

## ETHIOIPA'S ADMINISTRATIVE DIVISIONS

### General comments

#### *One specific rule was created when geo-coding Ethiopia:*

Adm2 in the country (zones) are divided into “woredas”. While the geographical location of specific villages is oftentimes hard to find, woredas are almost always mentioned in the reports, and their location is relatively easy to determine. It was subsequently decided that when a village can't be located, but the woredas is known, this coordinate was to be given the precision code 2. For woreda coordinates (these cannot be found in gazetteers), I used – as far as possible – the coordinates for the administrative center of said woredas. If it was not possible to determine which town/village was the administrative center, I used the coordinates for the largest town/village. If also this information was unavailable I created a representation point in the center (more or less) of the woredas. A list of all woredas, their coordinates and the logic behind them, can be found further down in this document.

#### *Administrative division history:*

The administrative divisions (both 1 & 2) in Ethiopia have changed numerous times. Since there is scant to none information at all about Adm2 prior to the ousting of the Derg regime in 1991, this is not a problem in the 1989-1991 period, since it appears as if no major changes were made to Adm1 during these years. However, things become a bit more problematic when looking at the 1992-1995 period. When the new EPRDF regime came to power in May 1991 they initiated a process of reorganizing the administrative divisions in the country, aiming to create a federation along ethnic lines, with states that were meant to be as ethnically homogeneous as possible. Two factors in this process create problems for UCDP geo coding.

1) It is unclear when the process was finalized and when the new administrative divisions actually “came into being”. Some sources state that this happened already in 1992, while others claim 1993 and yet others 1994 or 1995. It seems plausible that the years 1992-1994 saw the initiation of many of the changes and reports indicate that these years saw numerous changes in the initial reorganization. However, I have decided to use 1995 as the year for when to start coding the new adm1: s (states). Many sources say that it was only with the adoption of the new constitution in 1995 that the new administrative divisions actually came about and since it is impossible to know exactly what the situation looked like during the three years prior, this seems

to be the best solution. *Subsequently, for the purpose of the UCDP geo-coding, Ethiopia is seen as being divided into 14 provinces during the period 1989-1994 and into eight regions (kilil), and one chartered city in the period 1995-1998, and, finally, eight regions and two chartered cities in 1998-2009* (In line with <[http://www.worldstatesmen.org/Ethiopia\\_Regions.html](http://www.worldstatesmen.org/Ethiopia_Regions.html)>).

2) Since the reality on the ground when it comes to ethnicity was much more complicated than anticipated, the borders of both the states (kilil) and the zones (Adm2) became subject of controversy and strife. This led to a large number of reorganizations, specifically when it comes to the zones, and even more so when looking at woredas. I have tried to keep track of these changes and have noted them in the list of zones and woredas below.

## Ethiopia 1989–1994

### List of administrative divisions and some information about them:

Province	Capital	Info	Coordinate
Arsi	Asella	The province was reduced to a Zone of the Oromia Region with the adoption of the new constitution in 1995.	N.a.
Bale	Goba	With the adoption of the constitution in 1995, Bale was divided between the Oromiya and Somali Regions.	7.01667, 39.98333 (coordinates for Goba)
Begemder (sometimes referred to as Gondar)	Gondar	With the adoption of the new constitution in 1995, Begemder was divided between the new ethnic regions (or kilil): a strip in the southwest corner became part of the Metekel Zone of the Benishangul-Gumuz Region, another strip in the northwestern corner became part of the Mi'irabawi Zone of the Tigray Region, and the remainder became the core of the Amhara Region.	12.5, 37
Eritrea	Asmara	Gained independence in 1991.	15, 39
East Gojjam	Debre Marqos	Gojjam was divided in to western and eastern portions during the time of the Derg military regime. With the adoption of a new constitution in 1995, Gojjam was divided with the	10.35, 37.73333 (coordinates for Debre Marqos)

		westernmost part forming the majority of the Metekel Zone of the Benishangul-Gumuz Region, and the rest becoming the Agew Awai, the Mirab (West) Gojjam and the Misraq (East) Gojjam Zones of the Amhara Region.	
Gamu-Gofa	Arba Minch	With the adoption of the new constitution in 1995, Gamu-Gofa was reorganized into the Semien Omo and Debub Omo Zones of the Southern Nations, Nationalities, and Peoples Region.	5.75, 37
Hararghe	Harar	With the adoption of the new constitution in 1995, Hararghe was divided between the Oromia and Somali Regions, forming a large part of the latter.	9.3094444, 42.1258333 (coordinates for Harar town)
Illabor	Metu	With the adoption of new constitution in 1995, the territory of Illubabor was divided between the Gambela, Oromiya and the Southern Nations, Nationalities, and Peoples Regions.	N.a.
Kaffa	Jimma	With the adoption of the new constitution in 1995, Kaffa became part of the Oromia and Southern Nations, Nationalities, and Peoples Regions.	N.a.
Shewa	Addis Ababa	The former province of Shewa territory was split between the Amhara and Oromiya Regions, as well as the Addis Ababa autonomous area.	9.02497, 38.74689 (coordinates for Addis Ababa)
Sidamo	Awasa	With the adoption of a new constitution in 1995, Sidamo was divided amongst the Southern Peoples and Oromia regions.	7.05, 38.46667 (coordinates for Awasa)
Tigray		The Tigray Region superseded the province with the adoption of the new constitution in 1995.	13.5, 39.5
Welega	Nekempte	The boundaries of Welega remained unchanged until the adoption of new constitution in 1995, when Welega was divided, with part of its territory becoming the Asosa and Kamashi Zones of the Benishangul-Gumuz Region, and the rest becoming part of the Mirab Welega, Misraq Welega and Illubabor Zones of the Oromia Region.	9.08333, 36.55 (coordinates for Nekempte)

West Gojjam	Bahir Dar	Gojjam was divided in to western and eastern portions during the time of the Derg military regime. With the adoption of a new constitution in 1995, Gojjam was divided with the westernmost part forming the majority of the Metekel Zone of the Benishangul-Gumuz Region, and the rest becoming the Agew Awai, the Mirab (West) Gojjam and the Misraq (East) Gojjam Zones of the Amhara Region.	11.6, 37.3833333 (coordinates for Bahir Dar)
Wollo	Dessie	With the adoption of the new constitution in 1995, Wollo was divided between the Afar Region which absorbed the part of the province that extended into the Afar Depression, the Tigray Region, which annexed the northwestern corner, and the Amhara Region which absorbed the remainder of the province in the Ethiopian highlands.	11.13333, 39.63333 (coordinates for Dessie)

**More in-depth information on various provinces:**

ERITREA

Eritrea is the only province that I have full information on Adm2 for (so-called “awrajjas”). The province was divided into eight awrajjas, tow of which has been of interest in the geo-referencing.

- *Seraye*: Also spelled Serae (Info on <http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Serae>). When searching for Seraye in gazetteers, an Eritrean awrajjas appears. When looking up present day Eritrea, there is no awrajjas by that name. It may be that it actually refers to the Ethiopian awrajjas and since the coordinate are in the midst of what was previously Seraye district, they are used in the data (14.8333333, 38.5).
- *Hamassien*: When searching for Hamassien in gazetteers, an Eritrean awrajjas appears. When looking up present day Eritrea, there is no awrajjas by that name. It may be that it actually refers to the Ethiopian awrajjas and since the coordinate are in the midst of what was previously Hamassien district, they are used in the data (15.4166667, 38.6666667).

Much of the fighting in Eritrea occurred along different fronts, wherefore I have created representation points for these.

- *Ginda front*: The front stretched for 70 km from Merera in the north to Asi Ross 25 km south east of Asmara in the south. Merera is most probably located in Senhit district, while the rest of the front is located in Hamassien, wherefore only Eritrea province can be coded and no Adm2. The town Ginda is used as a representation for the Ginda front (15.44917, 39.0886).
- *Decamhare front*: The town Decamhare is used as a representation for the Decamhare front. District is not coded since the town is located just on the border to Semhar and Hamassien districts, while the town itself is located in Akele Guzai, and it is very possible that the front stretched across district borders. (15.07, 39.0475)

## GOJJAM

It is very difficult to find maps showing administrative borders for this period. Those that I have found do not differentiate between East- and West Gojjam, wherefore this has been impossible to do in the geo-coding (apart from when the event occurred in one of the province capitals. Subsequently, *I have decided to code "Gojjam" as a province, using the coordinates for Debre Marqos to represent it.*

## KAFFA

A representation point was created for events occurring in "*Surma & Dizi areas*". Since it is very clear where these two groups reside (southern-most part of Kaffa), the coordinates for the town Maji, which is located in the midst of this area, are used as a representation for it. (6.15, 35.6)

## SIDAMA

The awrajja "Moyale" appeared in the data and a representation point was created for it by using the coordinates for Moyale town. (3.5691667, 39.0833333)

## WOLLO

One awrajja and two fronts appear many times in the coding of events in Wollo, wherefore representation points for these have been created.

- *Chifra awrajja*: the town Chifra - located in what was then Wollo – is used as a representation for the district. (11.6, 40.01667)

- *Hayk front:* The coordinates for the town Hayk are used as a representation for it. (11.3, 39.68333)
- *Kuta Ber front:* The coordinates for the town Kuta Ber are used as a representation for it. (11.2666667, 39.5333333)

## Ethiopia 1995–2009

Since 1995 Ethiopia is divided into eight regions (kilil). There are also two chartered cities since 1998, prior to that there was only one. These are, in turn, divided into zones (adm2), which are divided into woredas.

Administrative regions (kililoch; singular – kilil)	Capital	Administrative zones	Information
Afar National Regional State	Asaita	Administrative zone 1 (since May 2006 known as Awsi Rasu) Administrative zone 2 (since May 2006 known as Kilbet Rasu) Administrative zone 3 (since May 2006 known as Gabi Rasu) Administrative Zone 4 (since May 2006 known as Fantena Rasu) Administrative Zone 5 (since May 2006 known as Hari Rasu)	
Amhara National Regional State	Bahir Dar	Agew Awi Bahir Dar East Gojjam North Gondar North Shewa North Welo Oromiya South Gondar South Welo Wag Hemra West Gojjam	The Amhara Region incorporated most of the former provinces of Begemder, Gojjam, and Wollo in 1995.
Benishangul-Gumuz National Regional State	Asosa	Asosa Kamashi Metekel	Following the adoption of the 1995 constitution, the Region was created from the westernmost portion of the Gojjam province (the part north of the Abay

			River), and the northwestern portion of the Welega Province (the part south of the Abay).
Gambella National Regional State	Gambela	Administrative zone 1 Administrative zone 2 Administrative zone 3 Administrative zone 4 (aka Godare special woredas)	Administrative redistricting occurred in 2004-05. See below for more info.
Harari National Regional State	Harar		
Oromiya National Regional State	Adama	Arsi Bale Borana East Hararghe East Shewa East Welega Guji (created from parts of Bale in 2002) Illubabor Jimma North Shewa West Arsi West Hararghe West Shewa West Welega	It includes the former Arsi Province along with portions of the former Bale, Hararghe, Illubabor, Kaffa, Shewa, Sidamo, and Welega provinces.  The zones reported here are those found in world statesmen and on most maps. However, it seems as if more zones have been created. For more on this, see below.
Southern Nations, Nationalities, and People's Regional States (SNNPR)	Awasa	Bench Maji Gedeo Gurage Hadiya Kembata Tembaro Keficho Shekicho North Omo (split into Dawro, Gamo Gofa, and Wolayita zones and Basketo and Konta special woredas in 2000) Sidama South Omo Sheka	Apart from zones, there are a number of special woredas in SNNPR:  Alaba special woreda Amaro special woreda Basketo special woreda Burji special woreda Dirashe special woreda Konso special woreda Konta special woreda Yem special woreda
Somali National Regional State	Jijiga	Afdar Degehabur Fiq Gode Jijiga Korahe Liben	The region covers much of the traditional territory of Ogaden and it formed a large part of the pre-1995 province of Hararghe.

		Shinile Warder	
Tigray National Regional State	Mekele	Mehakelegnaw Zone (Central) Misraqawi Zone (Eastern) Debubawi Zone (Southern) Mi'irabawi Zone (Western) Mekele Special Zone	

Below follows a list over those zones or woredas, for which there is geo-coding relevant information or where I have had to create coordinates.

### *Afar region*

ADMINISTRATIVE ZONE 3 (GABI RASU): This administrative division is not found in gazetteers, wherefore a representation point was created, using Gewana, which seems to be the biggest town in the zone. (10.166389, 40.645278)

### *Amhara region*

Woreda	Zone	Comment
Banja (Shikudad) woreda	Agew Awi zone	Injibara - the administrative center of the whole Agew Awi zone, in which Banja is located - is found in this woreda. It serves as a representation of the woreda. (10.95, 36.933333)
Bati (Bate) woreda	Oromiya zone	The largest town Bati is used as a representation of the woreda. (11.183333, 40.016667)
Debay Telatgen (Debay Tilat Giz) woreda	East Gojjam zone	The main town Kuyi serves as a representation for the woreda. (10.45, 38.03333)
Lay Armachiho woreda	North Gondar zone	The administrative center of this woredas, Tekle Dingay (Tikil Dingay), serves as a representation for it. (12.9841667, 37.0441667)
Mecha woreda	West Gojjam zone	The main town Merawi serves as a representation of the woreda (11.41667, 37.16667)
Metema woreda	North Gondar zone	No coordinates could be found for the woreda's largest town and administrative center Shehedi (aka GendaWuha). Instead another town in the woreda - Metema - was used as a representation for it. (12.966667, 36.2)
Quara woreda	North Gondar	The administrative center Gelegu serves as a representation for the woreda. (12.2, 35.9)

	zone	
	Agew Awi zone	The administrative center of Agew Awi, Injibara, is used as a representation for the zone. (10.95, 36.933333)
	Gojjam zone	There is no zone called Gojjam; it is divided between East and West Gojjam. For reports setting the location to "Gojjam" a representation point on the border between the two zones is used. (11.418742, 37.656917)
	Gondar zone	There is no zone called Gondar; it is divided between North and South Gondar. For reports setting the location to "Gondar" the coordinates for Gondar town are used, since it is by far the largest town in both zones and since it is located in the southern part of North Gondar (12.6, 37.4666667).
	North Gondar zone	The main town Gondar serves as a representation for the zone. (12.6, 37.466667)
	Welo zone	There is no zone called Welo; it is divided between North and South Welo. When an event is reported to have occurred in "Welo", representation point on the border between the two is used. (11.5944, 39.333786)

GENERAL INFO: The Oromia Zone was created in the late summer of 1994, according to one account in response to pressure from the Oromo Liberation Front, which was actively agitating for autonomy for Oromiffa-speaking populations during late 1991 and early 1992. Four woredas were taken from Debub Wollo—Bati, Dewe, Esseya Gulla and Artuma—and two woredas from Semien Shewa—Fursi and Senbete—and appointing Kemise to be the Zonal capital.

**Benishangul-Gumuz National Regional State**

Woreda	Zone	Comment
Bambesi woreda	Asosa zone	The administrative center in the woreda, Babbesi (Bambasi; also known as Abba Moti) serves as a representation for the woreda (9.75, 34.733333).
Belo Jigonfof woreda	Kamashi zone	In the reports a woreda called "Sege" is referred to. No such woreda exists, however. A number of villages in this woreda were named, one of which was Anger Meti. When searching for said village ( <a href="http://www-wds.worldbank.org/">http://www-wds.worldbank.org/</a>

		external/default/WDSPContentServer/WDSP/IB/2007/03/06/000011823_20070306160722/Rendered/INDEX/E1569.txt), it became clear that it was actually located in Belo Jegonfoy woreda. Subsequently, all events from "Sege woreda" are coded as Belo Jegonfoy woreda since it seems plausible that Sege is just another name for the same woreda. Furthermore, a river called Angar runs through this woreda, which makes it even more credible that places such as Anger central, Anger Shengora and Anger Waji are located here. A representation point had to be created for the woreda, but no villages could be identified by name. By looking at the woreda in Google Earth, I was able to find one village, which now serves as a representation for the woreda. (9.359236, 36.1857)
Yaso woreda	Kamashi zone	Some reports refer to a "Tikashanayeso", which must be the same as "Yaso" since it is stated that it borders the Haro Limu woreda of East Welega, which only Yaso does. There is no information on the woreda's administrative center or on major towns in the woreda. I have used the coordinates for one of the few towns I could located there - Lebu - as a representation point for the woreda. (10.0166667, 36.0166667)
	Asosa zone	The administrative division of the zone, Asosa, serves as a representation for it (10.06667 / 34.53333).

### **Gambella National Regional State**

*Administrative redistricting* occurred in 2004-05. Up until then there had been four zones in the region: Administrative zones 1 – 4 (with number four sometimes referred to as Godere Special Woreda). With the redistricting (which is used from 2005 in the data), the region was divided into three ethnically based zones: Agnuak (covering what was before Administrative zones 1 and 2, as well as expanding into what was previously SNNPR – Dima woreda), Nuer (roughly Administrative zone1) and Mengesh (Godere special woredas(Administrative zone 4).

From UNICEF: The Gambella region today has three Anuak Woredas (Alwero-Peno, Dimma and Gilo); two Nuer Woredas (Jikawo and Akobo); and one Majenger Woreda (Godere). Woredas are further subdivided into towns, while the “Kebele” is the

smallest administrative unit, comparable to a village or sub-sections of a larger town; Gambella town, for example, is subdivided into Kebeles 01, 02, 03, 04, 05. Gambella's urban centres include Gambella town, Pinyudo (also called Funyido), Dimma, Metti, Abobo, Matare and Kuergeng. (UNICEF, Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, Livelihoods & Vulnerabilities Study Gambella Region of Ethiopia 05 February 2006, <<http://www.allthingspass.com/uploads/pdf-178Livelihoods%20&%20Vulnerabilities%20Study%20Gambella%2014%20Dec%2006.pdf>>)

Woreda	Zone	Comment
Abobo woreda	Adm Zone 2	Abobo is the main town in Abobo woreda. Its coordinates are used as a representation of the woreda (7.85, 34.55).
Etang woreda	Agnuak zone	Etang woreda represented by the coordinates of Itang town.
Gog woreda	Adm Zone 2	The coordinates for Fugnido (a.k.a Pinyodo), the major town in Gog woreda, were used as a representation of the woreda. (7.75, 34.5)
Jikowo woreda	Adm Zone 3	Coordinates for Jikawo town (the main one in the woreda) used as representation of the woreda. (8.366667, 33.766667)
Jor woreda	Adm Zone 2	Chentua (Centowa, Scentoa) is the capital of Jor woreda. The coordinates for the town are used as a representation of the woreda. (7.833333, 33.9)

### **Oromiya National Regional State**

It is difficult to get an overview of the zones and woredas in Oromiya. Administrative redistricting has most probably occurred on many occasions, but there is scant information describing the process. Most maps that I have show a similar picture, but on the Ethiopian election page many more zones are reported. I have decided to go with the maps and create case-by-case ad hoc solutions when other zones and woredas are reported (see below).

Zones reported on the election page (<[http://www.electionethiopia.org/en/index.php?option=com\\_content&view=category&id=58&Itemid=85](http://www.electionethiopia.org/en/index.php?option=com_content&view=category&id=58&Itemid=85)>):

- Kelem Welega
- Southwest Shewa
- West Arsi

Woreda	Zone	Comment
Abe Dongoro woreda	East Welega zone	The administrative center of this woreda is Tulu Wayu, but coordinates for this town can't be found. Instead, a representation point was created in – more or less – the center of the woreda. (9.609569, 36.828464)
Anfilo woreda	West Welega zone	The major town in Anfillo, Mugi, serves as a representation of the woreda. (8.4833333, 34.5833333)
Arero woreda	Borana zone	The main town in the woreda, Arero (aka Meta Gefersa), serves as a representation of the woreda. (4.75, 38.81667)
Babile woreda	East Hararghe zone	The woreda's main town Babille serves as a representation for the woreda. (9.2255556, 42.3322222)
Boke woreda	West Hararghe zone	The administrative center Boke Tiko serves as a representation of the woreda. (8.7333333, 40.65)
Bule Hora woreda	Borana zone	Other names for Bule Hora are Agere Mariam, Aghere Mariam, Alga, Alge, Alghe, Algheremariam, Algā, Hagere Mariam. Bule Hora town is used as a representation for the woreda. (5.6333333, 38.2333333)
Daro Lebu woreda	West Hararghe zone	It is unclear which town functions as the woreda's administrative center. Mechara is mentioned as one of two towns and it is used as a representation for the woreda. (8.6, 40.3166667)
Diga Leka woreda	East Welega zone	The administrative center Gatama serves as a representation of the woreda. (8.9, 36.483333)
Dire woreda	Borana zone	The administrative center Mega serves as a representation for the woreda. (4.016667, 38.25)
Doba woreda	West Hararghe zone	The major town Doba serves as a representation for the woreda. (9.2833333, 41.0833333)
Fedis woreda	East Hararghe zone	The woreda's main town Boku serves as a representation for the woreda (9.13306, 42.07833)
Fentale woreda	East Shewa zone	Metehara is the administrative center of Fentale woreda and serves as a representation for it. (8.9, 39.916667)
Gara Muleta woreda	East Hararghe zone	Not included in any of the maps that I have found. However, a Gare Muleta is available on Harvard's Africa map, with the coordinates 8.5, 41.75. This places it just in the center of the Gola Odana Meyumuluke woreda of East Hararghe.
Gida Kiramo woreda	East Welega	The administrative center Gida Ayana (Ayana)

	zone	serves as a representation of the woreda. (9.8833333, 36.6166667)
Ginir woreda	Bale zone	The administrative center Ginir serves as a representation of the woreda. (7.133333, 40.7).
Gola Odana Meyumulke woreda	East Hararghe zone	On some maps Meyumukle is separated from Gola Odana (thus splitting the woreda in half - into two woredas). On these maps, however, Meyumulke is instead put together with Girawa woreda, creating the woreda Girawa & Meyumulke. I have here chosen to use the most common version, in which Girawa is a separate woreda, whereas Meyumulke and Gola Oda are one and the same. The main town in the woreda is Burka, which will serve as a representation for the woreda (8.7, 41.65)
Goro woreda	Bale zone	The administrative center Goro is used as a representation for the woreda. (6.983333, 40.5)
Guduru woreda	East Welega zone	The administrative center Guduru (aka Kombolcha or Kombosha) serves as a representation of the woreda. (9.533333, 37.5)
Habro woreda	West Hararghe zone	Gelemso is the woreda capital and serves as a representation of the woreda (8.816667, 40.516667)
Jarso woreda	East Hararghe zone	The administrative center Ejersa Goro serves as a representation of the woreda (9.483333, 42.233333).
Jarso woreda	West Welega zone	One of the main towns in the woreda is Debeka, which serves as a representation of the woreda. (9.4666667, 35.2)
Jeldu woreda	West Shewa zone	Gojo is one of the main towns in the woreda, and serves as a representation for it. (9.2666667, 38.0833333)
Jimma Gidami woreda	West Welega zone	Gidami is one of two towns in Jimma Gidami woreda. It serves as a representation for the woreda. (8.983333, 34.616667)
Liben woreda	Guji zone	The administrative center, Negelle, serves as a representation for the woreda (5.31667, 39.58333).
Limu woreda	East Welega zone	Also known as Limmu and Haro Limy. The administrative center of the woreda Gelila serves as a representation for it. (9.85, 36.4833333)
Legehida woreda	Bale zone	Legehida also called Beltu Legahida/Beltu Laga Hida. Beltu (aka Lega Hida) is the center for the district's administration and serves as a representation for the woreda (7.93333 / 41.06667).
Meta Robi woreda	West Shewa	The major town in Meta Robi – Sheno – cannot

	zone	be found in gazetteers, wherefore a centre point has been created as a representation of the woreda. (9.451881, 38.215025)
Mieso woreda	West Hararghe zone	There are five towns in Mieso, and it is unclear which one is the administrative center. Of those that had any info on population size, Asabot seems to be the "biggest", with around 7000 inhabitants. (9.1666667, 40.6666667)
Miyo woreda	Borana zone	<p>Hidilola is one of the towns in Miyo. Since there is very little information on the woreda, I have decided to use this town as a representation for it. (3.7333333, 38.5833333).</p> <p>Re the history of the woreda, it seems to have come into existence sometime between 2005 and 2007. On an OCHA map from 2005 it does not exist, but it is mentioned in an OLA release from 2007. It can also be seen on maps from 2010. It appears to have been created from the western part of Moyale woreda and maybe the eastern part of Dire.</p>
Moyale woreda	Borana zone	The main town Moyale serves as a representation for the woreda. (3.5691667, 39.0833333)
Nensebo woreda	West Arsi zone	The main town in the woreda is Werka. However, since this town is not found in gazetteers, a representation point in the center of the woreda has been created. (6.546256, 39.225031).
Raytu woreda	Bale zone	No information on towns in Raytu woreda, wherefore a representation point was created in the center of the woreda. (6.800303, 41.466353)
Sasiga woreda	East Welega zone	The administrative center Galo (Galo Beloch'o found in gazetteers) serves as a representation of the woreda. (9.1166667, 36.4666667)
Teltele woreda	Borana zone	<p>The administrative center Teltele serves as a representation for the woreda (4.65, 37.6666667).</p> <p>Is reportedly in conflict with the Konso special woreda, which also claims this woreda. ()</p>
Tikur Inchini / Tikur / Tikur Ecnchini woreda	West Shewa zone	Tikur Enchini is the major town. However, the only town found in the woreda in gazetteers is Tikur Abaye, which may well be the same. Will be used as a representation for the woreda. (8.85, 37.65)
Yabelo woreda	Borana zone	The administrative center Yabelo serves as a representation for the woreda (4.883333,

		38.083333).
Yaya Gulelena Debre Liban	North Shewa	9.5, 38.6 (coordinate for the woreda found in geo-names)
	Bale zone	The largest town in the zone appears to be Goba, which serves as a representation for the zone, since the coordinates in gazetteers seem to reflect the earlier Bale (prior to 1991), which was not the same as the present one. (7, 39.983333)
	Borana zone	Yabello is the administrative center for Borana zone since its division from Guji in September 2002. (4.8833333, 38.0833333) Prior to the division, Negelle was the zonal capital. (5.31667, 39.58333)
	Guji zone	Negelle is the zonal capital and serves as a representation of it. (5.31667, 39.58333)
	Horo Gudro zone	This zone seems to be a very new creation. Among all Oromiya maps I have, it can only be seen on Oromiya map1, from 2010. It seems as if the zone was created by a split from East Welega. Since it is unclear which the main town is in the zone, the woreda capital of Abay Chomen - located more or less in the center of the zone - is used as a representation for it. (9.9, 37.45)
	East (Misraq) Hararghe zone	Towns to be found in East Hararghe zone include Alemaya, Babilie and Fugnan Bira. It is unclear which of these functions as the zone's administrative center. I have chosen to use Babilie as a representation of the zone, since this seems to be the largest of the three, population-wise. (9.216667, 42.333333)
	East Welega zone	The town that appears to be the main one in East Welega is Nekempte, which serves as a representation of the zone. (9.0833333, 36.55)
	Haraghe zone	Since Hararghe is divided between East and West Hararghe, a representation point for the two (on the border between them) has been created to use for reports only referring to Hararghe. (8.720147, 41.188389)
	North Shewa Zone	9.66915, 38.8124 (coordinates found in Geo Names)
	West Hararghe zone	Asebe Teferi (aka Asebe Littorio, Chiro) is the administrative center in West Hararghe zone and serves as a representation of the zone. (9.083333, 40.866667)
	West Welega	The coordinate that appears in gazetteers for

	zone	"Welega" is located in West Welega, and will subsequently function as a representation of this zone, and not of East Welega.
--	------	--

BORANA & GUJI ZONES: The Borana Zone was created shortly after the adoption of the new constitution in 1995 and the creation of the Oromiya Region. In September 2002, the upland woredas were separated from Borana to create the Guji Zone. Since then, many of the remaining woredas have been reorganized to create new ones. ... Yabello and Negelle towns designated as zonal capitals. According to recent administrative arrangements Borana Zone has got eight woredas (Yabello, Teltele, Dire, Arero, Moyale, Galana, Abayya and Bule- Hora (formerly called Hagere Mariam) while Guji Zone has got seven woredas (Liben, Wadara, Odo Shakiso, Adola, Bore, Qarcha and Uruga).

Generally, the people in the zones considered the split as a positive development simply because it has led to reduced distances between woreda and zonal capitals. Many of the woredas are 600 km away from Negelle town, which used to be the capital of the former Borana Zone. Now the maximum distance to the administrative centres has been reduced to 200 km.

**Southern Nations, Nationalities, and People's Regional States (SNNPR):**

Called YeDebub Biheroch Bihereseboch na Hizboch and formed from the merger of the former Regions 7-11 following the 1994 elections.

Woreda	Zone	Comment
Awassa Zuria woreda	Sidamo zone	The administrative center is based at Dore Bafeno town, which is located some 20 km away from Awassa - the capital of the Region. (< <a href="http://documents.plant.wur.nl/cgn/literature/fulltexts/eosa/BO-10-006-127_BASELINE_SURVEY.pdf">http://documents.plant.wur.nl/cgn/literature/fulltexts/eosa/BO-10-006-127_BASELINE_SURVEY.pdf</a> >). However, this town cannot be found on maps or in gazetteers and is most probably an alternative name for another town. According to Wikipedia, there are only two towns in Awassa Zuria: Awassa (which is capital of Sidama zone, but not the woreda) and Wondo Genet, which is located around 18 km from Awassa, which the woreda capital was supposed to be. Wondo Genet serves as a representation of the woreda. HOWEVER! There seems to be a mistake concerning the

		coordinates given for Wondo Genet in both Wikipedia and gazetteers. When using Google Earth one can clearly see a fairly large town - named Wondo Genet - in a place where it is also located on maps. However, the coordinates given are placed in the middle of nowhere. I have therefore created new coordinates for Wondo Genet. (7.084111, 38.618892)
Dale woreda	Wolayita zone	Irgalem (also spelled Yrgalam, Yrgalem and Yrga Alem; alternate names include Abosto, Dalle) is the largest settlement in Dale woreda, and will serve as a representation for it (6.75, 38.416667).
Dassenech woreda	South Omo zone	Dassenech was part of the previous Kuraz woreda, until it was separated and legally established as an independent woreda in July, 2006. Omorate is the woreda capital and serves as a representation for it. (4.8333333, 36.1). (Mapping of Civil Society Organizations (CSOs) on the Ethiopian Side of Karamoja Cluster)
Damot Weyde woreda	Wolayita zone	The only town that there is any information on whatsoever in Damot Weyde is Bedesa, which will here serve as a representation of the woreda. (6.83333 / 38.08333)
Hamer woreda	South Omo zone	The main town in Hamer woreda is Dimeka. While the town is not found in gazetteers, it says in < <a href="http://www.google.se/#q=Dimeka+map&amp;hl=sv&amp;sa=2&amp;fp=fca7c77c3dafef40">http://www.google.se/#q=Dimeka+map&amp;hl=sv&amp;sa=2&amp;fp=fca7c77c3dafef40</a> > that it is situated on the road between Turmi and Keyafa, some 20 km north of Turmi. When locating Turmi and Keyafa in Google Earth it was possible to locate Dimeka (5.173272, 36.548306).
Humbo woreda	Wolayita zone	The main town in the woreda is Tebela (also known as Humbo, Houmba and Humbo Tebela), which serves as a representation of the woreda ().
Kuraz woreda	South Omo zone	Kuraz woreda existed until July 2006, when it was divided between Dassenech and Nyangatom woredas. Its administrative center was Oromate, which serves as a representation for it (4.8333333, 36.1).
Kochera woreda	Gedeo zone	Fishagenet is reported to be one of two towns in the woreda and it serves as a representation for it (6.1166667, 38.2)
Maji (Dizi) woreda	Bench Maji zone	The woreda is represented by the location of Maji, the main town. (6.2, 35.58333)
Nyangatom woreda	South Omo zone	Nyangatom woreda was established in 2006 as

		an independent woda separating itself from the previous Kuraz woda (Kuraz was divided into two wodas: Dassenech and Nyangatom). Kagate/Kanga is the administrative center of the woreda, but this village cannot be found either on maps or in gazetteers. Subsequently I have decided to use a village called "Bume" (another name for Nyangatom), situated more or less in the center of the woreda as a representation for it (5.16667 / 35.93333).
Sodo Zuria woreda	Wolayita zone	The main town is Sodo, which is used as a representation of the woreda. However, the coordinates found in gazetteers are clearly off. They mark a place in the middle of nowhere, while Soddo is clearly seen in Google Earth to the south. I have thus used the Google Earth coordinates for the town, and, subsequently, the woreda. (6.852764, 37.761017)
Surma woreda	Bench Maji zone	According to Wikipedia, towns in Surma woreda include Bambu (5.8666667, 35.2833333) and Chela. Since only the coordinates of the former are available, they will be used as a representation of the woreda.
	Bench Maji zone	The administrative Mizan Teferi serves as a representation of the zone (6.9833333, 35.5833333)
	South (Debub) Omo zone	The administrative center of Debub Omo is Jinka, which serves as a representation of the zone (5.783333, 36.566667).

#### Some specific locations:

- Arboreland: There is no "Arboreland" in gazetteers, but there is a village called Arbore, located in south-eastern South Omo zone (which is where Arboreland is supposedly located) and this will serve as a representation of the former (4.98333, 36.86667).
- Kibish area: The coordinate for Kibish locality will be used as a representation for Kibish area when it is known that the attack has taken place on Ethiopian soil. (5.2333333, 35.8333333)
- Kibish area (cross-border attacks): Since it is unclear on what side of the border some of the Kibish area attacks occurred in, a representation point was created just on the border, near Kibish village. (5.233856 35.829131)
- Me'en area: The Me'en are reported to live "on the escarpments east of the Akobo valley and Maji" (Abbink, Jon, "The fate of the Suri" in Schlee & Watson eds, "Changing Identifications and Alliances in North-East Africa",42); and "in and around Bachuma, and in lowlands to the south, near the Omo

- River ([http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Surma\\_people](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Surma_people)). Since Meanit woreda in Bench maji zone seems to be the woreda with the highest percentage of Me'en people (87,97%), and since the above mentioned Bachuma is one of the few towns mentioned for the woreda, I have decided to use the coordinates for Bachuma as a representation point for the Me'en area. (6.833597, 35.893367).
- “Along the Omo River” – in the context of Mursi – Nyangatom conflict: Since the Omo River functions as a border between the two groups I have created a representation point on that border. (5.3839, 36.034881)

### General information

KEMBATA TEMBARO ZONE: Formerly known as Kembata, Alaba and Tembaro, until Alaba became a special woreda

KEFICHO SHEKICHO ZONE: While in their latest population estimates the Central Statistical Agency (CSA) includes it as a single Zone, the list of second administrative level bodies maintained by the United Nations Geographic Information Working Group divides it into two: Kaffa and Sheka. A 1997 Situation Report by the United Nations Development Programme/Emergencies Unit for Ethiopia states that originally Kaffa and Sheka were separate zones, but were combined in early 1996.

NORTH OMO ZONE: In 2000 the zone was split into three zones: Dawro, Gamo Gofa, and Wolayita; and Basketo and Konta became special woredas.

KONSO SPECIAL WOREDA: the woreda has had a number of boundary disputes with adjacent administrative units. According to Sarah Vaughan, the "most serious of these concerns Teltele district, claimed since 1992 by [the] Borana zone of Oromia" which has been ongoing since 1992. Another dispute was over Gato and Bayde Fuchucha kebeles with Derashe special woreda administrations, with a further claim for Ale, which after mediation between the two woredas was referred to the SNNPR parliament for action.

### **Somali National Regional State:**

Woreda	Zone	Comment
Aware woreda	Degehabur zone	The main town Aware is used as a representation of the woreda (8.256111, 44.156667)
Babile woreda	Jijiga zone	The main town most probably Babile town.

		However, no coordinates for it are found. Subsequently, a coordinate in the middle of the woreda was used as a representation of it (9.12195, 42.79270)
Danot woreda	Warder zone	The main town Danot (Danod) serves as a representation of the woreda (7.55583, 45.28917)
Degehabur woreda	Degehabur zone	The main town Degehabur serves as a representation of the woreda (8.2205556, 43.5572222)
Degehamedo woreda	Degehabur zone	The main town Dege Mado serves as a representation for the woreda (7.9833333, 43.0166667)
Denan woreda	Gode zone	The main town Denan serves as a representation for the woreda (6.506111, 43.492222)
Dihun woreda	Fiq zone	The main town Dihun serves as a representation of the woreda (7.216667, 42.7)
Doboweyin woreda	Korahe zone	The main town is in some places said to be Debe Weyin and in others Har Ad, neither of which is found in gazetteers. Since Somali map 1, 3, and 4 - all from reliable OCHA - have included Debe Weyine but not Har Ad, I will assume that this is the correct administrative capital of the woreda. Debe Weyine has been located (very visible) on Google Earth and coordinates created. (6.156878, 44.383492)
East Imi woreda	Gode zone	No information re. main towns available, wherefore a representation for the woreda was created by using coordinates from roughly the middle of the woreda (6.454136, 42.399339)
El Kere (Serer) woreda	Afder zone	The major town Kere serves as a representation of the woreda. (5.85, 42.1)
Fiq woreda	Fiq zone	The major town Fik serves as a representation of the woreda. (8.13333, 42.3)
Garbo woreda	Fiq zone	Garbo (Gerbo) not possible to find in gazetteers, but it is seen clearly on Somali map 5. Since it is difficult to pinpoint exactly where the town is located in Garbo woreda, a coordinate at the centre (more or less) of the woreda serves as a representation of it. (7.560831, 42.963969).
Geladin woreda	Warder zone	The main town Geladi serves as a representation of the woreda (6.97556, 46.41111)
Gode woreda	Gode zone	Gode woreda is represented by a coordinate that I created for Gode town. I chose not to use the coordinates given in gazetteers, since they were clearly off. Maps (including Google Earth)

		mark Gode in one place, and you can clearly see the town, but the coordinate is to the east of the town (5.954172, 43.554303).
Hamero woreda	Fiq zone	The main town Hamero serves as a representation for the woreda (7.45, 42.2333333)
Hudet woreda	Liben zone	A representation point for the woreda has been created in (roughly) the center of it. (5.185028, 40.178058)
Imi woreda	Afder / Gode zones	Events are many times reported to have happened in "Imi woreda", not making clear if it is in East- or West Imi, which are located in different zones. Subsequently I have created a coordinate that represents the entire Imi woreda (east and west) (6.291072, 42.507006)
Jijiga woreda	Jijiga zone	The main town Jijiga serves as a representation for the woreda. (9.35 / 42.8)
Kebriderhar woreda	Korahe zone	The main town Kebridehar serves as a representation for the woreda (6.74, 44.27806)
Kelafo woreda	Gode zone	The main town Kelafo serves as a representation for the woreda (5.58722 / 44.19972).
Segeg woreda	Fiq zone	The main town Segeg serves as a representation for the woreda (7.66667, 42.83333)
Shekosh woreda	Korahe zone	The main town Shekosh serves as a representation for the woreda (7.36667, 43.91667)
Shilabo woreda	Korahe zone	The coordinates for Shilabo town used as a representation for Shilabo woreda (6.09167 / 44.76361).
Warder woreda	Warder zone	The main town Warder serves as a representation for the woreda (6.97444, 45.34083)
West Imi woreda	Afder zone	The main town in the woreda, Gudelcha, is not found in gazettters or in maps, wherefore the centroid point of the woreda is used as a representation for it (6.163697, 42.494589).
	Afder zone	The administrative center of Afder zone is Haregele (Harqele, Harghelle), which is used as a representation for the zone. (5.316667, 42.066667)
	Fiq zone	The main town in Fiq zone is Fiq, which is used as a representation of the zone. (8.13333, 42.3)
	Gode zone	Gode zone is represented by a coordinate that I created for Gode town. I chose not to use the coordinates given in gazettters, since they were clearly off. Maps (including Google Earth) mark Gode in one place, and you can clearly see the

		town, but the coordinate is to the east of the town (5.954172, 43.554303).
	Korahe zone	The main town Kebridehar serves as a representation for the zone (6.74, 44.27806)
	Liben zone	The main town Dolo serves as a representation for the zone (4.183333, 42.066667).
	Shinile zone	Coordinates for the zone found in Geonames (10.17097 / 41.83748).

#### Some specific locations:

- Gode town: I created my own coordinates for Gode town, since the ones found in the Gazetteers were clearly off. Maps (including Google Earth) mark Gode in one place, and you can clearly see the town, but the coordinate is to the east of the town. (5.954172, 43.554303)
- Doolo (Toomo): Apart from "Dolo" being part of the name of the Dolo Odo woreda of Liben zone, Doolo also appears to be a rangeland in Korahe zone. It is described this way in: "Doolo is characterized by its red soil, few deep wells and the high importance of birkads as a source of water. Tall acacia trees, grasses and other dense vegetation is commonly found in most parts. There are settled populations/villages. ... Irman and horwayn villagers are usually present. This area is at the edge of Korahe, most of which is in Warder Zone and Somalia. It shares similar characteristics with those of the ciid areas." A village reported to be located in Dolo is Lahelow, which lies between Warder and Shilabo. (BBC Monitoring Africa 11/2: "Ethiopian Ogaden rebels claim killing 96 government soldiers in southeast")
- Faafan Valley: The Faafan Valley and the Gohdi basin are located southwest of Dhagahbur town in Dhagahbur zone, and are an ONLF stronghold.
- Haud: Shinile, Jijiga, Afder, and Liben incorporate the colonial area known as the Haud, located north of the Ogaden along the border with Somaliland, and parts of former Eastern Hararghe and Bale.
- Jerar province (term used by ONLF): Unclear extent, but incorporates Degeh Mado town according to <http://ecadforum.com/articles/?p=295> Another located reportedly in Jerar is Diyar town, which is found in the Fafaan valley, in Degehabur zone ("Collective punishment", 43f). Another one is Dig, found in Aware woreda in Degehabur zone.
- Nogob province (term used by ONLF): Nogob area (Garbo, Sagaga and Fig) of Somali Region (according to <http://www.reliefweb.int/rw/rwb.nsf/AllDocsByUNID/f44e1fef4e3f0ae98525697b006ed6bb>). Nogbed is most probably the same as Nogob since the name is similar and a place called Ayun (Ayuun) is reported to be located in Nogob in one place and in Nogbed in

- another. Coordinates for Fiz zone are used for events reported to take place here (8.13333, 42.3).
- Ogaden region: The Ogaden area roughly corresponds to five of Somali Region's nine zones: Fiq, Korahe, Degehabur, Gode, and Warder.
  - Liben zone:

### **Tigray National Regional State**

Woreda	Zone	Comment
Karsa (Kafta) Humera woreda	Mirabawi zone	The administrative center Humera serves as a representation for the woreda. (14.29059 / 36.60808).
Lalay Adiyabo (La'ilay Adiyabo) woreda	Mirabawi zone	Coordinates for the woreda found in gei hack (14.333333, 38.25)
Mereb Lekhe woreda	Mehakelegnaw zone	The administrative center Ramaserves as a representation for the woreda. (14.416667, 38.783333).
Tahtay Adiyabo woreda	Mirabawi zone	Coordinates for the woreda found in geo hack (14.333333, 37.833333)
	Mirabawi zone	The administrative center of the Mirabawi Zone Endeselassie (a.k.a. Inda Selassie) serves as a representation for it (14.1, 38.283333).

*Some specific locations during the inter-state war with Eritrea, which was played out along the border between the two countries, with Tigray being the most affected part of Ethiopia:*

- Badme front: The town Badme (determined by the border commission to be a part of Eritrea) serves as a representation for Badme front. (14.7275, 37.8030556).
- Common border: For summary figures referring to all the fighting along the border, I have created a coordinate on the border close to Zelambessa, since the Zelambessa front was the central one in the war, with Badme front to its west and the Assab front to its east. (14.538069, 39.388019)
- As a rule, I have “placed” battle locations in either Eritrea or Ethiopia in line with the ruling of the border commission. There are some sentences on this in the Geo Comment column in the dataset.

### **Coding of very vague locations**

Location	Actor	Comment
Eastern Ethiopia	OLF	A representation point used in the center of East Hararghe, since this is the eastern-most part of Oromiya. (8.869617, 42.149661)
Eastern Ethiopia	IAIA	According to a report by the Emergency Unit for Ethiopia of the UNDP, the Al-Itihad was most active in the area between Kebridehar, Denan, Kelafo and Degehabur. Some elements were reported to be active near Danot, NUSDARIQ and 'Adow. I have created a representation point in the center of these locations. (6.908847, 43.940517)
Ethiopia (on the border with Sudan)	OLF	
Southeastern Ethiopia	OLF together with ONLF, or OLF when also referring to cross-border activities from Somalia.	Liben zone, the western-most one in Somali region used as a representation. (4.532608, 40.682975)
Southern Ethiopia	OLF	A coordinate in the center (more or less) of Borana zone used as a representation, since this is the southern-most zone in Oromiya region. (4.694328, 38.405261)

### A comment on the coding of the Ilemi triangle

Some of the cross-border events in non-state conflicts take place in the so-called Ilemi triangle, which is disputed by Kenya, Sudan and Ethiopia. It is currently under the control of Kenya, wherefore I have coded it as such, placing it in the Turkana district of the Rift Valley Province.

### A note on references in the data

In the Ethiopia folder in the GIS folder, there are numerous saved articles that are referred to in the data.

In Lotta's room there is a binder called "Ethiopian maps" with all the maps referred, arranged by region.