

CHF-NEPI EX-COMBATANT ECONOMIC REINTEGRATION IN LIBERIA

(Proto) Survey Manuel and Field Guide

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I General instructions

- All text marked in italics in this document is “script”—it is text that you should read out aloud.
- If a question is shaded, that means the respondent can give as many answers as he wants. If a question is not shaded, the respondent should give only the number of answers that the question specifies.
- Make sure to write down an answer to ALL APPLICABLE QUESTIONS. Remember, if questions are skipped, the survey might end up being useless.
- Read all possible answers aloud to the respondent unless a question directs you not to.
- Throughout the survey, before the war means before 1990.

Marking Answers

- In most cases the answers to questions are recorded by placing a check mark in the box next to the respondent’s chosen answer. For some yes-no questions, you will be asked to simply circle a response. A few questions are open-ended, meaning you will record in words whatever the respondent says.
- *Special responses.* For all questions, it is possible to indicate that the respondent doesn’t know (DK) or refuses to answer (R).
- *Adding Notes.* Any time you do not have space, put an asterisk in the box, and at the bottom of the page, repeat the asterisk, note the question number, and write your longer description there. Use this same procedure if you are unsure how to categorize an answer.
- *In case of error.* If you make a mistake or the respondent changes his or her mind, please use your white-out to erase the incorrect answer. If white out is unavailable, place an X next to the old answer and make a circle around the correct response.

Using Estimates

- **Estimating Months.** If you need to estimate a month, you may ask the respondent to try to recall the stage of the planting season. The rice farming activities take place during the following months:

Brushing	December
Burning	April
Planting	May
Harvesting	October/November

- **Estimating Years.** In some cases individuals may not be able to recall particular years well—such as the year of their birth or of the birth of other individuals in the household. However even in these cases individuals often remember particular events that can then be associated with a given year.

II The introductory script

The following is the script you should use when you meet the potential respondent:

Hello, my name is [Name]. I am here to ask if you will participate in a research study about how you have been doing since the war and about some of your experiences in the war conducted by CHF International. Can I tell you a bit about our study?

[They say yes or no.]

Our goal is to obtain an accurate picture of how fighters from the war are doing economically now that the war is over. Your participation is entirely voluntary and there is no need to answer any question.

You can refuse to answer the entire survey, or you can tell us when a question makes you uncomfortable and we will skip that question. There is no need to answer any question that makes you uncomfortable. If you like, you can end the interview at any time.

The study will be used only to understand the process of ex-combatant economic recovery, as part of a research project. It is hoped that the information you give will help us improve the services provided to the community by the government and international donors and NGOs.

All your answers will be kept private and confidential, and the only person that will have access to this information is the head researcher for this study. Whenever information is made available to other people from this study, that information will not include your names or other information that can be used to identify you.

As with all studies there are some small benefits and risks associated with this research. The main risk is that we will be asking you some questions about some things that happened during the war, and about some hardships that you might be facing now. For some people these are difficult memories and they do not like talking about these things. The benefits are that taking part in this research gives you the possibility to help contribute to a broad understanding of the needs of ex-combatants. These will help improve the way post-war DDDR and other economic recovery projects work. It also gives you the possibility to voice your opinions about matters that are important to you.

If you have any questions, or if problems arise, you may contact the CHF office in either Voinjama or Zorzor.

We expect this survey to take approximately one hour to complete. May we have your permission to ask these questions?

III. Interview Techniques

Enumerators need to keep the interview on course throughout. That is why it is important to maintain a good and cordial relationship with the respondent in order to get the information you are seeking from him /her. The accuracy of the information provided during the interview largely depends on how the good relationship with the respondent is maintained.

A number of principles are central to good interview technique:

Place of Interview. It is best to conduct interviews with each respondent in isolation of other people. Ask the respondent to sit where no interruption will be made during his/ her interview. This avoids distractions and it also avoids interference. For the factual questions about the household –rather than the behavioral or knowledge questions—the spouse of the respondent may be consulted (for instance, where the male may not know the quantity of food prepared in his household on the daily base).

Beginning the Interview. The first impression lasts a long time. Prior to the interview make sure you understand the concepts and the definitions used in the questionnaires, administration of the questionnaires and the objectives of the survey. When you start, use the script to introduce yourself; give your name and explain the purpose of the survey. It is important that you always guarantee the respondent of the confidentiality of the survey information he/ she may provide. Most important here is that although the respondents name is collected, this name will not be made available together with the responses to anybody other than the researchers who use this information only for purposes of identifying people for a follow up study. After you are through talking, ask the respondent whether he or she has any question. If he/she has questions or any concern, address them according to the objective of the survey. As soon as you are cleared on things with each other, go ahead and administer the questionnaire.

Question Posing. It is very important that the questions are read exactly the way they appear and worded in the questionnaire and as outlined in this manual. There may be a need to simplify the wording maybe in Liberian English, Lorma, Mandingo or Kpelleh. If this is the case, you should rely on the terminology identified in training and recorded in this manual insofar as possible in order not to change the concepts and objectives of the questions in your explanation.

Probing. The respondent may not understand a question when asked the first time. As a result he/she may give you answers that may not be related to the question asked. It is even possible for the respondent to give more information than is needed. For the factual questions probing can be used to collect the information.

Handling a Talkative. The survey is to be completed within a given period of time and each enumerator is assigned to do certain number of questionnaires on each day. Anything short of the number will prolong the survey period or prevent us from reaching our targets. It is therefore, very important to manage time for each interview by ensuring that a certain amount is completed with 15 minutes, 30 minutes and so on.

Appearance of field staff. All field staff are expected appear neat but not over dressed before their respondents. They should not appear before their respondents with drinks or smoking. Remember to wear your nametag!

IV. Question-by-question instructions

1. Combatant verification

The purpose of this section is to verify that the person you are surveying is, in fact an ex-combatant. Though it is technically the first section, it will be asked after background information.

Weapon	Rounds
AK-47	30-32
M-16	20
RPG	1
LAR	20
G3	30
Beretta	30-32
Single barrel	up to 8
M1	8
PKM	chain
Colt 45	10-12

For weapons and ammunition, use the table to the left. For the question about “lock-and-load,” we expect the answer to include reloading the gun, and passwords are a means of identification. Possible drugs include, but are not limited to: opium, marijuana, gun powder, 10-10, valium, cocaine or chase. In most cases, the respondent should get all of these questions right for us to consider them a verified ex-combatant. However, if you feel that the respondent is either a well-trained civilian or an ex-combatant that misunderstood some of the verification section, you may override this rule.

If you decide that the respondent is a verified ex-combatant, continue with the survey in its entirety. If you are not able to verify ex-combatant status, flip through the survey asking one or two questions from each page. Then thank the respondent for their time. In the “Enumerator Survey Evaluation” section on page 8, circle “yes” beside the question “Did the interview end before completion?” Write in the box that the respondent failed the ex-combatant verification.

1. Background information

2.04/2.05 Marital Status: Remember that what is important is whether the respondent considers him or herself married, not the law. If two people living together define themselves as “married” that is fine. Also remember that women that are married will always be “married-single.”

2.08/2.09 Education Levels: Primary school is grades 1-6. Secondary school is 7-12. Post-secondary is past 12.

2.10-2.12 For question 2.10, circle V for Voinjama, Z for Zorzor, S for Salayea. Since we are only enumerating in these three districts, we can be sure their town is in one of those districts. These options are not available for the town before the war and town of birth, because the respondent could have been born outside of Lofa.

The codebook in this manual has four digit codes for most of the towns in Voinjama, Zorzor and Salayea. Use this codebook for all questions that deal with location.

If the town you are looking for is not in the codebook, write the town name, district name and county name. It is important to include lots of information here since the same town names are used in multiple districts.

2.14 For the number of days worked in the last month, put exactly that. People employed full time will generally have worked 20 or more days in the last month—full work weeks. Contractors will quite possibly have worked less than that—either a few days per week or a few weeks of the month. Remember to enumerate this in days. If someone did not work at all, put 0.

3. Participation

3.01-3.04 Respondents might have trouble remembering the years they joined and left the factions. If they say they don't know a year, help them out by asking whether it was before or after certain years or certain events in Liberian history. Try to get them to at least guess a year. It's fine if it's an estimate, as long as you get a year down.

3.05 Randomization: You have a stack of index cards with the names of factions written on them. If the respondent has been part of more than one group, you will need to find the index cards with the names of those groups on them. Hold those cards face down in front of the respondent and have them choose one card. The faction on the card that they pick is the one that they will answer questions about.

3.09-3.15 For questions that ask how many people they know that have done something, a lot of respondents will just say “a lot” or “many.” Try to help them estimate a number. You could ask, “Is it more like 20 or like 50?” to start them thinking about a good guess.

3.32-3.49 These questions about benefits are intended to get at what the respondents thought they would get *while they were in the faction*—not after. Those questions come later.

3.50 Here, the respondent should tell you the most important of all the benefits—material or non-material. Remind them to consider all the benefits they listed, so they don’t think they are restricted to the non-material benefits they described above.

4. Post-war expectations

4.03 The question about what specific things were promised is meant to tap in to both specific physical things, like houses or cars, or intangibles, like schooling or a job.

4.04 Political influence means the feeling that they are part of their political environment, and that their interests are being represented in government.

5. In the cantonment site

5.01-5.05 At times, ex-coms would meet with counselors after they had already selected their reintegration training on the enumeration form. Based on the information given to them by the counselor, it’s possible that they wanted to change their selection. If they did indeed wanted to change their selection, we want to know what they wanted to change it to and whether they were allowed to change it by the people in charge.

5.06-5.13 Make sure to read out all these options and let them say yes or no. There is no space for other because we don’t want to encourage respondents to lie about what they bought. It’s fine for respondents to say they didn’t do anything on our list with their money. If that’s the case, however, write “none” near the question (I should have made a check box for that, but I didn’t think of it in time.)

6. RR Programming

6.01 Remember that our definition of “RR Process” is any kind of reintegration training at all, whether or not it has to do with the formal DDDR program.

6.04 It’s possible that someone is doing, or has done, both formal school and vocational training, in which case you choose the option “both.” All of those respondents that have done *any* vocational training should complete section 7. Those who have done any formal schooling should fill out section 8. All others should skip to section 9.

7. Vocational training

7.02 When we reference the “type of training they expected when they left the cantonment site,” we mean either what they put down on their enumeration form or, if they changed their choice during the time they were in the cantonment site, their new choice.

7.05 This question is intended to find out whether they received information about their chosen field at any point at all, while the following question is intended to find out whether this information came to them before they had to make final choices, while it was useful to them.

7.11 Ask if vocational training has been completed. To have *not* completed training means either that the respondent stopped training or the respondent is still in training now. If the respondent has completed training, ask questions 7.12 and 7.13. If the respondent has not, ask question 7.14.

Questions 7.15 through 7.22 are only for respondents that have both completed training and found a job.

8. Formal schooling

This section is to be asked of any respondent that has done formal schooling, even if they have also done vocational training or worked.

9. Your dream job

9.09 When we ask “is more vocational training available to you?” we want to know whether there are programs that ex-combatants could enroll in if they wanted to at the present. If they say yes, you ask if you think that they will go get more training. If they say no, you ask if they would want to if it were available. They, in both cases, ask what they are interested in more vocational training in.

9.13 This question asks respondents to imagine they could pick a career without worrying at all about what they have skills in already or what skills they would need. Essentially it asks them to imagine they could start fresh with their career.

9.16 This question is intended to get respondents to think about what the most promising industry might be. A lot of the time you will get the same response here that you got in question 9.13. However, it's possible that a respondent might dream of doing one job because they enjoy the work, but recognize that another field would provide a better living.

10. Return to combat

10.01 You will ask whether life was better as a combatant or better now. There are two follow-up questions in the columns below, one for the answer “better then,” and one for the answer “better now.” Do not read these answers aloud—we don't want to suggest an answer, we want to hear whatever they think of first. You will listen to the answer and place it in one of the categories. If the answer you get does not seem to fall in any of the categories given, use the option “other.” When in doubt, use “other.” We can always recode it later.

11. Economic conditions

11.22 This question is intended to discover how the respondent thinks *other* ex-combatants are making a living. If they list all legal things, write those down and then move on to section 12. If they say anything illegal, ask questions 11.23. This way, we do not make respondents talk about things they are not comfortable with or make respondents worry that they or someone else will get in trouble because of the survey.

12. Social reintegration

12.30-32 You are asked here to have the respondent rank the top three groups of people they spend time with. Place a 1 next to the people they spend the most time with, 2 next to the second, and 3 next to the third. If “alone” is within the top three rankings, ask question 12.33. If not, move on to section 13.

13. Psychosocial adjustment

13.01-10 These questions compare pre-war activities with post-war activities. Question 3.11 only asks whether they get chest pains or headaches when they think of the war now, since there was no war to think of before the war.

14. Trauma

The most important thing in this section is to make sure the respondent is comfortable answering these questions.

14.06-7 If the respondent says “a lot” of friends or family died, help them try to estimate a number.

15. Postwar recovery for Lofa

15.01 You might need to explain what a field or sector is to the respondent, though after reading them the answers it should be clear.

15.06-08 Here, you are just asking for the most important problems facing either Lofa, if they can make a general statement about the county, or their community. After they tell you the top three problems, ask them to rank these problems. Place a number 1-3 in each box to designate the ranking.

16. Death Roster

Record the information asked for in the table for each family member that died during the war, even if it was not from violence in the war. Old age is an acceptable answer for cause of death, as is any disease—I know sometimes people won't be sure, but ask them to give you their best guess. Whatever they say is fine.

17. Enumerator evaluation

The first question asks if the interview ended before completion. Basically, that question should be answered yes any time you don't get all the way through the death roster. Then give the reason. One reason might be that the person you were interviewing wasn't an ex-com, so you terminated the interview. Another might be that the respondent stopped the interview in the middle, saying they had to go to work and could not possibly reschedule. If you do reschedule, don't fill this part out yet. Only fill this out if you're sure the interview is absolutely finished.

The next three questions ask about the attitude and understanding of the respondent. Do your best to answer these based on your perception of the interview. These questions will help us interpret this survey and write better surveys in the future!

V. Sampling strategy

For logistical reasons, we chose to limit our study to the three districts in Lofa County where CHF had bases of operation: Voinjama, Zorzor and Salayea. We were generously provided ex-combatant resettlement statistics by district by NCDDRR, which we used to determine the proportion of our sample to take from each district. Voinjama had the heaviest presence of ex-combatants, followed by Zorzor. Salayea, by comparison, had only a few.

Each district has one major town, bearing the same name as the district, and a few dozen smaller towns (with generally between 500 and 2000 people), each surrounded by, on average, between five and fifteen satellite villages. Unfortunately, a number of sizable towns in Zorzor and Salayea districts are inaccessible by car, the roads having been either destroyed or grown over during the war.

Voinjama district was divided into 17 enumeration zones, one for each day of surveying. A team of eight enumerators was responsible for these zones. Zorzor and Salayea were likewise divided into 17 zones, which were assigned to a team of four. Approximately 38 surveys were done in each zone in Voinjama, and 18 in each zone in Zorzor and Salayea. Each zone encompassed between one and three large towns and several satellite villages.

Ideally, we would have liked to sample from towns based on the population of ex-combatants there (or even based on town population), but these statistics are currently unavailable. Many of these towns are quite remote and thus neglected by government offices that would normally keep such statistics, and the population numbers available through the Humanitarian Information Center (which were collected prior to the war) are wildly inaccurate, often by orders of magnitude. Moreover, town populations are changing significantly each month as former residents are repatriated from refugee camps in Guinea. In the absence of reliable population numbers, we decided to do at least ten surveys in each accessible major town, with that number being adjusted up or down if enumerators discovered that a town population (or ex-combatant population) was considerably larger or smaller than expected.

Our sampling strategy for the villages sought to combine a desire to gather as many observations as possible in each community given our resource constraints while adhering to a random selection process for deciding which villages we would visit. The enumeration team was given a list each community's satellite villages in a random order. They were instructed to visit as many communities as they could in that zone during that day, but to adhere to the ordering on the list. If a village on the list either had ceased to exist (as was often the case), contained no ex-combatants, or was more than two hours away by foot or car from a major town, enumerators simply moved on to the next listed village.

In each town or village, the enumerators gathered as many ex-combatants as possible (usually with the assistance of the community leadership and the ex-combatant leader) and the desired number of respondents was drawn randomly from this pool.

Location Codes

Zorzor	
Arleyeazu	2131
Ayema	1006
Babazu	2038
Badazu	1059
Badeyewoba	2067
Balagwalzu	1014
Baloma	1081
Baloma Mozuma	2065
Banesu	2112
Barziwen	1036
Basasu	2142
Bassa Village	2031
Batakalazu	2124
Bawehn	1033
Bayeazu	2103
Bediwalazu	2039
Ben Howard	2020
Bengizima	1043
Bezeyilega	2115
Bodah	1058
Bodozu	1019
Boi	1061
Boibota	2141
Boitoeta	2144
Bokeza	1063
Bokeza Junction	1064
Bomi Hills	2008
Boryeama	2129
Botuyeamah	2049
Boyeama	1054
Boyewuma	2052
Budumah	2120
Clinton	2019
Dadazu	2043
Darbo	2068
Dedezu	2146
Dorkoyezia	2102
Dorzinelor	1104
Dr. Guluma Farm	2029
Fasaima	2050
Fasayeazu	2009
Fassama	1123
Fassawalazu	1119

Voinjama	
Aglalazu	1005
Akoi Village	2026
Akoiboi (2)	2081
Akoiwala -Ta	2075
Akoiwalata (2)	2061
Alejazu	1003
Amena	2004
Andrew -Ta	2094
Bajezu -Ta	2095
Bakadu	1385
Bakiedou	1012
Bakuma	1013
Ballawala-Ta	2039
Baloma	2106
Bawomai	1034
Baysah-ta	2002
Bazagizia	1035
Bazzie-Ta	2042
Bedaseba	1060
Belegbadamai	2001
Biteba	1051
Bitijama	1052
Boeboegiesu	2103
Bogon-Ta	2037
Boiboimai	1062
Boigjezuve	2105
Bolongolidu	1071
Bortasu Kolle -Ta	2090
Botosu	1078
Budumai	2068
Bulor	1085
Dabu	1091
Daniel Dorgba	2033
David Selma-ta	1094
Dayzebah	1098
Deegie-Mai	2054
Dennis-ta	2007
Dorbor-ta (1)	1101
Dorborta (2)	2064
Duogomai	1106
Duojalamai	1107
Enest Boakai Town	2028
Fafenadu	1110

Salayea	
Babayala	2008
Baligbala	1050
Barco Farm	1045
Barquelleh	1148
Beleheiyarguelleh Village	2014
Ben Katakaw Village	2048
Biawu Village	2052
Boiyeaseleta	2015
Bowalmu	2059
Buiwalah Village	2074
Dekeibe	2078
Dennis Village	2035
Diago Farm	2016
Fatu Village	2028
Foima	2076
Fonyala Village	2049
G L K Farm	2026
Galai	1166
Gamai Farm	2018
Ganakpolozu	2009
Ganglota	1143
Gbabaayeala	2023
Gbalayea	2053
Gbalimu	2001
Gbanjulimai Village	2069
Gbanjulonmai Village	2068
Gbanway	1153
Gbaqueata	1154
Gbayaguelleh Village	2050
Gbigbi Village	2031
Gbinimu Village	2073
Gbodie	2055
Gboita	2010
Gbonomu	2060
Gbonyea	1163
Gleh Village	2064
Glekparylah	2075
Gomelamue Village	2072
Gorlu	1185
Guinea Flomo	2056
Guyeahyeapulu Village	2006
Janwata	2029
Jarkollie	2021

Felekuta	2132
Fissibu	1125
Flomokuta	2037
Floyuma	1126
Folomaita	2002
Forkpata-Bluyeama	2078
Forkpata-Ziama	1164
Foryeamai	2071
Fumbata	2032
Garbayeala	1139
Gayflor	2021
Gbagbayankoita	2125
Gbetema	2116
Gbogita	2006
Gbokilezu	2121
Gbolota	2143
Gboryanta	2010
Gizeyanlazu	2133
Gizibbogai	2001
Giziwulu	2119
Gizzegjezu	2106
Goyazu	1186
Gwama	2135
Gwolor	2013
Gwuowu	2003
Henry Washington Farm	1099
Howard Farm	2017
Isaac Farm	1195
James Kollie Village	2081
James P. Jackson Farm	2034
John Duncan	2026
K. K Worlomata	2048
Kalama	2028
Kalimai	1217
Kargbota	2033
Kawalata	2083
Kazaa	2145
Kebagissima	2147
Kematehta	2061
Kezewumo	2149
Killiwu	1246
Kobezu	2130
Koboita	2088
Koilelazu	2089
Kokolobogita	1261
Kolevalaza	2110
Konia	1283
Kotiwolema	2127

Fassama	2058
Fatuma -Folle	2104
Flomo -Ta	2092
Fobay-Ta	2059
Francis Zeana	2030
Fredrick Guwor-Ta	2038
Freeman Village	2022
Galama	1141
Galawoiwor -Ta	2088
Gayfor -Ta	2089
Gbagba-Ta	2009
Gbakpamai	2071
Gbegbedu	2019
Gbogbo -Ta	2091
gbologiziga	1159
Gissi-Ta	2006
Gizeemarwolo	2034
Gobewollie-Ta	2045
Gobolu	2017
Golay-Ta	2012
Goyala (1)	1187
Goyala (2)	2053
Goyozu Malamai	2111
Gpalakpalzu	1158
Guworma	2044
Hardbodu	2097
J.B. Akoi	2036
Jalamai	1196
Jallah-Ta	2011
Jallamaita	2062
Jallayanmai	1471
Janjardu	2016
Jarmulor	1197
Jaygba-Ta	2073
Joema-Ta	2043
John Sumo-Ta	2047
Johnny Town	1201
johnson Marwolu	2024
John-Ta	1203
Jomatazu	1205
Kabata (1)	1208
Kabata (2)	2051
Kaimodu	2014
Kalapele -Ta	2079
Kalasezia	1048
Kanela	1226
Kargor-Ta	2035
Karvemu	2101

Jarwehmu	2012
Jeffery Village	2047
Joeta Wola	2022
John Lewis Village	2019
Johnwoods Farm	2030
KLC	2054
Koeing Village	2042
Kokulo Zayzay Village	2024
Kollikepoyeapolu	2034
Kornekaogai	2082
Kortee	2025
Kpagelemu	2077
Kpaiyea	1320
Kpaiyea Fayanpulu	1116
Kpawasayea	1027
Kpawolota Village	2067
Kpayarquelleh Town	1318
Kponoyeapulu	2079
Kpoto Village	2051
Lorma Village	2017
Maiboi Village	2007
Malgai Village	2038
Mamade Bridge	2046
Mcgill Farm	2032
Mementa Village	2063
Miller Farm	1087
Moleway Village	2027
Morlongbezu	2011
Palswoe Village	2041
Pelefane	1053
Pewee Johnson Village	2066
Salakpalah Villages	2036
Salayea	1459
Stagileh Village	2013
Sucromu	1487
Sulommue Village	2043
Sulon Village	2040
T Y Larmuth	1344
Tailorta Village	2071
Tegeleh Village	2045
Telemai	1499
Telemu Town	1500
Tigali	2057
Timaquelleh	2062
Tinsue Town	1508
Tukorbah	2002
Vankpanah	2033
Varpaulquelleh	2061

Kotizu	2012
Kowaizu	2114
Kpabayeama	2082
Kpadehbah Pewu	1444
Kpakolotazu	2104
Kpaleta	2072
Kpasagizia	1315
Kpazeita	2148
Kpolowu	2098
Kpotoiwu	2070
Kpotowu	2062
Kupeta	1088
Lawala	1345
Layeama	2066
Letama	2055
Libalibah	1377
Lomboba	1363
Lorkpoma	2073
Lorkpowu	2056
Luyeama	2077
Luyeawulu	2140
Luyema	1368
Makusu	2107
Malawu	1378
Mamadeeta	2134
Massawo	1389
Mazabu	1396
Mazogboyea	2096
Molin Gamai	2094
Morris Subah Village	2016
Mozuma	2053
Nawanzu	2105
Nawenzu (1)	1590
Nawenzu (2)	2136
New Building	2005
Ngyaforwoba	2057
Nikebozu	1421
Nimolobu	2128
Nyangieta	2100
Nyankuyeazu	2047
Nyanlor	2044
Nyanza	2101
Palavalaga	2059
Palawagai	2085
Peter Howard	2024
Raymond	2014
Roye Ford Farm	2030
Samabu	2069

Karza	1232
Kennedy Farm	1239
Kodomai	1252
Koglozu	3106
Koibatomai	1254
Koiblita	1255
Koinyamai	1260
Koiwodamai	2067
Kolela	1265
Kolimai	1269
Kolimolumai	1270
Kolliemai	2110
Kollie-Ta	2046
Kologuazu	1273
Komono	1277
Konedu	2021
Kormai	1276
Kortee -Ta	2087
Koteta	1253
Kozumai	1300
Kpadedu	2102
Kpadeh -Ta	2076
Kpademai (1)	1301
Kpakamai	1303
Kpakumai	1305
Kpakuta	1307
Kpalawalliema	2084
Kpangalamai	1314
Kpassa-Ta	2031
Kpede-ta	1302
Kpota -Ta	2078
Kpotomai (1)	1331
Kpotomai (2)	2003
Kugbemai	1335
kuruka	1250
Labolosu	2005
Lawalazu	1346
Lazalemai	1347
Libiga	1354
Lisco	1002
Loboba	1356
Lofada	1428
Lokilibah	2050
Loloyahun	1359
Lomai	1362
Lovasawu	1364
Lutisu	1367
Macala-Ta	2010

Vayarquelleh	2080
Wamukai	2058
Wandalah	2065
Waterside	2039
Wenewear Village	2070
Wolapulu	2020
Wonilar Village	2037
Worlorzu	2081
Yarpuah Fayanpilu Village	2004
Yarpuah Town	2005
Yeajue	2003

Sasanenazeh	2108
Small Lobaba	2086
Soblina	1479
Soyeazu	2064
Subahta	1452
Sylvester Farm	2027
Tarnuekollieta	2111
Tenebu	2023
Toborgarta	2139
Tokpah Kennedy	2063
Tokpozea	2117
Toota	1518
Tulukpozu	2122
Valieta	2099
Vasawulu	2092
Vasayeawuma	2075
Vasayeazu	2113
Velizala	2040
Vetesu	1526
Voyeawoba	1565
Wakesu	1533
Wallace Village	2025
Wamwaluma	2093
Wanleima	1536
Wavelema 1	2090
Wavelema 2	2091
Weleyeawuma	2076
Wenwuta	1539
Wetehsue	2095
Wolobah Village	2018
Woluyeama	2079
Worlowumo	1562
Woteyeazu	2046
Wovama	2126
Wowama	2036
Woyea	2022
Wozi	1557
Wozita (2)	1558
Wudiyeeazu	1559
Wulumuyeazu	1563
Wundowuzu	2015
Wuomai	1564
Wusuzu	2080
Wuyeawoba	2137
Yakavoso	2109
Yanzizu	2097
Yeaforwobah	2138
Yeasaita	2058

Maima	2055
Majoeta	2072
Majorkolie-Ta	2070
Malagar Jallah-Ta	2052
Malamai	1373
Maliwalamai	1376
Mamadekondu	2096
Manabu	2065
Marvekondou	1333
Marwolo-Ta	2040
Masamai	1387
Massaballah -Ta	2082
Mawukondu	1394
Moibaladu	2100
Moidakolie-Ta	2048
Moigbadu	2099
Momосу	2057
Moses Boila town	2027
Mosiedu	1408
Movemai	1409
Naneyou Town	2029
Nasadu	1410
Nawizu	2069
Nyamakamadu	1433
Nyana-Ta	2049
Pawala -Ta	2080
Principal Marwolota	2063
Sakomedu	1457
Samme-Ta	2056
Sasanu	2020
Saygbaymai	1469
Sefudu	1468
Sekemai	1476
Selawudu	2015
Selega	1470
Sevemai	1478
Sikemai	1477
Sirmodu	2018
Sorsor -Ta	2107
Suwamai	2008
Tarnue dorbor	2023
Tarnue Kullie -Ta	2077
Tarnueguwor-Ta	2074
Tenebu	1502
Tobogizizu	1509
Togbadu	1514
Tukamai	1365
Tussu	1517

Yelekpala	2042
Yella	1578
Yella Village	2035
Yiyeawoba	2045
Zabalee	2051
Zakamata (1)	2004
Zakamata (2)	1587
Zakasa	2087
Zazawuta	2074
Zeawalama	2084
Zelimai	1591
Zelimai Junction	1592
Zetalazu	2123
Zielakpala	1595
Zigida	1596
Zoewenita	2007
Zolowo	1598
Zomai	1599
Zorzor	1600
Zowen	2118
Zubata	1602
Zugbozazaba	2054
Zulezu	2011
Zuwulor	1604

Vavamai	1524
Velezala	1525
Vetusu	1527
Voinjama	3002
Vonema	1529
Voneyezu	1521
Weetazu	2085
Wegie-Ta	2032
Wezeazu	1540
Wilson -Ta	2093
Winganadu	2098
Wobanyamai	1543
Wobazu	2108
WoeZauili-Jallamai	1588
Woiwor Town	2025
Wokasu	2109
Womamu	1325
Wotala	1554
Yandizu	2041
Yankolota	1574
Yanlibiamai	2013
Yeazawilimai	2086
Yokolita	1582
Yomobu	2083
Zango Town	1589
Zewordamai	1593
Ziayozu	1594
Zinalomai	1597
Zozomai	1601
Zudusu	2066