**HOLETA TOWN**

**PLANNING AND DEVELOPMENT OFFICE**

**PHYSICAL AND SOCIO-ECONOMIC PROFILE OF HOLETA TOWN**

**OCTOBER, 17/2022**

**HOLETA**

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# **ABBREVIATION**

HH’s Households

GER Gross Enrollment Rate

NER Net Enrollment Rate

ANC Antenatal Care Coverage

PNC Postnatal Care Coverage

MMR Maternal Mortality Rate

IMR Infant Mortality Rate

CSA Central Statistical Agency

IFAE Integrated Functional Adult Education

MFI’s Microfinance Institutions

DLDP District Level Decentralization Program

OSZSF Oromia Special Zone Surrounding Finfine

# **CHAPTER ONE**

# **1. INTRODUCTION**

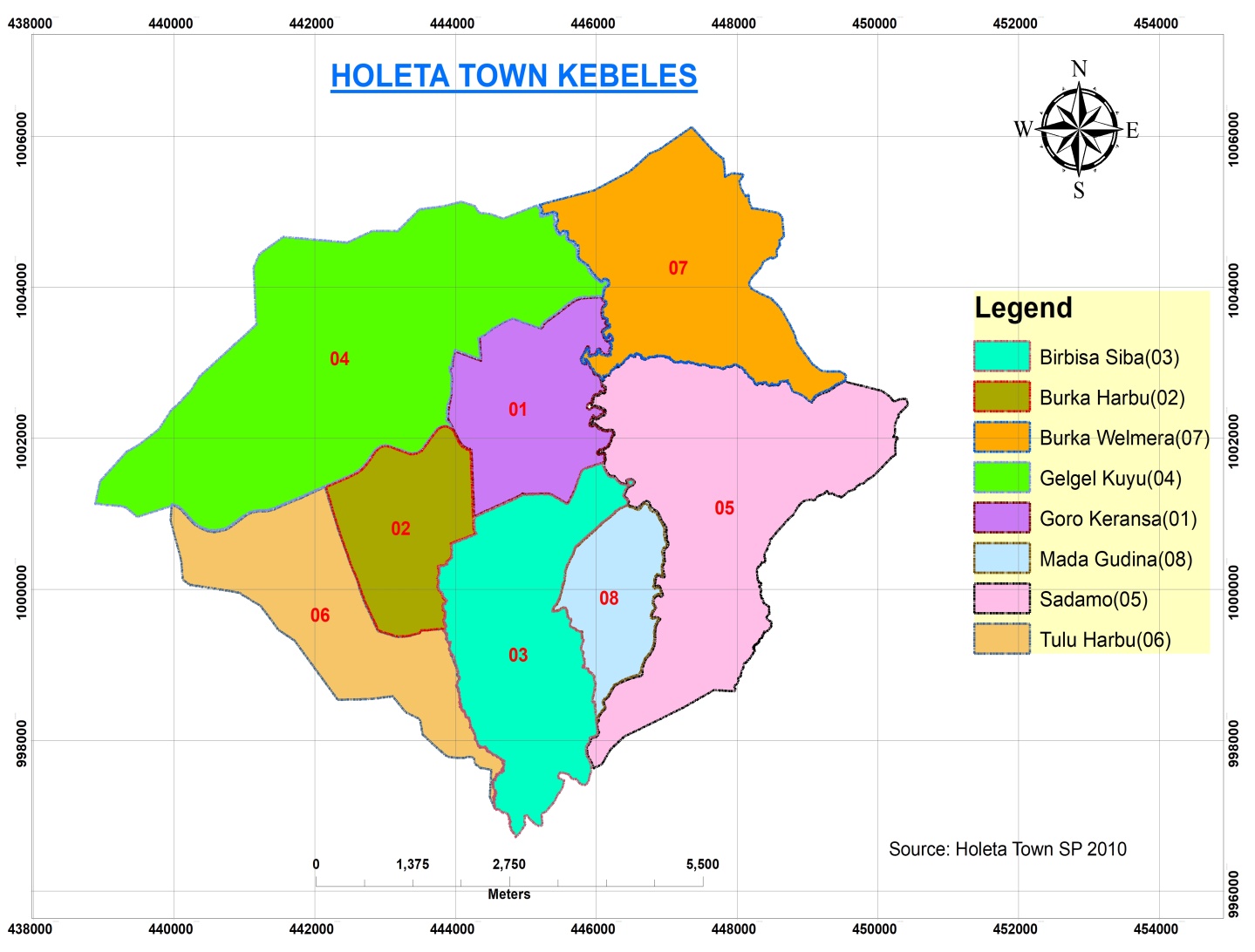
## **1.1. Background**

Holeta town is located in Oromia National Regional state within the Zone of Oromia special Zone surrounding Finfine (OSZSF). It was founded in 1894 E.C as a result of the establishment of Minilik Place in the city and it had got the status of Municipality in the 1948. After the second wave District Level Decentralization Program (DLDP) launched in the country, the urban local Government proclamation of Oromia national regional state No: 65/2003 was enacted to the urban administration with woreda status power and responsibility were given in urban areas, During the early 2004 E.C a number of cities became separated from district administration and bounders from their neighboring woreda and Holeta city is not an exception. Therefore, Holeta city separated from Welmara woreda with district boundaries and administrations. Holeta town is founded as any of the Ethiopian town (cities) for the purpose of administration of Emperor Minilik II of Ethiopia. Hence, Holeta is established in 1894 E.C when he built a place in the current Arada (Birbirsa Siba Kebele). The name Holeta Linked with the cultural and traditional religious was celebrated and the people used to Exchange wet grasses during “Meskel’’ at Holeta river (Lata in afan Oromo) and hence, named Holeta which means “Hodhu Lata” take a damp grass in Afan Oromo.

The Holeta town has got municipality in 1948 E.C. Since 1995 E.C the town was under the transformation by the virtue of Oromia National State proclamation no: 65/2003. And Administratively, Holeta town had only three urban kebeles before 2009 recently, the Holeta town is Master planned including five kebeles from walmera peasants associations; hence, presently the Holeta town is dwelled by Eight (8) Kebeles; namely: 1. Goro Qeransa, 2. Burka Harbu, 3. Tulu Harbu, 4. Gelgel Kuyu, 5. Burka Welmera, 6. Meda Gudina, 7. Sademo, 8. Birbirsa Siba. Farmers surrounding the town and small-scale trade are the economic backbone of the town. However, the Macro economic trends for Holeta have been pointing to agro process industries and services in the favorable direction since its reform in 2003. (Source: Holeta Town Physical and Socio-Economic Profile 2009-2010 E.C).

## **1.6. Map**

Figure: 1. Map of the Holeta Town

****Source: Holeta Town Administrative and Urban Land Use Office.

# **CHAPTER TWO**

# **2. PHYSICAL SETTING**

## **2.1. Location**

Relative (vicinal) and astronomical location: The town is located in the Oromia Special Zone surrounding Finfine (OSZSF) part of the Regional State of Oromia. It covers the Northern part of the Zone and lies between 9o 30' East longitudes and 38o 27' North latitudes (Holeta town Capita investment plan (CIP), 2012-2014 E.C). The town is bordering: In the West and North by Welmara woreda, in East Menagesha town and in the North Ejere (Adisalem) woreda. The areal coverage of the town is estimated to be 6,185 KM2 or (618,500Hectares). Note: 1KM2: 100 Hectares.

## **2.2. Geology and Climate**

The geological structure is three types of soil characterized in the town these are: Malisons (Red dish heavy clay), Entresols (Dark to very dark, gray to grayish brown heavy clays) and Mitoses (Reddish brown salt clay). Source: Holeta Town Physical and Socio-Economic Profile 2009-2010 E.C.

According to the metrological data, the annual mean temperature of the town is on average is 14ᴏc it with mean average highest temperature is 23.8oc and mean average lowest temperature is 1.7oc and Annual rain fall is 1040-1100 mm in the town. Source: Holeta Town Physical and Socio-Economic Profile 2009-2010 E.C.

## **2.3. Vegetation and Wildlife Conservation**

Vegetation is one of the main agents of environmental change (affects global climate and long term changes) and monitoring major crops, pastures, forests and etc. Vegetation in its forms yields a large variety of useful products for humanity. The vegetation around the town is characterized by the Bush lands, numerous herbaceous floras, scattered treks and cultivated Eucalyptus, horticultural crops and others common in the area.

Wild life conservation area is 77.8 hectares and which is called born free in this wild life conservation there are much kind of species & others and which found in Sademo kebele.

# **CHAPTER THREE**

# **3. SOCIO-ECONOMIC CONDITIONS**

## **3.1. Population**

Demographic factors influence economic growth by changing the employment to population ratio. Factors include the quantity and quality of available natural resources. Age structure of the population also influences employment and long-run growth. Based on the 1999 Census, projected total population of the town by sex in the given previous two years

Figure 3. Total population of the town

Source: Population Projection of Oromia Region by Urban, Year (2013/2021-2013/2022).

The above table shows that, populationgrowth of the town is increased 47,175 to49, 149). In this case, population growth would increase, but the need for goods and services would also increase.

### **3.1.2. Housing and Household Characteristics**

The urban dwellers has housing problem and urban residents secure housing problems.

Figure 3.1 Housing and Housing Characteristics

Source: Holeta town Statistical Abstract, 2013/2021-2014/2022

The major characteristic of housing, 0.37 % of households, characteristic of housing shared house, 2.25 % of household’s characteristics of housing are rented with house made of durable materials like (durable materials for the roof and concrete, stone, wood, and etc.)

**3.1.2.3. School Age Population.**

The below figure show that, the school age population (7\_18) years**:** Children Age (<7) years, Primary school age population (7\_14) years, enrollment grade (1\_8) and Secondary school age population (15\_18) years, enrollment grade (9\_12).

Figure 3.2. Total School Age Population

Source: Source: Holeta town statistical abstract, 2013/2021-2014/2022.

The above figure shows that, increasing the school age population of (<7) years are 2,499 (Male 1,270 and Female 1,229 to 2,491 (Male 2,232 and Female 2,059) and (7\_14) years are 10,703 (Male 4,971 and Female 5,732) to 12,173 (Male 5,745 and Female 6,428) and (15\_18) years are 1,501 (Male 480 and Female 1,021) to 6,142 (Male 2,858 and Female 3,284) respectively in the given previous two years.

## **3.2. Urban Agriculture**

Agriculture is the dominant sectors of the economy. This sector determines the growth of all other sectors and consequently, the whole region economy. The sector is dominated by small-scale farmers who practice rain-fed mixed farming by employing traditional technology, adopting a low input and low output production system.

Urban Agriculture is defined as ‘’small areas (e.g., vacant plots, gardens, verges, Balconies, containers) within the city for growing crops and raising small livestock or milk cows for own consumption or sale in neighborhood markets’’ and can provide a source of food and income for urban dwellers (FAO, 2020, P.5). From: Bio-Economy and Agri-Production, 2021.

### **3.2.1. Urban Land use (in KM2)**

The total urban land area is 6,185 and Covers like: Commercial using area is 92.78, Residential area is 1645.21, Industrial area is 309.25, and Green area is 2,201.85 and others area is 1935.91

Figure 3.3. Total Urban Land Use

Source: Holeta Town Urban Land Management, 2014/2022

### **3.2.2. Dairy Farm, Fattening and Poultry production**

#### 3.2.2.1. Dairy farm

Dairy farm means any place or premises where 1 or more dairy animals kept for milking purposes and from which a part or all of the milk is provided , sold, or offered for sale. The number of modern dairy farm 18 in the (2013/2021) and were 20 in the (2014/2022). That means modern dairy farm increased in the given previous two years. Major dairy farm products available are milk; milk product like butter and Calf (Heifer) and availability of veterinary services are vaccination, treatment, consultant and etc.

#### 3.2.2.2. Fattening

Fattening means the keeping of livestock for purpose of the livestock gaining weight in preparation for slaughter. Livestock farming, raising of animals for use or for pleasure, In this article, the discussion of livestock includes both beef and dairy cattle, pigs, sheep, goats, horses, mules, asses, buffalo and camels, the raising of birds commercially for meat or eggs (i.e. chickens, turkeys, ducks, geese, guinea fowl, and squabs) is treated separately. The below figure shows that, the total number of person participated on fattening is increased 1,323 (Male 1,025 and Female 298) to 2,601 (Male 1,091 and Female 1,510) and total number of animal fattening is increased 10,115 to 10,770 and for persons job opportunity created in temporary is increased 56 to 161 persons respectively in the given previous two years.

Figure: 3.4. Total Number of Person Participated and Number of animal fattened

Source: Holeta town Agriculture office, 2014/2022.

#### 3.2.2.3. Poultry Production

## The poultry production is economic activity also the important economic activity. This can be used as source of cash, fertilizer, food, source of eggs and the like. The below figure shows that, the total number of poultries under production is increased 36,240 to 42,000 and were total number of person participated on poultry production is also increased 1,034 (Male 385 and Female 649) to 1,751 (Male 711 and Female 1,040) and total job opportunity created temporary both sex is increased 112 to 186 respectively in the given previous two years.

Figure: 3.5. Total person participated Poultry Production and No of poultries under production

Source: Holeta town Agriculture office, 2014/2022.

### **3.2.3. Horticulture**

Horticulture is the Science and art of Growing fruits, Vegetables, Flowers, or Ornamental plants. Flora-Culture: Are the cultivation and management of ornamental and especially flowering plants. It is branch of ornamental Horticulture concerned with growing and marketing flowers and ornamental plants, as well as with flower arrangement. In the town Land covered by horticultural crops in hectares are increased 192 to 214 and total number of person participated 199 (Male 182 and Female 17) in the given previous two years in (2013/2021-2014/2022). Source: Holeta town Agriculture office, 2014/2022.

**3.3. Industry, Cooperatives and Enterprise**

### **3.3.1. Industry**

Industry is an economic activity by which most of the current developed countries are reached with. So it betters for countries like to bring a change and improve our society’s measurable life.

Small scale industries: employ less number of persons and capital, most of the work is done by manpower, small machines and tools, raw materials used are less and the production is consequently less and they are scattered in rural and urban areas and are in the private sector. Medium scale Industries: Results from the slow and steady growth that results from a successful small business. Large Scale Industry: These industries employ a larger number of persons and capital; the work is done mostly by large machines and laborers. Raw materials and used is large and there is mass production. The total number of industries like: small scale industries, medium scale industries and large scale industries is increased 32 to 36 industries in the given previous two years.

Figure: 3.6. Total number of industries by Scales

Source: Holeta town Basic Data/Statistical Abstract, 2013/2021-2014/2022.

The above figure total estimation capital ('000') of industries like Small Scale industries, Medium Scale Industries and Large Scale Industry are 16,000,000 and 35,603,809 and 67,000,000 respectively. The total number of persons job opportunity created permanently in small scale industries is 199 (Male 126 and Female 173) to 322 (Male 137 and Female 185), medium scale industries is 182 (Male 90 and Female 92) to 242 (Male 120 and Female 122) and large scale industries is 372 (Male 190 and Female 182) to 415 (Male 211 and Female 204) In these case, increased total number of job opportunity created. Source: Holeta town Basic Data/Statistical Abstract, 2013/2021-2014/2022. The major manufacturing activities are production of Metal and Wood, Chemical, Construction Material, Textile, Leather and Others. Including number of industries by production sectors

Figure: 3.7. Total number of industries by Sectors

Source: Holeta town Basic Data/Statistical Abstract, 2013/2021-2014/2022.

### **Cooperatives**

There are four tiers of cooperatives, namely primary cooperative federation, cooperative unions, cooperative federation and cooperative confederation. In Ethiopia, the apex in many regional states is the cooperative union. However, there are motivations for the regional governments to establish regional cooperatives federations. Total cooperatives are 40 to 41 and total engaged members are 1,933 (Male 1,108 and Female 825) to 7,982 (Male 4,634 and Female 3,348) and total estimated capitals ('000') is 21,137,446 to 7,412,090 in the previous two years.

Table: 3. Types of Cooperatives and Engaged Members

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Year | Cooperatives | Types of cooperatives | | | | Engaged Members | | | Capital ('000') |
| Union | Primary | Dairy | Consumers | Male | Female | Total |
| 2013/2021 | 40 | 1 | 21 | 8 | 10 | 1,108 | 825 | 1,933 | 21,137,446.0 |
| 2014/2022 | 41 | 1 | 21 | 8 | 11 | 4,634 | 3,348 | 7,982 | 7,412,090.00 |

Source: Holeta town Basic Data/Statistical Abstract, 2013/2020-2014/2022

### **3.3.3. Enterprises**

Enterprises is ‘’a business venture’’ like a frozen yogurt enterprises. It requires a lot of determination, hard work and the steady belief that people will love your yogurt. People will say you show extraordinary enterprises for your willingness to take on such a challenging project, meaning you have initiative and drive. The micro enterprises, type of organization (ownership), number of employees and capitals. Business ownership (private) is 184 and number of employee (permanent) is 1,124 and estimated capital ('000') is 460,000. The small scale enterprises, organization, number of employees and capitals. Business ownerships (private) are 357 and number of employees are (permanent) is 1,459 and estimated capital ('000') is 892,500 Source: Holeta town Basic Data/Statistical Abstract, 2013/2020-2014/2022.

## **3.4. Infrastructure and Social Facilities**

#### 3.4.1.1. Transport

Transport system offers multiple modes of transport to its users to ensure the continuity of mobility in the event of disruptions, and to ensure access to transportation for all population groups. It takes a flexible approach and proactive coordination with other agencies to be able to divert user traffic to different modes of transport based on changing conditions like: Physical exclusion (Services), Economic exclusion (Services), Geographical exclusion (Services) Time-based exclusion (Services), Facility exclusion (Services) and etc. By ownership Government and Non-government and types of services

Figure: 3.8. Owner of transport and types of services

Source: Holeta town Basic Data/Statistical Abstract, 2013/2020-2014/2022.

#### 3.4.1.2. Road

A well-developed road transport sector in developing countries is assumed to facilitate the growth process through a variety of activities of the development endeavors (efforts) of a nation/region. Among these, creation of market access opportunities for agricultural products (economic), social service is the major one.

Moreover, road transport facilities play a role in both the production and consumption decisions of every household in their day-to-day activities. Besides, road transport facilities are essential for expanding education, health service provision, trade facilitation both within the country and the export market, and better public as well as private service provisions (Supply). Poor infrastructure and high transport costs are often identified as a key constraint for industrial development in low-income countries like ours. The current government made the road sector development one of its priority areas and implemented.

The total length of road in kilometers are increased 326.70 to 338.48 and types of road serves (Asphalt, Coble stone, others, total).

Figure: 3. 9. Length of Road in KM’s

Source: Holeta town Basic Data/Statistical Abstract, 2013/2020-2014/2022).

#### 3.4.1.3. Communication

Communication technology is like any other resource. How you use it will affect whether or not it improves the quality of your life. The choices you make about technology will determine how it affects your life. Most jobs today require technology skills and Communities/society are concerned about technology issues.

**Technology in the Workplace:** Helps entrepreneurs start and run businesses, The Information Revolution, Changing economics, Changing regulation, Social Issues, Social Challenges:

* The Knowledge Gap
* Surveillance and loss of privacy
* Sharing and Marketing exchange

**Use of Communication Technology:** For entertainment**,** For Businesses**,** For Communication**,** for education andothers

**3.4.1.3.1. Telephone services**

In the present situation, the expansion of these services in urban areas from monolog to analog and broadband increase from time to time and number of ethio-telecom Station is 1 in the town and total number of employees in the station was 43 (Male 38 and Female 5) in the previous two years respectively. These do not mean that all the communication infrastructures reached to the degree required in number and quality. Most of the people in town use mobile phones even if we do not have relevant data. (Source: Holeta town Basic Data/Statistical Abstract, 2013/2020-2014/2022).So the concerned body must be give attentions.

**Limitation of Communication Facility:** Inadequate (limitation of coverage), Poor quality and high cost of services, huge gaps in telecom (ICT) access urban areas, Low internet access and insufficient investment, Ineffective Provision of universal access; Infrastructure Gaps and etc. the above mentioned are limitation of communication facility in the given previous two years in the town.

##### **3.4.1.3.2. Post services**

Distribution of postal service is much developed and improved system and was properly serving in the town. There were 1 post stations and total number of post box was 150 and the total numbers of post offices employees are 4 (Male 3 and Female 1) the previous two years. (Source: Holeta town Basic Data/Statistical Abstract, 2013/2020-2014/2022.

### **3.4.2. Water and Energy Supply**

#### 3.4.2.1. Water

When we think about Sustainable development, the primary thing to be addressed should be the provision of potable water supply and sanitation for all, and it has to be sustainable delivery. The main sources of drinking water schemes are spring development, Hand dug well, shallow well, deep wells, River diversion, private pipe water, Bono and etc. Among which deep wells schemes is the most widely used. The drinking water schemes is 14 to 49, in these functional drinking water schemes is 12 to 45 and non-functional drinking water schemes is 2 to 4 in the given previous two years and for detail see the below figure. From the total population of the town 47,175 to 49,149 with population supplied with potable water and Percent (%)

Figure: 3.10. Water Supplied in Percent (%)

Source: Holeta town Basic Data/Statistical Abstract, 2013/2020-2014/2022.

#### 3.4.2.2. Energy Supply

Ethiopia is endowed with abundant renewable energy resources, which can meet the ambitions of nationwide electrification. The majority of Ethiopian population lives in the rural area without access to modern energy and relied solely on traditional biomass energy sources. Opportunities like: Hydropower Potential (Huge untapped/unused/potential of energy efficiencies), Natural renewable energy Resources (bio energy, hydro, solar, wind and geothermal) and Regional integration for better energy supply for the community.

The majority of total population supplied with electricity by sources of hydro power and the other source is diesel, biogas, Solar and the other sources of domestic energy supply (charcoal, firewood, dung, crop residue, kerosene, electricity, etc.).

The total population of the town is increased 47,175 (Male 23,821 and Female 23,353) to 49,149 (Male 24,818 and 24,331) and total population of supplied with electricity in the town is 18,300 to 19,196 and total population of the town supplied with electricity in percent (%) 38.79 to 39.06 in the given previous two years and for detail see the below figure.

Figure: 3.11. Total population and Supplied with Electricity

Source: Holeta town Basic Data/Statistical Abstract, 2013/2020-2014/2022.

Fuel station is also called Gas station/filling station/Petrol Pump is a facility which sells fuel and usually lubricants for Motor Vehicles. The name and number of fuel station and capacity in liter (Lt) like: Benzene, Kerosene and Gasoline. There are 2 fuel stations (1 Oil Libya and 1 NOC) in the given previous two years. Source: owner survey, 2014/2022.

### **3.4.3. Education**

Education is plays a significant role in reducing poverty and enhancing the development of society at large. The education and training policy that has outlined the mission and goals of the education system has played and still playing an important role by revealing major performance of education indicators. Since indicators are used by policy makers, Planners and other stakeholders for different purposes, it is very important having them timely.



#### 3.4.3.1. Kindergarten

Non-governmental organizations, communities, private institutions, and religious based organizations are the operators of kindergarten program whereas government is involved in developing curriculum, training teachers and providing supervisory supports for kindergarten program. Number of schools is 29 to 31, numbers of sections are 94 to 132, number of students enrollments are 2,285 to 3,599 and number of teachers are 95 to 162 in the given previous two years.

Figure: 3.12. Kindergarten School like: School, Section, Student Enrollment and No of teachers

Source: Holeta town Basic Data/Statistical Abstract, 2013/2020-2014/2022.

#### 3.4.3.2. Schools

Primary education is absolutely critical for town development, providing on average the highest public returns to investment for our town. Primary education is defined as education in grade (1-8), in these two cycles like: primary first cycle grade (1\_6) and primary secondary cycle grade (1\_8) and Secondary education is given for grades (9\_12). The total secondary schools grades (9\_12) by government are increased 2 schools to 5 schools and total of schools in government is increased 11 schools to 14 schools in the given previous two years.

Figure: 3.13. Number of School by Level of Schools

Source: Holeta town Basic Data/Statistical Abstract, 2013/2020-2014/2022.

3.4.3.3. Total number of enrolled and detained students by levels of schools, sex and types of ownership

The total number of students enrolled by government and levels of schools is increased (1\_6), (1\_8) and (9\_12) Grades. Total students promoters by levels of schools like (1\_6), (1\_8), and (9\_12). The total number of students enrolled by non-government and levels of schools like (1\_6), (1\_8) and (9\_12) Grade and total repeater/detained students like (1\_6), (1\_8) and (9\_12) grade students.

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Ownership | Total of students | Levels of schools (Grades) | | | | Levels of schools (Grades) | | |
| (2013/2021) | | | | (2014/2022) | | |
| Sex | (1\_6) | (1\_8) | (9\_12) | (1\_6) | (1\_8) | (9\_12) |
| Government | Total students enrolled | Male | 3,218 | 4,292 | 2,482 | 3921 | 4,925 | 2,811 |
| Female | 3,847 | 5,179 | 2,660 | 4535 | 5,484 | 3,212 |
| Total | 7,065 | 9,471 | 5,142 | 8456 | 10,409 | 6,023 |
| Promoters | Male | 3,187 | 4,206 | 2,407 | 3,211 | 3,657 | 1,664 |
| Female | 3,795 | 5,037 | 2,640 | 3,805 | 4,471 | 1,871 |
| Total | 6,982 | 9243 | 5,047 | 7,016 | 8,128 | 3,535 |
| Repeater/ Detained | Male | 34 | 94 | 37 | 682 | 820 | 747 |
| Female | 49 | 134 | 58 | 758 | 920 | 971 |
| Total | 83 | 228 | 95 | 1,440 | 1,740 | 1,718 |
| Non-Government | Total students enrolled | Male | 1,292 | 1,509 | 28 | 1,514 | 1,768 | 47 |
| Female | 1,278 | 1,522 | 25 | 1,507 | 1,732 | 72 |
| Total | 2,570 | 3,031 | 53 | 3,021 | 3,500 | 119 |
| Promoters | Male | 1,290 | 1,502 | 28 | 1482 | 1635 | 47 |
| Female | 1.275 | 1,519 | 25 | 184 | 328 | 70 |
| Total | 2,565 | 3,021 | 53 | 1,666 | 1963 | 117 |
| Repeaters/ Detained | Male | 2 | 7 | 0 | 27 | 33 | 2 |
| Female | 3 | 3 | 0 | 22 | 31 | 2 |
| Total | 5 | 10 | 0 | 49 | 64 | 4 |

Table: 3.1. Total of students by Sex, Levels of schools by Ownerships

Source: Holeta town Basic Data/Statistical Abstract, 2013/2020-2014/2022.

Note:The above table data shows that in (2022/2014) 12th student’s data is not included.

#### 3.4.3.4. Indicate Students Participation Rate

For social and economic development an increased participation rate should be the target. The percentage of children in school are represented by the gross enrolment rate (GER) and the net enrolment rate (NER). Gross Enrolment Rate (GER): Is defined as the total enrolment in a specific level of education, regardless of age, expressed as a percentage of the official school age population corresponding to the same level of education in a given school year. Net Enrolment Rate (NER): 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 age group. As a standard age of (7\_12) join from grade (1\_6), Age of (13\_14) join from grade (7\_8), Age of (15\_16) join grade (9\_10) and Age of (17\_18) join grade (11\_12). These is said to be Net Enrollment Rate (NER).

Age of (7\_12) total students are increased 5,355 (Male 2,377 and Female 2,978) to 6,284 (Male 2,837 and Female 3,447), Age of (13\_14) total students are decreased 1,047 (Male 461 and Female 586) to 941 (Male 428 and 513), Age of (7\_14) total students are increased 7,945 (Male 3,602 and Female 4,343) to 9,713 (Male 4,057 and Female 4,715) students in the given years 2013/2021-2022/2014 compared.

Age of (15\_16) total students are increased 2,139 (Male 993 and Female 1,140) to 3,322 (Male 1,544 and Female 1,778), Age of (17\_18) total students are increased 968 (Male 452 and Female 516) to 2,064 (Male 1,009 and Female 1,055), Age of (15\_18) total students are increased 5,594 (Male 2,717 and Female 2,877) to 6,023 (Male 2,811 and Female 3,212).

Figure: 3.14 Total Net Enrollment Rate by Government

Source: Holeta town Basic Data/Statistical Abstract, 2013/2020-2014/2022

The below figure show that, the student’s participation rate by sex, age and level of schools and net enrolment rate by Non-Government. The student’s participation rate by age of (7\_14) total students in grade (1\_8) are increased 2,758 (Male 1,369 and Female 1,389) to 3,401 (Male 1,688 and 1,713) students, Age of (15\_18) and total students in grade (9\_12) is increased 53 (Male 28 and Female 25) to 119 (Male 47 and Female 72) students.

Figure: 3.15. Net Enrollment Rate by Non-Government

Source: Holeta town Basic Data/Statistical Abstract, 2013/2020-2014/2022

#### University Entrance

Students sat university entrance in grade 12th are 872 (Male 457 and Female 415) and promoted to university are 188 (Male 115 and Female 73) in the (2013/2021) and Students not sat university entrance in grade 12th in (2014/2022) the reason of COVID-19. Source: Holeta town Basic Data/Statistical Abstract, 2013/2020-2014/2022

#### 3.4.3.6. Adult education

The number of centers, students by sex and age and facilitators of adult education, the total center of adult education is 10 to 16 and number of Integrated Functional Adult Education (IFAE) facilitators is 5 to 5 and Student’s enrolled age (15\_24 years) is 96 to 214 and Age (25\_60 years) is 536 to 1,844 and Grand total 637 to 2,328.

Figure: 3.15. Total No of AE by facilitator, Enrollment by sex and Age

Source: Holeta town Basic Data/Statistical Abstract, 2013/2020-2014/2022

#### 3.4.3.7. Teachers

Number of teachers in primary schools (1\_8) by level of education, sex and ownership (Government and Non-Government) and the total number of teachers in primary schools (1\_8) is increased by Government both sex is 243 (Male 67 and Female176) to 251 (Male 64 and Female 187) and Non-Government is 72 (Male 28 and Female 44) to 108 (Male 64 and Female 44.

Table: 3. 2. Total No of Teachers by sex in in primary schools (1\_8) and Ownerships.

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Level of Education | Sex | Government | | Non-Government | |
| (2013/2021) | (2014/2022) | (2013/2021) | (2014/2022) |
| Grade 12 & below | Male | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Female | 4 | 8 | 0 | 0 |
| T.T.I | Male | 0 | 0 | 5 | 3 |
| Female | 8 | 7 | 1 | 2 |
| Diploma | Male | 44 | 40 | 6 | 43 |
| Female | 104 | 92 | 37 | 31 |
| B.A/B.Sc. | Male | 22 | 24 | 17 | 18 |
| Female | 59 | 78 | 6 | 11 |
| M.A/M.Sc. | Male | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Female | 1 | 2 | 0 | 0 |
| Grand Total | Male | 67 | 64 | 28 | 64 |
| Female | 176 | 187 | 44 | 44 |
| Total | 243 | 251 | 72 | 108 |

Source: The town basic data/Statistical Abstract, 2013/2020-2014/2022

Number of teachers in secondary schools (9\_12) by level of education, sex and ownership (Government and Non-Government) and the following table shows that grand total in government 278 (Male 194 and Female 84) to 191 (Male 128 and Female 63) and Non- government 14 (Male 10 and Female 4) to 11 (Male 8 and Female 3).

Table: 3.3. Total No of Teachers by sex in in secondary schools (9\_12), Level of Educations and Ownerships

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Level of Education | Sex | Government | | Non-Government | |
| 2013/2021 | 2014/2022 | 2013/2021 | 2014/2022 |
| Diploma | Male | 0 | 0 | 4 | 0 |
| Female | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| B.A/B.Sc. | Male | 142 | 88 | 6 | 8 |
| Female | 72 | 54 | 4 | 3 |
| M.A/M.Sc. | Male | 52 | 40 | 0 | 0 |
| Female | 10 | 9 | 0 | 0 |
| PhD | Male | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Female | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Grand Total | Male | 194 | 128 | 10 | 8 |
| Female | 84 | 63 | 4 | 3 |
| Total | 278 | 191 | 14 | 11 |

Source: The town basic data/Statistical Abstract, 2013/2020-2014/2022

#### 3.4.3.8. School Accessed to Improved Water Supply and Sanitation

Sanitation refers to public health conditions related to clean drinking water and treatment and disposal of human excreta and sewage. Preventing human contact with feces is part of sanitation, as is hand washing with soap. Sanitation systems aim to protect human health by providing a clean environment that will stop the transmission of diseases. Money government and non-government Primary and secondary school have no access to improved water supply (pure drinking water) and sanitation (toilet) facilities in the given previous two years. Source: Holeta town Basic Data/Statistical Abstract, 2013/2020-2014/2022.

### **3.4.4. Health**

Health is the fundamental right of human being. This is indispensable concept that led to the emergence of worldwide organization known as world health organization in which 193 countries are full members, including our country since 13 November 1945.Under the constitution of WHO adapted by the international health conference, New York, signed on 22 July 1946, defined Health as “a state of complete physical, mental and social well-being and not merely the absence of disease or infirmity’’.

In our country, the health policy which was the first of its kind was produced by the current government after the overthrow of the Dreg government (1991). Oromia health Bureau is responsible for creating the healthiest population in the region with the collaboration of Oromia health bureau and other stakeholders. In order to provide adequate health service for the population of the region, Oromia health bureau has adapted a three-tier of health care delivery system during BPR study.

The first level which is known as a primary health care unit (PHCU) at woreda (district) level comprises a primary hospital (with a population coverage of 60,000\_100,000), Health center (1:15,000\_25,000 population) and their satellite Health post (1:3,000\_5000 populations) that are connected to each other by a referral system. The second level in the tier is a general hospital with population coverage of 1:1.5 million people and the third tier is a specialized hospital that covers population of 3.5-5 million.

#### 3.4.4.1. Health Institutions

Health institutions like Hospitals, Health centers, Clinics, Health posts, Pharmacies, drug store and total governmental health institutions mentioned below table are 11 and Private (Non-Government) health institutions are 48. There are 2 hospitals: 1 Primary Hospital with 36 numbers of beds service and 1 General Hospital with 53 numbers of beds service in the given previous two years.

Table: 3.4. Health Institutions by Ownerships

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Institutions | Government | | Non-Government | |
| (2013/2021) | (2014/2022) | (2013/2022) | (2014/2022) |
| Hospitals | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| Health Centers | 2 | 2 | 0 | 0 |
| Clinics | 0 | 0 | 30 | 30 |
| Health Posts | 8 | 8 | 0 | 0 |
| Pharmacies | 0 | 0 | 3 | 3 |
| Drug Store | 0 | 0 | 14 | 14 |
| Total | 11 | 11 | 48 | 48 |

Source: Holeta town Basic Data/Statistical Abstract, 2013/2020-2014/2022

#### 3.4.4.2. Health Professionals

The total number of health professionals like: doctors, nurses, health assistants, health officers, laboratory and X-ray technicians, sanitarians, pharmacists and by sex and ownership (Government and Non-Government). The number of health professional (doctors, nurses, health assistants, health officers, laboratory, sanitarians and pharmacists) in government institutions is 119 (Male 42 and Female 77) in the given previous two years.

Figure: 3.16. Number of Health Professionals by Ownerships

Source: Holeta town Basic Data/Statistical Abstract, 2013/2020-2014/2022

Number of health professional (doctors, nurses, health assistants, health officers, laboratory and X-ray technicians, sanitarians, pharmacists) in Non-Government institutions are increased 318 to 320 in the given previous two years.

Figure: 3.17. Number of Health Professionals by Ownerships

Source: Holeta town Basic Data/Statistical Abstract, 2013/2020-2014/2022

#### 3.4.4.3. Medical Health Services

The number of patient’s first incidence by type of sex, ownerships (Government and Non-government). Total number of patient’s first incidence in Government institutions both sex is 34,584 (Male 17,063 and Female 17,521) to 62,406 (Male 26,423 and Female 35,983) and Non-Government institutions is 25,411 (Male 14,000 and Female 11,411) to 13,184 (Male 5,951 and Female 7,233) in the given previous two years

Figure: 3.18. The number of patient’s first incidence by type of sex, ownerships

Source: Holeta town Basic Data/Statistical Abstract, 2013/2020-2014/2022

#### 3.4.4.4 Name of ten top diseases

The name of ten top disease and number of cases sequentially like: Typhoid Fever, Respiratory Infection (Acute upper respiratory infection unspecified), Urinary tract Infection (Urinary tract infection site not specified), Tonsillitis (Acute pharyngitis unspecified), Typhus fever, Diarrhea (Functional diarrhea), Typhus fever unspecified, Amoebiasis, Dyspepsia (Inability to Swallow) and Infection (Bacterial intestinal infection unspecified).

Typhoid Fever is the 1st number of cases in the top ten diseases; Respiratory Infection (Acute upper respiratory infection unspecified) is the 2nd number of cases in the top ten diseases, Urinary tract Infection (Urinary tract infection site not specified) is the 3rd number of cases in the top ten diseases.

Figure: 3. 19. Name of ten top disease and number of cases sequentially

Source: Holeta town Health office, 2014/2022

#### 3.4.4.6. The Major Health Problems

The below mentioned are the major health problems like: In adequate and unsafe water supply, Poor solid and liquid waste management system, HIV/AIDS, Drugs like (Chat, Shisha and Likes), Lack of public latrine at market places and micro enterprises (shades) and Non communicable diseases like hypertension, diabetic (DM), cervical cancer and etc.

#### 3.4.4.7. Mothers received antenatal care, delivery services and postnatal care services

**Antenatal care coverage (ANC):** Is an indicator of access and utilization of care during pregnancy. It is Proportion of women attended at least four times during pregnancy by trained health personnel for reasons related to their pregnancy.

**Postnatal care (PNC):** Is the care given for the mother and her newborn baby immediately after the birth and for the first six weeks of life. This period marks the establishment of a new phase of family life for women and their partners and the beginning of the lifelong health record for new born babies. The below mentioned total number of services given to mothers by types and by ownership (Government and Non-Government) are increased likeAntenatal care coverage are increased 822 to 1,560 and Postnatal care are increased 996 to 2,016in the given previous two years.

Figure: 3.20. Mothers received antenatal care, delivery services and postnatal care serviceSource: Holeta town Basic Data/Statistical Abstract, 2013/2020-2014/2022

#### 3.4.4.8. Women Received Family Planning Method

The number of women received family planning method and Items of family planning provided to women like Pills, IUD, Injectable and Implant and by ownership (Government and Non-Government). The total number of women received family planning method is increased in the Government institutions is 2,607 women’s to 6,419 women’s and Non-Government institutions is 423 to 2,490 in the given previous two years.

Table: 3. 5. Women Received Family Planning Method

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Ownerships | Year | Items of Family Planning Provided to Women | | | | | |
| Pills | IUD | Injectable | Implant | Sterilization | Total |
| Government | 2013/2021 | 452 | 161 | 927 | 1067 | 0 | 2607 |
| 2014/2022 | 1740 | 276 | 2439 | 1964 | 0 | 6419 |
| Non-Government | 2013/2021 | 304 | 0 | 22 | 97 | 0 | 423 |
| 2014/2022 | 668 | 0 | 1649 | 173 | 0 | 2490 |
| Source: Holeta town Basic Data/Statistical Abstract, 2013/2020-2014/2022 | | | | | | | |

### **3.4.5. Social Security**

Social security primarily refers to a [social insurance](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Social_insurance). That provides social protection, or protection against socially recognized conditions, including: Poverty, old age, disability and unemployment and others

#### 3.4.5.1. Unemployed

Unemployment as one form of social security refers to the condition and extent of joblessness within an economy and is measured in terms of unemployment rate. It is computed as the proportion of the unemployed persons to the total economically active population. Hence, unemployment is the condition of not having a job, often referred to as being "out of work", or unemployed.

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Education Level | Sex | Unemployed Persons Registered | | Employed Persons Registered | |
| (2013/2021) | (2014/2022) | (2013/2021) | (2014/2022) |
| Illiterate | Male | 275 | 253 | 60 | 0 |
| Female | 264 | 309 | 59 | 0 |
| Total | 539 | 562 | 118 | 0 |
| Grade 1-8 | Male | 362 | 700 | 116 | 0 |
| Female | 328 | 834 | 192 | 0 |
| Total | 690 | 1534 | 308 | 0 |
| Grade 9-12 | Male | 487 | 600 | 132 | 87 |
| Female | 453 | 650 | 166 | 100 |
| Total | 940 | 1250 | 298 | 187 |
| Certificate | Male | 520 | 671 | 136 | 396 |
| Female | 505 | 734 | 80 | 119 |
| Total | 1025 | 1405 | 216 | 515 |
| Diploma | Male | 245 | 479 | 67 | 227 |
| Female | 233 | 444 | 33 | 47 |
| Total | 478 | 923 | 100 | 274 |
| B.A/B.Sc. | Male | 905 | 476 | 0 | 504 |
| Female | 877 | 350 | 0 | 409 |
| Total | 1782 | 826 | 0 | 913 |
| Grand Total | Male | 2794 | 3179 | 510 | 1214 |
| Female | 2660 | 3321 | 530 | 675 |
| Total | 5454 | 6,500 | 1,040 | 1,889 |

Table: 3.6. Unemployed Persons Registered by Sex and Education Leve

Source: Holeta town Basic Data/Statistical Abstract, 2013/2020-2014/2022

The above table shows that, the total number of unemployed and employed persons Registered by sex and level of education and Grand totalofUnemployed Persons Registered are increased 5,454 to 6,500 and Grand totalofemployed Persons Registered are increased 1,040 to 1,889 and for detail see the above table.

#### 3.4.5.2. Economically Active Age Population (Age 15\_64)

Persons (15\_64) age is economically active population who are employed or unemployed but looking for work. Total unemployed persons registered by (15\_64) age is 5,454 (Male 2,794 and Female 2,660) to 6,500 (Male 3,179 and Female 3,321) and employed persons registered by (15\_64) age is 1,040 (Male 510 and Female 530). In these case 4,414 (Male 2,284 and Female 2,130) to 6,500 (Male 3,179 and Female 3,321) are unemployed persons in the given two years. So the concerned body must give attentions. Source: Holeta town Basic Data/Statistical Abstract, 2013/2020-2014/2022.

#### 3.4.5.2. Criminals

Crime is the intentional commission of an act usually deemed socially harmful or dangerous and specifically defined, prohibited and [punishable](https://www.britannica.com/topic/punishment) under criminal law. Criminals on the other hand, are persons who have committed crime. Criminal and Civil Cases by types like: Lodged, decided and pending. Criminal and civil cases recorded by types like criminal cases (lodged is 240 to 150, decided is 226 to 141 and Pending is 0 to 9, total is 466 to 291) and civil cases recorded by types like (lodged is 0 to 6, decided is 0 to 4 and pending is 0 to 2, total is o to 12) in the (2013/2021). Source: Holeta town Basic Data/Statistical Abstract, 2013/2020-2014/2022.

### **3.4.6. Finance**

Is the study of the role of government in the economy which assesses the government revenue and expenditure of the public authorities and the adjustment of one or more to achieve desirable effects and avoid undesirable one.

#### 3.4.6.1. Budget

Budget is a quantitative expression of a plan for a defined period of time. Budget generally refers to a list of all planned expenses and revenue. The budget of a government is a summary or plan of the intended revenues and expenditure of that government and as it is seen from the below figure shows that, the total budget was increase 195,491,441 to 253,777,786.

Figure: 3. 21. Total budget in the two years

Source: Holeta town Basic Data/Statistical Abstract, 2013/2020-2014/2022.

#### 3.4.6.2. Revenue

Revenue is money received by government from taxation, fees, inter-governmental grants or transfers, securities sales, mineral rights and resource rights, as well as other sales that are made in the town. Total revenue collected has increased from 195,491,441 to 253,777,786.

Figure: 3. 22. Total revenue collected in the two year

Source: Holeta town Basic Data/Statistical Abstract, 2013/2020-2014/2022.

#### 3.4.6.3. Expenditure

Expenditure is government expenditure includes all government consumption, investment, and transfer payments. The assignment of expenditure to the town is based on the national objectives of increasing efficiency and allocation of budget for basic social services. Thus, the percentage share of social services is the dominant area of expenditure. Recurrent expenditure to the total expenditure was generally higher during the last two consecutive years.

Figure: 3.23. Total expenditure in the two years

Source: Holeta town Basic Data/Statistical Abstract, 2013/2020-2014/2022

#### 3.4.6.4. Financial Institutions

Financial institution is an establishment that conducts financial transactions such as investments, loans and deposits. Banks and Insurance 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 reimbursement in the case of loss, paid to people or companies that are concerned about hazards that they have made prepayments to an organization or any individual.

Finance is used by individuals, governments (public finance) and business as well as by a wide variety of organizations including public sectors and non-profit organizations. In general, the goals of the above mentioned activities are achieved through the use of appropriate financial instruments, with the consideration of their institutions setting like banks and insurance institutions.

The below table mentioned institutions are growing rapidly as a result of the issuance of free market economic policy. Gov’t banks are 5 to 5 (Commercial Bank of Ethiopia) and Private (Non-Government) Banks are increased 18 to 20 in the given previous two years.



Table: 3.7. Financial institutions in the town

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| No | Name of Banks | (2013/2021) | (2014/2022) |
| 1 | Commercial Bank of Ethiopia | 5 | 5 |
| 2 | Oromia Cooperative Bank | 2 | 2 |
| 3 | Oromia Bank | 1 | 2 |
| 4 | Inat International Bank | 1 | 1 |
| 5 | NIB International Bank | 1 | 1 |
| 6 | Awash Bank | 1 | 2 |
| 7 | Dashen Bank | 1 | 1 |
| 8 | Buna International Bank | 1 | 1 |
| 9 | Sinke Bank | 2 | 2 |
| 10 | Birhan Bank | 1 | 1 |
| 11 | United International Bank | 1 | 1 |
| 12 | Abyssinia Bank | 1 | 1 |
|  | Total | 18 | 20 |

Source: Holeta town Basic Data/Statistical Abstract, 2013/2020-2014/2022

#### 3.4.6.5. Saving and Credit Associations

There are different types of financial institutions in the town are available which initiate saving and facilitate credit for business activity and economic development. Thus, the existence of saving and credit association is not questionable. Based up on this different governmental and non-governmental institutions also delivering loan, saving, credit activities, and regulate the flow of money to facilitate the economic growth of the town. The microfinance institutions like: Wasaa is 2, Busa Gonofa is 2, Vision Fund is 1, Addis is 1, Liyu is 1, Gasha is 1, Africa Village is 1 and Awaci microfinance institutions is 1. Those 10 microfinance institution are located in the town. Source: Holeta town Basic Data/Statistical Abstract, 2013/2020-2014/2022

### **3.4.7. Trade Tourism and Sports**

#### 3.4.7.1. Trade

Major local cash crops are vegetables, Root Crops and Fruits Crops. Exportable items by types like Hides 6,252 to 6,795 in numbers, Sheep skin 10,320 to 13,967 in numbers and Goat skin 4,523 to 6,471 in numbers are supplied to the central market in the (2013/2021-2014/2022). There are different types of trade organizations like Private, Partnership, Private Limited Company, Cooperative trade and etc. Traders by work activities like Agriculture, Manufacturing, Services, Transport and Others. Source: Holeta town Basic Data/Statistical Abstract, (2013/2020-2014/2022).

#### 3.4.7.2. Tourism

There are different tourist attraction site exist and the major tourist centers are cultural, historical sites and parks. But, due to the problem of unavailability of infrastructure, it is difficult to visit and invite tourist, so the concerned body must give attentions. The hotels, restaurants, bars, beds and etc. are located in the given previous two years in the town.

#### 3.4.7.3. Sports

It is true that sport is important for healthy, body strength of individuals and friendly relationship of the society. In general, an activity produces a healthy and strong productive citizen. Sport and youth office facilitate different kinds of sport activities like Volley ball, Football, Tennis, Athletics by creating sport areas and races between different clubs. In recent years, the sport activities practiced deeply in school, projects, clubs and mass sport in all level. Even if such sports are practiced, but there are no much facilities available for such sports and no comfortable stadiums and then the concerned body must give attentions.

### **3.4.8. Development Activities**

#### 3.4.8.1. Major Ongoing Projects, Programs and Their Functions

Major ongoing governmental and non-governmental (local and foreign non-governments) projects and programs were planned and being implemented in the town. The number of non-governmental organizations operating in the town become increasing from time to time. From these development activities of the town, a person contributes its share in both labor and money and benefits from the projects. Name of Non-Governments in the town namely like: 1. ET-3 (Holeta Genet Church), 2. EECMY central ES, 3. Sademo Genet, 4. Welmera Genet, 5. Birhane wengel: Child development, 6. Meseret kirstos: Child development, 7. Mulu wengeel: Child sponsor ship, 8. Birhane kirstos: Child sponsor ship, 9. Ankelba children’s: Children help and support, 10. Rose land: Community based child support, 11. Muleta Rehoboth: Orphan and vulnerable children, 12. Zelalem: Children and community development, 13. Emanuel: Child development project, 14. Grounds for health: Child support organization, 15. Covenant: Covenant development association, 16. Evangelical M/Y: Children and community development, 17. GSTC preschool for OVC: School training center, 18. MCDO, 19. GFC and 20. Gadisa lemi: Child support organization.

Figure: 3. 24. Non-Government, Capitals and Sex

Source: Holeta Town Finance Office, 2014/2022.

#### 3.4.8.2. Investment

To increase industrialization (Millennium development Goal) Private investment were play a great role. In most developing countries, the private sector is now responsible for the majority of employment and income-generating opportunities and has become the driving force for poverty reduction. From the indicate projects manufacturing projects were, while agriculture, hotel and tourism, trade, education, health and Mining and Energy. These conditions play a key role in accelerating the growth of manufacturing, agriculture, hotel and tourism, trade, education, health and Mining and Energy. Manufacturing investments accounted for the lion share, followed by agriculture and hotel, tourism respectively.

The total number of projects by sectors are decreased 218 to 212 projects, total investment actual capitals by sectors is 281,556,827 (ETB), total land size (in ha) are decreased 813 to 797.191 and including their area coverage by sectors in given previous two years. The project permanently job opportunity created is 5,143 (Male 2,467 and Female 2,676) and temporary 1,017 (Male 559 and Female 458).

Table: 3. 8. Investment Sectors, No of Projects and Land size

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Sectors | (2013/2021) | | (2014/2022) | |
| No of Projects | Land size  (in ha) | No of Projects | Land size  (in ha) |
| Agriculture | 45 | 720 | 44 | 704 |
| Education | 8 | 4 | 8 | 4 |
| Health | 5 | 1 | 5 | 1 |
| Hotel and Tourism | 41 | 6 | 41 | 6 |
| Manufacturing | 78 | 45 | 74 | 45 |
| Mining and Energy | 2 | 32 | 2 | 32 |
| Trade | 39 | 5 | 38 | 5.191 |
| Total | 218 | 813 | 212 | 797.191 |

Source: Holeta town Basic Data/Statistical Abstract, 2013/2020-2014/2022

Major Problems of on-going governmental and non-governmental projects and programs: Construction problems that they started project cannot be finished to in the expected time (transferred to on other years), Lack of provision of instruments needed for construction of the projects, Infrastructure problems lack of transportation materials reach at needed project construction sites and etc.

### **3.4.9. Women and Children**

#### 3.4.9.1. Women Issue Indicators

**3.4.9.1.1. Maternal Mortality Ratio (MMR):** Is the annual number of female deaths per 100,000 live births from any causes related to or aggravated by pregnancy or its management (excluding accidental or incidental causes). The below mentioned are 5 top causes for maternal deathlike: 1.Hemorrhage (Bleeding), 2.Sepsis (Infection) 3.Hypertension (HPN), 4.Unsafe abortion and 5.Obstructed Labor.

* + - * 1. **Prevention of mother to child transmission of HIV/AIDS**

The transmission of HIV/AIDS: Women who have been tested for HIV/AIDS are 3,306 to 4,140, the percentage of maternal mortality attributable to AIDS and the percentage of under-five mortality attributed to AIDS is not available data in the 2013/2021-2014/2022. Source: Holeta town health office, 2014/2022.

* + - * 1. **Women used family planning services (Contraceptive prevalence)**

The contraceptive prevalence rate is the percentage of women of reproductive age who are currently using or whose sexual partner is currently using, at least one contraceptive method, regardless of the method used. It is reported for women aged 15 to 49 who are married or in a union. The total womens used contraceptive acceptance is 41% (traditionaly 1% and modern 40%).

Figure: 3.25. Women used family planning services

Source: Holeta town health office, 2014/2022.

* + - * 1. **Access to safe delivery (mid wife) for Non-complicated delivery**

Most obstetric complications could be prevented or managed if women had access to skilled birth attendant by doctor, nurse, and midwife during childbirth. Assisted delivery data shows increased 2,408 to 3,530 and in their home traditionally are not registered.

Figure: 3.26. Access to safe delivery

Source: Holeta town health office, 2014/2022.

* + - * 1. **Health facilities access to improved water supply and sanitation**

There were 2 hospitals (1 primary hospital and 1 general hospital), 2 health centers and 8 health posts those have access to improved water supply and sanitation facilities. But the left others are not improved water supply and sanitation facilities in the given previous two years, so the concerned body must give attentions.

##### **Women’s equal responsibilities in local political bodies**

Women’s have equal responsibility with men in politics as government give them right and the below table show that, number of women elected at different level (member of council, cabinet and etc.). Women’s in the political participation is decreased in the previous two years and concerned body must give attentions.

##### Figure: 3.27. Women’s equal responsibilities in local political bodies

Source: Holeta town Women and Children’s Office, 2013/2021-2014/2022.

#### Children Issues Indicators Infant mortality rate

##### **3.4.9.2.1. Infant mortality rate**

Infant mortality rate is the probability of dying between birth and the first birth of life. Information on infant and child mortality is relevant to a demographic assessment of the population and is an important indicator of a country socio economic development and quality of life.

Infant mortality rate under 1 years old/neonatal mortality rate/ (death per 1.000 live birth) is 7 (Male 3 and Female 4) to 18 (Male 8 and Female 10) and Infant mortality rate under 5 years old (death per 1,000 live birth) is 59 (Male 29 and Female 30) and coverage of EPI under five 100% in the given previous two years. Source: Holeta town health office, 2014/2022.

The above Mentioned are 5 top reasons those increase infant mortality rate like: Severe respiratory distress (SRD), Birth asphyxia, Infection (VSD), Pneumonia and Diarrhea (Functional diarrhea). Source: Holeta town health office, 2014/2022.

* + - 1. **Orphan and Vulnerable Children**

Number of orphan by death of parents in age (0\_4) is 4(Male 2 and Female 2), in age (5\_8) is 10 (Male 5 and Female 5), in age (9\_14) is 23 (Male 15 and Female 8) and in age (15\_18) is 2 (Male 1 and Female 1). Number of Living Extreme in age (0\_4) is 4 (Male 2 and Female 2), in age (5\_8) is 10 (Male 5 and Female 5), in age (9\_14) is 23 (Male 15 and Female 8) and in age (15\_18) is 2 (Male 1 and Female 1), in the given previous two years.

* + - 1. **Disabled Children**

The number of disable children’s is increased like hearing loss is 22 (Male 11 and Female 11) to 25 (Male 12 and Female 13), Physical disability 162 (Male 85 and Female 77) to 175 (Male 90 and Female 85) and Vision loss and blindness 39 (Male 24 and Female 15) to 50 (Male 30 and 20).

* + - 1. Figure 3. 28. Disabled Children

Source: Holeta town social security office, 2013/2021-2014/2022.

* + - 1. **Malnourished Children**

The total numbers of malnourished children’s are increased like 22 (Male 12 and Female 10) to 28 (Male 12 and Female 16) in the given previous two years.

Table: 3.9. Malnourished Children by Age and Sex

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Age | 2013/2021 | | | 2014/2022 | | |
| Male | Female | Total | Male | Female | Total |
| (0\_4) | 4 | 4 | 8 | 7 | 9 | 16 |
| (5\_8) | 3 | 1 | 4 | 1 | 2 | 3 |
| (9\_14) | 1 | 2 | 3 | 1 | 1 | 2 |
| (15\_18) | 4 | 3 | 7 | 3 | 4 | 7 |
| Grand Total | 12 | 10 | 22 | 12 | 16 | 28 |

Source: Holeta town social security, 2013/2021-2014/2022.

# **CHAPTER FOUR**

# **4. PROBLEMS AND POTENTIALITIES**

## **4.1. Problems Concerning**

### **4.1.1. Economic conditions**

The challenge of economic growth is very different in different countries. Ethiopia is confronting three principal economic challenges: Its dept. burden, foreign exchange woes stemming from poor sector performance and a decline in remittance. Those Challenges are: High rates of unemployment or underemployment, High rate of poverty and low growth: such as Lack of potable water, Sanitation, Infrastructure and etc., Low private investment or low expanded private investment, Price rises and etc. So the concerned body must give attentions.

### **4.1.2. Social Conditions**

Urban social problems: 1. Housing: one of the primary necessities, 2. Slums: Ares of substandard housing-slum-an inhabited uninhabitable habitation. 3. Water supply: urban man has greater water needs-he must hold supplies in reserve, Piped water supply not sufficient-urban authorities fail to supply drinking water and people get water supply once in two days for one hour or half an hour. 4. Pollution: pollution results from discharge of wastes in to environment, some industries release gas, solid, liquid in to air and water canals-pollution causes damage to ecological balance. 5. Poor air and water quality, waste-disposal problems and high energy consumption are exacerbated by the increasing population density and demands of urban environments. Strong city planning will be essential in managing these and other difficulties as the world’s urban areas swell.

### **4.1.3. Environmental conditions**

Some important environmental problems and their possible solution are: 1. Management of solid waste: It is recognized that the main problem pertaining to solid waste is that of management. Hazardous and toxic wastes from numerous small industries, hospitals etc., are mixed with municipal wastes. 2. Air pollution: Most of the urban areas are prone to air pollution due to automobiles, industries and human induced activities. Automobiles emit gases like carbon monoxide, carbon dioxide, hydrocarbons, and oxides of nitrogen, and toxic substances as fine particles and vapors of organic compounds. There are more adverse effects of these pollutants on wellness and environment, 3. Violation of urban planning, 4. Water logging and drainage and etc. Major Global Urbanization Problems and Issue: 1. Overcrowding or Overpopulation, 2. Unemployment, 3. Development of Slums, 4. Water supply and Sanitation problems: Water resource depletion has become a serious issue when cities are forced to tap water from increasingly long distances. On sanitation, it is noted that present approaches and pattern of investments continued to accord less priority to the subject as compared to water supply. Every increase in water supply brings a new equal increase in waste water and therefore the issues need to be considered together. 5. Water pollution: ground water contamination will be occurred due to sewage obtained from domestic, commercial and industrial buildings. Water containing lead, sometimes caused by the lead pipes used in older construction can cause serious damage to the brain, kidneys, nervous system and red blood cells. Chemicals, gasoline, oil and road salts, get into the ground water and become unsafe and for human use. 6. Health Hazard, 7. Degraded environmental quality and etc. The set of problems relating to brown problems is closely linked to the poverty-environment nexus. The urban poor are largely affected by brown environmental problems. Among the poor, those most vulnerable to environmental threats include women, children and aged.

## **4.2. Potentialities**

### **4.2.1. Industrial potentiality**

Industry is an economic activity by which most of the current developed countries are reached with. So it betters for countries like to bring a change and improve our society’s measurable life. Industries are said to contribute significantly in causing air, water and land pollution and at the same time their importance in generation of employment and income cannot be denied. Thus the question is how to improve production process, recover resources from waste, categories and locate them appropriate so that city environment is not damaged. An industrial potentiality in the town is untouched and not expanded in the previous years, so the concerned body must give attentions and solutions.

### **4.2.2. Investment potential**

To increase private investment were play a great role. In most developing countries, the private sector is now responsible for the majority of employment and income-generating opportunities and has become the driving force for poverty reduction. An investment potentiality in the town is very suitable like socially, economically, politically and geographically and etc. for investment.

The town, those have favorable climatic condition that comfortable for much type of activity such as social, investment, industrial, trade, and so on. And has the Asphalt road crossing it from capital city (Addis Ababa) and goes to west showa zone (Ambo). This will bring for trade root and can be beneficiary.

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