

**Central Statistical Agency
Ethiopia's Rural Facilities and Services
ATLAS 2011**



Volume 11

DIRE DAWA CITY ADMINISTRATION



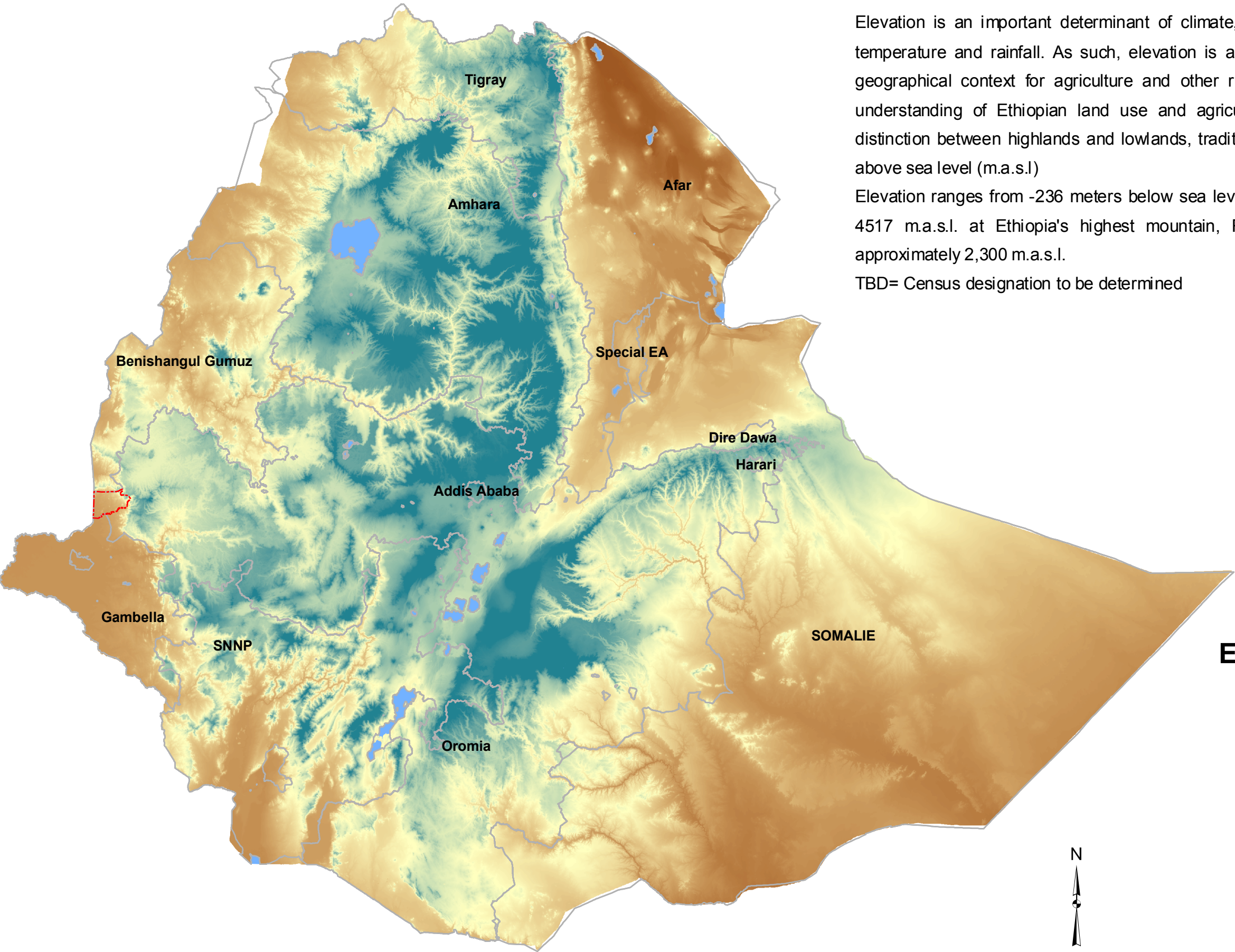
ATLAS OF THE ETHIOPIAN RURAL FACILITIES AND SERVICES

Elevation

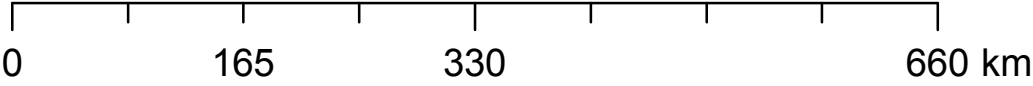
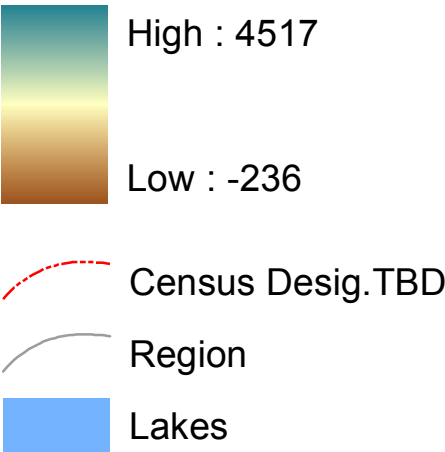
Elevation is an important determinant of climate, having a strong influence on temperature and rainfall. As such, elevation is a fundamental dimension of the geographical context for agriculture and other rural activities. The most basic understanding of Ethiopian land use and agricultural practices is defined by distinction between highlands and lowlands, traditionally defined at 1,500 meters above sea level (m.a.s.l)

Elevation ranges from -236 meters below sea level in the Danakil Depression to 4517 m.a.s.l. at Ethiopia's highest mountain, Ras Dashen. Addis Ababa is approximately 2,300 m.a.s.l.

TBD= Census designation to be determined



Elevation(m.a.s.l)



Contents

Forewords and Acknowledgements.....2

Chapter 1: Introduction

Introduction4

Chapter 2: Census Divisions and Physical Features

The Federal Democratic Republic of Ethiopia, the Regional States Census Divisions: Dire Dawa City Administration6

Dire Dawa City Administration Census Divisions by Kebele7

Dire Dawa City Administration Physical Features Elevation8

Dire Dawa City Administration Physical Features: Hydrography9

Chapter 3: Population and settlement patterns

Total population of Dire Dawa City Administration by Kebele10

Sex Ratio of Dire Dawa City Administration by kebele.....11

Population Density of Dire Dawa City Administration by Kebele12

Rural Localities of Dire Dawa City Administration by Kebele13

Chapter 4: Rural Educational Facilities

Dire Dawa City Administration Rural Educational Facilities by kebele14

Chapter 5: Rural Health Facilities

Dire Dawa City Administration Rural Health Facilities by Kebele15

Chapter 6: Rural Water Facilities

Dire Dawa City Administration Rural Water Facilities by Kebele16

7.1: Rural Public Services

Dire Dawa City Administration Services by Kebele17

Chapter 7.2: Rural Commercial Services

Dire Dawa City Administration Rural Commercial Services by Kebele 18

Chapter 7.3: Rural Infrastructure and Services

Dire Dawa City Administration Rural Infrastructure and Services by Kebele.....19

Chapter 7.4: Agricultural Services

Dire Dawa City Administration Agricultural Development Centers by Kebele20

Glossary21

References22

FOREWORD

The Atlas of Ethiopian Rural Facilities and Services is the first of its type which is able to provide woreda level information on rural facilities and services for the country. It is expected that this atlas can be used as baseline information for improvement of the facilities and services in rural parts of Ethiopia. The production of this atlas was realized through the implementation of all GPS based data collected during the preparatory activities of the 2007 Population and Housing Census.

Every volume of the atlas consists of seven chapters organized in three parts: introducing the atlas and the region (chapters 1, 2 and 3), the three main types of rural facilities, namely education, health and water (chapter 4, 5 and 6) and selected rural services and infrastructures (chapter 7 subdivided into 4 subchapters). This volume is dedicated to Dire Dawa City Administration and is composed of 15 pages where the maps depicting various data collected on Rural Facilities and Services of the City Administration.

The first chapter provides a brief introduction to the atlas and its objectives, source of data and organization. The second chapter supplies readers with maps of the administrative organization of Dire Dawa and an introduction to its physical features. It starts with a country map locating Dire Dawa City Administration; followed by one map presenting Dire Dawa City Administration's Census Division by rural kebeles. The last pages of chapter two present physical features i.e. elevation and hydrography of Dire Dawa City Administration.

The third chapter deals with the basic demographic characteristics of Dire Dawa based on the 2007 Population & Housing Census. Accordingly, an attempt was made to present the sex ratio, population density, as well as settlement patterns in Dire Dawa City Administration. Before mapping any kind of facility, it is important for readers to have a clear picture of the most recent pattern of the City Administrative settlements.

The rural educational facilities in the rural kebeles of Dire Dawa City Administration are presented in chapter four. The only map in this chapter portrays the location of the educational facilities from pre-primary to higher education, in Dire Dawa City Administration.

Similarly, the health facilities in the rural kebeles of Dire Dawa City Administration are provided in chapter five. The only map in this chapter shows the location of the health facilities (health centers/tena tabia, clinics and health post) in the City Administration.

Chapter six presents water facilities in the rural kebeles of Dire Dawa City Administration. The only map in this chapter providing information on the location of public taps (bono), springs, and bonds in Dire Dawa City Administration.

The seventh and last chapter is divided into 4 subchapters dedicated to rural services and infrastructures. The objective here is to show their availability and accessibility to rural population.

1. Chapter 7.1 contains the available rural public services in Dire Dawa City Administration. The map in this subchapter represents the location of public services (administrative offices and police Stations) in the City Administration.
2. Chapter 7.2 presents the location of market places, flour mills and gas stations available to rural communities. The map in this subchapter representing the location of market places, flour mills and gas stations in Dire Dawa City Administration.
3. Chapter 7.3 shows the available basic infrastructural services in rural area of Dire Dawa City. The map in this subchapter representing the location of bridges, dams and telecommunication centers in Dire Dawa.
4. Chapter 7.4 portrays Information on agricultural development centers in Dire Dawa City Administration. The map in this subchapter representing the location of development agency offices, farming training centers, cooperatives, animal husbandries and nurseries.

The CSA believes that this Atlas will have a paramount importance in providing a bench marking data on the status of the basic rural facilities and services in the City Administration. The City Administration as well as development partners can use this information to further improve these faculties & Services for betterment of people's life in the Dire Dawa City Administration.

Samia Zekaria

Director General

Central Statistical Agency

Acknowledgements

Producing this atlas could not be realized without the financial and technical assistance obtained from the UNFPA, Department for International Development (DFID), and International Food Policy Research Institute (IFPRI). Therefore, the CSA would like to extend its appreciation to UNFPA, DFID and IFPRI for all the assistance provided through-out the 2007 Population and Housing Census in general and for the realization of this atlas in particular. The extraordinary effort made by the consultant, Dr. Bezunesh Tamru and the GIS team members of the CSA, namely, Atreshiwal Girma, Meron Mebratu, Legesse Hadish, Asfaw Kelbessa and Seifu Bekele has to be appreciated by all users of this important atlas. Given that the atlas was a large undertaking with a vast amount of data collection and evaluation, the involvement of experts from various directorates of the CSA was instrumental in the successful completion of this atlas, Moreover, the leading role played by Samia Zekaria (Director General), Yakob Mudesir (Deputy Director General), and Sisay Guta (Directorate of Geographic Information Systems and Cartography) in coordinating the atlas productions was critical for successfully producing this atlas

INTRODUCTION

The Atlas of Ethiopian Rural Facilities and Services provides an extensive set of maps on woreda level depicting the accesses to basic facilities for millions of Ethiopian rural households. As such the choice was made to give priority to location and simple spatial information of rural facilities and services by producing separate volumes for each Regional State. Every regional atlas is composed of maps showing census divisions, physical features, settlement patterns of the population, rural educational facilities, rural health facilities, rural water facilities, and public, commercial, infrastructural as well as agricultural development services supplied to the rural communities. The maps should enable readers to quickly grasp the situation of basic facilities and services provided in rural Ethiopia and to design related strategies concerning their field of interest and action. Besides the main subjects, the maps show at woreda level other relevant information like roads, localities, rivers, elevation, and allow a holistic way of understanding the spatial patterns of rural facilities and services. Through this kind of visualising spatial information, the atlas objective is also to build a sustainable and simple method of informing a wide range of stakeholders, policy makers, economical actors and development practitioners regarding the facilities and services available in rural areas of the country.

Like the Ethiopian Rural Economy Atlas, and Population & Housing Census Atlas of Ethiopia 2007; published jointly by the Central Statistics Agency (CSA), Ethiopian Development Research Institute (EDRI) and International Food Policy Research Institute (IFPRI), the users of the current atlas are mainly policy makers, development practitioners involved in the implementation of the Growth and Transformation Plan (GTP), and more especially stakeholders involved in rural development. Through the chosen issues, the maps should enable better spotting and targeting areas of intervention so as to enhance the provisions of basic facilities and services for rural Ethiopia. By doing so, the atlas will be an important tool for the objective of poverty reduction in the country and for the improvement of social welfare of the people.

The Federal Democratic Republic of Ethiopia is based on a broadly decentralized system, and in recent years the woredas have reached a high level of autonomy in administering their affairs. The atlas aims primarily to report on woreda level providing information - as accurate as possible - on the spatial pattern of basic facilities and services within the boundaries of each woreda. In this aspect, the atlas strives to be one of the tools for a better local empowerment by giving localized and basis information to concerned stakeholders. Through the use of information technologies, the atlas will have a broad diffusion through CD-ROMs and will also be accessible through CSA's official website. The hard copies are expected to be distributed to a wide range of public sector officers and in particular to the concerned Regional, Woreda and Sub City administrators.

The atlas will also be of high importance to the academic community by providing students and various researchers' adequate information on the level of services and facilities in rural parts of Ethiopia. Different areas of social science can find in these maps interesting topics to elaborate on the development level of rural parts of the country and most of all, they will be provided with a good understanding of local situations in Ethiopia's rural societies' basic infrastructure. The aim is also to bring debates and questions around these maps so as to encourage new researchers and innovative actions concerning rural social welfare and economical growth.

The Objectives of the Atlas

By disseminating these data a great number of benefits are expected so as to achieve the following objectives:

1. Enabling a better understanding of the availability of basic facilities and services for planning, policy making and other uses.
2. Becoming a source of information needed to formulate and implement policies related to the development of basic facilities and services in relation to the overall development schemes.
3. Guide the design process for future projects and fund allocations
4. Assist the development practitioners and the private sector to participate accurately in the development of rural facilities and services by presenting existing patterns.

Source of Data for the Atlas

It is important for readers to note that all the population count in this atlas refers to 2007 and that the facility features are referring to those data gathered during the preparatory activity of the 2007 Population and Housing Census: for Dire Dawa City Administration these data were collected in year 2006. It is therefore expected that some differences might appear between the mapped features and the situation of today's facilities and services in the City Administration. Other sources are also used, like the Digital Elevation Model (D.E.M) from Shuttle Radar Topographic Mission (S.R.T.M.) of 2000, and various topographic sheets of the Ethiopian Mapping Agency (E.M.A.). The minimum and maximum regional or national elevation figures in this atlas refer to the D.E.M. values given its resolution of 90 meters: - 110 meters under sea level and 4620 meters above sea level are the official minimum and maximum values of Ethiopia altitudes according to E.M.A.

Organisation of the Atlas

The Atlas is organised in 11 volumes representing the nine Regional States plus Addis Ababa and Dire Dawa City Administration. Although the selected types of facilities and services being mapped remain the same in all volumes, the number of pages varies according to the size of the regions. As it is common in most atlases, considerable space was given to maps compared to the brief part of text and table. In the texts it is tried to outline the general message given by the maps and tables. The number of facilities presented in each woreda/ rural kebele/ sub city are clearly stated in the table.

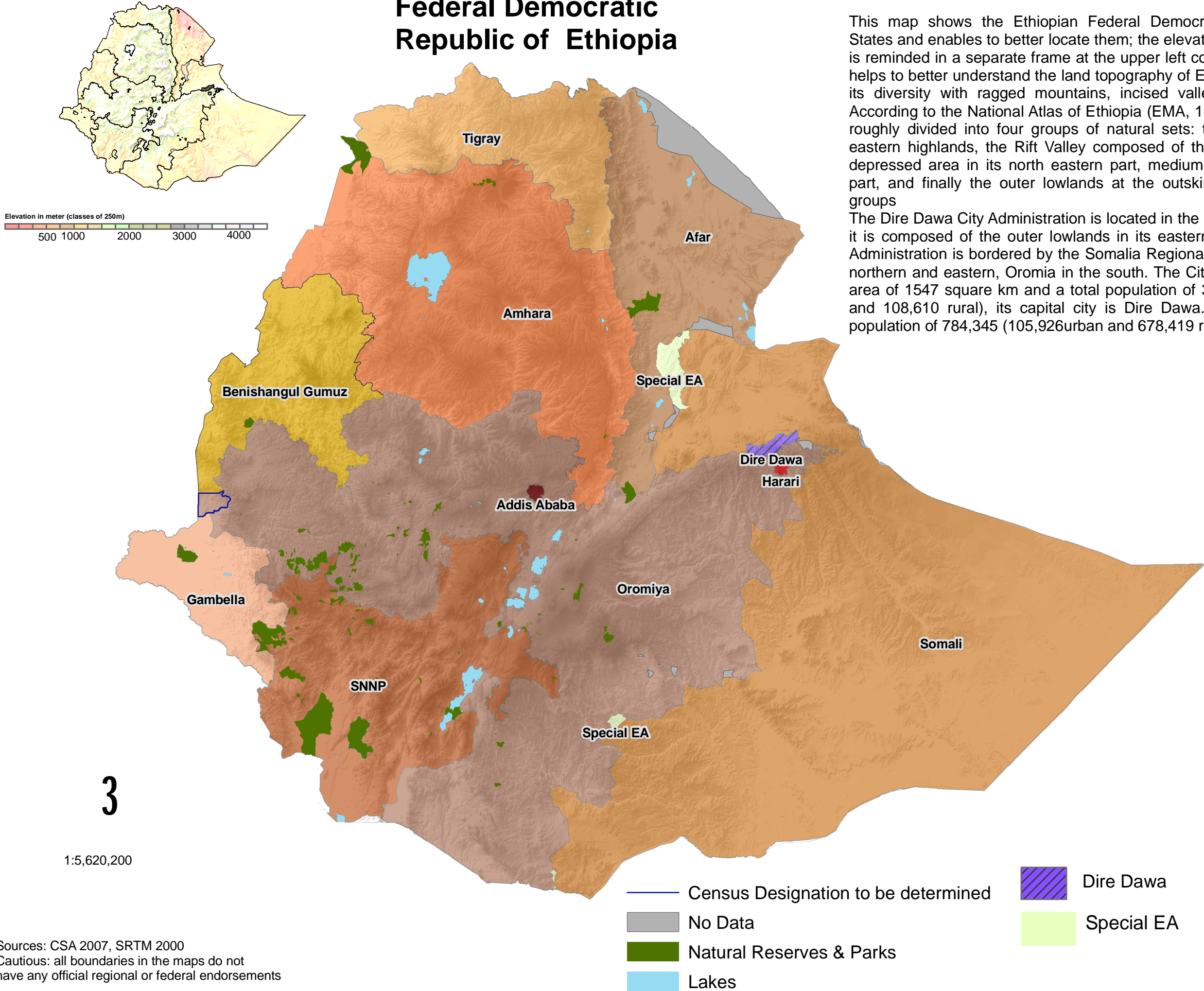
Maps are produced at regional and zonal levels. For the maps on zone level, priority has been given to simple location information of the features. Evocative symbols of the facilities and services were chosen based on the CSA Cartography code book; their colour and size are selected according to swift visibility. Elevation, rivers, settlement patterns of localities and roads network are reminded in each map. The whole template attempts to enable readers to understand the spatial availability of rural facilities and services. The objective here is to aid readers to understand as briefly as possible the spatial pattern of basic facilities and services for the Ethiopian rural population and help them draw their own constructive conclusions for the future.

For maps on regional level, shading colours and proportional symbols are used. They represent settlement patterns based on population obtained from the 2007 Population and Housing Census. Elevation features are also jointly represented in these maps.

The ArcGIS 9.2 and 9.3 of ESRI software were used for the geographical database and mapping duties.

Disclaimer: The administrative boundaries used are derived from CSA last census and do not represent any official endorsement from the Federal Government of Ethiopia.

Federal Democratic Republic of Ethiopia



This map shows the Ethiopian Federal Democratic Republic Regional States and enables to better locate them; the elevation of the whole country is reminded in a separate frame at the upper left corner. This physical map helps to better understand the land topography of Ethiopia characterized by its diversity with ragged mountains, incised valleys, and rolling plains. According to the National Atlas of Ethiopia (EMA, 1988) the country can be roughly divided into four groups of natural sets: the western and south-eastern highlands, the Rift Valley composed of the central lowlands with depressed area in its north eastern part, medium altitude in its southern part, and finally the outer lowlands at the outskirts of the two highland groups

The Dire Dawa City Administration is located in the eastern part of Ethiopia; it is composed of the outer lowlands in its eastern parts. Dire Dawa City Administration is bordered by the Somalia Regional State in the northwest, northern and eastern, Oromia in the south. The City Administration has an area of 1547 square km and a total population of 341,834 (233,224 urban and 108,610 rural), its capital city is Dire Dawa. square km and a total population of 784,345 (105,926urban and 678,419 rural).

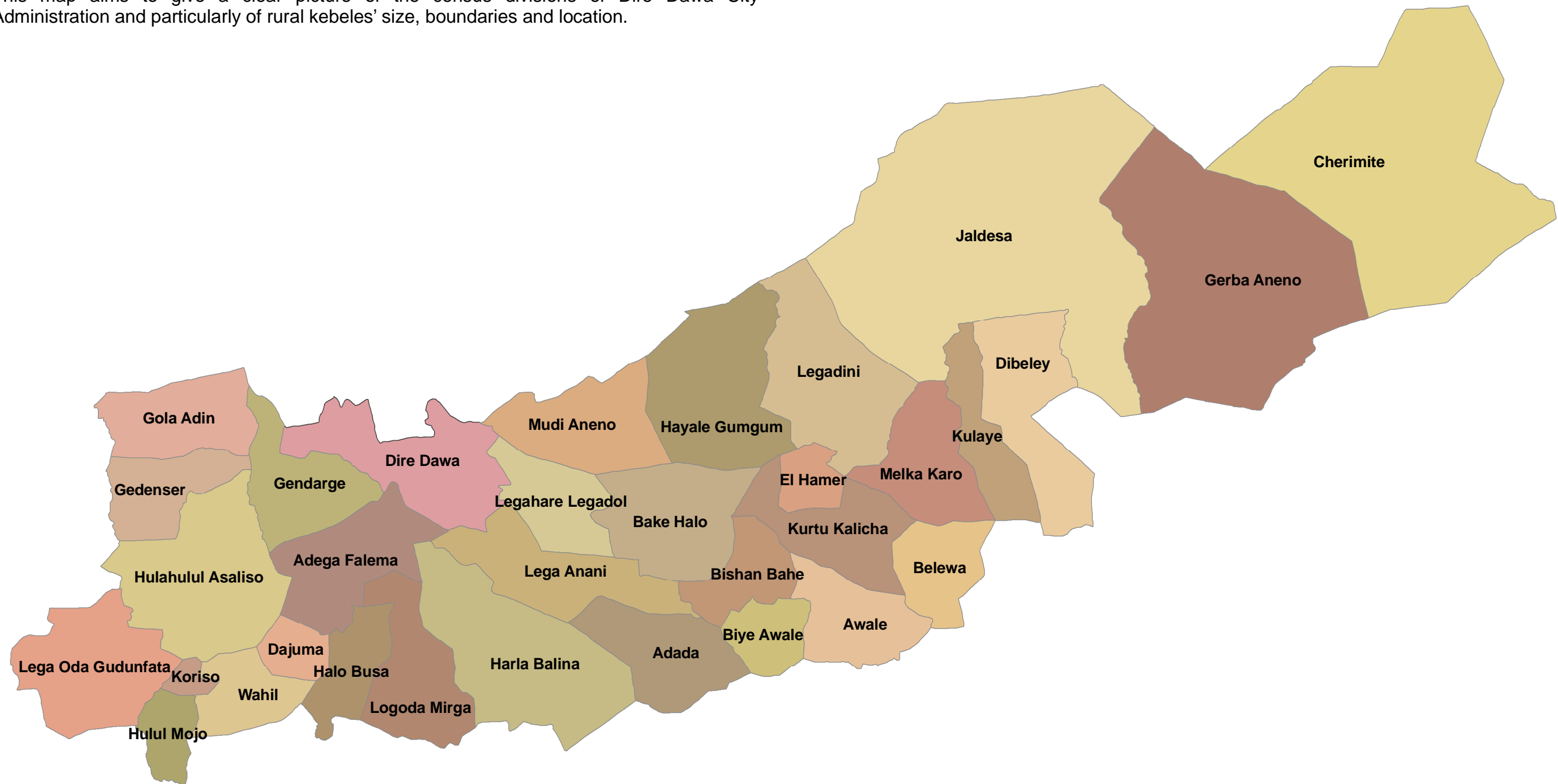
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1:5,620,200

Sources: CSA 2007, SRTM 2000
Cautious: all boundaries in the maps do not have any official regional or federal endorsements

Dire Dawa City Administration Census Division

The census division of Dire Dawa City Administration is portrayed in this map. Dire Dawa is divided into 32 rural kebeles and one town namely Dire Dawa. This map aims to give a clear picture of the census divisions of Dire Dawa City Administration and particularly of rural kebeles' size, boundaries and location.



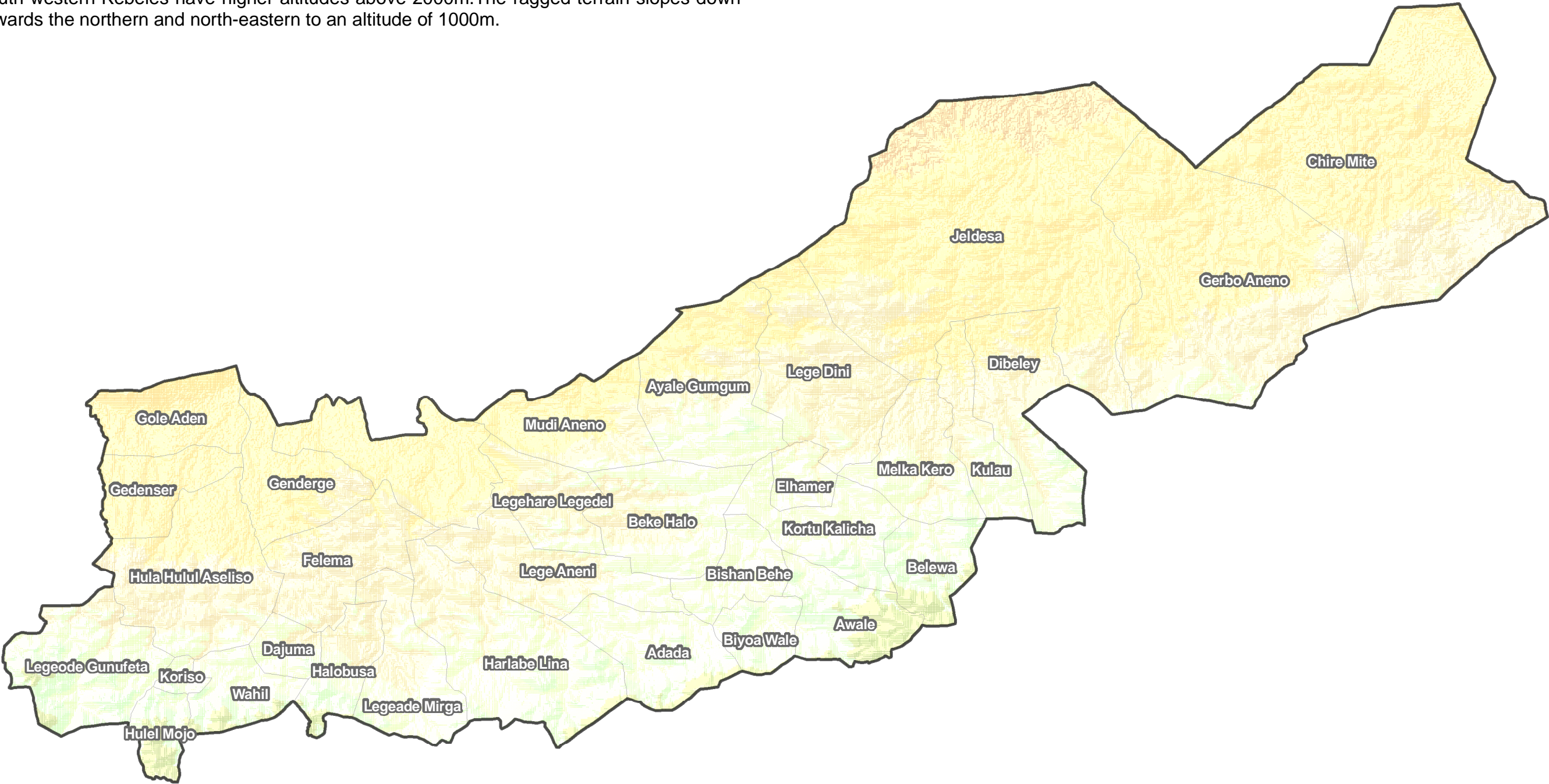
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Sources: CSA 2007, SRTM 2000
Cautious: all boundaries in the maps do not
have any official regional or federal endorsements

Dire Dawa City Administration Physical Features : Elevation

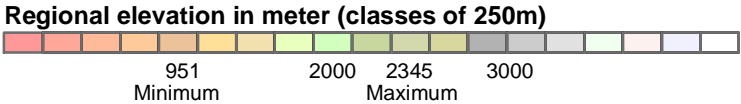
From its elevation map, we can see that Dire Dawa is characterized by a vigorous type of topography, especially in its north western, northern and eastern part. The southern and south western Kebeles have higher altitudes above 2000m. The ragged terrain slopes down towards the northern and north-eastern to an altitude of 1000m.



3

1:250,000

Sources: CSA 2007, SRTM 2000
Cautious: all boundaries in the maps do not have any official regional or federal endorsements



Dire Dawa City Administration Physical Features : Hydrography

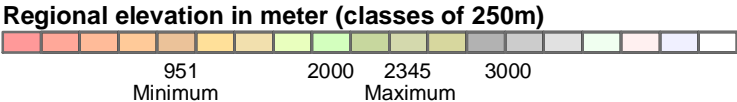
Dire Dawa River basin is characterized by the flow of Legashoda and Ododa Rivers in the western towards the direction of Gudifecha River in the north. There are also intermittent rivers such as Awati, Gerbead, Doni and Dejeme in the central part towards the north. Since water is a highly valued resource for numerous kinds of social and economical activities, visualizing hydrological surface resources facilitates its better management



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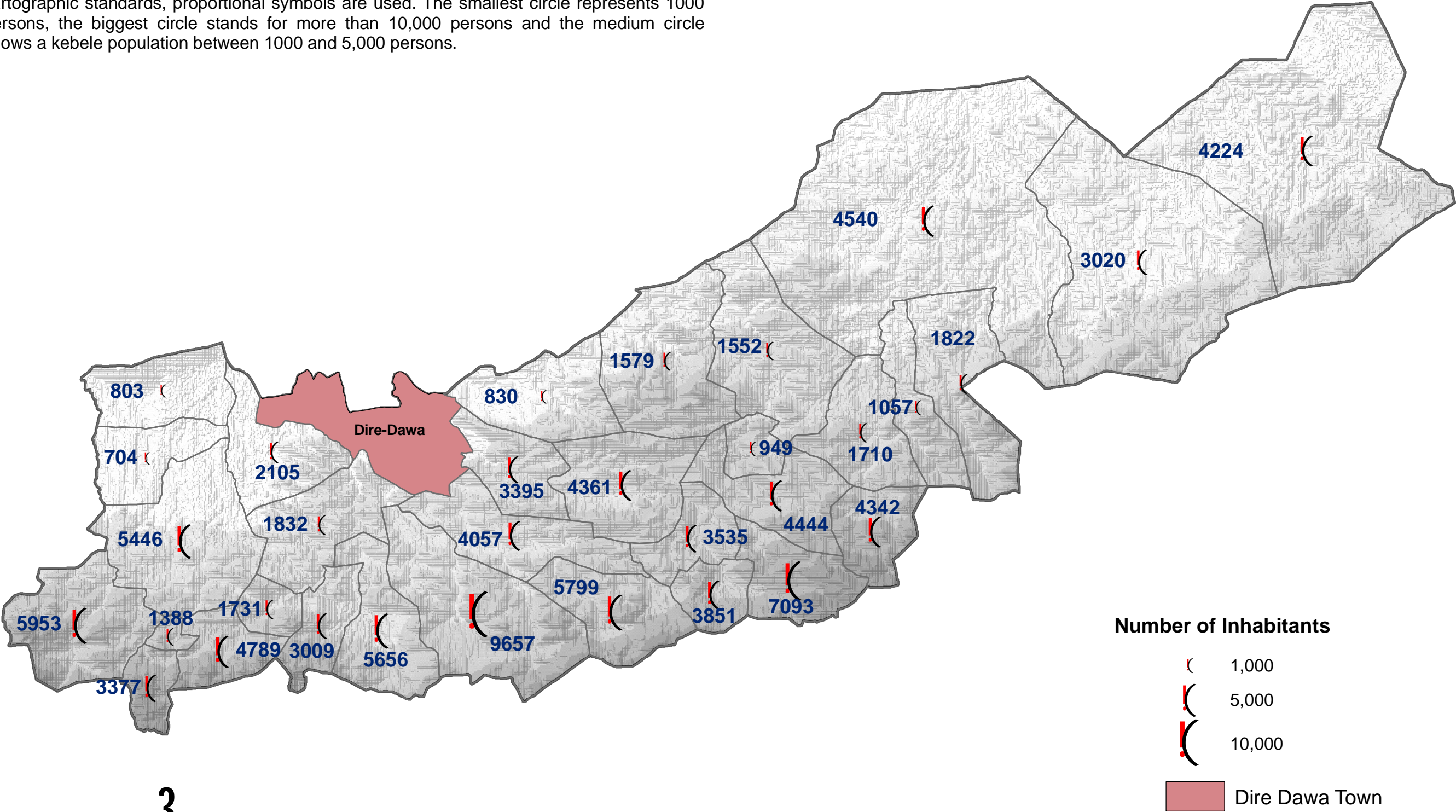
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Sources: CSA 2007, SRTM 2000
Cautious: all boundaries in the maps do not have any official regional or federal endorsements



Total Population of Dire Dawa City Administration

According to the 2007 census, the City Administration of Dire Dawa has a total population of 341,834. This map portrays the number of inhabitants of each Rural Kebele. According to cartographic standards, proportional symbols are used. The smallest circle represents 1000 persons, the biggest circle stands for more than 10,000 persons and the medium circle shows a kebele population between 1000 and 5,000 persons.



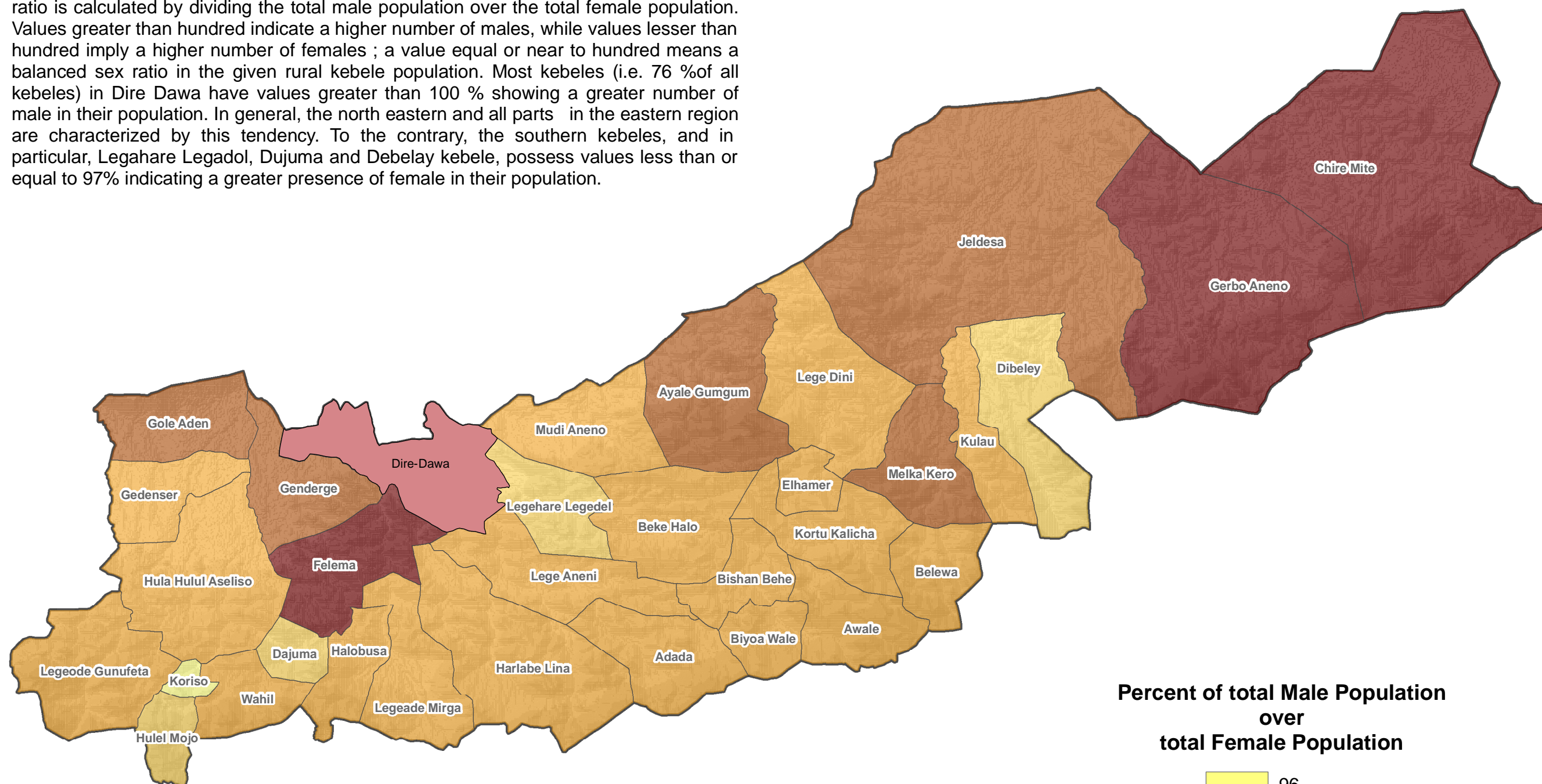
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Sources: CSA 2007, SRTM 2000
Cautious: all boundaries in the maps do not have any official regional or federal endorsements

Sex Ratio of Dire Dawa City Administration

The map depicts the sex ratio of the rural kebeles of Dire Dawa City Administration. Sex ratio is calculated by dividing the total male population over the total female population. Values greater than hundred indicate a higher number of males, while values lesser than hundred imply a higher number of females ; a value equal or near to hundred means a balanced sex ratio in the given rural kebele population. Most kebeles (i.e. 76 %of all kebeles) in Dire Dawa have values greater than 100 % showing a greater number of male in their population. In general, the north eastern and all parts in the eastern region are characterized by this tendency. To the contrary, the southern kebeles, and in particular, Legahare Legadol, Dujuma and Debelay kebele, possess values less than or equal to 97% indicating a greater presence of female in their population.

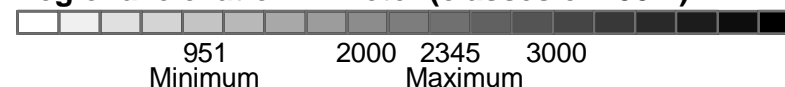


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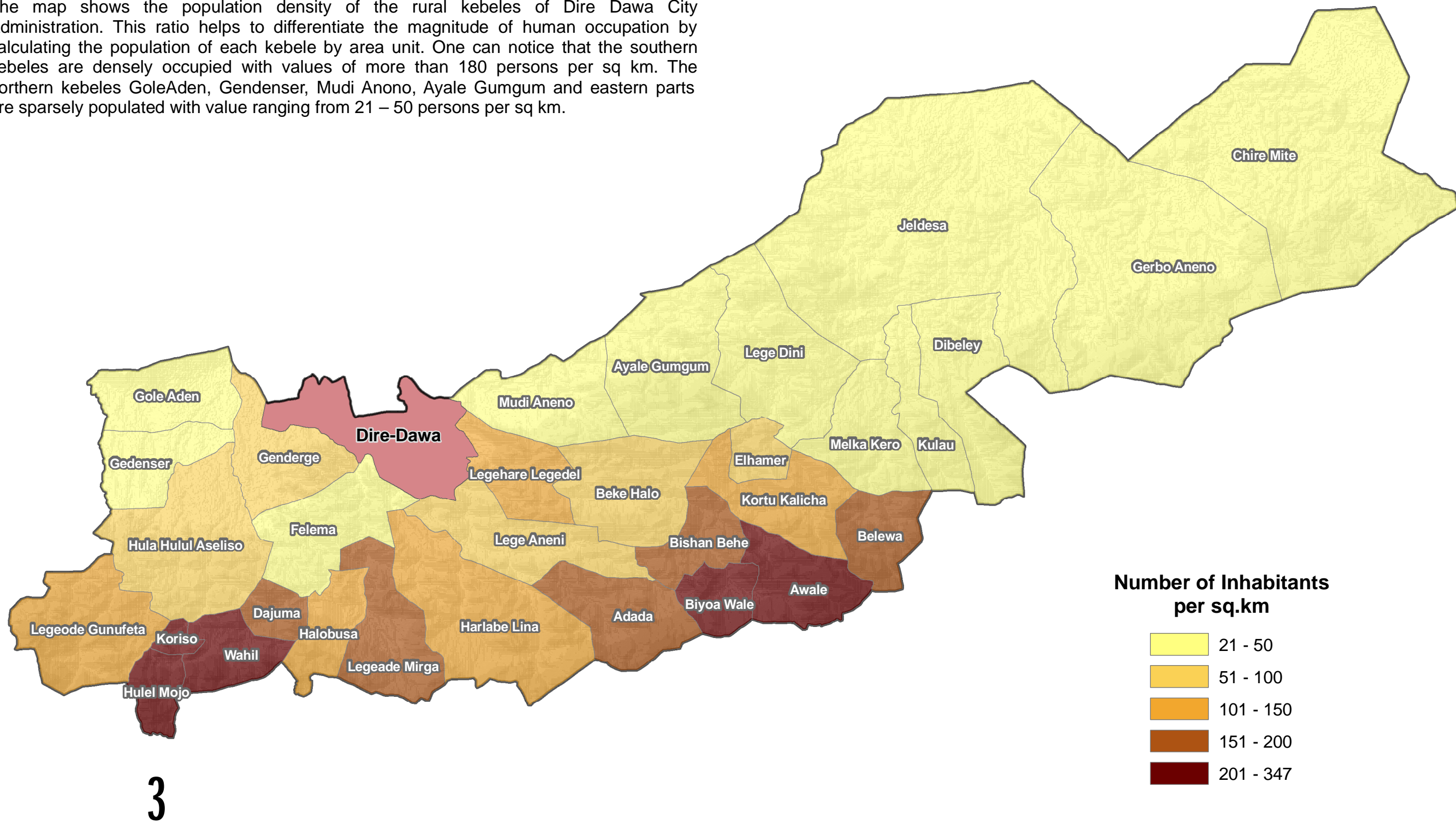
Sources: CSA 2007, SRTM 2000
Cautious: all boundaries in the maps do not have any official regional or federal endorsements

Regional elevation in meter (classes of 250m)



Population Density of Dire Dawa City Administration

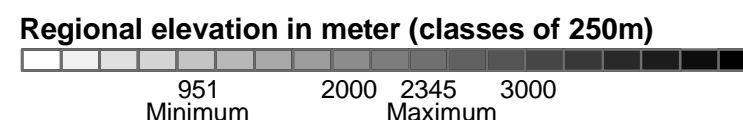
The map shows the population density of the rural kebeles of Dire Dawa City Administration. This ratio helps to differentiate the magnitude of human occupation by calculating the population of each kebele by area unit. One can notice that the southern kebeles are densely occupied with values of more than 180 persons per sq km. The northern kebeles GoleAden, Gendenser, Mudi Anono, Ayale Gumgum and eastern parts are sparsely populated with value ranging from 21 – 50 persons per sq km.



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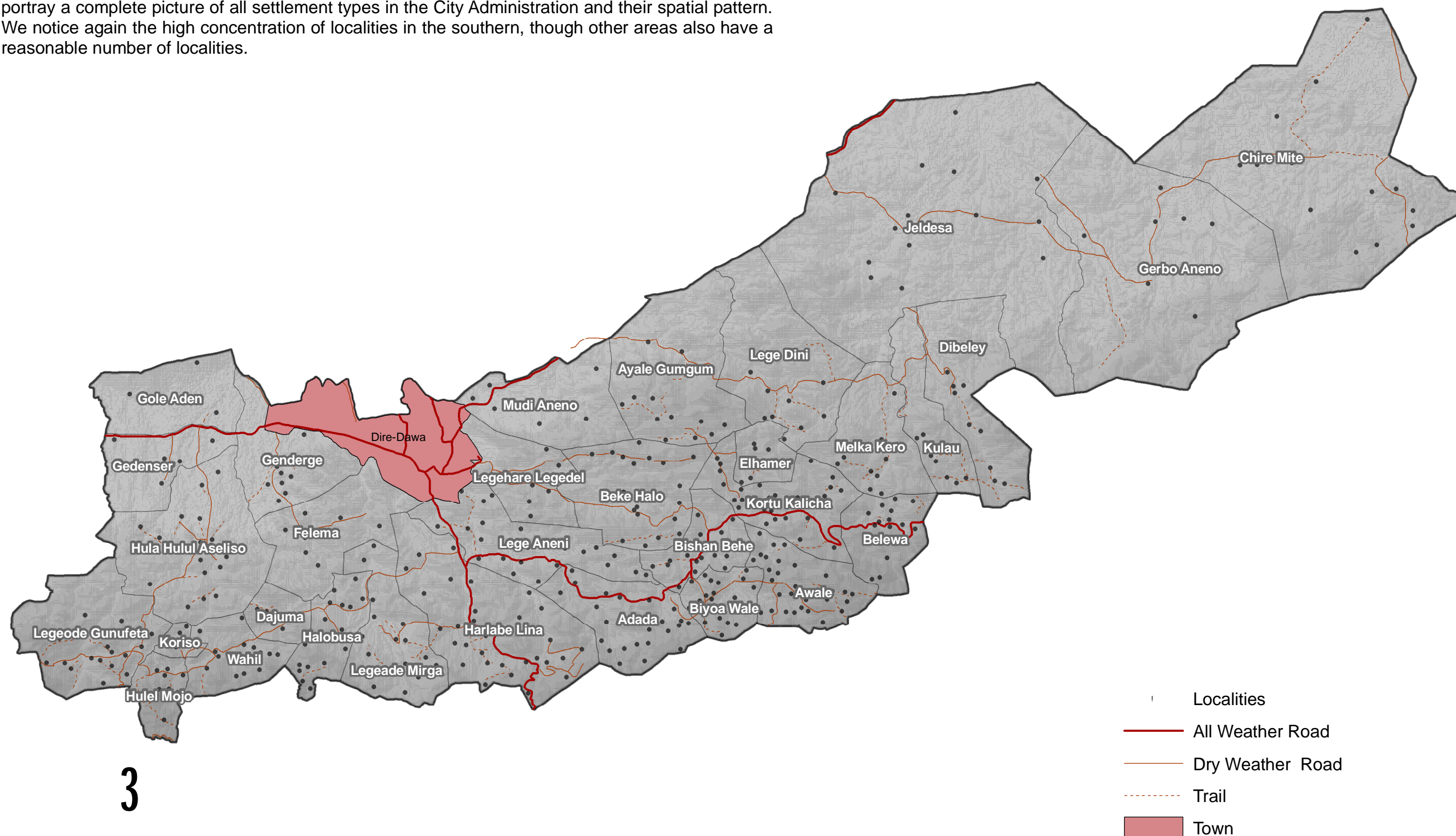
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Sources: CSA 2007, SRTM 2000
Cautious: all boundaries in the maps do not have any official regional or federal endorsements



Rural Localities in Dire Dawa City Administration

This map shows all 430 rural kebeles localities. There is no population count for the localities and their location is often an average point chosen among scattered settlements. The objective is to portray a complete picture of all settlement types in the City Administration and their spatial pattern. We notice again the high concentration of localities in the southern, though other areas also have a reasonable number of localities.

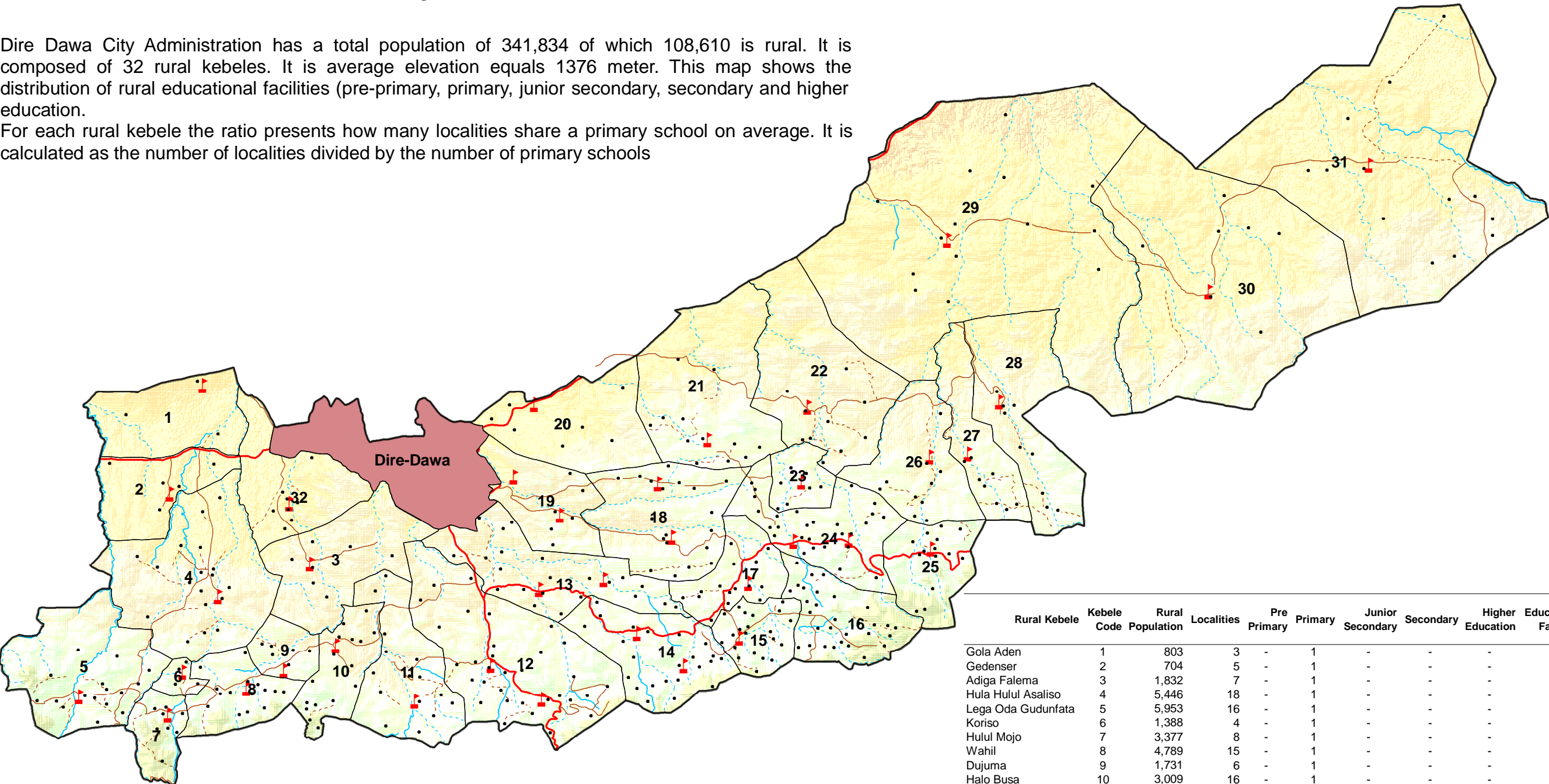


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Sources: CSA 2007, SRTM 2000
Cautious: all boundaries in the maps do not have any official regional or federal endorsements

Dire Dawa City Administration Rural Educational Facilities : Rural Kebele

Dire Dawa City Administration has a total population of 341,834 of which 108,610 is rural. It is composed of 32 rural kebeles. It is average elevation equals 1376 meter. This map shows the distribution of rural educational facilities (pre-primary, primary, junior secondary, secondary and higher education). For each rural kebele the ratio presents how many localities share a primary school on average. It is calculated as the number of localities divided by the number of primary schools



Rural Kebele	Kebele Code	Rural Population	Localities	Pre Primary	Primary	Junior Secondary	Secondary	Higher Education	Educational Facilities	Localities sharing one Primary School
Gola Aden	1	803	3	-	1	-	-	-	1	3
Gedenser	2	704	5	-	1	-	-	-	1	5
Adiga Falema	3	1,832	7	-	1	-	-	-	1	7
Hula Hulul Asaliso	4	5,446	18	-	1	-	-	-	1	18
Lega Oda Gudunfata	5	5,953	16	-	1	-	-	-	1	16
Koriso	6	1,388	4	-	1	-	-	-	1	4
Hulul Mojo	7	3,377	8	-	1	-	-	-	1	8
Wahil	8	4,789	15	-	1	-	-	-	1	15
Dujuma	9	1,731	6	-	1	-	-	-	1	6
Halo Busa	10	3,009	16	-	1	-	-	-	1	16
Lega Oda Mirga	11	5,656	15	-	1	-	-	-	1	15
Harla Balina	12	9,657	32	-	2	-	-	-	2	16
Lega Anani	13	4,057	22	-	2	-	-	-	2	11
Adada	14	5,799	23	-	2	-	-	-	2	12
Biyo Awale	15	3,851	21	-	1	-	-	-	1	21
Awale	16	7,093	30	-	-	-	-	-	0	0
Bishan Bahe	17	3,535	15	-	1	-	-	-	1	15
Bake Halo	18	4,361	19	-	2	-	-	-	2	10
Legahare Legadol	19	3,395	6	-	2	-	-	-	2	3
Mudi Aneno	20	830	8	-	1	-	-	-	1	8
Ayale Gumgum	21	1,579	12	-	1	-	-	-	1	12
Legadini	22	1,552	10	-	1	-	-	-	1	10
El Hamer	23	949	8	-	1	-	-	-	1	8
Kortu Kalicha	24	4,444	28	-	2	-	-	-	2	14
Belewa	25	4,342	14	-	1	-	-	-	1	14
Melka Kero	26	1,710	10	-	1	-	-	-	1	10
Kulayu	27	1,057	8	-	1	-	-	-	1	8
Debelie	28	1,822	9	-	1	-	-	-	1	9
Jaldesa	29	4,540	14	-	1	-	-	-	1	14
Gerba Aneno	30	3,020	7	-	1	-	-	-	1	7
Cherimite	31	4,224	13	-	1	-	-	-	1	13
Gende Rige	32	2,105	8	-	1	-	-	-	1	8

3

1:250,000

Sources: CSA 2007, SRTM 2000
Cautious: all boundaries in the maps do not have any official regional or federal endorsements

Regional elevation in meter (classes of 250m)

951

2000

2345

3000

Minimum

Maximum

Educational Facilities

n

Primary School

.

Localities

—

All Weather Road

—

Dry Weather Road

- - -

Trail

—

Permanent river

- - -

Intermittent river

Town

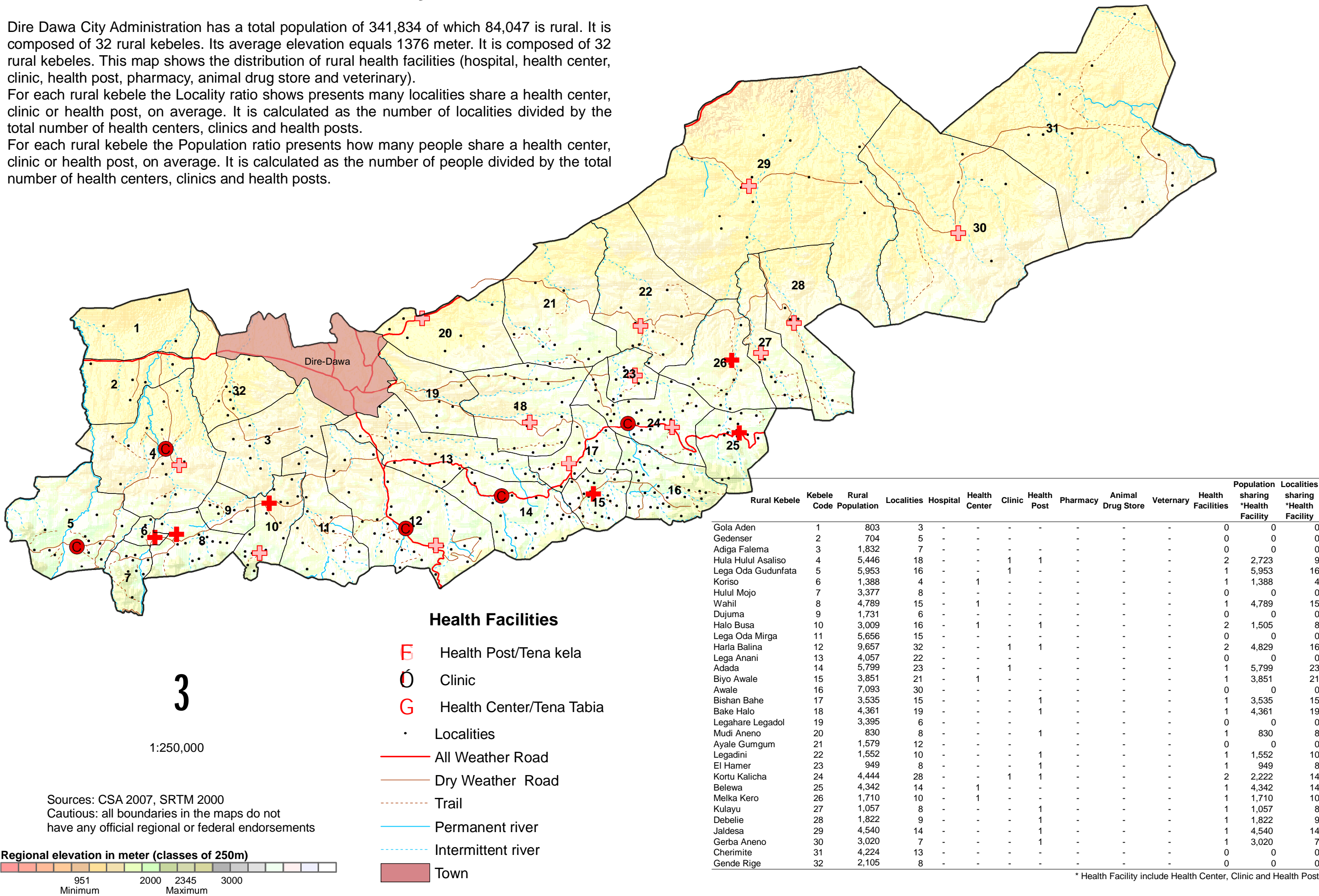
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Dire Dawa City Administration Rural Health Facilities : Rural Kebele

Dire Dawa City Administration has a total population of 341,834 of which 84,047 is rural. It is composed of 32 rural kebeles. Its average elevation equals 1376 meter. It is composed of 32 rural kebeles. This map shows the distribution of rural health facilities (hospital, health center, clinic, health post, pharmacy, animal drug store and veterinary).

For each rural kebele the Locality ratio shows presents many localities share a health center, clinic or health post, on average. It is calculated as the number of localities divided by the total number of health centers, clinics and health posts.

For each rural kebele the Population ratio presents how many people share a health center, clinic or health post, on average. It is calculated as the number of people divided by the total number of health centers, clinics and health posts.

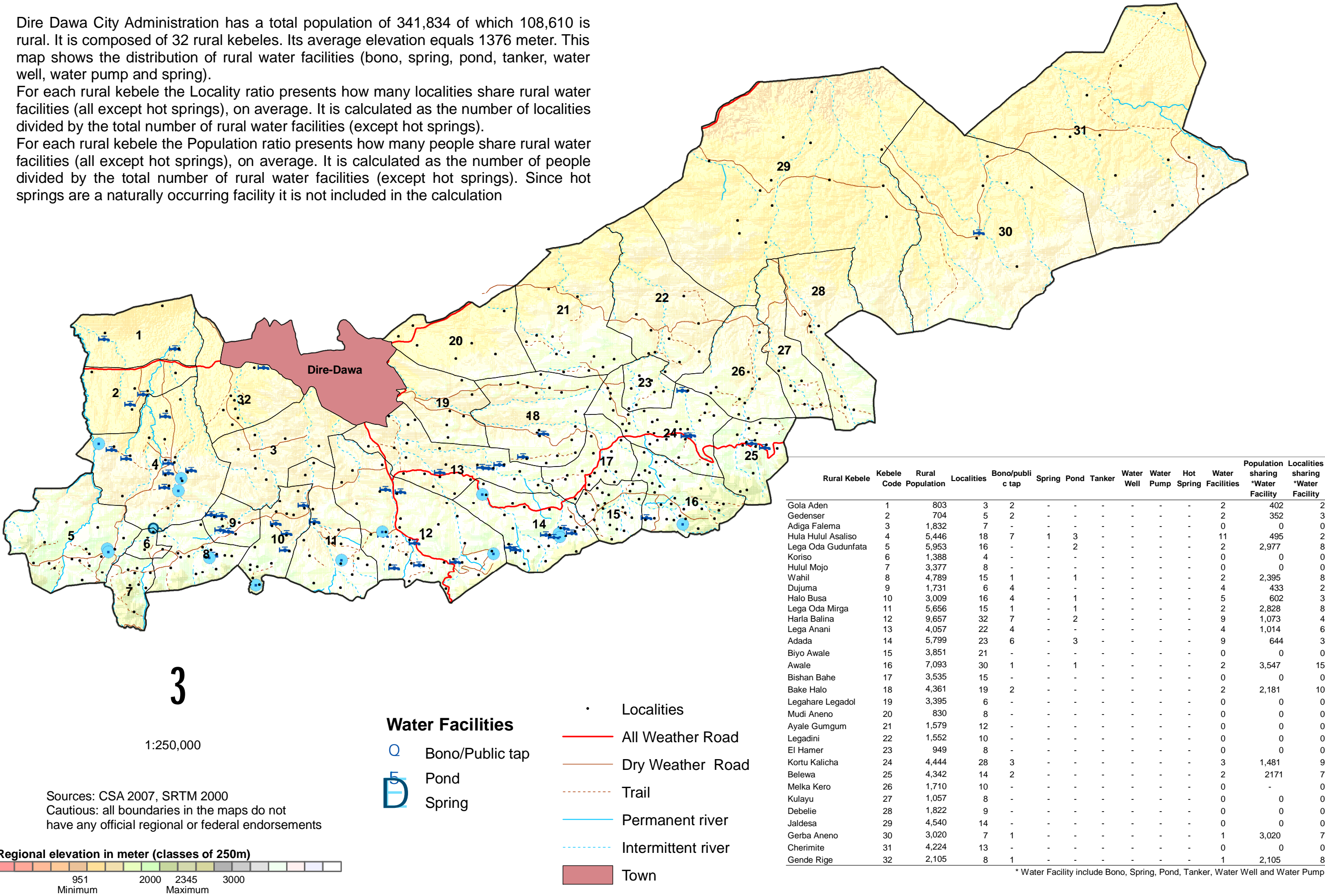


Dire Dawa City Administration Rural Water Facilities: Rural Kebele

Dire Dawa City Administration has a total population of 341,834 of which 108,610 is rural. It is composed of 32 rural kebeles. Its average elevation equals 1376 meter. This map shows the distribution of rural water facilities (bono, spring, pond, tanker, water well, water pump and spring).

For each rural kebele the Locality ratio presents how many localities share rural water facilities (all except hot springs), on average. It is calculated as the number of localities divided by the total number of rural water facilities (except hot springs).

For each rural kebele the Population ratio presents how many people share rural water facilities (all except hot springs), on average. It is calculated as the number of people divided by the total number of rural water facilities (except hot springs). Since hot springs are a naturally occurring facility it is not included in the calculation



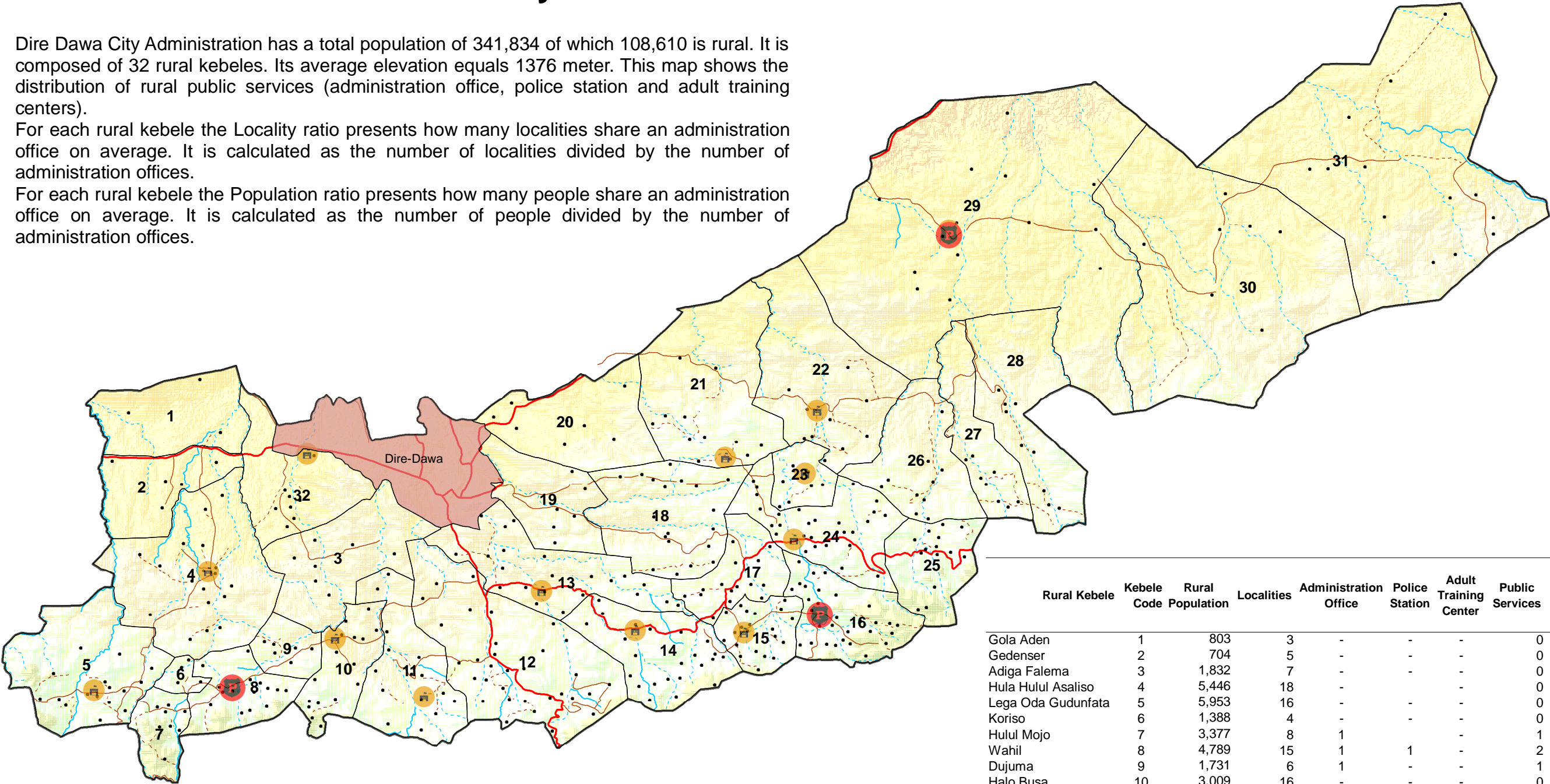
* Water Facility include Bono, Spring, Pond, Tanker, Water Well and Water Pump

Dire Dawa City Administration Rural Public Services : Rural Kebele

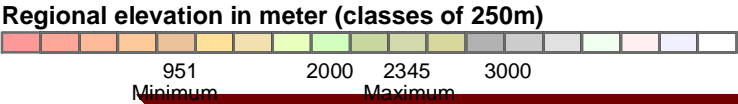
Dire Dawa City Administration has a total population of 341,834 of which 108,610 is rural. It is composed of 32 rural kebeles. Its average elevation equals 1376 meter. This map shows the distribution of rural public services (administration office, police station and adult training centers).

For each rural kebele the Locality ratio presents how many localities share an administration office on average. It is calculated as the number of localities divided by the number of administration offices.

For each rural kebele the Population ratio presents how many people share an administration office on average. It is calculated as the number of people divided by the number of administration offices.



Rural Kebele	Kebele Code	Rural Population	Localities	Administration Office	Police Station	Adult Training Center	Public Services	Population sharing one Admin Office	Localities sharing one Admin Office
Gola Aden	1	803	3	-	-	-	0	0	0
Gedenser	2	704	5	-	-	-	0	0	0
Adiga Falema	3	1,832	7	-	-	-	0	0	0
Hula Hulul Asaliso	4	5,446	18	-	-	-	0	0	0
Lega Oda Gudunfata	5	5,953	16	-	-	-	0	0	0
Koriso	6	1,388	4	-	-	-	0	0	0
Hulul Mojo	7	3,377	8	1	-	-	1	3,377	8
Wahil	8	4,789	15	1	1	-	2	4,789	15
Dujuma	9	1,731	6	1	-	-	1	1,731	6
Halo Busa	10	3,009	16	-	-	-	0	0	0
Lega Oda Mirga	11	5,656	15	-	-	-	0	0	0
Harla Balina	12	9,657	32	-	-	-	0	0	0
Lega Anani	13	4,057	22	-	-	-	0	0	0
Adada	14	5,799	23	1	-	-	1	5,799	23
Biyo Awale	15	3,851	21	1	-	-	1	3,851	21
Awale	16	7,093	30	-	1	-	1	0	0
Bishan Bahe	17	3,535	15	-	-	-	0	0	0
Bake Halo	18	4,361	19	1	-	-	1	4,361	19
Legahare Legadol	19	3,395	6	-	-	-	0	0	0
Mudi Aneno	20	830	8	1	-	-	1	830	8
Ayale Gumgum	21	1,579	12	1	-	-	1	1,579	12
Legadini	22	1,552	10	1	-	-	1	1,552	10
El Hamer	23	949	8	-	-	-	0	0	0
Kortu Kalicha	24	4,444	28	-	-	-	0	0	0
Belewa	25	4,342	14	-	-	-	0	0	0
Melka Kero	26	1,710	10	1	-	-	1	1,710	10
Kulayu	27	1,057	8	1	-	-	1	1,057	8
Debelie	28	1,822	9	1	-	-	1	1,822	9
Jaldesa	29	4,540	14	1	1	-	2	4,540	14
Gerba Aneno	30	3,020	7	1	-	-	1	3,020	7
Cherimite	31	4,224	13	-	-	-	0	0	0
Gende Rige	32	2,105	8	1	-	-	1	2,105	8

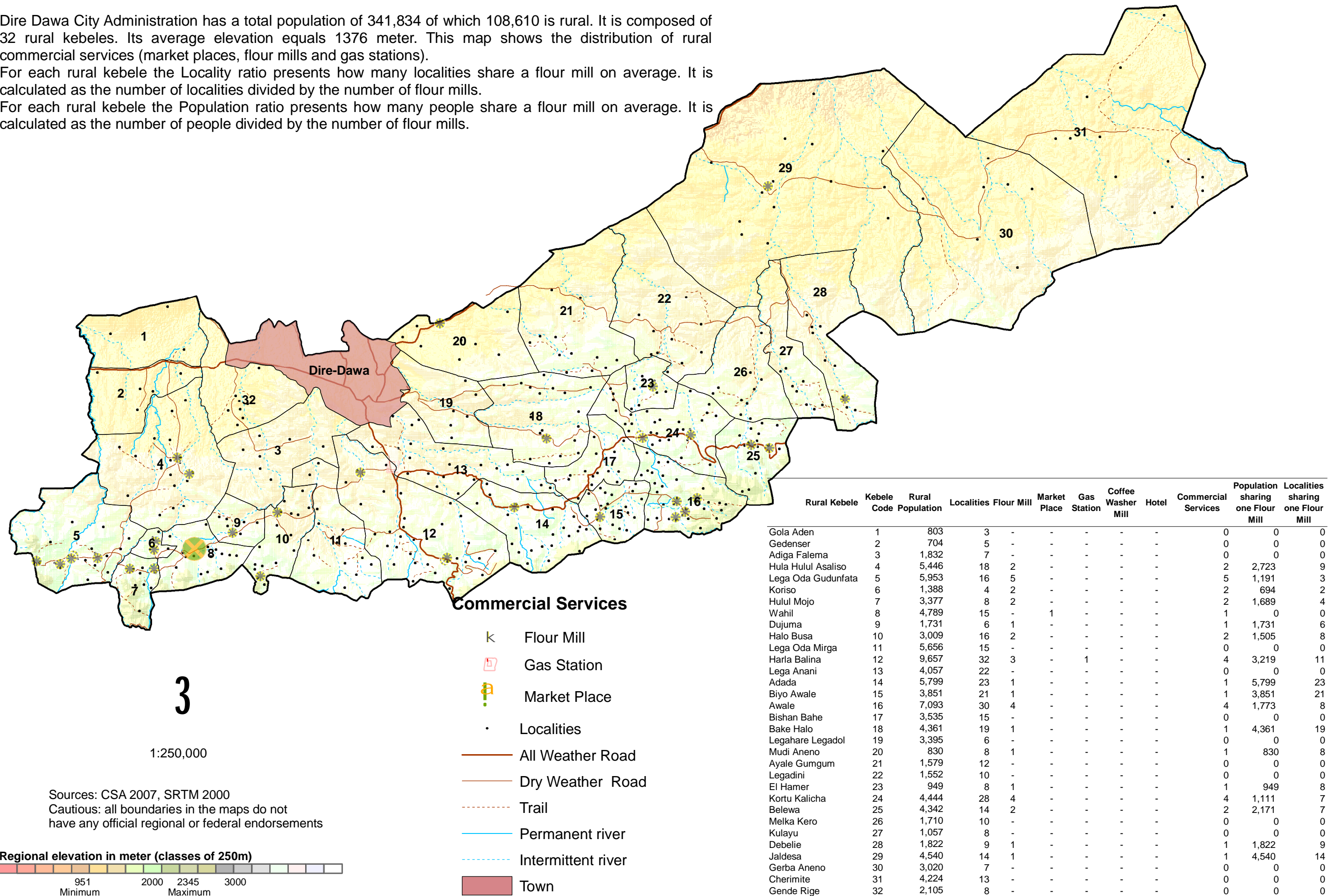


Dire Dawa City Administration Rural Commercial Services

Dire Dawa City Administration has a total population of 341,834 of which 108,610 is rural. It is composed of 32 rural kebeles. Its average elevation equals 1376 meter. This map shows the distribution of rural commercial services (market places, flour mills and gas stations).

For each rural kebele the Locality ratio presents how many localities share a flour mill on average. It is calculated as the number of localities divided by the number of flour mills.

For each rural kebele the Population ratio presents how many people share a flour mill on average. It is calculated as the number of people divided by the number of flour mills.



Sources: CSA 2007, SRTM 2000

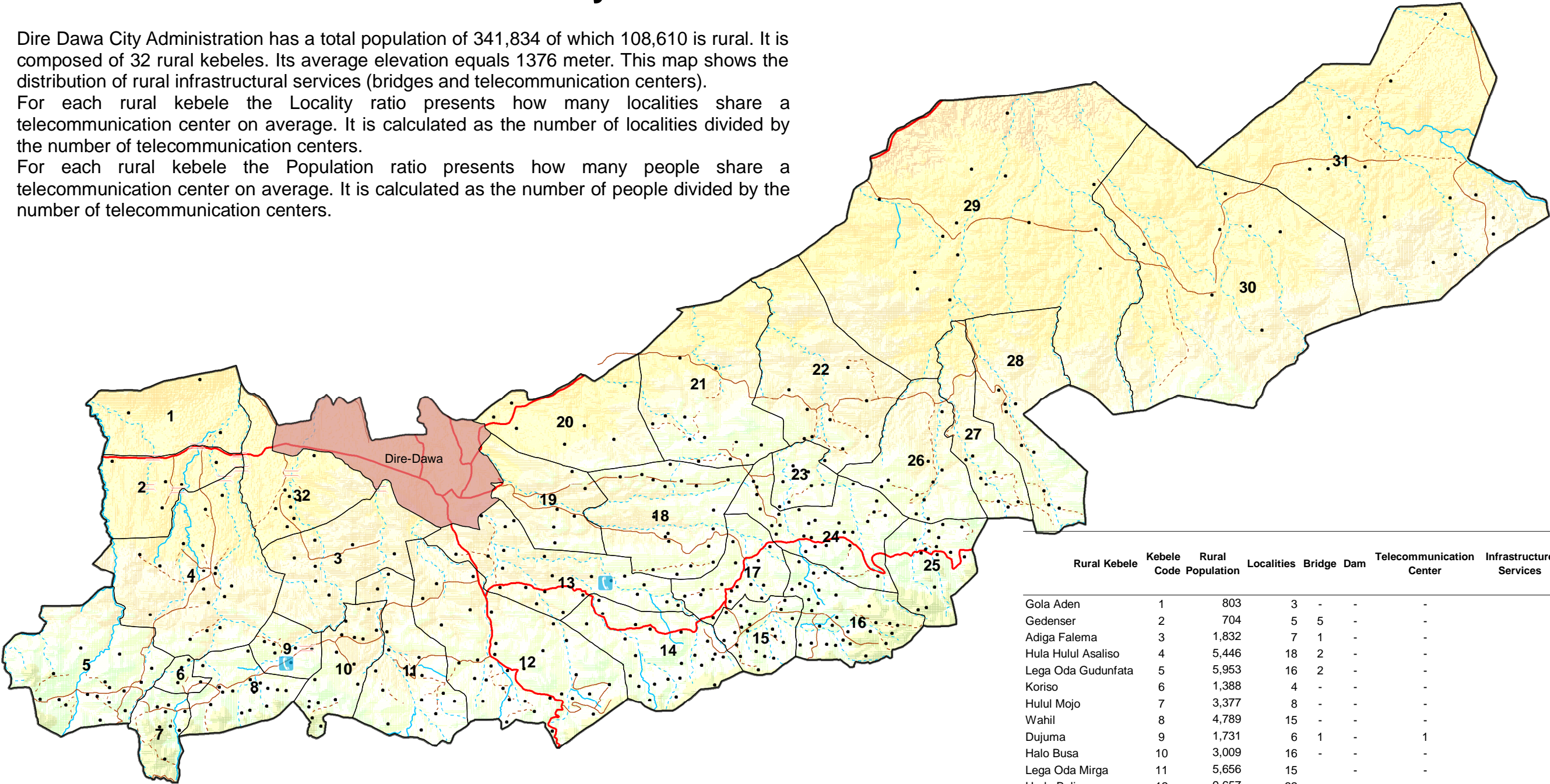
Cautious: all boundaries in the maps do not have any official regional or federal endorsements

Dire Dawa City Administration Rural Infrastructural Services

Dire Dawa City Administration has a total population of 341,834 of which 108,610 is rural. It is composed of 32 rural kebeles. Its average elevation equals 1376 meter. This map shows the distribution of rural infrastructural services (bridges and telecommunication centers).

For each rural kebele the Locality ratio presents how many localities share a telecommunication center on average. It is calculated as the number of localities divided by the number of telecommunication centers.

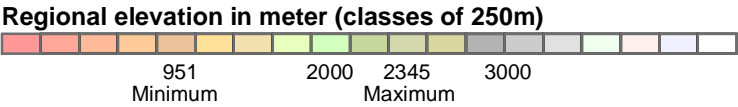
For each rural kebele the Population ratio presents how many people share a telecommunication center on average. It is calculated as the number of people divided by the number of telecommunication centers.



Infrastructural Services

- Bridge
- Telecommunication
- Localities
- All Weather Road
- Dry Weather Road
- Trail
- Permanent river
- Intermittent river
- Town

Rural Kebele	Kebele Code	Rural Population	Localities	Bridge	Dam	Telecommunication Center	Infrastructure Services	Population sharing one Tele Center	Localities sharing one Tele Center
Gola Aden	1	803	3	-	-	-	0	0	0
Gedenser	2	704	5	5	-	-	5	0	0
Adiga Falema	3	1,832	7	1	-	-	1	0	0
Hula Hulul Asaliso	4	5,446	18	2	-	-	2	0	0
Lega Oda Gudunfata	5	5,953	16	2	-	-	2	0	0
Koriso	6	1,388	4	-	-	-	0	0	0
Hulul Mojo	7	3,377	8	-	-	-	0	0	0
Wahil	8	4,789	15	-	-	-	0	0	0
Dujuma	9	1,731	6	1	-	1	2	1,731	6
Halo Busa	10	3,009	16	-	-	-	0	0	0
Lega Oda Mirga	11	5,656	15	-	-	-	0	0	0
Harla Balina	12	9,657	32	-	-	-	0	0	0
Lega Anani	13	4,057	22	-	-	1	1	4,057	22
Adada	14	5,799	23	-	-	-	0	0	0
Biyo Awale	15	3,851	21	-	-	-	0	0	0
Awale	16	7,093	30	-	-	-	0	0	0
Bishan Bahe	17	3,535	15	-	-	-	0	0	0
Bake Halo	18	4,361	19	-	-	-	0	0	0
Legahare Legadol	19	3,395	6	-	-	-	0	0	0
Mudi Aneno	20	830	8	-	-	-	0	0	0
Ayale Gumgum	21	1,579	12	-	-	-	0	0	0
Legadini	22	1,552	10	-	-	-	0	0	0
El Hamer	23	949	8	-	-	-	0	0	0
Kortu Kalicha	24	4,444	28	-	-	-	0	0	0
Belewa	25	4,342	14	-	-	-	0	0	0
Melka Kero	26	1,710	10	-	-	-	0	0	0
Kulayu	27	1,057	8	-	-	-	0	0	0
Debelie	28	1,822	9	-	-	-	0	0	0
Jaldesa	29	4,540	14	-	-	-	0	0	0
Gerba Aneno	30	3,020	7	-	-	-	0	0	0
Cherimite	31	4,224	13	-	-	-	0	0	0
Gende Rige	32	2,105	8	1	-	-	1	0	0



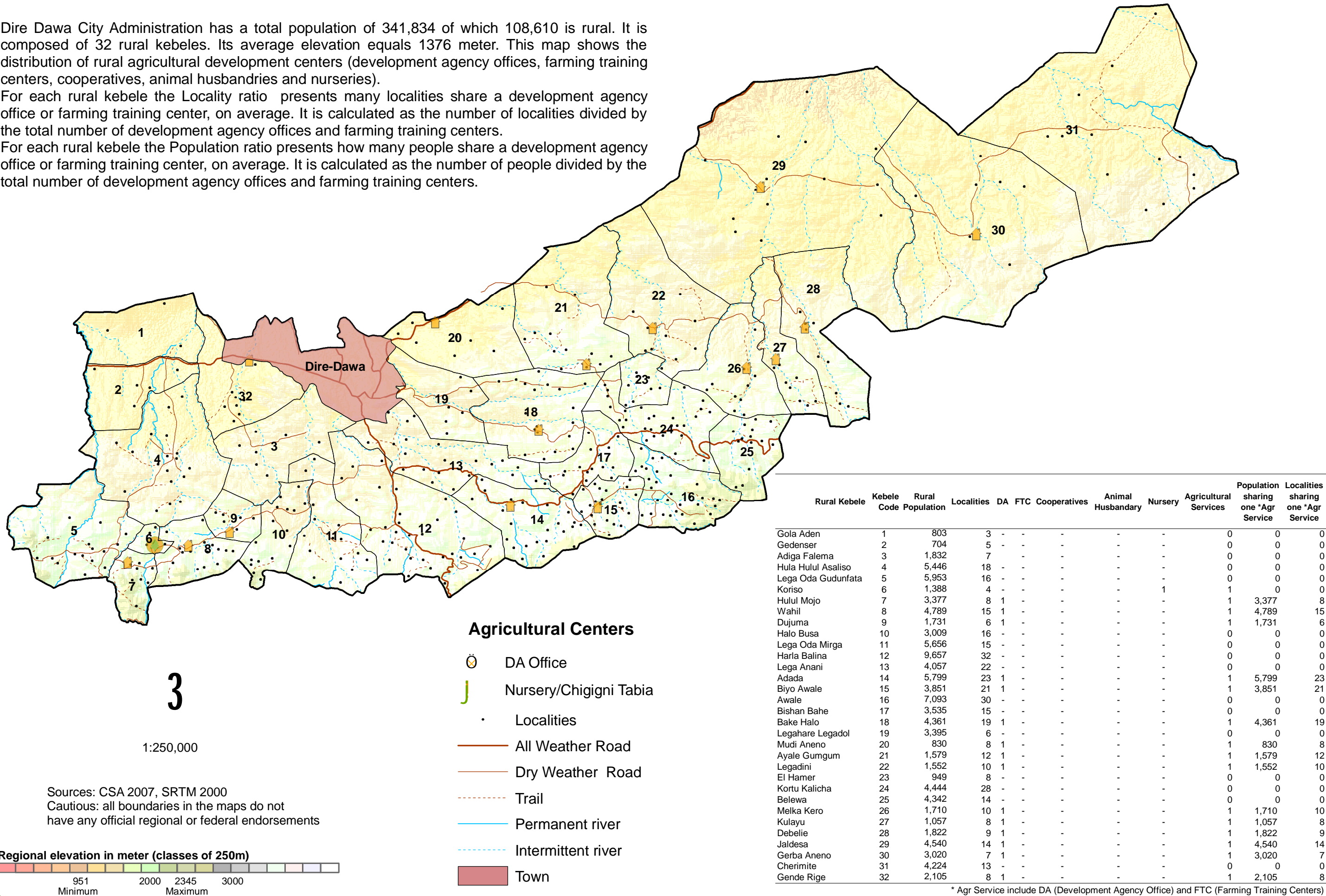
Sources: CSA 2007, SRTM 2000
Cautious: all boundaries in the maps do not have any official regional or federal endorsements

Dire Dawa City Administration Rural Agricultural Development Centers

Dire Dawa City Administration has a total population of 341,834 of which 108,610 is rural. It is composed of 32 rural kebeles. Its average elevation equals 1376 meter. This map shows the distribution of rural agricultural development centers (development agency offices, farming training centers, cooperatives, animal husbandries and nurseries).

For each rural kebele the Locality ratio presents many localities share a development agency office or farming training center, on average. It is calculated as the number of localities divided by the total number of development agency offices and farming training centers.

For each rural kebele the Population ratio presents how many people share a development agency office or farming training center, on average. It is calculated as the number of people divided by the total number of development agency offices and farming training centers.



The definitions given bellow refer to some important concepts used during the cartographic work of the Population and Housing prior to 2007. There is some difference tends to occur between up-to-date definition of facilities and those provided by this glossary, particularly related to facilities.

Chapter 2 and 3:

Kebele: It is the lowest administrative unit in a woreda is called kebele. In general a kebele is a geographically defined area within a woreda under the jurisdiction of a local official. One should be alert of the fact that kebeles may have significant differences in total population and their number of households. Kebeles are called rural in rural areas and urban in urban areas.

Localities: A locality is defined as a nucleated and physically distinct settlement (also designated as inhabited place, populated center), in which the inhabitants live in neighboring housing units and has a name or a locally recognized status.

Towns: It is generally defined as a town with 2000 or more inhabitants. .However, for the purpose of census map work town includes the following regardless of the number of inhabitants:

A. Administrative capitals

- i. Capital cities of Regional States
- ii. Capital cities of Zones which are not included in i
- iii. Capital cities of Woredas which are not included in i or ii
- iv. Area where urban kebeles are constituted but not included in i, ii or iii

B. Municipal towns not included in item "A" above

C. All Localities which are not included in A or B above having a population of 1000 or more persons and whose inhabitants are primarily engaged in non- agricultural activities. But localities with population less than 1000 persons should be considered as rural.

Woreda: Composed of neighboring adjacent kebeles and defined as the next and wider administrative level above the kebele. Woredas are legal entities. Woredas can include rural and urban kebeles, or can be composed by only rural or only urban kebeles.

Zone: Composed of neighboring adjacent woredas. It defines the next and wider administrative level above the woredas. Zones are legal entities within a Regional State and their main role is to coordinate the duties of the woredas under their jurisdiction. Zones can be composed of mixed urban rural woredas or of only urban or only rural woredas.

Chapter 4:

Preprimary: It refers to a facility for small children before grade 1, traditional and religious education for children can also be designated as such.

Primary School: It refers to facilities from grade 1 to 6 or from grade 1 to 8.

Junior Secondary School: It refers to facilities from grade 7 to 8.

Secondary School: It refers to facilities from grade 9 to 10.

Higher Education: In the atlas, it refers to all facilities above grade 10.

Chapter 5:

Health Post/ Tena Kela: One of the satellite facilities in the primary Health care unit.

Clinic: A clinic might be of different level:

- i. **Higher Clinic:** Staffed at least by a general medical practitioner, a specialist and assisted by various specialists: serves for general outpatient clinic; for emergency and delivery this clinic has up to 5 beds.
- ii. **Medium Clinic:** Staffed at least by health officer or general medical practitioner and serves for general medical services.
- iii. **Lower Clinic:** Staffed at least by a health assistant or a nurse and serves for general outpatient clinic.
- iv. **Health Center/ Tena Tabia:** An establishment which provides both Preventive and Curative outpatient care. Health Centers are also responsible for training CHA's (Community Health Attendants) and TBA's (Traditional Birth Attendants)

Hospital: An establishment with at least 25 beds that provides general medical care around the clock. It is at least equipped with basic laboratory, X-ray and basic treatments facilities. It is staffed with at least one medical practitioner.

Drugstore: An establishment which offers for sale to the public, such medical preparations, cosmetics nursing and sanitary articles, dietetic products and other articles as approved by the Ministry of Health but does not engage in the compounding and preparation or manufacturing of any medical preparation.

Chapter 6:

Bono/Public tap: A public fountain for drinking water purposes, and which use implies the payment of a fee.

Pond: A man made water hole used for human and animal drinking.

Spring: Natural source of water used for drinking water.

Hot Spring: Natural stem of hot water much sought for its medicinal effects.

Tanker: Reservoir of water made from different kinds of materials and used to collect and preserve drinking and other usage water.

Water Pump: An engine functioning by fuel or manpower used to pump up drinking or other usage water from underground water.

Well: A hole used to drag water from underground water for drinking and other usages.

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About this Atlas

Atlas of the Ethiopian Rural Facilities and Services produced in different volumes at regional level; each containing the most recent available data in the region on population from the Population & Housing Census of 2007, and on rural facilities and services collected during the preparatory activities of the 2007 Census.

There were no such sets of maps that have been produced previously on rural facilities and services in Ethiopia. This Atlas presents readers with information regarding land topography, population settlements and

services in rural areas of the country. The maps and data also provides basis information mainly for policy makers, economical actors, development practitioners involved in the implementation of the Growth and Transformation Plan (GTP), and for a wide range of stakeholders involved in rural development.

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