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Using indigenous knowledge in the demarcation of the enumeration areas: A case study of banta Chiefdom, Moyamba District, Sierra Leone

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ABSTRACT

A vital component of census work is the demarcation of statistical areas sometimes referred to as enumeration areas for the field enumeration. The objective of this paper is to show that indigenous knowledge about local government administration boundaries should be an integral part of the enumeration area demarcation exercise. This promotes greater cooperation and participation of the grassroots population in the field enumeration as well as increases the utilization of the results in the provision of services for local communities. Indigenous knowledge is unique to every culture and society. It is the basis for local decision-making in agriculture, health, natural resource management, and other activities. It is embedded in community practices, institutions, relationships, and rituals. Sierra Leone has had a long experience with indigenous administrative boundaries, predating colonial rule, which was established in the Western Area in 1807 and in the rest of the country in 1896. The bulk of the country, then known as "The Protectorate," had chiefdoms that had been established by warriors, which the British colonialists conveniently administered by indirect rule. The basic political unit in chiefdoms is a "section" comprised of a number of towns and villages. These sections, each headed by a section chief, are used extensively in local administrative activities such as customary law and local tax collection. The section is also the level at which most community activities take place and most chiefdom tasks and responsibilities are assigned. There are however no maps showing the demarcation of sections within chiefdoms. Enumeration areas were formulated for the first nationwide census carried out in April 1963. Part of the pre-enumeration activities for the 1963 census was the definition and preparation of maps of units of land for the field enumeration. Localities consist of villages, hamlets (*fakai*) and cattle posts (*worreh*) in rural areas, and towns and cities in urban areas. The results for Banta chiefdom show a total of 9 sections, 23 enumeration areas, 85 localities by section and 151 localities by enumeration area. These initial results show inconsistencies in the number of locality listings for sections and enumeration areas, as it appears that nearly half of the localities for the chiefdom are missing from the list of localities by section. The next step is to explain this discrepancy and after rectifying it, establish a system where the enumeration areas and sections are integrated so that enumeration areas are subsets of sections, which is not the case at the moment. The major significance of this integrated system is that even in the absence of up-to-date maps, there will be a current correct listing of localities, which can be easily understood by the majority of the population. This is useful for a country like Sierra Leone, which cannot now undertake a full-scale cartographic exercise for the rural areas are in the midst of a rebel war.

Introduction

A vital component of census work is the demarcation of statistical areas sometimes referred to as enumeration areas (EAs) for the field enumeration. This demarcation is usually carried out as part of the preliminary activities for the census, and is a prerequisite for good coverage of the field enumeration, as it lists all localities that are to be covered by the enumerators. EAs are also useful for the reporting of census results as they form the building blocks for administrative divisions within the country. The objective of this paper is to show that indigenous knowledge about local government administration boundaries should be an integral part of the EA demarcation exercise. This promotes greater cooperation and participation of the grassroots population in the field enumeration as well as increases the utilization of the results in the provision of services for local communities.

Background

Indigenous knowledge (IK) is unique to every culture and society. It is the basis for local decision making in agriculture, health, natural resource management, and other activities. It is embedded in community practices, institutions, relationships, and rituals. It is in effect part of everyday life. Indigenous knowledge is increasingly being recognized as useful in the development process and can improve the responsiveness of clients. Adapting international practices to local conditions can improve the impact and sustainability of programs. The World Bank (1998) is currently leading an initiative on Indigenous Knowledge for Development with other partners such as ECA, CISDA, IDRC, ITU, UNESCO, UNDP, WHO, CIRAN, SANGONET, WIPO, ILO (World Bank 1998).

Sierra Leone has had a long experience with indigenous administrative boundaries, predating colonial rule, which was established in the Western Area in 1807 and in the rest of the country in 1896 (Allie 1990). The bulk of the country, known as “The Protectorate,” had chiefdoms that had been established by warriors; the British colonialists conveniently administered these chiefdoms by indirect rule (Lugard 1965). Most components of this indigenous administrative structure, including the boundaries, are still evident in the country after thirty-five years of independence and they are in daily use by the majority of the population.

The administrative divisions of the country are as follows:

Country	1
Provinces	4
Districts	13
Chiefdoms/Wards	164

There are maps showing the boundaries of all these administrative divisions except sections. The basic political unit in chiefdoms is a “section” comprised of a number of towns and villages. Each chiefdom/ward or urban area is divided into sections that are easily identifiable by most adults in the community. These sections, each headed by a section chief, are used extensively in local administrative activities such as customary law and local tax collection. The section is also the level at which most community activities take place and most chiefdom tasks and responsibilities are assigned. For example, cultural activities like secret society ceremonies are organized by section (Little 1967). Chiefdom road construction and maintenance schedules are also assigned by section. Section and locality lists are updated during the annual tax assessment for the payment of local tax by all adults (male and female) in the chiefdoms. There is also a complete revision of the list of chiefdom councilors every time a new paramount chief is to be elected. Councilors represent all taxpayers in the chiefdom at the rate of one councilor for every twenty taxpayers. The list of councilors, by localities is maintained by the director of local government in the Ministry of Internal Affairs and Local Administration. There are however no maps showing the demarcation of sections within chiefdoms.

Enumeration areas were formulated for the first nationwide census carried out in April 1963. Part of the pre-enumeration activities for the 1963 census was the definition and preparation of maps of units of land for the field enumeration. The enumeration area was the basic unit of work for the enumerator and was also used as the basic unit of work for data processing as well as control purposes. The EAs were planned so that the fullest use was made of the existing political and administrative boundaries as well as natural barriers such as rivers, streams, and forests. The data for any political or administrative unit could therefore be obtained by merely adding the totals for the EAs that made up that unit. For the 1963 census, field Mappers were assigned to each chiefdom or part of chiefdom. They

walked through each chiefdom confirming the names of towns and villages on the map as well as checking estimates of the population in each locality based on voter registration lists prepared for the 1962 elections. The field Mappers used all of this information to demarcate an enumeration area that would contain 500–1,000 persons and would be covered by an enumerator during the census field enumeration period. A total of 2,900 EAs were demarcated with an average size of 9.6 square miles and an average population of 752. Maps are available of individual EAs as well as the distribution of EAs on a national map (Dewdney and Harvey 1968).

For the 1985 census, there were six teams with up to five Mappers per team. These teams updated locality names but experienced difficulty with local administrative boundaries, so they resorted to compiling a list of localities within the chiefdom. Enumeration area boundaries were then delineated in the office based on all available information. Since the field enumeration was scheduled for ten days, an average number of 140 dwellings was used to delimit rural EAs and 180 dwellings for urban EAs. A total of 2,553 EAs were finally identified and maps were produced showing their boundaries (Max-MacCarthy 1995). This new total represented a decrease of 347 EAs when compared to the number of EAs demarcated for the 1963 census.

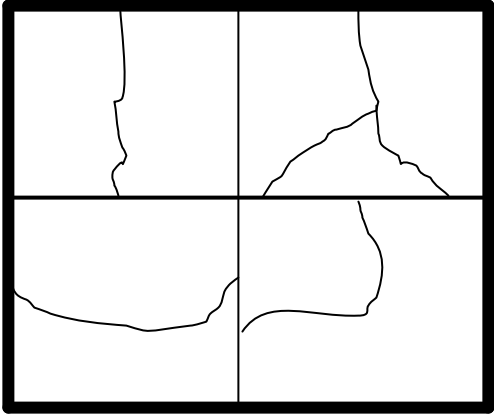
Localities consist of villages, hamlets (*fakai*) and cattle posts (*worreh*) in rural areas, and towns and cities in urban areas. Whereas for the rural areas, a locality would be a complete settlement, in the case of urban areas, the localities are subsets of towns and cities or, in a few instances, complete towns. The current definition of an urban area is any settlement with 2,000 or more inhabitants. The percentage of the total population in such urban centers increased from 27.6 percent in 1974 to 32.2 percent in 1985. In addition, the number of urban settlements increased from 60 in 1963 and 75 in 1974 to 98 in 1985 out of a total of over 17,000 settlements for the whole country. The 1963 and 1974 censuses had also shown that close to 13,000 settlements had fewer than 100 persons.

Statement of the Problem

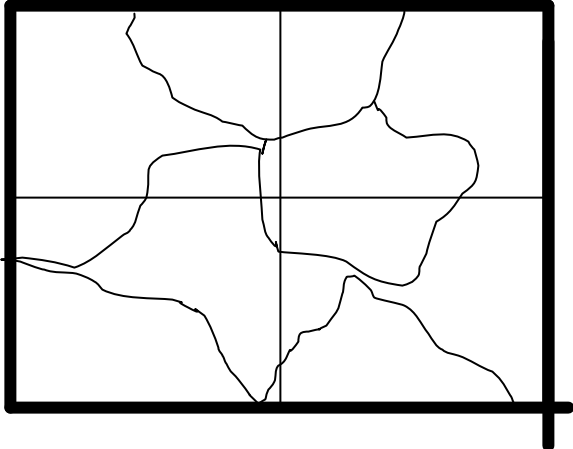
A graphic illustration of the problem will initially highlight the issues. The two scenarios presented below represent the desirable (Scenario A) and the existing (Scenario B). In Scenario A, the Sections are subsets of the chiefdom/ward and the enumeration areas are

subsets of the sections. In Scenario B, on the other hand, sections are still subsets of chiefdoms/wards, however the enumeration areas are not, and they overlap into different sections. It thus appears that the two systems are not complementary. Although the EAs were drawn to coincide with chiefdom boundaries, they may not have been drawn to coincide with section boundaries. It is therefore probable that although the EAs are subsets of the chiefdom, they are not subsets of sections. In this case, the utility of the EAs would largely be restricted to mapping and coverage activities for the preliminary work of the census and for the production of statistical tables by aggregation of information. But they are of no use in the everyday life and administration of the chiefdom.

SCENARIO A



SCENARIO B



Legend

- Chiefdom/Ward Boundary
- Section Boundary
- ~~~~~ Enumeration Area Boundary

RESEARCH OBJECTIVES AND METHODOLOGY

The objective of this study is to integrate the section and enumeration area listings (SEALs) of Banta Chiefdom in Moyamba District as a case study. This will provide an integrated listing of localities in the SEALs that will be current and easily identifiable by the grassroots

population. These listings will form the foundation for the demarcation of local government areas, and identify constituencies for municipal, section, chiefdom/ward, district, and national elections. The integrated listings will also serve as the building blocks for post-conflict reconstruction, rehabilitation, and resettlement efforts as well as long term community development efforts. A civil war has been raging in Sierra Leone since March 1991.

The study made use of the following data sets:

- 1. A listing of chiefdoms/wards, enumeration areas, and localities with accompanying maps for all chiefdoms/wards at the Central Statistics Office, Ministry of Finance, Development and Economic Planning in Sierra Leone.
- 2. A listing of chiefdoms/wards, sections, and localities compiled for all Chiefdoms in the Local Government Division, Ministry of Internal Affairs and Local Administration, Sierra Leone.

Data for Banta Chiefdom were extracted from the data set.

An MS-ACCESS database was created. Localities were assigned unique eight-digit ID codes indicating the chiefdom, section, and locality number in the case of section listings and chiefdom, enumeration area and locality number in the case of enumeration area listings.

An example of this locality code is:

0302-01-01 Kangahun

The breakdown of the code is
0302 Banta Chiefdom
01 Bengelor Section
01 Locality Number 01

The same code system is used for the enumeration-area listings with a replacement of the section code by the enumeration-area code. It is expected that when final integration takes place the locality code will be a ten-digit number with the following breakdown

0302-01-01-01 Kangahun
0302 Banta Chiefdom
01 Bengelor Section
01 Enumeration Area 01
01 Locality 01

DATA DEFICIENCIES

Initial scrutiny of the data shows inconsistencies in the number of locality listings for sections and enumeration areas. Here is a summary for Banta Chiefdom.

a.	Number of sections	9
b.	Number of enumeration areas	23
c.	Number of localities by section	85
d.	Number of localities by enumeration area	151

Looking at these statistics, it appears that nearly half of the localities for the chiefdom are missing from the list of localities by section, but there may be a number of explanations for the discrepancy. First, there may be a difference in the definition of localities by the Central Statistics Office (enumeration areas) and the Director of Local Government (sections). It is possible that for the mapping of enumeration areas, each settlement is listed as unique, whereas for local government tiny settlements are linked to larger settlements. Second, it is possible that records of settlements may have been lost in the local government office because the complete set of government gazettes could not be located by the government officials who were asked to compile the information. Third, it is also possible that data entry errors may have been introduced because of wrong spelling of locality names, leading to double entries in the EA locality listing. Fourth, both sets of locality listings may not have been verified by the traditional chiefdom administration (paramount and section chiefs, speakers, and the court and treasury clerks). The chiefdom administration is the final authority on the correct listing of localities by section, as well as the proper spelling and pronunciation. Finally, there is also the fact that two urban localities (Gbangbatoke and Mokbanji) are listed twice for enumeration areas because of their size but listed only once for sections. But this should only account for a difference of two.

In the final analysis when all of these factors are taken into consideration, the list of localities from the two data sets should be the same in number as well as nomenclature for the chiefdom.

STUDY AREA

Moyamba District

Moyamba District is one of the thirteen districts of Sierra Leone and is located within the Southern Province. It has fourteen chiefdoms and a total of 224 EAs with over 1,876 localities. It had 7.13 percent of the 1985 census population of Sierra Leone, and is home to one of the three constituent colleges of the University of Sierra Leone--Njala University College--and to two major mining activities in the country (Bauxite and Rutile).

The distribution of sections, EAs, and localities within administrative units in the district is shown in Table 1.

Table 1. The Distribution of chiefdoms, sections, enumeration areas, and localities in Moyamba District

CDOM. NUMB.	CHIEFDOM NAME	HQTR. TOWN	SECTIONS	LOCALITIES IN SECTIONS	ENUM. AREAS	LOCALITIES IN ENUM. AREAS
0301	Bagruwa	Sembehun	09	98	18	199
0302	Banta	Gbangbatoke	09	85	23	150
0303	Banta Mokelle	Mokelle	05	45	06	58
0304	Bumpeh	Rotifunk	11	151	27	273
0305	Dasse	Mano	14	87	14	83
0306	Fakunya	Gandorhun	11	153	18	149
0307	Kagboro	Shenge	18	143	25	225
0308	Kaiyamba	Moyamba	07	76	18	139
0309	Kamajei	Senehun	07	41	07	57
0310	Kongbora	Bauya	10	42	11	91
0311	Kori	Taiama	12	48	25	122
0312	Kowa	Njama	08	47	08	72
0313	Ribbi	Bradford	06	117	16	159
0314	Timdel	Bomoteke	10	46	08	95
TOTAL			137	1,179	224	1,872

CDOM. NUMB. = Chiefdom number
ENUM. AREAS = Enumeration areas

HQTR. TOWN = Headquarter town

Banta Chiefdom

Banta Chiefdom is one of the densely populated chiefdoms in Moyamba District and is economically important because of the location of the bauxite and Rutile mines within its boundaries.

RESULTS

Sections

Banta chiefdom has nine sections, as listed in Table 2, together with the number of localities in each section. A total of 85 localities are associated with these sections. In Appendix I the actual names of these localities are provided for each section. By linking the names to sections, the confusion associated with duplicate names is reduced as a result of the additional referencing information. Even in the absence of a map, the community would know what locality in the chiefdom is being referred to.

Table 2. Distribution of sections in Banta Chiefdom

CHIEFDOM NUMBER	CHIEFDOM NAME	SECTION NUMBER	SECTION NAME	NUMBER OF LOCALITIES
0302	Banta	0302-01	Bengelor	12
0302	Banta	0302-02	Gbangbatoke	11
0302	Banta	0302-03	Largo	13
0302	Banta	0302-04	Makotawa	9
0302	Banta	0302-05	Mofindoh	6
0302	Banta	0302-06	Ndendemoya	10
0302	Banta	0302-07	Ngolala	8
0302	Banta	0302-08	Njagbahun	7
0302	Banta	0302-09	Wubange	9
TOTAL				85

Enumeration Areas (EAs)

The distribution of EAs for Banta Chiefdom is shown in Table 3. A total of twenty-three EAs were demarcated for the 1985 population and housing census. The number of localities, households, and the size of the 1985 population for each EA are also listed. The information

in the table demonstrates some of the wealth of information that can be compiled for areas smaller than chiefdom. Unfortunately these EAs, as designated, have no meaning to the vast majority of the population other than the statisticians who designed them in the first place. Nevertheless, they represent a collection of villages and parts of towns for chiefdoms.

The list of localities by EA is also provided in Appendix II. However, throughout this list, where localities have similar names, it is difficult to establish which particular locality one is referring to except when a map or some additional information such as population size is provided.

Table 3. Summary information from the 1985 Population and Housing Census for enumeration areas in Banta Chiefdom, Moyamba District

CDOM. NUMB.	CHIEFDOM NAME	ENUMERATION AREA NUMBER	NUMBER OF LOCALITIES	1985 CENSUS HOUSEHOLDS	1985 CENSUS POP.
0302	Banta	0302-01	21	175	954
0302	Banta	0302-02	19	181	802
0302	Banta	0302-03	08	256	802
0302	Banta	0302-04	11	116	492
0302	Banta	0302-05	08	71	390
0302	Banta	0302-06	08	293	1640
0302	Banta	0302-07	06	176	623
0302	Banta	0302-08	01	380	2269
0302	Banta	0302-09	01	243	1724
0302	Banta	0302-10	01	183	1192
0302	Banta	0302-11	01	209	1289
0302	Banta	0302-12	10	242	1315
0302	Banta	0302-13	05	152	930
0302	Banta	0302-14	06	143	741
0302	Banta	0302-15	05	146	677
0302	Banta	0302-16	08	184	919
0302	Banta	0302-17	05	139	597
0302	Banta	0302-18	05	186	807
0302	Banta	0302-19	01	43	334
0302	Banta	0302-20	06	127	622
0302	Banta	0302-21	01	193	1089
0302	Banta	0302-22	10	136	564
0302	Banta	0302-23	04	107	457
TOTAL			151	4,081	21,229

Section and Enumeration Area Listings (SEALs)

At this stage of the research, the integrated SEALs have not been produced. These represent the final stage of the integration process. This final table will show, for each section, one to three EAs. The resulting EAs will enable supervision for data collection and controls. At the same time aggregation of the information they provide will produce statistics for sections in the chiefdoms which could then be used for community development activities.

POLICY IMPLICATIONS

The major significance of this integrated system is that even in the absence of up-to-date maps, there will be a current correct listing of localities, which can be easily understood by the majority of the population. This is useful for a country like Sierra Leone, which cannot now undertake a full-scale cartographic exercise for the rural areas are in the midst of a rebel war. It is essential that sections and EAs be integrated so that not only is census coverage improved but the results can also be utilized by local governments and for community development activities. It has already been noted that the section is an important local government administrative unit, and that each section has a section chief, speaker, court, and other local government appurtenances. The integrated EAs would be identifiable subsets of sections representing communities that will now be bound together by their participation in various political activities such as tax collection, political representation, and voting; cultural activities such as traditional rites and festivities; as well as economic activities, particularly farming.

An illustration of the consequences of the non-integration of section and EA listings was recently evidenced during the preparations for the 1996 parliamentary and presidential elections. The EA maps and listing of localities were useful in the planning and implementation of the voter registration exercise, as registrars knew which localities they needed to cover. There was, however, significant difficulty in getting registered voters to locate their polling stations because the short time between registration and polling did not allow adequate education and information about where people had to vote. Had the system been integrated into the sections of the chiefdom, which is the daily hub of activity, voters

could have more easily identified their voting centers since they would have been established as subsets of the sections they were already familiar with.

Another useful feature of these integrated units is that they could form the basic unit for post-conflict reconstruction and rehabilitation efforts. Prior to the war in March 1991 close to 60 percent of the population lived in settlements with fewer than 2,000 inhabitants. It was also estimated that close to 13,000 settlements had populations of 100 or fewer. Most of these small settlements have either been destroyed or abandoned during the rebel war. Resettlement efforts should therefore be directed at these units rather than new settlements. This would allow better security and also enable a sharing of resources for community rehabilitation. Thus these integrated EAs could serve as useful bridging points so that families within an integrated EA could start their community rehabilitation and resettlement efforts from one settlement that would still be within easy reach of their farming areas, until such time as they could move out again into the smaller settlements.

Other potential uses of these integrated EAs include demarcation of community resources, especially farmland, over which there have been long-standing disputes in some chiefdom. Some of these disputes are fueling the rebel war and were among the main reasons why paramount chiefs and some section chiefs fled as they became targets for aggrieved citizens. The resulting maps will be useful for development planning as well as for locating and distributing facilities such as schools, health centers, and seasonal markets.

Finally, the availability of chiefdom, ward, and section codes could improve the postal system for the country, especially in rural areas with several thousand communities, if these codes are used in the address system for the country.

CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

From the above results, there is a compelling reason for the use of integrated SEALs in community-development efforts across the country. Against this background, a case is being made for the integration of Section and Enumeration Area Listings in Sierra Leone. This study has been an exploratory one to establish the case for making better use of existing available data in planning for the reconstruction efforts as well as the regular community development activities of the country.

It is now necessary to embark on the same activity for the entire country with the ultimate goal of establishing a Geographic Information System (GIS) for the country. The steps to be followed for this national effort are as follows:

1. The first step of the project is to compile a database for each chiefdom/ward using MS-ACCESS. This database will contain a listing of settlements by enumeration area as well as by section. The names of chiefdoms, sections, and localities have to be verified by the chiefdom authorities. A linguist will also assist in the correct spelling of these names for entry into the database.
2. The next stage will involve drawing of chiefdom and ward maps for all 164 chiefdoms/wards. These maps will show all settlements and existing EA boundaries.
3. The third stage will be the drawing of section boundaries onto the chiefdom/ward maps
4. The fourth stage will be a redrawing of the EA boundaries so that they coincide with section boundaries.
5. The same procedures will be adopted for urban localities, which normally have several EAs.
6. Finally all this updated information and maps will be geocoded and digitized for the establishment of a national GIS , using for example ARCVIEW (ESRI 1996), that would initially show administrative boundaries (nation, province, district, chiefdom/ward, section, and enumeration area).

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Appendix I

LISTING OF LOCALITIES BY SECTION

BANTA CHIEFDOM

LOCALITY CODE	LOCALITY NAME		
		0302-03-07	Sembehunwo
		0302-03-08	Nyandehun
		0302-03-09	Congowo
0302-01	BENGELOR	0302-03-10	Madina
		0302-03-11	Foya
0302-01-01	Kangahun	0302-03-12	Bumpewo
0302-01-02	Miosamaya	0302-03-13	Largo
0302-01-03	Kangahun		
0302-01-04	Mogbemoh	0302-04	MAKOTAWA
0302-01-05	Singinie		
0302-01-06	Momasa	0302-04-01	Mokotawa
0302-01-07	Nyandehunwa	0302-04-02	Mokanji
0302-01-08	Funguhun	0302-04-03	Jiahun
0302-01-09	Mogbambo	0302-04-04	Ndogelema
0302-01-10	Simbekihun	0302-04-05	Kortumahun
0302-01-11	Mocharies	0302-04-06	Gogoima
0302-01-12	Bengelor	0302-04-07	Motope
		0302-04-08	Lawana
0302-02	GBANGBATOKE	0302-04-09	Gbagba
		0302-05	MOFINDOH
0302-02-01	Gbangbatoke		
0302-02-02	Balleh I	0302-05-01	Mogboryor
0302-02-03	Balleh II	0302-05-02	Monongor
0302-02-04	Foyanitti	0302-05-03	Matagelema
0302-02-05	Gbahama-Shenge	0302-05-04	Gondama
0302-02-06	Mberekukonta	0302-05-05	Mogawo
0302-02-07	Morgbombo	0302-05-06	Mosensi
0302-02-08	Mosenesie		
0302-02-09	Kabbaty	0302-06	NDENDEMOYA
0302-02-10	Konta		
0302-02-11	Fulla Town	0302-06-01	Kpetema
0302-03	LARGO	0302-06-02	Morgbewa
		0302-06-03	Bamba
0302-03-01	Futta	0302-06-04	Mokpandimoh
0302-03-02	Largo Junction	0302-06-05	Mbelebu
0302-03-03	Kpatemai I	0302-06-06	Baoma
0302-03-04	Kpatemai II	0302-06-07	Kopama
0302-03-05	Yeabana	0302-06-08	Kpandebu
0302-03-06	Mosogboma	0302-06-09	Ndendemoya

0302-06-10 Gibima

0302-07 NGOLALA

0302-07-01 Tongo
0302-07-02 Ngiehun
0302-07-03 Gangama
0302-07-04 Mile 45
0302-07-05 Niagolihun
0302-07-06 Funkiya
0302-07-07 Nitirgvi
0302-07-08 Sengama

0302-08 NJAGBAHUN

0302-08-01 Mowojo
0302-08-02 Mokargbo
0302-08-03 Magbema
0302-08-04 Mongere
0302-08-05 Njala
0302-08-06 Sengama
0302-08-07 Vaame

0302-09 WUBANGE

0302-09-01 Mokpokie
0302-09-02 Wubange
0302-09-03 Gigibiabehun
0302-09-04 Bumpewo
0302-09-05 Mobenie
0302-09-06 Mokonneh
0302-09-07 Kanga
0302-09-08 Dodo
0302-09-09 Mofasimbo

Appendix II

LISTING OF LOCALITIES BY ENUMERATION AREA

BANTA CHIEFDOM

LOCALITY CODE	LOCALITY NAME		
		0302-02-09	Mosemaia
		0302-02-10	Mosasi
		0302-02-11	Moyamakohun
		0302-02-12	Mongone
		0302-02-13	Nyandehun
		0302-02-14	Moketi
		0302-02-15	Mokeni
		0302-02-16	Mosengbawo
		0302-02-17	Vaama
		0302-02-18	Bumbia
		0302-02-19	Motuala
0302-01			
0302-01-01	Sembehunwo		
0302-01-02	Misila		
0302-01-03	Beobu		
0302-01-04	Bondema		
0302-01-05	Mogbele		
0302-01-06	Momengi		
0302-01-07	Mokomba		
0302-01-08	Mosepi		
0302-01-09	Bengelo		
0302-01-10	Mokpohuwoi		
0302-01-11	Mosama		
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