

**THE NATIONAL REGIONAL GOVERNMENT OF OROMIYA**

**OROMIYA PLANNING AND DEVELOPMENT COMMISSION**

**PHYSICAL AND SOCIO-ECONOMIC PROFILE OF EAST HARARGHE ZONE**

**April, 2022**

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**FOREWORD**

Preparation of short, medium, and long term regional development plan is one of the major activities of Oromiya planning and Economic Development commission .collecting, analyzing, compiling, and disseminating zonal as well as its administrative sub-divisions data of natural resources, population, and socio-economic situations that are crucial for development planning and other activities being undertaken in the region are also inseparable parts of the activities of the commission. The mandate of the commission can be meaningfully and effectively attained

when reliable, detained and up to date on various aspects of the religion, its Zone, and town that are accurately and systematically collected, complained, analyzed, and properly used for local Zonal and town Regional Development planning.

Oromiya planning and Economic Development commission was previously has published several like national regional Atlas sub-Regional Atlases, physical Geography and physical and socio-economic profile of Oromiya and its respective zones and town especially; the regional, Zonal and Town level Socio-economic Profile documents in different years (every two-year interval ) are published. They were intended to provide detailed information on the physical, natural resource, population, and socio-economic situation of the region, its zones, and town that are vital for planners to prepare proper development plans for researchers to conduct different development-oriented research activities.

According, zonal Data, and information department have attempted to prepare socio-economic profile of **East Hararge** Zone and it is including **20 rural** district and **4 Town** data and information, comprising 2011 and 2012E.C data the document presents a summary of major natural resource and socio-economic conditions of the zone /all administrative zonal level/ and formulation of proper development strategies and development-oriented research activities.

Finally, on behalf of the Oromiya commission of planning and economic development would like to thank all those who have participated in the preparation of this important and timely publication. Besides, our commission wishes to express its readiness towel come with all constructive suggestions and comments that may contribute to the improvement of our future activities.

**Acknowledgments**

The preparation of this physical and socio-economic profile that focuses on children and women, which presents a comprehensive analytical appraisal of the natural resource potential and existing socio-economic and infrastructural features of **East Hararge** zone and its administrative Town and Districts offices.

The commotion’s acknowledgments also go to **East Hararge** Zone, and Town t plan and Economic Development office and their respective expert for their contribution towards the efforts made to prepare and materialized this profile. Similarly, the commotion would like also to thank the commission’s regional data and information directorate who produce the document.

Furthermore, the commotion would like to extend its special acknowledgment for the unreserved effort and hard work they put into the realization of this socio-economic profile. physical Geography and socio-economic study team, was responsible for co-coordinating the overall activities of the preparation of the socio-economic profile and unreserved contribution in editing, verifying, and compiling of the **East Hararge** zone and its administrative Town and districts socio-economic profile. The preparation of this profile is largely based on secondary sources such as data collected from sectors, Department offices, and kebeles in respect to them we would like to extend our gratefulness to the aforementioned different levels of governmental sectors and Non-Governmental institutions for providing us the data used in this profile.We would like to express our sincere thanks to the members of the collection and dissemination work process.

Finally, we are looking for a word to receive constrictive comments that would be helpful to incorporate in our future preparation of **East Hararge** Zone Socio-economic Profile to publication;

1. **Oromiya regional state**:- for supporting the budget for the preparation of the document,
2. **Obbo Zelalem Tsegaye**, Director of the Regional Socio-economic profile and GIS Directorate, has been responsible for coordinating the activities of the preparation of the profile,
3. **Obbo Temesgen Geremew,** a senior expert of the Socio-Economic Profile Team, was responsible for coordinating the overall activities of the preparation of the Socio-economic Profile and unreserved contribution in editing, verifying, and developing **East Hararge** Zonal and its administrative towns and districts’ physical and socioeconomic profile.
4. **Obbo Mohamed Mershalo, Tulu Tadase,**and**Tariku Boke;**for the preparation of **East Hararge**Zonal Map embodied in this document.

Planning and Economic Development Commission of Oromia

**Preface**

Planning and Economic development office comprises of two work processes, planning and Statics are one of the work processes. The Mandate of Planning and Statics work process under the umbrella of the planning and economic development office is guiding the development efforts of the zone.

Among the various tasks reserved for the office are collecting, analyzing socio-economic and Physical data, and providing for planning, research works, policy formulation, and other relevant decisions making. To discharge these responsibilities very well data and information teams have been organized under the main work process. The data and information team has kept its effort of producing **East Hararge** zone statistical abstract and socio-economic profile.

In line with this, efforts were made to prepare these documents that depict the Socioeconomic and physical profile of the **East Hararge** zone over 2 years, i.e. from the year 2011 and 2012 E.C. Despite the time and resource limitations, and the difficulty of getting the required data during the preparation of this profile, I believe that the document meets the prior objectives for which it was prepared.

The Information presented in this document tries to reflect the Status of the zone as clearly more or less as possible. I hope that, if all the development partners properly understand the existing situation of **East Hararge** Zone they appreciate the potential of the zone and try to avert the shortcomings that prevail in all dimensions. It will be possible to use the potential available for the enhancement of the national economy in general and improvement of the quality of life of the residents of the zone in particular.

Finally, I would like to express my heartfelt gratitude to all those who took part in the preparation of this Socio-Economic and physical profile and to those who were willing to provide the necessary data incorporated here. At last but not least I would like to inform all the users of the document that the office is willing to accept any constructive comments, suggestions, and ideas that could be useful for our future attempts.

**Obbo Zelalem Tsegaye**

Director of the Regional Socio-economic profile and GIS Directorate

**General Objectives**

The general objective of preparing this **East Hararge zone** profile is to reveal, economic and social achievement course of the Zone as well as environmental conditions useful for policy makers, governmental bodies, non-governmental organizations, researchers, investors and the general public at large in making decisions without any constraints;

**Specific Objectives:**

1. To describe the historical background and physical phenomena of the **East Hararge Zone**,
2. To portray the trends and performance of the current economic activities of the East Hararge Zone,
3. To reveal the socio-demographic status of the East Hararge Zone at present.
4. To fulfill the socio- economic in formations gaps of the East Hararge Zone,

**Scope of the profile**

The scope of the study is devised as much as possible to show the scenario of the **East Hararge Zone**, clarify the highlights of socio-economic situation of East Hararge Zone that covers all major activities that were performed by all governmental and non-governmental organizations and other entities for the year **2011 and 2012E.C**

**Methodology**

The methods used to compile this profile were;- preparing ToR, data collection tables at Zonal, Wereda’s and Town level dispatching to different sectors, by collecting secondary data, organizing and analyzing also rechecking with different reports available at hand Zonal level interpreting and simple descriptions. In addition; GIS data also organizing and analyzing and rechecking with available different data,

**Significance of the profile**

The profile is intended to bridge the gaps of information/data/ to provide relevant information for policy makers, government and Non -government organizations and researchers for making decisions, proper resource allocations, and strategies development. In general, this profile can serve as a reference, accurate and timely information source for academicians and other different pertinent bodies working on **East Hararge Zone** development.

**CHAPTER ONE**

**Introduction**

The main Objective of this study is try to analyze the Socio-Economic and physical condition of East Hararge Zone that is believed to be a ground for undertaking different activates such as planning, research, policy formulation and so on by Government and other Governmental Organization in the zone.

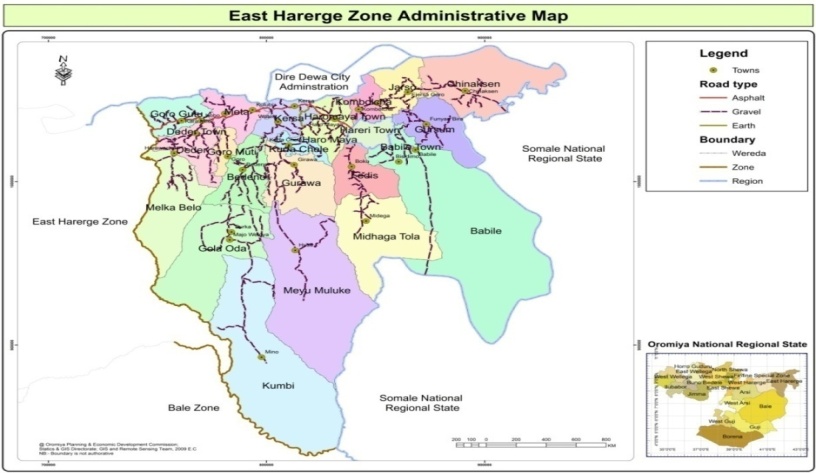
This paper is composed of five chapters. The first Chapter deals with the general historical background of the Zone, the second & third Chapters deal with the physical, environmental and the Socio-Economic conditions as well as the Social facilities found in the Zone .while the problems and potentials of the Zone and recommendation part of the study are addressed in chapter four and five respectively. The data incorporated in this paper obtained from the respective government line department (Offices) and NGO’s found in the Zone and attributed previous publications.

**Background of east Hararge Zone**

The East Hararge zone which is a part of the Oromiya National regional state;The zone is named as East Hararge zone after the Previous Hararge administrative area (Before the down fall of Dergue) that was subdivided in to Afar regional state, Dire Dawa administrative council, Harari regional state, Somali regional state and the left area is structured as East and West Hararge zone under Oromiya regional state.

East Hararge zone is located at the eastern part of Oromiya regional state. The zone is currently subdivided in to **20 District/weredas** namely Babile, Bedeno, Cinaksan, Dadar, Fadis, GolaOda,GoroGutu, ,Goro Mute, Gurawa, Gursum, Haromaya, Jarso, Komblcha, Kurfachele, MalkaBalloo, Mayu, Meta, MidhagaTola,kumbiand Kersarural Weredas and **4 municipality Towns** that are Awaday town, Haromayatown,Babile towns and Deder towns.

**Fig 1;** Map of East Hararge Zone Administration



**Source**: East Harerge Zone Planning and development office 2012E.C

**CHAPTER TWO**

**Physcal Setting**

**Location and Total Area: -**

The East Harargezone is one of Oromiya Regional state territory which is surrounded by West Hararge Zone from the west, Bale Zone from the south, Somali regional state from the east and southeast and Dire Dawa administrative council from the North. While Harari regional state is engulfed by the Zone. In addition, the boundary of the zone with the stated zones and regions estimated to a total length of 824 kilometers.The Astronomical location of East Hararge zone lies between **7031’17’’N-904911611**North latitude and **410 1011611E - 4205815111** East longitudes.The capital of the zone is located in Harar town at a distance of 526 Km from Finfine. In addition, the total area East Hararghe zone is **26,963.86**km2.

**Relife, drainage and Climate**

**Relife: -**

East Hararge zone has Plateaus, rocky dissected mountains, deep valleys, gorges and plains characterize the physiographic condition of the Zone.Its altitude ranges from 500 to 3405 meters above sea level. The lowest places (i.e. places with altitude of 500 meters a.s.l) are found at the low land areas of Fadis, GolaOda, Kumbi, Gurawa, and MayuWeredas while the highest place range (i.e. place with 3405 meters a.s.l) garamuleta which is found in Kurfachellewereda it is the highest peak place in the zone of Garamulata mountain chain.There are various prominent mountains and picks in the Zone, and GaraMullata mountain chain is the major one. The Major Mountains found in the Zone with their location and height is indicated on the table below;

**Table 1** Major Mountains in East HarargeZone

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Location(Wereda)** | **Name of Mountain** | **Height(m)** |
| Jarso | Sirirta | 3,026 |
| Jarso | Aybera | 2,816 |
| Jarso | Kilisa | 2,900 |
| Kombolcha | WaraMuca | 2,433 |
| Meta | Cafe Farda | 2,978 |
| Meta | GoroMuxi | 2,858 |
| M/Balo | Adam GadiBurqa | 2,925 |
| K/chale | GaraMulata | 3,405 |
| K/chale | Dodaro | 2,645 |
| G/gutu | Gangilo | 2,657 |
| G/gutu | Gorogutu | 2,519 |
| Gursum | Kundudo | 2,950 |
| Gursum | Madaro | 2,500 |
| Gurawa | Gayle | 2,809 |
| Gurawa | Fadin | 2,779 |
| Deder | Gondala | 3,138 |
|  | Garamulata | 3,405 |

**Source:** East Hararge Zone Rural land management office.

Regarding the physiographic division, East Hararge Zone can be divided in to three based on its land configuration. These are;

**Harare Plateau: -**This physiographic region covers the north central part of the Zone. It extends from West to East.The northern slope of the plateau is steeper than the southern facing slope because of the lifting effects in the northern part. The elevation of this region is greater than 1,500m with some isolated peaks such as mount Garamuleta3405m, Gondala3,138m and Seririta3,026m.

**South Eastern Lowland: -**It is mainly characterized by extensive lowland with elevation ranging between 500 and 1500m. This region is a region of high tectonic stability. It is estimated to constitute about 50% of the total area of the Zone.

**Transitional Scarp Slope: -** As the name indicates, it is a transitional Zone between the lift valley Escarpment and Harar plateau. It forms Zone of low tectonic stability and relatively area in the north western and northeastern tips of the Zone. The present relief configuration of Oromia Regional state in general and east Hararge Zone in Particular has resulted from a series of tectonic and erosion activities that took place over the area.The land formation of the area is categorized by high lands (Subtropical & temperate climate), which includes areas over 1500 Meters and these areas cover 37.7% of the total area of the zone while the remaining area is categorized under semiarid (Mid Land) and arid (low Land) which constitutes 62.3 % of the total area of the Zone.

The high lands, which are characterized by rugged terrains, are found in the north central parts of the Zone and stretches from West to East. MountainsGaramulata3405m, MountainsGondala3138m, MountainsSerirra3026m and MountainsKundudo 2950m are the highest peaks in this part of the Zone.The lowlands are extensively found in the southeastern Part of the Zone. These parts of the Zone are characterized by dry and arid climate with barren to steppe vegetation cover and high evaporation transpiration.

**Drainage:-**

In general, due to its relief configuration (arrangement) East Hararge Zone is divided in to two main drainage basins. These areWabishebele drainage basin and Awash drainage basin.These two drainage basins separated by the central highland, which stretches from West to East parallel to Finfinnee- Harar main road.

The northern side of the Zone is drained by the rivers that flow to Awash River, while the southern side is drained to WabishebeleRiver.TheWabishebele drainage basin is the largest one that covers about 90% of the total areas of the Zone and drains every areas of the entire zone except the northern limited portion of Gorogutu, Meta, Kersa, Haromaya, Kombolcha and Jarso districts.

These drainage includes Ramis, Mojo, Erer and Daketa rivers that are the prominent rivers that start flowing from the central high land of the Zone to the south eastern part that finally drain to Wabishabele River; the valleys of these rivers have large areas of potentially irrigable land.In addition to this, Erer and Dekata valleys that are part of wabishebele basin as stated above have good potential areas for tourist attraction (Wild life Sanctuaries and Daketa valley Stones).

**CLIMATE: -**

According to East Hararge Zonefalls into three climatic zones known as Temperate, Sub-tropical and Tropical arid; its altitude ranges from 500 to 3500 meters above sea level.The temperature level ranges from 14 to 25°C and yearly rainfall varies from 400mm to 1200mm.

**Table 2** Agro climatic classification of East Hararge zone

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Agro Climatic zone | Altitude above sea level (m) | Rain fall  (mm) | Temperature  (OC) | Area coverage  (Km2) | Area coverage  (%) |
| Temperate (Badda) | 2500-3500 | 1000-1200 | 14-14.5 | 2,006.11 | 7.44 |
| Sub-tropical (Bada dare) | 1500 - 2500 | 840-1000 | 21.5-16 | 6,633.11 | 24.6 |
| Tropical arid (Gamoji) | 500 - 1500 | 400-820 | 20-25 | 18,270.71 | 67.76 |
| **Avereage** | 500-3500 | 400-1200 | 14-25 | **26963.86** | 100 |

**Source:** East Hararge Zone planning and Economic development

The Awash drainage basin covers about 10% of the total area of the Zone and includes small and seasonal streams. However, the streams are irregular and end up in the hot and dry lowland areas to which they drain. The total volume of water of all of the permanent rivers and seasonal are reducing due to environmental degradation and climatic changes. As the result, most permanent/ perennial rivers have changed to seasonal rivers while the seasonal rivers dried up.

**Table 3;** Agro climatic classification of East Hararge zone

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Name of Wereda | < 500m  Desert  (Km2) | 500m - 1500m  Tropical  (Km2) | 1500m - 2500m  Sub\_Tropical  (Km2) | 2500m - 3500m  Temperate(Km2) | Above 3500m  Alpine(Cool) | Total  In Km2 |
| Babile |  |  | 4982.27 |  |  | 4982.27 |
| Bedeno |  |  |  | 821.73 |  | 821.73 |
| Chinaksen |  | 1737.46 |  |  |  | 1737.46 |
| Deder |  |  |  | 643.96 |  | 643.96 |
| Fedis |  |  | 726.21 |  |  | 726.21 |
| Golaoda |  | 2050.53 |  |  |  | 2050.53 |
| Gorogutu |  |  | 583.59 |  |  | 583.59 |
| Grawa |  |  |  | 1109.41 |  | 1109.41 |
| Gursum |  |  | 893.43 |  |  | 893.43 |
| Heremaya |  |  |  | 530.39 |  | 530.39 |
| Jarso |  |  | 588.21 |  |  | 588.21 |
| Kombolcha |  |  |  | 347.08 |  | 347.08 |
| K/chele |  |  |  | 243.44 |  | 243.44 |
| MeyuMuluke |  | 3437.78 |  |  |  | 3437.78 |
| M/belo |  |  |  | 1391.75 |  | 1391.75 |
| Meta |  |  | 541.99 |  |  | 541.99 |
| MedagaTola |  | 1734.9 |  |  |  | 1734.9 |
| Kumbi |  | 3827.83 |  |  |  | 3827.83 |
| Kersa |  |  | 495.49 |  |  | 495.49 |
| GoroMuti |  |  | 217.35 |  |  | 217.35 |
| AwedayTowen |  |  | 47 |  |  | 47 |
| BabileeTowen |  |  | 3.4 |  |  | 3.4 |
| HaromayaTowe |  |  |  | 5.64 |  | 5.64 |
| DedetTowen |  |  |  | 3.02 |  | 3.02 |
| **Total** |  | **12788.5** | **9078.94** | **5096.42** |  | **26963.86** |

**Source:** East Hararge Zone planning and Economic development.

East Hararge Zone generally classified in to three major climatic categories. These are: Temperate tropical high lands. (7.67%), Semi temperate (Sub-tropical rainy mid lands 24.57%), Semi arid (tropical dry or arid 63.76%);

**TEMPERATE (TROPICAL HIGH LANDS):-**

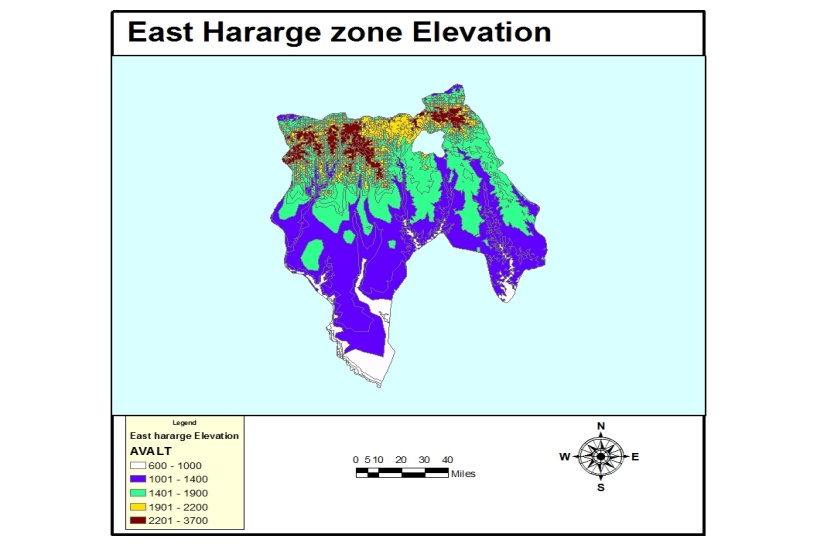
Temperate (tropical high lands) locally known as degas (Bada) agro-climatic Zone is characterized as follows:Is located from **2,300-3,500 m.a.s.l,** the annual rainfall ranges between 1,200to 2000 mm, the average temperature ranging from 100C to 150C.

This Climatic region occupies the western and central highlands of the zone with total area coverage **7.44%** of from the total area of the zone.

**Sub-tropical (Bada dare**)**:-**This climatic zone locally known as weyinadega (Bade dare) agro-ecology; it is characterized as follows: It is located within an altitude range of **1,500-2,300 m.a.s.l**.The annual rainfall of the region ranges from 600mmto 2000mm.The mean annual temperature of the region ranges from 150C to 200C this climatic region is found in the western and central high lands of the zone with total area coverage of that accounts for **24.6%** offrom the total area of the zone.

**Tropical arid (TROPICAL DRY OR ARID):-**This climatic zone is locally known as Kola (Gamoji) agro-climatic zone. In addition, it is characterized by:An altitude that ranges from **500-1500m.a.s.l**an annual rainfall ranging from 400 to 820mmMean annual temperature that ranges from 20-250c. This arid climatic region is found in the southeastern of the zone bordering Bale zone, Somali regional state and northern parts zone bordering Dire Dawa administrative council. This area covers a accounts 67.76**%** of from the total area of the zone.

**Fig 2** Map of East Hararge Zone Elevation



**Source**: East Harerge Zone palnning economic development Office GIS team 2012

**SOIL TYPE: -**

According to the information obtained from East Hararge zonal Atlas, the soil is formed as resultant effects of climate, topography and biological factors on the parent rocks over a long period. The differences in the type of soil have implications on the use of different type of soil and hence their agricultural utilities differ from one type of soil to other. The major types of soil that exist in East hararge zone are; calcic and verticcambisols, rerdizinal soil, verticluvi soil, calcaric and eutricfluvisoil, eutricregosoil, mollicandosoil, chromic vertisoil, luvicphaeozems, lithosoil, orthicsolonchak and others.

**Vegetaion andWiledlife**

**Vegetaion: -**

Managing forest resources has become one of the most important agenda in climate negotiations, which has resulted in proliferation of financial mechanisms such as; clean development mechanism and reducing emissions from deforestation and forest degradation.

In East Hararge zone there are different types of natural vegetation which differs from one another in their structure such as leave, steams, branches, thickness and tree length.The distribution of vegetation in East Hararge zone varies from place to place depending on the variation in altitude, climatic conditions and population density.

There are five type of vegetation in East Hararge zone. This thorn savanna is found in arid, semi-arid and bush formations that are found in semi-humid areas at an altitude between 1500 to 1800 meters above sea level. Different types of dry savannahs, which are mostly found at altitude, range between 800 to 1500 meters above sea level, mountain Savannah that is found at an altitude ranging between 2,400 to 3,400 meters above sea level, this vegetation consist of grass with scattered trees. While the other type of vegetation coverage is a gallery (riverside) forest that is found along the banks of rivers mainly Ramis, Mojo, Erer, Gobele and Dakata rivers.

**Wiledlife:-**

The existing diverse climatic conditions and the topography of East Hararge zone create a conductive environment that forms a favorable habitat for a wide variety of fauna and flora. However, the natural environment and habitat of wild life have faced a great destruction because of high population pressure on the existing natural resource.

Hence, the rapid destruction of the wiled life habitats has reduced the size, species and distribution of wiled life significantly. At present some of the wiled life that are present in the zone are Baboon, Bush buck, Columbus Monkey, Duiker, Elephant, Lion, Fox, Hare, Laser kudu, Leopard, Hyenas, warthog, and wild pig. However, the number of these animals is diminishing from time to time in a significant rate. High concentrations of these animals are found in the delineated willed life conservation area of Garamuleta Mountain chain and Erer-Fafem wild life sanctuary. Although these areas are delineated for wild live conservation area, it were not free from human activates that devoid the wild life from protecttion.However, the Erer-Fafem wild life sanctuary had a better attention. This sanctuary was established in 1970 with the aim of conserving the elephant species endemic to the region, which is specifically known as Hexadants Africana ovealonsi.

The demarcation of the sanctuary when established includes the valleys of Erer, Fafem and Daketa with an area of **6,982 Km 2**. According to some documented evidences fifty years ago the number of elephants existed in the area is 111.

However, due to illegal hunting, killing and the destruction of the natural habitat by human interference the number of elephants have reduced significantly to the level that poses treat to their existence. But the sanctuary have get attention from the federal Government and a study is going on to re-delineate the sanctuary and develop to a park level so as the endemic species of Elephants get conserved and generate income for the tourism sector of the country.

**Tabel 4** National Parks, Game Reserves and Sanctuaries by Weredas/Zone

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Type of  conservation | Location | Existing condition | Distance km | |
| From Finfine | From Zonal Capital |
| Conservation  By Government | Baabble | The Animals only protected  By Government. still now the elephants killed by personal hunters | 560 | 35 |
| Midhaga | 581 | 56 |
| Fadis | 549 | 24 |
| Haramaya | 539 | 14 |
| Kurfacalle | 582 | 57 |
| Guraawa | 600 | 75 |
| Mayyuu | 675 | 150 |

**Source:** East Hararge Zonaladministration

**CHAPTER THREE**

**Socio-economic Condition**

**Population (Demography): -**

Demographic data is so important in indicating the development levels of size and trends of population variables. It is also shows the implementation of population policies and programs in quantitative terms. It is through demographic data that compliance and various with the goals, objective and target of population policy and programmers are evaluated. On top of this when development ventures is anticipated, its focal point is the people.

The realization of population policy, objectives require that program planner expert and staff in the population sector have deep knowledge, understanding and appreciation of the interrelation ship between population variables and development where ever the case may be:

The size and rate of growth of population determines the rate at which production and investment grow, if prefacing level of per-capital income and consumption are to be maintained. Population size and growth directly influence economic activity by determining the potential number of producers and consumers in an economy. Thus, the present trends of population growth, distribution and structure to keep with the level of socio-economic development in the East Hararge Zone in general, Rapid population growth has cause for population pressure over the available resources and service facilities as well.

Based on the 1999 population and housing census report, the total Population of the zone projected to 3,755,493 in the year 2019(2011EC) . From the total population 3,399,347(90.5%) are residents of rural areas while the remaining 356,146 (9.4%) are Urban residents. The total population has grown to 3,855,181 in the year 2020/ (2012 EC) out of which 371,052 (9.6 %) accounts for Urban Population while the remaining 3,484,129 (90.3 %) accounts for rural Population.

**Table 5** Total Population Projection of East Hararge Zone Year E.C

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Year | Population Projection of East Hararge Zone | | | | | | | | |
| Urban and Rural population | | | Urban Population | | | Rural Population | | |
| Total | Male | Female | **Total** | Male | Female | **Total** | Male | Female |
| 2011E.C | **3,755,493** | 1,897,928 | 1,857,565 | **356,146** | 186,126 | 170,020 | **3,399,347** | 1,711,802 | 1,687,545 |
| 2012E.C | **3,855,181** | 1,948,312 | 1,906,869 | **371,052** | 193,916 | 177,136 | **3,484,129** | 1,754,396 | 1,729,733 |

**Table 6** Total Population Projection of East Hararge Zone Year 2011E.C

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Name of Wereda** | | Population Projection of East Hararge Zone | | | | | | | | |
| Urban+Rural population | | | Urban Population | | | Rural Population | | |
| Total | Male | Female | Total | Male | Female | Total | Male | Female |
|  | **East Hararge** | **3,755,493** | **1,897,928** | **1,857,565** | **356,146** | **186,126** | **170,020** | **3,399,347** | **1,711,802** | **1,687,545** |
| 1 | Kombolcha | 195,256 | 99,005 | 96,251 | 20,710 | 11,006 | 9,704 | 174,547 | 88,000 | 86,547 |
| 2 | Jarso | 160,791 | 81,495 | 79,296 | 6,452 | 3,380 | 3,072 | 154,339 | 78,114 | 76,225 |
| 3 | Gursum | 211,330 | 107,293 | 104,038 | 19,779 | 10,236 | 9,543 | 191,552 | 97,057 | 94,495 |
| 4 | Babile | 101,335 | 49,764 | 51,571 | - | - | - | 101,335 | 49,764 | 51,571 |
| 5 | Babile Town | 29,077 | 14,432 | 14,645 | 29,077 | 14,432 | 14,645 | - | - | - |
| 6 | Fedis | 156,132 | 79,035 | 77,097 | 7,509 | 3,850 | 3,659 | 148,623 | 75,185 | 73,438 |
| 7 | Haro Maya Town | 50,445 | 25,973 | 24,472 | 50,445 | 25,973 | 24,472 | - | - | - |
| 8 | Aweday Town | 12,618 | 6,526 | 6,092 | 12,618 | 6,526 | 6,092 | - | - | - |
| 9 | Haro Maya | 304,277 | 152,336 | 151,941 | 19,073 | 9,525 | 9,548 | 285,204 | 142,811 | 142,393 |
| 10 | KurfaChele | 81,953 | 41,462 | 40,491 | 9,463 | 4,981 | 4,482 | 72,490 | 36,481 | 36,009 |
| 11 | Kersa | 237,011 | 119,555 | 117,456 | 18,694 | 9,679 | 9,014 | 218,317 | 109,875 | 108,442 |
| 12 | Meta | 239,209 | 121,256 | 117,953 | 24,950 | 13,297 | 11,652 | 214,259 | 107,958 | 106,300 |
| 13 | GoroMuti | 110,379 | 55,369 | 55,011 | - | - | - | 110,379 | 55,369 | 55,011 |
| 14 | GoroGutu | 199,836 | 102,163 | 97,673 | 16,525 | 8,880 | 7,645 | 183,311 | 93,283 | 90,028 |
| 15 | Deder | 303,633 | 150,073 | 153,560 | 15,169 | 7,694 | 7,474 | 288,464 | 142,379 | 146,086 |
| 16 | Deder Town | 21,287 | 11,426 | 9,861 | 21,287 | 11,426 | 9,861 | - | - | - |
| 17 | Melka Belo | 245,492 | 125,475 | 120,017 | 15,336 | 8,428 | 6,908 | 230,155 | 117,047 | 113,109 |
| 18 | Bedeno | 329,716 | 166,364 | 163,351 | 14,969 | 7,997 | 6,972 | 314,747 | 158,368 | 156,379 |
| 19 | MidegaTola | 104,683 | 53,909 | 50,774 | 9,940 | 5,142 | 4,799 | 94,743 | 48,767 | 45,975 |
| 20 | Chinaksan | 122,560 | 63,264 | 59,296 | 20,128 | 10,521 | 9,607 | 102,432 | 52,743 | 49,689 |
| 21 | Girawa | 330,490 | 167,644 | 162,846 | 9,674 | 5,557 | 4,117 | 320,816 | 162,087 | 158,729 |
| 22 | GolaOda | 112,896 | 55,936 | 56,960 | 9,119 | 4,828 | 4,291 | 103,777 | 51,108 | 52,669 |
| 23 | MeyuMulekem | 64,146 | 32,503 | 31,643 | 5,230 | 2,769 | 2,461 | 58,916 | 29,733 | 29,183 |
| 24 | Kumbe | 30,942 | 15,674 | 15,268 | - | - | - | 30,942 | 15,674 | 15,268 |

Source; OPEDC Stactical Abstract Population Projection; 2011 E.C

**Table 7** Total Population Projection of East Hararge Zone Year 2012E.C

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Name of Wereda** | | Population Projection of East Hararge Zone | | | | | | | | |
| Urban+Rural population | | | Urban Population | | | Rural Population | | |
| Total | Male | Female | Total | Male | Female | Total | Male | Female |
|  | **East Hararge** | **3,855,181** | **1,948,313** | **1,906,869** | **371,052** | **193,916** | **177,136** | **3,484,129** | **1,754,396** | **1,729,733** |
| 1 | Kombolcha | 200,721 | 101,784 | 98,937 | 21,576 | 11,466 | 10,110 | 179,144 | 90,318 | 88,827 |
| 2 | Jarso | 165,126 | 83,694 | 81,433 | 6,722 | 3,522 | 3,200 | 158,404 | 80,172 | 78,232 |
| 3 | Gursum | 217,204 | 110,278 | 106,926 | 20,606 | 10,664 | 9,942 | 196,597 | 99,613 | 96,984 |
| 4 | Babile | 103,293 | 50,693 | 52,600 | - | - | - | 103,293 | 50,693 | 52,600 |
| 5 | Babile Town | 30,294 | 15,036 | 15,258 | 30,294 | 15,036 | 15,258 | - | - | - |
| 6 | Fedis | 160,361 | 81,177 | 79,185 | 7,823 | 4,011 | 3,812 | 152,538 | 77,166 | 75,372 |
| 7 | Haro Maya Town | 52,556 | 27,060 | 25,496 | 52,556 | 27,060 | 25,496 | - | - | - |
| 8 | Aweday Town | 13,146 | 6,799 | 6,347 | 13,146 | 6,799 | 6,347 | - | - | - |
| 9 | Haro Maya | 310,466 | 155,431 | 155,035 | 19,871 | 9,924 | 9,947 | 290,595 | 145,507 | 145,088 |
| 10 | KurfaChele | 84,258 | 42,632 | 41,627 | 9,859 | 5,189 | 4,669 | 74,400 | 37,442 | 36,957 |
| 11 | Kersa | 243,544 | 122,854 | 120,690 | 19,476 | 10,084 | 9,392 | 224,068 | 112,770 | 111,298 |
| 12 | Meta | 245,897 | 124,656 | 121,241 | 25,994 | 13,854 | 12,140 | 219,902 | 110,802 | 109,100 |
| 13 | GoroMuti | 113,287 | 56,827 | 56,460 | - | - | - | 113,287 | 56,827 | 56,460 |
| 14 | GoroGutu | 205,356 | 104,991 | 100,364 | 17,217 | 9,251 | 7,965 | 188,139 | 95,740 | 92,399 |
| 15 | Deder | 310,471 | 153,396 | 157,075 | 15,804 | 8,016 | 7,787 | 294,667 | 145,380 | 149,288 |
| 16 | Deder Town | 22,178 | 11,904 | 10,274 | 22,178 | 11,904 | 10,274 | - | - | - |
| 17 | Melka Belo | 252,196 | 128,911 | 123,285 | 15,978 | 8,781 | 7,197 | 236,218 | 120,130 | 116,088 |
| 18 | Bedeno | 338,633 | 170,870 | 167,762 | 15,595 | 8,331 | 7,264 | 323,038 | 162,539 | 160,498 |
| 19 | MidegaTola | 107,594 | 55,409 | 52,186 | 10,356 | 5,357 | 4,999 | 97,238 | 50,052 | 47,186 |
| 20 | Chinaksan | 126,101 | 65,094 | 61,007 | 20,971 | 10,962 | 10,009 | 105,130 | 54,132 | 50,998 |
| 21 | Girawa | 339,346 | 172,146 | 167,200 | 10,079 | 5,790 | 4,290 | 329,267 | 166,356 | 162,910 |
| 22 | GolaOda | 115,480 | 57,185 | 58,295 | 9,501 | 5,030 | 4,471 | 105,979 | 52,155 | 53,824 |
| 23 | MeyuMulekem | 65,917 | 33,402 | 32,515 | 5,449 | 2,885 | 2,564 | 60,468 | 30,516 | 29,951 |
| 24 | Kumbe | 31,757 | 16,087 | 15,671 | - | - | - | 31,757 | 16,087 | 15,671 |

**Source**; OPEDC Stactical Abstract Population Projection; 2012E.C

**Population density (Crude and Agricltural Density) of the Zone: -**The crude Population densities of the zone in the year E.C; 135 persons per Km2.While the crude Population densities of the zone in the year 2011 and 2012 E.C. were 139 and 142 persons per Km2 respectively.

**Table 8** Crude population density by Woreda year of 2012E.C

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| No. | Weredas | Total Population | Are Km2 | Density pope/km2 |
|  | **East Hararge** | **3,855,181** | **26,963.86** | **142.9** |
| 1 | Babilee | 103,293 | 4982.27 | 20.7 |
| 2 | Bedeno | 338,633 | 821.73 | 412.09 |
| 3 | Chinaksen | 126,101 | 1737.46 | 72.6 |
| 4 | Dader | 310,471 | 643.96 | 482.12 |
| 5 | Fedis | 160,361 | 726.21 | 220.8 |
| 6 | GoloOda | 115,480 | 2050.53 | 56.3 |
| 7 | GoroGutu | 205,356 | 583.59 | 351.9 |
| 8 | Gurawa | 339,346 | 1109.41 | 305.9 |
| 9 | GoroMuti | 113,287 | 217.35 | 521.2 |
| 10 | Gursum | 217,204 | 893.43 | 243.1 |
| 11 | Haromaya | 310,466 | 530.39 | 585.3 |
| 12 | Jarso | 165,126 | 588.21 | 280.7 |
| 13 | Kombolcha | 200,721 | 347.08 | 578.3 |
| 14 | KurfaChele | 84,258 | 243.44 | 346.1 |
| 15 | MeyuMuleke | 65,917 | 3437.78 | 19.1 |
| 16 | MelkaBalo | 252,196 | 1391.75 | 181.2 |
| 17 | Meta | 245,897 | 541.99 | 453.6 |
| 18 | MidegaTola | 107,594 | 1734.90 | 62.01 |
| 19 | Kumbi | 31,757 | 3827.83 | 8.29 |
| 20 | Kersa | 243,544 | 495.49 | 491.5 |
| 21 | AwedayTowen | 13,146 | 47.00 | 279.7 |
| 22 | BabileeTowen | 30,294 | 3.40 | 8,910 |
| 23 | HaromayaTowe | 52,556 | 5.64 | 9,318.4 |
| 24 | DedetTowen | 22,178 | 3.02 | 7,343.7 |

**Source:**-East HarargeZonePlaanning and Economic Dev’t Office

As it is clearly seen on the previously stated data, the population of the zone is unevenly distributed.The eleven high land districts of the zone namely Deder, Bedeno, Gorogutu, Gursum, Haremayaa, Jarso, Kombolcha, Kurfachele, Melkabelo, Meta and Kersa, constitute the larger proportion of the population of the zone.This Unevenness in the distribution of the zone is primarily the result of the difference in the suitability of environmental condition for settlement and secondly the result of socio-economic and historical factors.

Among the environmental factors, the major ones that influence population distribution are terrain characteristics (relief), climate, soil fertility, the availability of water, and the prevalence of human and animal diseases. On the other hand the non-environmental factors that have contributed to population distribution of the zone are the provision communication networks (road, transport availability and telephone), and other social infrastructures such as potable water, health and education facility.

As a result the central highlands of the zone that have a better communication facilities, social service facilities and a suitable climatic condition for agricultural activities support large number of population.The southeastern lowlands are less populated for that the area is provided with sufficient, even with no communication and social service facility, insufficient amount of rainfall and high prevalence of human and animal diseases. The life style of these areas is mostly pastoral nomadic activity that is due to mobility for search of water and pasture.Regarding population growth, the populations of the zone have increased from time to time because of lack of awareness of family planning and low level of family planning service.

As a result the growth of population of the zone is not in harmony with the rate of socio-economic development, this in turn resulted in high dependence on the natural resource for sustenance that intern resulted in environmental degradation and imbalance. In addition, this have resulted in food insecurity and aggravated poverty. This shows the need to harmonize population growth with the rate of development of the zone.

**Agriclture:-**

Agriculture is the back bone of the Economy of the zone.It provides means of occupation for almost all population of the zone. It provides means of occupation for almost allpopulation of the zone.in EastHarargesedentary Agriculture is dominantly practiced in highland and semi highland areas of the zone. Where as Animal rearing (nomadic way of life in the lowland and boarder,

**Rural area Agriculture:** -

Agriculture is of outstanding importance in the third world. It is a major source of employment, an important earner and a valuable support for the economics of the developing countries. Yet agricultural investment and productivity have remained low and food production has kept pace with population expansion. Many attempts have been made by the developing countries to increase agricultural output. These have included programs increasing the cultivated area, as well as enhancing crop yield through the application of modern and scientific methods.the number of FTC in PA’s last year in the case of peace or confilect decreasing number of FTC.

**Table 9;** Number of Rural Kebeleand Agriculture teraning Center

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Year | Number of PA’s | Number of FTC in PA’s |
| 2011E.C | 543 | 496 |
| 2012 E.C | 543 | 496 |

**Source:** - East Hararge Zone Agriculture and Rural Development Office.

**Peasant Association: -**

Peasant Association is the lowest level of rural government structure. In 2011 and 2012 E.C; there were **543** and **543** peasant Association respectively.As to cooperatives, there are 1178 farmer’s cooperatives and their members were 385,274 with a total capital of 764,212,379 in the year 2011 E.C. While in the year 2012E.C there were 1171 cooperatives and their members were 249,980 with a total capital of 232,247,165.The major activities on which the cooperatives had been engaged were General Trading, Saving and Credit, Irrigation and Handcraft.

**Table 10** The number of farmer’scooperativesand their Members of East Hararge Zone

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Year | Number of farmer Cooperatives | Number of Members(HH) | | | Capital |
|  |  | M | F | T | Total |
| 2011E.C | 1178 | 279,867 | 105,407 | 385,274 | 764,212,379 |
| 2012E.C | 1171 | 172,619 | 77,361 | 249,980 | 232,247,165 |

Source: - East Hararge Zone Cooperatives Office

**Development Agent: -**

According to East Hararge the contribution of development agent to ward agricultural development is significant.

**Table11** The East Hararge zone Agricultural Extension service Coverage

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Year | Number of Development Agent | Number of fermer served | FS |
| 2011 E.C | 1820 | 449,478 | 246 |
| 2012 E.C | 2107 | 449,478 | 219 |

**Land Use Land Cover:-**

Due to scarce resources regarding land use and land cover of the East Hararge Zone the team has enforced to use the data on physical geography of the East Hararge Zone which is prepared on May 1999. The land use pattern of the East Hararge Zone can generally be classified in to intensively and moderately cultivated area.

Based on the data from East Hararge zone rural development office, In the year 2011 and 2012E.C out of 26,963.86km2 of the total area of the zone 3306.47km2 of land is Cultivated land6524.51km2 of land is covered by forest and wood land,1549.87km2 of land is used for pastor(grazing). The remaining 14472.8 km2 of land is another land. For detail, see the following table.

**Table 12**Land use pattern of East Hararge zone

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| No | Land Use | Area Km2 | In% |
| 1 | Cultivated Land | 3306.47 | 12.3 |
| 2 | Pastor (grazing) land | 1549.87 | 5.7 |
| 3 | Forest & wood land | 6524.51 | 24.2 |
| 4 | Shrub & bush land | 1110.21 | 4.1 |
| 5 | another land | 14472.8 | 53.7 |
| Total | | **26,963.86** | 100 |

**Source:** - East Hararghe Zone Rural Development Office

**Farmers Land Holding Plot Size: -**

Agriculture and allied activities have been described as main source of much of raw materials, investment capital foreign exchange and labor needed for economic growth. In this regard, improving the performance of the Agriculture sectors is crucial importance for fast development of population. As the data of East Hararge zone Agriculture and rural development office indicated the fragmentation of land highly reflected between farm plots of <1hek >5.

**Table 13**Land-holding sizes per household in hectar

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Average land-holding sizes per household (ha) | Number of households (holders) | |
| Year 2011EC | 2012EC |
| <1 Ha | 319,109 | 319,109 |
| 1-2Ha | 65,735 | 65,735 |
| 2.01-3Ha | 18,769 | 18,769 |
| 3.01-4Ha | 7,737 | 7,737 |
| 4.01-5Ha | 2,010 | 2,010 |
| >5.01 Ha | 837 | 837 |
| **Average land sizes** | **1.37** | **1.37** |

**Source**: - East Hararghe Zone Rural Development Office

**Farmers HouseHolding Oxen: -**

In East Hararge zone there is agreat Variation among peasant in possessing farm oxen. According to data obtained from zonal Agriculture and Rural development office majority of house hold farmers have possessing 1 pair of farm oxen.

**Table 14** Oxen holding per house hold in the yeare 2011and 2012E.C

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Year | Average Oxen-Holding Sizes per HH | Number of househols holding | | | | | |
| 1 oxen | 2 oxen | 3 oxen | 4 oxen | 5oxen | >5oxen |
| 2011 E.C | 2 | 266419 | 168354 | 234959 | 7060 | 35298 | - |
| 2012E.C | 2.34 | 188,651 | 95,221 | 44,198 | 20,694 | 11,885 | 8637 |

**Source: -** East Hararghe Zone Rural Development Office

**The Major Crop Production: -**

Different types of crops production like; cereals, pulses, oil seed, vegetables, fruits and cash crops such as coffee and chat are produced in the zone during the general two crop production seasons.According to East Hararge zone agricultural development department report, in the year 2011/2012E.C, In general, from the total area of the zone **711,795 hactor** were put under crop production 13,783,799 quintal in the Meher and Belg production seasonsand in the year of /E.C.

While in the year of 2011/2012E.C; from the total area of the zone 392,293.7hectorwere coverdby different crop production and the production is7,901,917.6quintal in the Meher and Belg production seasons 2011. In the year of 2012E.C the total area of 395,828Hector& Production is 7,008,883Qt in the Maher and belg production seasons and average production is 17.7qunital per/he.

**Table 15;** The Major Crop Production in Meherand Belg Crop

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Crop type | Meher Crop &Belg Crop 2011/2012E.C | | | Meher Crop and Belg Crop 2012/2013 E.C | | |
| Area  (Hec.) | Production  (Qt.) | Average Productivety | Area  (He.) | Production (Qt.) | Average Productivety |
| All Production | **392,293.7** | 7,901,917.6 | **20.14** | **395,828** | 7,008,883 | **17.7** |

**Source;** East Hararge Agriculture office

**Coffee Production: -**

The land covered by coffee plantation only by farmers in he year 2011 and 2012E.C was 54,153 and 60,367.96 hector respectively; the annual production for the same years was 10,019.3and 12,679 tones. While, the land covered by coffee plantation in 2011 and2012E.C was estimated to be 65,212.34 hector and 66,498.96E.C respectively, while the annual production for the year 2011 and 2012E.C; was 10,001.35 tones and 134, 219 tone srespectively.

The average annual Production Yield of a year were %21 percent similarly, the average annual delivery of coffee to central market was the year 2011 3,317.83 and 2012E.C; 3,523.358 Tone. According to data indicators data in 2011 E.C; 6,683.517 tone and 2012E.C 130,695tone coffee were consumed inside the country were respectively.

**Tabel 16;** Coffee Development f or peasant holding and Delivery of coffee to central

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Year | No. of farmer participated | Land covered with coffee hectare | productionin Tone | Productivity per hectare | Delivery to centeral market | Not delivery to market |
| in Tone |
| 2011E.C | 171,988 | 65,212.34 | 10,001.35 | 0.15 | 3,317.83 | 6,683.517 |
| 2012E.C | 175,665 | 66,498.96 | 134,219 | 2.018 | 3,523.358 | 130,695 |

Source: - Statical abstract

**Agricltural Inputs:-**

Amounts and types of fertilizers,improved seeds,Pesticides& Herbicides Distributed to Farmers,number of farmers Utilised by Types and Sex.According to the data obtained from the zonal office of Agriculture and rural development, Agricultural inputs such as fertilizers, improved seeds, Pesticides and herbicides have been distributed to farmers from the year 2011& 2012 E.C depicted below. For the detail, see the following table.

**Table 17**Agricultural input supply in East Hararge zone

| **No** | **Types of Input Used** | **Unit** | **Year** | |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **2011E.C** | **2012 E.C** |
| 1 | **Fertilizer** |  |  |  |
| 1.1 | DAP | Kg | - | - |
| 1.2 | UREA | Kg | 78,751 | 102,056.50 |
| 1.3 | NPS | Kg | 38,095.50 | 50,539 |
| 1.4 | NPSB | Kg | 37,235 | 44,120.50 |
| 1.5 | NPSZn | Kg | 4,629 | 936.5 |
| 1.6 | NPSZnB | Kg | 328.5 | 5,703 |
|  | **Total** | Kg | **159,039** | **203,355.50** |
| 2 | **Pesticide** | Kg |  |  |
| 2.1 | Liquid | Lit | 270 | - |
| 2.2 | Powder | Kg | 50 | - |
| 2.3 | Tablets | Doz | - | - |
| 3 | **Herbicide** | Lit | - | - |
| 4 | **Improved Seed** |  |  |  |
| 4.1 | Wheat | Kg | 2,000 | 4,854 |
| 4.2 | Maize | Kg | 1174 | 10,390.50 |
| 4.3 | Teff | Kg | 50 | - |
| 4.4 | Sorghum | Kg | 192 | 444 |
| 4.5 | Other | Kg | 941.5 | 239.6 |

**Source:** East Hararge Zone Rural Development Office

**Methods of Soil Maintaining Fertility and Conservation: -**

Crop rotation and application of natural manure were the activities practiced among traditional methods of maintaining soil fertility in the zone. On the other hand, artificial fertilizer is also used.Conserving soil conservation, bench terracing, cut off drain, planting grass on bund and contour cultivation are among the traditional methods performed in the past two years. Moreover, modern Methods have also adopted and practiced in the zone.The modern methods that are both physical and biological measures have been undertaken taken through, high community participation in all E/Hararge district in each PAs that is recovering all degradation area, By stone and soil bund, hill terracing cut-off drain, check dam construction and infrastructural works that are related to conservation are among the physical measures.While the Biological measures involve plantation or re vegetation, planting grass on bunds, planting different types of trees around gullies are the major ones.

**Agricultural crop Calaneder:-**

Based on the information obtained from zonal Department of agriculture the general agricultural calendar that mostly represent the mixed farming areas of the zone during the two production seasons (Belg) are stated on the following table.

**Table 18**The General Agricultural calendar of East Hararge zone

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| No | Agricultural Activity | Period for Meher(the main season) | Period for belg(short rainy season |
| 1 | Land preparation | March15-April 05 | February 1-Feb.21 |
| 2 | Planting (Sowing) | April 10-May 15 | Feb.21-Feb.30 |
| 3 | Weeding | June 1-June 15 | March10-March 15 |
| 4 | Harvesting | Beginning of Oct.1-Oct.30 and Dec.01 to Jan.30 for Sorghum | The first week of July |

**Major Crop Pests: -**

Regarding the major crop pests that have occurred in the zone from the year /10, among the migratory pest that is armyworm was prevalent and caused damage to crops, Similarly, among the regular posts stock borer, grain weevils, rodents, from weeds striga and partinium are the most common and major weeds that were prevalent in the zone.

**Forest conserved (Closed Area):-**

The East Hararge the number of demarcated sites and estimate of area of forest demarcated by weredas or towns are 15 sites in 20 Wereds and the total area of demarcated forest is 10,790.63 hek. While un-demarcated forest covers a total area 359,866 hek of land.

**Tabel 19;** Amuonts of Areas Estimate forest demarcated in the Zone year 2011 and 2012E.C

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Zone | No.of sites | Area of Demarcated Forest (he.) | Area of Un -demarcated Forest (he.) | Not Known(HA) |
| Total |  | 10,790.63 | 359,866 | - |

**Source**; East Hararge Zone Land administration and natural resource conservation office,

**Irrigation Land and Production: -**

According to East Hararge Zone; irrigated land in the year 2011 and 2012E.C (Traditional or Modern system) indicate the number of farmers engaged area irrigated and the amounts of crops produced by types, and type of irrigation scale (small, medium and large scale) irrigation land and production in 2011E.C24,416hector and the production 4,866,449quintal. Similarly; in the year 2012 E.C; 57,781 hector and the production 6,765,463quintal and the number of farmers participated in irrigation male 33,229 and Female 2,343 total 35,572.

**Table 20;** land cultivated and production by type of irrigation First rorund and second round

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Year | Traditional | | Modern | | Pump | | Hand well | |
| Area (ha) | Production (qun) | Area (ha) | Production (qun) | Area (ha) | Production (qun) | Area (ha) | Production (qun) |
| 2011E.C | **40,298** | **1,535,078** | **5919** | **347922** | **26,084** | **1,527,768** | **25363** | **1,455,681** |
| 2012 E.C | **26,878** | **2,921,067** | **8386** | **1,234,005** | **22,517** | **2,610,391** | **\_­-** | **-** |

Source: Statical Abstract

**LivestockProductin in the Zone:-**

Livestock plays a great role in the social and economic life of the people of East Hararge zone. Livestock serves as a source of food, for draft power in agricultural activities especially for land plowing, service for transportation, as a source of natural fertilizer, as a means of wealth accumulation and economic benefits (source of cash income). Besides live stock service as a source of prestige in the social life of the pastoralists and semi-pastor lists that are found in the lower low lands of the zone.

In addition the pastoral community that were found in the arid lower low lands use animal production as the sole main stay for their lively hood to coop against the adverse rain shortage through nomadic life style. Live stock production is undertaken together with crop production in mixed agriculture and semi-pastoral areas of the zone and solely by pastoral are areas of the zone. The estimated total number of livestock number in the zone was 6,424,794 (All districts Including Low land and High Land) in the year 2011E.C and 8,583,365 in the year 2012E.Crespectively.The different of two consecutive years was 16,214.

**Table 21**Livestock population size of East Hararge zone

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Type of Livestock | 2011E.C | | 2012E.C | |
| Number | % | Number | % |
| Cattle | 2,498,792 | 38.9 | 3,013,972 | 35.1 |
| Goats | 1,523,237 | 23.7 | 3,318,218 | 38.7 |
| Sheep | 1,686,550 | 26.3 | 1,363,591 | 15.9 |
| Horses | 1,844 | 0.0 | 2,689 | 0.0 |
| Mules | 4,945 | 0.1 | 1,319 | 0.0 |
| Donkey | 399,391 | 6.2 | 541,288 | 6.3 |
| Camels | 310,035 | 4.8 | 342,289 | 4.0 |
| **Total** | **6,424,794** | **100** | **8,583,365** | **100** |

**Source: -** East Hararge Zone livestock office

Regarding livestock distribution, the distribution of livestock varies over different areas as the distribution of livestock is affected by climate, disease prevalence, population distribution, farming system and the type of land use.

**Type of the main Livestock Disease: -**Diseases have numerouse negative impact on productivity i.e.death of animals, loss of weights, slow down growth poor fertility performance, decrease in physical power and like. There have been manys of fighting against disease and among these, Vaccination and treatements are the major ones.

**Veterinery Service and Animal Health Personnel: -** To care livestock from different disease are the major economic important for the region as well as for the zone. To alleviate cattle disease veterinary service and personnel play major roll. In 2011 and 2012E.C there are about 275and 274 Veterinary service institution and 670 and695 veterinary personnel respectively.

**Table 22** Type of clinical and veterinary health infrastructure with veterinary health personnel

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | Veterinery Clinic and VeterineryHealthtype  A, B,C and D | Number of cattle have got different type of medical service and Vaccination | | Personnel | | | |
| Medical Service | Vaccination | Docter | Assistance Veterinarian | Assistance Technician | Total |
| 2011E.C | 275 | 5,646,940 | 2,379,897 | 90 | 579 | 1 | 670 |
| 2012E.C | 274 | 6,235,904.49 | 3,316,263.26 | 98 | 591 | 6 | 695 |

**Source:** - East Hararge Zone livestock office

**Beekeeping and Honey Production: -**Regarding to beekeeping and honey production in the year 2011E.C there is113, 835 Traditional beehives, with 605,173.8 kg of honey production and number of participant Male 33,573 and Female 5,856.274 Intermediate Beehives with5, 160 kg of honey production and number of participant Male 173 and Female 13, 4,557Modern Beehives with 74,379kg of honey production and number of participant Male 2,568 and Female nil. in the year 2012E.C there is 146,532 Traditional beehives, with 586,112 kg of honey production and number of participant Male 39,608 and Female 5,859, 1,326 Intermediate Beehives with 10,658 kg of honey production and number of participant Male 591 and Female-, 5,635 Modern Beehives with 50,715 kg of honey production and number of participant Male 1,878 and Female 69.

**Mining and Industry:-**

The development of these sectors is highly necessary for the development of other economic sectors and the society as a whole.As the development of these two sectors requires huge capital, highly skilled man power, modern technology innovation and well-developed infrastructure’s it is kwon the development of mining and industry is very low in our country due to the absence/shortage of the mentioned and other decisive development factors. From this point of view, the development of these sectors in East Hararge zone is not very insignificant. However, 15,000 tone of Dolomite were produced in Babile district in the year 2012E.C.

**Mining: -**

There are various deposits even though of different minerals in the zone the development of the sector is negligible. The geological structure of East Hararge has provided favorable conditions for the occurrence of varieties of mineral resources. However, the mineral deposits of the zone are not fully investigated or studded and the identified mineral potential in very small. As a result, the existing mineral resources are not fully known. Different types of minerals that includes metallic, Non-metallic and mineral water have been identified in various part of the zone. The Identified Mineral resources are stated in the following table.

**Table 23;** The metallic and non-metallic mineral deposits in East Hararge zone

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| No | Type of Minerals | Location | Endowment Resource by Tone | Production by tone |
| 1 | Dolomite | Babile | 15,000 tone | 2500 |
| 2 | Calcite | Babile | >1,000 tone | 0 |
| 3 | kaolin | Kombolcha | >5,000 tone | 0 |
| 4 | Coal | Gurawa | >4,000 tone | 0 |
| 5 | Coal | MalkaBalo | >3,000 tone | 0 |
| 6 | Coal | G/guutuu | >5,000 tone | 0 |
| 7 | Iron | Metta | >500 tone | 0 |
| 8 | Iron | Deder | Not measured | 0 |
| 9 | Iron | Bedeno | Not measured | 0 |
| 10 | Iron | MalkaBalo | Not measured | 0 |
| 11 | Hematite | Gursum | Not measured | 0 |

**Source;** Water, mineral and Energy Office of East Hararge zone

**Industry:-**

Industry is a key to economic development and culture change in the economy. East Hararge zone is at low level or infant.

**Small Scale Industry:-**

The most focused sectors that is the reduced the poverty of the countries by the means of to make micro small scale enterprise according to the countries policy (strategies) in East Hararge Zone poll type of service, which is five in number of micro enterprises types of servicesIn the year of 2011 and 2012E.C. How ever in the year of 2011and 2012E.C small scale industry Land allocated for MSE (ha) 530.12and401.81, Loan disbursed to MSE’s NA and18, 467,000 Birr.

However in the year of 2011and 2012E.C small scale industry Land allocated for MSE in heactor 95.4 and 1,695.01, Loan disbursed to MSE’s 5,780,000 and42, 823,264 and number received Laon MSSE **1417** and **4078**.

The total capital of MSSE in the tow subsequent years 5,780,000 and 42,823,264 birr and to create job opportunity for **1417** and **32,318** persons;while in 2011and 2012E.C to MSSE training were given for 8,256 and 34,013 for the purpose of developing entrepreneurship skill. The Service provided for micro small scale enterprise by types of service stated in detail in the following table;

**Table 24;** Service provided for micro small scale enterprise by types of service

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Years | Industries | Service | Agriculture | Constriction | Trade | /Mineral | Total |
| 2011EC | 111 | 351 | 214 | 127 | 569 | 45 | **1417** |
| 2012EC | 929 | 3175 | 7193 | 1436 | 7041 | 2160 | 21,934 |

Source: E/Hararge Micro and small scale enterprise development Office 2011 and 2012E.C

**Infrastructure and Social Facilities**

**Transportation and Communication Facility**

**Transportation and Road Facility:-**

Transportation is the most important elements for the economic development of any country of Region. They serve as a blood veins in transporting goods and services from production sector to consumption sector and vice-versa. Furthermore, they facilitate economic and social interactions between regions and people. From this point of view, attempts have been made to assess the transport situation in East Hararge zone. While in the two year (2011 and 2012 E.C) all Weather roads exist in east Hararghe zone **3744.5** km and **3981.62** km length of asphalt and all weather gravel roads together. URAP road development program that is aimed to connecting the villages to main roads andworedas capital is being under taken extensively and this will radically boost the road density of the zone and ultimately contribute to rapid socio economic development.

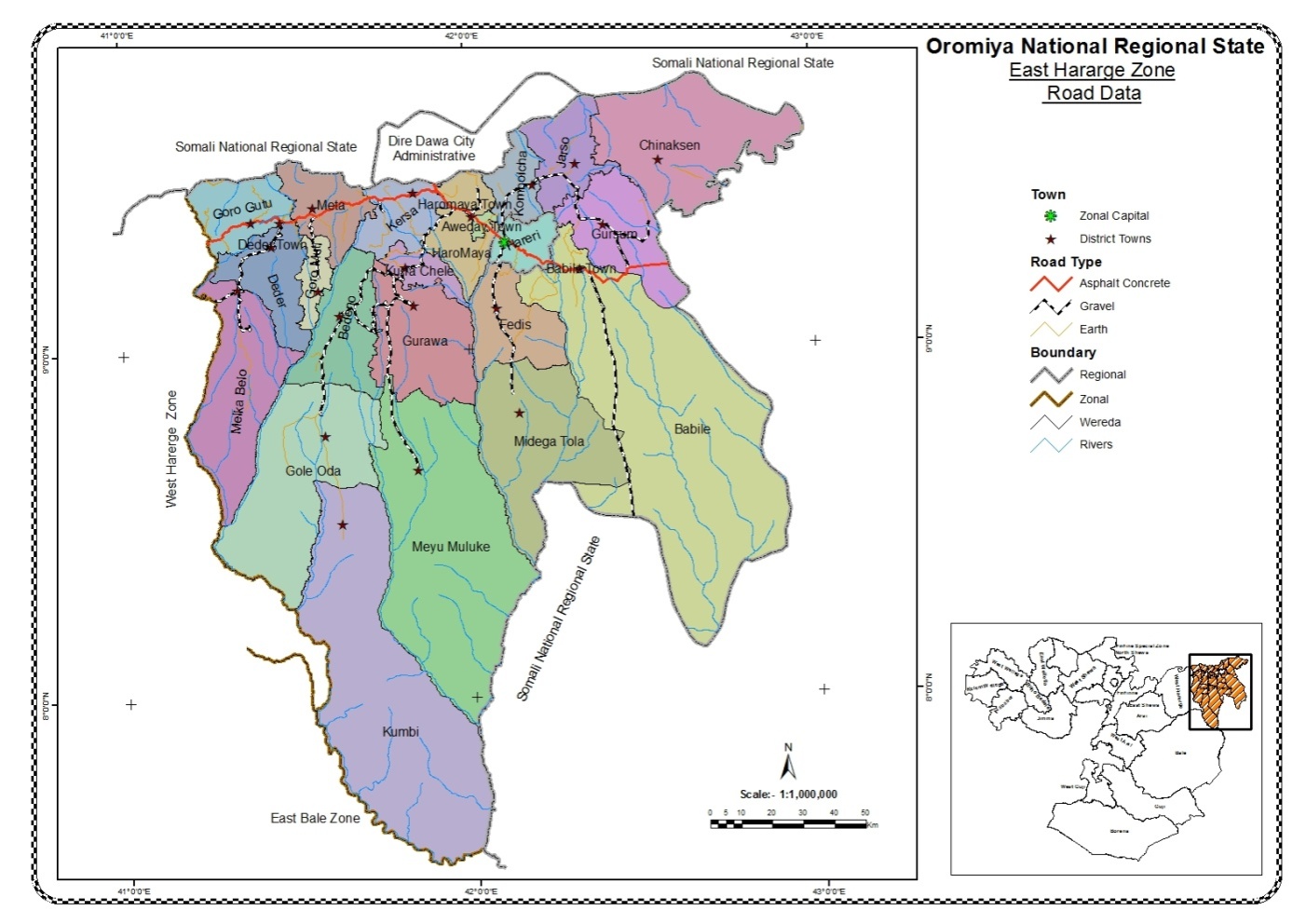
The asphalt surface road connects all the towns found along the main road from Addis Ababa (Finfinnee) toHararge (the Zonal capital).The Identified Road length and types are stated in the following table;As the data Obtained from EastHararge Roads Authority indicate East Hararge had; Asphalt road is 188.5km, all weather Gravel road is 3793.12km. Generally total allRoad Length in the Zone is 3981.62 km.

**Table 25;** Road length and Type in East Hararge Zone

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Year | Asphalt Road | All whether Gravel Road | Total Road Length | Area  in km2 | No population | Road density to population | Road density to Area |
| 2011E.C | 188.5 | 3556 | 3,744.5 | **26963.86** | **3,755,493** | 0.99 | 138.8 |
| 2012E.C | 188.5 | 3,793.12 | 3,981.62 | **26963.86** | **3,855,181** | 1.03 | 147.6 |

**Source:** East Hararge Zonal StaticalAbstiract

**Fig 3;** Map of East Hararge Zone Road Type

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**Source**; OPCD Directoret of Socio-economic Profile and GIS; (team of GIS 2013E.C)

**Communication: -**

Telecom service is crucial for the urban residents for different reasons. Telephone service delivery that gives all rounded services across the city and the country and offer international calls was established in East Hararge Zone in 2011 and 2012E.C. Since then it had created high linkages locally and globally.

The presence of large population size, high trade relations, investment opportunities, untapped business potentials, banking, high financial flows, better number of industrial establishments and in the East Hararge Zone necessitate the expansion and modernization of telecom system.The communication service includes telephone, postal and medium service (Radio, Television, and internet).In East Hararge zone the major means communication are Telecommunication service and postal service.

**Water and Energy Supply**

**Potable Water supply: -**

Water is one of the most important resource on the earth to, maintain ecosystem, agriculture, industrial development. It is necessary to fuel economic growth for any nations to sustain healthy life. It is one of the basic survival needs for all living things that life without water supply is unthinkable. Access to water is a fundamental right and essential to improve the quality of life. Water does not have any other competitor in keeping our hygiene, beauty, healthiness and much more.The development of potable water supply increases the health sanitation and generally the welfare of a society.

East Hararge zone is characterized by shortage of potable water. From this point of view from the total population **3,755,493** and **3,855,181** of the zone, Urban and Rural total population supplied with potable water 2,052,199 (54.64%) and 2,217,562 (57.5%) and from the total rural population 3,399,347and 3,484,130 and Rural population supplied with potable water 1,867,713 (54.9%) and 2,030,550 (58.2%) from the total population in urban supplied with potable water185,386.4 (52.05%) and 187,011(50.40%), deep well motorized **64** and **22**, shallow well motorized **377** and **78**, Hand Dug Well 15 and 237. and other water schemes have got potable water supply in the years 2011 and2012 E.C respectively.

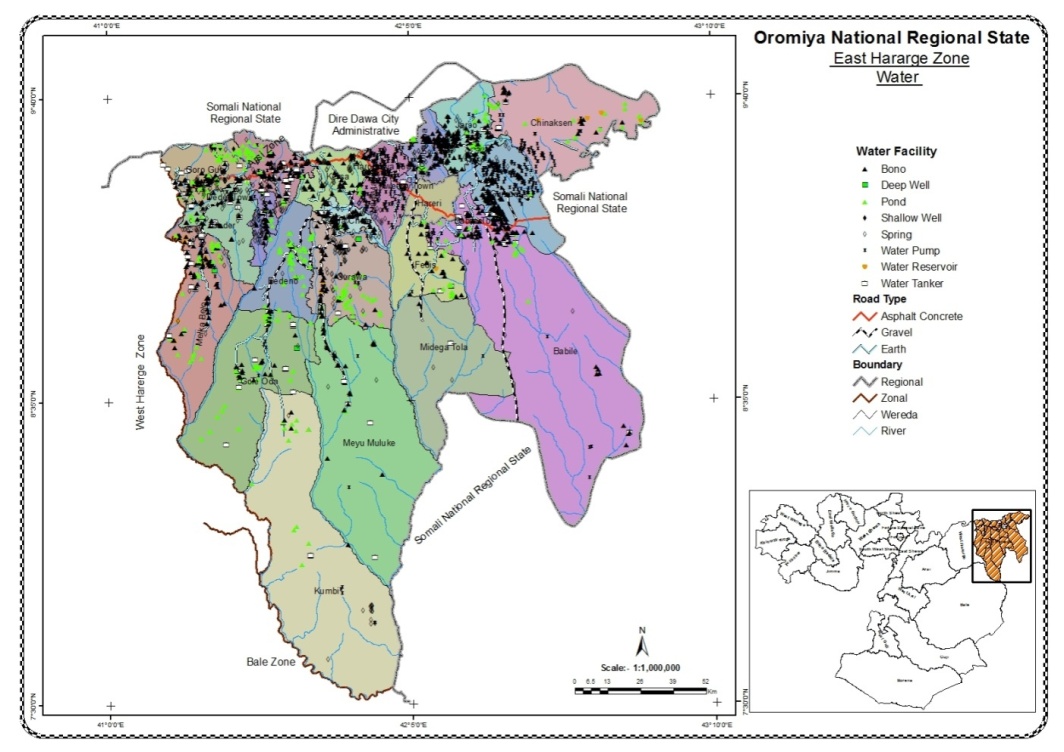
There are few springs in the low lands of the zone where the primary concern of the community becomes the availability of water regardless of its quality. In the mid and high lands, the existing springs were drying up from time to time. The increasing deforestation have degraded the natural environment and aggravated the loss of water and soil in these area, these in turn have reduced the quantity of water conserved from precipitation (rainfall) reducing the level of water and the discharge of springs in the area. That intimately aggravated the water shortage in the zone. In Generally water Supply Coverage out of the total population averaglly i 57.52 % (Rural 58.5%and Urban 50.4%). The Identified The number of water schemes and the Population supplied with potable water in East Hararge zone in the Year 2011 and 2012E.C are stated in the following table;

**Table 26**The Number of Population supplied with potable water

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | Year | 2011E.C | 2012E.C |
| Number of rural and urban population supplied with potable water | **Total pop.of the zone** | **3,755,493** | **3,855,181** |
| Total pop.supplied with potable water | 2,052,199 | 2,217,562 |
| Percent of pop.supplied with potable water | **54.64** | **57.52** |
| Number of Rural population supplied with potable water | **Total rural population** | **3,399,347** | **3,484,130** |
| Rural pop supplied with potable water | 1,867,713 | 2,030,550 |
| Percent of Rural pop.supplied with potable water | **54.94** | **58.28** |
| Number of towns and towns’ population supplied with potable water | Number of towns in the Zone | 43 | 44 |
| Number of towns supplied with potable water | 32 | 42 |
| **Total population in the towns** | **356,146** | **371,052** |
| Total town pop. supplied with potable water | 185,386.4 | 187,011 |
| Percent of Towns Population supplied with potable water | **52.05** | **50.40** |
| Number of water schemes giving services | Deep wells | **64** | **22** |
| Shallow wells | **377** | **78** |
| Hand-dug wells | **15** | **237** |

**Source:**; East Hararge Zone Water and Energy Development office.

**Fig 5:** Map of East Harerge Zone Potable Water Source

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**Source**; OPCD; Directoret of Socio-economic Profile and GIS; (team of GIS 2013E.C)

**Energy Supply: -**

Energy is the life blood of an economy and the backbone of sustainable developments which is required in all sectors of development. It is an engine for any socio-economic development, basic ingredient in national economic development to generate employment and improve the living standard of the urban population. It is undeniable fact that power is the spinal cord of any economy that plays important role in changing the livelihood of the people and economic and social developments like industry, trade, communication.The use and availability of modern energy supply sources especially electricity is very limited in East Hararge zone.

Accordingly, the rural population of the zone largely depends upon crop residues, firewood and animal dung. Likewise the urban population also depends upon firewood and charcoal for their domestic energy supply have increased from time to time for that the availability of firewood and charcoal have reduced due to the significant decrease in forest coverage in the zone. And the decrease in supply of fire wood and charcoal have resulted in increase in prices that induced significant shift towards fuel by the rural residents for light and Urban residents for cooking and baking.In urban areas, firewood and charcoal are the major source of Energy followed by fuel and electric energy. Electric energy is used mainly for light while in rural areas fire wood and crop residue are the major source of Energy

As stated above, firewood, charcoal and crop residues are the major source of Energy source. This situation shows that there is major dependence on natural forest and crop residue that aggravates the destruction of forest resources and depletion of soil fertility. In order to conserve the natural resources efforts should be made to introduce fuel saving devices and promote alternative energy supply.As to modern energy sources, the supply of modern energy sources are limited. The situation of modern energy sources specifically electric and fuel is stated in detain as follows.

**Electric Supply: -**

Electric energy is one of the modern sources of energy for large and small-scale industries and domestic use such as cooking and providing light. Hence, the use of electric power plays a great role for natural resource conservation as it replaces wood and charcoal to great extent.

However, the majority of the resident of East Hararge zone does not have electric power. In the year 2011and2012E.C,in tow consecutive years from NAand 43 towns NA and 42 towns and Number of Rural Kebele population supplied with electricity from NA and 545 kebeles only NA and 182Number of rural villages in the district have access to electric service from hydroelectric power respectively.In the stated year number of town, capacity of sub-station including the number of clients served with electric power shows rapid incremental changes compared to previous time. The following table clearly shows towns or village served with hydroelectric power in East Hararghe zone with respective capacity of sub-station. The following table clearly shows towns or village served with hydroelectric power in East Hararghe zone with respective capacity of sub-station.

**Table27;** Urban Population supplied with electricity

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Discription | Urban Population Supplied Electricity | |
| 2011E.C | 2012E.C |
| Total number of towns in the wereda | NA | 43 |
| Number of towns supplied with electricity | NA | 42 |
| Total towns population in the wereda | NA | 371,052 |
| Total population of **towns** supplied with electricity | NA | 371,052 |
| Percent of towns population supplied with electricity | NA | 100% |

**Source; Statical Abstract**

**Table28;** Rural population supplied with electricity

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Discription | number of Rural Kebeles supplied Electricity | |
| 2011E.C | 2012E.C |
| Number of rural villages in the district | NA | 545 |
| Number of rural villages supplied with electricity | NA | 182 |
| Total rural population in the wereda | NA | 3,484,130 |
| Total rural population supplied with electricity | NA | 816,833 |
| Percent of rural population supplied with electricity | NA | 23.44% |

**Source:** Statical Abstract

**Education**

Education is an instrument for facilitating the progress of development creating an educated and more productive society in general and particularly by creating a trained and skilled labor that contributes for the development of a country. In order to produce such type of society and labor, the existence and efficiency of Educational institutions are the prerequisite factors.

Based on the statistical data in the year 2011 and 2012E.C; there were 442 Primary School (1-4 grade), 933Primary School (5-8 grade), 1375 Primary School (1-8 grade), 58 Senior Secondary Schools (9-10 grade), 29 preparatory Schools (11-12grade) and 9 technical Schools and 52 Kindergarden.

Therefore, the total number of all Schools of all levels was **1523**. While in the year 2011 and 2012E.C; there were 429 and 444 Primary School (1-4 grade), 941 and 957 Primary School (5-8 grade), 1370 and 1401 Primary School (1-8 grade), 58 and 1 Senior Secondary Schools (9-10 grade), 29 and 27 preparatory Schools (11-12grade) and 10 technical Schools and 60 kindergardens.

Therefore, the total number of all Schools of all levels was **1529**. In addition Haremeya University, the only higher education institution in the zone, is giving its service to the people.

**Table 29** East Hararge zone numbers of school by type and level 2011 and 2012 EC.

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Year | Types of ownership | Number school by level | | | | |
| KG | 1-4 | 5-8 | 9-10 | 11-12 |
| 2011EC | Government | 0 | 412 | 912 | 56 | 28 |
| Non-government | 52 | 17 | 29 | 2 | 1 |
| **Total** | **52** | **429** | **941** | **58** | **29** |
| 2012 EC | Government | 8 | 423 | 929 | 1 | 55 |
| Non-government | 52 | 21 | 28 | 0 | 2 |
| **Total** | **60** | **444** | **957** | **1** | **57** |

**Source:** East Hararge zone Department of education, /10 and 2011/12

The number of students were engaged in Primary (1-4 and 5-8), secondary (9-10) and Preparatory School (11-12Grades) in the year 2011 and 2012 E.C. The total number of students that were engaged in primary School of grade 1-8 in the year 2011 and 2012E.C was 788,714 and 823,554, primary school of grade 1-4 were 574,559 and 604,783 and Grade 5-8 were 214,155 and 218,771 respectively.In the year 2011 and 2012E.C there were 12,705 and 13,898 teachers and the student per teacher ratio were 1:63and 1:60 respectively.

The number of **Students enrolled** in senior secondary school and number of teacher’s ratio (i.e. grade 9 and 10) in the year 2011E.C there were 45,190 students and 1,524Students and teache rsrespectivel. , While in the year 2012 E.C there were 48,333 and 1,581Students and teachers respectively, therefore; the students per teacher ratio were 1:29 and 1:30 respectively. The numbers of students enrolled in the year 2011E.C and 2012E.C was 8,944 and 30,294 also the number of teacher was 507 and 589 respectivel.

**The Qulity of Eduction: -**The quality of education is very important for the education service to attain its intended target. Students to teacher, textbook and class ratio are some of the indicators of the quality of education. The Number of students and teachers and the number of student per teacher (student to teacher’s ratio) for all level of education is stated as in the table;

**Table 30;** East Hararge zone number of students 2011 and 2012 E.C

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Year | Types of ownership | **Number students by type school level** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Kindergarten | | | | 1-4 | | 5-8 | | | | 9-10 | | | 11-12 | | |
|  | M | F | T | M | F | T | M | F | T | M | | F | T | M | F | T |
| 2011 EC | Gov’t | 0 | 0 | 0 | 310473 | 244941 | 555414 | 132149 | 76466 | 208615 | 31571 | | 13291 | 44862 | 6567 | 2249 | 8816 |
| Non-Gov’t | 5023 | 4467 | 9490 | 10514 | 8631 | 19145 | 3240 | 2577 | 5817 | 164 | | 164 | 328 | 67 | 61 | 128 |
| Total | **5023** | **4467** | **9490** | **320987** | **253572** | **574559** | **135389** | **79043** | **214432** | **31735** | | **13455** | **45190** | **6634** | **2310** | **8944** |
| 2012 EC | Gov’t | 672 | 600 | 1272 | 328486 | 257227 | 585713 | 134730 | 77790 | 212520 | 33972 | | 14044 | 48016 | 21849 | 8191 | 30040 |
| Non-Gov’t | 6284 | 5662 | 11946 | 10437 | 8633 | 19070 | 3502 | 2749 | 6251 | 160 | | 157 | 317 | 151 | 103 | 254 |
| Total | 6956 | 6262 | 13218 | **338923** | **265860** | **604783** | **138232** | **80539** | **218771** | **34132** | | **14201** | **48333** | **22000** | **8294** | **30294** |

**Source: -** East Hararge zone Department of education, 2011 and 2012E.C

**Table 31**Qualification of primary and secondary school techersby and level of education

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Year | KG | 1-4 | 5-8 | 9-10 | 11-12 |
| 2011Ec | 134 | 7970 | 5735 | 1303 | 507 |
| 2012 EC | 202 | 8,075 | 5,826 | 1581 | 589 |

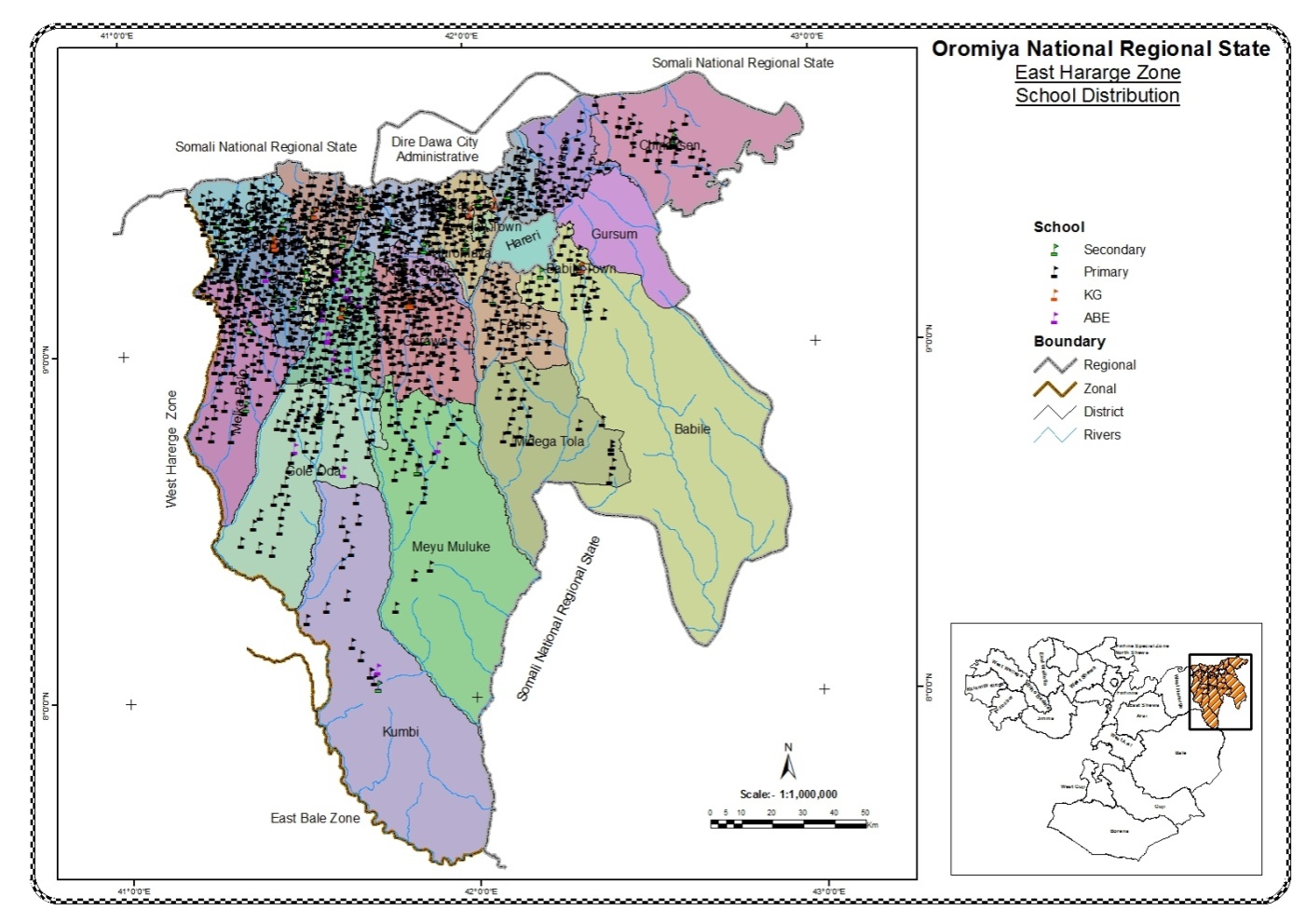
**Source: -** East Hararge zone Department of education, 2011/12

**Table 32** the number of schools by level of schools in East Hararge

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | Level of school | Unit | 2011E.C | 2012E.C |
| 1 | Kindegardeten |  |  |  |
|  | Ratio of teacher to Student | Ratio | 71 | 66 |
| 2 | Primary school(1-4) |  |  |  |
|  | Ratio of teacher to Student | Ratio | 72 | 75 |
| 3 | Primary school(5-8) |  |  |  |
|  | Ratio of teacher to Student | Ratio | 37 | 38 |
| 4 | Secondary school(9-10) |  |  |  |
|  | Ratio of teacher to Student | Ratio | 35 | 31 |
| 5 | Preparatory school(11-12) |  |  |  |
|  | Ratio of teacher to Student | Ratio | 18 | 51 |

**Source: -** East Hararge zone Department of education, 2011/2012 E.C

**Fig 4;** Type of School in East Hararge Zone

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**Source**; OPCD Directoret of Socio-economic Profile and GIS; (team of GIS 2013E.C)

**Health**

The health service coverage is one of the determinants of health status in any area.Health society is the basic and decisive factor for the development of a society and hence the health status of a society is seen as one of the indicators of the level of development of a society. In order to keep the welfare of a society ensuring a good health status of a society is decisive.

In line with these efforts have been made in east Hararge zone to improve the health service in the zone through expanding health institutions and the services they render. In the efforts made to expand health services in the zone various health posts, health clinics and health centers were constructed and both curative and preventive health services were expanded. However, as the rate of population growth and the expansion of the service could not match each other and these resulted in low health coverage in the zone.

**Health Inistitution:-**

Based on the data obtained from East Hararge zone health department, there were 5 Hospitals, 122 Health centers, 563 health posts and 160 private lower Health clinics and 17 medium private health clinic, 20 rural Drug shopand133 others, were found in the zone in the year 2011E.c.While there were 8 Hospitals, 122 Health centers, 563 Health posts, 160 private lower Health clinics and 17 private medium health clinic, 20Rural Drug shop, were found in the year 2012 E.C.

Based on the obtained data the existing Health services, that is the health facilities, labor and other required inputs were not fully fulfilled and there is a greater need to focus on these areas to provide quality service. The building of primery Hospital in the East Hararge zone very dely in the case of monitoring and evoluation from the region up to the site, In the case of this befor 8 year ago storting 5 hospital but; until kuns the number of finished and to prepared for the services more or less only 4.

**Table 33;** Health institutions and population to health ratio of the year 2011 and 2012E.C

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Type of health institutions | 2011E.C | | 2012E.C | |
| Number of health institutions | Health institutions to population ratio | number of health institutions | Health institution to population ratio |
| Health centers | 122 | 1:30,782 | 122 | 1:31,599 |
| Health posts | 563 | 1:6,670 | 563 | 1:6,847 |
| Hospita | 5 | 1:751,098 | 8 | 1:550,740 |
| Pharmacy | \* | \* | \* | \* |

**Source:** - East HarargeHealth Department, 2011/12E.C

**Table 34** Number of patients treated in health institutions by type of treatment.

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Year | Firist incidence patient | | Repeatedly treated | | In patients (admission) | | Laboratory test | | X-RAY | | Operation (major & minor) | |
| M | F | M | F | M | F | M | F | M | F | M | F |
| 2011E.C | 626568 | 329794 | 50125 | 19788 | 9062 | 6562 | 16985 | 14541 | 983 | 755 | 371 | 2066 |
| 2012E.C | 247613 | 217422 | 365153 | 302447 | 13361 | 8869 | 497167 | 557203 | 1006 | 552 | 68 | 1272 |

**Source: -** East HarargeHealth Department, 2011/12E.C

**Health Personnel: -**

Health personnel like Doctors nurses, healthassistants, are the most important factors for the improvement of the health service. The situation of medical personnel in East hararge zone over the past two years shows increasing trend except Health Assistants and pharmacist technician and health personnel of private owner’s data 2012E.c is not well organized.

**Table 35** Health Medical Personnel and **population to** health ratio of East Hararge zone

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Year | Population | Doctors | H/ Officer | Nurses | Pharmacists | Sanitarians | H/Assistants | Extention | Lab. Tech |
| 2011E.C | **3,755,493** | 46 | 133 | 914 | 249 | 62 | 0 | 1370 | 97 |
| 2012E.C | **3,855,181** | 46 | 216 | 1305 | 198 | 65 | 1 | 1259 | 195 |

**Source:** - East Hararge Zone Health Department, 2011/12E.C

**Top Major Diseases: -**

The statistics regarding the ten top diseases indicate the most prevalent top diseases, which are the major health problems are stated below.Identifying the helps to know the focus area in order to tackle the existing health problems. From this Perspective; the major top ten diseases is like; Pneumonia, Acute upper respiratory infections, Diarrhoea (non-bloody). Helminthiasis, Dyspepsia, Urinary tract infection, Infections of the skin and subcutaneous tissue, Other or unspecified diseases of the respiratory system and Other or unspecified infectious and parasitic diseases.

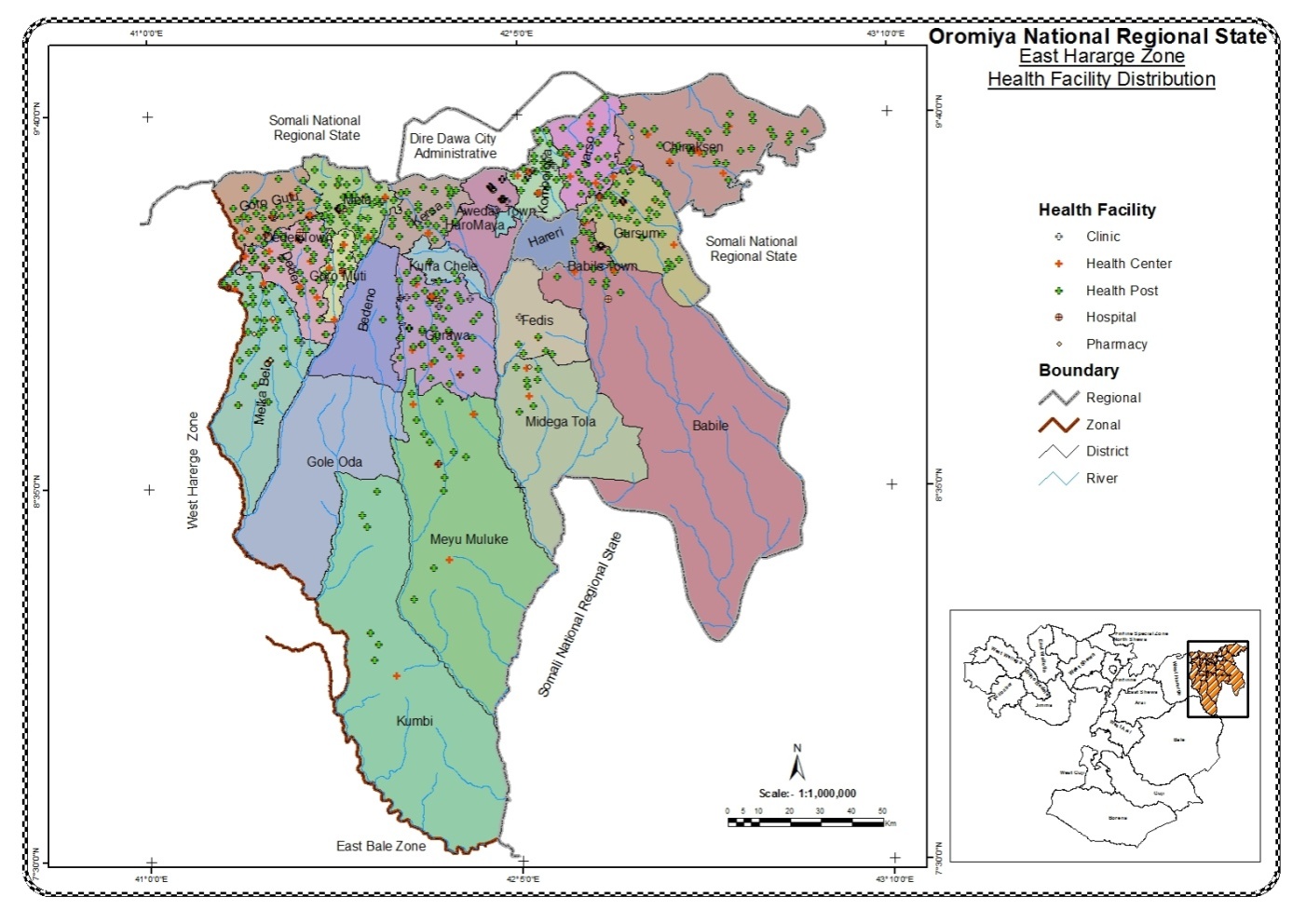
The different types of services provided include protective and restorative include preventive and curative health services that include different type of treatments, different vaccinations for mothers and children's,Maternal care and family planning services. The type of service and the number of people who get these services are stated in detail in the following three tables.

**Table 36** Number and Types of services given to Mothers and children’s

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Years | Types of services | 2011E.C | 2012E.C |
| Types of children vaccinations | BCG | 133,557 | 99,563 |
| Measles | 120,513 | 99,563 |
| DPT1 | 140,230 | 121,242 |
| DPT3 | 128,320 | 114,957 |
| Fullyvaccinated children | 110,951 | 100,695 |
| Types of mothers vaccinations | PW-TT2+ | 112,913 | 105,050 |
| NPW-TT2 | 293,217 | 17,151 |
| Antenatal care | 122,052 | 114,799 |
| Postnatal care | 97,266 | 96,973 |
| Delivery service given by skilled professionals | 84,672 | 80,235 |
| Family planning service | 376,145 | 392,958 |

**Source:** - East Hararge Zone Health Department, 2011/12E.C

**Fig 5;** Map of East Harerge Zone **Health** Institution

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**Source**; OPCD Directoret of Socio-economic Profile and GIS; (team of GIS 2013E.C)

**Maternal Mortality Rate: -**

Historically maternal mortality has been played adominant role in determining the growth rate of population. Demographic studies have indicated the size of population fluctuating in the past mainly in response to variations in maternal mortality.In traditional societies people are usually religious minded and believe that family planning Isanti-religious mortality being the exact opposite of fertility is the occurrence of death in defined population which increases maternal mortality ratio. The most common cause for maternal deaths are given birth before age 18,unsafe abortion, Hypertension,Disorder of pregnancy, PPH (post-partum Hemorrhage),placenta, retained, Eclampsia,sepsis in East Hararge zone.According to data obtained from East Hararge Zone Health insititution the five top resons that increasing infant mortality rate is like; Diarrhea, Pneumonia, Malnutrition, Upper respiratory infection and Helmentiasise.

**Women’s and Children Issues Indicators**

**Women’s Issues Indicators**

The basic point of Ethiopia's constitution pertaining to Women empowerment is equal power and right in social, economic, and political participation. To come up to the backlog as regards gender discrimination some affirmative actions are applied. Women have got ownership title on resources like Land and so on. **At the national level, the women's affairs policy is published in 1992E.C,** and the minister's office and regional level Women Affairs Bureau are set up to make the constitution realistic. The major duty and responsibility of these government institutions are to empower women, awareness creation on gender inequalities, etc.

### Maternal Mortality Ratio (MMR)

Maternal mortality Ratio (MMR) is the annual number of female deaths per 100, 000 live births from any causes related to or aggravated by pregnancy or its management (excluding accidental or incidental causes) (WHO, 2004).The MMR of East hararge zone for the period reduced in the year 2011 and 2012E.C; from **420 to 401**, deaths per 100,000 live births respectively.

**Children Issues Indicators**

### Infant mortality rate under 1years old and under 5 years old

Child mortality is the probability of dying between exact age one and five. Child mortality analysis is thus useful in identifying directions for health programmers and child survival efforts. East hararge zone has one of the highestchild mortality rates in the region. Childhood mortality has declined substantially both at region and east hararge zone since 2011 and 2012E.C.Child mortality decreased in east hararge zone under 5 age deaths per 1,000 live births in the 2011E.C to 55 in 2012E.C and under 5 age deaths under 1 age a decline of 44.6 and 43 percent during the period 2011 and 2012E.C respectively.

**List out the 5 top reasons those increase infant mortality rate,**

The causes of neonatal mortality are not well documented region and in zone generally, but previous studies reported such as sepsis, asphyxia, birth injury, tetanus, preterm birth, congenital malformations and unknown causes**.** This has been multidimensional effects on the society. High fertility and short birth intervals affect the survival chance of children, malnourished and the health status of mothers. The impact of fertility goes as high as to the extent of affecting the socio- economic development of a given zone or/and words as it is determining in the zone high food in balance created.

**Social Security**

Unemployment in East Hararge Zone; is a critical problem due to lack of job creation in the formal sector. As with other East Hararge Zone, it is common to notice streets full of unemployed youths hoping for opportunities. The majority of the population in East Hararge Zone is engaged in informal and small-scale businesses, and do not benefit from governmental social services. Those engaged in the civil service are few in number; even among these most are paid low salaries and will get even lower pensions.

**Employment Situation:-**

Number of registered unemployed persons by sex and level of education, and employed persons by types of occupation, sex and level of education in the year of 2011and2012 E.C. the total number of all registered unemployed persons zone/district Male 21,647 female 8,290 total 29,937, and in the year 2012E.C male 43,787 ,female 20,017, total 63,804 , Number of registered and employed persons in the year of ,male 1,887 ,Female 9,5937 ,total 2,480 and male 1,697, Female 1,033 ,Total 2,730 respectively.

**Tabe l37;** Number of registered unemployed persons by level of education and sex

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Year | Illiterate | | Grade 1-8 | | Grade 9-12 | | Certificate | | Diploma | | Degree | |
| M | F | M | F | M | F | M | F | M | F | M | F |
| 2011E.C | 1907 | 784 | 2608 | 1090 | 5912 | 2337 | 4417 | 1887 | 5371 | 1705 | 1432 | 487 |
| 2012E.C | 5843 | 3264 | 17400 | 8646 | 14681 | 5688 | 1537 | 630 | 2960 | 1265 | 1366 | 524 |

**Source:** EastHararge social Affairs office.

**Tabe l38;** Number of registered and employed workers by level of education and sex

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Year | Illiterate | | Grade 1-8 | | Grade 9-12 | | Certificate | | Diploma | | Degree | |
| M | F | M | F | M | F | M | F | M | F | M | F |
| 2011 EC | 273 | 111 | 286 | 86 | 327 | 86 | 309 | 78 | 286 | 147 | 406 | 85 |
| 2012 EC | 183 | 115 | 350 | 205 | 337 | 199 | 165 | 119 | 405 | 250 | 257 | 145 |

**Source;** EastHararge social Affairs office

**Table 39;** Number of permanent and temporary employees by sex

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Year | | 2011E.C | 2012 E.C |
| Number of permanent and temporary employees both sex (government) | Permanent employees | 44,176 | 44,176 |
| Temporary employees | 133 | 133 |
| Number of permanent and temporary employees both sex (non-government) | Permanent employees | 398 | 514 |
| Temporary employees | 77 | 154 |

**Source:** zone social Affairs office

**Law:-**

Number of criminals recorded by types and civil cases lodged, decided, and pending in the zone/district in the year of 2012E.C, Criminal cases 4,380 lodged,3,682 Decided and 698 pending, Civil Cases 0 lodged,0 Decided and 0 pending and total of all criminal cases and Civil cases 4,380 lodged,3,682 Decided and 698 pending.

**Table 40;** Number of criminal and civil cases lodged in courts.

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Year | Criminal cases | | | Civil cases | | | Total | | |
| Lodged | Decided | Pending | Lodged | Decided | Pending | Lodged | Decided | Pending |
| 2011 E.C | 4629 | 4075 | 554 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 4629 | 4075 | 554 |
| 2012 E.C | 4380 | 3682 | 698 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 4380 | 3682 | 698 |

Source statical Abstract

**Finance**

East Hararge Zone finance in terms of revenue collection and budgeting is critical for improved service delivery.The financial performance of East Hararge Zone shows that its efficiency in terms of revenue collection and capital expenditure has been improving, in 2011 and 2012E.C. According to East Hararge Zone; finance in terms of revenue collection and budgeting is critical for improved service delivery.The financial performance of East Hararge Zone shows that its efficiency in terms of revenue collection and capital expenditure has been improving, in 2011 and 2012E.C. Most of the East Hararge Zone income is collected from trade and services of different individuals and institutions.

**Revenue Collection: -**

Revenue collected in the form of taxes is an important public activity, which is one of the main sources of inputs to strengthen the financial capacity of the central treasury of the government to undertake activities of governance, public service and different development activities.

East Hararge zone collected different Government revenues levied on as income tax commissions, penalties, sales and service charges and others within the defined territory of the zone. The collected taxes are categorized as Direct tax, Indirect tax and non-tax revenue.

**Table 41** Amount of tax collected in East Hararge zone

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Year | Type of Revenue | | |
| Tax revenue | Non-tax Re venues | Total |
| 2011E.C | 465,322,731.35 | 151,611,220.82 | 616,933,952.17 |  |
| 2012E.C | 541,674,456.59 | 187,684,638.52 | 729,359,095.11 |

**Source: -** East Hararge zone in land Revenue office, 2011-2012

**Total Expenditure:-**

The total government budget expenditure for different government sectors classified as administrative, social and economic sectors. The budget of the zone is increasing from year to year. In 2011, the total budget of the zone was **2,841,691,059 birr**. This was increased to **3,182,562,041 birr** in 2012E.C, with an average annual increment of about 10.7%. Recurrent budget was about 91.81 % of the total budget, while the share of the **capita**l budget is about 8.19 % of the total budget in the year of 2011 and 2012 E.C.

**Comparing the revenue and government subsidy**

The contribution of government subsidy has a great role to the source of allocated budget financing.In the rest year, government subsidy played higher role compared to the revenue contribution the budget source.

Especially, in the years 2011 and 2012E.C; the contribution was the highest percentage of 87.44 % and 89.65% respectively.Comparing to the base year 2011 and 2012E.C of the time series the amount of Birr was averagely increased by **10.7** % that contributed for the total source of allocated budget financing from both the revenue and government subsidy.The utilization or consumption of budget of our zone from the total expenditure, the recurrent expenditure were increased year to year. But when comparing the capital expenditure year to year, the consumption has decreased. Beside that most of the budget was allocated to the recurrent expenses as the data indicated in other words capital expenditure was lower than the recurrent from the total expenditure by computing the contribution and the differences from the total expenditure allocation. The government budget expenditure, that include both recurrent and capital budget over two years from 2011and 2012E.C were put in detail on the following table.

**Table42;** Budget allocated, Expenditure, Recurrent and capital expenditure

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | **Years** | | **2011E.C** | **2012E.C** |
| Government budget allocated, adjusted and utilized | Allocated | | 2,730,731,191.00 | 2,868,810,503 |
| Adjusted Budget | | 2,841,691,059.00 | 3,182,562,041 |
| Utilized | | 2,836,338,444.20 | 3,182,562,041 |
| Finance Coverage by budget source | Revenue Financing | | 347,445,024.00 | 425,543,024.41 |
| Government Subsidy | | 2,458,645,786.99 | 3,333,260,252.19 |
| Retained Earnings | | 28,955,074.82 | 150,006,799.15 |
| Expenditure by major classification, | Recurrent Expenditure | Administrative and general services | 719,062,993.12 | 970,788,257.81 |
| Economic services | 573,529,070.26 | 719,717,584.49 |
| Social services | 1,420,433,179.64 | 1,890,875,129.36 |
| **Total** | **2,713,025,243.02** | **3,581,380,971.66** |
| Capital Expenditure | Administrative and general services | 26,603,942.63 | 123,142,843.79 |
| Economic services | 62,786,089.84 | 310,597,535.08 |
| Social services | 26,566,873.77 | 96,499,791.21 |
| Contingency | |  |  |
| Grand total Expenditure | | 115,956,906.24 | 530,240,170.08 |
| **Recurrent and capital expenditure 2011and 2012E.C** | Recurrent Budget | Salary | 2,230,646,206.33 | 2,915,993,295.68 |
| Operating expenses | 418,609,488.87 | 665,893,176.98 |
| Total | 2,649,255,695.20 | 3,581,886,472.66 |
| Capital | Capital | 115,956,906.24 | 530,742,252.78 |
| Grand total | **Total** | **2,765,212,601.44** | **4,112,628,725.44** |

**Source:** - East HarargeZone Finance and Economic Development office, 2011 and 2012E.C

**Trade, Tourism and Sport**

**Trade**: -

Trade has played a great role for the economic growth of the country since it is strongly linked with the development of transport and other communication technologies. According to the data obtained from **East Hararge Zone** Trade Agency during 2011 and 2012E.C; the major agricultural products that are abundantly supplied to the markets as cash crops different vegetables; while various **export items like chat** are also traded in the Zonal**local** markets.

In generally east hararge zone the most economic activity is agriculture the second important economic activities different type of traders. In eastharargee in 2011E.C, Licensed traders male 13,583 and female 3,482 totally 17,065 and total capital of traders 341,300,000 birr;While in the year of two consecutive years of 2011and 2012E.C the total Number of licensed traders ,renewed by capital and Number of new license given &cancelled by capital stated in detail in the following table;

**Table 43;** Number of licensed traders, licenses given and renewed by capita

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Year | Licensed traders | | | | License renewed | | | |
| Number | | Capital | | Number | | Capital | |
| M | F | M | F | M | F | M | F |
| 2011E.C | 13,583 | 3,482 | 271,660,000 | 69,640,000 | 11,162 | 3,149 | 223,240,000 | 62,980,000 |
| 2012E.C | **12,586** | **3,547** | **1,006,158,848** | **160,131,774** | **11,835** | **3,032** | **4,722,503,912** | **208,493,940** |

**Source**:; East HarargeZone Trade office

**The Major Local Cash Crops: -**

The major cash crop that was produced and marketed in the zone is coffee. Chat plays a great role in the economic activities of the zone. These crops, beside domestic consumption, are exported to neighboring countries of Somalia and Djibouti generating tremendous amount of foreign earning create an employment from production up to assembling, transporting and marketing of the products.

**Export Item from Zone: -**

Cash crops such as Coffee, Chat, Fruits, and Vegetables, livestock, Skin and Hides are the major export items in the zone. The stated cash crops and lives stocks are mostly exported to Djibouti, Somalia, Yemen, and other countries while Coffee, Skin, Hides and Livestock are exported through the central marketing channel of the products.

**Table 44;** Goods supplied to the central market by types

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Type of Items | Year | |
| 2011E.C | 2012E.C |
| Hides | 6,393 | 33,737 |
| Sheep skin | 4,696 | 36,379 |
| Goat skin | 11,800 | 21,494 |
| Gurand nut | 0 | 0 |
| Salixii | 0 | 0 |
| Oil Seedsl | 7,217 | 27,864 |
| Fish | 0 | 0 |
| Coffee | 3,109.04 | 3,430 |
| Chat | 167,153 | 371,598 |

**Source**: Statical Abstract Year 2011/2012E.C

**Table 45**Goods supplied to the central marketbytypes

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Year | Product type | | | |
| Cattle | Sheep | Goat | Camel |
| 2011E.C | 182,137 | 162,964 | 344,589 | 82,522 |
| 2012E.C | 365,916 | 196,900 | 388,916 | 15,130 |

**Source:** Statical Abstract Year 2011/2012E.C

**Investement**

Investment plays pivotal role to accelerate the rate of economic growth, create employment opportunity and eradicate poverty as well as to improve the living conditions of the people.

A viable pro-poor strategy and anti-poverty program is a matter of conviction and strategy of the developmental government to change the face of the country. The Ethiopian government has recognized the importance of investment and hence it has adopted urban development policy in the year2011 and 2012E.C.

The policy is designed to promote numerous investment opportunities with a view to steadily diversify the structure of the economy, promote manufacturing, trade and business, attract foreign direct investment into the country, bring know-how, new technology and foreign currencies to the country, create more employment opportunities and achieve sustainable development. In adopting conducive policy environment, East Hararge administration pays maximum efforts in accelerating potential investment opportunities and has no given attention to industrial development of the East Hararge Zone.

However; in the East hararge zone usually the privet investors the most participation on the 6 sectors that are Agriculture, Education, Health, Hotel, Industry and Trade. Operational Investment Activities by Sector in the year of 2011E.COperational investment activities by Sector includes 6and 89 projects with a total capital 133,714,882.38.00 million, with invested on a total land area of 82.601373 hector and these investment created job Opportunity for 369 permanent, 514 temporary employees and total for 883 employees create job opportunities.

While in the year of 2012E.C Operational investment activities by Sector includes 6and 91 projects with a total capital 183,414,882.38 million with invested on a total land area of 282.6227 hector and these investment created job Opportunity for 381 permanent & 524 temporary employees and total for 905 employees created job opportunities. For more information stated in detail in the following tow table;

**Table 46;** Operational investment activities by sector and capital

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **2011 e.c** | | | | | | | |
| Operational investment activities | Agriculture | Education | Health | Hotel | Industry | Trade | Total |
| Number of projects | 4 | 4 | 5 | 12 | 6 | 58 | 89 |
| Capital in Birr | 19,500,000 | 2,677,856.42 | 13,538,666 | 12,785,861 | 2,900,000 | 82,312,498 | 133,714,882 |
| Approved land (Ha.) | 77.084 | 0.65947 | 0.1294 | 0.6676 | 0.27674 | 3.784163 | 82.601373 |
| No. of Permanent job opportunity | 54 | 67 | 76 | 57 | 26 | 89 | 369 |
| No. of Temporary job opportunity | 61 | 10 | 11 | 63 | 62 | 307 | 514 |
| **2012E.C** | | | | | | | |
| Number of projects | 5 | 4 | 5 | 12 | 6 | 59 | 91 |
| Capital in Birr | 67,700,000 | 2,677,856.42 | 13,538,666 | 12,785,861 | 2,900,000 | 83,812,498 | 183,414,882 |
| Approved land (Ha.) | 277.084 | 0.65947 | 0.1294 | 0.6676 | 0.27674 | 3.8055 | 282.6227 |
| No. of Permanent job opportunity | 66 | 67 | 76 | 57 | 26 | 89 | 381 |
| No. of Temporary job opportunity | 71 | 10 | 11 | 63 | 62 | 307 | 524 |

**Source**: East Hararge Zone Invstment office

**Tourist attraction Site: -**

Even though Oromyia possesses considerable tourist potentials, its benefits from an increased flow of tourism in to the country are far from being commensurate with available potential. This is due mainly to undeveloped infrastructure and facilities which constrain the flow of tourists to many of the tourist sites in the East Hararge Zone.

East Hararge zone is endowed with diverse topography and landscape that provides a wide range of opportunities for the existence of diverse natural resources of both plants and animals. In addition, the zone is rich in various traditional, cultural assets and values. These resources create an opportunity for the development of tourism in the zone. The unique feature of Daketa valley stone in Babileworeda, Erer, Fafem, Daketa wild life sanctuaries, mainly of endemic Elephants, found mainly in Babileworeda and parts of Fedisworeda, Kundudo Mountain, the living place of wild horse in Gursumworeda and GaraMulata mountain chains are among the others.

In addition to these, there are some cultural and historical sites such as LijIyasu prison, which is also called the "cold prison" in Girawa District. This nationally Known prison was built for imprisoning LijIyasu, the son of king Micha'el of Welo of the early both century, who was prisoner for life (but latter taken out and executed) by his immediate crown power rival emperor Hailesilaase of the early feudal Ethiopia.

The other significance of the site is its cold personal structure built for the only prisoner LijIyasu and is guarded by a battalion who camped on the four corners of the compounded prison. This prison is located in Girawa town, the capital of Girawaworeda.

According to Socio-Economic profile of Girawawareda of the year 1995/96-1996/97, East Hararge administrative zone Office for planning and Economic development, (July/1998, Harar), the other tourist attraction size are Chelenko Lola Battle field in Meta District at this time highly building and on the process of developing by the government budget, KulubiGebri'el Church and its colorful celebration that were also found in Meta woreda. The major tourist attraction centers of the zone are located along the main road from AdisAbeba (Finfinnee) to Harar and Jijiga town that makes these areas easily accessible. The stated tourist attractions 28 center are not well developed, provided with the necessary, facility and promoted despite their potential and also there are many natural Cave in different werads in our region for example Babile, Meta, Gurawa, Melkabelo. Gursum, Badano, Fedis, Kombolchaand Jarso;

**Table 47;** Major Tourist attraction centers of east Hararge zone

| Woreda | Name of attraction site | Distance | | Type of the site | Present status |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| From AddisAbeba | From  Harar |
| Babile | Daketa valley | 560 | 35 | rock valley | Not developed |
| Erer valley Elephant | 560 | 35 | wild Life |
| Meta | Chelenko Lola battle field | 436 | 75 | Battle field | Ready for visit |
| KulubiGebriel Church | 450 | 65 | Monastery |
| Gurawa | LijIyyasu Prison House | 545 | 75 | Historical Prison of LijIyyaasu | Developed |
| GaaraMullata Mountain chain | 545 | 75 | Natural Features |
| **Natural Cave** | | | | |
| GodaGolaGayaa,Goda Solis , GodaBaji , GodaBaboo , GodaFotoFarda, GodaFaroqafi GodaRakobarzalaa, | 580 | 111 |  |  |
| Melka Belo | GodaJaja, GodaAmeUsman ,Goda | 476 | 147 |  |  |
| Meta | Goda Butichaa. Goda Dasaa. | 436 | 108 |  |  |
| Gursum | Goda oromo ,Goda Roriso .Goda Istiniko | 600 | 75 |  |  |
| Bedeno | GodaDima | 642 | 130 |  |  |
| Fedis | GodaCapxuu./GodaWanji | 552 | 39.4 |  |  |
| Kombolcha | GodaWanji .,SaqaSharifa | 546 | 18 |  |  |
| Babile | Holqabinee | “ | “ |  |  |
| Jarso | GodaAjawa | 561 | 35 |  |  |

**Source:** East Hararghe Zone, Office Turizm And cultural Office2011/2012E.C

**CHAPTER FOURE**

**Problem and Potentialies**

**Problems:-**

**The East Hararge Zone land use potential for agricultural production for agriculture is hinted up. However, there are some development constraints originating from both natural processes and induced factors. Deforestation of vegetation processes have been causes for increased rates of other resources degradation such as soil erosion, decrease prevalence of pests and diseases in the administrative East Hararge Zone has negative impacts on sustainable production. Added to the above development constraints induced impacts such as bad agricultural practices; misuse and over use of resources have been causes for ever increasing deterioration of natural resources bases of the administrative East Hararge Zone. So, these problems have to be properly addressed so as to resolve them or at least abate the increasing trend of these processes to duly realize sustained development of the East HarargeZone.**There are several problems i.e. economic, social and environmental, which curtail the socioeconomic development of the zone. Some of the underlining problems are presented as follows.

**Economic Problems: -**

Unreliable rainfall situation particularly in the low land part of the Zone resulting in crop failure and low production; BNBG Low land holding size due to population pressure resulting in per capital production.Low utilization of modern agricultural inputs due to low purchasing power and awareness problem, Lack of saving and the inadequate access to credit services, mostly in the rural area and Lack of efficient marketing system;

**Social Problems: -**

Unemployment mostly among the urban youth.Inadequate provision of safe and potable water, especially in the low land districts that occurs recurrently every dry season and Low road accessibility in some part of the rural areas;

**Environmental Problems: -**

High Population pressure results in the degradation of natural environment.Unreliable rain situation especially in the low land areas.Deterioration of land productivity due to intensive land utilization and erosion particularly in highland area; Effects climatic changes of recurrent drought and the occurrence of heavy rain and high flood.

**Potentialites**

According to East Hararge Zone has high under groundwater resource;butit have shortage for utilization prospects. However; in the developments of various economic sectors particularly agricultural resources, human resources, and etc. potential of the East Hararge Zone;

**Agricultural Resources: -**

East Hararge Zone is categorized into three agro-climatic Zones that provide a wide variety of environment for the production of different crops similarly; the zone has favorable conditions for the production of best quality coffee (Locally known as yellow coffee). Besides, the low land areas are endowed with vast range of land mirth.

**Humen Resources: -**

East Hararge Zone has sample human resource particularly unskilled labor in the rural and urban areas. And these can be cheaply available for socioeconomic development and investment activities.

**Recommendation (Priority Areas)**

**Concerning to Environment: -**

Measures to maintain the natural growth of population at reasonable rate shall be taken; (Integrating population with development)**.** Alternative energy sources for household consumption, which can contribute toward environmental protection, shall be taken.

Techniques of production those can increase productivity and hence minimize the unlimited clearing of forest and bush lands for cultivation purpose shall be introduced.Soil and water conservation activities shall be intensified.Protection for the available and even decreasing wildlife shall be made.Finally yet importantly, it is necessary to indicate that all the above listed strategies and measures are futile without the pro environmental attitude of the community and its participation since the major intervening factors that disturb the environment is man himself.

**Concerning to Agricultural Development:-**

Expanding agricultural irrigation with different technology; the introduction of modern agricultural techniques shall be disseminated extensively;

The Provision and dissemination of modern agricultural inputs such as improved farm implements, improved seed varieties, fertilizers etc shall be expanded;Measures to minimize pre and post harvest loss of production shall be introduced;Strategies toward diversification of rural household income shall be designed and implemented;Since one of the main factors of agricultural backwardness in most part of rural economy is, lack of financial resource due to absence of saving consumed bodies shall be taken measures to avert this bottleneck through establishing credit schemes in rural areas.

Market accessibility shall be improved; Besides, East Hararge Zone is known for its favorable conditions for livestock production (in the southern Lowland). Measures toward improving the performance of livestock sub sector for example providing animal health services, introducing high predictive breeds, improving the feeding situation of animals, etc. shall be taken.

In the area of social DevelopmentSide by side with the efforts made to increase the availability of education and health institutions in the rural areas, strong concern shall be reserved to improve the quality of education.

Enhancing community’s awareness towards, preventive aspect of health activities, environmental sanitation etc. particularly in the education sector adult education and skill training that can have a multiplier effect in agricultural productivity and environmental protection shall deserve strong attention.Measures toward improving accessibility of the community to market and other social services shall be taken by construction rural feeder roads.Besides, all these measures of improving the psychological and attitudinal development of the community toward environmental protection environmental health, the role of community participation etc. It should be under taken with strong concern.

**Mineral resources: -**

The Existence of high potential of mineral resource has been identified. However, the exact potentials of the resource have not yet been stated in detail. Also a strategy through which these economic minerals could be utilized efficiently;if all the necessary attempts are exerted efficiently, the development of the existing minerals will be helpful for the advancement of the economy. In addition, it can be used for various sectors of the economy as material inputs.

Generally; at East Hararge Zone to improved the population development and live satabilities done by concerned boy like; **Promotion of Tourism Industry both at major basins type, Both natural and Socio-economic problems sources need to be resolved through proper management consideration and sustainable development.**

**Proper resource management and utilization of recourses that found in the Zone/district, By multiplying improved seeds on farmers plot, Introducing modern Livestock feed, Strengthening water shade management, Concerned body must give attention to make the research how to control the expansion of different problems and must solve on a time and Conducting applied research that would enable to mitigate the Zone/at Wereda level existing major problem.**

**Summary and Conclusion: -**

For proper planning and formulation of the **East Hararge Zone** economic development policy provision of basic information on various resource potentials and constraints for development prospects is a prerequisite. Above all, geographic information systems, and methods of appraisal of the distribution and potential of resources are to be decisive for development planning, particularly for elucidate / brief of the existing spatial pattern, the trend of development and what ought to be developed. In considering the above underlying principles and upon the mandate given to our office has prepared the physical geography of the Administrative for **East Hararge Zone**. The rationale behind this undertaking is the present an overview of the zonal natural resources to be of value for researchers, planners and policy makers.