited at night in order to check the reliability of the data.
- The report shows that the livestock questionnaire tested in both regions is suitable for the respondents and observed to contain all the necessary information in the areas of livestock.

APPENDIX V: List of Members of The Technical Committee

The following is a list of technical committee members for agricultural sample enumeration in nomadic areas.

Kebede Beyene	Chair Person
Aschalew Gemechu	Member
Dawit Denku	Member
Elleni Yoseph	Member
Kifle Gebere	Member
Legesse Habtamu	Member
Mekonen Seid	Member
Yiheyess T/Medhin	Member
Teshome Mergia	Member and Secretary