

# **WORLD VISION ETHIOPIA**



## **Humbo Community Managed Natural Regeneration Project PRA Report**

**April 2008**

## **Acknowledgments**

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We thank the PRA team for their carrying out tasks assigned.

## **Acronyms**

ADP	Area Development Program
EPRDF	Ethiopia People Revolutionary Democratic Front
KA	Kabele
PA	Peasant Association
LULUCF	Land Use, Land Use Change and Forestry
TARAM	Tool for Afforestation and Reforestation Approved Methodologies
WB	World Bank
WVA	World Vision Australia
WVE	World Vision Ethiopia
WVI	World Vision international

## **Glossary**

Derg	The Communist Regime of the Ethiopia Government, after H/Silasse
Kebele	The lowest administrative structure of government.
Woreda	The administrative structure of government that encompasses many kebele.
Zone	The administrative structure of government that comprises many woreda.
Zero Baseline	
Positive Baseline	

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## ***EXECUTIVE SUMMARY***

A PRA was carried out from 31<sup>st</sup> March to 2<sup>nd</sup> April 2008 to explore the trends of deforestation in Humbo farmer assisted natural regeneration project which with the support of the World Vision Ethiopia, World Vision Australia in tandem with the BioCarbon Fund of the World Bank has been gazetted for regeneration to revitalise the environment and also earn the benefits of carbon emissions reduction credits (ER) as a strategy to poverty reduction in the area.

The findings of this PRA clearly indicate that there was significant and consistent decimation of the forest in terms of both density and size. Data suggests that during the reign of emperor H/Selassie, a large and dense forest existed in the area on the land by land lords but with the fall of the same regime, the forest was invaded by the 'commons' systematically cleared it for fuel and construction materials.

As the population pressure surged in the late 1980/90's coupled with the 1984 drought, the remaining vegetation covers was completely destroyed exposing the land to the current visible effects of soil erosion leaving the land almost barren. As trends evolved, the community's coping mechanisms also evolved leading them to uprooting of tree stumps for charcoal- a coal like fuel from wood which became brisk business in the area. This desperate action coupled with over grazing and cyclical droughts that followed the 1984 drought episode halted the natural regeneration of the trees exposing the land to hostile weather elements that left the land bare and barren until the commencement of the current intervention in 2005.

In summary, the intervention has been paramount in saving and restoring the environment as evidenced in the current pockets of rejuvenation within the gazetted land. However, a lot of work needs to be done to consolidate the marginal gains made thus far. To promote these gains, all stakeholders should foremost recognise that before the intervention, the forest had ceased to exist, the small pockets of regenerating shoots are due to the efforts of the project. Besides, without the project's intervention, there would have been no chance of natural regeneration.

The PRA data suggest that prior to the project intervention, the forest had been completely obliterated and the elements of weather had taken their toll on the land, the effects of which are still visible to date.

## **1. Introduction**

Ethiopia retains less than 2.7%<sup>1</sup> of its original high forest cover, even so clearing continues, with 40,000 hectares or 0.8% of total forest cover being lost between 1995 and 2000.<sup>2</sup> Ethiopia has some 119 species on the IUCN Red List of threatened species, 8 of which are considered critically endangered. The area where the Humbo Community Forest is located was cleared in the mid 1970's. Rainfall in the region is between 700 and 1000mm per annum and many areas exhibit the symptoms of erosion and locally severe flooding.

To address the problem, World Vision partnered with the community to carry out a farmer managed reforestation and regeneration initiative in Humbo. This initiative involves the restoration of locally indigenous, biodiverse forest species to a mountainous region of South Western Ethiopia seeking to complements social development goals in line with those of the Ethiopian government, the community and World Vision. Later, assistance to trade carbon emission reduction credits from this initiative was sought from the World Bank because there was anticipation of the removal of several million tonnes of atmospheric carbon dioxide when the trees mature.

After formalising the partnership of the above stakeholders, a carbon stock baseline was conducted to inform the Project design document (PDD). The baseline was carried out to determine the carbon stock without the satellite imagery which was anticipated but not available hence the project staff stratified the site by using the Green Book and transmitted the results to the World Bank to reflect the state of the forest before and after deforestation..

The World Bank BioCarbon Fund produced two baseline reports for the project; a) TARAM with Positive Baseline and b) TARAM with zero baseline. The positive baseline scenario assumes there will be positive growth of the vegetation without the project intervention. On the other hand, the zero baseline scenario assumes there will be zero growth without the project's intervention. World Vision opted for the zero baseline but due to lack of satellite imagery, a PRA was conducted to gather data from the residents on the trends of the forest and the changes it has undergone in the last thirty years, the outcome of which would help in determining the most appropriate baseline scenario to inform the PDD.

Prior to this PRA, another one to serve the same purpose was conducted but not appreciated by the World Bank, which insisted another version be carried out. As such, World Vision was encouraged to carry out another detailed PRA exercise to provide a basis of determining whether a 'zero' or 'positive' baseline should be assumed for the project.

### **1.1 Purpose of the Exercise**

The underlying purpose of the exercise was to determine the trends of deforestation in Humbo for the last thirty years and triangulate the findings of the previous PRA exercise to gain information robust enough to replace the missing digital imagery.

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<sup>1</sup> World Bank, January 2008; Clean development Mechanism, Project Design document form for Afforestation and Reforestation Project Activities (cdm-ar-pdd) version 03

<sup>2</sup> Ibid

## **2. Methodology**

### **2.1. The PRA approach**

To maximise the likelihood of capturing all the relevant information a “negotiated” approach<sup>3</sup> was adopted and combined appropriate qualitative. In adopting the negotiated approach, key stakeholders, in particular World Vision staff were allowed to participate in the design and delineation of the PRA and the definition of the outcome measures<sup>4</sup>. There were advantages associated with the adoption of such an approach, including the fact that communities;

- actively participated in the whole PRA process.
- participated in the discussion and negotiation of the PRA outcomes .
- were given the opportunity to comment on how they feel about the project thus far, identifying needs and suggesting ways of improving areas of need;

The PRA exercise was conducted among the project surrounding communities of Bosa Wanche, Bola Wanche, Hobicha Bongota, Abella Gefetta, Abella Shoya, Abella longena & Hobicha Bada PAs. Three approaches were used to capture the PRA findings and these are summarized in Figure 1. Two teams, of three each, engaged the two community groups each. A group was defined as a collection of users and/or other groups that shares a common interest or responsibility and therefore has common privileges. Each PRA team had seven questions and was expected to take approximately 5 Hours to engage each group once the team members had gained adequate familiarity with the process. The teams where in the field engaging the communities three days. An additional team of four, including two national staff carried out focus group discussions and visited some of the project.

### **2.2. Materials Used**

All materials used for the training were provided by the project and these included; newsprint, markers. Likewise materials used in the community were also provided by the project and these included; cameras for documenting, vehicles to transport animators, newsprint and markers. Some of the materials were local obtained with in the communities.

### **2.3 Selecting tools**

During the PRA team training, emphasis was on the three sets of tools to use with the purpose of each method triangulating the other i.e. Space related, time related and relations methods.

#### **a) Space related tools:**

To explore information related to space, resource mapping and transect walk were selected to capture all the resources that have existed. The information obtained using resource mapping is triangulated by transect walk and also by pictures taken during the transect walk.

#### **b) Time related tools:**

Trends analysis and historical transect were the preferred tools to capture temporal information. In this case, the elderly people from different cooperatives were resourceful in reflecting and describing the forest situation in terms of forest density, specious diversity and height. For the sake of simplicity and for easily

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<sup>3</sup> Woodward, H. (1994). *Negotiated evaluation: Involving Children and Parents in the Process*, Sydney: Heinemann

<sup>4</sup> Tony Jeffs and Mark K. Smith (1999) *Informal Education. Conversation, democracy and learning*, Ticknall: Education Now Books, pages 73-74

understanding, the historical period was categorized into three political regimes represented by three rows indicating the Emperor Haile Silassie's regime, Mengistu's Derg regime and the current EPRDF regime. This categorization came about because the groups could not remember the actual dates of events but found it rather easy to associate past and present governments to specific events.

In addition, to analyze the trend of forest situation for the last thirty years, three parameters (vegetation cover, species diversity and tree height) in three columns were considered. Under each parameter, three sub columns were created to explain the situation more specifically. To triangulate the findings, a historical transect was also used. The group used years to indicate historical transect and government regime to analyze the trend of forest situation for the last thirty years (see Picture 5).

### **c) Relational tools:**

The relevant tools used to analyze the problem were cause-effect diagram and impact diagram (see picture 8), which was also a means to triangulate the other tools so far used.

## **2.4 Developing Key questions**

One of the training sessions was dedicated to developing appropriate PRA questions. Various stakeholders were brought together and the purpose of the exercise explained. Various question versions were brainstormed and finally six questions were selected to be the most appropriate for the PRA purpose. The criteria for the question formulation was mainly based on whether the question was robust enough to explore the desired outcomes. In the field, the facilitators introduced the purpose of the exercise and laid down the ground rules together with the group members.

The following questions were agreed upon and formed the PRA questions;

- ✓ In your opinion, what is a forest?
- ✓ How does the forest around your Kabele look today?
- ✓ How did the forest around your Kabele look like during Emperor H/Silassie, Derg, EPRDF in terms of Height, Density, and Species?
- ✓ What do you think are the causes for changes of observed?
- ✓ Discuss the outcomes of the trends experienced, do you like the changes that have taken place so far?
- ✓ How has the community managed the forest since the 1960's?

## **2.5 Sample size**

As indicated earlier, data were collected using a 'negotiated' approach. A discussion with the Project coordinator indicated that the forest boundaries lie between the KAs of Bolla Wanche, Hobicha Bongota, Hobicha Bada, Bossa Wanche, Bolla Wanche, Aballa Shoya, Abala Longena and Aballa Gefeta of Humbo Woreda. Thus, these areas were purposefully selected for data collection.

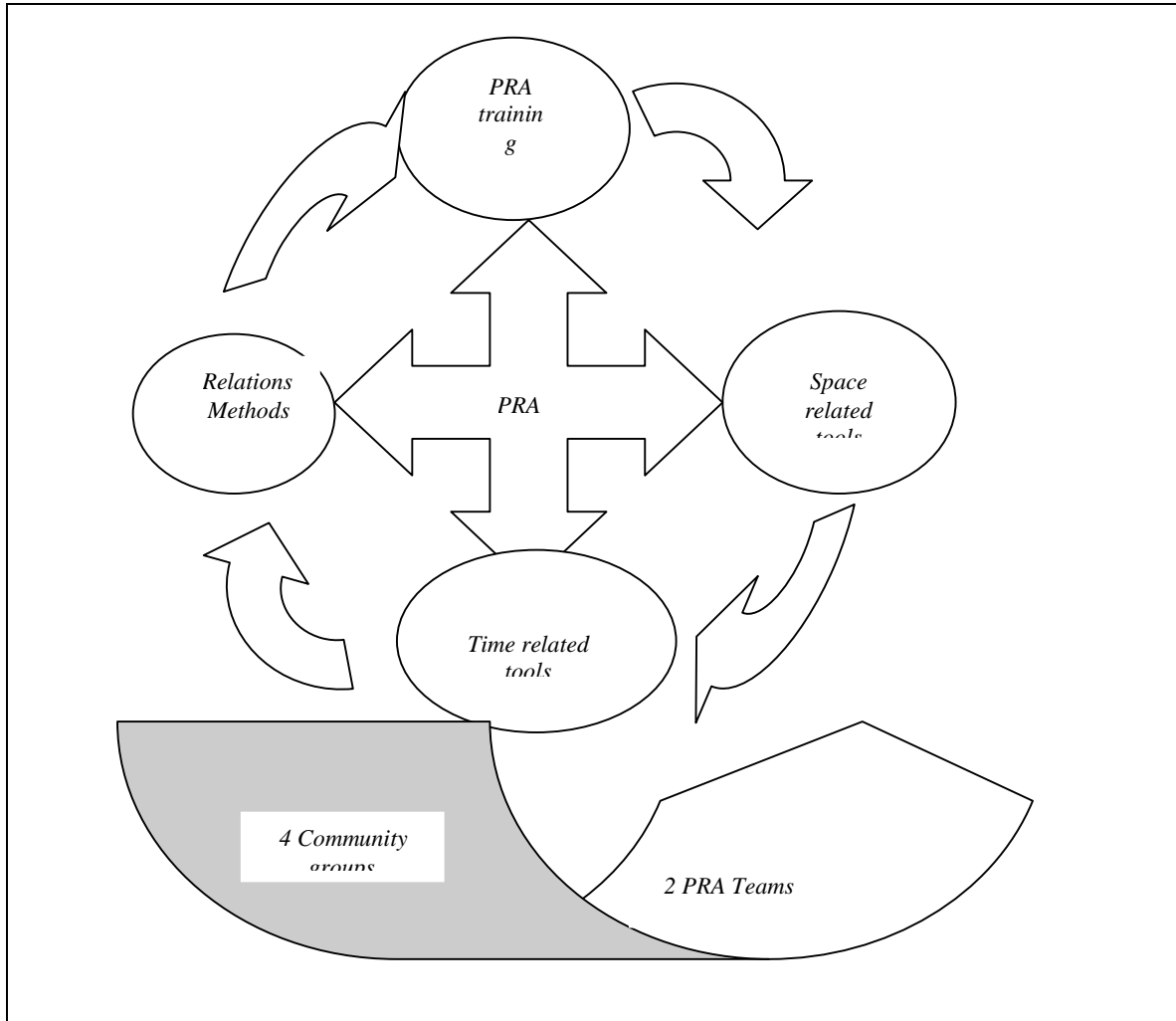
In line with the project objectives, to ascertain the trends of deforestation, 5 persons regardless of sex were nominated from the seven cooperatives based on their age, experience and ability of expressing and analyzing things they observed to explore the spatial and temporal information of the closed forest area as.

These were tasked to lead, a total of 39 persons were grouped into four smaller groups. Though officially invited members from each cooperative were only five, a lot of people who dwell near by area joined the



discussion. In each group one expert from concerned government office (Agriculture and Rural Development) participated to assist the project staff in facilitating the discussion. The two groups members in the Bolla Wanche Kebele came from Hobicha Bongota, Hobicha Bada, Bossa Wanche and Bolla Wanche cooperatives. While the group members in of the remaining clusters two came from Aballa Shoya, Abala Longena and Aballa Gefeta forest development and protection cooperatives. The people were grouped according to the Kabeles they came from. The various discussions in both groups was undertaken in open areas creating an opportunity to any interested community members to join the discussion to share his/her life experience to the group and also learn more from the group members (see Annex 1). The discussion places were Bolla Wanche and Longena Peasant Association. These areas were selected because of their geographical location and convenience to the members who are coming from the neighboring PAs.

**Figure 1: Conceptual frame work of the PRA Exercise**



## 2.6. Data analysis

The actual engagements were held in the Wolaita local language. The discussions notes were initially recorded by note taking in Amharic. However English was also used when it came to drawings. Each of the English transcription also had an equivalent in the local language. This was done for the satisfaction of the PRA team, which did not want to loose out some data during the interpretation afterwards. At the end of the each day, the PRA team met at the office and together compiled a list of key points to have emerged from the discussions. The summary of points was then translated into English

## **2.7 Constraints**

One of the key constraints was language. Most of the PRA team were fluent in Amharic, the national language that was not well spoken by all community members in the groups who predominantly spoke another local tribal language known as Wolaitanga. Thus the PRA questions had to be translated into the local language and answers recorded in Amharic for the community and then English which presented double work although it was the preferred by staff who did not want to transcribe the notes in English after the exercise. As such, the interpretation was done simultaneously with the Amharic one during the fieldwork.

Among the PRA team, only two had carried out this type of research before, the rest were unfamiliar with the tools and process prior to the training given for this exercise. Thus they carried out the work with limited experience.

## **3. PRA Findings**

### **3.1 What is a forest?**

A forest was defined as “a collection of big trees that are the source of rain and cool air and small trees that are home for wild life,” “a resting place for human beings and animals” and “thick, long and dense tree that serve as timber production, house construction, habitat for wild life and a tree having a potential to bring rainfall and protect wind and water erosion.” In addition, one of the groups stated, “In the past around 1960, this forest was so dense. As a result of this there were different kinds of wild fruits which people used to eat and the wild life as well...” Based on this understanding, we can deduce that the communities around Humbo understand what exactly a forest is and how it should look like.

Both groups were in agreement that the definition of the forest being referred to was last experienced in Humbo during the Emperor Haile Silassie's regime, before 1974. To triangulate this, each group went for a transect walk to take a look at the different strata's of the current area gazetted for regeneration.

**Picture of the Transect Walk**



**A group takes a transect through one of the gazetted regeneration blocks**

After the transect walk, the groups discussed their observations. Each group was asked to make one statement to summarize what they had seen and the following statements were recorded during the discussions;

- ✓ “What exists to date are “..shrubs and bushes..”
- ✓ “only the regenerating small trees are on the land”
- ✓ “a forest that is thick, long, and dense with wider canopy to protect wind and soil erosion that existed during Emperor Silasie.”
- ✓ “ the area is degraded and needs more attention to restore into its original situation”

### **3.2 Forest out look.**

The groups also discussed the outlook of their forest for the last three decades, available data points to a consensus among the groups that the area has been heavily degraded with most of the forest blocks/strata's characterized by bear rocks and gravel in tandem with gullies caused by soil erosion. The data also points to the reduction of tree diversity, which has been replaced by bushes and shrubs especially after the gazetting of the area. The data also states that the stumps which are the remnants of cut down trees were being dug out for charcoal making as a coping mechanism during the hard times e.g. one of the group members pointed out that “every person is struggling to meet daily basic needs by selling fire wood and charcoal” which has led to the decimation of the forest area to almost bare and degraded ground since 1974.

**Picture of area**



In light on the above, evidence suggest that the forest area in Humbo is highly degraded and the current regenerating shrubs and trees could be attributed to the few years' of the project's intervention.



### 3.3 The winds of change

The PRA also sought to establish the changes that have occurred to the forest in the last three decades. This was addressed by discussing the following question; *How did the forest look like during Emperor, Derg and EPRDF regimes in terms of; a) Height, b) density and c) Species?*

The groups were encouraged to reflect back and discuss as much as they could remember. The elderly group members were encouraged to take the lead especially when discussing the trends between the 1960's – 70's. Two groups were encouraged to use the trends analysis while the other two were encouraged to use a historical transect approach to describe their experiences. Various symbols were used to represent words like height, density and species after each group came to a common understand of the meaning of each of the words.

According to the trends analysis groups, data suggest that during the era of emperor H/Silassie, the Humbo forest was characterized by thick and dense forest with height greater than 7m with various indigenous species in that specific period as reflected in the next picture of one of the drawings. Further probing revealed that during that time, the forestland was owned by the land lords and kept under watch by local guards who represented the landlords interests.

It was also suggested that during this period, the farmland was smaller than the grazing area followed by the area covered by homesteads. Data also suggests that at this time, very small pieces of land had rocks. This could imply that when the forest cover was destroyed, soil erosion took its course exposing bare rocks that were initially covered by soil and organics matter.

**Picture of the Trends Analysis**



Data gathered from this PRA exercise also suggest that during the Derg regime, land was transferred to the tenants who had been excluded from the land by legislation. This empowered the tenants to indiscriminately

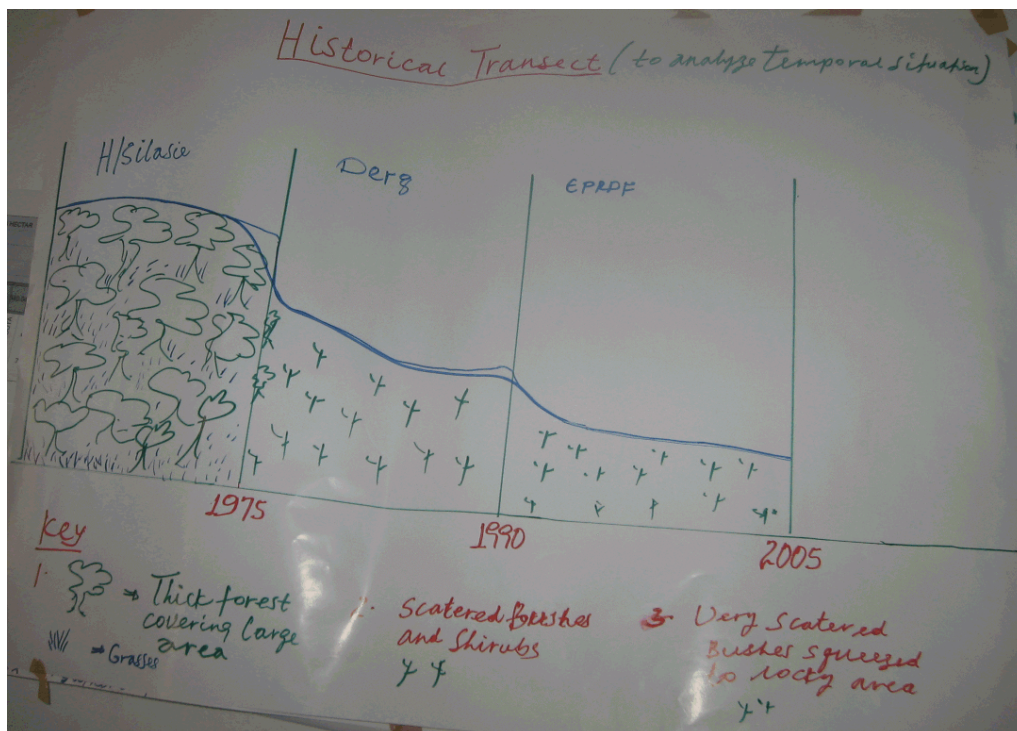
exploit the forest harvesting forest products like wood for fuel, timber and construction materials. This was like a “pay back period for all the time we had been locked out...” In addition, the tenant’s also sought to occupy the new land and use it for production of food. As such, indiscriminate deforestation commenced without restrictions as noted in the data “every body tried to cut down the trees to make charcoal, sell wood, make plowing tools and construct houses...” Wild fires also became a common occurrence as the tenants sought to burn charcoal and new grass/fodder for animals. This data suggest that there is a direct relations-hip between uncontrolled LULUCF and the vanishing of the dense forest that once covered the area.

Data also suggest that the situation continued to deteriorate in the late 1990's when the current EPRDF government overthrew the communist DERG regime of Haile Mariam Mengistu. This could be attributed to the fact that there was no change of government policy on the subject matter in tandem with increased population pressure on the land.

Instead of having all groups engaged in the trends analysis, two of them were encouraged to carry out the same discussion using the Historic transect; a tool which seeks to put participants back in the past like a “time machine” which facilitates people to have flash backs of the past and discuss what the situation was like then as they ‘walk’ through the past to the present discussing and drawing their observations. The periods of discussions here were also pegged on events that are well remembered by the people and just like the previous tool, the usurping of power by the different regimes in the last 30 years was used as a cardinal land mark for reference.

Just like the Trends Analysis, the Historical transect also portrayed the various levels of degradation over time from the Emperor Selassie’s era; here data also suggest that the forest as defined by the people was in existence but was slowly degraded over the consecutive government regimes mainly due to lack of a awareness, over population, poverty and limitations to communal land.

### Picture of the Historical Transect



### ***3.4 Root causes of the changes***

The community groups were encouraged to reflect on what they thought are the root causes of the changes observed. Various ideas were discussed and the cardinal emerging factors underscored are; a) the rapid population growth which forced people to clear the forest to earn income from forest products, b) unfavorable policies during the early stage of communist Derge regime which allowed uncontrolled LULUCF and exploitation which culminated into the proclamation that granted land to the landless by forceful confiscation of land from the traditional lords. c) the groups were also in agreement that during that period there was a resources management gap because the current project site was no longer under specific ownership. This was catalyzed by the various drought and famine cycles in tandem with high unemployment levels

### ***3.5 Effects of degradation***

The groups were encouraged to brainstorm how they are affected by the disappearance of the forest. After prolonged discussions, the following emerged as common area of agreement for both groups which raised and discussed them at different venues without consulting each other just like the previous procedures;

- ✓ Periodic episodes of floods and soil erosion was raised as the number one effect followed by
- ✓ Less fertile farming land down stream because the areas was gazetted as burial ground
- ✓ Reduced animal fodder in tandem with high mortality among livestock
- ✓ Prolonged and recurrent droughts
- ✓ Lack of wood for fuel and construction materials and
- ✓ Low honey production
- ✓ Drying of springs coming from the project site mountain

### ***3.6 Land Use, Land Use Change and Forestry***

The PRA exercise also sought to understand the patterns in the management of the forest for the last three decades, 1960 was taken as the cut off reflection period for the exercise. The elderly community members again guided the discussions by virtue of their longevity, residence in the area and experiences. Data suggest that in the early 1960's the forest boundaries extended to Abala Farcho, the place where the current World Vision Humbo ADP office is established which is 15 km away south of the current gazetted forest area. During this time, the land belonged to specific landlords who employed community guards to watch against encroachment. The absence of human activity left the vegetation in the area blossoming. There were strong deterrent actions to encroachment e.g one member of the community explained the worst measure taken a community guard when there was a fire outbreak in the forest, the guard "...decided to die by entering into the fire and he did it..." because "it is better to be eaten by the forest fire than be eaten by the fire of the land lord." This suggest that strong deterrent actions against any form of encroachment protected and secured the landlords interest; the forest.

Data suggest that in the mid 70's after the fall of the Emperor H/Silasse government there was a reversal of the land policy and a proclamation encouraging redistribution of land to the landless the land is proclaimed to tenants. This time the forest area was distributed to all the landless in the vicinity that had been prohibited from accessing the forest and its resources. The beneficiaries of the scheme some of whom participated in



the PRA groups saw this as 'pay back time' and cleared as much land as they needed and carried out unlimited deforestation activities in search of income. Within a short period, large areas that formerly covered by the forest were turned into farm land, unabated, the land became degraded into its present state without a forest cover

According to the group's reflections, no mechanisms were taken to avert the degradation, which the groups blamed on the increased population pressure and occurrence of the 1984 drought in tandem with high poverty levels, which compounded degradation. The stumps of the remnants of trees became a lucrative in the processing of charcoal (like wood fuel) hence contributing further to the decimation of the forest until 2005 when the carbon sequestration project was designed to redeem and restore the environment.

**Picture of the regenerating land.**



#### **4. Recommendations**

Because this was an exercise intended to reflect on the past and compare to the present events, it also became a conscientising event for the community members who participated in the exercise because they were able to vividly recall how the area looked like in the past and benchmark it to the present. At the end of the exercise, the groups felt obliged to make the following und edited recommendations;

- ✓ We should plant more trees in open areas and establish agro forestry in individual homesteads so as not to rely on the project site for daily needs.
- ✓ We should teach others to protect their environment
- ✓ We contribute in guarding, forest management and over all project management.
- ✓ The capacity of nurseries should be improved to raise adequate seedlings
- ✓ We have to Work on family planning and birth control
- ✓ Reduce cattle size and have a limit of to 2-3 of good breed.

- ✓ We should use organic fertilizer like compost to improve our productivity in gardens
- ✓ We should raise our own seedlings in the nursery sites
- ✓ We need to develop improved forage in our homesteads
- ✓ We need help to develop alternative income generating mechanisms and create more employment.

The groups were then asked brought together and encouraged to harmonize their statements, to clarify on the roles on the above recommendations. Unanimously, they agreed they are the ones responsible for educating their folks and bringing them on board..

## ***5. Conclusion;***

There is enough evidence to suggest that a protracted, systematic and consistent progression of land clearing and degradation in Humbo, which escalated, with the fall of Emperor H/Silassie's regime in 1974. This regime protected the forest and hence affirming the landlords' interests as confirmed by the various methods of the PRA used to capture and triangulate data. The true baseline scenario for Humbo should be consistent with the PRA findings. Thus the total removal of all vegetation on the project site, and a continued diminishing of the carbon stocks of the region should be taken up, besides this is still a conservative estimation in line with the World Bank's BioCarbon fund aspirations. The no net increase or decrease in carbon stocks should be chosen as an appropriate scenario for the carbon stock baseline as per the Zero baseline of the project design document form for afforestation and reforestation project activities (CDM-AR-PDD)



## **Appendices 1 Participants**

S/N	Name of participants /Elders/	Representing coops	Discussion center	Facilitator
1	Participants	Longena	Longena	Hailu,Merga,Elmi
2	Galcha Gadana	Longena	Longena	
3	Zewde Wodajo	Longena	Longena	
4	Zekarias Shirko	Longena	Longena	
5	Sorsa shoamo	Longena	Longena	
6	Kushiro Kanido	Longena	Longena	
7	Badebo Banto	Longena	Longena	
8	Anjulo Salfago	Longena	Longena	
9	Ayele Arga	Gefeta	Longena	
10	Mirteka Minamo	Gefeta	Longena	
11	Chinasho Kurka	Gefeta	Longena	
12	Sagno Sabore	Gefeta	Longena	
12	Ergene Tilahun	Longena	Longena	
13	Semion Heliso	Longena	Longena	
14	Balto Babiso	Longena	Longena	
15	Madebo Lanta	Longena	Longena	
16	Ermias Urgo	Longena	Longena	
17	Demeke Mene	Longena	Longena	
18	Tadesse Galcha	Longena	Longena	
19	Woldemedihn Shanko	Longena	Longena	
20	Gajabo Hatiye	Shoya	Longena	
21	Mamo Dingamo	Shoya	Longena	
22	Elias Unke	Shoya	Longena	
23	Fino Wanje	Shoya	Longena	
24	Dea Dere	Shoya	Longena	
25	Matheos Menato	Bossa	Bolla	Kebede,Abdi
26	Mekonen Olango	Bossa	Bolla	
27	Belete Boke	Bossa	Bolla	
28	Mena Sorato	Bossa	Bolla	

29	Mena Anjulo	Bolla	Bolla	
30	Bineam Dea	Bolla	Bolla	
31	Yayko Shano	Bolla	Bolla	
32	Kussa Geramo	Bolla	Bolla	
33	Finta Figa	Bolla	Bolla	
34	Urkate Kurka	H/Bada	Bolla	
35	Balcha Teyanso	H/Bada	Bolla	
36	Markos Mandore	H/Bada	Bolla	
37	Sefa Gadebo	H/Bada	Bolla	
38	Demissie Doda	H/Bada	Bolla	
39	Moga Lencha	H/Bongota	Bolla	
40	Molla Sholamo	H/Bongota	Bolla	
41	Godebo Godaro	H/Bongota	Bolla	
42	Worrana Lolamo	H/Bongota	Bolla	
43	Biramo Waje	H/Bongota	Bolla	

PS. A list from one of the groups was not compiled but pictorial evidence is filed.