

The Southern Nations, Nationalities and Peoples' Regional State Resource Potential and Investment Opportunities

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INTRODUCTION

In SNNPR , given the existing abundant natural resource base such as vast water resources, thousands hectares of potentially irrigable land, suitable climate, large number of labour force, the prospect for high investment is very promising.

Utilizing the advantage of natural resources for export of high-value agricultural products is the best strategy to achieve rapid economic growth for a country .

In view of this private initiatives are encouraged to focus on agricultural investments where they have the best comparative advantage.

To this end the Southern Nations Nationalities and People's Regional State has attempted to identify rural land according to their suitability or best use.

Further more , based on the resource potential of the region, feasible industrial project profiles have been prepared for each zone and special woreda.

The objective of this investment guide is provide vital information to private investors . (local of foreign) important for investment and enhance their participation in all investment ventures potential in the region .

The guide comprises three parts . Part one the general profile of the region which describes the geographic and socio economic feature of the region.

Part two deals with the geographic and socio economic profile and investment opportunities of each zone and special woreda's of the region . Identified land for rural and urban investment as well as important information's related to rental price and regulations are treated is the last section of the guide.

THE SOUTHERN NATIONS NATIONALITIES AND PEOPLES REGION (SNNPR)

I. LOCATION & ADMINISTRATIVE DIVISION

The Southern Nations, Nationalities and People's Region (SNNPR) is located in the southern part of the country bordering with Kenya in the south, the Sudan republic in the south west, Gambela Region in the North- West and Oromiya region in the North and East.

Geographically the region lies between $4^{\circ} 27' - 8^{\circ} 30'$ Latitude North and $34^{\circ} 21' - 39^{\circ} 11'$ Longitude East. The Region has an area of about 110931.9 sq. km. which ranks 4th in size and accounts for about 10% of the total area of the country. For administrative facilities, this vast region is divided into 13 Zones, 8 special woredas, and 126 small administrative units called woredas.

TOPOGRAPHY

The SNNPR constitutes different land forms, which can be broadly divided into highlands and low lands. The East African Rift valley bisects the highland plateaus into two physiographic regions i.e. east and west. In the east, there are highland plateaus of Sidama, Burji and Amaro lying between 2300 to 3338 meters above sea level (masl). To the west of the rift valley, there are also major highland plateaus of Gurage, Kaffa, Dawro and Gamogofa that rise from 2500 to 4200 meters above sea level (masl). The highest elevation in the region is Mount Guge in Gamogofa with 4207 m.a.s.l and followed by Gurage Mountain that reaches at 3720 masl where as the lowest area is found around Lake Rudolf in Debub Omo zone with a height of 376 meters above sea level.

CLIMATE

Rainfall

Due to its proximity to the equatorial area, the region gets rainfall throughout the year. However, the amount of rainfall distribution varies from place to place within the region, the amount, duration and intensity generally increases from south towards north, north east and North West. The mean annual rainfall of the region ranges from 200-2200 mm.

Temperature

Temperature is usually inversely related to altitude. As a consequence, it decreases from the southern tip of the region towards North, North- East and North- Western highlands. The mean annual temperature of the region varies from lowlands to highland areas of the region i.e. with mean annual temperature of 20°C to 27°C in the low lands and between 10°C to 20°C in the highlands. There is extremely high temperature in lowland areas with annual temperature of $28-35^{\circ}\text{C}$.

SOIL RESOURCE

SNNPR is endowed with diverse natural resources of which soil resources serve as a base for all the others.

Based on the geomorphology and soils study conducted by land use and regulatory department of the ministry of agriculture, 18 dominant soil associations were identified in Ethiopia.

Among which 11 soil associations (luvisols vertisols, Nitosols Gleysols, Andosols, Cambisols, Lithosols, Acrisols, Flurvisols, Regosols and phaeozems) are found in the region. Each one of these soils has got not only its own specific physical, chemical and biological properties, but also associated management practices.

LAND USE AND LAND COVER

There are about 11 land use and land cover types in SNNPR. as a result, about 23 percent of the total area of the region is intensively cultivated, 8.8 percent is moderately cultivated. Forestland covered with broad - leafed forest accounts 8.3 percent, and 2.65 percent of the region is covered with other forests. The grassland accounts for some 15.6%, Shrub land accounts for about 3% of the area of the region. Bush land which is found in the central, southeast, and south western part of the region accounts for 19%, wood land shares 16%, and the remaining balance is covered with wet lands and lakes.

WATER BODIES

RIVER BASIN

The SNNPRS has a large number of water bodies, perennial rivers and lakes that can be utilized for irrigation, hydroelectric power generation, fishery and essential domestic needs. Among the known rift valley lakes, five of them are found in the region. The region comprises three important river basins and one lake basin. They are the Baro, the Omo, and the Genale basins and the rift valley lakes basin. The direction flows of the major rivers are guided by the general relief scope of the land. The two major basins Omo/Gibe and lakes have the largest catchments area in the region. Where as Baro, Awash and Genale, are the smallest ones. Some western parts of the region are drained by Baro River and the eastern part of Sidama zone is drained by Genale River. The Gibe (Omo) River, which is the largest in the region, rises from the central part of the country flows south ward in to Lake Rudolf.

There are also intermediate rivers such as Bilate, Gidabo and Gelana, which flow in to Lake Abaya, while Weyto and Segen drain to Chew Bahir. In addition to these there are also many tributaries which drain to major rivers in the region like; Gojeb, Mago, Guma, Gillo, Akobo, etc.

MAJOR RIVERS IN THE SNNPRS

River	Tributaries in the Region	Areas of drainage
Omo	Gojeb, Shalma-Dalacha, Denchio, Shalka, Guma, Zigna Mansa, Muwi, Mago, Irgene, Mishkered, Deme, Kulecho Giyuo	Guraghe, Kambata-Tembaro, Alaba Kafa-Shaka, Nomo, Bench-Maji, S/Omo
Gojeb		Kafa-Sheka, NoOmo, Kambata, Alaba Tambaro, Jimma
Mago	Neri, Sala/Berso, Maki	Debub Omo
Segen	Weito, Haro, Gayo Turkut	Konso, S/ Omo
Weito	Afa, Lemeto, Merka	DebubOmo, Gamo Gofa
Akobo	Dima, Gilo, Gejet, Akula	Bench-Maji
Dima, Muwi Kibish, Beko		Banch-Maji
Gejet	Furfura	Bench-Maji
Gelana		Gedeo-Amaro
Wabe	Gorombo, Meged, Gombora, Kereb	Guraghe
Walga	Kerabit, Aredi, Wegera	Guraghe
Maki	Bisare, Woyra	Guaghe
Dijo		Guraghe
Bilate		Kabatu, Alaba Tambaro N.Omoi
Gidabo		Sidama
Genale	Goromot, Gange, Gelana, Moreda, Bonora	Sidama
D a r a , E r e t e , G i d a b o , L o g i t a G a m b e l t u , Bonora ,Hamile		Sidama

LAKES BASIN

The rift valley lakes basin is the second major basin which covers the largest catchments area of the region.

In SNNPR, there are five lakes, which are found in rift valley system including Lake Rudolf where its very small portion is in southern border of the region

Among the lakes, the largest one is Lake Abaya and the smallest is Lake Awassa. All lakes are habitats for a great variety of fish, crocodile and birds.

The length, width, area and depth of each lake are indicated in the table below.

MAJOR LAKES IN SNNPRS

Lake	Area in Km ²	Max, Depth in meters	Length in Km	Width in Km	Location
Abaya	1160	13	60	20	GamoGofa, Sidama
Awassa	129	10	16	9	Sidama/ Awassa Zuria
Chamo	551	10	26	2	Gamo Gofa
Turkana(Rudolf)	*6400	20	-	-	Kenya/SNNPRS
Chew Bahir	2000	-	-	-	Debub Omo

* Major portion of the lake is in Kenya (sharing 66.8% of the lake in terms of area) and the remaining 13.2% of the lake is in Ethiopia.

FOREST RESOURCE

The remnant natural forests are found in the western zones of the region (kaffa-Sheka and Bench- Maji Zones) . Some patches of natural forests are also found in western part of North Omo and in the eastern part of Sidama (mostly under state ownership) however, these natural forests are under great human pressure. On the other hand, the individual farmer's eucalyptus wood lots have been significantly developed in the central part of the region (Gurage, Hadiys, Kembata- Tembaro, and in Northern part of Wolaita.

The other form of forest ownership is community forestry that has been established on the common lands under the motto of "Make the country Green"

Debub Omo and the low land of Bench – Magi are mostly dominated by wood land with pastoral and agro – pastoral systems.

As of the woody Biomass Inventory and strategic planning project (1995), the total area of forest land in the region is about 54142.km². Of which 42% is wood land, 31% Bush land, 13%broad leaf and mixed forest, 9% shrub land and the remaining 5% are plantation forest.

WILD LIFE RESOURCES

The diverse climate and topography has provided a wide range of natural environments supporting a variety of fauna and flora which has made the region rich in wired life resources. Of the many wild life conservation areas of the country, two are concentrated in the SNNPR. The Omo river basin and the Mago valley to the south are remarkable for the wealth of their wild life. The Omo National Park is known for its wide range of bio-diversity.

The highest record of wild life diversity in the region is observed around the lower valley of Omo. About 70 mammalian and 333 bird species are known to be found here.

Major wild animals in the region include Nubian Giraffe, Elephant, Buffalo, Hippopotamus, Burch ells Zebra, Gravy’s Zebra, Sway en's Hart beast, Lowell Hart best, Eland, Defense water buck, Oryx Lesser kudu, Grant’s Gazelle, Lion, cheetah, warthog, Aardvark, Civet, caracal , Arid wolf, Hunting dog, Hyena, coleus Monkey, d-Brazil’s Monkey, ostrich, crocodile and other reptiles and bird species .

TOURIST ATTRACTION & POTENTIALS

The southern Nations Nationalities and peoples regional state is endowed with magnificent tourist attractions classified as Natural, Historical & cultural attractions.

The natural attractions include Natural forests, mountains, Rivers, lakes, water falls, Hot springs, endemic mammalian & bird species.

The incant monasteries, mosques stealer, caves & forts, rock arts & wooden arts & the anthropological sites of Debub Omo, Burji and Konso are among the Major historical attractions found in the region.

Over 50% the nations ethnic composition is found in the region, particularly high ethnic diversity in the Debub Omo Zone, Each ethnic group has its own culture, reflected by hair style, body decoration, dressing, wearing jewelry, and ways of life & wedding, burial and religious and other cultural ceremonies. Particularly the colorful and dramatic traditional ceremonies such as

- Rival stick fighting by Mursi & Surma tribes / locally Named “Donga”
- The “Jumping of the bull” ceremonies by Hamers are fascinating events for tourists

NATIONAL PARKS, GAME RESERVES AND CONTROLLED HUNTING AREAS

Ser. No.	Conservation Areas	Area in sq. km	Location
1	National Parks		
1.1	Mago	2200	Debub Omo
1.2	Nech Sar	800	Gamo Gofa
1.3	Omo	4068	Bench Maji
1.4	Maze	500	Gamo Gofa
1.5	Chebera-Churchera	1190	Dawuro-Konta
2	Wildlife Reserves		
2.1	Chew-Bahir (Chelbi)	4500	Debub Omo
2.2	Tama (Mago)	3400	Debub Omo
3	Controlled Hunting Areas		
3.1	Murille	4172	Debub Omo
3.2	Omo West	4561	Bench Maji
3.3	Boyo Swamp	NA	Hadiya
3.4	Wollishet Salla	475	South omo
3.5	Segen	138	Burji
3.6	Sheko Bench	-	Bench -MaJi

MINERAL RESOURCE

The occurrences of minerals are associated with the distribution of various types of rocks in the region. According to some sources, minerals of economic value that the SNNPRS is endowed with include gold, iron, limestone and coal, among others. The existing mineral resources of the region are grouped into three as shown below:

- Minerals of Precambrian basement complex rocks and their secondary deposit such as precious metals, base metals, etc.,
- Minerals of sedimentary rocks such as petroleum, iron, salt and limestone, among others, and
- Minerals of volcanic and inter-volcanic sedimentary rocks such as building materials, and coal, sulfur and clay.

However, the potential mineral deposits of the SNNPRS are not well investigated. Similarly the extent of exploitation of those identified mineral deposits is meager.

MINERAL OCCURRENCES BY ZONES/ SPECIAL WOREDAS

Type of Mineral	Zone/ Special Woreda	Woreda/ Locality
Placer gold, Limestone Coal, Caolin, Feldspar, Mica Pumice, Rhyloite, Mineral water, Talk	Sidama	Bensa, Aroressa, Aroressa Awassa Zuria
Coal	Wolayita, Dawro , Konta	
Gold, Diatomite, Nickel, Basalt, Rock Salt	Gedeo	Bule
Gold, Iron ore, Clay Gold	Bench-Maji	Gurafarda, Dima Bero, Tirmatied & Kurit
Bentonite Diatomite	Gamo Gofa	Omo Basin
Marble, Iron ore	Debub Omo	
Iron, Mica, Asbestos	Konso	

POPULATION

Population size & Distribution

The total population of the SNNPR is estimated about 15.32 million (2007) out of the total population, 91.9 percent dwells in rural areas while only 8.1 percent in urban centers.

About 70 percent of the population is settled in highland areas which covers 42% of the region. The remaining 30% of population lives in lowland area that is < 1500 m. which covers 58% area of the region. Regarding the population distribution it is not evenly distributed over the region. Sidama, Wolayta, Gurage and Gamogofa accounted for 19.8, 11.3% and 10.5 % of the total regional population respectively. On the other hand, the least populous zones are Sheka, Bench Maji and Debub Omo. Which account for 1.3, 2.9 and 3.2% respectively within the region, the Wereda density

varies, from a maximum of 1020.4 persons per km² in Wenago Wereda (Gedeo zone) to 3.9 persons per km² in Selamago woreda (of Debub Omo).

Ethnic composition

The SNNPR is inhabited by 56 different indigenous ethnic groups, which constitutes about 52 percent of the country's total.

URBANIZATION

There are 136 towns in the region. Of which, 22 towns are identified as autonomous provisional city administrations and 114 towns having a municipality status. The degree of urbanization in the region varies from zone to zone where Gamo Gofa & Sheka Zone has the highest percentage of urban population with 12-16 % while Dawro Zone, Konso & Amaro special woreda have the lowest with 2-4% urban population.

Urban centers are concentrated in the northeast and central part of the region and many of them spatially found along the major roads.

AGRICULTURE

FOOD CROP PRODUCTION

Agriculture is the mainstay of the economy of the SNNPRS. It provides employment for about 90% of the population and accounts for about 68% of the region's gross domestic product. Attributable to the great extent diversified agro – ecology, climate, soil type and cultural practice of the people in crop production, the region is the home of varieties of food crops. Wheat, Barely, Teff, Sorghum, pulses, Enset and other root crops are the major food crop grown in SNNPR. Coffee is the main export agricultural produce; Tea, *Chat* and tobacco are also main cash crops.

Regularly Gamogofa, Sidama, Gurage, Hadiaya, Kaffa, Silti and Kembata Tembaro are the highest food crop producers while the low-lying pastoral zone of Debub Omo and the coffee dominated zone of Gedeo are of the low producers. According to the regional statistical abstract in the year 2005/6 a total of about 24.4 million tones of food crops is produced in the region. It is to be noted that the amount doesn't include the production size of crop like, Enset, fruit and vegetables.

COFFEE PRODUCTION AND MARKET

Coffee the source of wealth in foreign exchange earning of the country is widely grown in the region. About 248479 ha of land is estimated to be covered with coffee plantation. (As of 2007) According to the regional Bureau of Agriculture, 51% of the total Woredas of the region are coffee produces with different level of production. The highest share of coffee sent to the central market is by Sidama, Gedeo, Shaka, Kaffa and Bench Maji zones. Both washed and washed coffee has been delivered to the central market for several years, and it is estimated that 38-40% of the country's export is believed to be collected from the region.

In 2007, a total of 67899.02 tones of clean coffee is delivered to the central market, of the total 56.4% is washed & 43.6% is unwashed clean coffee.

LIVESTOCK RESOURCE

Livestock is the second major economic basis of the SNNPRS. According to the SNNPRS Basic Socio-Economic and Demographic Information (2007), the livestock population of the region is estimated 9.9 million cattle 3.4 million sheep, 2.4million Goat 0.86 million Sheep and goat, 0.9 million equines 7.6 million poultry. A large number of the livestock is found on the highland parts of the region. In highland area crop production and livestock rising exist on the same plots of land, with more emphasis given to crop production. In the low lands, however animal rising is the most important source of livelihood to the pastoralists.

FISHERY

Awassa, Abaya and Chamo, are the main sources of fishery resources for both local consumption and marketing within the region and beyond. The total potential of the three lakes is estimated at 11,500 tones per year. Of the three lakes, Abaya constitute (7000 tones) Chamo(3500)tones Awassa (1000 tones) (Con Stra. ofregion 2005). The total potential of fish from rivers and other bodies in the region is estimated at 13000 tones per annum.

HIDES & SKINS PRODUCTION & MARET

Hides and skins are the second highest foreign exchange earner products next to coffee. A total of 250210 hide and 1106300 sheep and goatskins were delivered to the central market in 2007. Most usually Gurage, Gedeo, Gamogofa, Sidama and Kaffa are the highest producers.

APICULTURE

Bee keeping is practiced in almost all zones and special Woredas in the SNNPRS. It has the potential for developments through the establishment of small and medium industries. The region has suitable environmental conditions, flora and fauna for bee colony and production of honey.

INDUSTRY

The SNNPRS is among the regions of the country that have abundant resource bases, which can create favorable environment for industrial development. It can provide raw materials for agro-industries such as cereals for flour factories, oil seeds for edible oil factories, hides and skins for tanneries. The region has resource potential for metallic, beverage and chemical industries.

According to the data from the Central Statistical Agency, in 2004, there were a total of 84 large and medium scale industries in the region, which is 7.8% of the total 1074 manufacturing industries found in the country. In terms of the number of these industries, the SNNPRS is the fourth most industrious after Addis Ababa administration, and Oromia and Amhara National Regional States, which have 611 (56.9% of the total), 152 (14.2%) and 105 (9.8%) manufacturing industries.

EDUCATION

There are 341 kindergartens, 3710 primary and 145 secondary schools in the SNNPR (2007). The educational coverage is 105.7% by primary and 35.2% by secondary education. With regard to higher and medium level education there are 6 universities

HEALTH

The potential health coverage of the region has been improved encouragingly in the last 10 years. This is attributed enhancement of health institutions, increment of the health professionals engaged in the sector and design and implementation of different health policies and strategies.

The health coverage of the region reaches 76% (2007). At present, 21 hospitals, 209 Health centers, 77 growing health centers, 194 downgrading health centers & 2818 health posts are available in the region.

There are also about 4572 health professionals engaged in the health sector. Of the total professional 132 are physicians (all types) 3018 are nurses, 315 are health assistants, 267 are pharmacists, 216 health officers, 248 sanitarians, 319 lab- technicians, 29 X-Ray technicians and 28 are other health professionals.

ROAD NET WORK

The total length of all weather road in the region is about 8978.1 km of the total length 669.km is asphalted, 5902.5 km gravel road and 2406.3 km is partially gravel.

AIR TRANSPORT

The region is accessible by air transport with three to four flights a week from Addis Ababa to Arbaminch town (Gamo Gofa zone), which is about 275 kms south of the regional capital, Awassa. On the other hand, unpaved airstrips in Jinka (Debub Omo zone), and Tepi (Kefa zone) receive air transport service twice every week .There is one international airport at Arbaminch town, and there are five airstrips at Jinka, Aman, Tum, and Tepi towns that provide air transport service twice a week.

TELEPHONE SERVICE

There are 183 towns that receive a telephone service in the region, of which 73 towns have Digital, 48 town's semi – automatic and the remaining 62 towns have pay station.

POSTAL SERVICE

There are 2 District post offices, 13 branch offices, 14 agent post offices and 70 sub- post offices in the region.

WATER SUPPLY

As is the case with many parts of the country, in the SNNPRS, springs are the dominant sources of drinking water supply in both rural and urban areas. Borehole and machine drilled well assume the second and third positions as sources of water supply. The region's clean water supply access in terms of coverage has reached 58 %,(57% in rural and 68% in urban).

AWASSA TOWN

Awassa town is the capital city of the Southern Nation Nationalities and Peoples Regional State located at the eastern shore of lake awassa 275 km. south of Addis Ababa . It lies at an elevation of 1680 masl and has a plain topography. The city, which is the economic and cultural hub of the region, has a total area of about 50 km² divided in to 8 sub-towns (kifle ketema) and 32 kebeles.

The total population of the town (in 2008) is estimated about 300 thousand . The town full fills all infrastructural facilities vital for any type of investment.

COMPARATIVE ADVANTAGE OF THE CITY

- The strategic location of the city along the international high way of Addis-Moyal;
- Availability of well developed social and economic infrastructure facilities such as modern telecommunication , electric power, higher education and financial institutions, etc.
- The presence of abundant, easily trainable and inexpensive labour force in the city and surrounding rural area;
- An ideal transit spot for tourists;
- The presence of Textile, Sisal, Ceramics and Flour Factories.

II. INVESTMENT OPPORTUNITIES OF OUR ZONES & SPECIAL WOREDAS'

BENCH MAJI ZONE

Bench maji zone has a total area of 19965.90 sq. km and lies between 5.33-7.21 latitude and 34.88 to 36.14 longitude with an elevation ranging to 2500 meters above sea level. The zone has 10 woredas with a total population of 489448 (2007) .

Regarding the agro-Ecology of the zone, out of the total land size 28.042% is kolla, 15.44% weinadega and 56.74% dega .

The annual mean temperature ranges between 15.1-27⁰c and the annual mean rain fall ranges 400-2000 mm according to land utilization date of the region, 7.65% is cultivated land, 6.37% grazing land , 8.29% forest, bushes and shrub land, 69.88% cultivatable and 7.89% is covered by others.

The zone has a total road length of 592.6 km. out of the total length 404.1 km is graveled and 188.6 km is partially graveled.

The livestock resources of the zone, in (2007) was cattle 778.05 thousand 112.79 thousand sheep 91.94 thousand goats, 13.59 thousand equines and 528.25 thousand poultry.

Opportunities of Investing in Bench-Maji Zone

- Favorable climate, sufficient rainfall, perennial rivers flowing through out the year, fertile land
- Industrial zone is demarcated in the capital town (21.4ha)
- Availability of transportation, social and economic infrastructure.
- Unsatisfied demand for health, educational, tourism and other facilities.

Feasible Investment Activities for both Domestic & Foreign investors

Agriculture

- Coffee, Tea Spices and Oil Crops production and processing, , Cattle fattening, Apiculture, Forest Development, Animal Farming, Poultry, Goat & Sheep Rearing

Social & Others Services

- Health & Education conveniences, Lodges, Resort Hotels, Star Hotels, Grocery, pension, Transport facilities, Restaurants & Cafe Services, Animal Health Care services, Real Estates, Fuel Stations, Garage Services, Supermarkets, Animal Products sales shops

Industry

- Fruits Processing, Spices processing, Flour Factory, Leather Industry, Chip wood Factory, Coffee Roasting & packing for export, Metal & Wood Work

INDUSTRIAL PROJECTS STUDIED BY IPS

No	Project Profile	Potential Woreda	Town
1	Malt	Meanit shasha	Jemu
2	Palm ill (industrial)	Showa benchi	Showa benchi
3	Sodium silicate	Guraferede	Beftu
4	Edible palm oil	Mizanteferi Zuria	Mizanteferi
5	Tomato past, sauce & puree	Bench	Aman
6	Carbon brush	Bero	Jeba
7	Crushed stone (Aggregate)	Shewa Benchi	Shewa Benchi
8	Sheet glass	Gurafereda	Biftu
9	Water filter candles	Meanit Goldia	Bachuma
10	Exercise book	Gurafereda	Biftu
11	Corrugated carton and paper board	Meanit Sasha	Jemu
12	Chip- wood	Meanit Sasha	Jemu
13	Parquet panel of wood	Mizan Teferi Zuria	Mizan teferi
14	Play wood	Meinit shahsa	Jemu
15	Timber production	Tum	
16	Veneer sheets	Mizanteferi Zuria	Mizanteferi

KAFFA ZONE

Kaffa zone has a total area of 10602.7 square kilometer and it lies at an altitude ranging from 500 to 3500 meters above sea level. The total population of the zone is 858600 (2007) with a population density of 90 persons per Kilometer Square. The zone is sub- divided in to ten woredas namely: Gesha, Chena, Gimbo Menjio, Tello, Cheta, Bitu, Gewata, Saylem & Decha woreda.

As regards the agro climatic condition, out of the total area that the zone has, Dega shares 11.64%,

Weynadega 59.45%, and Kolla shares 28.91%. The mean annual temperature of the zone ranges from 10.1 to 27.5⁰ C and the mean annual rainfall of the zone ranges from 1001 to 2200 mm.

Of the total area of land, that the zone has, 23.1 percent is cultivated, 31.54 percent is forestland, 6.03% grazing land, 24.9% cultivable land and the remaining balance is uncultivable land.

The agro –ecological condition of Kaffa zone is very suitable for the growing of coffee, tea, spices and other crops.

Bonga is the administrative center of the zone situated at a distance of 449 Km. south west of Addis Ababa. Topographically it lies at an altitude of 1650 meters above sea level and has a Woyena dega type of climate. Its average annual rainfall is 1750 millimeters.

Bonga town is one of the 22 towns identified as autonomous provisional city in the region. In order to facilitate the socio- economic development of the town, it is structured in to 3 kebles.

The town has all infrastructure facilities vital for the implementation and operation of industrial activities. Presently, the town receives an electric supply from a diesel generator source. It has a pipe water supply, banking, and telecommunication facilities. The main high road that stretches from Jimma, to Mizan town passes via Bonga town.

To promote the involvement of private sector in industrial investments an industrial zone with an area of 40 hectares has been facilitated. The lease price of land in the industrial zone of the town for industrial investment is Birr 0.10 per meter square.

Why Invest in Kaffa Zone

- Conducive climate, Adequate rainfall, perennial rivers flowing through the year, Fertile land
- Industrial Raw materials are produced in large amounts
- Roads are constructed to the areas which are identified for irrigation
- Industrial zone is demarcated in the capital town
- Supply for social services such as health & education is very minimal.

Feasible Investment opportunities for both Domestic & Foreign investors

Agriculture

- Coffee Plantations, Spices Production, Oil Crops, Horticulture, , Sugar cane, Forest Development, Animal Farming ,

Social & Others Services

- Health & Education Services, Lodges, Resort Hotels, Star Hotels, Tour Operation Services, Cultural Articles, Transport Services, Restaurants & Recreation Services

Industry

- Coffee Pulping & Hulling, Construction Material Manufacturing, Coffee

Roasting & packing for export, Oil Factory, Leather Products Manufacturing,
Agricultural Implements Manufacturing

- Hide & Skins

INDUSTRIAL PROJECTS STUDIED BY IPS

No	Project Profile	Potential Woreda	Town
1	Bee wax processing plant	Bonga zuria	Bonga
2	Carbon black	Bitta	Bitagenet
3	Clove oil extraction	Tello	Ada
4	Turmeric processing (as adie in fabric & food industry)	Sylem	Yadeta
5	Solar water pumps	Bonga zuria	Bonga
6	Black and green tea processing & packing	Bitta	Bitagenet
7	Cloves processing & packing	Saylem	adeta
8	Cordomons processing & packing	Menjowo	Adikaka
9	Oat flour and flake	Menjowo	Adikaka
10	Sesame oil	Decha	Chiri
11	Bolts & nuts	Bonga zuria	Bonga
12	Bricks manufacturing	Chena	Wacha
13	Natural rubber latex from rubber tree	Tello	Ada
14	Brooms, Brushes and handles. (For clothes, Painting, shoe polish etc)	Decha	Chiri
15	Cases, Boxes, crates, drums, pullets & similar packing of wood	Bonga zuria	Bonga
16	Laminated wood/formica	Bonga zuria	Bonga
17	Particle board	Gewata	Keboch
18	Seasoned wood	Gesha	Daka
19	Wooden frame for paintings, photographs, mirrors or similar objects	Bonga zuria	Bonga
20	Biodiesel	Bonga zuria	Bonga

DAWRO ZONE

Dawro zone has a total area of 4436.7 sq km. and lies between 6.59-7.34 latitude and 36.68 to 37.52 longitudes, with an elevation ranging 501-3000 meters above sea level.

The zone has 5 Woredas with a total population of 398,796(2007).

Regarding the Agro – Ecology of the zone, out of the total land size 55.6% is kolla, 41.4% Weinadega and 3% Dega.

The annual mean temperature ranges between 15.1-27.5°C and the annual mean rainfall ranges 1201-1800mm. According to the land utilization data of the region, 38.4% is cultivated land, 13.39% grazing land 16.81% forest bushes and shrub land, 17.09 % cultivable, and 14.31 is covered by others.

The zone has a total road length of 270.8 km. out of the total length 218.8 km is graveled and 52 km is partially graveled. Tercha town is the capital town of Dawro zone situated at a distance of 282 km. from Awassa and 512 km. away from Addis Ababa.

The livestock resource of the zone in (2007) was cattle 411.54 thousand, 168.02 thousand sheep's 125.08 thousand goats, 39.08 thousand equines and 219.87 thousand poultry.

Why Invest in Darwo Zone

- Has Perennial rivers
- Fertile Irrigable land & conducive agro climate for agricultural crop production
- It is one of tourist attracting zones due to Churchura Chebera national park and other historic sites
- Demand for social services such as health & education has not yet been fulfilled as the size of the population is so large compared to the supply for same.

Feasible Investment Activities for both Domestic & Foreign investors

Agriculture

- Cattle Fattening, Apiculture, Bamboo Products, Horticulture, Sugar Cane Production, Cotton, Oil Crops, Poultry, Coffee Plantations, Crop Production

Social & Others Services

- Health & Education Services, Lodges, Resort Hotels, Star Hotels, Tour Operation Services, Cultural Articles, Transport Services, Restaurants & Recreation Services

Industry

- Agro-Industries of fruits, essential oils, edible oil factory, Cottage Industries.

INDUSTRIAL PROJECTS STUDIED BY IPS

No	Project Profile	Potential Woreda	Town
1	Avocado oil for industrial use	Marreka	Tercha
2	Eucalyptus essential oil	Loma	Gessa Chre
3	Putty	Essera	Bale
4	Rice starch	Essera	Bale
5	Edible avocado oil	Marreka	Tercha
6	Calcinated gypsum	Tocha	Tocha
7	Wood carving industry for tourism promotion	Genabosa	Woldehanie

SHEKA ZONE

Sheka zone has a total area of 2134.13 sq km. and lies between 7.12-7.89latitude and 35.24 to 37.90 longitudes, with an elevation ranging 1001-3000 meters above sea level.

The zone has 3 Woredas with a total population of 198406 (2007).

Regarding the Agro – Ecology of the zone, out of the total land size 55.6% is kolla, 41.4% Weinadega and 3% Dega.

The annual mean temperature ranges between 15.1-27.5°C and the annual mean rainfall ranges 1201-1800mm. According to the land utilization data of the region, 38.4% is cultivated land, 13.39% grazing land 16.81% forest bushes and shrub land, 17.09 % cultivable, and 14.31 is covered by others.

The zone has a total length of 215.6 km. road network. Masha is the capital town of Sheka zone situated at a distance of 951 km. away from Awassa .

The livestock resource of the zone in (2007) was cattle 106.62 thousand, 66.84 thousand sheep and goats, 4.680 thousand equines and 607.278 thousand poultry.

Why Invest in Sheka Zone

- Conducive climate, adequate rainfall, perennial rivers flowing through out the year, Fertile land
- Industrial Raw materials are produced in large amounts
- Industrial zone is demarcated in the capital town
- Availability of Human Resource
- Availability of Air transport service

Feasible Investment Activities for both Domestic & Foreign investors

Agriculture

- Coffee Plantations, Spices, pulses & cereal Crops Production, Cattle fattening, Apiculture, Animal Farming, Flower Production

Industry

- Coffee Processing, Fruits Processing, Honey & wax processing, Bamboo Products Processing, Metal & Woodwork

Social & Others Services

- Health & Education Services, Lodges, Resort Hotels, Star Hotels, Grocery, Pensions, Transport Services, Restaurants & Cafe Services, Animal Health Care services, Real Estates, Fuel Stations, Garage Services, Supermarkets.

INDUSTRIAL PROJECTS STUDIED BY IPS

No	Project Profile	Potential Woreda	Town
1	Bee venom, Propolic, pollen and royal jelly processing plant	Mahsa	Masha
2	Candle making	Andiracha	Tepi
3	Caraway oil extraction	andiracha	Gucha
4	Cinamon oil extraction	Yeki	Tepi
5	Fatty acide	Yeki	Tepi
6	Geranium oil	Masha	Masha
7	Incensed sticks (agarbatti)	Andiracha	Gucha
8	Vegetable waxes	Mahsa	Masha
9	Garaway processing & packing	Masha	Mahsa
10	Cinamon processing & packing	Andiracha	Andiracha
11	Rosemary oil	Mahsa	Mahsa
12	Bee hive frame	Masha	Masha
13	Household and office furniture of wood	Yeki	Tepi
14	Pencil	Yeki	Tepi
15	Timber production	Andiracha	gucha
16	Veneer sheets	Andiracha	Gucha

SIDAMA ZONE

Sidama zone covers 6972.1 square kilometer And lies between 6.14-7.18 latitude and 37.92to 39.19 longitudes, with an elevation ranging 501-3000 meters above sea level. The zone is divided in 19 Woredas with a total population of 3019442 (2007). Regarding the Agro – Ecology of the zone, out of the total land size 26.8% is kolla, 45.49% Weinadega and 27.71% Dega.

The annual mean temperature of the zone ranges between 10.1-27° c and the annual mean rainfall ranges 801-1600 mm.

According to the land utilization data of the region, 50.67% is cultivated land, 17.57% grazing land, 6.51% forest bushes and shrub land, 17.84 % cultivable, and the remaining 7.41% is covered by others.

Sidama zone has a total length of 1173.8 km. all weather road , of the total length 96.5 km. is tarmac road , 857 km graveled and 52 km is partially graveled.

Sidama zone ranks first in the region, by coffee production. Annually, more than twenty thousand tones of cleaned coffee is sent to the central market.

The livestock population of the zone in (2007) was 2150.55 thousand cattle, 1009.47 thousand sheep & goat, 204.46 thousand equines and 1512.42 thousand poultry.

Why Invest in Sidama Zone

- Has ample land for irrigated agriculture
- Infrastructure facility is available
- Availability of Labor
- It produces crops the can be used marketed and used as an input for various industries
- Industry zone is demarcated
- Demand for social services has not yet been fulfilled as the size f the population is so large & the supply so small
- Many tourist attractions like hot springs

Feasible Investment Activities for both Domestic & Foreign investors

Agriculture

- Forest Development
- Animal Farming
- Apiculture
- Civet Farming
- Oil Crops

Industry

- Sugar Factory
- Food & Beverage Factory
- Vegetable & Fruits Processing Factory
- Candy Factory
- Leather & Related Products
- Aluminum Profiles
- Leather Garments
- Baby Food Processing
- Potato Starch Processing

Social & Others Services

- Kindergarten
- Junior & Secondary Schools
- Technical & Vocational School
- Health Centers
- Star Hotels
- Tourist Recreation Facilities

No	Project Profile	Potential Woreda	Town
1	Alcoholic liquors	Dale	Yerga Alem
2	Acetone	Alaba	Aleta wondo
3	Civet cat farming & essential oil processing	Shebedino	Leku
4	Ethyl acetate	Aleta	Aleta wondo
5	Lactic acid	Awassa zuria	Awassa
6	Neem cake for manure and pesticides production	Dara	Kebado
7	Nitrogen plan	Awassa zuria	Awassa
8	Oxygen plant	Awassa zuria	Awassa
9	Potato starch	Dara	Kebado
10	Rue oil extraction	Arbegona	Yayu
11	Silver recovery from photo developing waste (silver nitrate)	Awassa zuria	Awassa
12	Used oil regeneration	Awassa zuria	Awassa
13	Baby food	shebedino	Leku
14	Bakers yeast	Aleta	Aleta wondo
15	Candy	Dale	Yirgalem
16	Composite flour	Bensa	Daye
17	Milk collection and processing	Awassa zuria	Awassa
18	Leather articles (belts, hand bags, purses & wallets)	Awassa zuria	Awassa
19	Leather garments	Awassa zuria	Awassa
20	Leather gloves	Awassa zuria	Awassa
21	Aluminum frames & profiles	Awassa zuria	Awassa
22	Oil pressing machine	Awassa zuria	Awassa
23	Placer gold recovery	Aroessa	Maji
24	Industrial fillers	Aroessa	Maji
25	Kraft paper	Aleta	Aleta wondo
26	Paper envelope	Aleta	Aleta wondo
27	Trays, dishes, plates, Cups and egg trays of paper	Awassa zuria	Awassa
27	Waste paper recycling	Awassa zuria	Awassa
29	Plastic waste recycling	Awassa zuria	Awassa
30	Rubber sole	Dalle	Yrgalem
31	Bed cover, sheets and table linen	Dalle	Yrgalem
32	Curtains and interior blinds	Dale	Yrgalem
33	Labels, badges of textiles	Awassa zuria	Awassa
34	Sanitary towels and tampons, napkins of textiles	Awassa zuria	Awassa
35	Shoe lace and belt lace	Awassa zuria	awasss
36	Silk yarn plant	Boricha	Yrba
37	Sisal production	Boricha	Yrba
38	Workers overall and gowns	Awassa zuria	Awassa
39	Juniperus procera plantation and processing for pencil factory	Aroessa	Mejo

KEMBATA TEMBARO ZONE

The Kembata tembaro zone covers a total area of 1523.6 sq. km. and for administrative purpose it is divided in to 7 woredas , namely ,Doyogena, Angacha, Hadero & tunto zuriya, Tembaro, Gieyota, Kedida gamela, and Kacha bira woreda.

The astronomical location of the zone is between latitude 7.10 –7.5 ° and 37.34-38.07 longitude. Topographically, the zone lies between an elevation ranges of 501-3000 meters above sea level.

The total population of the is estimated about 768.3 thousand (2007) and has a population density of 504.3 inhabitant per square kilometer.

The zone has three agrological zones , sharing Dega 13.7%, Weynadega 71.17% and Kolla 11.14%.

The annual average temperature of the zone ranges from 126-27.5 °Celsius and the annual average rain fall ranges between 1001-1400 mm.

Of the total land, 75.23 percent is a cultivated land, 6.19 percent is grazing land, 6.73 percent covered by bush and forest, 3.41 percent cultivable, 3.11 percent uncultivable and the remaining 5.31 percent is covered by others. Durame town is located at a distance of about 350 km away from Addis Ababa and has all infrastructure facilities that are decisive for the implementation and operation industrial undertakings.

Why Invest in Kembata Tembaro Zone

- Availability of Tourist attractions like big mountains, falls, wild animals, & the likes
- Availability of Mineral water in 10 hectare area (Fulame)
- Availability of Construction & Industrial Raw materials
- Availability of Human Resource
- Demand for social & other services is not yet fulfilled

Feasible Investment Activities for both Domestic & Foreign investors

Agriculture

- Spice (Ginger), Cereals (pea)

Industry

- Coffee Roasting & Packing, spice Processing, Food Complex, Blocks & Tube Production

Social & Others Services

- Health & Education Services, KG, long & Short term Training Institutions, Mineral water, wholesale trade, Marketing Center Lodges, Resort Hotels, Star Hotels, Grocery, Pensions, Transport Services, Restaurants & Cafe Services, Modern Bakery, Recreation Centers, Supermarkets,

INDUSTRIAL PROJECTS STUDIED BY IPS

No	Project Profile	Potential Woreda	Town
1	Biodiesel	Omo sheleko	Mudula
2	Non edible olive oil	Angacha	Angacha
3	Soya bean oil (non edible)	Kedida Gamella	Durame
4	Cattle feed	Omosheleko	Mudula
5	Seed processing for cereals	Kachabira	Shenshico
6	Biodiesel	Omo sheleko	Mudula

SILTI ZONE

Silti zone has a total area of 2537.5 sq .km. And lies between 7.43 - 8.10 latitude and 37.86 to 38.53 longitudes, with an elevation ranging 1501-3500 meters above see level.

The zone has 8 Woredas with a total population of 840598(2007).

Regarding the Agro – Ecology of the zone, out of the total land size 3.42% is kolla, 73.57% Weynadega and 23.01% Dega.

The annual mean temperature ranges between 10.1-22.5 °C and the annual mean rainfall ranges between 801-1200 mm.

According to the land utilization data of the region, 65.84% is cultivated land, 8.78% grazing land 4.27% forest bushes and shrub land, 3.97 % cultivable, and 17.14.% is covered by others.

The zone has a total road length of 413.1 km. out of the total length 57.0 km is asphalted, 206.3 km. graveled and 52 km is partially graveled.

The livestock resource of the zone in (2007) was cattle 523.21 thousand, 637 thousand sheep and goats, 83.50 thousand equines and 387.13 thousand poultry.

Why Invest in Silte Zone

- It is newly established zone with immense potential not yet exploited
- Good road network connecting it with many neighboring areas
- Industrial Raw materials are produced in large amounts
- Availability of Human Resource

Feasible Investment Activities for both Domestic & Foreign investors

Industry

- Food & Beverage, Fruit Processing, Animal Products Processing, Spices Processing

Social & Others Services

- Health & Education Services, Lodges, Resort Hotels, Star Hotels, Grocery, Pensions, Transport Services, Restaurants & Cafe Services, Animal Health Care services, Real Estates, Fuel Stations, Garage Services, Supermarkets, wholesale trade

INDUSTRIAL PROJECTS STUDIED BY IPS

No	Project Profile	Potential Woreda	Town
1	Black pepper oil extraction	Sankura	Alem Gebya
2	Garlic oil	Alcho weriro	Alcho weriro
3	Fuel briquette	Dalocha	Dalocha
4	Black pepper processing & packing	Alcho weriro	Alcho weriro
5	Pea canning	Azernet berer	Kibat
6	Pepper processing & packing	Lanfaro	Tora
7	Rape seed oil	Dalocha	Dalocha
8	Cement tiles	Azernet	Kibat
9	Concrete block & pipes	azernet	Kibat
10	Knttied fabruics & clthes	Siliti	Hora

WOLAYTA ZONE

Wolayta zone is one of the thirteen zones of the region covering an area of 4471.3 km². For administrative purpose it is divided in to twelve woredas namely, Boloso - Sore, Damot- Galle, Damot- Weyde, Sodo- Zoria, Kindo- Koisha, Aofa, Kindo didaye, Humbo, Damot- Sore, Damot -Fulase, Duguna- Fango, Boloso- Bombe

Topographically the zone lies on an elevation ranging from 1200 to 2950 meters above sea level. The total population of the zone is estimated about 1721339 with a density of 385 inhabitants per square kilometer.

The zone has three agro -ecological zones. Dega (3%) Weynadega (57.96%) and Kolla (40%). The annual average temperature of the zone is 15.1⁰c and the mean annual rainfall ranges from 1200 to 1300 mm. Regarding the land utilization data, 261,000 hectares (ha) is used for cultivation, 5318 ha for grazing, 8261 ha. Bush- land and the remaining 35382.5 ha is a cultivable land.

Sodo town is the administrative center of the zone. It is among the 18 growth- pole town selected in the region. It is located at a distance of 383 km. south of Addis Ababa and 157 km away from Awassa town. Enjoying a woyna-dega climate topographically, the town lies on an altitude of 1483 meters above sea level and has a sloppy topography.

Sodo town is among the few towns in the region endowed with good infrastructure access, for instance, road net work, hydro- electric power & cleaned pipe water supply, modern telephone, Banking, educational and health facilities. The town has a graveled road network connection with its neighboring towns, fundamental for transportation access. The main high, way that stretches from Addis to Jinka town passes across Sodo town. The shortest tarmac road path up to Sodo town, has a total length of about 330 km.

To promote the involvement of the private sector in industrial initiatives, an industrial zone with an area of 40 hectares is prepared in Sodo town.

To promote the involvement of the private sector in industrial initiatives, an industrial zone with an area of 40 hectares is prepared in Sodo town.

Why Invest in Wolayta Zone

- Ample land for development
- Market Oriented Crops are produced
- Industry zone is demarcated
- Wide Market Opportunity
- Availability of Labor
- Developed Infrastructure
- Social services provision is inadequate in the zone

- Has natural & man made tourist attraction
- It is transit town for tourists traveling to Nechsar, & Mago Parks

Feasible Investment Activities for both Domestic & Foreign investors

Agriculture

- Tobacco, Cotton, Fruits, Ginger, pepper, Fruits, sugar cane
- Animal Farming, Fattening, Dairy Farming

Industry

- Coffee Roasting & Packaging
- Sugar Factory
- Hides & Meat processing Industry

INDUSTRIAL PROJECTS STUDIED BY IPS

No	Project Profile	Potential Woreda	Town
1	Alcohol and starch extraction from taro, yam and casava	Sodo zuria	Wolayita sodo
2	Dextrin adhesive	Bolososore	Areka
3	Dextrin and dextrose from corn	Sodo zuria	Sodo
4	Apple juice and syrup	Humbo	Humbo Tebella
5	Com/maize oil	Bolososore	areka
6	Soya bean milk	Kindo koisha	Belle
7	Sugar from sweet potato and beet root	Ofa	Gessuba
8	Leather shoe	Sodo zuria	Sodo
9	Metallic zippers	Sodo zuria	Sodo
10	Triddle pump for irrigation	Damot woyde	Bedassa
11	Chalk	Ofa	Gessuba
12	Gypsum board	Ofa	Gessuba
13	Tobacco leaf processing	Damot woyde	Bedassa
14	Abrasive paper (sand paper)	Damot galle	Bodity
15	Jeans	Damot galle	Bodity
16	Knitted under wear	Damot galle	Bodity

DEBUBE OMO ZONE

South Omo zone has a total area of 23535 Km² and for administrative purpose it is structured in to six woredas. Namely, Bako-Gazer, Gelila Hammer, Bena-Tsemay, Kuraze and Selamago.

Topographically the zone lies on an elevation ranging from 360 to 3300 meters above sea level. The total population of the zone is estimated about 447084 (1996 C.O.S. Report) and it has a population density of 19 inhabitants per Km². The zone has four agro-ecological zones consisting of "Dega (0.5%) "Weyna dega" (5.1%), " Kolla " (60%) and semi-bereha (34.4%) . The annual average temperature of the zone ranges from 24c⁰ to 34c⁰, and the mean annual rainfall is 1190 mm.

With regard to to land utilization, crop production shares 2.78%, grazing land 33.5%, and the remaining 26.32% is a forestland.

The zone has a large size of land resource exploitable for the development of commercial irrigable farming. As of the information obtained from the Omo-Gibe master plan study the land on the bank of Omo River is fertile and suitable for the production of low land crops like; cotton ground nut & maize.

Jinka town is the administrative and trading center of the zone located at a road distance of 781 km south of Addis Ababa and 525 km south west of Awassa town. is one of the 22 towns identified as autonomous provisional city in the region.

The town obtains an electricity supply from a hydropower source. The town also gets a pipe water supply and benefits from a modern telephone and banking facilities. To promote the involvement of the private sector in industrial initiatives an industrial zone is prepared in the town.

Why Invest in Dehub Omo Zone

- Available Agricultural land area is demarcated
- Has big Perennial rivers for irrigation
- Industrial zone is demarcated in the Jinka town
- The Omo national park which inhabits unique birds & animal species is found in this zone. Moreover the zone has various cultural tourist attractions which many domestic & international tourists visit frequently
- Supply for social services such as health & education is very minimal.

Feasible Investment Activities for both Domestic & Foreign investors

Agriculture

- Oil crops, cotton plantations, Cereals,

Social & Others Services

Health & Education Services, Lodges, Resort Hotels, Star Hotels, Tour Operation Services, Cultural Articles, Transport Services, Restaurants & Recreation facilities.

Industry

- Coffee Roasting & packing for export
- Hide & Skins
- Spice Processing
- Milk & Milk Products Processing
- Meat Processing
- Oil Crops processing
- Fruits Processing

INDUSTRIAL PROJECTS STUDIED BY IPS

No	Project Profile	Potential Woreda	Town
1	Animal /natural glue	Bakogazer	Jinka
2	Animal tallow processing	Banatsemay	Kayafear
3	Fertilizer from animal bone	Bakogazer	Jinka
4	Laundry soap	Bakogazer	Jinka
5	Natural gum and incense collection and processing	Kuraz	Omarata
6	Neem oil processing	Salamago	Hana
7	Organic fertilizers plant	kuraz	Omorate
8	Solar water heater	Bakogazer	Jinka
9	Cattle meat processing plant	Kuraz	Omorate
10	Gelatine	Hamer	Dimeka
11	Margarine from animal fat	Kuraz	Omorate
12	Mineral licks	Hamer	Dimeka
13	Olive oil	Omo sheleko	Mudula
14	Powdered milk	Bakogazer	Jinka
15	Small ruminates (Goat & sheep) meat processing plant	Kuraz	Omorate
16	Table salt processing and packing	Hamer	Dimeka
17	Crust leather plant	Bakogazer	Jinka
18	Finished leather plant	Bakogazer	Jinka
19	Hides & skins collection and preservation	Kuraz	Omorate
20	Leather uppers	Bakogazer	Jinka
21	Ostrich leather and feather processing	Hammer	Dimeka
22	Pickled leather plant	Kuraz	Omorate
23	Wet blue leather plant	Kuraz	Omorate
24	Barbed wire	Bakogazer	Jinka
25	Dairy processing equipment	Bakogazer	Jinka
26	Granite (Dimension stone) cutting	Banatsemay	Kayafer
27	Button from horn	Kuraz	Omorate
28	Decorative articles made of horn	Bakogazer	Jinka
29	Forage seed multiplication, processing and packing	Hammer	Dimeka
30	Processing of coffee husks and skins	Bakogazer	Jinka

GURAGEA ZONE

Guragea zone has a land size of about 5932 square kilometers and consists 15 woredas. Namely, Abeshegae, Qebena, Ezia, Kokir -Gedebano , Sodo, Meskan, Mareko, Gumer, Cheha, Enemore and Aenere, Muhur- Aklile and Endegagn .

Topographically the zone lies with in an elevation ranging from 1000 to 3600 meters above sea level. The total population of the zone in 1996 was estimated about 1533279, which brings the population density to reach 258 inhabitants per square kilometer.

The zone has three agro- ecological zones Dega (35%) wenadega (62%) and kolla (3%).

The annual average temperature of the zone ranges from 13⁰ to 30⁰ Celsius and the mean annual rainfall rages from 600-1600 mm.

Considering the land utilization, 52% of the total area is a cultivated land, 13 .4% is a grazing land, 9.9% is a natural and man- made forest land, 7.3% unproductive land and the remaining 17.6% is covered by others.

The zone has resource potential exploitable for the development of agriculture, such as floriculture, high land fruits and for establishing agro based industries, such as chip wood and fiber processing factories from ‘ ‘ Enset’. In view of the fact that the high land dwellers of the zone are acquainted with the growing of Enset crops that could be a potential raw material source for fiber processing factory.

Welkite town is the administrative and trading center of the zone,

It is one of the nineteen towns opted as a hub of development in the region.

The town is located at a distance of 158 km south -west of Addis Ababa.

The annual average temperature of the town is 32⁰c and favors weynadega climatic condition..

Its proximity to Addis Ababa Jimma, and Woliso town is a good opportunity for the future development of the town. Welkity has access road that links the town with Addis Ababa, Jimma, Woliso and Hossana towns. It is among the few towns in the region that has good infrastructure facilities such as, hydropower electricity, pipe water supply, modern telephone, banking facilities, educational, health and other services.

To promote the investment of the private sector in industrial investments an industrial zone has been demarcated and facilitated.

Why Invest in Gurage Zone

- Has ample land for irrigated agriculture
- Infrastructure facility is available
- Availability of Labor
- It produces crops that can be used, marketed and used as an input for various industries
- Industry zone is demarcated
- Demand for social services has not yet been fulfilled as the size of the population is so large & the supply so small
- Many tourist attractions like hot springs

Feasible Investment Activities for both Domestic & Foreign investors

Agriculture

- Forest Development
- Animal Farming
- Apiculture
- Civet Farming
- Oil Crops

Industry

- Sugar Factory
- Food & Beverage Factory
- Vegetable & Fruits Processing Factory
- Candy Factory
- Leather & Related Products
- Aluminum Profiles
- Leather Garments
- Baby Food Processing
- Potato Starch Processing

Social & Others Services

- Kindergarten
- Junior & Secondary Schools
- Technical & Vocational School
- Health Centers
- Star Hotels
- Recreation Facilities

INDUSTRIAL PROJECTS STUDIED BY IPS

N o	Project Profile	Potential Woreda	Town
1	Calcium carbide	Mareko	Mareko
2	Calcium chloride	Meskan	Butajira
3	CMC (Carboxymethyle Cellulose)	Kebena	Wolkete
4	Detergent powder	Meskan	Butajira
5	Malaria Control Insecticides	Kebena	Wolkite
6	Mint of oil pepper	Mareko	Mareko
7	Sodium sulphate	Sodo	Butajira
8	Starch from enset (Industrial)	E/aner	Gonchere
9	Fuel wood plantation and charcoal production	Endegagne	Dinkula
10	Oleoresin of pepper	Mareko	Marko
11	Orange and mardarin juice and nectar	Cheha	Emdiber
12	Poultry feed	Kebena	Wolkita
13	Poultry meat processing	Gumer	Arkb
14	Turmeric processing	Sodo	Bue
15	Agro chemical sprayers	Kebena	Butagjira
16	Gaskets and washers	Kebena	Wolkite
17	Nail Manufacturing	Kebena	butajira
18	Cement	sodo	Bue
19	Disk brake living	Kebena	Butajira
20	Lime	Sodo	Bue
21	Mosaic tiles	Kokir	Mehal amba
22	Grain clearing service	Gumer	Arkb
23	Babies / children garment	Kebena	Wolkite
24	Canvas shoes	Kebena	Wolkite
25	Elastic braid	Kebena	Wolkite
26	Hats and other head gears	Meskan	Butajera
27	Living fabrics	Kebena	Wolkite
27	Meno r boys Ander pants and briefs	Meskan	Butajera
29	Bamboo furniture	E/aner	Gujchere
30	Industrial Wood plantation and saw mill	Abhenghe	Abeshenge

HADIYA ZONE

Hadiya administrative zone has a total area of 3850.2 km² and for administrative purpose; it is structured in to 10 woredas namely; Lemo, East Badewacho, west Badewacho, Sorro, Shashego, Misha, Dunna & Gibe, Anelemo Gombora.

Topographically the zone lies with in an elevation range of 1500 to 3000 meters above sea level. The slope in general declines east to west with most drainage being direct to the Gibe River.

The total population of the zone is estimated about 1412347 (2007) and it has a population density of 366 inhabitants per km².

The zone has three agro- ecological / zones Dega (23.7%) Weynadega (64.7) & Kolla (11.6%). The annual average temperature of the zone is 22.02° Celsius & the mean annual rainfall is 1260 mm.

With regard to land use, the largest area (57%) of the zone is intensively cultivated for annual crops, 12% is covered with tree crops, 7% is a grazing land, 6% is forest land, 16% is covered by others and the remaining 2% is cultivable land.

Hassana town is the administrative and trading center of the zone. It is one of the 22 model towns that due emphasis is given by the regional state. It is also among the 19 towns selected as, strategically center for development in the region.

The town is located at a distance of 232 km south of Addis Ababa & 160 km west of Awassa town. Hossana town lies at an altitude of 1500 meters above sea level.

The annual average temperature of the town is 14.4⁰c and the average annual rainfall is 1331.6 mm.

Its proximity to Addis Ababa, Welkite, Butajira and Sodo towns is a good opportunity for the future development of the town.

Hossana has an access road that links the town with Addis Ababa, Awassa, Wolayta sodo, Butajira, Durame, Welkite and the woreda towns of the Hadiya zone.

Hossana town is among the few towns in the region that has good infrastructure facilities such as; high-powered electricity & pipe water supply, modern telephone & Banking facilities, educational, health and other services.

To promote the involvement of the private sector in industrial investments, an industrial zone with a land size of about 63 hectares has been demarcated in Hossana town. Of which 22 hectares has been facilitated with road access, electricity, and other facilities.

Why Invest in Hadiya Zone

- Industry zone is demarcated (22 ha)
- Availability of Industrial raw materials
- Has ample land for irrigated agriculture

- Infrastructure facility is available
- Availability of Labor
- Health cover is not yet satisfied
- Demand for education especially KG & higher level institutions is high as compared to low supply in the zone

Feasible Investment Activities for both Domestic & Foreign investors

Social & Others Services

- Standardized Garage Services
- Kindergarten
- Technical & Vocational School
- Higher Clinic
- Laboratory

Industry

- Brown Factory
- Cement Products
- Coffee Pulping & Hulling
- Leather & Related Products
- Sisal Factory
- Malt Factory
- Mineral Water Packing
- Soap & Candle Manufacturing
- Milk & Milk Products Processing

INDUSTRIAL PROJECTS STUDIED BY IPS

N o	Project Profile	Potential Woreda	Town
1	Aluminum sulphate from kaolin	Lemo	Hosaena
2	Calcium silicate	Lemo	Hosaena
3	Castor oil	Shashongo	Bonnosha
4	Precipitated silica (silicon dioxide)	Lemo	Hosaena
5	Biscuits	Lemo	Hosaena
6	Decortications of cereals and pulses	Misha	Morsito
7	Linseed oil	Soro	Gimbicho
8	Niger seed oil	Shashongo	Bonnosha
9	Pasta and Macaroni	Lemo	Hosaena
10	Wheat flour	Misha	Morsito
11	Leather sole	Lemo	Hossaena
12	Wheat thresher and maize Sheller	Lemo	Hossaena
13	Ceramic sanitary ware	Lemo	Hossaena
14	Porcelain insulator	Lemo	Hossana
15	Poultry rearing plant	Lemo	Hossana
16	Canvas fabrics	Lemo	Hossana
17	Fiber Production from kenaf and sisal	Badawacho	Shone
18	Jute bags	Badawacho	Shone
19	Men's/boys shirt or girls blouses	Lemomo	Hossana
20	Sisal ropes and twine	Badawacho	Shone

GAMO –GOFA ZONE

Gamo- Gofa zone has a total area of 12581.4 square kilometer and consists 15 woredas namely, Arbaminch zuria , kucha, kamba, Boreda, Chenchu Daramlo, Dita, Zala, Melakoza, Bonke, Ubadebretsehay, Mirab- Abaya, & Gofa- zuria.

The general elevation of the zone ranges from 600 to 3300 meters above sea level. The topography of the land characterizes an undulating feature that favors for the existence of different climatic zones in the area.

The total population of the zone is estimated about 1597767 (2007) with a population density of 80 inhabitants per kilometer square.

Arbaminch town is the administrative and trading center of the zone, located at 505 km from Addis Ababa and 275 km south west of Awassa. The total area of the town is estimated about 1095 hectares and it lies at an altitude of 1300 meters above sea level, its average temperature is 29⁰c and the average annual rainfall is 900 mm. Arbaminch town is one of the 19 growth pole towns selected in the region. In order to facilitate the socio – economic development of the town residents’, it is structured in to four main & 15 mini- kebeles.

The town has all infrastructure facilities vital for the implementation and operation of industrial activities. The town receives a twenty-four hours electricity service supplied from a hydropower source. A pipe water network system provides clean water to the town dwellers. There is a modern telecommunication facility in Arbaminch town, which is very important for import and export activities. The main highway connects the town with Addis Ababa by an asphalted road. The single international airport established in the region, is set up at Arbaminch town.

The town also comprises a financial, health, and educational facilities vital for the promotion of any investment activities in the town.

To encourage the involvement of entrepreneurs in industrial activities, an industrial zone with a land size of about 40 hectares have been demarcated in Arbaminch town, it is provided with basic facilities like, water supply, electricity, and access road.

Why Invest in Gamo Gofa Zone

- Huge natural resource, conducive climate
- Has international airport
- Has asphalt road connection to Addis Ababa & Jinka town which is visited by many tourists
- It has Nechsar national park which inhabits unique birds & Zebra which many tourists visit each year. The park is surrounded by Abaya & Chamo lakes , thick

Forest

- Reliable stability in the zone for free mobility
- Demand for social services has not yet been fulfilled as the size of the population is so large & the supply so small

Feasible Investment Activities for both Domestic & Foreign investors

Agriculture

- Oil Crops, Cotton, Cattle Fattening, Dairy Farm, Sheep & Goat Fattening, Apiculture, Ostrich Farm

Social & Others Services

- Lodges, Resort Hotels, Star Hotels, Tour Operation Services, Cultural Articles, Transport Services, Restaurants & Recreation Services

Industry

- Medium & Large Industries based on the resource base of the zone
- Micro & Small scale Industries

INDUSTRIAL PROJECTS STUDIED BY IPS

No	Project Profile	Potential Woreda	Town
1	Cumin processing & packing	Bonke	Gresse
2	Nutmeg processing and packing	Arbaminch Auriel	Arbaminch
3	Tej bottling	West Abaya	Brbir
4	Wine and champagne	Kucha	Selamber
5	Adhesive dressings for medical purpose	West abaya	Brbir
6	Alkyd resin	Arbaminch zouria	Arbamnich
7	Bleaching earth	Arbaminch zuria	Arbamnich
8	Citric acid	Ubadebretsehay	Beto
9	Dyes (different types)	Arbaminch zuria	Arbaminch
10	Essentila oils of lemon	Kucha	Selam bere
11	Essential oils of orange	Zala	Genda
12	Oil processing from moringa oleifera tree	Chencha	Chencha
13	Improved Stove production	Melokoza	Leha
14	Apricot juice and syrup	Melokoza	Leha
15	Coffe hulling, cleaning & washing	Daramallo	Wancha
16	Coffee roasting, grinding & packing	Kucha	Selam bere
17	Dehaydrated fruits & vegetables	Gofa zuria	Sawula
18	Ground nut butter	Kucha	Selam bere
19	Ground nut hulling, roasting & packing	Kemba	Kemba
20	Honey processing plant	Kucha	Selam bere

No	Project Profile	Potential Woreda	Town
21	Margarina from vegetable oils	SKucha	Selam bere
22	Soya bean oil	Daramallo	Wancha
23	Sugar from sugre cane	Arba minch zuria	Arba minch
24	Tomato Juice & ketchup	Arbaminch zuria	Arbaminch
25	Vinegar	Arbaminch zuria	Arbaminch
26	Foot ball and valley ball co-bres	Arbaminch zuria	arbaminch
27	Hand pumps	Gofa zuria	Sawla
27	Poultry equipments	Awassa zuria	Arba minch
29	Sprinklers	West abaya	Brbir
30	Bentonite	West abaya	Brbir
31	Diatomite	Arbaminch zuria	Arbaminch
32	Seed processing for fruits	Arbaminch zuria	Arbaminch
33	Seed processing for vegeta- bles	Arbaminch zuria	Arbaminch
34	Bobbins / spools and cones of paper	Boreda	Zefane
35	Paper factory	Arbaminch zuria	Arbaminch
36	Cotton yarn	Arbaminch zuria	Arbaminch
37	Fishing net and sports net	Arbaminch zuria	Arbaminch
38	Mosquito net	Ditta	Zala
39	Bamboo mat, boards & corrugated sheets	Dita	Zala
40	Spools, cops, bobbins, sew-	Bonke	Gresse

GEDEO ZONE

Gedeo zone has a total area of 1347 square kilometer & it lies at an altitude ranging from 1350 to 3000 m.a.s.l. Regarding the agro- climatic zone of the region, out of the total area of zone, weynadega shares 67.53%, dega 32.41%, and kola shares 0.6%.

The mean annual temperature of the zone ranges between 12.6-22.5c⁰ and the mean annual rainfall ranges between 1001-1800 mm.

The total population of the zone is 843928 (2007) it is a densely populated area in the region with a population density of 626.5 in habitants per Kilometer Square.

The zone is sub divide in to six woredas. Namely, wonago kocher

With regard to land – use, 80% is cultivated 19% Grazing land & 1% is covered forest and other.

Dilla is the administrative & trading center of the zone located at a distance of 359 km south of Addis Ababa & it lies at an altitude of 1800 m.a.s.l.

The mean annual temperature of the town is 30.2⁰c, and the mean annual rainfall is 1333.1 mm.

The main highway that stretches from Addis Ababa to Moyale Town (which borders the country with the northern Kenya) passes across Dilla town

To promote the involvement of the private sector in industrial investments 50 hectares of land is demarcated as industrial zone at the western border of the town. Of which 40 hectares of land is facilitated with basic infrastructure services such as a telephone line, road access, and electricity and water supply system.

In general the town fulfills all infrastructure services that are of great importance

for the efficient operation of the private sector and the integration in to the domestic as well as the global market.

Why Invest in Gedeo Zone

- Conducive Climate
- Reliable Rain Fall
- Fertile Soil Types & Fertile land Area not yet developed
- Perennial Rivers
- Industry zone is demarcated (56.6ha in Dilla & 125 in Yirgachefe)
- Known for high volume of coffee Production
- Has ample land for irrigated agriculture
- Infrastructure facility is available
- Availability of Labor

- It produces crops that can be used, marketed and used as an input for various industries
- Demand for social services has not yet been fulfilled as the size of the population is so large & the supply so small
- Many tourist attractions like hot springs
- Availability of Mineral Water

Feasible Investment Activities for both Domestic & Foreign investors

Agriculture

- Coffee, Fruits, Animal Feed, sugar cane
- Animal Farming, Fattening, Dairy Farming
- Apiculture
- Civet Farming
- Oil Crops

Industry

- Sisal Products
- Sugar Factory
- Bamboo Products
- Meat Factory
- Soap Factory
- Fruit Processing
- Coffee Roasting & Packing
- Milk & Milk Products Processing
- Mineral Water Packing
- Tannery

Social & Others Services

- Higher Clinics
- Junior & Secondary Schools
- Technical & Vocational School
- Health Facilities
- Star Hotels
- Recreation Facilities

INDUSTRIAL PROJECTS STUDIED BY IPS

No	Project Profile	Potential Woreda	Town
1	Mineral Water	Wonago	Dilla
2	Lemon Grass Oil	Kochore	Chelelektu
3	Pine Oil	Bule	Bule
4	Rosin	Bule	Bule
5	Cattle Slaughtering House	Wonago	Dilla
6	Grape Juice	Kochore	Chelelektu
7	Leather Sandals & Chapals	Wonago	Dilla
8	Leather Trunks, Suitcases, & travel goods	Yirgachefe, Kochore	Yirgachefe, Chelelektu
9	Leather Upholstery	Wonago	Dilla
10	Spade & Shovels	Yirgachefe	Yirgachefe
11	Filter Aid	Wonago	Dilla
12	Register, Account Book, Order & Receipt Books	Wonago	Dilla
13	Abrasive Cloth/emery cloth	Wonago	Dilla
14	Blanket	Wonago	Dilla
15	Embroidery Thread	Wonago	Dilla
16	Gloves & Mittens	Wonago	Dilla
17	Silk Fabrics	Wonago	Dilla
18	Socks & Stockings	Wonago	Dilla
19	Umbrella	Wonago	Dilla
20	Women Suit	Wonago	Dilla

YEM SPECIAL WOREDA

Yem is one of the eight special woredas of the Southern Nations, Nationalities and People's Regional States (SNNPRS). Yem Special Woreda is situated in the north western apex of the region and is located between 7° 57' N to 8°02' N latitude and 37° 40' E to 37°61' E longitude. It is bordered by Hadiya and Gurage Administrative Zones of SNNPR to the east and south, and by Jimma zone (in Oromiya Region) to the north and west. The Gibe River marks the border between Yem and Hadiya. Fofa the principal town is situated in the central part of the Woreda. The road to Fofa branches off at Saja from the main Addis-Jimma asphalt road. Figure 2 provides location map of the woreda.

It has a total area of 724.5 square kilometers, which accounts for around 0.65 % of the total area of the SNNPRS. The total population of the woreda is 94272 (2007) thousand which is 0.62 % of the region.

The landscape varies considerably from one part of the woreda to another, but is mostly hilly. The topography of the Special Woreda is characterized by rolling mountains, long gorgeous land, steeply sloppy areas and flat to undulating plateaus. In general, the physiographic features of the woreda are formed by central Laba highest peaks and mountains and partially by Gibe river deep gorges in the east.

The highest peak within the special woreda is mount Bora (2940 m). The area is divided into three agro ecological zones, namely, "Dega" (highlands with altitude of 2300-2500 masl) which is central parts, "Woyina Dega" (moist warm land with an altitude of 1500-2300 masl) covers the central apex and western part, and "Kolla" (with altitude less than 1500m asl) and found in eastern zone of the woreda. The area coverage in terms of agro ecological zone shows that the dega covers 49.3 % while the woyina dega and kolla part shares 26.9 and 23.8 percent, respectively. Temperature is inversely related with altitude, with mean annual temperature between 20-30 °C in the lowlands (kolla), 16°C-20°C in the temperate (woyina dega) and 12 °C - 16 °C in the highlands (dega) areas of the woreda.

The rainfall in the woreda is basically bimodal with short rainy season or "Belg" and long rainy season or "Meher". The short rainy season usually appears during the months of Mid of February / April while the long rainy season is in the months of June/September. The rainfall pattern can also sometimes be considered as one and overlapping long rainy season with rainfall duration of 7-8 months per annum with a short dry period. The area in general receives adequate precipitation of mean monthly maximum and minimum rainfall of 2200 mm and 800 mm respectively. Moisture related with agro ecological zone is depicted as the dega zone estimated to receive rainfall ranging between 1200-2200 mm while the woyina dega and kolla zones estimated to receive 900 – 1200 mm and less than 900 mm, respectively.

Why Invest in Yem Special Woreda Zone

- Conducive for perennial crops
- Animal potential is encouraging for animal products processing

Feasible Investment Activities for both Domestic & Foreign investors

Agriculture

- Cereals, oils, fruits, Kenaf, coffee, sugar cane, cattle, sheep, poultry, bee keeping

Industry

- Fruits processing, Animal products processing, Sugar, Coffee Processing, oil crops processing, fiber crops processing

Social & Others Services

- Health Services , standardized Hotels, cafeteria, pension, restaurants, Laboratory, animal medical services real estate, whole sale trade

INDUSTRIAL PROJECTS STUDIED BY IPS

No	Project Profile
1	Artemisia plant (leaves) processing for malaria & hemoroides medicine

KONTA SPECIAL WOREDA

Konta Special woreda is found in Southern Nation, Nationalities and People Regional State (SNNPRS) especially located in northern parts of the region. It is among the 8 special woredas and zones of the region. Konta special woreda has an area of 2,196.8 Km² and an estimated total population of 89318 (in 2007) of which 94 percent are rural.

The climates of the special woreda are most favorable for the cultivation of a wide variety of crops like maize, teff, sorghum, wheat, barley, bean, pea, oil seeds (sesame), vegetable and fruit. The altitude controls its climate condition. The average temperature varies from 15.1°C to 27.5°C while the annual rainfall ranges from 1401 to 1800mm.

Konta special woreda has vast natural resources potential. One-third of the special woreda area is covered by forest. The special woreda has fertile soil although under pressure due to human activities – often-unplanned activities.

Maize, teff, sorghum, bean, pea, wheat, barley are the most widely cultivated crops. Oilseeds are also grown. Konta special woreda has a high potential in livestock resources and beehives. Animal husbandry is the second most important livelihood of the population next to crop production. Generally, the economy of Konta special woreda is dominated by agriculture. However, productivity in the peasant sector is of subsistence nature.

With regard to mining, there is so far no mineral exploitation in the special woreda and its mineral potential is not yet well known. Nevertheless, Iron Ore and black stone minerals are found in the special woreda.

Why Invest in Konta Special Woreda Zone

- Wide irrigable agricultural land area
- High amount of rainfall & fertile land
- Perennial rivers flowing through out the year
- Availability of industrial raw materials
- Labor availability
- High demand for health & education services as compared to the supply
- High demand for hotel & related service activities

Feasible Investment Activities for both Domestic & Foreign investors

Agriculture

- Perennial & annual crops, Animal farming & Dairy farming

Industry

- Processing of Animal products, fruits processing, coffee processing, oil crops processing

Social & Others Services

- Health services, standardized Hotels, cafeteria, pension, restaurants, Laboratory, animal medical services real estate, whole sale trade

INDUSTRIAL PROJECTS STUDIED BY IPS

No	Project Profile
1	Resin from gum
2	Wooven fabrics of cotton
3	Apiculture equipments (queen excuder, smoker wax extractor, etc)
4	Ginger oil

KONSO SPECIAL WOREDA

Konso is one of the eight special woredas in the SNNPRS. It is endowed with natural forests, rivers, tourist attraction sites, minerals, special terraces, strong working culture, wildlife, and others.

The total land area of the woreda is 2354.3 Sq. Km. Topographically; the woreda lies between 501-2000 meters above sea level.

The total population of the woreda is about 230309 (2007). The mean annual temperature of the woreda ranges between 17.6-27.5⁰ centigrade. Moreover, the mean annual rainfall ranges between 601-1200mm

Konso special woreda has wide variety of potential resources for development and investment activities. The population characteristics, the land, cultural setup of the community and other features are vital for development interventions.

Agriculture is the major source of income and livelihood for the community; however, due to traditional farming practice, erratic rainfall, low agricultural inputs utilization and low skilled manpower seem to have hampered the development of the agricultural sector. Thus use of irrigation scheme, introducing improved farming technologies and inputs, improving skilled manpower package of the woreda and increasing the capacity of the local community is very important to attain the millennium development goals and transform the life of the poor. Besides, development of infrastructure facilities like road, rural electrification, telecommunication, and others are also priority areas of intervention to ensure sustainable development of Konso.

Existing infrastructure and social services are relatively weak. There are poor road networks connecting the kebeles with the woreda capital, connecting woredas to other woredas and the region. Telecommunication facilities are underdeveloped although recently digital telephone lines are extended and expected to become operational soon.

The major energy source is traditional mainly fuel wood and there is no hydroelectric power in the woreda. High reliance on the fuel wood would lead to deforestation and have negative impact on the environment.

Why Invest in Konso Special Woreda Zone

- Availability of irrigable agricultural land
- Conducive agro ecology
- Availability of mineral like gold, marble & limestone
- Various cultural, historic& man made tourist attractions
- High demand for health & education services as compared to the supply
- High demand for hotel & related service activities

Feasible Investment Activities for both Domestic & Foreign investors

Agriculture

- Soybean, Animal farming, Dairy farming,

Industry

- Sisal processing, Leather products, cement products, stone crushing, Mineral water

Social & Others Services

- Mineral Exploration, grocery, pensions, cafeteria, recreation services, standardized hotels

INDUSTRIAL PROJECTS STUDIED BY IPS

No	Project Profile
1	Sunflower oil
2	Promary gold exploration
3	Gemstone processing
4	Glass bottles and tumblers
5	Grain grinding stone
6	Koalin

DERASHE SPECIAL WOREDA

Derashe is one of the eight special woredas in the SNNPRS. It is endowed with natural forests, rivers, tourist attraction sites, minerals, crops, strong working culture, wildlife, and others. . The total land area of the woreda is 1532.40 Sq. Km. Topographically; the woreda lies between 501-2500 meters above sea level.

The total population of the woreda is about 133,543 (2007). The mean annual temperature of the woreda ranges between 15.1 27.5⁰ centigrade. Moreover, the mean annual rainfall ranges between 601-1600mm.

Derashe special woreda has wide variety of potential resources for development and investment activities. The population characteristics, the land, cultural setup of the community and other features are vital for development interventions.

Agriculture is the major source of income and livelihood for the community; however, due to traditional farming practice, erratic rainfall, low agricultural input utilization and low skilled manpower seem to have hampered the development of the agricultural sector. Thus use of irrigation scheme,

introducing improved farming technologies and inputs, improving skilled manpower package of the woreda and increasing the capacity of the local community is very important to attain the millennium development goals and transform the life of the poor. Besides, development of infrastructure facilities like road, rural electrification, telecommunication, and others are also priority areas of intervention to ensure sustainable development of Derashe.

Existing infrastructure and social services are relatively weak. There are poor road networks connecting the kebeles with the woreda capital, connecting woredas to other woredas and the region. Telecommunication facilities are underdeveloped although recently digital telephone lines are extended and expected to become operational soon.

The major energy source is traditional mainly fuel wood and there is no hydroelectric power in the woreda. High reliance on the fuel wood would lead to deforestation and have negative impact on the environment.

Why Invest in Derashe Special Woreda Zone

- High demand for health & education services as compared to the supply
- High demand for hotel & related service activities
- High demand for real estate development services

Feasible Investment Activities for both Domestic & Foreign investors

Social & Others Services

- Drug stores, Laboratory, real estate, whole sale trade

INDUSTRIAL PROJECTS STUDIED BY IPS

No	Project Profile
1	Corriander oil extraction
2	Wood cement board
3	Coriander processing & packing

BASKETO SPECIAL WOREDA

Basketo is one of the eight special woredas that are found in the Southern Nations, Nationalities, and Peoples Regional State (SNNPRS). The principal town of the woreda is Laska, which is located at about 348 Km. from the regional capital, Awasa in the southwestern part of the region and 563kms from the federal capital, Addis Ababa. The total land area of the woreda is 407.5 Sq. Km.

According to the regional statistical abstract (1999 E.C), the projected population of Basketo woreda is, 47125. The major economic activity of the population is mixed agriculture that includes crop and livestock production. Limited proportion of the population relies on small trade and service activities.

The climate and drainage of the woreda is conducive for the development of irrigation farms. Agriculture is the major economic and livelihood system of the woreda. The agricultural activities in the woreda are mainly dependent on rainfall. As a result, the special woreda was not able to produce sufficient food for consumption in the woreda although the prevailing rivers would offer a good opportunity to enhance irrigated agriculture.

The woreda has good potential for eco-tourism development. There are attractive land scenery and colorful cultures unique to the community. Unexplored but high economic value minerals such as gold and iron are available in the woreda.

Social services and existing infrastructure facilities are weak. There are poor road networks connecting the kebeles with the woreda capital and connecting woreda to other neighboring woredas. Telecommunication facilities are underdeveloped and the majority of the woreda population depends on traditional energy sources, which have adverse impact on the environment. Mainly the poor infrastructure facilities have hampered the development of trade and industry in the woreda. Education, health and potable water provisions are also inadequate in terms of quality and coverage.

Basketo special woreda has wide variety and untapped potential resources for development and investment activities. The population characteristics, the land area, cultural setup of the community and other topographic features are all vital for future development interventions.

In addition to the cereals, pulses and root crops, there are highly demanded marketable crops such as coffee, Spices (affaramom, ginger, “tikur Azmud” and “Hel”), fruits and banana. Unique genetic resources are found in the woreda such as: organic coffee, gum trees (incense and rubber) and forest honey. The livestock population and the availability of grazing lands are potential for the development of modern livestock production activities.

Why Invest in Basketo Special Woreda Zone

- Wide irrigable agricultural land area
- High amount of rainfall & fertile land
- Availability of industrial raw materials
- Labor availability
- High demand for health & education services as compared to the supply
- High demand for hotel & related service activities
- High demand for real estate development services

Feasible Investment Activities for both Domestic & Foreign investors

Agriculture

- Perennial & annual crops, Animal farming & Dairy farming

Industry

- Processing of Animal products, spice processing, fruits processing, coffee processing, oil crops processing

Social & Others Services

- Health services, Hotels, cafeteria, pension, restaurants, Drug stores, Laboratory, real estate, whole sale trade

INDUSTRIAL PROJECTS STUDIED BY IPS

No	Project Profile
1	Cumin processing & packing
2	Nutmeg processing and packing

ALABA SPECIAL WOREDA

Alaba is one of the Special Woredas of the Southern Nations, Nationalities and Peoples Regional State (SNNPRS). The land area of this Special Woreda is estimated at 85,5.00 sq. kms, and bordered with the National Regional State of Oromia to the East and to the South, Silte Special Woreda to the North and Northwest and Kambata Tembaro Zone to the West.

Agro-ecologically, the woreda is classified as *Woina Dega*. Astronomically, Alaba Special woreda is located in between 7° 20" - 7° 61" latitude and 38° 5" – 38° 44" longitude. The elevation of the woreda varies from 1,501 meters to 2,500 meters above sea level. The average annual rainfall is 601-1200 millimeters while the average annual temperature ranges from 17.6° centigrade to 22.5° centigrade.

Administratively, the woreda is divided in to 73 Peasant Associations and one special town. The population of the woreda in 2007 was estimated to be 222,706. The population of the woreda lives on sedentary agriculture growing different varieties of crops with a mixture of animal husbandry.

Agriculture is the main stay of the economy of the woreda accommodating about 87.8 percent of the total population as a source of employment and subsistence. Teff, maize, wheat, barley and beans are the main food crops growing in the woreda. Pepper is the main crop grown at large and serves as cash crop. As to the livestock holdings, there are 161,728 cattle, 24,538 equine, 30,750 sheep, and 36,552 goats and 10,420 beehives in the woreda.

There is only one promising Perennial River, Bilate, which offers relatively reliable discharge and opportunities for the irrigated agriculture. The forest cover of the woreda accounts about 5.2 percent of the woredas total land area. Due to rapid population growth accompanied by increasing demand for arable land, agriculture, and fuel wood consumption, the forest cover of the woreda is dwindling. The depletion of forests cover contributed to rapid erosion of the topsoil of the woreda. Soil erosion is intense forming gullies in sloppy areas. In addition to agricultural resources, there are construction minerals such as stones and sands. However, the potential mineral deposits are not well investigated and exploited.

As to the water supply of the woreda about 152,836 (72.6 %) of the have access to potable water. The hydroelectric power supply service in the woreda is good potential and the woreda is a center for redistribution to other zones.

The road network of Alaba special woreda in 1997 EC totals about 65 kilometres all weather road and 119 kilometers dry weather rural or feeder roads. Compared to the land area of the woreda it can be said that the road network is insignificant. Farmers communicate and exchange goods and services at the local markets and transport their produce using either pack animal, carrying on head or on the back over the long distance.

Regarding education sector, the total numbers of schools prevailing in the woreda in 1997 EC reached 48 in

number. Shortage of textbooks and other educational materials and shortage of qualified teachers are some of the major constraints in the education sector.

There are two health centers, four health posts, 13 rural drug vendors and six clinics currently serving the population of the woreda and those in the vicinity. The main problem of the sector is inadequate health facility, poor health coverage level, lack of transport services and accessibility, shortage of financial budget and shortage of qualified manpower.

Why Invest in Alaba Special Woreda Zone

- Industrial zone demarcated
- Adequate infrastructural facility
- Availability of human resource
- High demand for health & education services
- High demand for hotel & related service activities

Feasible Investment Activities for both Domestic & Foreign investors

Agriculture

- Animal farming, Dairy farming,

Industry

- Sisal processing, Leather products, cement products, stone crushing, Mineral water

Social & Others Services

- KG up to college, Health Services, fuel stations, garage

INDUSTRIAL PROJECTS STUDIED BY IPS

No	Project Profile
1	Iodized salt
2	Corn/ maize starch
3	Glucose and glucose syrup
4	Inner fabrics

BURJI SPECIAL WOREDA

Burji is one of the Special Woredas in the Southern Nations, Nationalities and Peoples Regional State (SNNPRS). The land area of this Special Woreda is estimated at 1374.6 sq. km., and bordered with Oromia Region to the East and to the South, Amaro Special Woreda to the North and Konso Special Woreda to the West.

With regard to physical aspects, Burji Special Woreda can be divided agro-ecologically into *Dega* (1.3%), *Woina Dega* (42.46%) and *Kolla* (56.24%). Its astronomic location is between 5⁰ 23" latitude and 5⁰ 70" longitudes. The elevation varies from 501 meters to 2,500 meters above sea level. The mean annual rainfall ranges from 801 - 1000 millimeters while the mean annual temperature ranges from 15.1⁰ centigrade to 27.5⁰ centigrade.

Administratively, the woreda is divided into 25 kebeles of which 24 are Peasant Associations. The population of the woreda is estimated to be 57,949 in 2007 composed of about equal proportion of males and females (i.e. 49.57: 50.43) respectively. The populations reside in the different agro-ecological zones living on sedentary agriculture growing different varieties of crops with a mixture of animal husbandry. In the highlands, the concentration of the settlement is said to be higher than the lowlands that induced migration of people to lowlands.

Agriculture is the mainstay of the economy of the woreda accommodating about 86 percent of the total population as a source of employment and subsistence. Teff, maize, wheat, barley beans and Enset are the main food crops growing in the woreda. Teff is the main crop grown at large and serve as cash crop with which the woreda is known. The use of improved agricultural technologies found at low level. Besides, the productivity of the land has been declining attributed to the loosened farm management and poor cultural practices. As to the livestock holdings, there are 56,534 cattle, 2,113 equine, 2,465 sheep, and 32,926 goats and 4,500 bee clones in the woreda.

The infrastructure of the woreda is found at low level. Though there are abundant surface water resources, only 850 /(11%) of the urban population and 14,700 /(31%) of the rural population have access to potable water. The hydroelectric power supply service in the woreda is the recent history that is providing its service to only Soyoma town of Burji woreda.

Compared to the land area of the woreda, it can be said that the road network is insignificant. The existing road is 50 km gravel road that connects the woreda to the region through Amaro Special Woreda and passes to Konso Special Woreda to the south and the road that connects to the Oromia National Regional State woreda Bule Hora. This poor level of infrastructure development has multidimensional effect on socio-economic activities of the population. It has hindered the community access to market, agricultural inputs and other social and economic services. In addition, there is no manufacturing established in the woreda that help diversify the economy.

Why Invest in Burji Special Woreda Zone

- Fertile land for agriculture
- Adequate rainfall & conducive weather
- Availability of human resource
- Availability of industrial raw materials

Feasible Investment Activities for both Domestic & Foreign investors

Agriculture

- Cereals & oil Crops, Animal farming, Apiculture, cattle fattening

Industry

- Blocks, coffee pulping & hulling, oil processing

Social & Others Services

- Health & Education Services, Laboratory

INDUSTRIAL PROJECTS STUDIED BY IPS

No	Project Profile
1	Cotton seed oil
2	Dry milling of maize
3	Cotton ginning
4	Cotton Guaze, bandage & waddings
5	Cotton sewing threa
6	Textile wick for lamps & stoves

AMARO SPECIAL WOREDA

Amaro is one of the special woredas in the Southern Nations, Nationalities and Peoples Regional State (SNNPRS). The land area of this Special Woreda is estimated at 1,597.20 square kilometres, and bordered with Arbaminch Zuria woreda to the Northwest, Derashe Special Woreda to the Southwest, Konso and Burji Special woreda to the south, and Oromia National and Regional State to the East.

Agro-ecologically, Amaro Special Woreda can be divided into Dega (30%), Woina Dega (38%) and Kola (32 %). Geographically, it is found between 37° 32'10": 38° East, longitude and 5° 3" 55': 6° North, latitude. The elevation of the woreda varies from 501 - 3,000 metres above sea level. The rainfall varies from 801 - 1,000 millimetres while the average temperature ranges from 12 C⁰ – 25 C⁰.

Administratively, the woreda is divided into 32 kebeles of which 31 are Peasant Associations. The woreda has a population of 139,743 of which 49.97 percent are males and the remaining 50.03 are females. People of the woreda are distributed and settled in the different agro-ecological zones and practice sedentary agriculture. Mixed farming is widely practiced. In the highlands the concentration of the settlement is said to be higher than the lowlands that induced migration of people to lowlands in search of productive farmland.

Agriculture is the mainstay of the economy of the woreda. It is a source of employment and subsistence for about 97 percent of the total population. Enset, maize, teff, wheat, barley and beans are the main food crops growing in the woreda. Coffee is the main cash crop and is known for its aroma. The use of improved agricultural technologies is rudimentary / low. Besides, the productivity of the land has been declining which may be attributed to the loosened farm management. As to the livestock holdings, there are 62,550 cattle, 3,818 equine, 37,960 sheep, and 44,400 goats and 12,500 beehives in the woreda.

Why Invest in Amaro Special Woreda Zone

- Large area of fertile land for agriculture
- Perennial rivers flowing through out the year
- Adequate rainfall & conducive weather
- Industrial Raw materials are produced in large amounts
- Low health cover needing for interventions

Feasible Investment Activities for both Domestic & Foreign investors

Agriculture

- Cotton, Nuts, Sesame, Sugar cane

Industry

- Blocks, coffee pulping & hulling, oil processing

Social & Others Services

- Health & Education Services, Laboratory, Animal Health Care services, Real Estates, Fuel Stations, Garage Services, Supermarkets.

INDUSTRIAL PROJECTS STUDIED BY IPS

No	Project Profile
1	Purified water
2	Absorbent cotton
3	Cotton Guaze, bandage & waddings
4	Mini hydro for rural electrification
5	Cotton sewing threa
6	Snake farm for venom production

III. INVESTMENT LAND PREPARATION

In the Current year (2008), the regional government have paid special attention to the preparation of rural & urban land areas intended for real estate and hotel services. To this end, land preparation activity was carried out with great care and the amount of land prepared for the envisaged activities in each zone & special Woreda is given below.

Rural Land Prepared For Private Investment (SUMMARY)

No	Zone/ Special Woreda	Land Prepared so far (in Ha)	Remark
1	South Omo	305511	
2	Gurage	450	
3	Silte	451.67	
4	Hadiya	5689.2	
5	Alaba	1494.5	
6	Sidama	838.12	
7	Bench-maji	105930	
8	Kaffa	38728.63	
9	Shaka	5587.633	
10	Dawro	13524	
11	Konta	10630.71	
12	Yem	1303.59	
13	Gamo Gofa	9037.67	
14	Wolayta	8442	
15	አማር	0	To be prepared
16	Kembata Tem	0	To be prepared
17	Derashe	0	To be prepared
18	Gedeo	0	To be prepared
19	Basketo	21562.5	
	Total	529,181.223	

Urban Land Preparation

Land prepared for real estate & hotel Services under special program

No	Town name	Land Prepared (ha)	Remark
1	Jinka	5.7632	Prepared in all town fro real estate & hotel services
2	Mizan Aman	17.8523	
3	Arbaminch	8.6779	
4	Wolayta Sodo	11.4240	
5	Yirgalem	5.2230	
6	Dilla	12.4300	
7	Butajira	2.0334	
8	Wolkite	5.1340	
9	Worabe	29.5245	
10	Hosaena	6.3340	
11	Tercha	8.9250	
12	Awassa	12.0000	
Total	125.3213		

5. Yem Special Woreda

No	Woreda/Kebele	Area (ha)	Development Option	Infrastructure	Distance	Climate	Annual RF	Mean Altitude	Soil Type	Major Crops Grown	From Zone Capital	From Woreda Capital	Highland	Mid Land	Low Land	Annual Rainfall	Soil	Major Crops	
	Yem Special woreda	1303.59 ha	Rain	Irrigation	Road	Water	Electric	Phone	A.A	From Awassa	29 km	29 km	-	-	Wet Lowland	600-800 mm	-	Vertisol	Cotton, pepper, Ginger, nut, Haricot bean, tobacco, Black & white cumin, Sorghum, offee, sisal castor bean, sunflower, orange, lemon, papaya, avocado, mango, sweet potato, chick pea, mustard

6. Basketo Special Woreda

No	Woreda/Kebele	Area (ha)	Development Option	Infrastructure	Distance	Climate	Annual RF	Mean Altitude	Soil Type	Major Crops Grown	From Zone Capital	From Woreda Capital	Highland	Mid Land	Low Land	Annual Rainfall	Soil	Major Crops	
	Basketo	21562.5	Rain	Irrigation	Road	Water	Electric	Phone	A.A	From Awassa	From Zone Capital	From Woreda Capital	Highland	Mid Land	Low Land	1200-1500	-	712	Maize, Teff, Sesame, Sweet Potato, Haricot bean, Sorghum

8. Wolayta Zone

No	Woreda/ Kebele	Area (ha)	Development Option		Infrastructure				Distance			Climate			Annual RF	Mean Altitude	Soil Type	Major Crops Grown
			Rain	Irrigation	Road	Water	Electric	Phone	A.A	From Awsassa	From Zone Capital	From Woreda Capital	Highland	Mid Land				
	Damtot Woyde	178	√	Bilate River	√				437	217	47	21	-	-	√	1328	Fluvial Soil	Maize, Cotton Sweet Potato, Banana, Pepper, Haricot bean, red onion
	Damtot Woyde	1077	√	Bisare River	√			429	209	39	13	-	-	√	1399	Fluvial Soil	Maize, Cotton Sweet Potato, Banana, Pepper, Haricot bean, red onion	
	Humbo	4262	√	Bilate River	√			471	251	81	64	-	-	√	1219	Sandy, fluvial	Maize, Cotton Sweet Potato, Banana, Pepper, Haricot bean, red onion, Mango, Cassava , Sor- gham	
	Kindo Koysha	2925	√	-	√	-	-	461	241	64	36	-	-	√	1147	Fluvial Sandy Soil	Maize, Cotton Sweet Potato, Banana, Pepper, Haricot bean, red onion, Mango, Cassava , Sor- gham, Taroo	
	Sum	8442																

12. Hadiya Zone

No	Woreda/ Kebele	Area (ha)	Development Option		Infrastructure				Distance				Climate			Annual RF	Mean Altitude	Soil Type	Major Crops Grown
			Rain	Irrigation	Road	Water	Electric	Phone	A.A	From Awassa	From Zone Capital	From Woreda Capital	Highland	Mid Land	Low Land				
1	Gibe																		
	1. Ayda	1600	√		All weather			None	Mobile				70					Clay loom	Teff, Maize wheat
	2. Bande	800	√		Dry season			None	Mobile				70		√			Clay loom	Teff, Maize wheat
	3. Ambewa	1000	√		Dry season			None	Mobile				70		√			Clay loom	Teff, Maize sorgham
2	Gombora							None	Mobile									Clay loom	
	1. Ketana Dare	1000			Dry season			None	Mobile				50					Clay loom	Maize, haricot bean, sesame
	Eastern Badawcho		√												√				
3	1. Jaro	1289.2	√		Asphalt			Available	All service available						√			Clay loom	Teff, Maize pepper
Sum		5689.2																	

13. Silte Zone

No	Woreda/ Kebele	Area (ha)	Development Option		Infrastructure			Distance			Climate		Me an Al- titu de	S oil Ty pe	Major Crops Grown	
			Ra in	Ir- rig ati on	Road	Wat er	Elec tric	Ph on e	A A	From Aw ass a	From Zone Cap- ital	H igh t an d				M id L ow L and
1	Alicho wotero 1. Firkach	33.42	√		All weath er		Non e	Mo bil e		26.5		√		31 00	Lo o m	Bean, pea highland fruit
2	Silti 1. Mendefa	284			All weath er		Non e	-	45					17 60	Cl ay Lo o m	Maize, vegetable
	2. Goffala	93.75		√	Dry sea- son		Non e	-	45			√		17 80	Cl ay Lo o m	Vegetable, sugar cane
3	Dalocha 1. Abecho	40.5	√		All weath er		Avai labl e	Mo bil e	12					20 00	Cl ay Lo o m	Teff, pepper
Sum		451.67	√													

14. Sidama Zone

No	Woreda/ Kebele	Area (ha)	Development Option		Infrastructure			Distance			Climate			Mean Annual Altitude	Soil Type	Major Crops grown
			Rain	Irrigation	Road	Water	Electric	Phone	A.A	From Awas sa	From Zone Capital	From Woreda Capital	Highland			
1	Boricha 1. Shelo Abore	136.2			All weather	Non	Mobile		63 from Awas sa			√		1500	Clay Loam	Hat-cot bean, maize, pep-per
	2. Shelolancho	58.4	√		All weather	Non	Mobile		63 from Awas sa			√		1450	Clay Loam	Hat-cot bean, maize, pep-per
2	Alta Chuuko 1. Gambelo	7.06	√		All weather	Non	Mobile		-			√		1200	Clay	Pine apple
3	Loka Abaya 1. Rasana Hame	500			All weather	Non	Mobile		70 from Asphalt			√		1300	Clay Loam	Cotton, sesame, Pine apple
4	Dara 1. Dara	136.46	√		All weather	Avail	Mobile/digital		90			√		1500	Sandy Loam	Coffee, fruits
Sum		838.12														

15. Alaba Special Woreda

No	Woreda/ Kebele	Area (ha)	Development Option		Infrastructure				Distance				Climate			Annual RF	Mean Altitude	Soil Type	Major Crops Grown
			Rain	Irrigation	Road	Water	Electric	Phone	A.A	From Awassa	From Zone Capital	From Woreda Capital	Highland	Mid Land	Low Land				
1	Alaba																		
	1. Anshokora Bendo	635.5	√		Dry Season		None	Mobile						√			1800	Sand/clay loom	Teff, wheat, pepper
	2. Sembita Bendo	595.1	√		Dry Season		None	Mobile						√			1810	Sand/clay loom	Teff, wheat, pepper
	3. Ajo Meiera	44.4	√		Dry Season		None	Mobile						√			1820	Sand/clay loom	Teff, wheat, pepper
	4. Aje Kulumene	112.5	√		Dry Season		None	Mobile						√			1815	Sand/clay loom	Teff, wheat, pepper
	5. Aje H/Wase Bolo	107	√		Dry Season		None	Mobile						√			1800	Sand/clay loom	Teff, wheat, pepper
	Sum	1494.5																	

The Highest land contract period

For rural Investment activities in SNNPR

Land size (ha)	Rain fed Agriculture Period		Irrigation Period		Mixed Ag- riculture	Year Animal Farm- ing	Forest Devel- opmen t	Other Invest- ments in Rural Area like Hotel tourism, Indus- try, Social services
	Peren- nial Crops	Annual Crops	Peren- nial Crops	Annual Crops				
Below 200	35	30	40	35	35	25	35	45
200-500	40	35	45	40	40	30	40	45
Above 500	45	40	50	45	45	35	45	45

Rural Land Price (Rent)
For Agricultural Investment

S. No.	Zone/Special Woreda	Rent/hectare(ETB)	
		1 st Grade	2 nd Grade
1	<u>Zone</u>	78	47
2	Gamo Gofa	117	71
3	Sidama	63	38
4	Kaffa	78	47
5	Wolayta	49	30
6	Dawro	63	38
7	Sheka	49	30
8	Debub Omo	49	30
9	Bench Maji	105	64
10	Guraghe	86	52
11	Gedeo	103	62
12	Hadiya	100	61
13	Kembata Tembaro	105	64
	Selti		
	Special Woredas		
1		52	36
2		63	38
3		59	36
4	Konso	58	36
5		63	38
6	Derashe	49	30
7	Amaro	49	30
8	Burji	100	61
	Yem		
	Konta		
	Basketo		
	Alaba		

Annual land rent for *Tourism, Industry & Animal farming etc investments*

<i>ተ.ቁ</i>	<i>Investment Situation</i>	<i>Zone/Area</i>	<i>Birr/m²</i>	<i>Remark</i>
1	<i>Tourism Investments</i>	<i>Awassa zuria others</i>	<i>0.30</i>	
	<i>1.1. Investments near Hot Springs</i>		<i>0.15</i>	
	<i>1.2. Investments near national parks & protected areas</i>	<i>All zones & special woredas</i>	<i>0.10</i>	
	<i>1.3. Lakes (outside town)</i>	<i>All zones & special</i>	<i>0.10</i>	
	<i>1.4. Other tourist attraction areas / ትክል ደንበይ water falls, caves, historical religious places etc</i>	<i>All zones & special woredas</i>	<i>0.10</i>	
2	<i>Industry</i>	<i>All zones & special woredas</i>	<i>0.10</i>	
3	<i>Animal Farming</i>	<i>All zones & special woredas</i>	<i>0.05</i>	
	<i>3.1. Dairy Farming Cattle Fattening</i>			
	<i>3.2. Poultry</i>			
	<i>3.3 Crocodile, Fish, Bee keeping</i>	<i>All zones</i>	<i>Price per hectare is based in the 1st grade land rent for</i>	
	<i>3.4. Ostrich</i>	<i>All zones & special woredas</i>	<i>Price per hectare is based in the 2nd grade land rent for</i>	

Urban Land Price

S. No	Name of the city	Location (Where the city found)	Floor Price/ sq.m (ETB)
1	Awassa	-	0.80
2	Arbaminch	Gamo Gofa Zone	0.70
3	Wolaita Sodo	Wolayta "	0.35
4	Dilla	Gedeo "	0.35
5	Hossana	Hadiya "	0.35
6	Yirgalem	Sidama "	0.20
7	Alaba	Alaba "	0.20
8	Yirgachefe	Gedeo "	0.20
9	Wolkite	Guraghe "	0.15
10	Butajira	" "	0.15
11	Durame	Kembata Tembaro "	0.10
12	Areka	Wolayta "	0.10
13	Boditi	" "	0.10
14	Sawla	Gamo Gofa "	0.10
15	Bonga	Kaffa "	0.10
16	Tepi	Sheka "	0.10
17	Mizan Aman	Bench Maji "	0.10
18	Jinka	Debub Omo "	0.10