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**ASELA TOWN**

**PLANNING AND DEVELOPMENT OFFICE**

**PHYSICAL AND SOCIO ECONOMIC PROFILE OF ASELA TOWN**

**JANUARY, 2022**

**ASELA**

**CHAPTER ONE**

1. **Introduction**

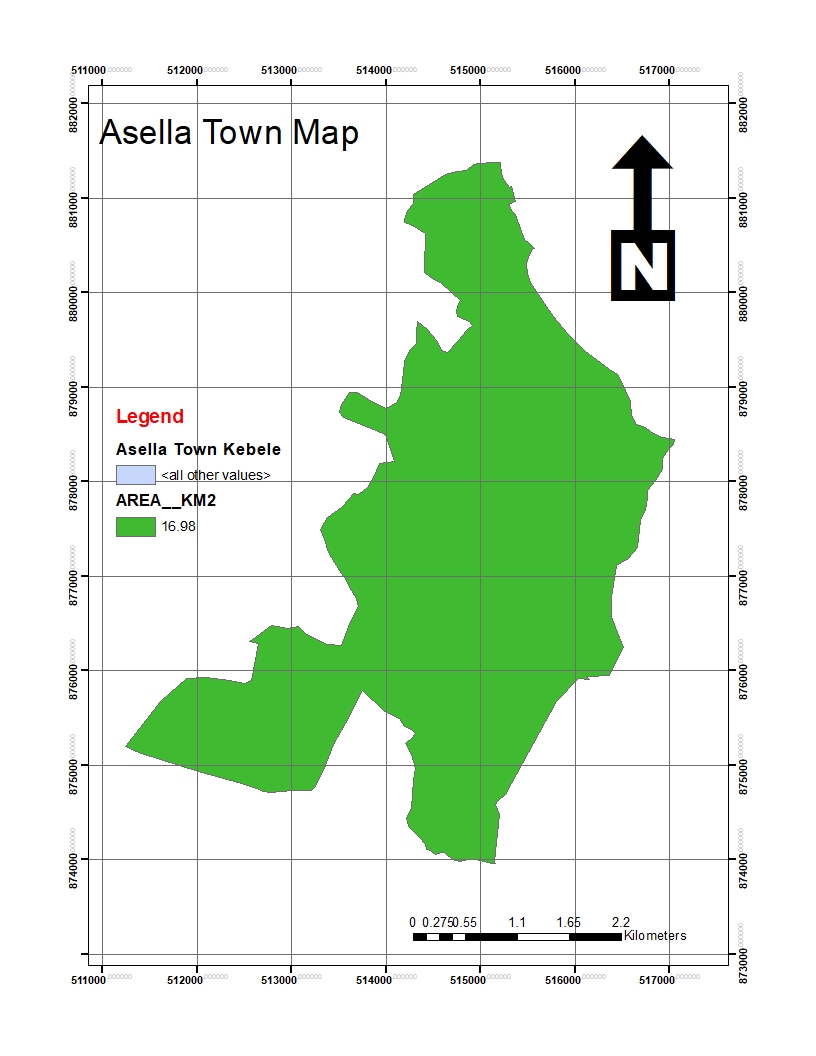
**Historical back ground of the town**

**Naming of Asella Town**

Derived from one of Arsi Oromo Clams called Asella, which have two branches siko and mendo, Oral tradition elaborates that two brothers, Asso and jilo were living in the area where present day Asella town is situated. The Asso gradually reproduced and enlarged and occupied the whole area. Minilik’s expansion to the south, southwest and east in the 19th and 20th centuries that motivated by political strategies and economic interests, Economic exploitation was supplemented by political consolidation. Therefore ,toll posts (Kellas) established near Walkessa River of present day Asella Town in 1915 E.C. Important market place were developed at the area and near other place of Arsi. The activities of the toll at Walkessa and Silingo were intensified and attracted more and more attention latter transformed in too few strong custom posts. Walkessa toll post (kella) was later transformed into Asella costume office (Gumruk) in 1930. Asella began to take urban form settlement.

In the contemporary information age ,the systematic collection, analysis compilation and utilization of socio economic and natural resources data of a specific geographical area is a basic prerequisite for proper development planning and relevant local sustainable development intervention today in the developing countries ,the need for reliable, relevant and timely data and information on various aspects for local development planning and formulation of other development related research activities is increasing at large. It is helpful to the public officials to undertake appropriate economic and political activities that can properly respond to infinite needs and aspirations of citizens, set intervention priority to countless problems identify potential demands and gaps in a more comprehensive manner develop culture of transparency and accountability, build trust between the government institution and the public carry out their duties and responsibilities starting from planning to monitoring of the implementations of different development programs on the basis of accurate information in efficient manner comprehensive socio-economic profile of Asella city which of offers a wide array of facts about the city of Asella reflects the real current image of. The city has passed through and present and depicts success stories in different spheres of development, demanding efforts are made to portray the reality on the ground in undeniable manner.

Basically socioeconomic factors from which a socio economic profile is made are both social and economic factors that make people who they are. It is the tool that provides the bird-eyes-views of the group of community in order to ensure sustainable development in the community. The objective of preparing this profile is to create scientifically organized physical and socio economic data base of Asella town that reflects the existing situation, development problems and potentials of the town to be used by government and non- Governmental organization to identify development gaps, researchers, and the like. Different organizations can use different calendar year. Consequently, in this document, only **Ethiopian calendar (E.C)** is used. This document is compiled from the data collected from the different sectors of the town.



## **Sources of Data**

The sources of data were both primary and secondary sources. The primary data sources were gathered through field observation while updating the base map in the existing and expansion areas of Asella town. The primary data was also gathered from different sector offices such as trade, market.

There are also secondary data sources obtained from different reference books both in hard and soft copies (internet sources). Handheld GPS was also used to identify and show location of places that demand specific planning intervention during structure plan preparation.

***Limitation of the document***

* Lack of attention and timely response from the concerned bodies are some of the major problem faced while organizing the document.
* Even if it has these limitations, the document is very useful to show the physical and Socio-economic condition of the town.

This paper has seven chapters. The first chapter deals introduction of profile. The second chapter with physical features like Spatial condition of the town,location area,Size and shape of the Asella town relief, drainage, soil, vegetation and wild life the third chapter deals focusedon socio-economic condition , population size and distribution, deals with Demographic ConditionlikePopulation Size and Growth of the population

Economic condition while the fourth chapter,administrative system and fifth, with social service and infrastructure condition, Development Activities, Problems and potentiality, and Conclusion and Recommendation respectively

## **CHAPTER TWO**

**2. PHYSICAL SETTING**

**2.1 Spatial condition of the town**

The survival of human civilization on earth depends on the physical environment that closely intertwined with each other and encompasses many physical factors including obvious land, relief, geology, water soil and atmospheric condition such as temperature, wind, pressure, humidity and rainfall. Without having an image of the geographical character of any area designing place specific intervention, devising environmental changes mitigation measures ,protecting the spatial ,resources precisely making geographical and sociological imaginations about societal and spatial interactions, monitoring the environment and giving temporary and permanent solution to local environmental challenges like devastating foods scorching temperatures , earth quakes those can change a given area in to dust in jiffy ,among others are ridiculous.

Having clear idea and insight about geographic pattern and human interaction and specific spatial imagination and mental map of the physical environment that facilitates or blocks any development activity and have their own impacts on human health, income, nutrition, water supply and other things .In distinctive way is critical to promote socio economic development suit the town condition and increase the use of local resources for the benefit of the general public and vice versa. Recognizing this fact, this chapter attempts to scan the physical, condition in which Asella town finds itself and illumine a shade of light on the urban physical fabrics and condition of the town that occurs naturally on earth and distinguishes the locality from other locales.

**2.1 Location and Area**

According to the information gathered from Asella town land Administration office Asella is one of the administrative towns of Arsi Zone. Astronomically, it is located 7o58’ Latitude and 39o07’ Longitude or the directional location of the town is 7054’55’’N- 8000’05’’N, latitude and 39006’10’’E-39010’00’E.Longitudes at average altitude of 2210-2700m above mean sea level (map)Asella town spatially positioned at south east finfine at distance of 175km from finfine and 75 Km from Adama along the express way of Finfine - Adama.

Relatively the town is surrounded by peasant associations in all direction;

* Gora Silingo and Kulumsa in the north and northeast,
* Lalo Cheka and Tullu kuche in the west and south west,
* Qonicha in the east and
* Burqa Chilalo and Dosha in the south and southeast.

In the town currently there are thirteen **(14)** administrative villages. Refer to the map below; Asella town covers the total area land surface of 46.23 km2. It is a capital city of Arsi Zone and Tiyo district.

**2.2. Size and shape of the Asella town**

The peasant associations that are found in the east direction have hills facing and inclining towards west direction or to Asella town. That means the altitude of the land gradually declines from the eastern peasant associations to west direction. Similarly, the steepness of land also declines from east to west letting seasonal streams and rivers. Asella is categorized secondary level cities of Oromia and found at the South Eastern of Oromia and the country, at about 175 km from the capital city of the country Finfine and it is the capital city of Arsi Zone. The city is located at the main transport route that connects the South-Eastern part of the country- to Adama, and other town. Based on the Federal census of 2014, currently, the population size of the town is found to be more than 115 thousand. Asella has the actual area of 4,623har. As the city is accommodating all these people, the public infrastructure development and service delivery of the town should be at increasing rate of supply. The town has a big and strategic vision to become a center of trade/commerce, conference, Athletics Sport and Tourism for in particular.

Flow within west wards during the rainy season. The people residing in different peasant associations surrounding Asella town get different services like education, health, market services and land for different purposes. The people at the periphery of the town also get water service from the public water points found at the peripheries of some parts of the town. In some areas where public water points of the town are not available as in the case of western peasant associations, people harvest rain water to be used for their animals and for themselves. The major agricultural products of the peasant associations bordering Asella town are the results of climate and soil of the surrounding areas. The types of crops grown are also depending on the altitude of the area. The higher altitude of the eastern peasant associations is favorable for the production of different types of cool weather crops like wheat, barley, potato and others.

**2.3 Land use pattern**

From an urban planning point of view, many studies proved that urban planning is a prerequisite for any socio economic development and modern urban management system of any urban area elsewhere which are engines of national economic development, the center of tourism, innovation, diverse services and industries .According to the urban development policy of Ethiopia the proportion of land reserved for built-up area, urban greenery and road infrastructure is 40%,30% and 30% respectively, The total area according the structure plan boundary of the city had an area of 46.239 kilo meter square; of which the total area reserved for road network was 4.394 kilo meter square with a total percentage of 9.47.

**2.3.1 Municipal Asset Buildings**

Municipal Building Assets in Asella City under each sub category covers a total of **80,169.37** square meters of plinth area in its **673** buildings, which are constructed in different materials ranging from mud to concrete. From the total, 318 buildings are under housing facility Sub category which is 47% (in Area) followed by Buildings serving Educational Purposes with their 160 structures taking 24 % (in Area) share of municipal asset buildings coverage. The detail of each Sub Category is presented in the following table and their corresponding percentage share from the collective area is presented with a chart to follow.

**2.3.2 Administration Facilities**

The administration offices and related service buildings included in the inventory comprises of the town administration office, secteral offices and Kebele administration offices with their inter-related services within the above mentioned compounds such as stores, cafeterias and toilets. A total of fourteen administrative institutes were inventoried that provide services for Asela town with their **79** buildings that are located at a total area of 9,280.68 square meter of built up space. Below is the summary of the inventoried administrative building assets in tabular format and sample Administration Office mapped and encoded in GIS

**2.3.3 Educational Institute Buildings**

Asella town Administration possesses fourteen educational institutes in its boundary, comprising primary, secondary, and TVET colleges. A total of **160** buildings are registered covering a total area of **32,607.41** square meter of land. Below is a summary of the inventoried building assets, the details of each building under corresponding educational institute can be found in Excel dataset and GIS database.

**2.3.4 Health Institute Buildings**

Tw**o (2)** health Institutes are located within Asella town owned and maintained by the town administration. This health institutes have different buildings that serves as office, health care service and their supporting facilities. The total area of land covered by health service buildings is about **2,402.44** square meters with their **23** Buildings, out of which Asella health center takes the greater share of the buildings in this category**.**

**2.3.5 MSE Facilities**

An MSE premise in the city mostly takes the shape of shades and shops distributed through the city. A total of **61** MSE buildings were inventoried covering an area of **9,776.77** square meter of built up space, these buildings collectively have **197** rooms for manufacturing and shopping spaces.

**2.3.6 Market Facilities**

One large market in the name of Arada Market and one fenced cattle market with ample open area for open market, that is giving service efficiently for the city. The Arada market is the main market area in the town and the largest one, having public and private buildings and open marketing space with its **10,735.75** square meters of land.

**2.3 7 Housing Facilities**

Municipal housing facilities that are distributed in 8 Kebeles having **318 housing** buildings covering **19,831.56** square meters of built up space have been inventoried, this number is composed of housing buildings and their ancillary services i.e. service quarters and toilet facilities. Since the construction nature of the blocks, the number 318 doesn’t imply the corresponding household in possession, rather it is the building blocks that are inventoried in this category. One block can be shared ranging from two up to eight households in the case of the main housing buildings and service quarters and toilet can be shared to a maximum of 4HHs, depending on the layout and arrangement of the neighborhood.

**2.3.8 Other Public Service Facilities**

Buildings from municipal garage, public library, cinema house, bus station, main stadium and cattle market are included in this sub category and totally covers **4,685.09** m2 and consists **22** buildings

Source: Asella town municipality (UILDP) office

### 2.3.9 Abattoir Facilities

The abattoir facilities in the city is longstanding and doesn’t correspond to status of cities like Asela, since the use of manual centered process persist with buildings that support the facility are not enough to carry out efficient and effective supply for the whole city. Besides the size and quality of the facility waste management is not given proper attention, as a result unsanitary and saturated waste disposal mechanism characterize the facility.

All in all, the facility holds **6** buildings for slaughter house, skin reservation and office facilities and cattle pen having an area of **854.62** square meters.

### 2.3.10 Roads

According to the infrastructure asset inventory result; there was a total length of about **322.54** Kilometers of road in Assela town urban boundary. The total area according the structure plan boundary of the city had an area of 46.23 kilo meter square; of which the total area reserved for road network was 4.394 kilo meter square with a total percentage of 9.47.

**2.3.11 Relief, Drainage, Geology and Climate**

The altitude of the town is 2210-2700 meters above the mean sea level. The lowest place is found in Walkesa area (2210m) while the highest place is located in Burkitu area (2700m). Due to its location the town has high network of river systems. The major permanent rivers of the town are;***Walkessa****,* ***Hanku****,* ***Konbolcha******and*** ,***Dosha***.

On the other hand, there are no major seasonal streams. Generally, the town has high potential for both traditional and modern irrigation system which can be used to increase agricultural productivity if they are utilized efficiently.

**2.3.13 CLIMATE**

Hence, the dominant type of climatic condition of the town is moderately cool (badda- daree) agro-ecological zone. Cool weather condition with the highest amount of average annual temperature 17.30C and annual average minimum temperature 10.50C.Almost rain type is Bio modal with height mean rain fall 32.9 and lowest 12.4.The rainfall pattern is bi-modal,(aerographic type) which are short rainy season (Belg from February to March) and summer or long rainy season (from July to September).

**CHAPTER THREE**

1. **Socio-economic condition**
2. **Demographic Condition**

In the previous sections, efforts were made to exhibit the physical condition of the town in more condensed fashion .this chapter tries to offer a glimpse of the demographic condition of town which is essential for socio-economic development planning ,anticipating the balance between population size and diverse public service provisions like school, housing ,health, transport power, water services ,predicting the current and future development needs ,identifying voting and working age population based on accurate demographical aspect of the town

**3.2. Population Size and Growth of the population**

Geographic location of the town fabulous weather condition, the beauty of the town, its close proximity to the metropolitan ,diverse trade links and an influx of people ,appeal in terms of roads ,health and education health and education facilities ,water and power supply ,green and sanitation infrastructures and recreation facilities have made the town the pull factor of economic development and much needed place in the country from its inception .

As result ,the town is a pleasant and vibrant place to live ,work and stroll and lead decent way of life compared to other areas ,the center of industries and services and land of opportunity noted for business stimulating an influx of an innumerable migrants from rural to settle in the town in search of better life in the city transform their life for good, lead a happy life and seek employment from all walks of life and corners of the worda regardless of any difference in ethnic ,religion ,linguistic denominations. The rapidity of uncontrolled population growths has placed pressure on basic and essential service provisions like infrastructure, housing ,transportation ,economic opportunities ,waste management ,water supply ,power supply , and parceling and delivery system .The average annual population growth rate of the city is still fast .A according to the third population and housing census result of the country according to projected population date data in 2014 E.C the size of population of the sparkling town of Asella was 124887 of which 62798 and 62088 is male and female respectively which indicates rapid urban growth of the city.

***Dependency ratio can be calculated by using the following formula.***

Children (0-14) + old age (65+)

Dependency ratio = \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ X 100

Productive age (15-64)

**3.3 Population Density and urban settlement**:

Population density indicates population resource relationship for social service, economic and land resources. Regarding population land resource ratio/relation, the town had a crude density 2488 p/km2 in 2013 and 2701 p/km2 in 2014 respectively. An estimated population of Asella town 124887 (2014) was distributed over an area of about 46.23km2 of Asella town .This gives an average crude population density of about 2701 persons per km2 .However, there is great variation from kebele to kebele .

|  |
| --- |
| Total population  Crude density = \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_  Total area (km2) |

**3.4 Vital statistics registrations**

The city Administration has the duty to compile vital registration statistics from civil registration, marriage and divorce .this service was one of the most important functions of the municipality from its inception, before the responsibility of vital registration from vital events like birth and death certificate, marriage licenses divorce of marriage recorded was transferred to other public office by proclamation.

Presently government gives due attention for the vital, statistics registration services like birth ,marriage certificate and identity cards in relation to the rise of the mobility of citizen domestically and internationally .these have been necessitated the establishment of vital registration office for preventing crimes and frauds and offering reliable services to the proper people who are entitled to receive diverse services like benefits , services , facilities, among others from government and private office up on their requests, protecting sham marriage , keeping record of people and statistical purposes .Maintains vital statistics and renders public certification services (birth ,marriage and divorce up on courts. Verdict)

**3.5. Ethnic composition**

Contrary to the rural areas with little social and psychological , changes and close family and tribal relationships ,urban centers are made up of diverse ethnic groups having great similarities between themselves which mirrors Ethiopia in a petty model

As a museum of multi-groups they are marked by multiculturalism of which Asella town is no exception. The town is inhabited by many ethnic group of all genres having more commonalities that surpass their differences in ethnic, cultural, linguistic and religion denominations up to the present time .According to the 1997 population and housing census result, the four largest ethnic groups that make up the main ethnic groups in the town are Oromo, Amara, silte and gurage that lived in peace with each other .Despite their linguistic, religious and any other difference

* 1. **Religious composition**

Without a shadow of a about ,the great majority of its residents are religious people .All religious have a profound impact on reshaping the culture of Ethiopia people in many ways and the country is known for peace and religious tolerance that still oozing in the blood of the current generation .

As a small scale version of Ethiopia which has good reputation and harmonious co-existence among different religions in the country .Asella town is endowed with diverse culture, religion and ethnicity from its infancy that give the town a peculiar identity of the land of peace and satiability in the country .

In the respect of religious composition of the population, Asella is home to grand monotheistic religions like Orthodox ,musulim ,protestant, Catholic ,Lutheran church as well as Waqefeta. According to the 2014 population and housing census result, the majority to the town’s residents are adhering to Christianity, most of the town inhabitants are either Christians or Muslims who honor their religious norms and values and living together in a sense of brotherhood and sisterhood .

As result, the town is the home to religious institutions have been playing vital role in gluing the society for many years, maintaining peace and stability and preempting potential conflicts in the town as well as several premises of eye catching religious building which include 19 mosques 14 Orthodox union tewahdo church and 25 protestant church which is the best showcase of religious diversity in the town Administrative System Changes of our needs and aspirations over time require the introduction of better administrative rules and regulations that best suit the interest of the general public and state machinery. As the life span of governments in democratic and undemocratic societies is limited due to various reasons public institution were routinely reorganized several times at various epochs of history and time in the country.

Currently, the town administration embraces 28 sector office including municipality service office.

**3.7.1 Human Resource Development**

Without efficient ,hardworking and more diverse human resource that play portal role in realizing the vision and mission of any institution, organizations can be considered as spineless .In this line ,the town administration is equipped with the required level of human resources both quantitatively and qualitatively to advance ongoing development endeavors in perpetuity, translate rules and regulation without a purpose on evasion standardize their service delivery, achieve lofty responsibilities they are entrusted with, execute their responsibility faithfully, offer efficient and effective public services without reservation carry out their responsibilities in the line with development strategies set by the government ,baring about positive change to the scenario, take the town to the new chapter of success in unison and achieve its goalposts in a short span of time. As table below depicts, in (2013 E.C) there are 1138 male and 743 female in total 1881 civil servants are serving the community in public government sectors concerning the capacity and skills of the public sector employee, the town administration has the 145 male and 22 female in total 167 second degree holders (MA), 598 male and 381 female in total 979 first degree holders (BA,BSC,LLB) 243 male and 250 female in total 493 Diploma holders 151 male and 91 female in total 258 remaining civil servants are having the status of certificate and basic education in (2014 E.C) there are 1198 male and 674 female in total 1872 civil servants are serving the community in public government sectors concerning the capacity and skills of the public sector employee, the town administration has the 118 male and 23 female in total 141 second degree holders (MA), 642 male and 462 female in total 1104 first degree holders (BA,BSC,LLB) 135 male and 44 female in total 179 Diploma holders 303 male and 145 female in total 448 remaining civil servants are having the status of certificate and basic education respectively.

**3.8. Mineral Resources and Industry**

**Mining:** Like other parts of country in general and the Zone in particular, the mineral resources potential of the town is not investigated and known. Yet the town does not start to utilize these minerals resources.

**Industry*:*** In Socio-economic profile indicate the opportunities available for industrial investment in a certain area so as to ensure the well economic growth by providing more employment opportunities and allowing further investment opportunities.Similar to other parts of the Zone, industrial development is at good stage in Asella town. Mostly it is dominated by small-scale industries. At the same time they had small capital and able to generate job opportunities for small number of employees. Most of them are food processing and privately owned. There are also some medium and large scale industrial established in the town.

**Table: 4. name of Industries and their capital in 2013**

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **No** | **Industry** | **Owner** | **Total Capital** | **Man Power** | | | | | | | |
| **Permanent Workers /A** | | | **Temporary Workerers/B** | | | **Total**  **A&B** | |
| **M** | **F** | **Total** | **M** | **F** | **Total** | **M** | **F** |
| 1 | H/Werke Flour Factory | Priv. | 10483415 | 20 | 1 | 21 | 15 | 0 | 15 | 35 | 1 |
| 2 | Makilit(Mesfin) “ “ | Priv. | 23529480 | 143 | 340 | 483 | 20 | 0 | 20 | 163 | 340 |
| 3 | Hafiza “ “ | Priv. | 7650230 | 8 | 0 | 8 | 4 | 0 | 4 | 12 | 0 |
| 4 | H.H.Agro industry “ | Priv. | 10,600,000.00 | 10 | 4 | 14 | 10 | 0 | 10 | 20 | 4 |
| 5 | Idget Flour Factory | Priv. | 14129000 | 35 | 45 | 80 | 16 | 11 | 27 | 51 | 56 |
| 6 | Arsi Kater “ “ | Priv. | 600000000 | 27 | 14 | 41 | 20 | 0 | 20 | 47 | 14 |
| 7 | Sagure food complex | Priv. | 3576128 | 2 | 11 | 13 | 11 | 1 | 12 | 13 | 12 |
| 8 | Cilalo Food Complex | Priv. | 900000000.00 | 380 | 723 | 1103 | 70 | 0 | 70 | 450 | 723 |
| 9 | W.D Hawii | Priv. | 2500,000.00 | 2 | 3 | 5 | 10 | 0 | 10 | 12 | 3 |
| 10 | W.D Sodaree | Priv. | 30,000,000.00 | 12 | 8 | 20 | 30 | 2 | 32 | 42 | 10 |
| 11 | W.D Jamaal Awale | Priv. | 8328625 | 10 | 0 | 10 | 5 | 2 | 7 | 15 | 2 |
| 12 | W.D Allichoo | Priv. | 5000000 | 7 | 0 | 7 | 5 | 0 | 5 | 12 | 0 |
| 13 | W.D Asallaa | Priv. | 2,177,588.00 | 6 | 8 | 14 | 8 | 0 | 8 | 14 | 8 |
|  | **Ida’ama** | | **1,617,974,466** | **341** | **566** | **907** | **265** | **48** | **313** | **606** | **614** |

**Table: 5. Name of Industries and their capital in 2014**

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **No** | **Industry** | | **Owner** | **Total Capital** | **Man Power** | | | | | | | |
| **Permanent Workers /A** | | | **Temporary Workerers/B** | | | **Total**  **A&B** | |
| **M** | **F** | **Total** | **M** | **F** | **Total** | **M** | **F** |
| 1 | Gadaa Flour Factory | | Priv. | 7158256 | 5 | 20 | 25 | 15 | 0 | 15 | 20 | 20 |
| 2 | Makilit(Mesfin) “ “ | | Priv. | 11205700 | 143 | 340 | 463 | 20 | 0 | 20 | 163 | 340 |
| 3 | Hafiza “ “ | | Priv. | 10695688 | 6 | 27 | 33 | 5 | 0 | 5 | 11 | 27 |
| 4 | H.H.Agro industry “ | | Priv. | 9439875 | 7 | 26 | 27 | 10 | 0 | 10 | 20 | 4 |
| 5 | Idget Flour Factory | | Priv. | 46148004 | 57 | 109 | 166 | 5 | 2 | 7 | 62 | 111 |
| 6 | Arsi Kater “ “ | | Priv. | 16479490 | 309 | 390 | 699 | 5 | 2 | 7 | 314 | 392 |
| 7 | Cilalo Food Complex | | Priv. | 449,059,880 | 885 | 1475 | 2360 | 10 | 15 | 25 | 895 | 2375 |
| 8 | Jamaal Awale Flour Factory | | Priv. | 16488211 | 2 | 26 | 28 | 3 | 0 | 3 | 5 | 26 |
| 9 | Allichoo Flour Factory | | Priv. | 20948632 | 21 | 43 | 64 | 5 | 0 | 5 | 12 | 0 |
| 10 | ANB food complex | Priv. | | 4573177 | **0** | **0** | **0** | **0** | **0** | **0** | **0** | **0** |
| 11 | Kenenus garment | Priv. | | 9870000 | 50 | 80 | 0 | **0** | **0** | **0** | **0** | **0** |
| 12 | Zannabaa Barihee Flour Factory | Priv. | | 1,1000,000 | **0** | **0** | **0** | **0** | **0** | **0** | **0** | **0** |
|  | **Ida’ama** |  | | **613,066,913** | **1484** | **2536** | **4020** | **78** | **19** | **97** | **1837** | **3079** |

**Agriculture**

Agriculture is the dominant sector of the country economy it provides food stuffs, industrial raw materials, generates employment for about 85 percent of the economically active population of the region accounts for the largest share of the export items and constitutes the largest proportion of the regional gross domestic products .Asella town is endowed with the existence of agro –ecology and fertile soils that’s are good for agricultural activities. Agriculture is the primary sources of income and the dominateeconomic means of employment for the majority of farmers residing around the city. Agriculture sector as a basis of economic means employment for the majority of farmers residing around the city. Agriculture sector as a basis of economy has potential sources to a rising urban demand for food, meet the demand for crop production, achieve rapid agricultural growth, contribute food self-sufficiency efforts, improve income, increase nutrition, enhance the welfare of farming population and generate primary surplus to fuel the growth of other sectors of economy. with this view in mind ,the city agricultural desk adopted the policy introduced by the government of Ethiopia for better agricultural practices in combination with application of modern farming technology ,better soil fertility management effective and methods in harvesting which increases agricultural yield .Accordingly ,farmers residing in the modern technologies of agriculture in farming and animal husbandry like crop production ,dairy production poultry and animal fattening that the production has increased during the two years since the adoption of these technologies by farm families .

**3.9.1 Livestock Development**

In general livestock plays a significant role in the economy of the city in general and the farmers and households in particular .still promising to share great contribution to the economic development of the city livestock provides milk, meat, egg hides and skins livestock population (cattle, sheep, goats, horse, and donkey). Asella was more the heads.

Asella indicated in the table below

**2.5.1 Number of livestock population by types**

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Livestock population | 2013 | 2014 |
| Cattle | 17895 | 17904 |
| sheep | 4671 | 4765 |
| goats | 489 | 501 |
| horse | 811 | 956 |
| donkeys | 378 | 389 |
| Camel | 395 | 400 |
| mule | 2 | 7 |

Source: Asella town Agricultural and natural resource office

**3.10. Micro and Small Scale Enterprise**

* Small scale micro enterprises play a great role in economic development by reducing poverty

**Table 2.6. Services provided for micro and small scale enterprises by types of services, in the year 2013-2014**

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Year** | **Number of MSSE** | **Land allocated for**  **MSSE (hek.)** | **Loan disbursed to MSEs** | **Members received training** | **Total capital** |
| 2013 | 282 | 13 | 29506139 | 155 | **282000** |
| 2014 | 17 | 6 | 5206000 | 71 | **5726600** |
| **Total** | **299** | **19** | **34,712,139** | **226** | **6008600** |

Source: - *Asella city Micro and small scale enterprise office*

**Table 2.7 Number of Micro and Small scale Enterprise by type, year 2013 -2014**

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Year** | **Number of MSSE by Types in Asella Town** | | | | | | | |
| **Industry** | **Serves** | **Agriculture** | **Constriction** | **Trade** | **Mineral** | **others** | **Total** |
| 2013 | 31 | 67 | 1 | 55 | 89 | 0 | **44** | **256** |
| 2014 | 68 | 520 | 87 | 143 | 525 | 0 | **0** | **1343** |
| **Total** | **99** | **587** | **88** | **198** | **614** | **0** | **44** | **1599** |

Source: - *Asella city Micro and small scale enterprise office 2013- 2014*

* Number of MSSEs cooperatives in 2013 & 2014 are **256 & 819** respectively.
* Five main division of work type namely, **Industry, Serves, Agriculture, Constriction & Trade were types of work under which MSSEs are working.**
* Their starting capitals were 34,712,139and 60,086,000**Birr** in 2013& 2014respectively.
* Through the expansion of micro and small scale enterprise, the standard of life and life expectancy of the residents in the town changed from the previous some misery type of living style. In addition, expansion of job opportunity in the town through the cooperation of micro and small scale by different job types is becoming to the solution for the problem of unemployment rate.

**3.11. Investment**

In Asella town has large resource potential ,favorable climate, affordable labor, suitable investment policies and many opportunities that are suitable for profitable investment The conditions have contributed a lot for the expansion development of investment in the town .As the data obtained from Asella Administration Investment office indicate for 2013 to 2014 there were **290** investment project having a total capital of **424,540,208,289** Ethiopia birr .These projects have created a job opportunity for **6961** permanent and 972 temporary workers .From the indicated projects were **12** education **10** health **22** Hotel **75** Trade and **68**Industry projects the policy and strategy designed by the city encouraged the overall development of investments .The conditions play a key role accelerating the growth of trade, Hotel and IndustryAsella Town investment Activity from 2013-2014E.C

***Table 2.8 Operational investment activities by sector and capital for the year 2014***

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Sectors** | **year** | **No of**  **projects** | **Capital** | **Approved land (Hek)** | **Permanent job opportunity** | **Temporary job opportunity** |
| Qonnaa | 2013 | 4 | 0.2257 Bilion | 16 | 117 | 19 |
| 2014 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Konistiraakshin | 2013 | 0 | o | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 2014 |  | 0 |  | 0 | 0 |
| Barnootaa | 2013 | 20 | 0.29mil | 5 | 317 | 52 |
| 2014 | 1 | 208mil |  | 10 | 3 |
| Fayyaa | 2013 | 14 | 0.112 bilion | 2 | 800 | 40 |
| 2014 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Hootelaa fi Turizim | 2013 | 64 | 0.959 bilion | 17 | 3000 | 520 |
| 2014 | 1 | 50,000,000 | 1.5 hekt. | 125 | 20 |
| Daldalaa | 2013 | 127 | 1.349 bilion | 8 | 322 | 135 |
| 2014 | 22 | 297 | 4 | 128 | 47 |
| manuufakcharing | **2013** | **37** | **1.07 bilion** | **19hekt.** | **2142** | **136** |
| **2014** | **0** | **0** | **0** | **0** | **0** |
| **Total** |  | **290** |  | **76.5** | **6961** | **972** |

Source: Asella Administration Investment office

**3.12. Trade Activities**

**Trade:** Asella town has 4804 licensed traders in2014 and 3786 license renewed trader ,while the number of traders that taken new license in 2014 are **1305**.On the other hand, there were trades who engaged on whole seller, retail, service and industry trading activities in the town. In the year 2013and 2014 there were3786 anda 4804 whole sellers, with capital 686290082service provider and 68 industries in the town. Not only this but also the following table shows types of trader with respective capital.

**Table: 2.9. Traders in the town by type of trading**

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Types of trader** | **2013** | | **2014** | |
| **No** | **Capital** | **No** | **Capital** |
| Whole seller | **3124** | 201235576 | 3786 | 686290082 |
| Retailer | **1932** | 1010449394 | 4984 | 485290082 |
| Service | - | - | - | - |
| Industry | 63 |  | 68 | 286,176,516.60 |
| Others |  |  |  |  |

Source: Asella town administration Trade office

**3.13. Natural sites of tourism:**

Asella town is graced and blessed with abundant tourism resources that attract tourists seeking enjoyment and make the city unique in the eyes of tourists .Asella have several tourist attractions and home to different natural sites geographical features and ever green jungle forest .Naturally ,the presence of magnificent, resplendent tourist sites and relatively developed tourism infrastructure facilities around the Asella city like chilalo mountain ,bio-farm recreation site and several heritages standardized hotels (including the great runners Derertu Tulu,Kenenisa Bekele hotels, Solgam hotele, Berihe hotel.Asella has been examined the home of many Ethiopian worldwide and popular track athletes .Such as Derertu Tulu, kenenisa Bekele ,Fatuma Roba Gezahgne Abera, Turunesh Dibeba, Ejegayhu Dibeba ,Genzebe Dibeba, Aana Dibeba, Mohammed Aman, Asha Gigi, Husen Shibo Haji H/Adilo are some of them .These green flooded runners are the golden generation of Asella as well as the oromia and Ethiopia.

The presence of notable and oldest Millennium Park at the vicinity of Asella which is natural home of different species attracts many tourists to the city. In the millennium park compound there are different tourism attractive events such as especial big trees called father of tree in the millennium primitive water reservoir and different species of endemic plants, birds and wild animal. Asella town is known by the most beautiful Arsi Oromo traditional dressing style can be seen in and around Asella with unique hairstyle also various cultural equipments. Asella is a town of multi diversity in nation and religious those live together in harmonized love and peace among them. Seven parks were inventoried in the city covering a total area of **710164.8 m2**; Ashebeka Lake Park is the largest covering 238 hectares. Seedling site inside Millennium Park covers 3.6 hectares.

***3.13.1 Hotels and tourism***

Asella has nice fresh air, vibrant trade, and location in the center of the country at two hour drive from Finfinne many people come to refreshments and vacations, leisurely walk in the city to get great enjoyments and refresh their mind and cultivate joy. Special at the October, November and December Asella has an outstanding reputation for providing excellent hotel services from these there are shovels standard hotel of star and 48 medium standard hotels in the town

**Table 2.11 Tourist attraction centers by Type**

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Name of attraction** | **Specific town** | **Distance in km From** | | **Type of the site** | **Current**  **status** |
| **Finfinne** | **Zonal Capital Asela** |
| Millennium park | Asella | 175 | 4 | (conserved) | Excellent |
| Bio-park | Asella | 168 | 3 | Attractive site | Good |
| Bio farm | Asella | 169 | 3 | Man-made | Good |
| Tekle haymanot | Asella | 175 | 4 | - | - |

Source: *Asella town culture and tourism Office*

**3.13.2. Sport:** The town had different types of sport activities like Foot-ball, basketball and Athletics.

**Table2.12. Sport Clubs and members in the town**

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Type of Club or Team** | **2013** | | **2014** | |
| **Number of club** | **Member** | **Number of club** | **Member** |
| Foot-ball | 8 | 320 | 6 | 200 |
| Volleyball | - | - |  |  |
| Badminton project |  | 2 |  |  |
| Athletics | 2 | 145 | 1 | 25 |
| Tennis | 1 | 10 |  |  |
| Basket ball | 2 | 60 |  |  |
| Others | 4 | 88 | 4 | 88 |

*Source: Asella town sport office*

**Table2.12. Sport Clubs and members in the town**

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Type of Club or Team** | **2013** | | **2014** | |
| **Number of club** | **Member** | **Number of club** | **Member** |
| Foot-ball | 6 | 200 |  |  |
| Volleyball | - | - |  |  |
| Badminton project | 1 | 25 |  |  |
| Athletics | 2 | 180 |  |  |
| Tennis | 1 | 10 |  |  |
| Basket ball | 2 | 60 |  |  |
| Others | 4 | 88 |  |  |

*Source: Asella town sport office*

**3.15. Finance and Financial Institutions**

Finance is the study of the rule of the government in the economy which assesses government revenue and expenditure of the public authorities and the adjustment of one or more to achieve desirable effects and undesirable ones.

**3.15.1 Revenue Collection**

People need decent wages, education, road, water power and health care among others that requires sustainable revenue collection with prudent financial discipline. Governments received from income taxes return earning for which the taxpayer is liable. Asella town has fiscal autonomy to raise revenue manage revenues and expenditures collect taxes and inject capital for public investment on infrastructure ,finance recurrent and development expenditures .Regarding revenue collection Asella town has not strong economic bases and promising potentials .The major sources revenue in the town consists title deed of land rent fees ,collateral agreement registrations and confirmations ,vehicle registrations, driver ,license, the lease of land ,bus terminal services emblems and sign board and any advertising service fees ,provision of cart chariot service trade license fees, property transfer taxes sales taxes, revenues from miscellaneous fees frights charges frees and services charges like abattoir service fees ,technical services, sanitary services, marriage and birth certificate construction licenses fees, house rent fees etc.

**Revenue collection**

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **year** | **Regular Revenue** | **Municipal Revenue** | **Total** |
| 2013 | 154,303,663 | 136,075,847.14 | 279,174,579.87 |
| 2014 | **143098732.57** | 64,292,083.89 | 197,520,983.57 |

*Source: Asella town* **Revenue** *office*

**3.15.2 Expenditure**

**T**he city administration injects sturdy money to finance its economic and social development, improve its infrastructure and enhance power and water supply, physical infrastructure construction and poverty reeducation activities like education, health etc. take the lion share of the town budget over years which increasing from year to year to lift more people from swamp of poverty and bring remarkable progress in well-being and poverty reeducation

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| year | Recurrent expenditure | Capital expenditure | total |
| 2013 | 199,462,987 | 1,597,680 | 201,060,667 |
| 2014 | 219,806,826 | 24,150,000 | 243,956,826 |

Source: Finance and Economic Development office,

**3.15.3 Annual budget allocation**: Annual budget requirement of town is covered mainly from two sources: regional government grants and town in land revenue. Regional government contribution shares the largest amount. In the year 2013 and 2014 the total budget allocated for the town is Ethiopian Birr 190,965,969 and 235,412,249. According to the data obtained from Finance and Economic Development office, the budget allocated for the town showing an increasing trend from year to year.

**Table 2.16 Annual budgets allocated for the Town**

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Year (EFY) | Annual Budget Allocated | Growth Rate (%) |
| 2013 | 190,658,969 |  |
| 2014 | 235,412,249 |  |

Source: *Asella town Finance and Economic Development office*

**3.15.4 Financial Institution:**

Financial institution is an establishment that conducts financial transactions such as investments, loans and deposits.

Banks and insurances are the major financial institutions that facilitate these functions banks also aggregate the activities of many borrowers and lenders .Insurance is a form of risk management agreement, legal promise of reimbursement in the case of loss, paid to people or companies or are consumed about hazards that they have made prepayments to an organization or any individual. Finance is used by individual’s government.

The availability of various financial institutions like banks and Insurance, urban Credit and Saving Association play a significant role in the transformation the economy of the town. The town has five branch of Commercial Bank of Ethiopia, one Development Bank of Ethiopia, two branch of Awash International Bank, three branch of Cooperative Bank of Oromia, two branch of Oromia International Bank Hibrat Bank, two branch of Absina bank, two branch of Nib bank, Deshin Bank, Adiss Bank, Birhan Bank, Buna Bank Wogagan, Abay Bank and other micro saving institutions such as Wasasa,, PEACE, Busa Gonfa, Walko ,vision and Metemamen.

**Financial institutions in Asella Town**

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Year** | **Financial institution** | | |
| **Banks** | **Micro finance** | **insurance** |
| 2013 | 21 | 5 | 2 |
| 2014 | 24 | 5 | 2 |

Source: *Asella town Finance and Economic Development office*

**CHAPTER FOUR**

**4.1 Infrastructure and Social Facilities**

**4.1.1. Transport and Communication**

**4.1.1.1 Roads:** is one of the major componentsof infrastructural facilities which allow the movement of goods and services to markets .Without efficient and effective road network economic and social developments that have a positive impact on socio economic development and multiplier effect on the town development and strengthen urban economic productivity. Without road service delivery growth is unthinkable urbanization and economic growth relies on adequate road coverage and development that support social and economic development. Efficient road network has greater impact on the livelihood and benefits of the people living in the locality and overall economic development by connecting them with each other and facilitating the movement of goods and services .It is a powerful instrument in creating job opportunities ,prolonging life span of vehicles, facilitating transport networks, slashing down transaction coasts connecting and transporting goods, improving users, conveniences, the quality of life and economic development ,attracting the expansion of trade ,investment and industry hastening general economic development of the town realizing economic suitable for living and work ,changing the image of the town .According to the present urban policy 30% of the total area of the city allocate to road development .But in Asella the existing land use pattern show less than 30% of the total area of the town covered with the road construction.

**Table 1:- description of road infrastructure item**

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **year** | **Asphalt (m)** | **Cobble**  **(m)** | **Red ash road**  **(m)** |
| 2013 | **20.93** | **22.97** | **118.34** |
| 2014 | 21.55 | 29.62 | 153.3 |

Source: - Asella town ULGDP II office

**4.2 Bus Station**

Asella has one restless bus stations of bus stops that swarmed by passengers from day break to evening .It bus stations have been located in the heart of the town. The town’s terminal found in the heart of the city region which is known for its hustle and crowdedness mobility of people moving from sunrise to sunset and north to south of zone.

**4.3 Cattle Slaughtering House**

The city administration has its own modern abattoir that is located on the extreme located on the extreme east of the town (gander Konbolcha).it provides up-to-date slaughter services and help the community obtains quality and healthy meat and protect the environment from pollution slaughtering house is an establishment were animals like cattle, sheep and goats are slewed .Abattoir house helps to control illegal activities and manage slaughtering of animals that to be held in confined place by healthy and skilled persons and up-to-date butchery equipment to avoid unhealthy food ,mitigate disease transmission from animals to humans ,reduce illegal Cattle slaughterer and generate revenue for town administration. It has the capacity to slaughter 65 cattle per a day.

**4.4. Post Office:**Postal service is one of the means of communication that plays a significant role in transmitting information and message, especially in rural areas where other means of communication is under developed. Accordingly, the town had branch type of postal services in the town which provides both domestic and international service.

The postal office of Asella town was established in 1937 E. C. It is giving its service in its own office found in chilalo Keble Asella town. The major services rendered by the postal office of the town are E.M.S service, money order issuing and paying service, money fax issuing and paying service. There is a continuous rise in both incoming and outgoing domestic and international letters in Asella.

**4.5. Water and Energy Supply**

**4.5.1 Water supply:** potable water coverage of the town is good. According to data obtained from Asella Water Resource Office, of the total population of the town about 105,205 is supplied with potable water in the year.

The water supply system of Asella town mainly comprises production of water at the source, transmission of water to distribution centers and distribution of water to customers. The major assets being used for provision of the water supply service includes water production and treatment plant, water lines, reservoir, pumps, valves, chambers, public water taps, water meters and joints. Accordingly; the inventory result revealed that, the water Supply Network Asset inventory of Asella town revealed that the town has **73.7**kilometer length of distribution line 41.8Kilometer transmission line and 2Kilometer bono laterals. Besides, the Water Supply of Asella city has a point location asset are described in table 13 which includes public tap (*Bono*) with a total count of 35, Reservoir (8), Pumps (4), Booster Pumps (5), and Hydrant (2).

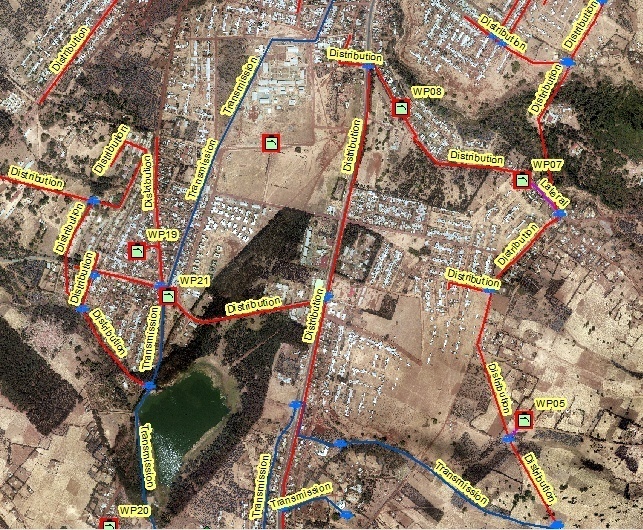


Figure Water Supply Network

**4.5.2 Energy Supply:**Energy sources can be traditional or modern. The traditional sources of energy are Charcoal, animal dung, farm residue and firewood while the modern energy sources are electricity, biogas, fossil fuel and solar energy. All Kebles of the town have supplied with electric power.

However, in the town traditional sources of energy are still the dominant form of energy for cooking and other purposes that play a significant role in decreasing the role of animal dung and crop residues in natural fertilizer to increase crop production and productivity. It also has high contribution in accelerating the deforestation rate of the town. In urban area, Firewood is the most important energy source followed by electricity, charcoal, and animal dung.

**CHAPTER FIVE**

1. **Social Service and Infrastructure Condition**

**5.1 Education**

Education is the process of facilitating learning or the acquisition of knowledge, skills, values, beliefs and habits education can take place formal or informal settings and any experience that has affirmative effect on the way one thinks, feels or acts may be considered educational.

Education is commonly divided formally in to such stages as pre-school or kindergarten, primary school, secondary school and then college or university .In order to reveal the performance of education system indicators play an important role an indicator is a measure, which can be used to predict economic ,social or political or organizational development trends since indicators are used by policy makers ,planners and other stakeholders for different purposes, it is very important having them timely .

However, it should be noted that a single indicator may not be enough to give a full picture of a certain phenomenon and thus the use of two or more indicators in combination will maximize the power of the indicators in explaining a given situation hence in this publication .The data of few indicators that are assumed to be the most important for the majority of the stake holders in education are presented.

Table 1. Number of educational institutional

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| No | School type | Ownership | 2013 | 2014 |
| 1 | kindergarten | Government | 0 | 0 |
| Zero class | Government | 8 | 8 |
|  | Private | 32 | 32 |
| Total | 40 | 40 |
| 2 | Elementary school (1-8) | Government | 9 | 9 |
| Private | 18 | 18 |
| Total | 27 | 27 |
| 3 | High school  (9-10) | Government | 6 | 8 |
| Private | 3 | 3 |
| Total | 9 | 11 |

Source: Asella town Education office

Table: 1. Number of teachers in government and non-government by sex and level of education

**5.1.1. Pre-primary education**

Pre-primary education is basically intended for children of ages 4-6 the program is the initial stage of organized instruction provided as a bridge between home and school. The main purpose of early childhood education is to develop the mental and physical capability of children. As the chart below depicts the number of kindergarten (kg) schools has increased tremendously from year to year between 2013 and 2014 E.C.

Table: 1. Number of KG School by the year.

**5.1.1.1 Enrolment in Pre- Primary Education**

As it is seen from the table below from 2013 to 2014ec the number of enrolment of children in kindergarten education has increased from 4511(male 2315 and female 2196)2013 to 4800(male 2476 and female 2324) 2014

Table 2.number ofPre- Primary school students

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| no | year | Government indergarten | | | Non G overnment kindergarten | | | Total | | |
| M | F | T | M | F | T | M | F | T |
|  | 2013 | 199 | 228 | 427 | 2156 | 1944 | 4100 | 2355 | 2172 | 4527 |
|  | 2014 | 199 | 228 | 427 | 2277 | 2096 | 4373 | 2476 | 2324 | 4800 |

Source: Asella town Education office

Table.3. GER of kindergarten education (2013-2014)

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Cycle | 2013 | 2014 |
| kindergarten | 2027 | 2833 |

Source: Asella town Education office

Table.4. NER of kindergarten education (2013-2014)

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Cycle | 2013 | 2014 |
| kindergarten | 231 | 214 |

Source: Asella town Education office

**5.1.2 Primary Education**

Primary Education is absolutely critical for nation’s development .providing on the average the highest public returns to investments for our town (town) primary education is defined as education given from grades 1-8 in two cycles .The first cycle includes grades 1-4 while the second cycle includes 5-8 .The number of primary school for this six years not increase . In order to enhance the accessibility of primary school in the Asella town ,various efforts have been made and accordingly large number of children have started their primary education in the nearly schools .The number of primary schools (1-8) for this six years not increase .

**Table 3The number of primary schools**

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| year | Ownership | Number school |
| 2013 | Govronment | 9 |
| Private | 18 |
| Total | 27 |
| 2014 | Govronment | 9 |
| Private | 18 |
| Total | 27 |

Source: Asella town Education office

**5.1.2.1 Enrolment in primary education**

An increment in the establishment of primary school has increased the number of enrolments of primary education in the town. As it is seen from the table below the number of enrolment in the primary education (1-8) has increased from 17,693 (Male 8,376 and female 9,317) in 2013 to 18,201 (male 11525 and female 12492 total 24017) in 2014 E.C. This indicated that the number students increased in the current year.

**Table: 5. Number of primary students**

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| no | year | Government primary(1-8) | | | Non-Government primary(1-8) | | | Total | | |
| M | F | T | M | F | T | M | F | T |
|  | 2013 | 5015 | 6128 | 11143 | 3995 | 3063 | 7058 | 9010 | 9191 | 18201 |
|  | 2014 | 8105 | 8868 | 16973 | 3420 | 3624 | 7044 | 11525 | 12492 | 24017 |

Source: Asella town Education office

**5.1.2.2 Pupil Section Ratio (PSR) Of Primary Education**

Pupil section ratio (PSR) is one of the educational quality indicators. It indicates an average number of pupils per class .It give a rough estimation of class size .The national standard set for PSR of primary education is 50:1.The situation of Asella town is indicated as follows As it is seen from the table ,pupil to section ratio of primary education (1-8) was 29:1 2013 and 38:1 in 2014.

Conclusion: From the above figure, we can conclude that in both years the number of students and sections ratio is nerest the national standard we expect. Since it is approach to the national standerd it is suitable for teaching-learning activities in our town.

Table number of section in primary school

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| No | Year | Number of section |
| 3 | 2013 | 626 |
| 4 | 2014 | 627 |

Source: Asella town Education office

Table: Pupil section ratio (PSR) of primary education By cycles from 2013-2014 E.C.

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Grade | 2013 | 2014 |
| 1-8 | 29:1 | 38:3 |

Source Asella: town Education office

**5.1.2.3 Pupils: Teacher Ratio (PTR) Of Primary Education**

Pupil to teacher ratio (PTR) is also one of the common educational indicators. It indicates the efficiency and quality of education. There are two major views regarding PTR. The first view is that the lower the PTR is the better the opportunity for making good contact between the teacher and pupils and this creates favorable conditions for the teachers to support the students individually and thereby improving the quality of education on the other hand, very low PTR may indicate inefficient use for or underutilization of teachers and thereby results in low efficiency. Hence, low or high PTR alone does not show the quality of education, because the quality of education depends on other factors such as mode of delivery, commitment, qualification of teachers, supply of educational materials and others. Any how the indicator is useful for setting minimum standards throughout the Asella town. The national standard set for PTR IS 50:1 at primary (1-8) and 40 at secondary level. With this in mind the situation of Asella town is indicated in the table below. As it is seen from the above chart, the PTR for primary (1-8) education in Asella town was 33:7in 2013 and 35.2 2014

The PTR of our town exceeds the national standard set for this level by 12 and this initiates some efforts to minimize PTR in order to bring to the national standard. Even if the current standard is good than the previous year, it is achieve the national standard.

Table: number of primary school (1-8) teachers by sex

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| No | Years | Number of teachers |
|  | 2013 | 540 |
|  | 2014 | 681 |

Source: Asella town Education office

Table: Pupil teacher ratio (PTR) of primary education by cycles from 2013-2014 E.C.

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Grade | 2013 | 2014 |
| 1-8 | 33:7 | 35:2 |

Source Asella: town Education office

**5.1.2.4 Gross Enrolment Rate (GER) Of Primary Education**

Gross enrolment ratio is the total enrolment in specific level of education, regardless of age, expressed as percentage of the official school-age population corresponding to the same level of education in a given school year. GER is accrued measure of education coverage and since it includes under-aged and over-age students. It can be higher than 100% .This is frequently, the case in countries attempting to address the backlog of students interested in attending school but previously unable to do so because of several problems like financial, family issues and the like .The situation of GER of primary education in Asella town in the last two year is education in Asella town in the last two year is indicated in the table below

Table GER of primary education (2013-2014)

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Cycle | 2013 | 2014 |
| Garde 1 | 1323 | 2589 |
| 1-6 | 10095 | 11681 |
| 7-8 | 4026 | 4129 |
| 1-8 | 14121 | 15810 |

Source: Asella town Education office

**5.1.2.5 Net Enrolment Rate NER of Primary Education**

Net enrolment rate is the rate of the official age group for a given level of education expressed as a percentage of the corresponding school age population.

NER is the best way of measuring organized timely school participation and is a more refined indicator of the school enrolment coverage in terms of explaining the proportion of pupils enrolled from the official school age group. The theoretical maximum value of NER is 100% NER is usually lower the GER since it excludes over age and underage students. The status of NER of primary education of Asella town in the last two years is indicated in the table below.

Table number NER of primary education (2013-2014)

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| NER | 2013 | 2014 |
| Grade 1 | 882 | 2076 |

Source: Asella Town Education office

**5.1.2.6 Gender Parity Index (GPI) Of Primary Education**

Gender parity index is the ratio of the value for female to the value for male .A gender parity index of 1 indicates perfect equality between perfect equality between males and females, while a GPI closer to zero indicates high disparity between school participation of females coppered to males. In class of 100 students, if 50 are female, then the GPI IS 1. The situation of GPI of primary education, i.e. .first cycle primary (1-4), second cycle (5-8) and full primary education (1-8)of Asella town in the last two consecutive years (2013-2014)is indicated in the following manner.

Table number GPI of primary education (2013-2014)

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| GPI | 2013 | 2014 |
| Grade 1 | 1.09 | 1.06 |
| 1-6 | 1.06 | 1.1 |
| 7-8 | 1.2 | 1.2 |
| 1-8 | 1,1 | 1.1 |

Source: Asella town Education office

The above table shows primary GPI calculated from GER for two consecutive years (2013-2014)As it is seen from the table ,the disparity between male and female in the primary second cycle (1-8) was in 2013 this disparity has been incersed 181 to 967 in 2014 E.C.

## **5.1.3 Secondary Education**

Secondary education is education given for grade 9-12 and National examination is given at grade 12 to certify completion of general secondary education and identify students who qualify for the next higher level of education or TVET) program.

Table ---Number of educational institutional

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| No | School type | Ownership | 2013 | 2014 |
| 3 | High school  (9-12) | Government | 8 | 8 |
| Private | 3 | 3 |
| Total | 11 | 11 |

**5.1.3.1 Enrolment of secondary education**

Table enrolment of secondary schools by cycle from 2013-2014

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| year | 9-12 Gov. | 9-12 No.Gov. | Total |
| 2013 | 11538 | 2044 | 13582 |
| 2014 | 16089 | 2054 | 18143 |

Source: Asella town Education office

Table number of secondary schools by cycle from 2013-2014

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| no | year | High school(9-12) | | |
| M | F | T |
|  | 2013 | 6931 | 6651 | 13582 |
|  | 2014 | 7522 | 8409 | 15931 |

Source: Asella town educational office

Table number of secondary schools section

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| No | Year | Number of section |  |
| 3 | 2013 | 350 | 38:1 |
| 4 | 2014 | 345 | 46:1 |

Table: number of secondary schools teachers

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| No | Years | Number of secondary school teachers |
|  | 2013 | 834 |
|  | 2014 | 834 |

**5.1.3.2 Pupil section ratio (PSR) of secondary education**

As it has been mentioned under the primary education PSR is generally quality indicator in education .It is recalled that the national standard for pupil section ratio for secondary education is 50:1.

The table below shows the situation of pupil to section ratio of secondary education in Asella town.

Table: Pupil section ratio (PSR) of secondary education by cycles from 2013-2014E.C

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Grade | 2013 | 2014 |
| 9-12 | 13:8 | 19.:2 |

Source Asella: town Education office

As it can be seen from the table pupil to section ratio of secondary education (9-12) was 39:1 of in 2013 and 68:1 ratio was obtained in 2014 took and also reduced to 68:1in 2014 pupil to section ratio of (9-12) was 39:1 in 2013 and also increase 68:1

**5.1.3.3 Pupil: Teacher ratio (PTR) of secondary education**

The national standard set for PTR of secondary level of education is 40:1 the table below shows the relative change in PTR for the secondary education during the last two year in Asella town .The PTR for secondary first cycle (9-12) was 16:1in 2013 and 19:1 in 2014.

Table: Pupil teacher (PTR) of secondary education by cycles from 2013-2014 E.C

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Grade | 2013 | 2014 |
| 9-12 | 16:1 | 19:1 |

Source: Asella town Education office

**5.1.3.4 Secondary Schools Gross Enrolment Rate** **(GER)**

Gross enrolment rate (GER) compares those students enrolled, regardless of their age with the population of the appropriate age group.

Table secondary education GER by year and cycle

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **year** | **9-12** |
| 2013 | 13374 |
| 2014 | 13242 |

Source: Asella town Education office

**5.1.3.5 Net Enrolment Rate (NER) Of Secondary Education**

Net enrolment rate (NER) Measures the enrolment of children of the appropriate age that is 15-16 years old for the first cycle secondary education and 17-18 years old for the second cycle secondary (preparatory) education with school age population of the level NER is ideally 100% but for secondary education it is rarely achieved and very low NER suggest that large numbers of school age population are out of the school. The chart below shows the NER of secondary education in two cycles.

Table secondary NER (2013-2014)

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| year | 9-12 |
| 2013 | 1528 |
| 2014 | 8867 |

Source: Asella town Education office

**5.1.3.6 Gender Parity Index (GPI) Of Secondary Education from GER**

Gender parity index (GPI) is the ratio of the value for females to the value for male. The table below shows the gender parity index (GPI) calculated from the Gross enrolment rate (GER) of first and second cycle secondary education. As it is seen from the table gender disparity is high in the secondary education in 2013 E.C. The disparity index of the first cycle secondary education (9-12) was 0.7 in 2013 E.c and 0.9 in 2014 E.c similarly ,gender disparity index of the second cycle secondary education (11-12) was 0.9 in 2013 reduced to 0.6 in 2014 e.Ec in the similarly gender disparity index of the (9-12) was 0.8 in 2014 and 0.8 in 2014..In general when gender parity index of primary and secondary education in Asella town is compared there is high gender disparity index in secondary education than primary education that huge efforts should be made in order to mitigate the gender disparity in secondary education of the town.

Results of grade 8 national examination by location and sex (gov’n and non gov’t)

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Year | Set for exam | | | promoted | | | detained | | |
|  | M | F | T | M | F | T | M | F | T |
| 2013 | 650 | 887 | 1537 | 620 | 837 | 1457 | 30 | 50 | 80 |
| 2014 | 992 | 1124 | 2116 | 953 | 1041 | 1994 | 39 | 83 | 122 |

Source: Asella town educational office

**Table Results of Ethiopian Higher Education Entrance Certificate Examination by sex (government non-government)**

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Year** | **Set for exam** | | | **promoted** | | |
|  | M | F | T | M | F | T |
| 2013 | 1025 | 737 | 1762 | 785 | 524 | 1309 |
| 2014 | 992 | 1124 | 2116 | 953 | 1041 | 1994 |

Source: Asella town educational office

* + - 1. **Education Quality**

The quality of education can be judged from educational qualification of teachers, students- teacher ratio, student-class ratio, student-text book ratio, etc. Actually, only depending on the above ratios are not enough to measure educational quality of a town. Hence we have to look into other factors mainly Teacher Development Program (TDP), Continuous Professional Development (CPD) program, teachers’ dedication/commitment to teach and students’ commitment to receive what teachers say**.** To improve the quality of education student teacher ratio, student class room ratio and others are very essential, so as we see from the given information Education office of the town expected to do more to improve the quality of education by increasing the needed variables of education quality.

**5.2 TVET:**  the town has two vocational and technical schools in the town that provides training by different fields of study to students even though there is no reliable data about number of students and fields of study. In addition to these the town has two TVET governments, four private TVET and one teacher’s training collage

**5.3. Health**

Health care is one the crucial components of basic social service that has a direct linkage to the growth and development of the country as well as to the welfare of society The growth and progress of a given nation is largely dependent up on the health status of its population that needs adequate protection and care to promote their holistic health and overall wellness. Therefore , health care service is one of the basic demands of the people and a number one concern of every individual .the health problems are largely attributed preventable infectious ailments and nutritional deficiencies .it is widely known that pneumonia, acute febrile illness, acute upper respiratory infection ,diarrhea, trauma, urinary tract infection, helminthiasis dyspepsia and disease of the musculoskeletal system and connective tissue are the ten top leading causes of morbidity in the Asella town .health care and related services are one of the crucial components of basic social services in making the citizens the longest living demographic society in the world

Health care services are more essential where many people live and work together in close proximity on small area of land like Asella city to improve the overall health status of citizens ,make residents lead a healthy and productive live, ensure the quality of life ,promote general health ,alleviate chronic communicable disease ,reduce child and maternal mortality rate and improve health status of its residents through providing and regulation a comprehensive package of promoting ,preventive ,curative and rehabilitation health services in Asella town .

Health care in Asella can be divided in to public, private and NGOs health institutions with better health facilities and highly trained medical professional those are making the city famous for medication in Asella, many health services are owned by private sectoring the city.

Health care facilities in the city are categorized as referral Hospital, two general, two general hospital 21 medium clines three health center, 30 pharmacies.

**5.3.1 Health Institution:** there were 2 Government and 2 non-government Health center, no government clinic and no Health posts (Governmental) during the year 2013 and 2014 there is one government referral hospital and two private hospital there were 3 government Pharmacy and 20 private Pharmacy in Asella town.

**5.3.2 Health Personnel:**. In 2013, from all health professionals, 723 there were 165 doctor, 26 health officer 63 Laboratory Technician 54 Pharmacist and 404 Nurses, and 11 sanitarian giving services in governmental health institution of Asella health center respectively. For more information we can see the table below.

**Table: 4.3. Number of health Institution and Personnel by ownership (2013-2014).**

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Institution/Health Personnel** | **2013** | | **2014** | |
| **Gov** | **Non-Gov** | **Gov** | **Non-Gov** |
| **Health Institution** | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 |
| Hospital | 1 | 2 | 1 | 2 |
| Health Center | 2 | - | 2 | - |
| Medium clinic | - | 21 | - | 21 |
| Higher clinic | - | 6 | - | 6 |
| Clinic | - | 27 | - | 27 |
| Health Post | - | - | - | - |
| Rural Drug Vender | - | - | - | - |
| Pharmacy | 3 | 20 | 3 | 20 |
| **Health Profession(Dr)** | 112 | 29 | 112 | 29 |
| Health Officer | 21 | 14 | 21 | 14 |
| Nurse | 256 | 103 | 256 | 103 |
| Mid wifer | 85 | 17 | 85 | 17 |
| Laboratory Technician | 59 | 41 | 59 | 41 |
| Pharmacist | 47 | 12 | 47 | 12 |
| Sanitarian | 5 | - | 5 | - |

Source: Asella town health office

Table 1. portrays the number of health facilities and institutions from 2013-2014

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| type | Owner | | 2013 | 2014 |
| Referral hospital | Government | | 1 | 1 |
| Private | | - | - |
| Total | | 1 | 1 |
| hospital | Government | | - | - |
| Private | | 2 | 2 |
| Total | | 2 | 2 |
| Health center | Government | | 2 | 2 |
| Private | | - | - |
| Ngo | | 1 | 1 |
| Total | | 3 | 3 |
| Clinics | higher | Government | - | - |
| medium | Private | 33 | 33 |
| lower | Ngo | 2 | 2 |
| Total | |  |  |
| pharmacy | Government | | 3 | 3 |
| Private | | 19 | 27 |
| Ngo | | 1 | 1 |
| Total | |  |  |
| Health post | Government | | 2 | 2 |
|  | Private | | - | - |
|  | Private | | - | - |

Source: Asella town health office

**5.2.2 Maternal Mortality Rate**

Actions take to decrease maternal and child death in our town includes

* Post and pre-birth test
* Mother and child Vaccination

Pregnancy related deaths are a subject of all female deaths that are occurred during pregnancy or child birth or within 42 days after the birth or termination of pregnancy

**5.2.3 Antenatal care**

**A**ntenatal care is a pregnancy care received from skilled providers, such as doctors and nurses, midwifes, health officers and health extension workers .As data obtained from Asella town health office reveal, every pregnant women in the Asella town is receiving antenatal care service before giving birth

**5.2.4 Postnatal care**

To reduce maternal death rate antenatal care and skilled delivery are not enough mothers have to get delivery health services up to 42 days after.

**5.2.5 Skilled delivery**

One method that is used to reduce maternal is skilled delivery by birth attendants at health institution .To do this government allowed free service at any governmental health institution

Table Number of mothers received antenatal, postnatal and family planning services, in the year 2013 and 2014

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| year | Types of services given to mothers | | | |
| Antenatal care | Delivery service given by skilled professionals | Postnatal care | Family planning service |
| 2013 | 4967 | 8616 | 10245 | 12407 |
| 2014 | 3890 | 8860 | 11757 | 19296 |

Source: Asella town health office

As the country health policy in general, the region and the zone specifically the towns have been followed pre-prevalence diseases control policy. With this manner, the town with the help of health extension workers it provides different type of health extension services house to house services like family planning, awareness creation on environmental health protection, personal hygiene and sanitation, toilet construction, refuse disposal built etc. They use model family graduation to scaling up best practices and the services for all farmers household and farmers family members. This helps them to increase the health extension services in the town.

In addition, the town health office provides different type of treatment and children and mothers vaccination to improve the health coverage of the town. The available data shows health service provision improvement from time to time. The following table indicates the major vaccination type given to the children and mother

**5.2.6 Child vaccination coverage**

To protect child death, different vaccination types are recommended by world health organization, among this, full immunization, measles and pentavalent vaccine are most widely used vaccine types.

Full immunization refers to children having received all the required doses of vaccines given in the first year of life. As the data obtained from Asella health office show the highest is recorded in 2013 E.C, While the lowest is recorded in 2014e.c

**Table 4.5.** Number of Mothers and childrens vaccinated by type of vaccination, in the Year 2013&2014

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Types of *childrens* vaccinations | | | | | | Types of *mothers* vaccinations | | |
| Year | BCG | Measles | DPT1/PENTA 1 | DPT3/PENTA 3 | Fully vaccinated children | PW-TT2+ | NPW-TT2 + | Others |
| M &F | M&F | M&F | M&F | M&F |  | |  |
| 2013 | 4030 | 2954 | 4027 | 3568 | 2954 |  | |  |
| 2014 | 4049 | 3134 | 4056 | 3657 | 3134 |  | |  |

As we can see from the above table *Number of Mothers and children vaccinated by type of vaccination, were increased, when we compared the changes in two years*

Table ---------number of HIV carriers and AIDS patients identified in 2013and 2014 in two health centers

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **‘HIV’ Patients** | | | | | | |
|
| **Year** | **HIV Positive** | | **Newly identified HIV Carriers** | | **Death due to HIV/AIDS** | |
| **M** | **F** | **M** | **F** | **M** | **F** |
| 2013 | 2016 | 2631 | 125 | 165 | 0 | 0 |
| 2014 | 2642 | 120 | 160 | 2306 | 0 | 0 |

Source: Asella town health office

The current trend of HIV /AIDS in the town is worse and it may affect the towns socially and economically if not controlled. Warnings about falling life expectancy, increasing numbers of orphans, extra costs for business and the destruction of family and community structures are not new. It reached far and getting under manages.

Malnutrition and low awareness for improved environmental sanitation account for low health status in the town. In addition, poor eating habit and underutilization of health services also play a great role for the existence of different diseases.

**Causes of Morbidity:** According to the data obtained from the town health office indicated, the highest prevalent disease in the town were **Acute Febrile illness (AFI) and (Pneumonia)** Urinary tract infection (urinary tract infection site not specified Severe febrile disease (Dyspepsia(inability to swallow) Abdominal pregnancy Respiratory infection (acute upper respiratory infection unspecified) Injury (injury unspecified Bronchitis(acute bronchitis) and other **on** the first and second rank in 2013and 2014.

Source: Asella town Health office

**NGOs Operating in Asella Town**

Although government and citizens are the main actors in resolving different problems in the country and putting an end to the spiral poverty could not be solved by these parties only**.** The deep rooted poverty requires the interventions of many partners and .Stakeholders. During past two years many NGOs have be involved in the frame work of the government policies and plans with aspirin of ensuring development effectiveness and enabling citizens gain. Meaningful benefits from the endeavor. As well as to provide income-generating mechanisms.

In the past two years 14 international and local NGOs with attitude of humanity are working on different social and economic issues in partner with the city administration to support the effort of city government for the success of goals and overall development of the city particularly on health, education and crosscutting issues and are engaged in community service with worldwide responsibility and performing noble duties and provide variety of assistances to people in needs.

**General situation of NGO in Asella town**

There are 14 legally registered Ngo’s in Asella town, out of these two NGOs are International accounting for (14%) and 12 are Local that accounting for (86%). These NGOs are implementing 17 projects in the town area, on different development activities .The total fund they are currently using to implement these on-going projects is now over 100,000,000 Ethiopian Birr; throughout the project life.As a result 124887 of people are directly benefited from the project through the project life.

**Budget and beneficiary through the project life**

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| types of NGOS | **Number of NGOs** | **Number of Projects** | **Total Budget** | **Projects of Beneficiary** |
| **International** | **2** | **2** | 10,342,290 | **16505** |
| **Local** | **12** | **15** | 91,364,027.45 | **99342** |
| **Total** | **14** | **17** | 101,706,517.45 | **115829** |

# NGOs intervention in Asella town by sector

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Sector of intervention | Number of NGOs | Major of activities |
| Women and children | 8 | Child Sponsorship orphans |
| Health | 3 | HIV/AIDS Protection, provision of health services |
| Elders | 1 | Supplying food, cloth, and renew house & etc to the elders |
| Dies ability | 1 | give support to dies abilities / education |
| Youth | 1 | Give training for youth |

# CHAPTER SIX

# 6. PROBLEMS AND POTENTIALITIES

# 6.1. Major Problems

* **Environmental problem**: Soil degradation, variability of rain fall, high pollution rate, and air pollution, & uncontrolled disposal of wastages from residents, are the major ones.
* **Economic problem**: even if there are sufficient financial institutions, their collateral requirement is not easily attained by small households. Low investment activities and industrial development.
* **Social service problem**:
* Unemployment, and lack of opportunity for employment and lack of awareness
* Ease of access to alcohols, and other drugs/substances, etc.
* Shortage and un availability of recreation centers,
* Inadequate number of health center and Shortage of medicine and medical instrument.
* There is shortage of health centers in the city which is providing service not only to the residents of the city but it is also rendering the service to the neighboring urban and rural areas.
* The ratio is extremely larger than the standard set by Ministry of Health a health center is 1: 25, 000 people;
* There is only one referral hospital owned by government in the city.
* There is a shortage of health facilities and professionals in government health center for example no one doctor in health center.
* High incidences of human diseases like Acute Upper Respiratory Tract Infection, Acute febrile illness, Diarrheal diseases, Pneumonia, Disease of muscle, Skin Infection, Traumatic injury, Urinary tract infection, Dyspepsia (stomachache) , and Intestinal Parasitic Diseases;
* rapid population growth and large family size, high unemployment, underutilization of health institution and education facilities, underdeveloped transportation and communication facilities, Poor waste disposal and management, low sewerage facilities, absence of public toilet services, high prevalence HIV/ AIDS, high dropout rate etc. are mentioned as an example.
* Occupation of below standard plot size - most of the Primary and private secondary schools both government and private were occupied below standard compound and class rooms recommended by Ministry of education which should be corrected in this plan.
* Absence of some facilities in some of the schools: most of the schools have no play grounds, no laboratory rooms and. As to almost all schools had reported to lack library facility.
* Dominance of the number of private schools which are not affordable to the majority of low income population,

**Major problems of ongoing project**: failure to accomplish the project as per plan, poor construction quality, dalliance of the project, speculating the investment land , lack of sustain monitoring and evaluation , dalliance in decision of bid documents and mobilization of construction is the major problem during the construction.

* **Infrastructures facilities**: comparing with high population growth in the town there were not enough primary education schools (kindergarten, Primary schools, senior and secondary schools), lack of health institution like health center and clinics.

## **6.2. Potentialities**

The potential (Opportunity) of Asella town Administration it’s environmental

1. It has a good opportunity for investment.
2. It has a good air condition to live in it
3. It has an attractive environment for truisms like chilalo mountain and lake danbel would give (make it) beautiful or attractive.
4. Its surrounding would be very essential for harvesting wheat ,barley ,been ,bees ,potato and other farming products
5. Its earth crust would have a fuel of water.
6. The population of Arsi Asella have good hospitality to embrace the gusts and they have attractive cultures
7. The town has amble land resource potential suitable for different investment activities. Moreover, the town is known by having large market center suitable for trading activities

**CHAPTER SEVEN**

# 7. Conclusions and recommendations

# 7.1. Conclusion

Asella Town is found in Arsi Zone which has eight urban administrative units having total areas of 46.23 km2. The town gets its present name from Asella tribe residing in the area.

The town is not known by the production of crops. However, there is a production of crops like vegetables, coffee, Enset, potato, etc in their garden. Fertilizers, improved seeds, herbicides and insecticides are very essential agricultural input to improve crop production and productivity, to meet rapid increase of demand for food and industrial raw materials. However the agriculture activities get less emphasis even though the town had high potential for urban agriculture. Poultry production is one of the important sources of family income and food in the town. The prevalence of disease and low productivity due to traditional method of rearing is the major constraints of poultry production. The Infrastructure development like water supply, energy supply and postal services are well developed. The town road construction was slightly increasing from time to time especially coble stone construction by small scale enterprise. Moreover, the water supply facility was increasing due to expansion of water supply done by enterprise.

Regarding social service sectors development the town has 40 kindergarten, 9 primary and four secondary schools &two preparatory schools.. The town has two vocational and technical schools in the town that provides training by different fields of study to students even though there is no reliable data about number of students and fields of study. In addition to these the town has one teacher’s training collage.

On the other hand, the town provides health services within one hospital and two health centers. The town has a high potential of land resource that is suitable for different investment activities. In addition, the district has large market which is a potential for trading activities.

## **7.2. Recommendation**

To overcome the existing social and economic problems prevailing in the town the regional government, local government, Non-governmental organization as well as the surrounding community has to perform the following activities:

* Infrastructure development like road, water supply, and communication net work facilities are needed. So the concerned body has to develop these facilities. Moreover, toilet services, sewerage disposal, toilet services, sewerage disposal, etc has to be developed in the town.
* So as to improve urban agriculture the use of inputs like technology, fertilizers improved seeds and modern method of farming were important. Livestock production and increase its share in the international market high quality breed has to be distributed and more focus has to be given to quality rather than quantity. Moreover, health facilities have to be constructed and provide health services.
* To improve the quality of education the current student to teacher ratio and student to classroom ratio of the town is quit sufficient. However, the educational level of the teachers has to be improved.
* The health coverage of the district is at its low stage. To overcome these problems additional health facilities have to be constructed.
* Since the town has land used for investment activities, the local and regional government has to invite investor to invest in the town.
* To maintain environment as it is awareness creation has to be done on how to use available resource wisely and well developed urban plan has to in practice.

A**cknowledgement**

In the process of conducting this socio economic profile of the town which prays the socio economic development of the town in unequivocal manner 28 Asella town Administration sector offices have been supported us in one way or another and supplied timely and reliable data pertinent with consistency and clarity to this profile without the help of them, this profile would not reach this fruitful stage.

**Foreword**

It is clear that without accurate ,reliable and credible information organized in a rational way that give visual map of the town ,designing comprehensive and integrated development plans and strategies is meaningless. The provision of accurate and timely information to the public who has the right to get reliable information from government institutions on various issues are recognized in the constitution .In the same taken ,timely and accurate data is one critical input for development designing and planning .It is helpful to the public officials to undertake appropriate economic and political activities that can properly respond to the infinite needs and aspiration of citizens ,set intervention priority to countless problems ,identify potential demands and gaps in a more comprehensive manner, develop the culture of transparency and accountability ,build trust between the government institution and the public ,carry out their duties and responsibilities starting from planning to monitoring of the implementation of different development programs on the basis of accurate information in efficient manner

**I - Objective**

The first and foremost purpose of the public of this socio economic profile of town that revolves around the overall situation of the town at this eventful year is to shade perfect light on the present major socio economic development trajectory the town has undergone vividly ,provide precise ,timely and sustainable information for those in need for the preparation and implementation of various development endeavors ,familiarize stakeholders with the exact image and fact on the ground and set better prospective plan for the upcoming years and so on.

**ii – scope of study**

This study prepared by Asella town planning and development office is delimited to the socio economic condition of the town and devised as much as possible to show the scenario of the town and illuminate the high lights on the existing socio economic image of Asella town that covers all bold activities have been under taken by town Administration and other development actors in the town from 2013 until 2014

**III- Methodology**

In this study, we looked in to all available quantitative and qualitative data and primary and secondary sources from various sources on Asella town issues by using different data collection methods without distorting them achieve the intended objective of the study and verify its validity. The methods employed to compile this profile were preparing data collection tables, dispatching them to different sectors collecting secondary data sources , organizing ,analyzing rechecking with different reports available at hand and interpreting by simple descriptions.

**Status of Asella Town throughout its History**

Historically Asella Town has had different position (status) in its formation in the Oromia national Regional state Emanated from small toll posts. Asella town has chronologically served as. Small toll Posts 1930s take a form of urban settlement In 1942 Administered under municipal From 1944 Asella as seat of whole Arsi Zone Administration till 1990s. From 2003 the town has got **2nd a** rank town of Oromia to administer

**The following are the** ***importance of socio-economic profile***:-

* It helps to provide a comprehensive picture about communities on sustainable development of a certain community for present and future.
* It helps the decision makers to get perspective about the community of the study site for social and economic planning for sustainable development.
* It helps the decision maker to get lesson and to learn from interdependence of spatial, social and economic profile data.
* It helps to provide a base line data for efficient planning and evaluation on social and economic issues at a certain spatial areas.
* It helps to indicate the best land use in the certain spatial area such as village and urban where majority of community invested more their funds.
* It helps to provide information about infrastructure services available in certain area for more improvement.

Thus socio-economic profile is very important for sustainability of any region and its community members. These are why we study the socio economic profile of Asella town.