



## **BISHOFTU CITY ADMINISTRATION**

### **BISHOFTU CITY PLANNING AND DEVELOPMENT OFFICE**

### **PHYSICAL AND SOCIO-ECONOMIC PROFILE OF THE CITY**

**SEP, 2025**

**BISHOFTU**

## **List of Abrivations (Acronyms)**

CSA-Central Stastistical Agency

CSO-Charities and Societies Organization

E.C-Ethiopian calendar

G.C- Gregorian calendar

KG- Kindergarten

Gov't-Government

Ha-Hectares

ISWM-International Solid Wastes Management

KM-KiloMeters

KV-Kilovolt

KW-Kilowatt

MSE-Micro and Small Enterprise

NGOs-Non-Government Organizations

No-Number

Qt-Quantals

TVET-Technical, Vocational and Educational Training

WHO-World Health Organization

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## **CHAPTER ONE**

### **1. Introduction**

#### **1.1. Background of the City**

We live in an increasing urbanized world, where currently half of the global population is located in cities. By 2030, it is estimated that 60% of the people will live in an urban environment. According to UN-Habitat (2005), some African countries are experiencing an annual urban population growth rates ranging from 4 to 5%. Ethiopia, as one of the sub-Saharan African countries, falls under this category. Urbanization level in the country is low. However, the rate is increasing from time to time nation wide and regionally. More specifically, Bishoftu City one of the level first a cities of Oromiya National Regional State based on the Proclamation N<sub>o</sub>.65/1995 up to 2014 E.C that provided for the establishment of urban local governments in the region.

It is experiencing according to the city projection population growth rate in medium of 4.5% per annum on average due to the city has many industry and Turiste attrerction area high migeration from rural and urban in the region and out of the region for seek a job, but according to CSA 2007 projection the growth of population and housing in urban area by 4.1%. Bishoftu is one of the reforming cities of Oromia National Regional State which is upgrading to Regiopolis city which is formed by mergeing Dukem city and some of kebeles that detached from Akaki and Adea woreda (Abu sera, Samll town of Abu sera, Abu Aciro, Abu loya, Abu Lugna, Abu Sarkama, Amuye seera, Abu Garbi, Erer Selase, Gorba, Garbicha, Koftu, qaliti, Kajima Dibayo, Kurkura Dembi, Hidi, Small town of Hide, Filtano, Dire shoki, Dire, Small town of Dire, Ude, Small town of Ude, Denkaka, Wajitu Dibdibe, Gimashe, Galee Koticha, Kombolcha, Oda nabe and Tedecha Yatu) based on the Proclamation N<sub>o</sub>. 250/2015 E.C, of Oromia National Regional State that provided for the establishment of urban local governments in the region.

Bishoftu is one of Regiopolis city of Oromia National Regional State, Its has 47 kilometers South East of Addis Ababa along the Addis Ababa-Adama highway and also from the centres of the Bishoftu Regiopolis city the distance of most settlements

are from 5-40 KM. The city was established in 1917 G.C but one of the bases for the foundation of Bishofitu city is Dukem city which is estabalashed in 1907 G.C due to the station of Ethio-Djibouti railways and a place where the historic Oda Nabe and other important Gada sites are situated and also it is a land of abundant cultural and natural heritages of high values, astonishing natural attraction and beautiful landscape scenery. Its scenery, natural beauty and terrain are ascribable to mountains massifs, peaks, crater lakes with the endemic animals. It is also one of the fertile zones of the county's highlands.

The area's physical beauty is enhanced by the natural and cultural sites or "Gada" sites (BATO, 2006; McCann, 1995; Informants 1, 2, 3, 6). The main roads in the city are the Addis Ababa-Jibouti railway and national highway. The city's Administration falls into three (3) sub-city (Dukem, Cheleleka, Dibayu) and Eleven (11) Woreds (Melka, Tedecha, Oda-Nebe, Abu Sera, Deka Bora, Biftu, Hora, Dire, Kiloole, Arsede and Erere). The Wereds are the lowest Administrative units within the Administrative structure of the city.

However, since Bishofity city is Tourism and Industrialized Zone, the growth of population increased at fast rate. This creates tremendous pressures to manage social, economic, security and urbaninfrastructure in an environmentally sustainable way, to meet current development needs and to ensure the quality of this resource is preserved or enhanced for future generations. However, there are different demands and problems at the global scales. In the Ethiopia, where rapid growth combined with inadequate creation of job, roads, drainage, Sewerage, water supply, sanitation, waste collection and waste management systems. The same is true in Bishofity city and also the existing social, economical, security and infrastructural poor conditions overall.

Currently, Bishoftu is one of Tourism and industrialized city in the region. This is both directly and indirectly contributing to the city's rapid spatial and economic growth. This situation has been characterized by the migration of people both from the surrounding rural areas and the urban centers in the country resulting in episodic growth of the small city's population. Many ethnic groups of the country including

the Oromo, Amhara, Gurage, Wolayta, Argoba, Hadiya, Kembata and Tigre as well as Chinese, Indian and Turkish investors have found home in Bishoftu city.

Since the city is “Regio-polis city” the mayor of the city is directly accountable to the president of the Oromia National Regional State administratively, and to the Head of Bureau of Industry and Urban Development of the region, in technical matters. The economy of the city is mainly based on Agricultural, Tourism, Trade, small-scale industries, micro and small enterprises although there are few medium and large scale industries such as the Alser, eastern industry and Almehad Textile Industry and so on.

In addition, private sector investment is receiving paramount attention in the last years. As a result of the rapid expansion and growth of the city, the demand of various job and types of infrastructure is highly increasing from time to time. The administration of the city has been attempting to create job opportunity and supply of the infrastructure like school, health institution, road, water and electricity to the people of the city by investments and the city revenue and vital participation of the community. However, there is high gap yet to satisfy the demand for job and basic infrastructure. This is why the city has used socio-economic profile for decision making of the city.

The history of Bishoftu city is dated back to the Century where important sites including Hora Ar-Sedi, Oda NEbE, Gelan Garado, Gelan Dongore, Andode and Caffé Tuma were situated in this locality. The Oromo from different parts of the country had frequented this area because of its centrality mainly for the “Gada” system and “Irrecha”. According to oral and written evidences, each of these “Gada” sites were important in the “Gada” system in general and “Tulama Gada” in particular. Bishoftu city is believed that the clans that had predominantly inhabited the area are the sadden Ada’a (Handa, Ilu and Dhakku). This tradition asserts that the origin of these clans is Ada’a Barga, in western showa, from where some elements of these clans believed to have first frequented the Ada’a area to fetch mineral water from Hora Harsadi for their livestock and latter permanently settled the area after circumstances favored them and Dukem River has also played its

role, and people come from "Gada" ceremony to take rest nearby and drank from this important natural resource of the area Dukem river.

Accordingly, before the foundation of the town, the whole socio-cultural and political life of Bushoftu area had been decided by the "Geda system" and It has seven (7) lakes these are Lake Hora Harsade; Lake Bishoftu, Lake Babbogayya; Lake Kuriftu; Lake kilole; Lake Hora Hado/Greenery/ and Lake Cheleleka. Irrecha; every year towards the end of September, the oromo people gather on the shore of the lake Hora Harsade to conduct ritual Irecha ceremony, traditional thanks giving ceremony. This ceremony, which millions of people attend every year, is belived to be the oldest form of monotheism practiced in Africa. At this ceremony, the people pray to God for the good-will and well-being of their cattle, peace, and family and for the prosperity of the coming year.

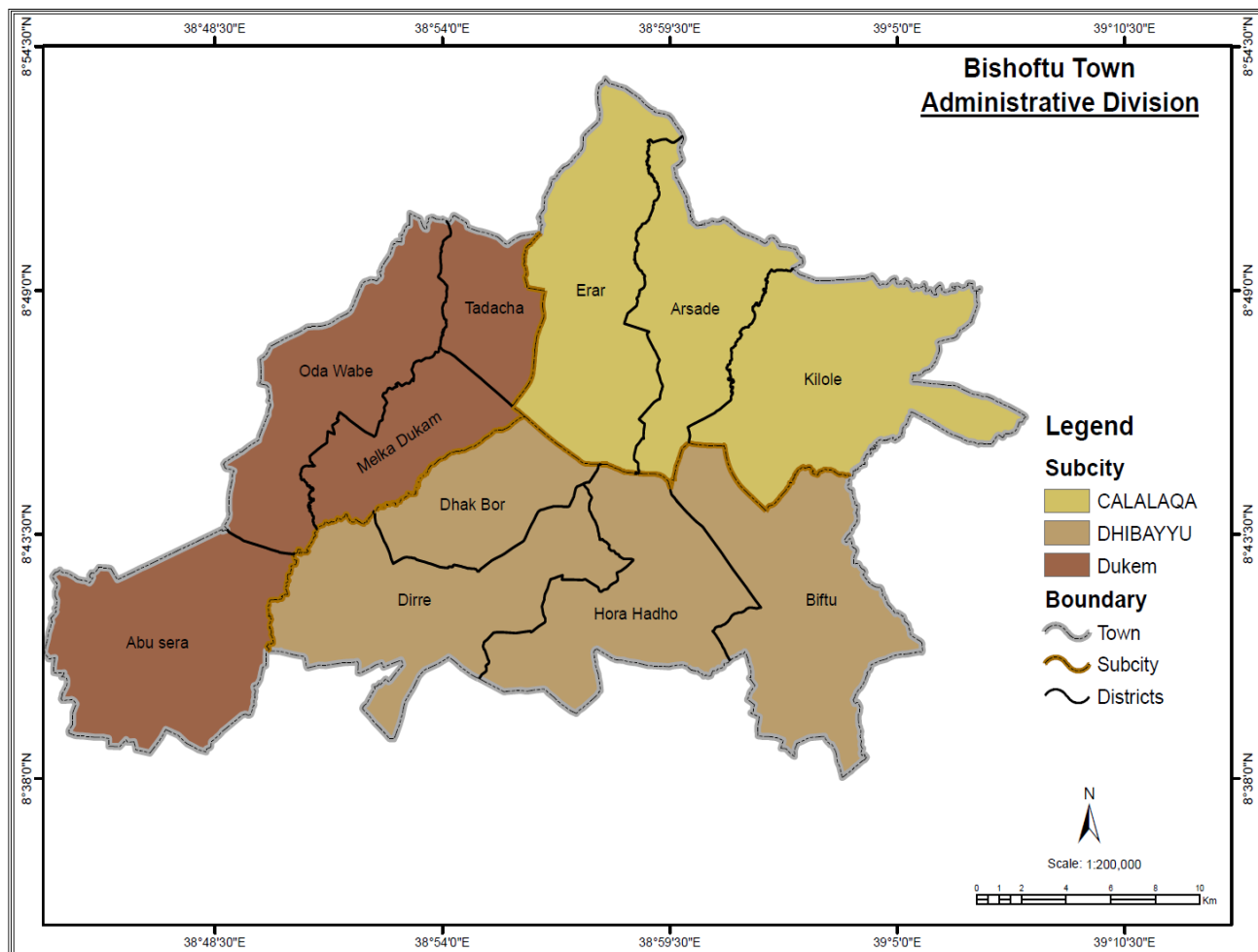
According to Bahiru 1991, Pankhurst 1985 and Tesfaye 1968, during the occupation period, the Italian had constructed the road from Addis Ababa to Akaki for their military strategy and for the exploitation of the resources of the area even though, the town could not possess significant activities that could attract huge investment before the expulsion of Italians in 1941. But after the expulsion onwards, the town becomes well known for its water body began to attraction of Tourism and also small scale retail shops, butcher houses, and small main commercial activities began to attract truck drivers and travelers via Bishoftu. Currently several investors are running investment activities engaged in different areas.

The Investment data shows, that currently, in Bishoftu city there are so many manufacturing industries, commercial, Hotels, Resort, agro-processing, social services and other activities. Moreover, those investments have created tremendous amount of job opportunity and get cheap raw material and input that could decrease the cost of investment and in turn has created strong forward and backward linkage with the local agricultural products and hence creating market and job opportunity and urban-rural linkage as well.

### **1.1. Map/plan of Bishoftu City**

The major land uses of Bishoftu city comprise Agricultural, Residence housing, Recreation, Transport and street network, Manufacturing and storage/Industry, Air

port, Social service, Commerce, Water body, Administration and others service. The Map of Bishoftu city according to master plan RUPI 2015 E.C, the total area of the city is about 62,158.44 Ha, as shown figure below:



Source: Field Survey Result (2016 E.C.)

The city is developing rapidly; thanks to its increasing location comparative advantages, as well as the current government's economic policy of promoting private investment. Bishoftu City one of implementing leasehold land delivery system which is directly or indirectly contributing to the city's rapid spatial and economic growth. This situation has been characterized by the migration of people both from the surrounding rural areas and the urban centers in the country resulting in episodic growth of the small city's population.

## CHAPTER TWO

### 2. Physical Setting

#### 2.1. Location

Bishoftu City is a Rijio-polis city in central Ethiopia located in the east showa zone of the Oromia Region. It sits at an elevation of 1,920 meters (6,300 ft). It was formerly known as Debre Zeyit; however, since the late 1990s, it has been officially known by the Oromo name, Bishoftu, which was its name until 1955. The relative location and boundary of the city is: in the North West with the town of Galan, in the South East with the town of Mojo, in the South West with Akaki Woreda and in the East West, south Adea Woreda. The city lies between 8°43'26''N to 8°50'30''N latitude and 38°51'55''E to 38°56'5''E longitude. The City is 47 KM far from the capital city of Finfine (Addis Ababa). Bishoftu city is found at good distance from the central market, air port and other infrastructure which is vital for the transportation of perishable and non-perishable goods with low cost for exports.

#### 2.2. Area (Ha.)

The total area of the city is about 62,158.44 Ha (RUPI, 2015 E.C). The city is expanding rapidly as a large portion of the surrounding farmland has been changed transformed into urban land of Tourism and industrial use.

According to the newly master plan, from the total area of the city, residence comprises 11,350.91 Ha, which is 18.27%, The commercial 1,289.40 Ha, Which is 2.07%, Social Services 1,375.87 Ha, which is 2.21%, Administration 201.75 Ha, which is 0.32%, Manufacturing and storage/Industry area 4,045.09 Ha, which occupies 6.51% Transport and street network area 6,538.17 Ha, which occupies 10.52%, Agricultural area 21,854.85 Ha, which occupies 35.17%, Water body area 1,218.6 Ha, which occupies 1.96%, Recreation area 9,600 Ha, which occupies 15.44%, Air-port area 3,520 Ha, which occupies 5.66% and Others Service area 1,163.80 Ha, which occupies 1.87% of total area.

#### 2.3. Geology

Soil is a natural resource that forms on the Earth's surface through a combination of weathering processes and the accumulation of organic matter. It is a complex mixture of minerals, organic material, water, air and organisms. It serves as a vital medium for plant growth, providing nutrients, water retention, and anchorage. It

also plays a crucial role in filtering and storing water, supporting ecosystems and cycling nutrients in the environment. Based on this soil composition of Bishoftu city is black Vertisol, Phaeozems, Vertic Cambisols, Lithosols and Luvisols.

The black Vertisol type of soil almost found in City forms deep cracks during the dry season but logs water during the rainy season. The cracking of the soil during the dry season facilitates the rate of soil erosion. As a result there are deep gorges in different parts of the city. The luvicphaezems soils have limited depth in places where stones and rocks out crop. In most cases they are sodic and thus have limited agricultural value. Phaeozems covers only smaller portions of the city. The Vertic Cambisols occur only in some part of the city. The Lithosols are soils of limited depth with continuous hard rock within 10cm of the surface and have low or no any agricultural value though cultivated in areas of high population pressure. It covers smaller portion of the city.

## **2.4. Topography, Relief, Drainage and Climate**

### **2.4.1. Topography**

The relief of the hinterland ranges between 1600-3100m.a.s.l. Mount Yerer in Bishoftu city of the hinterland is the highest peak having an elevation 3100m.a.s.l. There are also many other peaks in Bishoftu city of the hinterland Babo Gaya, Gara Beru, Gara Tedecha, Soroba, Gimashie, Dimtu/galee koticha, Gerbicha and Abu Loya. The Lowest peak in the city is 1851.5m for Babo Gaya and the highest 2399m.a.s.l for Gerbicha Mountain.

Its topography is mainly rugged terrain landform features with ridge and plain in all its land area dominate the city. Bishoftu is almost surrounded with chains of hills like Babo Gaya, Gara Beru, Gara Tedecha, Soroba, Gimashie, and Yerer, in the North-East, Dimtu/galee koticha and Abu Loya in the west and steeper slopes towards Oda Nabe Cultural Center.

The hill of Bishoftu City and its immediate borders in the North-East gradually decline from North-East to South-West. That means the highest altitude in this part of bordering peasant association rises a little more than 2100m above sea level. This declines to lower than 1800m above sea level in the Southern and South-Western

direction. Generally the altitude range from the North-West extreme to South-Western part of the town is 300m over a distance of 9800m.

## **2.4.2. Drainage System**

Drainage system, as conventionally employed in geographical literature is taken to mean the actual arrangement of the main river and its tributaries. A river basin is an area drained by a single river system. A water-shed is an elevated boundary line that separate river basins. Here, the surface water drainage includes the pattern of flow of rivers, the river basins and the distribution of water bodies.

### **2.4.2.1. River**

Under Bishoftu city in sub city of Dukem falls in the drainage basin of Awash River together with seasonal streams. At the present time the volume of Dukem River is getting smaller and smaller even very recently becoming dry because of over consumption for irrigation of the river at upstream. So, there should be appropriate management at upstream so as to have the highest use of the river both by the urban population and also the rural residents to keep in touch of science of hydrology and the land rule.

### **2.4.2.2. Surface Water**

The hinterland areas of Bishoftu city are rich in surface water resources. Awash River is the largest and major river basin draining the hinterland area.

### **2.4.2.3. Lakes**

Bishoftu city characterized by a cluster of volcanic crater lakes and popular Irrecha spiritual site that surround the city, Because of its altitude, which ranges up to 1850 masl, Bishoftu area has "Badda daree/Wayna Dega" climate. Altitude of the water levels of the lakes also varies accordingly:

#### **1. Lake Hora Harasade**

This lake is the oldest known lake resort in the city. The coverage of Area is 115.87 hectares and it is located 2 kilometers from the center of the city. Situated in a beautiful deep basin, the depth of 60 meters, and is reputed for water sports, scenic beauty and has asurface shaped like an eight number. It is the place where the great festival of Irecha is celebrated. Its wealth of fish species and a quatic bird's life give opportunities for fishing and bird watching. At a glance, visitors can watch, birds like cormorants, hammer crops, ducks, geese and heron's king fisher darters and storks.



## **2. Lake Bishoftu**

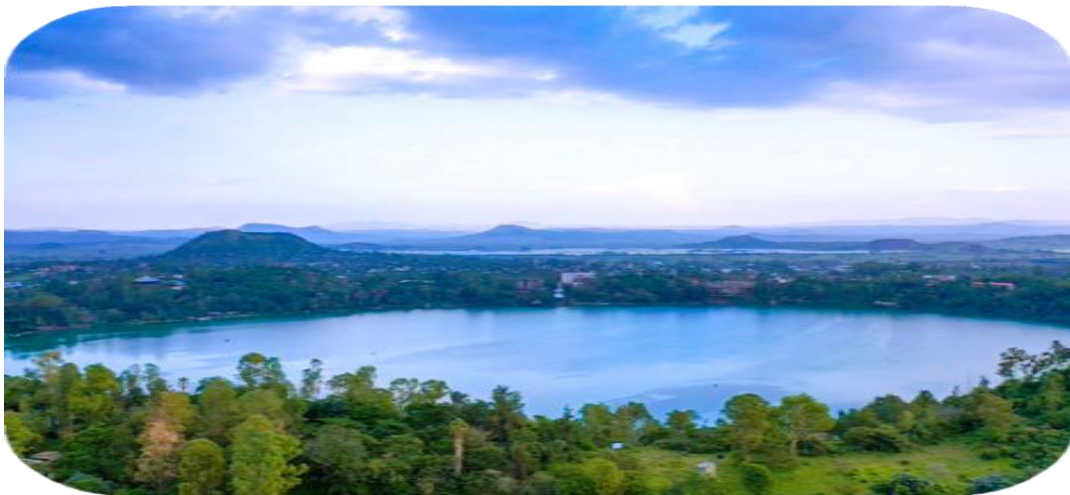
It is located at distance of 500 meters south of the city center, and the coverage of area is 99.45 hectares. It has depth of 87 meters and the deepest of the surrounding Lakes. The attractive feature of the lake is its scenic beauty. The beautiful surrounding rocky steep invites for sightseeing and nature admiring. Bishoftu Afaf hotel, Ashem Africa Hotel, Pyramid Hotel, Hayllioli resort, Tike international resort and Dream land resort are the ideal sites to enjoy the scenery.



## **3. Lake Babogaya**

It is located 5 KM from the center of the city. It is situated at North-East of Hora lake along a cobblestone road. The area coverage of babogaya is 75.53 Ha, and a depth of 82 meters. It is nearly the same size of that of the Hora Lake, but much deeper. It has international Hotels and resorts such as Babogaya resort, Adulala resort, leisak resort, Salayish lodge and park, Elam babogaya lodge point view lodge, Dr. Worku Resort. The presence of Fishes

like tilapia makes the possibility of fishing and watching water birds like ducks and geese common.



#### **4. LakeKuriftu (Man-made/artificial)**

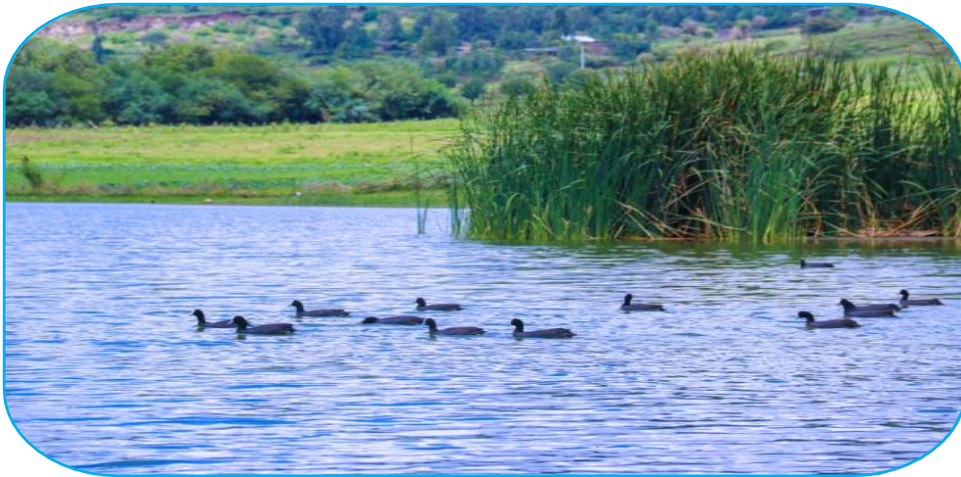
It is located 5 KM from the center of the city. It is situated at East from the center of the city, and along asphalt ring road. The area coverage of Kuriftu Lake is 18.61 hectares, and a depth of 6 meters. It is very close to the Babogaya Lake. Kuriftu has now become one of the country's best known resort centres. The privately owned resort centre.Kuriftu resort is an ideal place for tourists to visit and stay in.



#### **5. Lake Cheleleqa**

It is located 2 KM from the center of the city. It is situated at North from the center of the city, and along Gravel road. The area coverage of Cheleleka Lake is 435.52 ha, and a depth of 5 meters. It is a shallow seasonal lake formed by rain. It is also tourism potential with its thousands of birds from

September to March. It is periodically feeding ground for about 100,000 flamingos. This lake is unique in that it serves as the site for both endemic birds and migratory birds from Europe. There are about 106 species of birds found at the lake. Like; European cranes. Hammer cops, Flamingos, geese, Ducks are common species of birds observed in and around this seasonal lakes/ swampy areas. Now days, in saraounding area of lake the irrigation is on working.



## **6. Lake Kilole**

It is located 12 KM from the center of the city. It is situated at North-East from the center of the city, and along gravel road. The area coverage of Kilole Lake is 77 hectares, and a depth of 6 meters. It is the forthest of the lakes in the area. Birds Like water fowls, African fish eagles, ormorants, Egyption geese, ducks, plovers, etc. It is easily seen around the lake.



#### 2.4.2.4. Climatic Condition

Due to its altitudinal location, the climatic condition of the city is dominantly semi temperate (Badda daree) and 5% of highland “Baddaa” because of the altitudinal ranges temperate in Bishoftu context 1748m to 2193m. The annual rain fall 1136.4mm, minimum rain fall of the season 12.5mm, Maximum rain fall 307.8mm and the mean annual rainfall is 160.15mm and the average rainy days are about 120 days in the year. The rainfall pattern is bi-modal, which are short rainy season (autumn from March to May) and summer or long rainy season (Meher from June to July).

The rainfall varies between 800mm\_1500mm. The hinterland has moderate temperature characterized by relatively warm temperature ranging between 1.4<sup>0</sup>c\_30.7<sup>0</sup>c. The annual temperature is the lowest 67.8<sup>0</sup>C and the maximam 335.1<sup>0</sup>C, the minimum temperature is 1.4<sup>0</sup>C, the maximum temperature is 30.7<sup>0</sup>C and the mean annual temperature is 16.05 <sup>0</sup>C. In general, the hinterland area is categorized under the “Badda Daree” agro climatic zone which is suitable for production of crops of different kind and as shown the table below.

| Temperature and Rainfall of Major Weather Stations by Month in 2023/2024 G.C |           |                  |         |          |                 |
|------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------|------------------|---------|----------|-----------------|
| Year                                                                         | Months    | Temperature (°C) |         | Rainfall | Seasons         |
|                                                                              |           | Maximum          | Minimum | (in mm)  |                 |
| 2023                                                                         | June      | 27.3             | 7.6     | 84.7     | Summer (Kiremt) |
|                                                                              | July      | 25.5             | 8.1     | 307.8    |                 |
|                                                                              | August    | 25.4             | 7.4     | 211.9    |                 |
|                                                                              | September | 25.7             | 7.1     | 140.2    | Spring (Tseday) |
|                                                                              | October   | 27.4             | 4.8     | 12.5     |                 |
|                                                                              | November  | 23.8             | 3.8     | 38.2     |                 |
|                                                                              | December  | 34.7             | 1.4     | 0.0      | Winter (Bega)   |
| 2024                                                                         | January   | 27.9             | 3.1     | 0.0      |                 |
|                                                                              | February  | 28.9             | 6.0     | 171.0    |                 |
|                                                                              | March     | 29.1             | 6.2     | 77.1     | Autumn (Meher)  |
|                                                                              | April     | 28.7             | 6.8     | 69.0     |                 |
|                                                                              | May       | 30.7             | 5.5     | 24.0     |                 |
| Total                                                                        |           | 335.1            | 67.8    | 1136.4   |                 |
| Average                                                                      |           | 27.9             | 5.65    | 94.7     |                 |
| Source: Bishoftu City Agricultural Research Institute                        |           |                  |         |          |                 |

#### 2.5. Vegetation and Wildlife

The vegetation cover of the city was rare patches of bushes and shrubs can be seen on the low lands. Eucalyptus tree are seen around home states and remnant

of indigenous trees are found around churches. Recently to achieve the green economic policy many seedlings were raised at municipal nursery sites and planted in the selected site by mobilizing and participating, the urban residents along with the government employs to keep the site good for living and balance the ecosystem of the land. Vegetation is green plants, whether they are trees, shrubs, herbs or grass; make up the plants cover of the earth. Vegetation may be natural (i.e not grown or planted by man) or man made (i.e grown by man).

### **2.5.1. Natural vegetation**

The natural vegetation cover of an area is a direct reflection of the climate of the area. Similarly, the vegetation cover of the hinterland is highly influenced by the climatic condition. The climax vegetation, where trees are the dominant species, found on isolated patches of highlands of Bishoftu city. These rugged pocket areas of the hinterland are composed of Junipers and Podocarpos forests, which are temperate and semi-temperate forests respectively. The three important forest sites in the hinterland are the Erer, Tedecha and Dirre-Garbicha forests.

Yerer and Tedecha forest, located north of Bishoftu city, was established on the slope of Mt. Erer, the major tree species include Eucalyptus, Cypresses Lustonia (Tid introduced from abroad), Suriperus Procera (local Tid), Olea (Ejersa/Woira) and etc. Dirre-Garbicha is one of the parts of Bishoftu city and located to south, Eucalyptus, Gravilla, Equitifolia and Pines are the major trees species. The natural vegetation of the hinterland is extremely disturbed. Currently; however, there are sparsely distributed acacia trees. Dire and Gicee conservation forest plantation have established as conservation strategy. In Bishoftu area the natural forest is 10, 210 Ha, like acacia tree and manmade/secondary vegetation is 18 Ha, like Eucalyptus tree which is the forest coverage is 2,042 Ha.

On other hand Deforestation is one of the most serious environment related problems in the hinterland. The proximity, together with easy accessibility of the hinterland to large urban centers of Finfinne (Addis Ababa), Adama, Modjo, Dukam, Bishoftu and other small towns facilitated the transportation of charcoal and fuel wood. In addition the high rate of population growth continually calls for reclamation of new agricultural land and high demand for construction materials. The cumulative effect of all this contributes for the accelerated deforestation in the

hinterland of the city. Thus, this requires an intervention before the remaining pockets of forests are totally cleared.

### **2.5.2. Man made**

The Man made Vegetation of the hinterland is recently to achieve the green economic policy may seedlings were raising at municipal nursery sites and planted in the selected site by mobilizing and participating the urban residents along with the government employs to keep the site good for living and balance the ecosystem of the land. Based on this reality in the city of Bishoftu City planted different kind of trees among this some of the trees are indigenous and exotic trees etc. It covers 6235.172 Ha.

### **2.6. Wild Life**

There are different types of wildlife in the hinterland associated with the natural vegetation which forms their habitat or place of abode. The existing small varieties of wildlife in the hinterland indicate that as there is deforestation of their habitat i.e. the natural vegetation. Hyena and fox are the most common wildlife in the hinterland, which are also the most common wildlife found in most part of Ethiopia. Other wildlife includes wild pig, warthog, monkey, rabbit, duiker and porcupine. There is no area reserved for wildlife conservation in the hinterland. In the hinterland and the project Bishoftu city there are important lakes which abodes different types of birds and contributes for tourist attraction.

According to Ethiopian Wildlife and Natural History Society, Akaki-Aba-Samuel wetlands, Bishoftu Lake, Chelekleka Lake and swamp and Green Lake in the hinterland are identified and included in the list of Important Birds Areas in Ethiopia. This contributes for tourism development in the area. But the conservation of the habitat from deforestation and pollution is a serious assignment for the concerned bodies to conserve the natural areas unless the existing few wildlife are going to migrate to other areas and disappear through time

.

## CHAPTER THREE

### 3. Socio-Economic conditions

Socio-Economic conditions are described as Low, Medium and High. People with a lower socio-economic status usually have less access to financial, educational, and social and health resources than those with a higher socio-economic status. The factors that hinder socio-economic developments are according to findings from the literature review reveal that huge rates of inflation, quickly increasing unemployment, dropping currency value, restricted access to credit and political instability, characterized by protest, ethnic tensions and political transitions, greatly hampers the economic development of Ethiopia. This instability reduces investor trust, interferes with corporate operations, and deters foreign direct investment. The major economic problem in Ethiopia is a high poverty rate and income inequality exacerbate the economic crisis, poverty limits domestic demand, restricts access to credit and productive resources for businesses and perpetuates economic vulnerability, poverty entails more than the lack of income and productive resources to ensure sustainable livelihoods.

Based on these reality socio-economic conditions of Bishoftu city is most of the dweller as a lower socio-economic status usually have less access to financial, educational, social, and health resources than those with a medium and higher socio-economic status. In Bishoftu City the factors that hinder socio-economic development are quickly increasing unemployment, dropping currency value, restricted access to credit, and peace instability especially in the surrounding areas of the city. This instability of peace in the surrounding areas reduces investor trust, interferes with corporate operation and deters foreign direct investment and production.

The major economic problem in Bishoftu City is poor working condition, housing insecurity, residence in unsafe neighborhoods, ineffective governance, which is characterized by corruption, inefficient bureaucracy and inadequate infrastructure. General to overcome Economic problem in the city by improving political and peace stability through transparent governance and inclusive policies, investing in infrastructure development to enhance productivity and

competitiveness and diversifying the economy to reduce reliance on primary commodities.

### 3.1. Population

The population of the city is rapidly mounting from year to year at an average growth rate of more than 4.5% per annum due to its' conducive environment and its accessibility to Finfinne (Addis Ababa) and surrounding towns; many of government and non-government employees who are working at the near side cities are living in the Bishoftu city. Hence, the population is estimated to be more than the above figure/data because of the fact that investment expansion and inflow of job seekers and employees at different factories.

Population dynamics of a given settlement area is the result of fertility, mortality and migration. Demographic processes are complex phenomenon of social, cultural, economic, political and psychological factors. In urban environment, migration (rural to urban) has predominant role in changing the population characteristics and reflects the urban rate and also according to master plan RUP1 2022/23 G.C, the newly kebeles that merged to the city, as presented as follows.

#### 3.1.1. Population of the city

**Table: 3.1.1. As Bishoftu city population in 2016 E.C**

| No           | Sub city and woredas      | Area of land covered (Ha.) | No of Population by Sex |                |                | Household     |               |                |
|--------------|---------------------------|----------------------------|-------------------------|----------------|----------------|---------------|---------------|----------------|
|              |                           |                            | Mele                    | Female         | Total          | Mele          | Female        | Total          |
| <b>A</b>     | <b>Dibayu Sub city</b>    | <b>23,064.01</b>           | <b>90,227</b>           | <b>82,193</b>  | <b>172,420</b> | <b>18,045</b> | <b>16,439</b> | <b>34,484</b>  |
| 1            | Deka Bora Wereda          | 2,451.87                   | 29,716                  | 25,199         | 54,915         | 6,316         | 5,753         | 12,069         |
| 2            | Biftu Wereda              | 7,636.64                   | 24,686                  | 23,492         | 48,178         | 5,413         | 4,932         | 10,345         |
| 3            | Hora Hedo Wereda          | 5,541.49                   | 22,115                  | 21,912         | 44,027         | 3,609         | 3,288         | 6,897          |
| 4            | Dire Wereda               | 7,434.01                   | 13,710                  | 11,590         | 25,300         | 2,707         | 2,466         | 5,173          |
| <b>B</b>     | <b>Cheleleka Sub city</b> | <b>19,597.11</b>           | <b>70,091</b>           | <b>65,148</b>  | <b>135,239</b> | <b>14,018</b> | <b>13,030</b> | <b>27,048</b>  |
| 5            | Arsede Wereda             | 4,914.18                   | 27,671                  | 27,477         | 55,148         | 4,906         | 4,560         | 9,467          |
| 6            | Erer Wereda               | 6,580.17                   | 30,380                  | 27,982         | 58,362         | 5,607         | 5,212         | 10,819         |
| 7            | Kiloole Wereda            | 7,602.76                   | 12,040                  | 9,689          | 21,729         | 3,505         | 3,258         | 6,762          |
| <b>C</b>     | <b>Dukem Sub city</b>     | <b>19,497.11</b>           | <b>112,247</b>          | <b>102,963</b> | <b>215,210</b> | <b>22,450</b> | <b>20,231</b> | <b>42,682</b>  |
| 8            | Melka Wereda              | 3,269.28                   | 35,175                  | 32,574         | 67,749         | 6,735         | 6,069         | 14,939         |
| 9            | Oda Nebe wereda           | 5,664.71                   | 37,243                  | 34,490         | 71,733         | 7,857         | 7,081         | 12,805         |
| 10           | Tedecha Wereda            | 3,650.01                   | 31,036                  | 28,741         | 59,777         | 4,490         | 4,046         | 8,536          |
| 11           | Abu Sera Wereda           | 6,913.11                   | 8,793                   | 7,158          | 15,951         | 3,368         | 3,035         | 6,402          |
| <b>Total</b> |                           | <b>62,158.44</b>           | <b>272,565</b>          | <b>250,304</b> | <b>522,869</b> | <b>54,513</b> | <b>49,700</b> | <b>104,214</b> |

Source: Bishoftu City planning and development office

**Table: 3.1.2. Summary of the Bishoftu city projection of population both As CSA Projection and As Bishoftu City in 2015 E.C**

| CSA Projection (2015) |         |         |           | Bishoftu City count (2015) |         |         |           |
|-----------------------|---------|---------|-----------|----------------------------|---------|---------|-----------|
| Male                  | Female  | Total   | Housholds | Male                       | Female  | Total   | Housholds |
| 155,186               | 156,304 | 311,490 | 78,088    | 260,000                    | 239,040 | 499,040 | 99,524    |

**Table: 3.1.3. Summary of the Bishoftu city projection of population both As CSA Projection and As Bishoftu City in 2016 E.C**

| CSA Projection (2016) |         |         |           | Bishoftu City count (2016) |         |         |           |
|-----------------------|---------|---------|-----------|----------------------------|---------|---------|-----------|
| Male                  | Female  | Total   | Housholds | Male                       | Female  | Total   | Housholds |
| 161,821               | 162,987 | 324,808 | 81,427    | 272,565                    | 250,304 | 522,869 | 104,214   |

The table 3.1.2 and 3.1.3 shows that the total population of Bishoftu City has increased from 499,040 to 522,869 in both sexes in the last two years.

### 3.1.2. Sex Composition

It is one of the most components during urban plan preparation to identify the strategy and programs will be presented in the area based on the sex ratio. According to, the above suggestion as CSA projectionon, 169,669 the city population male accounted 168,456 which is lower than femals. The sex ratio proportion calculated as below:

$$\text{Sex ratio} = \frac{\text{All Females}}{\text{All Males}} * 100 = \frac{169,669}{168,456} * 100 = 107 = 100:107$$

Consequently, In the year 2015 E.C the ratio was 93:100, in the year the 2016 E.C was 93:100 and in the year 2017 E.C the ratio was found to be 93:100, which means there were 93 male for every 100 females. In general saying female exceeds male population. Then the social development program and strategies will be presents in the area somewhat focus on femals than male to benefit the large size of community. On other hand; As Bishoftu City count 284,830 the city population femals accounted 261,568 which is lower than males. The sex ratio proportion calculated as below:

$$\text{Sex ratio} = \frac{\text{All Male}}{\text{All Females}} * 100 = \frac{284,830}{261,568} * 100 = 109 = 100:109$$

Consequently, the ratio was found to be 91:100, which means there were 91 femals for every100 male. In general saying male exceeds femals population. Then the

social development program and strategies will be presents in the area some what focus on males than male to benefit the large size of community.

### 3.1.3. Age Structure in the City

Age is one and the basic population characteristics during urban plan preparation. To put age structure of Bishoftu city take into account CSA, 2007 population survey result and format in the same miner which is projected for current population as table 3.1.4 below.

**Table: 3.1.4. Percentage Distribution of Broad Age-Group in 2017 E.C**

| Age-Group    | Sex            |                |                | Percent (%) |
|--------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|-------------|
|              | Male           | Female         | Total          |             |
| (0_14)       | 66,207         | 65,851         | 132,058        | 30          |
| (15_64)      | 148,201        | 144,955        | 293,156        | 66          |
| 65+          | 9,637          | 7,410          | 17,047         | 4           |
| <b>Total</b> | <b>224,045</b> | <b>218,216</b> | <b>442,261</b> | <b>100</b>  |

Source: Computed from Bishoftu City population age structure

According to table 3.1.4, children under age of 15 constituted 30% with the productive age category comprised 66% and the elder age group claimed 4%. The study area has low proportion of the younger age group which is lower than Oromia Region Urban Area children below age of 15 constituted about 32.3% (CSA, 2007). Because the town known by high inmigration whose age above children age group.

### 3.1.4 Age Dependency Ratio

It depends on age structure of the population. Central Statistical Agency classified the age of dependency ratio into two main economic inactive age groups, such as young (0\_14 years) and aged (above 64+ years) old. Based on this, the city dependency ratio calculated as young and aged as follows.

$$\text{Young Dependency Ratio} = \frac{\text{Age (0_14)}}{\text{Age (15_64)}} * 100 = \frac{132,058}{293,156} * 100 = 45$$

$$\text{Old Dependency Ratio} = \frac{\text{Aged (65+)}}{\text{Age (15_64)}} * 100 = \frac{17,047}{293,156} * 100 = 6$$

$$\text{DR} = \frac{\text{Age (0_14) + 65+}}{\text{Age (15_64)}} * 100 = \frac{149,105}{293,156} * 100 = 51$$

According to, the above calculations result in case of young dependency ratio every 100 economic active persons can support 45 economic inactive persons, whereas in case of old dependency ratio every 100 economic active persons can support 6 persons. The total age dependency ratio calculated as every 100 economic active persons can support 51 economic inactive persons which imply that in the area there is a high economic active population due to migration. Moderate age group people can move from one place to another place than under and aged people because the former age group can resist a risk come due to migration.

### 3.1.5. Ethnic Composition

Ethnic composition is one of demographic characteristic to analyses during urban plan preparation. Because depending on ethnicity will be prepare the plan as norms, cultural and way of lifestyle that reflecting the majority. As CSA, 2007 G.C, survey result the city ethnicity division as other large city in the country. Though, applies East Shewa urban and rural area ethnic division for this study. See the details in table 3.1.5.1 below:

**Table: 3.1.5. Distribution of Population by Ethnic Group, in 2015\_2016 E.C**

| Ethnicity    | CSA, 2007 G.C  |            | 2015           | 2016           |
|--------------|----------------|------------|----------------|----------------|
|              | Population     | %          | Population     | %              |
| Oromo        | 145,144        | 74         | 230,503        | 240,358        |
| Amhara       | 30,284         | 15.44      | 48,094         | 50,150         |
| Guragie      | 8,709          | 4.44       | 13,830         | 14,422         |
| Hadiya       | 1,981          | 1.01       | 3,146          | 3,281          |
| Kembata      | 2,864          | 1.46       | 4,548          | 4,742          |
| Argoba       | 333            | 0.17       | 530            | 552            |
| Walaita      | 2,824          | 1.44       | 4,486          | 4,677          |
| Tigrie       | 1,118          | 0.57       | 1,776          | 1,851          |
| Others (57)  | 2,883          | 1.47       | 4,578          | 4,775          |
| <b>Total</b> | <b>196,140</b> | <b>100</b> | <b>311,491</b> | <b>324,808</b> |

Source: Computed from CSA, 2007 G.C and the current population

As indicated in table 3.1.5, among the various ethnic groups in the town, Oromo constituted the highest (74) proportion of the total population. Despite the fact that

the plan under consideration should prepared attempt a unique Oromo norms, culture and lifestyle.

### 3.1.6. Religious Composition

During urban structure plan preparation/studying religions composition of the studying city has a great attention because it needs land provision for different services. Anyway religion composition identifies by central statistic agency of the country, but the CSA, 2007 G.C would not identified religions composition of Bishoftu city at the time. So, extends the scope of study up to Akaki and Ada'a wereda religion composition and calculate the city religion situation as table 3.1.6; below.

**Table: 3.1.6. Distribution of Religion Followers by Types of Religion, in 2015-2016 E.C**

| Religions    | CSA, 2007 G.C  |            | 215_2016 E.C   |                |
|--------------|----------------|------------|----------------|----------------|
|              | Population     | %          | 2016           | 2015           |
|              |                |            | Population     | Population     |
| Orthodox     | 166,542        | 84.91      | 275,795        | 264,487        |
| Protestant   | 14,416         | 7.35       | 23,873         | 22,895         |
| Catholic     | 353            | 0.18       | 585            | 561            |
| Islam        | 5,688          | 2.9        | 9,419          | 9,033          |
| Waqefeta     | 8,454          | 4.31       | 13,999         | 13,425         |
| Other        | 687            | 0.35       | 1,137          | 1,090          |
| <b>Total</b> | <b>196,140</b> | <b>100</b> | <b>324,808</b> | <b>311,491</b> |

Source: Computed from CSA, 2007 G.C and the current population

According to data table 3.1.6 of the residents in the town Orthodox followers are taken the largest proportion (84.91%) and followed by prtestant followers (7.35%). Thirdly, come waqefeta shared about 4.31%, as well as Islam, catholic and other religion followers together accounted insignificant percentage (3.59%) of the total population of the town.

### 3.1.7. Population Dynamics

Population growth determined through population dynamics factors, such as fertility, mortality and migration. According to CSA, 2007 census result total fertility rate of East Shewa zone urban area was identified 2.010 that is less than to 2.635 of Oromia region urban area total fertility rate. As (Ibid), mortality rate also organized 0.011 and 0.011 in the same order of the dynamics factors migration is the one

under lined factor in urban area. According to, different studies inflow of people from rural and surrounding small towns into the medium and large town increases from time to time. Of the large city in the region Bishoftu accounted, which practicing booming migration rate.

Migration refers to spatial movement of people that change their usual residence crossing a political boundary. It is one of the most complex demographic variables. Migration can affect the growth of population of the origin and destination. The contribution of migration to growth can be either positive or negative depending on the people coming in and going out. Depending on the direction of movement the event of migration can be classified into in and out migration but not any data about out migration in the city.

However, as the city information and simple personal judgment there is extremely in migration due to the existence of many industries. In addition, public forum discussion and the town administration management, as well as concerned officials the situation is more aggravate when compared within CSA, 2007 G.C census report. Therefore, the planning team based on the feedback from different participant concluded that the city currently practicing extremely high migration rate. The situation resulting that Bishoftu population growth rate categorize under high variant.

### **3.2. Housing**

Housing in Ethiopia has been improving over past decades, about 70% of housing units are requiring total replacement whereas 30% of are in fair condition. Most houses are made of wood and mud, have cracked walls, leaking roofs and dirt floors.

#### **3.2.1. Housing Facilities**

Municipal housing facilities are organized in two main forms being saving houses and Municipal Houses, again this housing facilities are organized in sub city. The inventory result shows that there are 217 housing buildings covering 30,169.01 square meters of built up space, this number is composed of housing buildings and their ancillary services i.e. service quarters and toilet facilities. Since the construction nature of the blocks, the number 217 doesn't imply the corresponding household in possession, rather it is the building blocks that are inventoried in this category. One

block can be shared by number of household's especially in municipal housing group and in contrast one household can have number of buildings in its premise.

**Table: 3.2.1. Shows Summary of Housing Facilities in 2016 E.C**

| S/N   | Asset_Catagor    | Name                                        | Id        | No_Block | Area      |
|-------|------------------|---------------------------------------------|-----------|----------|-----------|
| 1     | Housing Facility | Saving Houses sub city of Celeleqa          | BSH_HO_01 | 26       | 3051.70   |
| 2     | Housing Facility | Saving Houses sub city of Celeleqa          | BSH_HO_02 | 20       | 3625.49   |
| 3     | Housing Facility | Municipal Housing sub city of Dibayu        | BSH_HO_03 | 19       | 1678.11   |
| 4     | Housing Facility | Municipal Housing sub city of dibayu        | BSH_HO_04 | 12       | 1307.84   |
| 5     | Housing Facility | Municipal Housing sub city of Celeleqa      | BSH_HO_05 | 49       | 7133.94   |
| 6     | Housing Facility | Municipal Housing sub city of Celeleqa      | BSH_HO_06 | 9        | 982.40    |
| 7     | Housing Facility | Municipal Housing sub city of Celeleqa      | BSH_HO_07 | 38       | 6428.70   |
| 8     | Housing Facility | Municipal Housing sub city of Celeleqa      | BSH_HO_08 | 1        | 297.50    |
| 9     | Housing Facility | Municipal Housing sub city of Celeleqa      | BSH_HO_09 | 37       | 4708.88   |
| 10    | Housing Facility | Saving House Residence sub city of Celeleqa | BSH_HO_10 | 6        | 954.402   |
| TOTAL |                  |                                             |           | 217      | 30,169.01 |

Source: Bishoftu City Municipality office

**Table: 3.2.2. Shows Municipal Housing rented for Residential in 2016 E.C**

| Public Houses | Kebeles' Houses    |       |                                   | Manucipal Houses                   |                       |                |       | Condominium Houses |              |              |                |       | Village of Salaam | Low Cost Houses | Total |
|---------------|--------------------|-------|-----------------------------------|------------------------------------|-----------------------|----------------|-------|--------------------|--------------|--------------|----------------|-------|-------------------|-----------------|-------|
|               | Residential Houses | Shops | The mixed of shop and residential | Residential Houses By decree 47/67 | Shops By Decree 47/67 | Savings Houses | Shops | The studio         | One bed room | Two bed room | Three bed room | Shops |                   |                 |       |

|        |       |     |     |     |     |     |       |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |        |
|--------|-------|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-------|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|--------|
| 40,207 | 5,740 | 365 | 372 | 388 | 141 | 104 | 2,583 | 534 | 950 | 568 | 398 | 200 | 106 | 258 | 52,914 |
|--------|-------|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-------|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|--------|

| Condimunium |              |              |       |
|-------------|--------------|--------------|-------|
| Studio      | One bed room | Two bed room | Total |
| 26          | 108          | 84           | 218   |

Source: Bishoftu City Municipality office

### 3.2.2. Slaughter house of livestock animals.

In livestock agriculture and the meat industry, a slaughterhouse, also called an abattoir is a facility where livestock animals are slaughtered to provide food. Slaughterhouses supply meat, which then becomes the responsibility of a meat-packing facility. There are Workers and cattle in a slaughter house. From the point of public health, the objective of the slaughterhouse is to guarantee the safety of meat in which meat inspection represents an essential tool to control animal diseases and guarantee the public health. The slaughterhouse can be used as surveillance center for livestock diseases.

**Table: 3.2.2. Shows Slaughter house Facilities in 2016 E.C**

| S.N | Type | Name                                                      | Quntity | Blok | Coverage of area (Ha.) |
|-----|------|-----------------------------------------------------------|---------|------|------------------------|
| 1   | B    | Slaughter house of municipality in Sub city of Dibayu     | 1       | 1    | 2                      |
| 2   | B    | Slaughter house of trade cooperative in Sub city of Dukem | 1       | 1    | 0.5                    |
| 3   | C    | Slaughter house of Zelalem Mogos                          | 1       | 1    | 0.5                    |
| 4   | A    | Slaughter house of AL-Najum in sub city of Dukem          | 1       | 3    | 2                      |

Source: Bishoftu City Municipality office

The table above depicted as in bishoftu city there are 4 slaughter houses. According to obtain information from the municipality From four slaughter houses three (3) Slaughter houses are fulfil the standered and one (1) slaughter house of trade cooperative is not fulfill the standered

### 3.3 Agriculture

Urban Agriculture such as crop and dairy farming is a widely-practiced activity that is taken as a means of living within the boundary of the city. It is an important income supplement for urban families and it is a basic component of urban economic systems. The Most of the areas assigned to this activity are located in the

peripheries of the city and rural kebeles which incorporated in to the city during the new demarcation was taken in this plan preparation. The former master plan did not give attention to this productive sector and very narrow area was provided.

Urban Agriculture plays a great role in environmental, landscape and biodiversity management and in providing recreational services, among others. This flexibility and multi-functionality of urban agriculture will likely determine its sustainability in the long-term by integrating urban agriculture with urban greening programs. Therefore, the newly structural plan of the city gives more attention than others sectores that constitutes from the total land area coverage of the city 34.2% of land coverage considered as for agricultural sectores.



**Figure: 3.3.1. Urban Agricultural**

### **3.3.1. Farmers Associations**

Farmers Associations played an important role in value creation by paving the way for products of small-scale producers to terminal market. Cooperatives are dealing with providing accessible services, ensuring good markets for farmers' products, providing basic goods in improved seeds, pesticides, fertilizer and modern agricultural technology inputs, etc. Agricultural credit services are also the most important activities undertaken by cooperatives, which are geared to the well-defined needs of their members.

A farmers association shall operate for such purposes as safeguarding farmers' rights and interests, enhancing farmers' knowledge and skills, boosting the modernization

of agriculture, increasing crop yields, improving livelihood and developing rural economy. Based of these facts in Bishoftu city the number of farmers associations/cooperatives are union 2, Primary Cooperative 165, Multi-Purpose 20, Forest development 1, Fattening 4, Irrigation 1, Fruit & vegetables 3, Dairy 8, Consumers 51, Saving & Credit 52, Livestock rearing 3 and others 22 that provide various services to their individually farming members and agricultural production to their members.

### 3.3.2. Cooperatives

In Bishoftu city the total number of cooperatives in 2016 E.C, is 332 with a capital of 622,296,981.98 in ETB.

**Table: 3.3.2.1. Number of cooperatives, members and their capital in 2015-2016 E.C**

| Year  | Type of Cooperatives | Number of Cooperatives | Members |        |         | Number of Households | Capital in 'ETB' |                |                |
|-------|----------------------|------------------------|---------|--------|---------|----------------------|------------------|----------------|----------------|
|       |                      |                        | Male    | Female | Total   |                      | Fixed            | Operational    | Total          |
| 2015  | Union                | 2                      | 4,952   | 7,408  | 12,360  | 2,472                | 7,154,060.28     | 1,321,000      | 8,475,060.28   |
|       | Primary cooperative  | 157                    | 49,127  | 23,843 | 72,970  | 14,594               | 52,838,859.76    | 193,740,981.75 | 246,579,841.67 |
|       | Multi-Purpose        | 36                     | 32,208  | 5,436  | 37,644  | 7,594                | 28,460,292       | 59,091,876     | 87,552,168     |
|       | Dairy                | 9                      | 505     | 276    | 781     | 156                  | 7,931,534.93     | 5,152,685      | 13,084,220.09  |
|       | Consumers            | 46                     | 11,555  | 13,660 | 25,215  | 5,043                | 5,018,367.13     | 31,650,425.81  | 36,668,792.94  |
|       | Saving & Credit      | 64                     | 4,833   | 4,456  | 9,289   | 1,857                | 7,792,846.70     | 96,762,435.32  | 104,555,282.02 |
|       | Others               | 2                      | 46      | 33     | 79      | 15                   | 3,635,819        | 1,083,559.62   | 4,719,378.62   |
| Total |                      | 316                    | 103,226 | 55,112 | 158,338 | 31,731               | 112,831,779.80   | 388,802,964    | 501,634,743.62 |
|       | Union                | 2                      | 6970    | 6501   | 13471   | 2,694                | 7,154,060.28     | 1,398,000      | 8,552,060.28   |
|       | Primary cooperative  | 165                    | 56531   | 44222  | 100753  | 20,150               | 58,773,035       | 289,173,328    | 298,754,189    |

|       |                     |     |        |       |        |        |                |                |                |
|-------|---------------------|-----|--------|-------|--------|--------|----------------|----------------|----------------|
| 2016  | Multi-Purpose       | 20  | 18326  | 3920  | 22246  | 4,449  | 5,336,887.28   | 22,342,195     | 14,786,539.85  |
|       | Forest Development  | 1   | 57     | 50    | 107    | 21     | 0              | 37,000         | 37,000         |
|       | Fattening           | 4   | 68     | 24    | 92     | 18     | 0              | 1,813,700      | 1,813,700      |
|       | Irrigation          | 1   | 64     | 58    | 122    | 24     | 1,610,000      | 331,310        | 1,941,310      |
|       | Fruits & Vegetables | 3   | 83     | 20    | 103    | 20     | 50,000         | 262,500        | 312,500        |
|       | Dairy               | 8   | 208    | 210   | 418    | 83     | 8,799,652.57   | 7,436,891.28   | 16,236,543.85  |
|       | Consumers           | 51  | 26207  | 31720 | 57927  | 11585  | 10,796,064.06  | 103,080,537    | 103,823,328    |
|       | Saving & Credit     | 52  | 5523   | 4913  | 10436  | 2087   | 25,313,793.41  | 142,917,609.04 | 158,221,587.78 |
|       | Livestock rearing   | 3   | 30     | 21    | 51     | 10     | 0              | 130,000        | 130,000        |
|       | Others              | 22  | 5965   | 3286  | 9251   | 1850   | 6,866,637.32   | 10,821,585.9   | 17,688,223.22  |
| Total |                     | 332 | 120032 | 94945 | 214977 | 42,991 | 124,700,129.92 | 579,744,656    | 622,296,981.98 |

Source: Bishoftu City Cooperative office

The table above depicted that the number of cooperative increased by 5% and also the type of cooperatives like forest development, fattening, and Irrigations are newly organized in the year 2016 E.C.

### 3.3.3. Services delivered by cooperatives

The activities of the cooperatives are being implemented in an exemplary manner in the city. In particular, good work and results have been achieved in developing a culture of saving, providing accessible services, ensuring good markets for farmers' products, providing basic goods, etc. The sector has created ample job opportunities and is playing its role in stabilizing the market. In general, there are occasional shortcomings among their leaders in this sector but it plays an important role in providing services to the wider community in the future. The table below presents the main activities carried out by grass roots associations and unions.

**Table: 3.3.3.1. Shows Major Services provided by associations, in 2015-2016 E.C**

| No | Type of service | Unit of Measurement | 2015 | 2016 |
|----|-----------------|---------------------|------|------|
|----|-----------------|---------------------|------|------|

|   |                                  |                  |               |            |
|---|----------------------------------|------------------|---------------|------------|
| 1 | Loans given                      | ETB              | 22,809,180.78 | 53,565,381 |
|   |                                  | Person in number | 5,504         | 2,243      |
| 2 | Saving                           | ETB              | 24,015,444    | 47,742,347 |
|   |                                  | Person in number | 6,912         | 2,156      |
| 3 | Marketed products                | ETB              | 3,340,000     | 0          |
|   |                                  | Qt.              | 800           | 0          |
| 4 | Basic equipment provided         | Birr             | 700           | 0          |
|   |                                  | Qt.              | 3,907         | 3,686      |
| 5 | Fertilizer offered to the Farmer | Person in number | 0             | 19,878     |
|   |                                  | Qt.              | 11,625        | 3,686      |
| 6 | Preferred breed                  | Person in number | 0             | 0          |
|   |                                  | Qt.              | 118           | 609        |

Source: Bishoftu City Cooperative office

The table above shows that the activity of cooperative saving is increased by 98%. On other hand the cooperative does not provided basic equipment and marketed product for there members. It means that the failarity of the cooperative in the playing the role of stabilizing the markets.

**Table: 3.3.3.2. Amount of inputs and improved seed distributed to farmer (Qt.) by cooperatives in 2015-2016 E.C**

| Year | No of Cooper atives particip ated | NPS      | NPSB     | UREA   | Teff | Wheat |
|------|-----------------------------------|----------|----------|--------|------|-------|
| 2015 | 15                                | 28,559   | 2,530    | 9,153  | 76.9 | 746   |
| 2016 | 20                                | 19,654.5 | 19,367.5 | 19,993 | 72   | 609   |

Source: Bishoftu City Cooperative office

The table above showes that the NPSB AND, UREA have distrbuted to farmers was haghily increased in the year 2016 E.C. On other hand improved seed and NPS have distributed to farmer were dicrease.

**Table: 3.3.3.3. Amount of pesticides and herbicides distributed to farmers and number of cooperatives participated in 2016 E.C**

| Year | Numbers of cooperatives | Type of pesticides | Herbicides | Farmer Households |         |        |
|------|-------------------------|--------------------|------------|-------------------|---------|--------|
|      |                         | Liters             | Liters     | Male              | Females | Total  |
| 2015 | 15                      | 1,900              | 1,900      | 15,578            | 2,079   | 17,657 |
| 2016 | 20                      | 2,100              | 2,100      | 17,896            | 2,279   | 20,175 |

Source: Bishoftu City Cooperative office

According to the table 3.3.3.3 above shows, the amount of pesticides in Liters 1,900 to 2,100, number of cooperatives 15 to 20 and herbicides distributed to farmers has increased in the last two years. There are also an increasing number of farmer households using agricultural inputs.

**Table: 3.3.3.4. Amount of loan received and repaid by cooperatives in 215\_2016 E.C.**

| Year | Type of Cooperative | Number of Cooperatives | Outstanding loan | Amount Received | Amount Repaid | Balance    |
|------|---------------------|------------------------|------------------|-----------------|---------------|------------|
| 2015 | Union               | 1                      | 365,894          | 600,000         | 234,106       | 731,788    |
|      | Primary Cooperative | 45                     | 5,903,247.00     | 45,999,050.00   | 40,095,803    | 11,806,494 |
|      | Total               | 46                     | 6,269,141        | 46,599,050      | 40,329,909    | 12,538,282 |
| 2016 | Union               | 1                      | 187,490          | 0               | 0             | 187,490    |
|      | Primary Cooperative | 44                     | 867,786          | 53,546,393      | 41,132,214    | 13,281,965 |
|      | Total               | 45                     | 1,055,276        | 53,546,393      | 41,132,214    | 13,469,455 |

Source: Bishoftu City Cooperative office

The table above shows that the amount of outstanding loan increased by 17%. It means that the cooperatives must take corrective actions by decreasing outstanding loan.

### 3.3.4. Land Use/Land cover of the City

According to the information obtained from Agricultural office of Bishoftu, the city covers 44,249.5 hectares of land of which, the hinterland accounted for nearly 41 percent of the area and 89 percent of the cultivable land.

**Table: 3.3.4.1. Shows Land use for agricultural by Ha, in the year 2016 E.C**

| S.N | Land use type         | Area covered by Hectares. | Share (in %) |
|-----|-----------------------|---------------------------|--------------|
| 1   | Crop Land             | 38,062                    | 86           |
| 2   | Irrigation            | 1,217.50                  | 2.75         |
| 3   | Grazing land          | 928                       | 2.10         |
| 4   | Forest Land           | 2,042                     | 4.6          |
| 5   | Swampy and marsh Land | 0                         | 0            |

|   |                           |                  |            |
|---|---------------------------|------------------|------------|
| 6 | Water Bodies              | 1,218.60         | 2.75       |
| 7 | Arable land               | 694.4            | 1.57       |
| 8 | Degraded area/barren Land | 87               | 0.20       |
| 9 | Others                    | 0                | 0          |
|   | <b>Total</b>              | <b>44,249.50</b> | <b>100</b> |

Source: Bishoftu City Agriculture office

As indicated in the table above, the influence area covers 44,249.5 Hectares of land. Crop land is the dominant form of land use. It represented about 86% (38,062 Ha.) of the total area of land leaving the balance (14%) to the other land uses. Irrigation and grazing land constituted merely 2.75% and 2.1% of the land use, respectively. Forest land covered 4.6% of the area hinterland of the city.

### 3.2.5. Farmers land holding

General according to the newly master plan of the city the total area of the land is about 62,158.44 Ha. From the total area Agriculture covered an area of 21,854.85 Ha, which occupies 34.2 %. Based of this reality the farmers of the city holding of the land presented as follows.

**Table: 3.3.5.1. Average farmland holding size per household in hectares and percentages of farmers land holding**

| Year<br>(E.C) | Average farm land holding per households |            |            |            |            |            |             | % farmers<br>land<br>holding |
|---------------|------------------------------------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|-------------|------------------------------|
|               | 0.5<br>Ha.                               | 1.0<br>Ha. | 1.5<br>Ha. | 2.0<br>Ha. | 2.5<br>Ha. | 3.0<br>Ha. | >3.0<br>Ha. |                              |
| 2015          | 1,896                                    | 2,370      | 2,844      | 1,422      | 951        | 0          | 0           | 21                           |
| 2016          | 3,401                                    | 3,401      | 5,102      | 3,231      | 1,873      | 0          | 0           | 39                           |
| Average       | 2,648.5                                  | 2,885.5    | 3,973      | 2,326.5    | 1,412      | 0          | 0           | 30                           |

Source: Bishoftu City Agriculture office

The data shown in the Table above states that the average occupancy of agricultural land in the last two years is more than 30% of the total area of the city.

### 3.3.6. Crop production and productivity

Crop production is one of the main activities in the influence area. The Crop sub-sector is dominated by small family holdings who cultivate largely under rain-fed farming system with traditional farming techniques. Because of the diverse agro-ecological zone and topography, farmers in the hinterland have developed complex farming methods and crop patterns. Accordingly, various cereal and pulse crops are grown in various amounts both during Maher and Belg seasons.

**Table: 3.3.6.1. Cultivated area (Ha.) and production (Quintal) for major crops for private peasant holdings by seasons of Meher in 2015-2016 E.C**

| Year    | Cultveted Area (Ha.) | Production (Qt.) |
|---------|----------------------|------------------|
| 2015    | 36,632               | 1,169,635        |
| 2016    | 42,330.5             | 1,431,027        |
| Average | 39,481.25            | 1,300,331        |

Source: Bishoftu City Agriculture office

The data in table 3.3.6.1 shows that the cultivated area (Ha.) 36,632 to 42,330.5 and production (Qt) 1,169,635 to 1,431,027 have increased in the last two years.

**Table: 3.3.6.2. Cultivated area by small Technology (in Ha) and Crop harvested by Combines (Qt) by mechanization utilization in the seasons of Meher and Belg in 2015-2016 E.C**

| Year    | Land cultivated By Small Technology (Ha.) | Crop harvested by Combines (Qt.) | Growth Rate (%) |            |
|---------|-------------------------------------------|----------------------------------|-----------------|------------|
|         |                                           |                                  | Area            | Production |
| 2015    | 8,818.5                                   | 3,248,020                        | -               | -          |
| 2016    | 15,487.50                                 | 4,955,184                        | 75.6            | 52.56      |
| Average | 12,153                                    | 4,101,602                        | 16.28           | 9.05       |

Source: Bishoftu City Agriculture office

The above two table presents the amount of crops produced and area harvested in the city over the last two years (2015-2016 E.C). A closer examination on the tables revealed that the area cultivated and the amount of crops harvested varied year to year across the citys. Over the period under review, the growth rate of cultivated area is increased by 75.6% and production is increased by 52.56%. It means that over the period under review, total production/output has shown significant and consistent rise. Total output increased to quintals 4,955,184 in 2016 E.C.

On the other hand, there is no state farms and large scale private farm by seasons of Meher and Belg production in the city, but by mechanization utilization the amount of land that is brought to cultivation has grown over the period under consideration. Despite the fluctuation, the area of land that is brought to cultivation on average grew annually by 7.8 %. This indicates that the increase in total

production is partly attributed to the rise in the area of land under cultivation. Given the age old intensive agricultural practice and the rapid population growth in the area, the recently observed expansion in the cultivated area is believed to come about largely by the expense of forest and grazing land.

Although data on the types of crops produced in the citys are not readily available, it is reckoned that cereals and pulses are the dominant type of crops produced in the citys. Teff, wheat, and barley are the most important cereal crops while chickpeas, field peas, horse bean and lentil are the principal pulses.

### 3.3.7. Productivity

A boost in agricultural productivity is a prevailing motive for farmers and a driving force in Ethiopia's agricultural policy. Considerable resources are being utilized by the government to realize agricultural productivity and alter the state of agriculture in the country. Human and material resources are rallied towards this end. Development agents, extension packages, and agricultural inputs are some of the resources that are made available to farmers to change their style of farming and augment productivity. Accordingly, agricultural productivity in the influence area has shown promising improvement in the recent years.

**Table: 3.3.7.1. Bishoftu city total production during Meher seasons, in 2015-2016 E.C**

| Crop          | 2015                  |           |                       | 2016                  |           |                       |
|---------------|-----------------------|-----------|-----------------------|-----------------------|-----------|-----------------------|
|               | Cultivated Area (Ha.) | Yield/Qt. | Productivity (Qt./Ha) | Cultivated Area (Ha.) | Yield/Qt. | Productivity (Qt./Ha) |
| Teff          | 19620                 | 529,740   | 27                    | 20425                 | 571900    | 28                    |
| Barley        | 282                   | 8,460     | 30                    | 544                   | 13456     | 24                    |
| Wheat         | 13464                 | 538,560   | 40                    | 15031                 | 631302    | 42                    |
| Maize         | 260                   | 7800      | 30                    | 616.5                 | 29592     | 48                    |
| Oats! 'Aja'   | 0                     | 0         | 0                     | 22                    | 396       | 18                    |
| Faba Beans    | 238                   | 5950      | 25                    | 1044                  | 25056     | 25                    |
| Haricot Beans | 100                   | 200       | 20                    | 191                   | 4202      | 22                    |
| Chick-Peas    | 2161                  | 64,830    | 30                    | 3256                  | 126984    | 39                    |
| Lentils       | 141                   | 4,512     | 32                    | 333                   | 5661      | 17                    |
| Peas          | 182                   | 4368      | 24                    | 584                   | 12254     | 21                    |
| Vetch/Gayo    | 184                   | 5215      | 27                    | 284                   | 10224     | 36                    |

|            |       |         |     |      |        |     |
|------------|-------|---------|-----|------|--------|-----|
| Vegetables | 649.5 | 142,780 | 220 | 1213 | 412420 | 340 |
|------------|-------|---------|-----|------|--------|-----|

Source: Bishoftu City Agriculture office

As depicted in table 3.3.7.1, land productivity has recorded significant and steady growth over the last two years. As result, the level of yield per hectare has progressively increased and reached the highest level of nearly 48 quintals in 2202/2023 from its 2101/2202 level of 24 quintals. Even though information on the supply of modern inputs, the provision of agricultural extension services, the favorable weather condition, the utilization of modern inputs (such as selected seeds, fertilizers etc.) coupled with the provision of comprehensive agriculture extension and advisory services are believed to be the major reasons for the improvement in land productivity (increase in yield per hectare) in the influence area.

### 3.3.8. Crop pests

The major crop pests in citys are army worms, birds, and diseases found in the citys are weat streak mosaic virus and so on. Therefore, the productivity of a farmers mostly decreases by crop pests and disaases. To protecte these, the cooperatives and private traders of the citys are distributed fertilizers, improved seeds, pesticides, and herbicides to farmers are presented as follows.

**Table: 3.3.8.1. Amounts and Types of fertilizers, improved seeds, pesticides and herbicides distributed during Meher and Belg seasons in 2015-2016 E.C.**

| Year | Fertilizers |      |        | Improved seeds<br>(Qt.) | Pestici<br>des<br>Liquid (Lt.) | Herbicides (Lt.) | Nunmber of Farmers Utilizing |                   |         |            |            |
|------|-------------|------|--------|-------------------------|--------------------------------|------------------|------------------------------|-------------------|---------|------------|------------|
|      | NPS         | NPSB | UREA   |                         |                                |                  | Chemical<br>Fertilizer       | Improved<br>seeds | Compost | Pesticides | Herbicides |
| 2015 | 28559       | 2530 | 9153   | 1756                    | 1230                           | 15463            | 1800                         | 1450              | 960     | 1856       | 1800       |
| 2016 | 22,771      | 860  | 28,653 | 2728                    | 2742                           | 16,868           | 35,106                       | 2728              | 6397    | 2556       | 15,665     |

Source: Bishoftu City Agriculture office

As depicted in table 3.3.8.1, the numbers of Farmers Utilizing chemical fertilizer, improved seeds, compest, pesticides and herbicides has recorded significant and steady growth in 2016 E.C, particularly the farmers utilizing compest in the city highly icreased. On other hand the distribution of improved seeds, pesticides,

herbicides, and UREA significantly increasing in 2016 E.C whereas the distribution of NPS AND NPSB are declined.

### **3.3.9. Soil Conservation and Maintaining soil Fertility**

#### **A. Soil Conservation**

Soil conservation is a "combination" of practices used to protect the soil from degradation. First and foremost, soil conservation involves treating the soil as a living ecosystem, and recognizing that all the organisms that make the soil their home, play important roles in producing a fertile healthy environment. They are responsible for breaking down organic matter, releasing nutrients, and opening up spaces for the circulation of air and water.

Because most organisms in the soil depend on dead plant and animal matter for their food and energy, soil conservation requires that organic matter be returned to the soil on a continual basis. Organic matter is what provides good soil structure and water holding capacity, promotes water infiltration, and protects the soil from erosion and compaction. In addition to preserving soil life and organic matter, the other principles of soil conservation are to: manage surface runoff, protect bare exposed soil surfaces, and highly susceptible sites (e.g. steep slopes) and Protect downstream watercourses from sedimentation and pollution.

Soil in Bishoftu City area can be the weathered product of the volcanic rock that formed the area and that alluvial type which may be washed down from the surrounding hills and settled at lower flat surface. Based on these facts, to protect the soil from erosion and compaction, the city agriculture office implementing soil conservation techniques, and maintaining control structures are Crop rotation, Strip cropping, Terrace farming, Contour ploughing, Afforestation, Cover crops, Conservation tillage and Natural fertilizers.

#### **B. Maintaining Soil Fertility**

Such soil fertility management practices include the use of fertilizers, organic inputs, crop rotation with legumes and the use of improved germplasm, combined with the knowledge. So, in the city the methods of maintaining soil fertility are crop rotation, cropping systems, cover crops, adding fertilizers, soil testing, conservation tillage, adding green manure, compost, manuring, integrated pest management and organic matter.

### 3.3.10. Irrigation

The livelihood of the urban residents and particularly of the expansion areas depend partially or wholly on agriculture. The dominant agriculture activities in the area are crop production, cattle, sheep rearing and fattening and poultry. But from the last three consecutive years the government gives more special attention for production of wheat in Belg season through out the country by irrigation. Based on these factes, Bishoftu city practiced in production of vegetable by irrigation for the past years. Therefore, it produced by the main irrigable rivers flowing through the city; these are Dukam River, Akaki River, Belbella and Wadecha Dams, Awash River and also cheleleka Lakes and pumpes.

The city 15,000 Ha, of land has the potential for irrigation but from the total hectares of irrigable land 10,246.5 ha, of land is cultivated by irrigation in 2016 E.C. The irrigation technology practiced involves traditional, Modron, Handwell and pumping technology. The productions are presented as follows.

**Table: 3.3.10.1. The total production during Belg seasons by Irrigation in 2015-2016 E.C**

| Crop              | 2015                  |                |                       |                      |           | 2016                  |                |                       |                      |           |
|-------------------|-----------------------|----------------|-----------------------|----------------------|-----------|-----------------------|----------------|-----------------------|----------------------|-----------|
|                   | Cultivated Area (Ha.) | Yield (Qt.)    | Productivity (Qt./Ha) | Farmers participated |           | Cultivated Area (Ha.) | Yield (Qt.)    | Productivity (Qt./Ha) | Farmers participated |           |
|                   |                       |                |                       | Male                 | Female    |                       |                |                       | Male                 | Female    |
| <b>Cereals</b>    | <b>618</b>            | <b>27,840</b>  | <b>150</b>            | <b>728</b>           | <b>18</b> | <b>9,034</b>          | <b>496,870</b> | <b>55</b>             | <b>1,700</b>         | <b>87</b> |
| Wheat             | 612                   | 27,540         | 45                    | 637                  | 15        | 9,034                 | 496,870        | 55                    | 1,700                | 87        |
| Maiz              | 2                     | 120            | 60                    | 4                    | 0         | 0                     | 0              | 0                     | 0                    | 0         |
| Chick pea         | 4                     | 180            | 45                    | 87                   | 3         | 0                     | 0              | 0                     | 0                    | 0         |
| <b>Vegetables</b> | <b>920</b>            | <b>298,838</b> | <b>5,209</b>          | <b>1,773</b>         | <b>19</b> | <b>1212.5</b>         | <b>400,922</b> | <b>5,209</b>          | <b>1,800</b>         | <b>27</b> |
| Tomato            | 326                   | 114,752        | 352                   | DNA                  | DNA       | 427                   | 150,304        | 352                   | DNA                  | DNA       |
| Red Local         | 112                   | 32,144         | 287                   | DNA                  | DNA       | 5                     | 1,435          | 287                   | DNA                  | DNA       |

|                 |     |        |     |     |     |       |        |     |     |     |
|-----------------|-----|--------|-----|-----|-----|-------|--------|-----|-----|-----|
| Onion           |     |        |     |     |     |       |        |     |     |     |
| Red baro onion  | 105 | 35,070 | 334 | DNA | DNA | 129   | 43,086 | 334 | DNA | DNA |
| Head cabbage    | 169 | 57460  | 340 | DNA | DNA | 164.5 | 55,930 | 340 | DNA | DNA |
| Local cabbage   | 124 | 34,968 | 282 | DNA | DNA | 122   | 34,404 | 282 | DNA | DNA |
| Couli flower    | 21  | 5,922  | 282 | DNA | DNA | 72    | 20,304 | 282 | DNA | DNA |
| Chinest Cabbage | 24  | 6,864  | 286 | DNA | DNA | 12    | 3,432  | 286 | DNA | DNA |
| Lutece          | 6   | 1,722  | 287 | DNA | DNA | 16    | 4,592  | 287 | DNA | DNA |
| Broccoli        | 8   | 2,000  | 250 | DNA | DNA | 55    | 13,750 | 250 | DNA | DNA |
| Oso             | 3   | 735    | 245 | DNA | DNA | 9     | 2,205  | 245 | DNA | DNA |
| Lobo            | 3   | 681    | 227 | DNA | DNA | 7     | 1,589  | 227 | DNA | DNA |
| Shebasa         | 2   | 438    | 219 | DNA | DNA | 5     | 1,095  | 219 | DNA | DNA |
| Zakuni          | 2   | 960    | 480 | DNA | DNA | 28    | 13,440 | 480 | DNA | DNA |
| Pepper          | 6.5 | 2,210  | 340 | DNA | DNA | 67    | 22,780 | 340 | DNA | DNA |
| Carrot          | 1   | 300    | 300 | DNA | DNA | 3     | 900    | 300 | DNA | DNA |
| Beat root       | 1   | 350    | 350 | DNA | DNA | 4     | 1,400  | 350 | DNA | DNA |
| Potato          | 6.5 | 2,262  | 348 | DNA | DNA | 87    | 30,276 | 348 | DNA | DNA |

Source: Bishoftu City Agriculture office

As depicted in table 3.3.10.1, production by irrigation has recorded significant and steady growth in 2016 E.C. Therefore, Cereals cultivated land highly increasing from 618 to 9,034 Hectares and also vegetables cultivated land increasing from 920 to 1,212.5 Hectares.

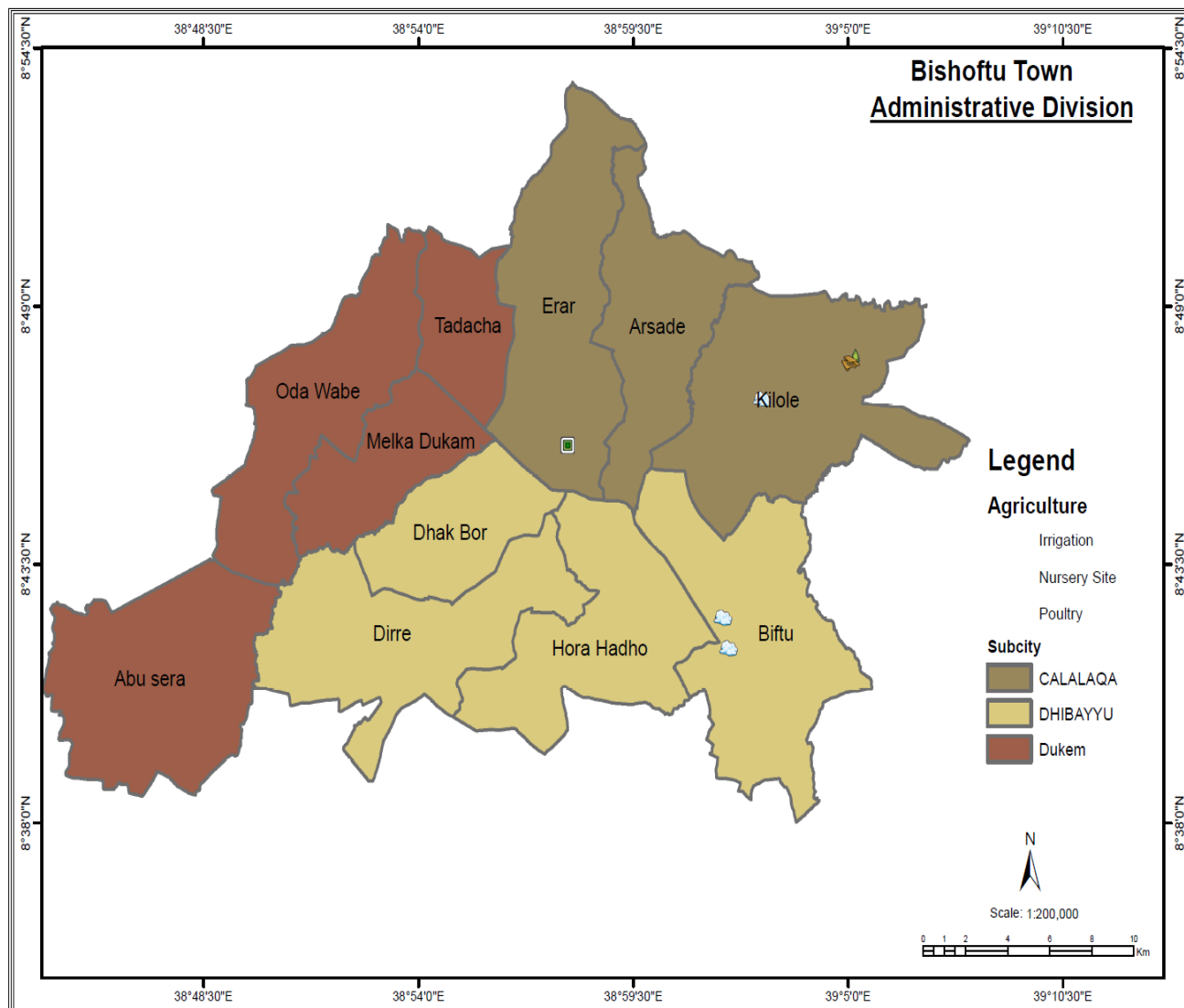
The production of wheat in Quintals is increasing from 27,840 Quintals to 496,870 Quintals in 2016 E.C and also the production of vegetables is increasing from 298,830 to 400,922 Quintals. As the result, the level of productivity per ha has progressively increased and reached the highest level in wheat of 55 Quintals in 2016 E.C

**Table: 3.3.10.2. The land Cultivated and production by type of Irrigations in 2015-2016 E.C**

| Year | Methods of Irrigations | Cultivated Area (Ha.) | Production (Qt.) | Farmers participated |         |
|------|------------------------|-----------------------|------------------|----------------------|---------|
|      |                        |                       |                  | Male                 | Females |
| 2015 | Traditional            | 480                   | 21,600           | 600                  | 22      |
|      | Modern                 | 258.25                | 71,153           | 200                  | 0       |
|      | Pump                   | 779.75                | 233,925          | 1913                 | 16      |
|      | Hand Well              | 0                     | 0                | 0                    | 0       |
|      | Lake                   | 0                     | 0                | 0                    | 0       |
| 2016 | Traditional            | 712.5                 | 39,187.5         | 460                  | 34      |
|      | Modern                 | 1,212.5               | 400,922          | 637                  | 15      |
|      | Pump                   | 8,321.5               | 457,682.5        | 1800                 | 87      |
|      | Hand Well              | 0                     | 0                | 0                    | 0       |
|      | Lake                   | 0                     | 0                | 0                    | 0       |

Source: Bishoftu City Agriculture office

As depicted in table 3.3.10.2 land cultivated by pump, modern and traditional methods has recorded significant and steady growth over the last two years and also farmers participation is increased from time to time by utilizing irrigation technology.



Source: Field Survey Result (2016 E.C.)

### 3.3.11. Livestock, Poultry and Beekeeping

#### A. Livestock

Livestock and their products play indispensable role in the livelihood of the farmers in mixed crop livestock systems in the highlands of the country. They are living bank for many farmers and critical to agricultural intensification via provision of power and manure for fertilizer and fuel. Hence, livestock play an important role in improving food security and alleviating poverty. The influence area is endowed with livestock resources. According to the information obtained from agricultural office of the city in 2016 E.C, there was 2,813,978 Livestock population in Bishoftu city in the influence area (table 3.3.11.1). The influence area represented 3.9%, 1.4%, 1.9% and 0.6% of the cattle, sheep, Donkey and goat population (TLU) in Bishoftu city and 91.9% of the poultry population.

**Table: 3.3.11.1. Shows Types and Number of Livestock in 2015-2016 E.C.**

| No | Type of Livestock | 2015             | 2016             |
|----|-------------------|------------------|------------------|
| 1  | Cattle            | 98,241           | 108,325          |
| 2  | Sheep             | 36,922           | 38,265           |
| 3  | Goat              | 17,125           | 17,481           |
| 4  | Horse             | 7,110            | 7,997            |
| 5  | Donkey            | 521,995          | 53,520           |
| 6  | Mules             | 520              | 535              |
| 7  | Pigs              | 50               | 1,355            |
| 8  | Chickens          | 2,045,895        | 2,586,500        |
|    | <b>Total</b>      | <b>2,727,858</b> | <b>2,813,978</b> |

Source: Bishoftu City Agriculture office

### **B. Dairy farm, Cattle fattening and Poultry Farm**

The practice of dairy farm and poultry farm is practiced in the city with individual household at small scale and at large scale at enterprises and investors level. Also some investment projects are developed to agro processing industry that processes the livestock products and they are adding value to this raw material. On the other hand, the culture of fattening cattle is also being practiced by many farmers. This work is providing adequate products to the market not only for our city but also for other regions and cities. On the other hand, nationally renowned investors are doing extensive work in this regard. Currently, in Bishoftu city there are MSE are participating in urban agriculture. These are 46 on diary, 25 cattle fattening and poultry 29. Also in terms, of households currently 1,285 are participating cattle fattening, 1,271 are participating on goat and sheep fattening and finally, 285 are participating on poultry

**Table: 3.3.11.2. Dairies in 2015-2016 E.C**

| Year | Number of Dairy Cows |        |            |        | Number of lactating cows | Total milk production in lit | Number of participant |        |        |
|------|----------------------|--------|------------|--------|--------------------------|------------------------------|-----------------------|--------|--------|
|      | Exotic               | Hybrid | Indigenous | Total  |                          |                              | Male                  | Female | Total  |
| 2015 | 4,218                | 2,600  | 5,680      | 12,498 | 5,420                    | 10,000,000                   | 3,450                 | 2,249  | 5,699  |
| 2016 | 9,459                | 3,386  | 10,200     | 23,045 | 15,633                   | 18,000,000                   | 7,295                 | 3,127  | 10,422 |

Source: Bishoftu City Agriculture office

The table above shows the number of Hybrid, Exotic and Indigenous are significantly increasing over the last two years and also the numbers of participant on the dairy Cow significantly increasing over the last two years. As the result, the numbers of lactating cows and total milk production in liters significantly increasing over the last two years.

### C. Poultry

**Table: 3.3.11.3. Number of poultry/chicken by type in 2015-2016 E.C**

| Year | Total poultry (chickens) | Meat chicken | Egg chickens |            |                       | No of participants |        |        |
|------|--------------------------|--------------|--------------|------------|-----------------------|--------------------|--------|--------|
|      |                          |              | Hybrid       | Indigenous | Total eggs production | Male               | Female | Total  |
| 2015 | 584,678                  | 125,486      | 467,742      | 0          | 2,500,000             | 5862               | 5879   | 11,741 |
| 2016 | 10,000,000               | 6,000,00     | 4,000,000    | 0          | 179,438,870           | 6213               | 6987   | 13,200 |

Source: Bishoftu City Agriculture office

As depicted in table 3.3.10.3 the numbers of meat chickens, egg chickens and participants are significantly increasing over the last two years.

**Table: 3.3.11.4. Livestock veterinary services in 2015-2016 E.C**

| Year | Cattle | Sheep  | Goats  | Horses | Chickens  | Total     |
|------|--------|--------|--------|--------|-----------|-----------|
| 2015 | 98,241 | 36,922 | 17,125 | 7,110  | 2,045,895 | 2,205,293 |
| 2016 | 98,586 | 38,265 | 17,481 | 7,997  | 2,586,500 | 2,748,829 |

Source: Bishoftu City Agriculture office

As depicted in the table 3.3.11.4, in Bishoftu city livestock getting veterinary services are increased by 25%.

### D. Veterinary clinic and Health post Facilities

Different Veterinary clinic and Health post Facilities in the year 2016 E.C are currently giving service in the city at 7 Wereds. When we see the distribution of these facilities by government and private sectors, Veterinary clinic and Health post type "A" 0 , Type "B" 1, Type "C" 0 and Type "D" 7 are available in the City. The numbers of veterinary persons are Doctor/MSC 1, Doctor/DVM 4, Health assistant 2, Health technicians 2, BSC in animal health 16, and Laboratory technicians (BSC) 1.

**Table: 3.3.11.5. Number of Veterinary Personnel and animal health institutions by type, in 2015-2016 E.C**

| Year | Number of Veterinang personnel |            |                  |                   |                      |                              | Type of cilinc and health post |          |          |          |
|------|--------------------------------|------------|------------------|-------------------|----------------------|------------------------------|--------------------------------|----------|----------|----------|
|      | Doctor/MSc                     | Doctor/DVM | Health assistant | Health technician | BSC in animal health | Laborator tecknologist (BSC) | Type "A"                       | Type "B" | Type "C" | Type "D" |
| 2015 | 1                              | 4          | 8                | 2                 | 6                    | 0                            | 0                              | 1        | 0        | 6        |
| 2016 | 1                              | 4          | 2                | 2                 | 16                   | 1                            | 0                              | 1        | 0        | 7        |

Source: Bishoftu City Agriculture office

As depicted in the table 3.3.11.5, in Bishoftu city there is no cilinc and health post Type "A".But, Since Bishoftu ciy is on the road of development, it must needs cilinc and health post Type "A".so, the city adiminsterations must allocate the resources for construction of livestock cilinc and health post type "A".

#### **E. Livestock diseases**

The major livestock diseases in the citys are Rinder Pest,C.B.P.P,Rinder pest and C.B.P.P, Blackleg, Haemorrhagic septicemia,Anthrox, etc.To protect the diseases of livestock in citys are the Number of Livestock Vaccinated is presented as follows.

**Table: 3.3.11.6. Number of Livestock Vaccinated by Types, in 2015-2016 E.C**

| Year | Rinder Pest | C.B.P.P | Rinderpest and C.B.P.P | Blackleg | Haemorrhagic Septicemia | Anthrax | Others |
|------|-------------|---------|------------------------|----------|-------------------------|---------|--------|
| 2015 | 6,000       | 15,430  | 15,200                 | 12,700   | 200                     | 15,300  | 3,350  |
| 2016 | 0           | 47,835  | 47,835                 | 74,109   | 0                       | 74,109  | 0      |

Source: Bishoftu city Agriculture office

The table above shows from the total number of livestock 2,813,978 vaccinated numbers of 243,888 livestock in the year 2016 E.C, as comper to the total number of livestock the vaccinated numbers of livestock very low due to accessibility of livestock health facilities non existence in all weredes.

#### **F. Hiybrid Livestock**

Hybridization is widely used to increase growth rate, manipulate sex ratios, produce sterile animals, improve flesh quality, increase disease resistance, and improve environmental tolerance. A crossbred animal has several advantages over the

purebred, especially in traits important to commercial cattlemen: increased fertility, longevity, feed efficiency and disease resistance due to the phenomenon of hybrid vigor (heterosis). Bishoftu City Agriculture office the numbers of Hybrid livestock distributed to the farmers are presented as follows.

**Table: 3.3.11.7. Number of Hybrid Livestock Distributed to Farmers, in 2015-2016 E.C**

| Year | Types of Hybrids Livestock |        |       |       |        |
|------|----------------------------|--------|-------|-------|--------|
|      | Poultry                    | Hiefer | Sheep | Calf  | Others |
| 2015 | 956,618                    | 214    | 0     | 31    | 0      |
| 2016 | 3,000,000                  | 0      | 0     | 87,00 | 0      |

Source: Bishoftu City Agriculture office

The table above shows that, the numbers of Hybrid poultry and Calf distributed to the farmers are significantly increasing over the last two years. So, the office of agricultural of Bishoftu to do more for more increasing the productivity of livestock.

## **G. BEEKEEPING**

Bee-keeping: source of cash product for the peasants in the hinterland. In Bishoftu city the activity can be categorized in to three types and presented as follows.

**Table: 3.3.11.8. The number of Beehives, Participants by Sex and Honey Production for Private Holding, in 2015-2016 E.C**

| Year | Methods of production | Number of Beehives | Honey production (kg) | Number of participants |        |
|------|-----------------------|--------------------|-----------------------|------------------------|--------|
|      |                       |                    |                       | Male                   | Female |
| 2015 | Traditional           | 1,606              | 8,998                 | 265                    | 11     |
|      | Intermidate           | 112                | 1,071                 | 39                     | 6      |
|      | Modern                | 226                | 6,215                 | 41                     | 0      |
| 2016 | Traditional           | 0                  | 0                     | 0                      | 0      |
|      | Intermidate           | 0                  | 0                     | 0                      | 0      |
|      | Modern                | 4,600              | 144                   | 12                     | 0      |

Source: Bishoftu City Agriculture office

The table above shows that in Boshoftu city the methods of production of beehives all in all change in to Modern methods of production in 2016 E.C.

## **H. Non-Government organization (NGOs)**

**Charities and Societies Organizations (CSOs) Activities:** Charities and Societies Organizations (CSOs) are not-for-profit organizations and they are one of the major development partners engaged in the provision of generous services to needy communities and contributing a role towards socio-economic development efforts made by the government and other partners. To this effect, there are 60 CSO with a total of 70 operational projects in Bishoftu city administration. Among the total CSOs of the city, 12 are International CSOs s 37 of them are Local or Ethiopian Residence based organizations whereas 11 are Compassion or church-based organizations focused on child sponsorship programs.

The majority of these organizations are implementing children and women empowerment-focused and integrated projects those intervened in multi-sector project activities. When we see the CSOs project intervention in terms of sector four (4) projects in urban agriculture, Four (4) in health sector, nine (9) projects in education sector, 17 are purely child sponsorship/compassion projects/, 13 of them are in child and women empowerment projects while 14 are integrated project and the remaining 9 projects are intervened.

**Table: 3.3.11.9. Type of CSOs with their Budget and Target Beneficiaries in 2016 E.C**

| Type of CSO's                                    | No of Organization | No of projects | Total budget<br>In ETB | Number of Beneficiaries |               |                |
|--------------------------------------------------|--------------------|----------------|------------------------|-------------------------|---------------|----------------|
|                                                  |                    |                |                        | Male                    | Female        | Total          |
| International                                    | 8                  | 12             | 64,620,665.36          | 37,603                  | 25,942        | 42,021         |
| Local /Ethiopian Residences                      | 41                 | 47             | 706,285,606.57         | 60,426                  | 70,477        | 121,017        |
| Compassion based projects/church based/ projects | 11                 | 11             | 141,407,945.20         | 1,292                   | 1,347         | 2,639          |
| <b>Total</b>                                     | <b>60</b>          | <b>70</b>      | <b>912,314,217.13</b>  | <b>99,321</b>           | <b>97,766</b> | <b>165,677</b> |

Source: Bishoftu City Finance Office

#### **The Contribution of NGO's to the city**

NGOs are development partners that work in our town administration based on the government plan. The town administration encouraged these NGO's by creating

suitable environment in which they could exercise freely without any hindrance as a result; currently there are 60 NGO is working in the town. Some of their contributions are list under here. They provide school materials, school fee, and uniform for students in order to improve quality of education. They support vulnerable children and empower women by organizing them in self help groups and small scale enterprises

### **3.4. Mining and Industries**

#### **3.4.1. Mining**

Useful mineral in Earth's crust may be found as occurrence or deposit. Any mineral mass in Earth's crust determined to be used sooner or later as source of economic value is referred to as mineral deposits. Minerals form one of the important resources of Oromia. They are naturally occurring inorganic and organic substances. Their occurrences are associated with the distribution of various types of rocks in the region (Regional Atlas of Oromia, 2008). Any naturally occurring mineral mass in the Earth crust have definite chemical and physical composition. These occurrences may be of any commercial value for exploitation but they are present in the crust naturally. They consist of mineral groups which include ferrous, coal, precious minerals, non-ferrous and non-metallic minerals (Regional Atlas of Oromia, 2008).

There is no shortage of natural materials of construction (rocks, crushed aggregate, sand, scoria, etc.) within the area of Bishoftu city.

- **Rocks:** there are different types of volcanic rocks that are suitable for dimension stones or crushed aggregates. Common quarry stones used in Bishoftu area are basalts, rhyolites, ignimbrites, and welded tuff. Quarry sites are located mostly along the lower surfaces of ridges, valleys and foot of mountains (Yerer, & Sokoru). Generally, the rocks are fresh, hard and sound that make good materials of construction. The ignimbrites are covered by tabular basalts and pyroclastics, mainly of rhyolitic composition.
- **Sand:** alluvial and lacustrine deposits that formed the most part of the rift floors have re deposited volcanic sands and other materials. Therefore, there is abundant sand deposit around Bishoftu city which can be quarried along stream valleys and lakes. Sand for different construction purposes used in and

around Bishoftu is commonly extracted from Bishoftu valley and other small valleys are also used locally.

- **Scoria:** the other popular material of construction used in the area is scoria which is abundantly available in the area. Scoria is widely used for road surfacing and also used in place of sand after sieving, especially for hollow block manufacturing. The material can be excavated all around Bishoftu and there is no problem in its availability, accessibility, and quality.
- **Crushed gravel:** is normally processed from fresh basalt which is available in the area. There are many Crasher machines owned by individuals and Micro and Small-Scale Enterprise (MSEs) that produce sufficient amount of gravel material for construction carried within and around the city.

In Bishoftu City there are non-metallic minerals used for construction materials like Scoria/ redash minerals/, Sand/select materials/and rocks /crushed gravel are presented as follows

**Table: 3.4.1.1. Major types of minerals known, available and production in 2016 E.C**

| Year | Types of minerals                        | Specific Location                                                                                | Available of minerals (ton) | Actual Production (ton)  |
|------|------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------|--------------------------|
| 2016 | Pumice stones/'Hoofii' or ''Komichee''/  | Turura/'Xururaa''/, Chalo/'Caloo''/, Dire Arareti/'Dirre Arartii''/, Hora Hado/'Horaa Haadhoo''/ | Unknown                     | 44,337.5 M <sup>3</sup>  |
|      | Feldspar/san/                            | Gale/'Gallee''/                                                                                  | Unknown                     |                          |
|      | Black and Red Scoria/'Redash minerals''/ | Hilles of dibayu, Girbicha, Sofa, Denkaka, Hidi and Ude                                          | Unknown                     | 1,262,187 M <sup>3</sup> |
|      | Basalt/Black Rocks (crushed gravel)      | Mendelo and Sirba                                                                                | Unknown                     |                          |
|      | Sand (''Select Material'')               | Tedecha                                                                                          | Unknown                     |                          |

Source: Bishoftu City Development of Mineral Office

**Table: 3.4.1.2. Government Revenue collected from mining in birr in 2015-2016 E.C**

| Year | Government Taxes (Royalties, Land and crop Compensation, Tax from services) |
|------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------|
|------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------|

|      | Plan          | Actual        | %    | Description                                              |
|------|---------------|---------------|------|----------------------------------------------------------|
| 2015 | 0             | 0             | 0    | Office of Mineral development is not present at the time |
| 2016 | 25,431,112.04 | 33,032,616.69 | 130% |                                                          |

Source: Bishoftu City Development of Mineral Office

As shown from the table 3.4.1.1 and 3.4.1.2 the available of minerals in tone is not known in the city due to low attention is given for the office of mineral development.

### **3.4.2. Industrial Development**

The industrial sector creates employment opportunity and intensifies innovation; through facilitating economic performance. Abundant amount of raw material found around this area make it the most attractive place for investment on industrial activities. The development of a city has an important role to determine the development of different economic sectors. The industry sector has contribution to the local, national economy in many ways import substitution and saving foreign currency, tax contribution and employment generation. The industry has say in tackling the increasing urban unemployment. Likewise, at present, the sector is estimated to provide employment opportunity to 41,423 (Male = 23, 424, Females =17,999) in the years 2016 E.C.

Accordingly, the development corridor of Bishoftu city is industrial and Tourism development. Nowadays many urban people especially youth are depend on the industry to generate their livelihoods income. The following table shows data regarding industries found in Bishoftu city with respective of its capital and employment opportunity.

**Table: 3.4.2.1. Shows Large, Medium, and Small Scale industries in 2015- 2016 E.C**

| Year | Type of Industry        | Forms of Business ownership/Organisation |             |                         |             |       | Capital            | Number of Employment |        |           |        | No of industries supplied their production to different market |         |
|------|-------------------------|------------------------------------------|-------------|-------------------------|-------------|-------|--------------------|----------------------|--------|-----------|--------|----------------------------------------------------------------|---------|
|      |                         | Private                                  | Partnership | Private limited company | Cooperative | Total |                    | Parmanet             |        | Temporary |        | Regional and National                                          | Foreign |
|      |                         |                                          |             |                         |             |       |                    | Male                 | Female | Male      | Female |                                                                |         |
| 2015 | Large scale Industries  | 193                                      | 0           | 229                     | 0           | 422   | 14,397,640,934,320 | 12875                | 8960   | 1350      | 378    | 420                                                            | 22      |
|      | Medium scale Industries | 129                                      | 0           | 170                     | 0           | 299   | 3,153,719,646      | 4023                 | 4146   | 1212      | 460    |                                                                |         |
|      | Small scale Industries  | 182                                      | 0           | 102                     | 0           | 284   | 3,128,018,135      | 1634                 | 1052   | 302       | 161    | 284                                                            |         |
|      | Total                   | 504                                      | 0           | 501                     | 0           | 1005  | 14,403,922,672,101 | 18532                | 14158  | 2864      | 999    | 704                                                            | 22      |
| 2016 | Large scale Industries  | 96                                       | 0           | 179                     | 0           | 275   | 136980367437       | 12,639               | 10581  | 1714      | 360    | 257                                                            | 18      |
|      | Medium scale Industries | 229                                      | 0           | 175                     | 0           | 404   | 19,662,515,176     | 4749                 | 4705   | 1843      | 776    | 400                                                            | 4       |
|      | Small scale Industries  | 130                                      | 0           | 81                      | 0           | 211   | 785,884,589        | 1802                 | 1277   | 677       | 300    | 211                                                            | 0       |
|      | Total                   | 455                                      | 0           | 435                     | 0           | 890   | 157,428,767,202    | 19,190               | 16563  | 4234      | 1436   | 868                                                            | 22      |

Source: Bishoftu City Investment and Industry office

As shown in the table above the total numbers of industries in the year 2015 E.C is 1,005 with total capital of 14,403,922,672,101 and the total numbers of employments are 36,553 in the year 2016 E.C is 890 with total capital of 157,428,767,202 and the total numbers of employments are 41,423 it means that the numbers of industries are on a declined road.

According to the Investment and Industry Bureau the divisions of industry depend on the capital of investors. It means that from the capital 600,000 ETB to 10,000,000 is the small scale industry from the capital 10,000,000 Birr to 90,000,000 ETB Medium scale industries and from the capital greater than 90,000,000 birr is large scale industry.

**Table: 3.4.2.2. Shows Large and Medium Scale of Domestic and Foreign industries in 2016 E.C**

| No | Type of Industries                      | Private  |         | Capital         | Type of product                                                  | Job opportunity created |        |           |        |
|----|-----------------------------------------|----------|---------|-----------------|------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------|--------|-----------|--------|
|    |                                         | Domestic | Foreign |                 |                                                                  | Permanent               |        | Temporary |        |
|    |                                         |          |         |                 |                                                                  | Male                    | Female | Male      | Female |
| 1  | Agro-processing                         | 72       | 24      | 8,019,323,767   | Oil, Tomato, Soft drink, Pasta, Mekorony, Floor, Biscut etc.     | 3668                    | 5946   | 624       | 624    |
| 2  | Textile                                 | 66       | 11      | 6,169,542,717   | Clothes, jikitti, tishariti, etc.                                | 674                     | 1196   | 703       | 231    |
| 3  | Leather                                 | 4        | 3       | 1,584,866,100   | Leezari, Borsaa, shoes                                           | 232                     | 109    | 0         | 0      |
| 4  | Wood                                    | 23       | 10      | 6,842,676,843   | Hold and office furniture, cher, paper, carton and printing etc. | 1344                    | 1136   | 132       | 24     |
| 5  | Metal                                   | 94       | 57      | 6,670,368,457   | Wire and Nial, Electrical cable etc.                             | 4557                    | 1438   | 1251      | 184    |
| 6  | Chemical                                | 182      | 52      | 68,582,973,321  | Soap, pilastic, bag, ball and babbles, tooth pick                | 3100                    | 6170   | 679       | 393    |
| 7  | Construction<br>(Construction material) | 65       | 16      | 13,171,460,759  | Block, cement, Bar and wire aserew, Gypsom etc.                  | 2505                    | 2033   | 350       | 215    |
| 8  | Ohers                                   | 0        | 0       | 0               |                                                                  | 0                       | 0      | 0         | 0      |
|    | <b>Total</b>                            | 506      | 173     | 111,041,211,964 |                                                                  | 16080                   | 18028  | 3739      | 1671   |

Sorce: Bishoftu City Investment and Industry office

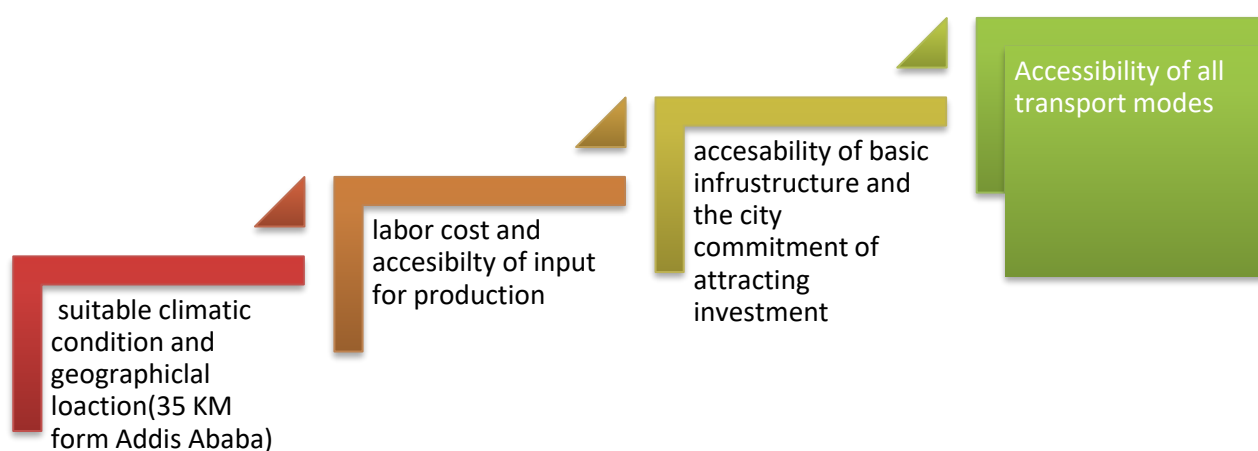
The above table shows that total numbers of Large and Medium Scale of Domestic and Foreign industries are 679 in 2016 E.C with the capital 111,041,211,964 invested at Bishoftu city by creations of job opportunity for 39,518 employments.

### 3.5. Investment Activities

In Ethiopia Priority areas for investment: Textile & apparel, leather & leather products, agro-processing, pharmaceuticals, chemical products, metal & engineering industry, electronics & electrical products, paper & paper products, and construction materials. According to bishoftu city all of these are the priority area for investment due to the access of road network with main city of the country and with others of zones in the region, favorable air condution, access of network and also the city highly encouraged the investors.

It is well known that economic growth is assured when investment activities expand. In this respect, the government is more committed than ever to encouraging this work. In Bishoftu city, extensive work is being done to attract investors from both domestic and foreign countries. In addition to that, to assure prosperity in our society investment was considered as one of the major's economic choices, and as a result, role model farmers and transferred MSE are becoming to this sectors, especially during these two years

#### Why Bishoftu is chosen for investment work?



The country, including the local community, benefits from the investment activities being carried out in the city. As a result of this, the city has got a lot of benefits in terms of employment opportunities and other social and economic gains like tax, finished industrial products, e.t.c and presented as followes.

Based on these reality, In Bishoftu city the numbers of project invested by sectores are Agricultural 97, Trade 274, Manufacturing 756, Hotel & Tourism 290, Health 12,

Real state 18, Construction 137, Education 62, Agro-processing 227, total numbers of projects are 1,873 with the total approved and land 2,557.336 ha, the total actual capital 247,241,759,320 and Created job opportunity for parmanet workers 60,635 and For tamprory workers 11,448.

**Table: 3.5.1. Shows Foreign Investiment**

| No | Condition/status of investment           | No.of project up to 2016 E.C | Agricuture  | Trade       | Manfcturing    | Hotel & tourism | Construction  | Education | Agro-process   | New Project |
|----|------------------------------------------|------------------------------|-------------|-------------|----------------|-----------------|---------------|-----------|----------------|-------------|
|    | <b>Total</b>                             | <b>225</b>                   | <b>11</b>   | <b>3</b>    | <b>168</b>     | <b>3</b>        | <b>16</b>     | 3         | 21             | 0           |
| 1  | On operational investment                |                              | 11          | 2           | 144            | 2               | 15            | 3         | 19             | 0           |
| 2  | Fineshed construction not on operational |                              | 0           | 0           | 5              | 0               | 0             | 0         | 0              |             |
| 3  | Stop construction                        |                              | 0           | 0           | 1              | 0               | 0             | 0         | 0              | 0           |
| 4  | On going construction                    |                              | 0           | 1           | 4              | 1               | 0             | 0         | 0              | 0           |
| 5  | Stop production                          |                              | 0           | 0           | 7              | 0               | 0             | 0         | 2              | 0           |
| 6  | On movement to start construction        |                              | 0           | 0           | 0              | 0               | 0             | 0         | 0              | 0           |
| 7  | Vacancy land                             |                              | 0           | 0           | 7              | 0               | 1             | 0         | 0              | 0           |
| 8  | Approved land (in ha.)                   |                              | 224.552     | 1.707856    | 798.6268       | 0.732           | 4.0701        | 1.0761    | 11.329934      | 0           |
| 9  | Capital                                  |                              | 371,380,000 | 118,285,925 | 62,220,271,055 | 19,000,000      | 6,143,200,000 | 8,314,217 | 66,831,572,433 | 0           |
| 10 | Create job opportunity for               | Male                         | 1,007       | 5           | 8,184          | 9               | 1,335         | 60        | 601            | 0           |

|    |                                             |        |       |    |       |    |       |    |       |   |
|----|---------------------------------------------|--------|-------|----|-------|----|-------|----|-------|---|
|    | parmanet workers                            | Female | 1,846 | 4  | 5,900 | 14 | 1,502 | 69 | 1,126 | 0 |
| 11 | Create job opportunity for tamprory workers | Male   | 132   | 26 | 770   | 2  | 10    | 50 | 256   | 0 |
|    |                                             | Female | 185   | 17 | 217   | 0  | 0     | 0  | 97    | 0 |

Sorce: Bishoftu City Investment and Industry office

As show from the above table the Foreign Invesers almost 87% enter to operational investment. In this regared the data shows the strength of city administration. On the other hand the foreign invested more on manufacturing sectors due to the access of road network and ohers infrustructral like Water, Tele, Bank, etc and also near to the capital city of the country. Generaly, the city administration must take corrective action on those stop construction, Stop production, and Fineshed construction not on operational and Vacancy land.

**Table: 3:5.2. Shows Domestic Investiment**

| S.N | Condition/stat<br>us of<br>investment    | No.of project<br>up to 2016 E.C | Agriculture | Trade | Manfcturing | Hotel & tourism | Health | Real state | Construction | Education | Agro-pirocess | Projeektota<br>haaraa |
|-----|------------------------------------------|---------------------------------|-------------|-------|-------------|-----------------|--------|------------|--------------|-----------|---------------|-----------------------|
|     | Total                                    | 1648                            | 86          | 271   | 588         | 287             | 12     | 18         | 121          | 59        | 206           | 0                     |
| 1   | On operational investment                | 627                             | 39          | 126   | 163         | 123             | 2      | 4          | 32           | 30        | 108           | 0                     |
| 2   | Fineshed construction not on operational | 98                              | 2           | 9     | 50          | 7               | 2      | 0          | 5            | 1         | 22            | 0                     |
| 3   | Stop construction                        | 62                              | 0           | 16    | 13          | 16              | 0      | 3          | 4            | 0         | 10            | 0                     |
| 4   | On going construction                    | 208                             | 8           | 46    | 67          | 41              | 2      | 7          | 18           | 1         | 18            | 0                     |
| 5   | Stop production                          | 34                              | 1           | 7     | 21          | 0               | 1      | 0          | 1            | 0         | 3             | 0                     |

|    |                                             |         |             |               |                |                |            |             |               |             |               |   |
|----|---------------------------------------------|---------|-------------|---------------|----------------|----------------|------------|-------------|---------------|-------------|---------------|---|
| 6  | On movement to start construction           | 0       | 0           | 0             | 0              | 0              | 0          | 0           | 0             | 0           | 0             | 0 |
| 7  | Vacancy land                                | 619     | 36          | 67            | 274            | 100            | 5          | 4           | 61            | 27          | 45            | 0 |
| 8  | Approved land (in ha.)                      |         | 360.0647    | 95.1797535    | 520.56509      | 151.1229708    | 8.201      | 83.3873     | 94.570319     | 47.854183   | 154.295716    | 0 |
| 9  | Capital                                     |         | 497,626,832 | 2,509,763,994 | 83,837,537,481 | 13,960,757,994 | 69,000,000 | 522,119,650 | 2,233,758,666 | 673,897,855 | 7,225,273,218 | 0 |
| 10 | Create job opportunity for parmanet workers | Male    | 1756        | 1651          | 8061           | 2242           | 29         | 0           | 1682          | 659         | 2874          | 0 |
|    |                                             | Femal e | 2597        | 2025          | 8235           | 2891           | 60         | 0           | 928           | 459         | 2824          | 0 |
| 11 | Create job opportunity for tamprory workers | Male    | 348         | 1002          | 3036           | 983            | 6          | 0           | 614           | 90          | 266           | 0 |
|    |                                             | Femal e | 332         | 575           | 935            | 678            | 0          | 0           | 381           | 82          | 358           | 0 |

Sorce: Bishoftu City Investment and Industry office

The above table shows that total numbers of Domestic investments are 1648 with the capital 106,529,780,690 and land 1,515.241032 Ha, Invested at Bishoftu city, but the status of investments are on operational investment 627, FineshedConstruction but not entere to operation 98, Stop construction 62, on going construction 208, Stop production 34, vacancy land 619 and number of terminated agrement of the project 30 and also investment and Industry office of Bishoftu City gives a warning for 111 investores.

As shows the data there are agreat numbers of fineshed Construction but not entere to operation, Stop construction, Stop production and vacancy land 813. It means city administration must take corrective measurement on those

Finished Construction but not entered to operation, Stop construction, Stop production and vacancy land. On the other hand vacancy lands which are not on movement to start constructions are almost 38%, therefore the city administration gives a great attention to solve the problem. As shown from the table 3.2.11.13 and 3.2.11.14 the total numbers of investors in the city are Domestic investors 1557, foreign investors 225, Diaspora 91, and the total 1873.

**Table: 3.5.3. The No of project investment by the type of investors in 2015-2016 E.C**

| Year | Investors          |                     |         |                                                                      | Total |
|------|--------------------|---------------------|---------|----------------------------------------------------------------------|-------|
|      | Foreign Investment | Domastic Investment |         |                                                                      |       |
|      |                    | Private (PLC)       | Farmers | Micro and small scale enterprises transform to Medium scale industry |       |
| 2015 | 210                | 1148                | 249     | 24                                                                   | 1631  |
| 2016 | 225                | 1256                | 342     | 50                                                                   | 1873  |

Source: Bishoftu City Investment and Industry office

As shown in the table above Foreign Investment and Domestic Investment are increased by 15%.

**Table: 3.5.4. No of Enterprises and Farmers Transformed to Investment in 2015-2016 E.C**

| Year | Manufacturing | Agro-processing | Services | Agricultural | Total |
|------|---------------|-----------------|----------|--------------|-------|
| 2015 | 109           | 25              | 94       | 45           | 273   |
| 2016 | 113           | 42              | 183      | 54           | 392   |

Source: Bishoftu City Investment and Industry office

As shown in the table above the total numbers of enterprises and farmers to investment increased by 44%.

**Table: 3.5.5. Shows the Summary of Investment in Bishoftu city the number of project by sectors, approved land, capital and numbers of employment in 2016 E.C**

| No | Project by sector | Number of project | Approved land (in ha.) | Capital | Numbers of Employees |           |
|----|-------------------|-------------------|------------------------|---------|----------------------|-----------|
|    |                   |                   |                        |         | Permanent            | Temporary |

|   |                 |             |                      |                        |               |               |
|---|-----------------|-------------|----------------------|------------------------|---------------|---------------|
| 1 | Manufacturing   | 890         | 1,454.666367         | 157,434,767,202        | 35,787        | 5,670         |
| 2 | Agro-processing | 227         | 166.88735            | 74,056,800,651         | 7,425         | 1,267         |
| 3 | Agricultural    | 97          | 585..6199            | 869,006,832            | 7,203         | 997           |
| 4 | Services        | 659         | 350.1596743          | 14,881,184,635         | 10,220        | 3,484         |
|   | <b>Total</b>    | <b>1873</b> | <b>2,557.3332913</b> | <b>247,241,759,320</b> | <b>60,635</b> | <b>11,448</b> |

Sorce: Bishoftu City Investment and Industry office

**Table: 3.5.6. Shows the summary on the states of investement project in 2016 E.C**

| No | Project                                                   | Total project by sector |                     |                  |              |             |
|----|-----------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------|---------------------|------------------|--------------|-------------|
|    |                                                           | Manufa<br>cturing       | Agro-<br>processing | Agricul<br>tural | Service<br>s | Total       |
| 1  | On operational investment                                 | 352                     | 129                 | 49               | 292          | 822         |
| 2  | Stop production                                           | 29                      | 5                   | 1                | 8            | 43          |
| 3  | Finshed construction not on operational                   | 60                      | 22                  | 2                | 19           | 103         |
| 4  | On going construction                                     | 84                      | 17                  | 6                | 101          | 208         |
| 5  | Stop construction                                         | 18                      | 11                  | 0                | 35           | 64          |
| 6  | By different reason not starte construction(Vacancy land) | 347                     | 43                  | 39               | 204          | 633         |
|    | <b>Total</b>                                              | <b>890</b>              | <b>227</b>          | <b>97</b>        | <b>659</b>   | <b>1873</b> |

Sorce: Bishoftu City Investment and Industry office

### 3.6. Micro and Small Scale Enterprises

In urban, unemployment and low income are one of the present situations that distressing many lives of people. To reduce these, Government formulated micro and small scale enterprises and they play a vital role in reducing poverty and enhancing technological transformation.

This sector got a very special attention due to its contribution to the achievement of the country's economic development plan. With the increasing unemployment and poverty, micro and small enterprises come to the front in job creation and income generation. In our city, MSE's are organized under five sectors. These are industry, service, urban agriculture, construction, trade, minerals and others. This sector is labor intensive in its nature; and in 2016 it created job opportunity for 46,275 people.

| No of Micro and Small Scale Enterprise by type, in 2015-2016 E.C |                     |                              |  |
|------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------|------------------------------|--|
| Year                                                             | Types of Enterprise | No of MSSE by types on works |  |

|      |                        | Manufacturing | Construction | Agriculture | Service | Trade | Minerals | Livestock | Total |
|------|------------------------|---------------|--------------|-------------|---------|-------|----------|-----------|-------|
| 2015 | Micro scale Enterprise | 295           | 181          | 64          | 732     | 741   | 189      | 250       | 2452  |
|      | Small scale Enterprise | 71            | 44           | 15          | 172     | 177   | 55       | 64        | 598   |
| 2016 | Micro scale Enterprise | 222           | 79           | 249         | 877     | 1041  | 137      | 400       | 3005  |
|      | Small scale Enterprise | 84            | 108          | 83          | 110     | 87    | 45       | 203       | 720   |

Source: Bishoftu City Job Creation and Skill Development Office

**Table: 3.6.2. Shows Numbers of small scale enterprises transformed to Medium Scale industry in 2015-2016 E.C**

| Year | Sector        | MSE and members  |      |        |       | Capital (Birr) | Number of Employee |        |       |           |        |       |
|------|---------------|------------------|------|--------|-------|----------------|--------------------|--------|-------|-----------|--------|-------|
|      |               | No of enterprise | Male | Female | Total |                | Permanent          |        |       | Temporary |        |       |
|      |               |                  |      |        |       |                | Male               | Female | Total | Male      | Female | Total |
| 2015 | Manufacturing | 8                | 19   | 9      | 24    | 73,051,304.17  | 70                 | 0      | 70    | 4         | 0      | 4     |
|      | Agriculture   | 4                | 7    | 11     | 18    | 28,387,634.07  | 29                 | 9      | 38    | 36        | 4      | 40    |
|      | Service       | 3                | 3    | 10     | 13    | 9,856,364.84   | 6                  | 5      | 11    | 4         | 4      | 8     |
|      | Trade         | 2                | 5    | 3      | 8     | 1,201,065.00   | 3                  | 3      | 6     | 3         | 3      | 6     |
|      | Total         | 17               | 34   | 33     | 63    | 112,496,368.05 | 108                | 17     | 125   | 47        | 11     | 58    |
| 2016 | Manufacturing | 11               | 15   | 18     | 33    | 72,110,011.18  | 60                 | 23     | 83    | 85        | 47     | 132   |
|      | Agriculture   | 3                | 3    | 4      | 7     | 4,961,133      | 9                  | 9      | 18    | 7         | 2      | 9     |
|      | Service       | 11               | 22   | 20     | 42    | 24,800,882.53  | 50                 | 44     | 94    | 51        | 0      | 51    |
|      | Trade         | 2                | 5    | 1      | 6     | 2,382,391      | 0                  | 0      | 0     | 21        | 0      | 21    |
|      | Total         | 27               | 45   | 43     | 88    | 104,254,417.71 | 335                | 110    | 445   | 164       | 49     | 213   |

Source: Bishoftu City Job Creation and Skill Development Office

Although the numbers of MSE's are increasing every year, the manufacturing sector is not increasing whereas sectors such as services and trade are showing improvements. It should be noted that this issue requires future attention, because this sector is assumed to help in the transition from agricultural to industrial economic structure in our country.

#### **Provision of production premises for MSEs**

There are 1,132 shades which are giving services in different weredas of the city. But some of production premises are not giving services due to utility and other administration problems.

**Table: 3.6.3. Shows number of shades given for the newly organized MSE's in 2015-2026 E.C**

| Years | No of shades | MSE | Members Enterprises Used |        |       | % of Female |
|-------|--------------|-----|--------------------------|--------|-------|-------------|
|       |              |     | Male                     | Female | Total |             |
| 2015  | 495          | 495 | 4,943                    | 1,196  | 6,139 | 20          |
| 2016  | 637          | 637 | 1,709                    | 1,476  | 3,185 | 46          |

Source: Bishoftu City Job Creation and Skill Development Office

**Table: 3.6.4. Shows Land Provided for MSE in 2015-2016 E.C**

| Year | Land Provided in (ha.) | Number of Enterprises | Members Enterprises Used |        |       | % of Female |
|------|------------------------|-----------------------|--------------------------|--------|-------|-------------|
|      |                        |                       | Male                     | Female | Total |             |
| 2015 | 62                     | 326                   | 3,012                    | 2,048  | 5,060 | 41          |
| 2016 | 1116.02709             | 506                   | 2,,661                   | 1,300  | 3,961 | 33          |

Source: Bishoftu City Job Creation and Skill Development Office

**Table: 3.6.5. Number of Micro/Small Scale Enterprises, Type of organization, Number of Employees, Level of growth, and Capital in 2015-2016 E.C**

| Year | Type of Enterprises    | Forms of Ownership/ Organization |             |                         | Cooperative | Number of Employees |        |           |        | Capital       | Level of Development |        |         |
|------|------------------------|----------------------------------|-------------|-------------------------|-------------|---------------------|--------|-----------|--------|---------------|----------------------|--------|---------|
|      |                        | Private                          | Partnershsp | Private limited company |             | Permant             |        | Temporary |        |               | Primary              | growth | matured |
|      |                        |                                  |             |                         |             | Male                | Female | Male      | Female |               |                      |        |         |
| 2015 | Micro scale Enterprise | 21                               | 2110        | 32                      | 22          | 3278                | 3277   | 2185      | 2185   | 1,092,500,000 | 1110                 | 595    | 480     |
|      | Small scale Enterprise | 17                               | 478         | 19                      | 6           | 780                 | 780    | 520       | 520    | 52,000,000    | 328                  | 175    | 17      |

|      |                        |   |      |   |     |       |       |       |      |               |     |     |    |
|------|------------------------|---|------|---|-----|-------|-------|-------|------|---------------|-----|-----|----|
| 2016 | Micro scale Enterprise | 1 | 2673 | 8 | 130 | 10017 | 83200 | 10000 | 8000 | 700,000,535.4 | 300 | 200 | 18 |
|      | Small scale Enterprise | 1 | 565  | 7 | 33  | 5,800 | 2851  | 761   | 525  | 91,274,000    | 132 | 169 | 15 |

Source: Bishoftu City Job Creation and Skill Development Office

The table above shows in 2015 E.C the total numbers of Micro enterprises are 2185, the total Number of Employees are 10,925 with the Estimated Capital 1,092.500,000 (in ETB) and the total numbers of Small enterprises are 520, the total Number of Employees are 2,600 with the Estimated Capital 52,000,000 (in ETB).

**Table: 3.6.6. Shows loan and shade (in ETB) supplied in 2015- 2016 E.C**

| Sector                                                                         | 2015              |                    | 2016             |                    |
|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------|--------------------|------------------|--------------------|
|                                                                                | No of enterprises | Loan given in birr | No of enterprise | Loan given in birr |
| Manufacturing, construction, Agriculture, Animal husbandary, Service and Trade | 305               | 137,098,832        | 2,063            | 219,263,765        |

Source: Bishoftu City Job Creation and Skill Development Office

Lack of interparunal skills and high dependency on government support still remains a challenge on the part of MSEs and unless reversed, it could have a negative impact on their future development. In addition to policy amendment and revising some of MSE's strategies, the city should focus on the development of clusters, creation of strong market linkage, facilitation of credit system, provision of business development service, helping them to develop a good business plan, support and follow up, provision of production premises, encouraging innovation, and using better technologies.

### **3.7. Activity of TVET Colleges**

The TVET technical colleges are playing their share in the economy through capacitating the youth with training and skill needed in the after completing the high school. Due to these, many students are creating their own jobs and become

self-reliant. The organization is playing role in the transformation from agriculture to the industry. In Bishoftu city the number of unemployment is very high but the numbers of unemployment register in 11 woredas are above 80,000 from this the numbers of job opportunity created by city is 67,160.

**Table: 3.7.1. Shows the number of TVET trainers by level of training and sex (Government and Non-Government) in 2015\_2016 E.C.**

| Year | Description | Level 1 |        | Level 2 |        | Level 3 |        | Level 4 |        | Level 5 |        | Total numbers |        |       |
|------|-------------|---------|--------|---------|--------|---------|--------|---------|--------|---------|--------|---------------|--------|-------|
|      |             | Male    | Female | Male    | Female | Male    | Female | Male    | Female | Male    | Female | Male          | Female | Total |
| 2015 | Gov't       | 1279    | 1834   | 325     | 203    | 385     | 220    | 408     | 220    | 0       | 0      | 2397          | 2477   | 4874  |
|      | Non-gov't   | 43      | 64     | 49      | 221    | 46      | 68     | 5       | 17     | 0       | 0      | 143           | 370    | 513   |
|      | Total       | 1322    | 1898   | 374     | 424    | 431     | 288    | 413     | 237    | 0       | 0      | 2540          | 2847   | 5387  |
| 2016 | Gov't       | 3732    | 4230   | 278     | 140    | 274     | 207    | 144     | 90     | 10      | 3      | 1118          | 634    | 1752  |
|      | Non-gov't   | 20      | 48     | 26      | 36     | 25      | 28     | 33      | 35     | 0       | 0      | 114           | 147    | 261   |
|      | Total       | 3752    | 4278   | 304     | 176    | 299     | 235    | 177     | 125    | 10      | 3      | 1232          | 781    | 2013  |

Source: Bishoftu City Micro and Small Scale Enterprises office

The table above shows that the trainers decreased from 2015 to 2016 by 167% and non existence of trainers in level 5. So In Bishoftu city there are large numbers of unemployment which is above 80,000 but there is small numbers of trainers. It means that the quality of giving the training and skill that capacitating the youth are very low.

**Table: 3.7.2. Shows the number of TVET colleges/institutions and trainers in Government and Non-Government in 2015-2016 E.C.**

|  | Descriptions | No of college & Poly | No of TVET | Trainers |          |          |       |
|--|--------------|----------------------|------------|----------|----------|----------|-------|
|  |              |                      |            | Rank "A" | Rank "B" | Rank "C" | Total |

| Year |           | Technics |                  |    |      |        |      |        |      |        |      |        |
|------|-----------|----------|------------------|----|------|--------|------|--------|------|--------|------|--------|
|      |           | College  | PolyTec<br>hnics |    | Male | Female | Male | Female | Male | Female | Male | Female |
| 2015 | Gov't     | 1        | 2                | 1  | 31   | 6      | 77   | 23     | 13   | 13     | 121  | 42     |
|      | Non-Gov't | 7        | 0                | 7  | 7    | 0      | 39   | 4      | 9    | 0      | 55   | 4      |
|      | Total     | 8        | 2                | 10 | 38   | 6      | 116  | 27     | 22   | 13     | 176  | 46     |
| 2016 | Gov't     | 1        | 2                | 3  | 31   | 6      | 80   | 20     | 13   | 13     | 124  | 39     |
|      | Non-Gov't | 5        | 0                | 5  | 3    | 0      | 34   | 2      | 0    | 3      | 37   | 5      |
|      | Total     | 6        | 2                | 8  | 34   | 6      | 114  | 22     | 13   | 16     | 161  | 44     |

Source: Bishoftu City Micro and Small Scale Enterprises office

The tables above show that there are enough TVET colleges/institutions but the trainers in these colleges very low. Therefore the city adminstreation give attention to solve the problem of the colleges.

**Table: 3.7.3. Shows the number of Technologies created and Transfered to SME in 2015-2016 E.C**

| Year | No of Technology<br>copied & modified | Transferred to<br>SME | Not-<br>transferred | Capital<br>Earned |
|------|---------------------------------------|-----------------------|---------------------|-------------------|
| 2015 | 38                                    | 38                    | 0                   | 0                 |
| 2016 | 52                                    | 52                    | 0                   | 24,395,000        |

Source: Bishoftu City Micro and Small Scale Enterprises office

#### **The mian problems for unemployment created jobs are:**

- ✓ The demand for job opportunity is not much the potential job opportunities exist in the city.
- ✓ Unemployment selects the job opportunities special the want to entry to industry/factory.
- ✓ The problems of supplied like loan,site of work and marketing( to connect supplier to demand)
- ✓ All stickholders of the city not give attationfor creating job opportunities

#### **3.8. Land use activities**

Land management is a system of land administration concerned with the judicious allocation and use of land to achieve orderly growth and efficient functioning of cities. The research defines urban land management as the responsible authority in the urban sector that has the responsibility to solve and address obstacles that

prevent achieving urban development aims, including these obstacles (informal settlements, housing, and infrastructure services). Urban land management is of great significance to global climate change mitigation, improving ecological quality, promoting economic development, and ensuring sustainable urban development.

The city administration has land use planning and control of the land and Natural resources based on these factors, according to the information obtained from Bishoftu Land Office from the total area of the city, Agricultural area which occupies 35.17%, residence comprises about 18.27%, Recreation area which occupies 15.44%, Transport and street network area which occupies 10.52%, Manufacturing and storage/Industry area which occupies 6.51%, Air-port area which occupies 5.66%, Social Services comprises about 2.21%, commercial comprises about 2.04%, Water body area which occupies 1.96%, Others Service area which occupies 1.87%, and Administration comprises about 0.32% of total area and presented as follows

| <b>Table: 3.8.1. Shows land by type and transfer to users in 2016 E.C</b> |                                     |                             |                                   |                                         |                                              |                                         |                                             |
|---------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|-----------------------------|-----------------------------------|-----------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------|
| No                                                                        | Type of project                     | Total area of City land(Ha) | Total land transfer to users (Ha) | Total land not transfers to users (Ha.) | Total land terminated from landholding (Ha.) | Total land Vacancy                      |                                             |
|                                                                           |                                     |                             |                                   |                                         |                                              | Taking corrective action on landholding | Not Taking corrective action on landholding |
| 1                                                                         | Agricultural                        | 21,854.85                   | 5,274.03                          | 16,580.82                               | 0                                            | 0                                       | 0                                           |
| 2                                                                         | Residence                           | 11,350.91                   | 2,735.33                          | 8,615.58                                | 0.3                                          | 0                                       | 0.3                                         |
| 3                                                                         | Recreation                          | 9,600                       | 2,313.40                          | 7,286.6                                 | 0                                            | 0                                       | 0                                           |
| 4                                                                         | Transport and street network        | 6,538.17                    | 1,575.56                          | 4,962.61                                | 0                                            | 0                                       | 0                                           |
| 5                                                                         | Manufacturing and storage /Industry | 4,045.09                    | 974.77                            | 3,070.32                                | 0                                            | 0                                       | 0                                           |
| 6                                                                         | Air-port                            | 3,520                       | 848.25                            | 2,671.75                                | 0                                            |                                         | 0                                           |
| 7                                                                         | Social Services                     | 1,375.87                    | 331.56                            | 1,044.31                                | 22.96                                        | 22.96                                   | 0                                           |
| 8                                                                         | Commercial                          | 1,289.40                    | 310.72                            | 978.68                                  | 0                                            | 0                                       | 0                                           |

|    |                |                  |                  |                  |              |              |            |
|----|----------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|--------------|--------------|------------|
| 9  | Water body     | 1,218.6          | 293.66           | 924.94           | 0            | 0            | 0          |
| 10 | Administration | 201.75           | 48.62            | 153.13           | 0            | 0            | 0          |
| 11 | Others Service | 1,163.80         | 339.53           | 824.27           | 0            | 0            | 0          |
|    | <b>Total</b>   | <b>62,158.44</b> | <b>15,045.43</b> | <b>47,113.01</b> | <b>23.26</b> | <b>22.96</b> | <b>0.3</b> |

Source: Bishoftu City Land office

As shown in the table above, according to the new structural plan more land is allocated for agricultural sectors which covers an area of about 35.17%. On the other hand, vacant land which has a land ownership certificate in the city does not screen out and also take a corrective action according to rules and regulations, particularly on residence, industry and commercial land.

**Table: 3.8.2. Shows the status of the preparation of land and Bank of land in the city, in 2016 E.C**

| Compensation payment had made for farmers                                |                                                                              |                                          |                                                                            | Local development plan /LDP/ |                               | Regularization of land possession was made |                                          |                                         |
|--------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------|-------------------------------|--------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------|
| Free land from any person touchment and exist in the Bank of land /Ha. / | No, Free land from any person touchment but exist in the Bank of land /Ha. / | No lands exist in the Bank of land (Ha.) | Compensation was not made for farmers but exist in the Bank of land /Ha. / | Numbers of wereds have LDP   | Numbers of wereds have no LDP | Old possession /No./                       | Illegal construction of possession /No./ | Different kind of land possession /No./ |
| 78.4                                                                     | 33.4                                                                         | 0                                        | 250                                                                        | 11                           | 0                             | 3500                                       | 350                                      | 150                                     |

Source: Bishoftu city Land office

As shown from table 3.8.2, it reveals that, the compensation payment had made for farmers but not free land from any person touchment. This is also exposing for corruptions. On the other hand, most of the heads of farmers and their households and also the cooperatives which have land ownership certificates and lot of land has not reached on the hands of ownership; this is in the future create a backlog in the city.

**Table: 3.8.3. Kadasitar of land data in Bishoftu land office until in 2016 E.C**

| Demarcation and delineation of piece of land |                                      | Approved piece of land (No.) | Piece of land possession s are filterd and registerd on a big records (No.) | A piece of land possessions are registerd on system of SOLA'N (No.) | Published karta for a piece of land possession (No.) | Karta prepared for a piece of land possession and provide to the owners (No.) | A piece of land possession after rigesterd on the system and give to the owners (No.) |
|----------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Demarcation a piece of land (No.)            | Qiyas made for a piece of land (No.) |                              |                                                                             |                                                                     |                                                      |                                                                               |                                                                                       |
| 41,744                                       | 41,744                               | 40,207                       | 40,207                                                                      | 40,130                                                              | 40,095                                               | 40,006                                                                        | 20,407                                                                                |

Source: Bishoftu City Land office

As shown from the table 3.8.3 reveals that from the total land ownership of the city 59,850 kadastared 41,744, which means 69.75% was made.

**Table: 3.8.4. Shows the numbers of illegals construcion in 2016 E.C**

| No | Types of construction | Total numbers of illegal construction | Take corrective action | Non of Take corrective action | Suggestion/Reason out for not take action               |
|----|-----------------------|---------------------------------------|------------------------|-------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------|
|    |                       |                                       | number                 | number                        |                                                         |
| 1  | House                 | 2,757                                 | 2,503                  | 254                           | For the reasonse of local development plan was not made |
| 2  | Fence                 | 2,844                                 | 2,724                  | 120                           |                                                         |

Source: Bishoftu city Land office

As shown from the table 3.8.4. Reveals that illegal constructions in three (3) subcity not only this but more of them exist as information showes. Therefore, the city administration must give agreat attation to stop illegal constructions.

### 3.9. The Major strength and Constrants are:

#### ➤ Strength

- Support the activities of agricultural in the citys by NGO and Development agent.
- Crop produced in the city are Sufficient for the population to feed.
- The favorable climatic condition has endowed the city with wide range varieties of crop production
- Wheat productions by Irrigation highly increased in the city

#### ➤ Constrants

- All agricultural activities are under small-scale peasant holdings.

- Though Industries Expansion has Good Economic implication; yet it is not without drawback. Existing Situation Analysis indicates that Industries are established following the river, polluting rivers and some within residence.
- Incompatible with residence, Affecting Well-being.
- The proportion of industry highly increasing beyond acceptable.
- Negative Externality and affecting Productivity of land resource
- Land management problem and Lack of identified urban land for urban agriculture
- Land Degradation and dropping productivity
- Expansion Areas Lacking infrastructure and social services
- **Regarding Agriculture:**
  - Tenure Insecurity and shortage of land;
  - Lack of technical assistance;
  - Shortage and high price of animals feed/forage;
  - Lack of initial capital;
  - Shortage of water
- **Regarding Micro and Small Enterprises;**
  - Lack of working premise;
  - Shortage of working capital;
  - High cost of raw material;
  - Weak backward and forward linkage between and within the sectors;
  - Existence of high dependence on government support and low saving culture on the parts of some operators.

### **3.10. Infrastructure and Social Facilities**

Infrastructure contributes significantly to economic development both by increasing productivity and providing amenities that enhance the quality of life. The impact of infrastructure on economic growth is well documented internationally. In Bishoftu city by both government and non-government there are well improvement in education sectors by constraction additional block and new kindergarten school, primary school and secondary schools, and Provision of potable water, but it is striving hard to improve its status Greenery and city beautification, Electricity, Health Institutions and road net works. Although the city has been expanded highly in the last ten years, the provisions of basic

Infrastructures are not as rapid as the expansion of housing, investment and social sectors.

From the existing condition of infrastructure, density, intensity, and the demand for these infrastructures, the city need to supply all types of basic utilities (infrastructure) in terms of item, size and quality. The road items and their distribution are mainly dominated by Gravel road, which needs closer consideration from all stakeholders of the city. In regarding the quality of gravel road consturaction since 2010 E.C, the quality of road decling beceause during site clearance must be cutting the earth at least up to 2cm and the soil removed and compacted by select materials and also compacted by redash materials does not exist in the city.

### **3.10.1. Road, Drainage, Culvert and Bridges**

The City has proposed road networks of 3,531 KM according to structural Plan of the city in 2015 E.C and the coverage of roads is about 35.7 % and drainage coverage is about 23.5% and the road sector is mainly dominated by Gravel road that constitute 30% of the total road net works. Cobblestone roads are being constructed about 1,765.5 KM in the city. Asphalt road is about 129.92 KM in the city which had been constructed by Ethiopian Roads Authority (ERA), Bishoftu city 26.3 KM and 568.51 KM of the Gravel and redash road had been constructed in the city. There has been substantial participation of the community and private sectors during the work. This situation has enabled to change the status of infrastructure of the city.

**Table: 3.1.1.1. Show the actual length of road constructed by width 7m in 2016 E.C**

| <b>No</b> | <b>Rod category</b>     | <b>PAS<br/>(KM)</b> | <b>SAS<br/>(KM)</b> | <b>CS<br/>(KM)</b> | <b>LS<br/>(KM)</b> | <b>Total (KM)<br/>-7m Equi.</b> | <b>Total (KM) -<br/>Actual<br/>Length</b> |
|-----------|-------------------------|---------------------|---------------------|--------------------|--------------------|---------------------------------|-------------------------------------------|
| 1         | Asphalt                 | 52.3                | 68.51               | 7.41               | 1.69               | 129.92                          | 112.18                                    |
| 2         | Cobble Stone            | 1.01                | 28.82               | 109.04             | 116.84             | 255.71                          | 221.41                                    |
| 3         | Gravel                  | 16.03               | 60.22               | 69.21              | 125.12             | 270.58                          | 250.4                                     |
| 4         | Red Ash                 | 27.17               | 43                  | 86.35              | 141.4              | 297.93                          | 272.01                                    |
| 5         | Large Block Stone       | 0                   | 0.21                | 1.27               | 0.41               | 1.9                             | 2.03                                      |
| 6         | Earth Pressed           | 0                   | 0                   | 0                  | 0                  | 0                               | 0                                         |
| 7         | Concrete Asphalt        | 0.36                | 0.08                | 0                  | 0.56               | 1                               | 0.83                                      |
| 8         | Precast Paving<br>Block | 0                   | 0                   | 0                  | 0                  | 0                               | 0                                         |

|              |       |              |               |               |            |                |                |
|--------------|-------|--------------|---------------|---------------|------------|----------------|----------------|
| 9            | Earth | 1.93         | 58.94         | 83.47         | 204.98     | 349.31         | 402.7884       |
| <b>Total</b> |       | <b>98.81</b> | <b>259.78</b> | <b>356.76</b> | <b>591</b> | <b>1306.35</b> | <b>1261.64</b> |

Source: Bishoftu City Municipal office

As show the table above is revealed that Red Ash Road has the maximum coverage which accounted 272.01 KM followed by Earthen Road which has a total length of 402.7884 KM and while Asphalt (including ERA owned) and Cobble Stone roads has a total length of 112.18 KM and 221.41KM respectively.

**Table: 3.1.1.2. Show the drainage, culvert and bridges constructed up to in 2016 E.C**

| No  | Items                       | Length in KM   |
|-----|-----------------------------|----------------|
| 1   | <b>DRAINAGE</b>             | <b>2016</b>    |
| 1.1 | Piped Concrete Drain        | 28.59          |
| 1.2 | Closed Masonry Drain        | 3.72           |
| 1.3 | Closed Concrete Lined Drain | 18.57          |
| 1.4 | Open Concrete Lined Drain   | 81.44          |
| 1.5 | Open Masonry Drain          | 23.67          |
| 1.6 | Cobble Stone Lined Drain    | 4.37           |
| 1.7 | Semi Pipe Concrete Drain    | 47.07          |
| 1.8 | Earth Drain                 | 207.43         |
|     | <b>Total</b>                | <b>414.86</b>  |
| 2   | <b>Culverts and Bridges</b> | <b>Numbers</b> |
| 2.1 | Concrete Bridge             | 36             |
| 2.2 | Culverts (slab)             | 356            |

Source: Bishoftu City Municipal office

As shows the table above reveals that the city has 414.86 KM constructed drains with different types of drain sub-categories (Masonry, Cobble, etc.). Drainage problem has persisted for years as big risk to the city dwellers and development. The distribution of this infrastructure (drainage) is not proportional to all areas.

### **3.10.2. Solid and liquid waste management**

#### **3.10.2.1. Solid waste management**

Solid waste is defined as any garbage, refuses, or sludge from waste treatment plant, water supply treatment plant, or air pollution control facility and other discarded material including solid, liquid, semisolid, or contained gaseous material resulting from industrial, commercial, mining and agricultural operations, and from

community activities, (Hick man, 1999). It comprises organic as well as inorganic material that is generated from households in the first place, which is usually called “municipal waste” and it includes street sweeping waste. Commercial, institutional, and industrial establishment and activities generates solid wastes (EPA 2006).

As population growth increase, the amount of solid waste generated from households, street sweeping, garages, big installed institutions, cattle fattening enclosures and other commercial establishments can destruct the image of the town; pose serious threats to human health. Solid waste management is one of the agendas of the city administration and public to protect environment. According to Bishoftu city Administration municipal report in 2016 E.C, solid waste collected and disposed is 616,200 M<sup>3</sup>, as presented as follows.

**Table: 3.10.2.1.1. Shows solid wasete collection management in 2015-2016 E.C**

| Type                                                                                                             | Measurment           | Year E.C |         |
|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------|----------|---------|
|                                                                                                                  |                      | 2015     | 2016    |
| Solid waste collection                                                                                           | M3                   | 155,748  | 616,200 |
| waste recycling plant                                                                                            | M3                   | 57,159   | 107,514 |
| The existence of Sanitary landfill, Conterol landfill and Fenced landfill according to the standered in the city | SLF (lak./Area)/ Ha. | 11       | 11      |
|                                                                                                                  | CLF (lak./Area)      | 0        | 0       |
|                                                                                                                  | FLF (lak./Area)      | 0        | 0       |
| N <sub>o</sub> of Job opportunity created in the city                                                            | Male and femals      | 162      | 393     |
| Temporary site for solid waste deposite                                                                          | Dust bin (No.)       | 41       | 41      |
| Transfer station                                                                                                 | No.                  | 3        | 3       |
| Wast incineration plant                                                                                          | M3                   | 0        | 0       |
| Urban sewarege system                                                                                            | KM                   | 0        | 0       |
| Motorized solid waste transportation                                                                             | No.                  | 19       | 19      |
| Non-Motorized solid waste transportation                                                                         | No.                  | 0        | 0       |

Source: Bishoftu City Municipality Office

As shows the table above revealed that Bishoftu city daily waste generation is 1,688m<sup>3</sup> while the total annual solid waste generation is reached 616,200m<sup>3</sup> by volume). But the city has no Conterol landfill and Fenced landfill according to the standered, wast incineration plant and urban sewerage system. Therefore, the city must give attation by allocating resources for this sectores becuse the city on the road of development.

## **A. EXISTING CONDITION OF SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT OF THE CITY**

### **1. TYPES AND SOURCES OF SOLID WASTES**

According to Bishoftu city solid waste management projection in 2017 G.C, the city average solid waste generation rate is 0.48 Kg per capita per person/day. Estimating the quantity of waste and characterization of composition of waste generated is vital for the design of effective and sustainable waste management system, which is largely dependent on the socio-economic factors, and the level of development of a society. The source of waste generation was defined to share residential 76%, commercial 9%, industrial 6%, institution 3% and street sweeping 5.6%, total of 100%. The city experiences 4% increase in urban waste generation per year.

The major types of solid wastes in the city are house hold, commercial wastes, Industrial wastes, plastic festal and animal refuse etc. Hence, the composition of the existing solid waste is assumed to be organic which has high ecological and economic significance. Though the proportion is not accurately known, information from the municipality shows them any sources of municipal solid wastes are households (residential units), commercial Wastes and Industrial wastes. The residential/household solid wastes account for the lion's share and followed by commercial solid.

The dominant household waste worth consideration is plastic waste which being increasingly, the use and discarding of plastic bags, commonly called 'festal' is observed everywhere in the city and the trend seems to be increasing. Not only is the 'festal' pollution unpleasant to look at but it also blocks natural and manmade drainage lines, decreases the rate of decomposition of organic wastes. Inadequate waste collection compounded with inappropriate final disposal system has increased the probability of 'festal' consumption by livestock, which has endangered their health and their produce. On top of this, it has adverse long-term effect on the environment and requires immediate intervention.

## **B. FUNCTIONAL ELEMENTS OF SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT SYSTEM**

### **• STORAGE**

All solid wastes generated from different sources are not stored in Standardized/ authorized municipal containers. There are no containers in different parts of the

city, which aggravates the sanitation problem in such a growing population and geographically expanding areas. Therefore, most of the residents store solid wastes either within their own compounds using simple containers or dispose haphazardly into open disposal area and bushes, along streets sides, gullies, drainage canals, etc. similarly, commercial establishments, governmental and non-governmental institutions, etc. do not have their own proper solid waste storages.

- **COLLECTION**

The interview made with municipality officers has also confirmed that currently household wastes are collected from door-to-door collection and transportation to open dump site which is done by Small scale micro Enterprise. Thus, small scale Micro enterprise solid waste collectors usually charge a fee in each individual home owner or government on contract base and will pay the fees. Small scale micro enterprise collect these wastes from areas suitable for loading in to the vehicle/car and finally the car picked up the waste to the disposal site. Also, they are trying to segregate wastes before dumping. But they did not give full service to the whole city which worsens the problem of Solid waste management.

- **DISPOSAL**

The city has sanitary landfill site with three transfer station facilities in three different locations that are gives services for sub city of cheleleqa and dibayu. These transfer stations are constructed with full sanitation facilities (shower, septic tank, workplace office) funded by UIIDP. Currently, seven MSE recyclers segregate and store wastes in different compartment, namely; Plastic, Metal, Bone, Paper, Organic wastes and dumping waste. Landfill is an inevitable and essential component of waste management system. Even if high recycling or recovery rates can be achieved, some wastes will remain unmanaged which will require disposal point. Bishoftu city administration has established sanitary landfill meeting the required standard.

The landfill contains compost production shade, transfer station, compost demonstration site and the office. On other hand sub city of dukem has no transfer staion that disposal site that is currently in use is open field found on the mendalo quarry site. The worst thing in relation to waste disposal is that most of the time dumping is done in any open space which is not appropriately managed. Such indiscriminate disposal of solid wastes creates unattractive urban scenery and it is

potentially causes of health problems since solid and liquid wastes make offensive smell, attract disease vectors and pests (flies, mosquitoes and rodents) and pollute both surface and underground water bodies.

**Figure: 4.5. Open Solid and liquid Waste Disposal Site for Dukem sub city**



### **GENERAL RECOMMENDATION**

The following solutions are forwarded to solve problems in solid waste management for the Town Administration and Other Concerned Bodies Should: From this study results, large proportion of the generated wastes is either compostable or recyclable or energy can be reclaimed from it. Therefore, the municipality has to reduce a waste that goes to disposal site through

- Composting wastes.
- Waste reuse and recycling.
- Capacitate the municipality with proper professionals, machineries and equipment's, laws and regulations. For example; dump truck, and vacuum track
- Apply cost recovery mechanisms (composting, energy recovery, material recovery) to make the waste management sustainable;
- The municipality should not only focus on waste collection and disposal services but it also monitors its proper implementation. For such a purpose, the municipality should develop community based rules and regulations.
- Community management by community; based organizations (associations, development committees) that supervises and manages the collection

service in consultation with the local authorities and in which residents takes an active part.

### 3.10.2.2. Liquid waste management

The disposal of Liquid Waste (sewage) such as drain cleaning (waste water) and effluent from domestic household, commercial and hotels are the major sources of liquid waste of the city. Municipal waste water consists of a mixture of domestic waste water, effluents from commercial sources and urban runoff. The major component of wastewater in is municipal waste where domestic wastewater takes the lion's share.

The municipality has no a sewerage system. Occasionally or once in a while, vacuum truck emptier coming from distant areas, which could only reach very few customers mostly hotels and bars, is not satisfactory to solve the existing problem. Generally, for the appropriate disposal of domestic waste, each household should have built absorption pit for liquid waste generated from living house and the construction and hygienic use of latrine is recommended.

On other hand Bishoftu city possess a well-designed liquid waste disposal site with a total coverage of 2,027.98 M<sup>2</sup> integrated with the Land fill site at the fringes of Burka Hora Bishoftu. The liquid waste disposal facility is not currently functioning. Currently the city is disposing waste in open space disposal site inscribed with in the boundary of Solid open space dump site with an area of 10,323.39 M<sup>2</sup> of land located in cheleleka sub city as presented as follows.

**Table: 3.1.2.2.1. Liquid Waste Management facilities**

| Asset-Subcategory                | Asset Name             | ID        | Remark          | Area      |
|----------------------------------|------------------------|-----------|-----------------|-----------|
| Liquid Waste Management Facility | Liquid Waste Land Fill | BSH_LW_01 | Not Functioning | 2,027.98  |
| Liquid Waste Management Facility | Liquid Waste Dump Site | BSH_LW_02 | <Null>          | 10,323.39 |
| Total                            |                        |           |                 | 12,351.37 |

Source: Bishoftu City Administration Municipality Office

**Table: 4.1.2.2.2. Shows a liquid waste collection management in 2015-2016 E.C**

| Type | Unit of Measurement | Year |      |
|------|---------------------|------|------|
|      |                     | 2015 | 2016 |

|                                           |                |        |           |
|-------------------------------------------|----------------|--------|-----------|
| Liquid waste dumping                      | M <sup>3</sup> | 57,250 | 73,460.00 |
| Liquid waste treatment plant              | M <sup>3</sup> | 0      | 0         |
| Urban sewerage system                     | KM             | 0      | 0         |
| Motorized liquidwaste transportation      | Number         | 0      | 0         |
| Non-Motorized liquid waste transportation | Number         | 0      | 0         |

Source: Bishoftu City Water and Energy office

AS shown in the table above, liquid waste dumping increased by 28% in the year. But there is no standard liquid waste dumping site according to the master plan of the city. Liquid waste treatment plant and water waste treatment plant, particularly in industry and commercial, and also urban sewerage system in the city. So the city must give a focus to solve the problem.

### **GENERAL RECOMMENDATION**

The coverage of liquid waste management should be increased if;

- The municipality should buy a new suction truck, increase the manpower, materials, equipment and other inputs and strengthen its capacity
- Ensure the availability of public toilets at selected locations such as public spaces, markets, bus terminal, and communal latrines in densely populated, slum and low-income group residential areas of the town;
- Promote and enforce the use of septic tanks through construction permit, inspection and control
- Promote the private sector's involvement in liquid waste collection and disposal services;

### **3.10.3. Telecommunication and Postal service**

#### **A. Telecommunication**

The telecom corporation is giving services on automatic digital, mobile, wireless and lines to facilitate and support government activities, the investor's works and Bishoftu community.

**Table: 3.10.3.1. Number of Employees, Subscribers, Stations, and Mobile, Wireless, and apparatus lines, in 2015-2016 E.C**

| Year | No of Subscribers | No of Stations | No of Mobile | No of Wireless and Apparatus Lines |           | Total  |
|------|-------------------|----------------|--------------|------------------------------------|-----------|--------|
|      |                   |                |              | Wireless Apparatus                 | Apparatus |        |
| 2015 | 47,180            | 3              | 45,256       | 43,157                             | 987       | 44,144 |
| 2016 | 56,018            | 3              | 53,537       | 51,737                             | 1,773     | 53,510 |

Source: Bishoftu City Ethio-Telecom office

## B. Postal service

There is one regular post office agent in the town that gives service for both national and international mails. Currently, 2,090 boxes are giving service and 2,090 boxes rented during 2016 E.C.

### 3.10.3.2. Number of post stations, Employees and Post Boxes, year 2015-2016 E.C

| Year | No of Post stations | No of Post Box |
|------|---------------------|----------------|
| 2015 | 2                   | 2,080          |
| 2016 | 2                   | 2,090          |

Source: Bishoftu City Post office

### 3.10.4. Greenery and city beautification

Bishoftu city has great potential and experience on the development of green infrastructure. There is suitable agro ecological zone of climatic condition for greenery development. Private sector participation on planting trees and raising flowers on the side of main roads of the town for commercial purpose also contribute a lot. The existing data obtained from the Municipality of the city reveals that.

**Table: 3.10.4.1. Shows Summary of Parks and Play Areas in 2016 E.C**

| Category          | Location                                 | No        | Area coverd (Ha) | Status    |
|-------------------|------------------------------------------|-----------|------------------|-----------|
| Public Parks      | Sub city of Dukem, dibayu, and cheleleqa | 15        | 10.18            | Developed |
| City Park         | Sub city of Dukem and cheleleqa          | 2         | 16               | Developed |
| Fountain          | Sub city of cheleleqa                    | 1         | 0.017            | Developed |
| Play Ground Areas | Sub city of Dukem, dibayu, and cheleleqa | 7         | 10               | Developed |
| TOTAL             |                                          | <b>22</b> | <b>26.197</b>    | Developed |

Source: Bishoftu City Municipality office

As show, the table above City Park in sub city of dukem is developed partialy or not fully developed. It means that it was take a long time of period to complete the work. Therefore, it needs to take great action to solve the problem.

**Table: 3.10.4.2. Shows the availability and Distribution of greenery in 2016 E.C**

| No    | Type of greenery                         | Area coverd in (Ha) | Status              |
|-------|------------------------------------------|---------------------|---------------------|
| 1     | Neighborhood greens                      | 4.6                 | Developed           |
| 2     | Public parks                             | 10.18               | Developed           |
| 3     | Recreation sites                         | 3.3                 | Developed           |
| 4     | Road side greenery                       | 5.6                 | Developed           |
| 5     | Play grounds/play lots                   | 10                  | Developed           |
| 6     | River Side greenery                      | 22.5                | Partially developed |
| 7     | Nursery site and other green development | 4.5                 | Developed           |
| 8     | Urban greenery                           |                     |                     |
|       | In Orthodox church                       | 11.825              | Developed           |
|       | In Muslims church                        | 4.3                 | Developed           |
|       | In protestans church                     | 5.4                 | Developed           |
|       | In Municipalty                           | 6,131.27            | Developed           |
|       | In Quarry area                           | 5.5                 | Developed           |
| Total |                                          | 6,218.975           | Developed           |

Source: Bishoftu City Municipality office

As shows the table above, the city have developed greenery around 6,218.975 Ha, it shows that the municipality must hard working in developing greenery through out the city in the futures.

**Table: 3.10.4.3. Shows the availability and Distribution of greenery in 2016 E.C**

| S.N | Type of greenery            | No  | Area (M2) |
|-----|-----------------------------|-----|-----------|
| 1   | Bishoftu City Seedling Site | 3   | 45,000    |
| 2   | City Park                   | 2   | 160,000   |
| 3   | Roundabout                  | 3   | 9,000     |
| 4   | Traffic Island (Circle)     | 3   | 450       |
| 5   | Road side greenery          | 13  | 56,000    |
| 6   | Neighborhood greens         | 102 | 262,400   |

|    |                                                 |        |            |
|----|-------------------------------------------------|--------|------------|
| 7  | Roof and wall greening                          | 380    | 38,000     |
| 8  | Cemetery area                                   | 18     | 320,000    |
| 9  | Watershed                                       | 7      | 15,366 Ha. |
| 10 | Lake side rehabilitation                        | 7      | 193 Ha.    |
| 11 | Roadside tree plantation                        | 14,000 | 56,000     |
| 12 | Institutions                                    | 95     | 670,000    |
| 13 | Sport fields                                    | 7      | 100,000    |
| 14 | Plaza (ceremony site)                           | 2      | 60,000     |
| 15 | Development of greenery around residential home | 78,430 | 2,656,000  |
| 16 | Urban greenery                                  | 11     | 7,801,000  |

Source: Bishoftu City Municipality office

#### **3.10.4.1. EXISTING SITUATION OF GREEN AREAS**

In the city, there are considerable green areas (vegetation/tree cover) in the master plan for recreation areas about 9,600 ha, which is account 15.44 % from the total land, but for forest not considered as one of the important sectoroes in the city. On other hand the surrounding areas which are naturally vegetated. Except planted trees, particularly eucalyptus trees found and some sporadically scattered Acacia, existing in the farmland, the area is totally devoid of natural vegetation. In some places, indigenous trees are found along streets, in neighbor, private gardens, government institutions and leftover spaces. In these areas, various indigenous and exotic tree species have been maintained. The existing condition of all formal green areas of the city is briefly discussed as follows;

##### **A. CITY/PUBLIC PARK**

Parks have long been recognized as major contributors to the physical and aesthetic quality of urban neighborhoods. So there are suitable open lands for the development of public parks, in the city there is 15 public parkes that functioned and also there is 2 city parkes not functioned. However, the city has great potential areas with almost flat slope. This potential is not organized as city Park to give regular services. Therefore, there is no functional municipal city park for public access.on other hand one of the public park which opens for public access as shown on the Figure 4.1.4.1 below.

**Figure 3.10.4.1.1 Public Park of the city**



## **B. NEIGHBORHOOD GREEN AREAS**

Though there are different open spaces here and there through the city, there is no properly developed neighborhood green area in the residential areas. Some of the existing recreations which serve as neighborhood greenery do not fulfill the concept and functions of neighborhood greenery. Generally, there is no neighborhood greenery that can fulfill the standard.

## **C. ROAD SIDE GREENERY**

Roadside greeneries include vegetation along the right-of-way of roads, boulevard and roundabouts/squares. In the project city, the main and secondary road does not have any formal street side trees and greens. Similarly, it does not properly align with the pedestrian walk ways. Therefore, street side trees/greeneries in the city need adequate planning interventions. But in the city from the last one year on the main road side of greenery is planted by well desined.

**Figure: 3.10.4.1.2. Road side Greenery of the city.**



#### **D. RIVER SIDE GREENERY**

This is also one of the major greenery in urban areas for its importance of nature conservation. There is no such considerable river side vegetable cover throughout the city. There is incompatible land uses exist within the bank of the river and are thus highly polluted. But the site can be developed for greenery type to serve the community by providing recreational facility as urban greenery. Therefore, this need to propose as river bank greenery and urban agriculture before any development based on the land use standards and slope analysis performed. Additionally, in this plan existing nursery site should be reserved.

**Figure: 3.10.4.1.2. Nursery site along Dukem River**



#### **E. INSTITUTIONAL AND PRIVATE GREEN AREAS/GARDEN GREEN AREAS**

This segment of urban green accounts for the largest proportion of urban green in parts of the city. Some of the best garden trees exist within government institutions, religious and compound of Private hotel. Likewise, there are abundant domestic (household/family) garden green spaces in most part of the city. These garden

greens are dominated by thorny bushes locally known as koshimand eucalyptus trees. However most of the domestic greens that serve as a fence are unattractive. They are not properly managed.

### **Recommendation**

To solve the overall problems of urban green Development the city administration and other concerned bodies should:

- Allocate sufficient resources (man power and finance) to improve urban greenery development.
- Planting of natural or inborn types of tree species following all river banks, proposed greenery and in the compound of residents has a positive impact upon the greening of the town, the improvement of the urban micro-climate (wind breaks, dust reduction, shade) and the maintenance of biodiversity as well as the reduction of the ecological foot print of the town etc.
- Raise public awareness and promote realization of the advantage of greenareas
- Encourage participation of the private sector and community on recreational area developments within their neighborhood

### **3.10.5. Transport**

Transportation is one of the most vital services that activate the economic transaction of one country. It is the most important and dominant basic infrastructure that must fulfill to activate all other economic activities. Even if the provision of transport facility is not up to the standard in our city, the numbers of automobiles are increasing from time to time. The city administration tries to minimize the shortage by constructing different types of roads in different qualities and standards. As a result, the city accommodates many freight and passengers car daily. The data that obtained from Bishoftu road transport agency reveals that the city is accommodating heavy traffics.

**Table: 3.10.5.1. Types of vichicles in 2015-2016 E.C**

| No | Types of Vichicles | Quantity |       | Ownership |         |       |
|----|--------------------|----------|-------|-----------|---------|-------|
|    |                    | 2015     | 2016  | Govenment | Private | NGO's |
| 1  | Freight            | 2,943    | 2,948 | 24        | 2,922   | 2     |
| 2  | Passengers         | 5,795    | 5,903 | 662       | 5,229   | 12    |

|   |             |        |        |       |        |    |
|---|-------------|--------|--------|-------|--------|----|
| 3 | Moto Cycles | 1,040  | 1,082  | 708   | 369    | 5  |
| 4 | Bajaj       | 14,217 | 16,488 | 114   | 16,374 | 0  |
| 5 | Others      | 54     | 56     | 35    | 13     | 8  |
|   | Total       | 24,049 | 26,477 | 1,543 | 24,907 | 27 |

Source: Bishoftu City BC Transport Office

As shows the table above reveals that the numbers of vichicles increase by 10 % per a year, and also the main roads Addis Ababa-Jibouti acrosses bishoftu city due to this reasons the city accommodates many freight and passenger car daily. So, the adiminstrations must be increasing the width of existing road and also constructing the news road by keeping the qualities and standards. On other hand there is no car parking in the city, since the city is develop to Rijiopol city, it needs car parking in the city at different sub city and weredas. Therefore, its requires future attention to construct car parking by standared and quality in different places in the city.

Generaly, the road network of the city is under standard and the arterial and sub arterial streets are not implemented as planed in the previous structural plan and some of them were already closed by heavy industrial and large dry ports. If we see the transport facilities there is one bus terminal and no terminal for large number of heavy tracks and there are access road and collector's road width and uniformity problem throughout the city.

#### **3.10.5.1. Reduction of traffic accidents**

The main causes of Traffic accidents are Speed, during crosing another car, existance of heavy traffic, the capacity of direvares and so on. The same is true in our city. According to bishoftu city total newly designed driving licenses issued 10,084, and licenses issued and renewed 14,734, but as shown from the table below presented in regarding the reduction of traffic accidents, the total number of accidents will increase from 143 in 2015 E.C to 253 in 2016 E.C and the capability of diravers are very low and so the office of transport give attention for future during licenses issued and renewed.

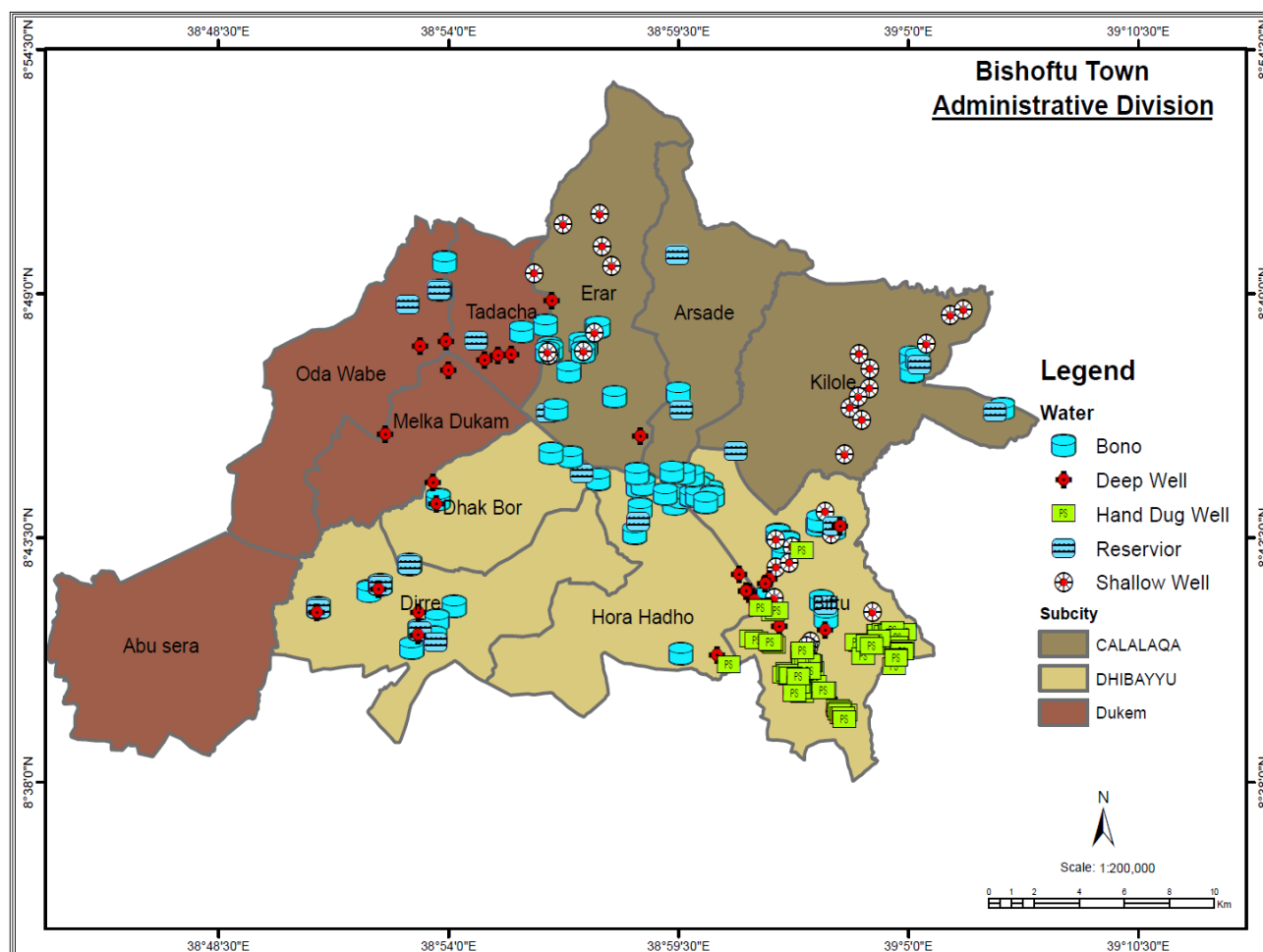
| Table 3.10.5.1.1. Shows Analysis of traffic accidents of the city in 2015 E.C_2016 E.C |                                 |      |            |      |            |            |     |           |
|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------|------|------------|------|------------|------------|-----|-----------|
| S.N                                                                                    | Types Accidents                 | 2015 |            | 2016 |            | Difference | %   | Remark    |
|                                                                                        |                                 | No   | In cash    | No   | In cash    |            |     |           |
| 1                                                                                      | Total Accidents                 | 143  | 0          | 253  | 0          | 110        | 76  | Increased |
| 2                                                                                      | Death Accidents                 | 34   | 0          | 50   | 0          | 16         | 47  | Increased |
| 3                                                                                      | Serious Accidents               | 17   | 0          | 66   | 0          | 49         | 288 | Increased |
| 5                                                                                      | Estimate of destroyed resources | 92   | 51,149,683 | 137  | 27,046,047 | 45         | 48  | Increased |

Source: Bishoftu City Transport and Logistics Office

### 3.11. Water and Energy Supply

#### 3.11.1. Provision of potable water

The provision of clean water is one of the most valuable and very basic things that government must supply for its society. According to the office data the total population estimation is about 522,869 and Coverage of the clean drinking water from 2015 E.C, 77% reaches 83.06 % in 2016 E.C. Total number of people supplied with potable water reaches 434,306, but the Distribution of water has interrupted due to electric failure and topography. In addition, some improper installation of the deep water well has its own electro mechanical problem. As a result the city administration is working to mitigate the problem.



Source: Field Survey Result (2016 E.C.)

**Table: 3.11.1. Inventory on Water Supply Asset of Bishoftu City in 2016 E.C**

| No | Description                     | Unit of Measurement | Quantity (size) with unit and items                                                                             |
|----|---------------------------------|---------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 1  | Get Valves                      | Number              | 400                                                                                                             |
| 2  | Transmission net work           | KM                  | 20                                                                                                              |
| 2  | Distribution line/ Supply pipe  | KM                  | 390                                                                                                             |
| 3  | Metered connections             | Number              | 62,386                                                                                                          |
| 4  | Pump sub type                   | Number              | Submersable                                                                                                     |
| 5  | Generator                       | Number              | 22                                                                                                              |
| 6  | Public water point              | Number              | 59                                                                                                              |
| 7  | Location of pumps               | Area                | Tedecha, Gogecha, Mikael, Mendelo, condominium, yatu, Wajetu dibdibe, sumbura meda, danbi, qurqura and garbicha |
| 8  | Reservoirs                      | Number              | 13                                                                                                              |
| 12 | Chemical treatment used         | Kind                | Chlorine/Disinfection                                                                                           |
| 13 | Total production of clean water | M3/month            | 1,405,650                                                                                                       |
| 14 | Hydrant                         |                     | 2                                                                                                               |

Source; Bishoftu City Water and Energy office

**Table: 3.11.2. Pure water production, No. of customers and coverage in percentage in the year 2015-2016 E.C**

| Activities                               | 2015   | 2016   |
|------------------------------------------|--------|--------|
| Deep water wall (Boreholes)/public       | 32     | 36     |
| Daily water production in M <sup>3</sup> | 34,500 | 46,876 |
| Daily water Supply in M <sup>3</sup>     | 29,463 | 40,876 |

Source: Bishoftu City Water and Energy office

**Table: 3.11.3. Shows Reservoirs Capacity by wereds in the city year 2016 E.C**

| No. | Site of Reservoirs     | Woredas  | Capicity (M3) |
|-----|------------------------|----------|---------------|
| 1   | Dibayu Reservoir       | Dire     | 500           |
| 2   | Dibayu Reservoir       | Dire     | 200           |
| 3   | Debeso Reservoir       | Arsede   | 1000          |
| 4   | Debeso Reservoir       | Arsede   | 1000          |
| 5   | Gorba kebele Reservoir | Erere    | 1000          |
| 6   | Babogeya Reservoir     | Kiloole  | 1000          |
| 7   | Biftu kebele Reservoir | Hora     | 500           |
| 8   | Gerbicha Reservoir     | Hora     | 100           |
| 9   | Qaliti Reservoir       | Kiloole  | 200           |
| 10  | Aba Muda Reservoir     | Hora     | 200           |
| 11  | Tedecha Reservoir      | Tedecha  | 1500          |
| 12  | Mendelo Reservoir      | Oda Nebe | 300           |
| 13  | Gogecha Reservoir      | Tedecha  | 200           |
| 14  | Mica'eel Reservoir     | Tedecha  | 250           |
| 15  | Bekejo Reservoir       | Tedecha  | 50            |
|     | <b>Total</b>           |          | <b>8,000</b>  |

Source: Bishoftu City Water and Energy office

Table 3.11.1, 5.11.2 and 5.11.3 shows the total Reservoirs Capacities are 8,000M<sup>3</sup> at seven (7) woreda. Therefore, the city must give great attentions for allocations of resources for additional constructions of boreholes and Reservoirs in the remeaning four (4) woredas.

**Table: 3.11.4. Shows water supply for peoples of the city, in 2016 E.C**

| No | Type | Unit | Water supply |                   |
|----|------|------|--------------|-------------------|
|    |      |      | Population   | No of House holde |

|   |                        |        |                             |               |
|---|------------------------|--------|-----------------------------|---------------|
| 1 | Bonoo                  | Number | $65 \times 250 = 16250$     | 3,250         |
| 2 | Residential            | Number | $53,696 \times 5 = 268,480$ | 53,696        |
| 3 | Commercial             | Number | $3,313 \times 35 = 115,955$ | 23,191        |
| 4 | Government             | Number | $560 \times 30 = 16,800$    | 3,360         |
| 5 | Religious Organization | Number | $94 \times 64 = 6016$       | 1,203         |
| 6 | Communal               | Number | $145 \times 15 = 2175$      | 435           |
| 7 | Industry               | Number | $341 \times 25 = 8525$      | 1,705         |
| 8 | NGO                    | Number | $21 \times 5 = 105$         | 21            |
|   | <b>Total</b>           | Number | <b>434,306</b>              | <b>86,861</b> |

Source: Bishoftu Water and Energy office

As shows the table above the total water supply for Residential, commercial, Government, Religious Organization, Industry and Non-Governmental organization in the city is 86,861 households which means 83.35%. On other hand, the clean water supplies for residential are 61,097 households that means the city water coverage is 59% from the total 104,214 households in the city. Therefore, since the city is on the road of development in migration of the peoples both from in the region and out of the regions are high due to has many industry and Tourism attraction area. For these reasons the office of water and energy of the city by giving a great attention to supply more of clean water for the city.

### 3.11.2. Surface Water potential

Surface water hydrology relates the dynamics of flow in surface water systems. It also includes the relation between rainfall and surface runoff; this relationship is an important aspect of water resources for sewerage (waste water) or drinking water, agriculture, environmental protection, and for flood control. Runoff that comes to Bishoftu from the surrounding higher ridges, almost entirely do not leave the area since most of the land surface is flat area. The water infiltrates into the porous surface and some part evaporate to the atmosphere. The part of runoff that leaves the area is through the main rivers are Awash, Dukam and Mojo, they run from north to south. In the Addis Ababa' area, the Akaki and Kabana rivers are the main streams, and other small streams flow system. In Bishoftu city there is some surface water sources used for domestic, irrigation, Industrial purpose especially in dry season, Dukam river drain in north part also intermittent river in dry season.

### 3.11.3. Ground Water Potential

The aquifers of bushoftu plain are lacustrine sediments, scoria, scoraceous basalt and vasicular basalts (volcanic aquifers). The thickness of lacustrine sediments can reach up to 100m, underlain by scoraceous basalt. The volcanic aquifers have primary porosities like vesicles, and secondary porosities like faults, fractures and fissures produced as a result of tectonic activities and weathering. Generally, in the volcanic ground, water circulation and occurrence (storage) is associated with those porosities, while in the alluvial and lacustrine aquifers, it is in the interstitial spaces between the sediments.

The most important features governing the ground water flow and storage in volcanic rocks are, vertical permeability due to primary and secondary fractures or horizontal permeability due to horizon containing opening due to the lava flow and gas expansion during solidification or due to occurrence of impervious horizons and dykes.

The highly weathered and fractured basalts and those Quaternary Volcanic sediments are usually described as best aquifer materials; and hence, they are defined as materials of high permeability and productivity. Therefore, the high aquifer permeability and productivity characteristics indicate that there is high groundwater potential around Bishoftu which can be one of the investment potential of the area in general.

### **3.12. Electricity**

An electric light is a device that produces light by the flow of electric current .It is the most common form of artificial lighting and essential to modern society, providing interior lighting for buildings and exterior light for evening and night time activities. For mentioned services, the city has street light, length of two wire line, length of three wire line, length of four wire lines, length of high voltage line and Transformers.

The city is accessed to 372MW of hydro power that gives services for 24 hours/day but demand of the city is about 565MW. Accordingly, city electric power service district give service for the city and currently 85MW power is delivered for the HHs and around 296,435 people supplied with electric power. From the above amount, 288MW of power allocated for the town is utilized by industries and other

companies. Total power demanded by industries is much greater than the current allocated power for the town. Therefore, the allocation of additional power is very important to fill the power supply gap in relation to the fast growing industries and dwellers in the city.

**Table: 3.12.1. Street Lights Inventory**

| No | Item                                   | Unit of Measurement | Quantity |
|----|----------------------------------------|---------------------|----------|
| 1  | Pole with solar street Light           | Number              | 995      |
| 2  | Pole with sodium Lamp                  | Number              | 355      |
| 3  | Pole with incandescent Lamp            | Number              | 23       |
| 4  | Pole with fluorescent Lamp             | Number              | 376      |
| 5  | Transformer                            | 25 KVA              | 25       |
| 5  | Transformer                            | 50 KVA              | 85       |
| 6  | Transformer                            | 100 KVA             | 145      |
| 7  | Transformer                            | 200 KVA             | 269      |
| 8  | Transformer                            | 315 KVA             | 522      |
|    | Transformer                            | 400 KVA             | 17       |
| 9  | Transformer                            | 500 KVA             | 12       |
| 10 | Transformer                            | 630 KVA             | 76       |
| 11 | Transformer                            | 800 KVA             | 15       |
|    | Transformer                            | 1000 KVA            | 25       |
| 12 | Transformer                            | 1250 KVA            | 50       |
| 13 | Transformer                            | 2000 KVA            | 15       |
| 14 | Transformer                            | 4000KVA             | 6        |
| 15 | Transformer                            | 6000KVA             | 10       |
| 16 | Transformer                            | 2500KVA             | 1        |
| 17 | Transformer                            | 3750 KVA            | 1        |
| 18 | Transformer                            | 6250 KVA            | 2        |
| 20 | Transformer                            | 12500 KVA           | 1        |
| 21 | Transformer                            | 62500KVA            | 2        |
| 22 | Length single line wire (single phase) | KM                  | 824.06   |
| 23 | Length two line wire(two phase)        | KM                  | 233      |
| 24 | Length three line wire(three phase)    | KM                  | 1118.925 |
| 25 | Length four line                       | KM                  | 2.4      |
| 26 | Length High Voltage Line               | KM                  | 286      |

Source: Bishoftu City Electrical Power Station

| Table.3.12.2. Electricity Power Distribution of the city in Hous holdes, in 2016 E.C |                  |                       |                              |                  |                          |
|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------|-----------------------|------------------------------|------------------|--------------------------|
| Year                                                                                 | Total Population | Total no of houtholds | Total no of households users | No of Population | Percentage of population |

|      |         |         |        | users   | users (%) |
|------|---------|---------|--------|---------|-----------|
| 2015 | 499,340 | 99,524  | 45,357 | 226,785 | 45.42     |
| 2016 | 522,869 | 104,214 | 59,287 | 296,435 | 57        |

Source: Bishoftu City Electrical Power Station

As shows from above the table 5.10 and 5.12 the coverage of electricity for residential house holdes are 57% except industries and other companies. So, in the city the demand for electicity is very high by residential, industry and other companies.

### 3.13. Fuel stations

In Bishoftu city there are eightet (8) fuel stations, which give services 24 hours, presented as followes.

**Table: 3.13.1. Shows the type, number and capacity of fuel**

| No | Description | Place of fuel         | No | Type               | Capacity in liters |
|----|-------------|-----------------------|----|--------------------|--------------------|
| 1  | NOC         | Dukem sub city        | 1  | Gas oil            | 150,000liters      |
|    |             |                       |    | Benzine (Gasoline) | 50,000liters       |
|    |             |                       |    | Kerosene           | 50,000liters       |
| 2  | TAF         | Dukem sub city        | 1  | Gas oil            | 100,000liters      |
|    |             |                       |    | Benzine (Gasoline) | 50,000liters       |
|    |             |                       |    | Kerosene           | 50,000liters       |
| 3  | Oilibya     | Dukem sub city        |    | Gas oil            | 50,000liters       |
|    |             |                       |    | Benzine (Gasoline) | 50,000liters       |
|    |             |                       |    | Kerosene           | 50,000liters       |
| 4  | JR Oil      | Dukem sub city        | 1  | Gas oil            | 130,000liters      |
|    |             |                       |    | Benzine (Gasoline) | 50,000liters       |
|    |             |                       |    | Kerosene           | 0                  |
| 5  | Biftu Oil   | Dukem sub city        | 1  | Gas oil            | 150,000liters      |
|    |             |                       |    | Benzine (Gasoline) | 100,000liters      |
|    |             |                       |    | Kerosene           | 0                  |
| 6  | NOC         | Sub city of Dibayu    | 1  | Gas oil            | 100,000liters      |
|    |             |                       |    | Benzine (Gasoline) | 60,000liters       |
|    |             |                       |    | Kerosene           | 30,000liters       |
| 7  | NOC         | Sub city of cheleleqa | 1  | Gas oil            | 100,000liters      |
|    |             |                       |    | Benzine (Gasoline) | 50,000liters       |
|    |             |                       |    | Kerosene           | 50,000liters       |
| 8  | TOTAL       | Sub city of Dibayu)   | 1  | Gas oil            | 80,000liters       |
|    |             |                       |    | Benzine (Gasoline) | 100,000liters      |

|   |         |                       |   |                    |                |
|---|---------|-----------------------|---|--------------------|----------------|
|   |         |                       |   | Kerosene           | 0              |
| 9 | Oilibya | Sub city of cheleleqa | 1 | Gas oil            | 100,000 liters |
|   |         |                       |   | Benzine (Gasoline) | 0              |
|   |         |                       |   | Kerosene           | 0              |

Source: Bishoftu City Trade Office

### 3.14. Educational development

Education is fundamental in enhancing the quality of labor and ensuring social and economic progress. It is the key in creating, adopting and spreading knowledge and skills for the generation. In relation to put into practice of the plan, the city is working strategically. In Bishoftu city, the development of the sector has gone due attention from both the government and private sectors. Inspite of the fact that the contribution of the development agents has come to increased from year to year, the demand for the service is increased in relation to the city growth at an alarming rate.

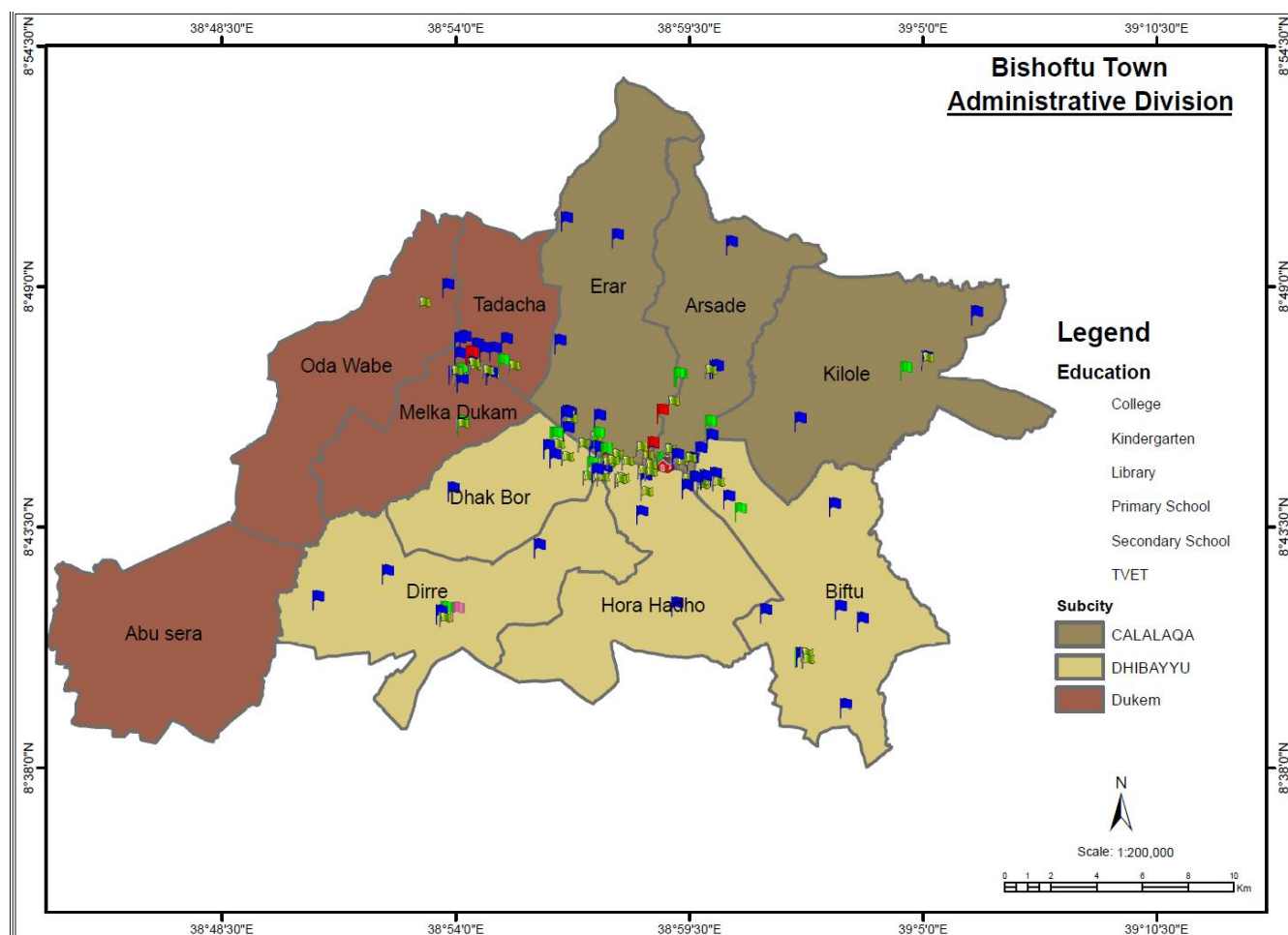
The city administration is upgrading the existing schools and has constructed a new school building. The quality of education is of course not to the standard, but it is showing an improvement in relation to the past successive years. The Number of students, student classroom ratio, teacher student ratio and text Book student ratio is now nearly reach the standard. The contribution of NGOs' for this sector is not underestimated. In terms of capacitating teachers and helping orphan and disable children, they are playing a major role. In addition, the private investors are highly participating in this sector.

**Table: 3.14.1. Shows School age population of the city in 2015-2016 E.C**

| Year | (4_6)<br>Years of Age |        | (7_14)<br>Years of Age |        | (15_18)<br>Years of Age |        | Total  |        |
|------|-----------------------|--------|------------------------|--------|-------------------------|--------|--------|--------|
|      | Male                  | Female | Male                   | Female | Male                    | Female | Male   | Female |
| 2015 | 8,367                 | 8,796  | 20,811                 | 21,994 | 6,683                   | 9,387  | 35,861 | 40,177 |
| 2016 | 10,707                | 21,895 | 24,662                 | 25,477 | 7,245                   | 9,385  | 42,614 | 56,757 |

Source: Bishoftu City Education office

Table 3.14.1 shows at the age of (4\_6) and (15\_18) the numbers of student decreasing and also at the age of (7\_14) is increased.



Source: Field Survey Result (2016 E.C.)

**Table: 3.14.2. Shows Number of schools by ownership and level in 2015-2016 E.C**

| School by Levels        | 2015       |         |        |                         |            |       |        |       | 2016       |         |        |                         |            |       |        |       |
|-------------------------|------------|---------|--------|-------------------------|------------|-------|--------|-------|------------|---------|--------|-------------------------|------------|-------|--------|-------|
|                         | Government | Private | Church | International Community | Missionary | Other | Public | Total | Government | Private | Church | International Community | Missionary | Other | Public | Total |
| Kindergartens (KG)      | 21         | 71      | 8      | 3                       | 1          | 2     | 1      | 107   | 28         | 77      | 9      | 1                       | 0          | 2     | 0      | 117   |
| Primary School (1-8)    | 37         | 42      | 6      | 1                       | 2          | 3     | 0      | 91    | 64         | 52      | 5      | 0                       | 2          | 2     | 0      | 125   |
| Secondary School (9-12) | 9          | 7       | 0      | 0                       | 1          | 2     | 0      | 19    | 14         | 6       | 0      | 0                       | 1          | 1     | 0      | 22    |
| Total                   | 67         | 120     | 14     | 4                       | 4          | 7     | 1      | 217   | 106        | 135     | 14     | 1                       | 3          | 5     | 0      | 264   |

Source: Bishoftu City Education office

As shows from the table 6.1.2 reveals that the numbers of private primary schools in academic year of 2016 E.C is 61 and Goverenment School is 64 which are greater

than the private school. On other hand secondary school in the private schools is 8 and in Government schools also 14 which means greater than the private. It means that when we see with the increment of school age population the number of school in both primary and secondary schools are insufficient.

**Table: 3.14.3. Shows Distribution of schools in each Woredas both Government and Non-Government in 2015-2016 E.C**

| No    | Name of Woredas | Number of Governmental Schools by Level |      |       |      |        |      |
|-------|-----------------|-----------------------------------------|------|-------|------|--------|------|
|       |                 | KG                                      |      | (1_8) |      | (9_12) |      |
|       |                 | 2015                                    | 2016 | 2015  | 2016 | 2015   | 2016 |
| 1     | Deka Bora       | 2                                       | 3    | 5     | 5    | 1      | 1    |
| 2     | Biftu           | 1                                       | 1    | 9     | 9    | 3      | 3    |
| 3     | Hora            | 2                                       | 3    | 6     | 6    | 1      | 1    |
| 4     | Dire            | 1                                       | 1    | 0     | 6    | 1      | 1    |
| 5     | Arsede          | 3                                       | 4    | 0     | 7    | 2      | 2    |
| 6     | Erere           | 4                                       | 5    | 0     | 9    | 1      | 1    |
| 7     | Kilole          | 1                                       | 1    | 0     | 5    | 1      | 1    |
| 8     | Melka           | 3                                       | 3    | 4     | 4    | 1      | 1    |
| 9     | Oda Nebe        | 4                                       | 4    | 0     | 4    | 0      | 0    |
| 10    | Tedecha         | 1                                       | 1    | 3     | 3    | 2      | 2    |
| 11    | Abu Sera        | 0                                       | 0    | 6     | 6    | 1      | 1    |
| Total | Government      | 22                                      | 26   | 33    | 64   | 14     | 14   |
|       | Non-Government  | 85                                      | 91   | 54    | 61   | 6      | 8    |
|       | Grand Total     | 107                                     | 117  | 87    | 125  | 20     | 22   |

Source: Bishoftu City Education office

As shows from the table 6.1.3 reveals that the total number of governmental school in all weredas are 107, in non-government 160 and Grand total is 267 in the year 2016 E.C.

**Table: 3.14.4. No of primary, secondary and kindergartens schools by student enrollment, sex, sections and grade levels in government and non-government in 2015\_2016 E.C**

| Year | Types          | No of Kindergarten (KG) |                | % share    |                | No of primary Secondary school/section by cycle/grade |                |            |                | % share    |                |            |                |
|------|----------------|-------------------------|----------------|------------|----------------|-------------------------------------------------------|----------------|------------|----------------|------------|----------------|------------|----------------|
|      |                | Government              | Non-government | Government | Non-government | 1_8                                                   |                | 9_12       |                | 1_8        |                | 9_12       |                |
|      |                |                         |                |            |                | Government                                            | Non-government | Government | Non-government | Government | Non-government | Government | Non-government |
| 2015 | No of School   | 22                      | 85             | 20.6       | 79.4           | 33                                                    | 54             | 14         | 6              | 37.9       | 62.1           | 70         | 30             |
|      | No of Sections | 64                      | 266            | 19.4       | 80.6           | 452                                                   | 410            | 206        | 56             | 52.4       | 47.6           | 78.6       | 21.4%          |
|      | No of Students | 4,548                   | 15,224         | 23         | 77             | 21776                                                 | 12932          | 11070      | 2179           | 62.7       | 37.3%          | 83.5       | 16.5           |
| 2016 | No of School   | 26                      | 91             | 22.2       | 77.8           | 64                                                    | 61             | 14         | 8              | 51.2       | 48.8           | 63.6       | 36.4           |
|      | No of Sections | 117                     | 664            | 15%        | 85%            | 1170                                                  | 698            | 309        | 68             | 62.6%      | 37.4%          | 81.96%     | 18.04%         |
|      | No of Students | 3,694                   | 17,935         | 17.1%      | 82.9%          | 41,116                                                | 19593          | 17,668     | 2727           | 67.7%      | 32.3%          | 86.6%      | 13.4 %         |

Source: Bishoftu City Education office

As depicted in the table above the percentage (%) share of school, sections and students in the government of kindergartens schools are 22.2%, 15%, 17.1% and in non-governmental schools are 77.8%, 85%, 82.9% in 2016 E.C. It means that the greater share has taken non -governmental school.

The percentage (%) share of school, sections and students in the government of primary schools (1-8) are 51.2%, 62.6%, 67.7% and in non-Governmental schools are

48.8%, 37.4% and 32.3% in 2016 E.C. It means that the greater share has taken governmental school. The percentage (%) share of school, sections and students in the government of secondary schools (9-12) are 63.6%, 81.96%, 86.6% and in non-governmental schools are 36.4%, 18.04% and 13.4% in 2016 E.C. It means that the greater share has taken governmental school.

**Table: 3.14.5. Number of Teachers in Government and Non-Government, Kindergarten by Sex and level of Education in 2015-2016 E.C**

| Year | Types              | Kindergarten |         |                |         |
|------|--------------------|--------------|---------|----------------|---------|
|      |                    | Government   |         | Non-Government |         |
|      |                    | Male         | Females | Male           | Females |
| 2015 | Grade 12 and Below | 0            | 0       | 0              | 0       |
|      | T.T.I              | 9            | 15      | 6              | 327     |
|      | Diploma            | 0            | 0       | 11             | 132     |
|      | B.A/B.SC           | 0            | 0       | 4              | 2       |
|      | M.A/M.SC           | 0            | 0       | 0              | 0       |
|      | Total              | 9            | 15      | 21             | 459     |
| 2016 | Grade 12 and Below | 0            | 0       | 4              | 156     |
|      | T.T.I/ILB          | 0            | 19      | 5              | 296     |
|      | Diploma            | 12           | 74      | 3              | 169     |
|      | B.A/B.SC           | 1            | 6       | 1              | 75      |
|      | M.A/M.SC           | 0            | 0       | 0              | 0       |
|      | Total              | 13           | 99      | 13             | 696     |

Source: Bishfotu City Education office

As depicted in the table above, the total numers of teachers in the kindergarten schools are 112 in the government school and 709 in the Non-Governmental school.

**Table: 3.14.6. Number of Teachers in Government and Non-Government primary/secondary schools by Sex and level of Education in 2015-2016 E.C**

| Year | Type               | Number of Teachers |         |           |         |        |         |           |         |
|------|--------------------|--------------------|---------|-----------|---------|--------|---------|-----------|---------|
|      |                    | (1-8)              |         |           |         | (9-12) |         |           |         |
|      |                    | Gov't              |         | Non-Gov't |         | Gov't  |         | Non-Gov't |         |
|      |                    | Males              | Females | Males     | Females | Males  | Females | Males     | Females |
|      | Grade 12 and Below | 0                  | 0       | 0         | 0       | 0      | 0       | 0         | 0       |
|      | T.T.I              | 1                  | 12      | 29        | 47      | 0      | 0       | 0         | 0       |

|      |                    |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |    |
|------|--------------------|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|----|
| 2015 | Diploma            | 173 | 326 | 118 | 119 | 0   | 2   | 1   | 0  |
|      | B.A/B.SC           | 164 | 181 | 142 | 194 | 335 | 104 | 134 | 27 |
|      | M.A/M.SC           | 2   | 0   | 0   | 0   | 43  | 13  | 1   | 0  |
|      | Total              | 340 | 519 | 289 | 360 | 378 | 119 | 136 | 27 |
| 2016 | Grade 12 and Below | 3   | 3   | 6   | 5   | 0   | 0   | 0   | 0  |
|      | T.T.I              | 5   | 12  | 27  | 24  | 0   | 0   | 0   | 0  |
|      | Diploma            | 251 | 356 | 161 | 145 | 4   | 2   | 33  | 3  |
|      | B.A/B.SC           | 204 | 214 | 187 | 178 | 372 | 117 | 81  | 22 |
|      | M.A/M.SC/Med       | 3   | 0   | 1   | 0   | 159 | 33  | 9   | 0  |
|      | Total              | 466 | 585 | 382 | 352 | 535 | 152 | 123 | 25 |

Source: Bishoftu City Education office

The Table above reveals that the status of teacher's education levels In government of primary schools (2016 E.C) are Grade 12 and below 6, T.T.I is 17, Diploma is 607, B.A/B.SC is 418, M.A/M.SC is 3 and in secondary school are Grade 12 and below 0, T.T.I 0, Diploma is 6, B.A/B.SC is 489, M.A/M.SC is 192. It means that in government primary school almost 60% teachers are Diploma, grade is 12 and below and T.T.I. It shows that one of indicators for the quality of education is low.

Non-government of primary schools (in 2016 E.C) Grade 12 and below 11, T.T.I is 51, Diploma is 306, B.A/B.SC is 365, M.A/M.SC is 1 and in secondary is Grade 12 and below is 0, T.T.I is 0, Diploma is 36, B.A/B.SC is 103 and M.A/M.SC is 9. It means that in non-government primary school almost 50% teachers are Diploma, grade 12 and below, and T.T.I. It shows that one of indicators for the quality of education is low.

**Table: 3.14.7. Shows Number of students, student class room ratio and teacher student ratio in of 2016 E.C**

| Level of school | Owner ship     | No of student |        |        | No of class room | Class room student ratio | No of teacher | Teacher student ratio |
|-----------------|----------------|---------------|--------|--------|------------------|--------------------------|---------------|-----------------------|
|                 |                | Male          | Female | Total  |                  |                          |               |                       |
| KG              | Government     | 1,923         | 1,771  | 3,694  | 117              | 1:32                     | 112           | 1:33                  |
|                 | Non-Government | 9,107         | 8,828  | 17,935 | 664              | 1:27                     | 709           | 1:26                  |
|                 | <b>Total</b>   | 11,030        | 10,599 | 21,629 | 781              | 1:28                     | 821           | 1:29                  |
| 1_8             | Government     | 18,85         | 22,257 | 41,116 | 1170             | 1:35                     | 1051          | 1:39                  |
|                 | Non-Gov't      | 9,864         | 9,729  | 19,593 | 698              | 1:28                     | 734           | 1:26                  |
|                 | <b>Total</b>   | 28,723        | 31,986 | 60,709 | 1868             | 1:33                     | 1785          | 1:34                  |

|      |             |        |        |         |       |      |       |      |
|------|-------------|--------|--------|---------|-------|------|-------|------|
| 9_12 | Government  | 7,823  | 9,845  | 17,668  | 309   | 1:57 | 687   | 1:26 |
|      | Non-Gov't   | 1,239  | 1,488  | 2,727   | 68    | 1:40 | 148   | 1:18 |
|      | Total       | 9,062  | 11,333 | 20,395  | 377   | 1:54 | 835   | 1:24 |
|      | Grand total | 48,815 | 53,918 | 102,733 | 3,026 | 1:34 | 3,441 | 1:30 |

Source: Bishoftu City Education office

**Table: 3.14.7. Shows student Text book ratio in 2016 E.C**

| S.N   | Level of School         | Grade                 | Textst book student ratio |
|-------|-------------------------|-----------------------|---------------------------|
| 1     | Primary School (1_8)    | Pre-primary school I  | 1:1                       |
|       |                         | Pre-primary school II | 1:0                       |
|       |                         | Grade 1_6             | 1:5                       |
|       |                         | Grade 7_8             | 1:2                       |
|       |                         | Grade 1_8             | 1:4                       |
| 2     | Secondary School (9_12) | Grade 9_10            | 1:2                       |
|       |                         | Grade 11-12           | 1:5                       |
|       |                         | Grade 9_12            | 1:4                       |
| Total |                         | Grade 1_12            | 1:6                       |

Source: Bishoftu City Education Office

The above table shows that, teacher student ratio and Class room student ratio are in both government and non-government school of KG, primary, and Secondary indicates that the shortage of teachers, classes and large number of students in one class. Therefore, it needs to increase the number of teacher and classes to standardize. This means one of factors for decreasing the quality of education.

**Table: 3.14.8. Shows Gross and Net Enrollment in Government and Non-Government at Different Level of Schools in 2015-2016 E.C**

| Year | Enrollment       | KG     |        | Primary Schools (Grade 1_8) |        | Secondary Schools (Grade 9_12) |       |
|------|------------------|--------|--------|-----------------------------|--------|--------------------------------|-------|
|      |                  | Male   | Female | Male                        | Femle  | Male                           | Femle |
| 2015 | Gross enrollment | 13,417 | 12,820 | 27,187                      | 30,693 | 6,599                          | 8,852 |
|      | Net enrollment   | 12,804 | 12,205 | 24,226                      | 26,717 | 5,081                          | 7,219 |
| 2016 | Gross enrollment | 7,533  | 6,434  | 15,999                      | 19,012 | 6,564                          | 8,310 |
|      | Net enrollment   | 5,460  | 5,141  | 12,270                      | 14,232 | 5,443                          | 7,110 |

Source: Bishoftu City Education office

**Table: 3.14.9. Showe student enrollment rate in 2015-2016 E.C**

| Student enrollment rate | 2015 |        |       | 2016 |        |       |
|-------------------------|------|--------|-------|------|--------|-------|
|                         | Male | Female | Total | Male | Female | Total |

|                                                   |     |     |     |        |        |        |
|---------------------------------------------------|-----|-----|-----|--------|--------|--------|
| The new gross enrollment student in grade one (1) |     |     |     | 130.9  | 125.79 | 128.2  |
| Gross Enrollment (grade 1_6)                      |     |     |     | 123.21 | 126.05 | 124.66 |
| Gross Enrollment (grade 7_8)                      |     |     |     | 97.91  | 121.21 | 109.76 |
| Gross Enrollment (grade 1_8)                      | 181 | 181 | 181 | 117.17 | 124.89 | 121.10 |
| Gross Enrollment (grade 9_12)                     | 128 | 97  | 113 | 80.68  | 97.22  | 89.10  |
| The new Net enrollment student in grade one (1)   | 108 | 108 | 108 | 94.73  | 89.39  | 92.02  |
| Net Enrollment (grade 1_6)                        |     |     |     | 72.81  | 72.64  | 72.73  |
| Net Enrollment (grade 7_8)                        |     |     |     | 43.09  | 53.63  | 48.45  |
| Net Enrollment (grade 1_8)                        | 130 | 125 | 127 | 65.71  | 68.09  | 66.92  |
| Net Enrollment (grade 9_12)                       |     |     |     | 112.4  | 74.7   | 97.8   |

Source: Bishoftu City Education office

The above table indicates that total Gross enrollment of grade 1\_8 is 121.10 and total Net enrollment of grade 1\_8 is 66.92 which means it shows decreasing rate. On other hand, the total Gross enrollment of grade 9\_12 is 89.10 and total Net enrollment of grade 9\_12 is 97.8 which mean it shows increasing rate.

**Table: 3.14.10. Shows the dropout rate in 2015-2016**

| S.N | School        | Drop out rate (%) |      |
|-----|---------------|-------------------|------|
|     |               | 2015              | 2016 |
| 1   | Grade One (1) | 0.09              | 0.10 |
| 2   | Grade 1_6     | 2                 | 0.10 |
| 3   | Grade 7_8     | 2                 | 0.13 |
| 4   | Grade 1_8     | 1.6               | 0.3  |
| 5   | Grade 9_12    | 2.5               | 5.3  |

Source: Bishoftu City Education office

As data table 3.14.10, it shows that the dropout rate has been decreasing in the last two years except for grades (9\_12). According to the data in this table, grades (9-12) require further work.

**Table: 3.14.11 shows the Reptition rate in 2015-2016**

| S.N | School | Reptition rate (%) |      |
|-----|--------|--------------------|------|
|     |        | 2015               | 2016 |

|   |               |     |      |
|---|---------------|-----|------|
| 1 | Grade One (1) | 3.1 | 3.4  |
| 2 | Grade 1_6     | 3.2 | 2.7  |
| 3 | Grade 7_8     | 2.6 | 12.1 |
| 4 | Grade 1_8     | 2.9 | 4.8  |
| 5 | Grade 9_12    | 2.5 | 5.4  |

Source: Bishoftu City Education office

According to Bishoftu Education office provided information the numbers of the drop out rate students in grade 1, 1\_6, 7\_8, and 1\_8 are decreasing, and also in grade 9\_12 is increasing. On other hand the numbers of the Reptition rate students in grade 1\_6 is decreasing, and also in grade 1, 7\_8, 1\_8 and 9\_12 are increasing.

**Table: 3.14.12. Results of grade 6 National examination in Government and Non-Government by Location and Sex in 2015-2016 E.C**

| No | Types               | Sex    | 2015                | 2016                |
|----|---------------------|--------|---------------------|---------------------|
|    |                     |        | Gov't and Non-Gov't | Gov't and Non-Gov't |
| 1  | Set for examination | Male   | 0                   | 3,088               |
|    |                     | Female | 0                   | 3,551               |
| 2  | Promoted            | Male   | 0                   | 2,797               |
|    |                     | Female | 0                   | 3,308               |

Source: Bishoftu City Education office

As shows from the table above the student set for national examinations in 2016 E.C are 6,638 and passed the examinations are 6,105 which mean it passed more than 91%.

**Table: 3.14.13. Results of grade 8 National examination in Government and Non-Government by Location and Sex in 2015-2016 E.C**

| No | Types               | Sex    | 2015                | 2016                |
|----|---------------------|--------|---------------------|---------------------|
|    |                     |        | Gov't and Non-Gov't | Gov't and Non-Gov't |
| 1  | Set for examination | Male   | 1,514               | 3,019               |
|    |                     | Female | 2,138               | 4,091               |
| 2  | Promoted            | Male   | 1,162               | 2,783               |
|    |                     | Female | 1,505               | 3,604               |

Source: Bishoftu City Education office

As shows from the table above the student set for national examinations in 2015 E.C are 3,652 and passed the examinations are 2,667 which mean it passed more than 73%. But in 2016 E.C passed the exam result 89% and also more of the female failed in examination.

**Table: 3.14.14. Results of Ethiopian Higher education certificate Examination in the Government and Non-Government by location and Sex in 2015-2016 E.C**

| No | Types               | Sex    | 2015              | 2016  |           |
|----|---------------------|--------|-------------------|-------|-----------|
|    |                     |        | Gov't & Non-Gov't | Gov't | Non-Gov't |
| 1  | Set for examination | Male   | 1,455             | 1,527 | 361       |
|    |                     | Female | 1,859             | 1,879 | 366       |
| 2  | Promoted            | Male   | 186               | 150   | 131       |
|    |                     | Female | 162               | 79    | 137       |

Source: Bishoftu City Education office

As shows from the table above, the student set for national examination in 2015 E.C passed the exam 10.5%. This is shows 89.5% not passed the the exam that mean the quality of education is decline line and other hand in 2016 E.C the student set for national examination in government student; male is 1527, Female is 1879 and total 3,406 and passed the examination student; male is 150, Female is 79 and total 229 which means only 6.7% is passed the examination in the government school.

It means that the quality of education is very low and it needs to take a series corrective action on education. But, in Non-Governmental School the student set for national examination student; male is 361, Female is 366 and total is 727 and passed the examination student; male is 131, Female is 137, total 268 which means 36.9%. The quality of education very good in non- government school than government School.

### 3.2. Development of Health Services

Healthy person are productive. The current policy of health package is the priority concern of government. The health package is fully depended on preventive strategy. To fulfill the package many activities must be included; providing health facility, creating awareness, construction of health institution and providing quality

health personnel and others. Providing health services has the first priority. Especially, in the distribution of health facility attention must be given. To do this, Bushoftu health office is providing necessary human power in all its health centers. Contribution of non-governmental and private health organization facility is also high. In addition to providing the above facilities, the office has been doing its best by providing qualified human power in order to meet to giving the quality of service to the peopels.

### 3.2.1. HIV/AIDS and Its prevalence

There are remarkable achievements in several major HIV intervention areas. The success can be attributing to the strong leadership and coordination, innovative initiatives such as Anti-AIDS campaign, and technical support received from partner organizations. In addition, the coordinated effort between the health sector and the non-health sector responses has had significant positive impact. So, the prevention towards the expansion of the diseases especially awareness creation for the community calls for both government and non governmental organizations again and again to save the lives of these productive man power. Moreover, it is a cross cutting issue of the country in general and our city in particular.

### 3.2.2. Health Facilities

Different health facilities are currently giving service in the city at 11 wereds. When we see the distribution of these facilities, health centers 14, health posts 33, pharmacies 74, clinic venders 75, Primary Clinic 17, Medium clinic 71, Higher clinic 0 and Hospital 4 are available in the city. All health istitiones have availability of water and electricity in both Government and Non-Government.

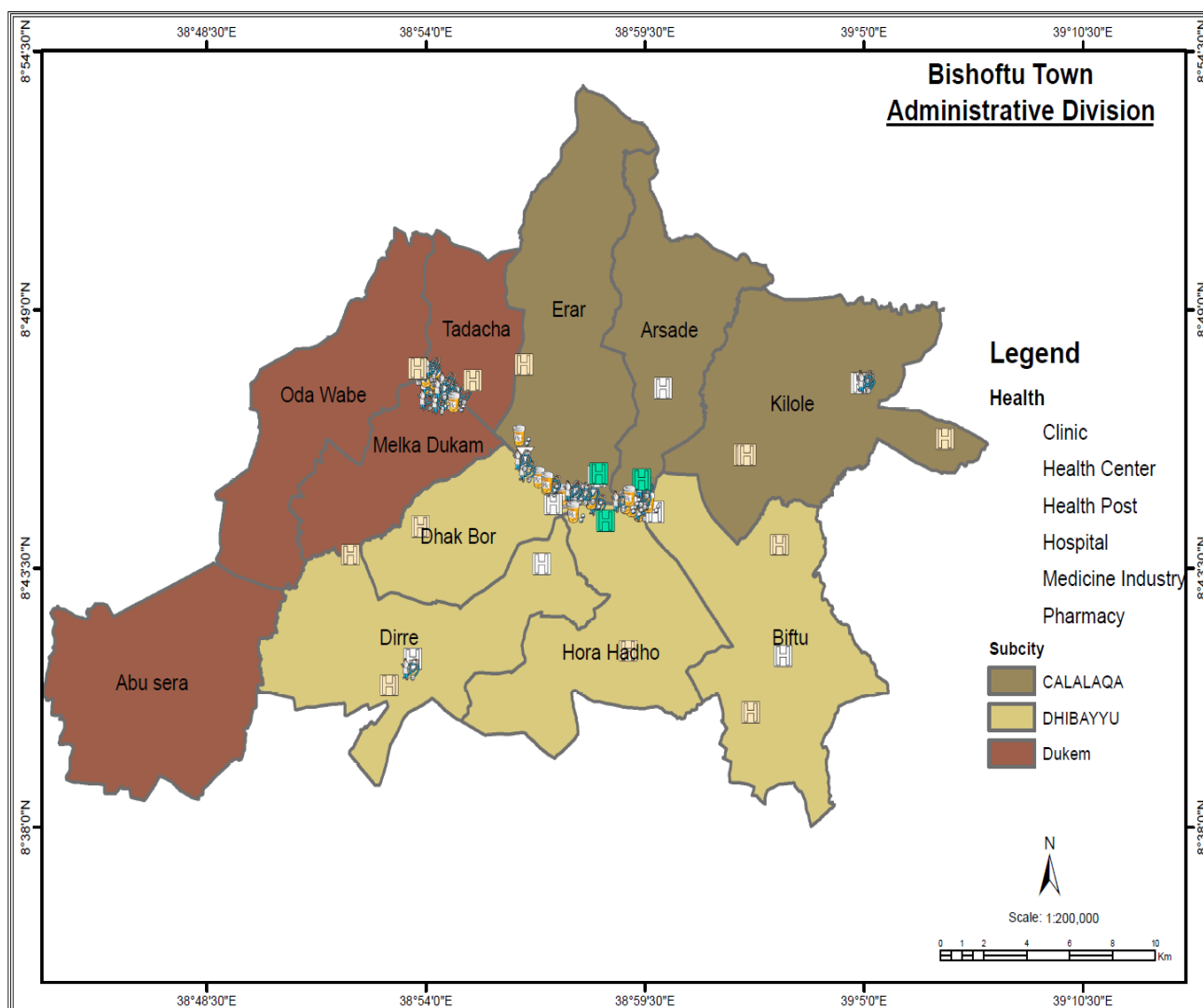
**Table: 3.2.2.1.Shows Number of Health Institutions by Ownership in 2015-2016 E.C**

| Year | Type       | Health Centers | Health Posts | Pharmacy | Clinic | Primary Clinic | Medium clinic | Higher clinic | Hospital | Total |
|------|------------|----------------|--------------|----------|--------|----------------|---------------|---------------|----------|-------|
| 2015 | Government | 13             | 11           | 42       | 68     | 0              | 0             | 0             | 2        | 216   |
|      | Non-Gov't  | 1              | 0            | 19       | 2      | 15             | 42            | 0             | 1        |       |
| 2016 | Government | 13             | 33           | 39       | 72     | 0              | 0             | 0             | 3        | 288   |
|      | Non-Gov't  | 1              | 0            | 35       | 3      | 17             | 71            | 0             | 1        |       |

Source: Bishoftu City Health office

The table above reveals that there is no higher clinic in the city but the city growing at alarming rate that the population lived in the city more than 522,689. The city most focuses on the construction of higher clinic.

Source: Field Survey Result (2016 E.C.)



Source: Field Survey Result (2016 E.C.)

**Table: 3.2.2.2. Shows Number of Medical personnel in Government and Non-Government in 2015-2016 E.C**

| No | Type           | 2015  |        |           |        | 2016  |        |           |        |
|----|----------------|-------|--------|-----------|--------|-------|--------|-----------|--------|
|    |                | Gov't |        | Non-Gov't |        | Gov't |        | Non-Gov't |        |
|    |                | Male  | Female | Male      | Female | Male  | Female | Male      | Female |
| 1  | Doctor         | 0     | 0      | 2         | 0      | 4     | 0      | 8         | 1      |
| 2  | Health officer | 20    | 23     | 15        | 3      | 22    | 29     | 18        | 5      |

|   |                       |     |     |    |     |     |     |     |     |
|---|-----------------------|-----|-----|----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|
| 3 | Nurses                | 41  | 72  | 32 | 79  | 47  | 72  | 39  | 85  |
| 4 | Midwifer              | 7   | 39  | 2  | 4   | 7   | 39  | 2   | 4   |
| 5 | Pharmacists           | 15  | 18  | 40 | 19  | 15  | 18  | 43  | 26  |
| 6 | Laboratory Technician | 17  | 11  | 3  | 1   | 19  | 14  | 4   | 2   |
| 7 | Enviromental Sanitry  | 4   | 2   | 0  | 0   | 4   | 2   | 0   | 0   |
| 8 | Health extention      | 0   | 119 | 0  | 0   | 0   | 119 | 0   | 0   |
|   | Total                 | 104 | 284 | 94 | 106 | 118 | 293 | 114 | 123 |

Source: Bishoftu City Health office

The table above reveals that very large numbers of peoples lived in the city but there is small number of well qulifed Doctor, X-ray, and Laboratory. More of the peoples get a service out of the city even in the existancy of laboratory and doctor the quality of service provading is low. The result showes to focuses on improving the quality service in the city.

**Table: 3.2.2.3. Number of Hospital Health Work forces by Sex and Ownership (Government and Non-Governmet), in 2016 E.C**

| S.N | Type                      | 2016       |        |                |        |
|-----|---------------------------|------------|--------|----------------|--------|
|     |                           | Government |        | Non-Government |        |
|     |                           | Male       | Female | Male           | Female |
| 1   | Specialist                | 16         | 1      | 0              | 0      |
| 2   | Doctor                    | 21         | 4      | 2              | 1      |
| 3   | Health officer            | 0          | 2      | 4              | 1      |
| 4   | Nurses                    | 26         | 77     | 5              | 7      |
| 4   | Midwifer                  | 20         | 14     | 1              | 3      |
| 5   | Pharmacists               | 16         | 9      | 2              | 2      |
| 6   | Laboratory Technician     | 10         | 5      | 2              | 3      |
| 7   | X-Ray Techniciall         | 4          | 0      | 1              | 1      |
| 8   | Environmental Sanitry     | 0          | 2      | 0              | 0      |
| 9   | Biomedical                | 0          | 2      | 0              | 0      |
| 10  | Anesthesia                | 4          | 1      | 0              | 0      |
| 11  | Opthamology               | 0          | 3      | 0              | 0      |
| 12  | Psychiarty                | 3          | 0      | 0              | 0      |
| 13  | Physiotheraphy            | 2          | 0      | 0              | 0      |
| 14  | Other Profession          | 8          | 3      | 0              | 0      |
| 15  | Supportive/Administrative | 65         | 21     | 4              | 8      |
|     | Total                     | 151        | 189    | 21             | 26     |

Source: Bishoftu City Health office

The table above reveals that the numbers of medical workers in the city of Bishoftu are Specialist 17, Doctor 28, Health officer 7, Nurses 115, Midwifer 38, mPharmacists 29, Laboratory Technician 20, XRayTechnician 6, Environmental Sanitary 2, Biomedical 2, Anesthesia 5, Ophthalmology 3, Psychiatry 3, Physiotherapy 2, Other Profession 11, Supportive/Administrative 98 and the total workers are 387.

**Table: 3.2.2.4: Indicator, standard and Actual Performance of health institutions in 2015-2016 E.C**

| Years | Indicator                      | Standard                 | Actual performance   |
|-------|--------------------------------|--------------------------|----------------------|
| 2015  | Population-Hospital ratio      | 1:1.5 Million Population | 1:500,000 Population |
|       | Population-Health center ratio | 1:40,000 Population      | 1:50,000 Population  |
| 2016  | Population-Hospital ratio      | 1:1.5 Million Population | 1:550,000 Population |
|       | Population-Health center ratio | 1:40,000 Population      | 1:40,000 Population  |

Source: Bishoftu City Health office

**Table: 3.2.2.5. Shows the ten top diseases in 2015-2016 E.C**

| No | 2015                                               |                | 2016                                               |                |
|----|----------------------------------------------------|----------------|----------------------------------------------------|----------------|
|    | Types of diseases                                  | No of patients | Types of diseases                                  | No of patients |
| 1  | Urinary tract infection, site not specified        | 19,154         | Urinary tract infection, site not specified        | 15,177         |
| 2  | Pneumonia                                          | 18,971         | Dyspepsia                                          | 14,393         |
| 3  | Acute tonsillitis, unspecified                     | 15,964         | Pneumonia                                          | 13,277         |
| 4  | Diarrhoea                                          | 15,155         | Acute tonsillitis, unspecified                     | 11,046         |
| 5  | Dyspepsia                                          | 13,586         | Typhoid fever                                      | 9,534          |
| 6  | Typhoid fever                                      | 12,246         | Amoebiasis                                         | 9,033          |
| 7  | Other specified diseases of the respiratory system | 10,776         | Diarrhoea                                          | 8,756          |
| 8  | Amoebiasis                                         | 10,110         | Other specified diseases of the respiratory system | 8,291          |
| 9  | Essential hypertension                             | 8,813          | Upper respiratory tract disorders,                 | 7,051          |

|    |                                                |         |             |         |
|----|------------------------------------------------|---------|-------------|---------|
|    |                                                |         | unspecified |         |
| 10 | Upper respiratory tract disorders, unspecified | 7,486   | Cough       | 7,005   |
|    | Total                                          | 132,261 | Total       | 103,563 |

Source: Bishoftu City Health Office

The table above reveals that the numbers of patients in ten top diseases are decreasing in 2016 E.C. this means that diseases prevention work has been done well in the past two years.

**Table: 3.2.2.6. Health services for patients in 2015-2016 E.C**

| Year | Number of patients |                    |                       |
|------|--------------------|--------------------|-----------------------|
|      | Firest incidence   | Repeatedly treated | In patients admission |
| 2015 | 603,346            | 402,231            | 5,604                 |
| 2016 | 661,735            | 441,156            | 4,580                 |

Source: Bishoftu City Health Office

The table above reveals that in first incidence and repeatedly treated are increaseing in 2015\_2016 E.C. But according to health instution strategy it must be decreased, so that, health instution must do by giving more attention on prevent disease in the city.

**Table: 3.2.2.7. Shows the vaccination service in 2015-2016 E.C**

| Type of vaccination given | 2015    | 2016   |
|---------------------------|---------|--------|
| Vat. A                    | 144,806 | 98,258 |
| BCG                       | 13,844  | 13,564 |
| Measles                   | 24,526  | 25,654 |
| Penta valent (DPT-HEPB-HI | 41,005  | 41,364 |
| Polio 3                   | 13,020  | 13,441 |
| TT2+pregnant women        | 13,398  | 10,765 |

Source: Bishoftu City Health Office

The communal of the health problems which occur due to communicable diseases affect the population. The city health office working with incorporation of stakeholders to increase convenience and treatment of vaccination services by fulfilling an integrated health extension package. According to the table above, the types of vaccination services provided in the past two years have improved

**Table: 3.2.2.8. Shows the numbers of women's used family planning service in 2015\_2016 E.C.**

| Family Planning Methods | 2015   | 2016   |
|-------------------------|--------|--------|
| Oral contraceptive      | 10,044 | 9,545  |
| Injectable              | 48,155 | 42,282 |
| Implants                | 23,560 | 21,031 |
| IUCD                    | 1,487  | 1,249  |
| Vasectomy               | 0      | 0      |
| Tubal ligation          | 0      | 0      |
| Kanneen biro            | 131    | 86     |

Source: Bishoftu City Health Office

One of the major mark for achievement in family health services in 2016 plan were: to increase family planning service coverage especially, Long term Family planning from 17% to 65%. Oral contraceptive, injectable, implants, IUD, Vasectomy and tubal ligation commonly used types of family planning.

**Table: 3.2.2.9. Shows Different Medical health services by type and sex in Government and Non-Government in 2015-2016 E.C**

| S.N   | Type                 | 2015  |        |           |        | 2016  |        |           |        |
|-------|----------------------|-------|--------|-----------|--------|-------|--------|-----------|--------|
|       |                      | Gov't |        | Non-Gov't |        | Gov't |        | Non-Gov't |        |
|       |                      | Male  | Female | Male      | Female | Male  | Female | Male      | Female |
| 1     | Leprosy              | 1     | 0      | 0         | 0      | 2     | 4      | 0         | 0      |
| 2     | TB Patients          | 258   | 302    | 100       | 199    | 415   | 44     | 5         | 5      |
| 3     | Malaria patients     | 487   | 295    | 388       | 200    | 2,106 | 1,676  | 433       | 276    |
| 4     | HIV carries          | 1,831 | 3,400  | 18        | 43     | 1,831 | 3,400  | 18        | 43     |
| 5     | Newly identified HIV | 156   | 249    | 107       | 137    | 184   | 311    | 4         | 9      |
| Total |                      | 2,733 | 4,246  | 613       | 579    | 4,538 | 5,435  | 460       | 333    |

Source: Bishoftu City Health office

The table above reveals that the total of patients are increasing in 216 (from 8,171 is growing to 10,766). According to the table above, the number of people receiving

treatment in government and non-governmental health institutions has been increasing in the last two years.

**Table: 3.2.2.10. Shows Number of mothers received antenatal, postnatal and family planning services in 2015-2016 E.C**

| Year | Type | Antenatal care | Delivery | Postnatal | Family planning | Others | Total   |
|------|------|----------------|----------|-----------|-----------------|--------|---------|
| 2015 | No   | 17,009         | 14,076   | 13,549    | 83,377          | 0      | 128,011 |
| 2016 | No   | 16,133         | 12,539   | 13,162    | 74,193          | 0      | 116,027 |

Source: Bishoftu City Health office

The table above shows that the number of mothers receiving antenatal, postnatal and family planning has decreased from 128,011 to 116,027 in the last two years.

**Table: 3.2.2.11. Shows members of Society Health Insurance in 2016 E.C**

| No       | Woreda                       | Conditions of health insurance society |                     |                 |                             |             |              |                               |
|----------|------------------------------|----------------------------------------|---------------------|-----------------|-----------------------------|-------------|--------------|-------------------------------|
|          |                              | New members                            | Members of Teachers | Renewed payment | Renewed for poorest peoples | Charayti    | total        | Collected money inter to Bank |
| <b>A</b> | <b>Sub city of Dibayu</b>    | <b>6187</b>                            | <b>0</b>            | <b>4663</b>     | <b>1806</b>                 | <b>2168</b> | <b>15010</b> | <b>14,780,746</b>             |
| 1        | Deka Bora Wereda             | 1757                                   | 0                   | 918             | 575                         | 1119        | <b>4378</b>  | 3,549,206                     |
| 2        | Biftu Wereda                 | 2671                                   | 0                   | 858             | 505                         | 220         | <b>4289</b>  | 4,669,010                     |
| 3        | Hora Hedo Wereda             | 1434                                   | 0                   | 1109            | 460                         | 715         | <b>3860</b>  | 3,997,890                     |
| 4        | Dire Wereda                  | 325                                    | 0                   | 1778            | 266                         | 114         | <b>2483</b>  | 2,564,640                     |
| <b>B</b> | <b>Sub city of Cheleleqa</b> | <b>8473</b>                            | <b>0</b>            | <b>7414</b>     | <b>2995</b>                 | <b>4877</b> | <b>11398</b> | <b>8,245,149</b>              |
| 5        | Arsede Wereda                | 6187                                   | 0                   | 4663            | 1806                        | 2168        | <b>4688</b>  | 3,429,990                     |
| 6        | Erer Wereda                  | 1081                                   | 0                   | 1157            | 577                         | 1466        | <b>4654</b>  | 3,896,253                     |
| 7        | Kiloole Wereda               | 1205                                   | 0                   | 1594            | 612                         | 1243        | <b>2056</b>  | 918,906                       |
| <b>C</b> | <b>Sub city of Dukem</b>     | <b>12106</b>                           | <b>0</b>            | <b>4694</b>     | <b>3033</b>                 | <b>3785</b> | <b>16971</b> | <b>14,540,560</b>             |
| 8        | Melka Wereda                 | 1115                                   | 0                   | 492             | 227                         | 212         | <b>5497</b>  | 4,967,890                     |
| 9        | Oda Nebe wereda              | 3401                                   | 0                   | 3243            | 1416                        | 2921        | <b>5345</b>  | 4,682,000                     |
| 10       | Tedecha Wereda               | 3592                                   | 0                   | 619             | 695                         | 362         | <b>4213</b>  | 3,280,750                     |
| 11       | Abu Sera Wereda              | 3998                                   | 0                   | 340             | 695                         | 290         | <b>1916</b>  | 1,609,920                     |

|              |              |          |              |             |              |              |                   |
|--------------|--------------|----------|--------------|-------------|--------------|--------------|-------------------|
| <b>Total</b> | <b>26766</b> | <b>0</b> | <b>16771</b> | <b>7834</b> | <b>10830</b> | <b>43379</b> | <b>37,566,455</b> |
|--------------|--------------|----------|--------------|-------------|--------------|--------------|-------------------|

Source: Bishoftu City Health office

Data from the table above reveals that the highest health insurance members and bank deposits are in dukam sub city and the second in Dibayu sub city and the last in cheleleqa sub City in 2016 E.C.

### 3.3. Social Security

One of the responsibility of Bishoftu citys are to settle industrial peace, maintain employee's health and safety at workplace, improve working condition and environment, promote efficient and equitable employment services and maintain development social welfare of the citizens. On other hand the city promoting productive safety net, promoting and improving employment and livelihood and promoting social insurance, increasing equitable access to basic social services and providing legal protection and support to those vulnerable to abuse and violence.

In the city there is good atmosphere of peace and security for the dwellers and investors. This confirms that the city is a peaceful area for different activities. In the city, there are many interweave peace and security organizations to bear out the security in a sustainable manner. More over social affairs and communiting policing has been playing a great role in ensuring peace of community and idustry in all weredes. The public and social affairs are actively taking part in keeping security of industry between workers and investors and also peace of the surrounding. Besides the public give different supports to military polices like contributing money to build their working offices and buying motor bicycles.

General the numbers of persons 15\_64 (economically active population) who are employed and unemployed but looking for work according to the city social security office registered Unemployed in 2016 E.C, 56,566 from these employed workers are 20,885, which means almost 38% get a job in the city.

**Table: 3.3.1. Shows the numbers of unemployed registered and employed workers by level eduction and sex in 2015-2016 E.C**

| Level of Education | Year | No of unemploye d person | No of get a job opportunities | Year | No of unemployed person | No of get a job opportunities |
|--------------------|------|--------------------------|-------------------------------|------|-------------------------|-------------------------------|
|--------------------|------|--------------------------|-------------------------------|------|-------------------------|-------------------------------|

|              |      | M             | F             | T             | M            | F            | T             |      | M             | F             | T             | M            | F             | T             |
|--------------|------|---------------|---------------|---------------|--------------|--------------|---------------|------|---------------|---------------|---------------|--------------|---------------|---------------|
| Illiterate   | 2015 | 784           | 1235          | <b>2019</b>   | 0            | 0            | <b>0</b>      | 2016 | 5781          | 6789          | <b>12570</b>  | 338          | 561           | <b>899</b>    |
| Grade 1-8    |      | 3276          | 9995          | <b>13271</b>  | 2859         | 3257         | <b>6116</b>   |      | 4370          | 8690          | <b>13060</b>  | 1819         | 3537          | <b>5356</b>   |
| Grade 9-12   |      | 7563          | 2190          | <b>9753</b>   | 1366         | 2462         | <b>3828</b>   |      | 10821         | 1791          | <b>12612</b>  | 146          | 2340          | <b>2486</b>   |
| Certificate  |      | 5822          | 1877          | <b>7699</b>   | 153          | 131          | <b>284</b>    |      | 3273          | 2572          | <b>5845</b>   | 299          | 325           | <b>624</b>    |
| Diploma      |      | 5129          | 5742          | <b>1087</b>   | 740          | 1638         | <b>2378</b>   |      | 2361          | 1489          | <b>3850</b>   | 1182         | 1582          | <b>2764</b>   |
| B.A/B.Sc     |      | 1204          | 741           | <b>1945</b>   | 659          | 968          | <b>1627</b>   |      | 4513          | 4116          | <b>8629</b>   | 2964         | 5792          | <b>8756</b>   |
| <b>Total</b> |      | <b>23,778</b> | <b>21,780</b> | <b>45,558</b> | <b>5,777</b> | <b>8,456</b> | <b>14,233</b> |      | <b>31,119</b> | <b>25,447</b> | <b>56,566</b> | <b>6,748</b> | <b>14,137</b> | <b>20,885</b> |

Source: Bishoftu City Social Security office

The data from the Table above shows that compared to the last two years, the number of unemployed person has increased from 45,558 to 56,566 by educational level.

**Table: 3.3.2. Shows the numbers of unemployed registered and employed workers by Age in 2015-2016 E.C**

| Age   | Year | No of unemployed person |        |              | No of get a job opportunities |        |             | Year | No of unemployed person |        |              | No of get a job opportunities |        |             |
|-------|------|-------------------------|--------|--------------|-------------------------------|--------|-------------|------|-------------------------|--------|--------------|-------------------------------|--------|-------------|
|       |      | Male                    | Female | Total        | Male                          | Female | Total       |      | Male                    | Female | Total        | Male                          | Female | Total       |
| 15_19 |      | 1248                    | 937    | <b>2185</b>  | 1859                          | 257    | <b>2116</b> |      | 5781                    | 6789   | <b>12570</b> | 338                           | 561    | <b>899</b>  |
| 20_24 |      | 8712                    | 8562   | <b>17274</b> | 1528                          | 3772   | <b>5300</b> |      | 4370                    | 8690   | <b>13060</b> | 1819                          | 3537   | <b>5356</b> |

|       |      |       |       |              |      |      |              |      |       |       |              |      |       |              |
|-------|------|-------|-------|--------------|------|------|--------------|------|-------|-------|--------------|------|-------|--------------|
| 25_29 | 2015 | 3145  | 3741  | <b>6886</b>  | 466  | 662  | <b>1128</b>  | 2016 | 10821 | 1791  | <b>12612</b> | 146  | 2340  | <b>2486</b>  |
| 30_34 |      | 8842  | 5743  | <b>14585</b> | 1166 | 3089 | <b>4255</b>  |      | 3273  | 2572  | <b>5845</b>  | 299  | 325   | <b>624</b>   |
| 35-39 |      | 642   | 1847  | <b>2489</b>  | 153  | 131  | <b>284</b>   |      | 2361  | 1489  | <b>3850</b>  | 1182 | 1582  | <b>2764</b>  |
| 40-44 |      | 674   | 449   | <b>1123</b>  | 474  | 349  | <b>823</b>   |      | 4513  | 4116  | <b>8629</b>  | 2964 | 5792  | <b>8756</b>  |
| 45-49 |      | 278   | 385   | <b>663</b>   | 95   | 175  | <b>270</b>   |      | 0     | 0     | <b>0</b>     | 0    | 0     | <b>0</b>     |
| 50-54 |      | 123   | 109   | <b>232</b>   | 24   | 19   | <b>43</b>    |      | 0     | 0     | <b>0</b>     | 0    | 0     | <b>0</b>     |
| 55-59 |      | 98    | 17    | <b>115</b>   | 12   | 2    | <b>14</b>    |      | 0     | 0     | <b>0</b>     | 0    | 0     | <b>0</b>     |
| 60-65 |      | 6     | 0     | <b>6</b>     | 0    | 0    | <b>0</b>     |      | 0     | 0     | <b>0</b>     | 0    | 0     | <b>0</b>     |
| Total |      | 23768 | 21790 | <b>45558</b> | 5777 | 8456 | <b>14233</b> |      | 31119 | 25447 | <b>56566</b> | 6748 | 14137 | <b>20885</b> |

Source: Bishoftu City Social Security office

The table above reveals that the numbers of employed by level of Age increase from 14,233 to 20,885. It means that the numbers of employed increase by 46%. This shows in the city must be very hard work to increase the number of employed due to high numbers of unemployment exist in the city.

**Table: 3:3.3. Shows the numbers of permanent temporary and contractual employees by sex in 2016 E.C**

| Years | Description | Permanent employees |        |       | Temporary employees |        |       | Contractual employees |        |       |
|-------|-------------|---------------------|--------|-------|---------------------|--------|-------|-----------------------|--------|-------|
|       |             | Male                | Female | Total | Male                | Female | Total | Male                  | Female | Total |
| 2016  | Gov't       | 2,091               | 1,482  | 3,573 | 30                  | 60     | 90    | 15                    | 24     | 39    |
|       | Non-Gov't   | 6,748               | 14,137 | 2,085 | 9,425               | 5,546  | 1,491 | 0                     | 0      | 0     |

Source: Bishoftu City Social Security office

The table above reveals that in the government institution the numbers of permanent employees increase from 1,356 to 1,672 by 23% on the other hand in the

non-government institution the numbers of permanent employees increases from 9,328 to 10,145 by 9%. This result shows in the government institutions over the capacity of the city employees. It means that in many government institutions of dukem city some of workers sit with out any work, so it needs to correct the government structures of dukem city or the cabinet of the city must be avoided unnecessary transfer of workers from outside of the city.

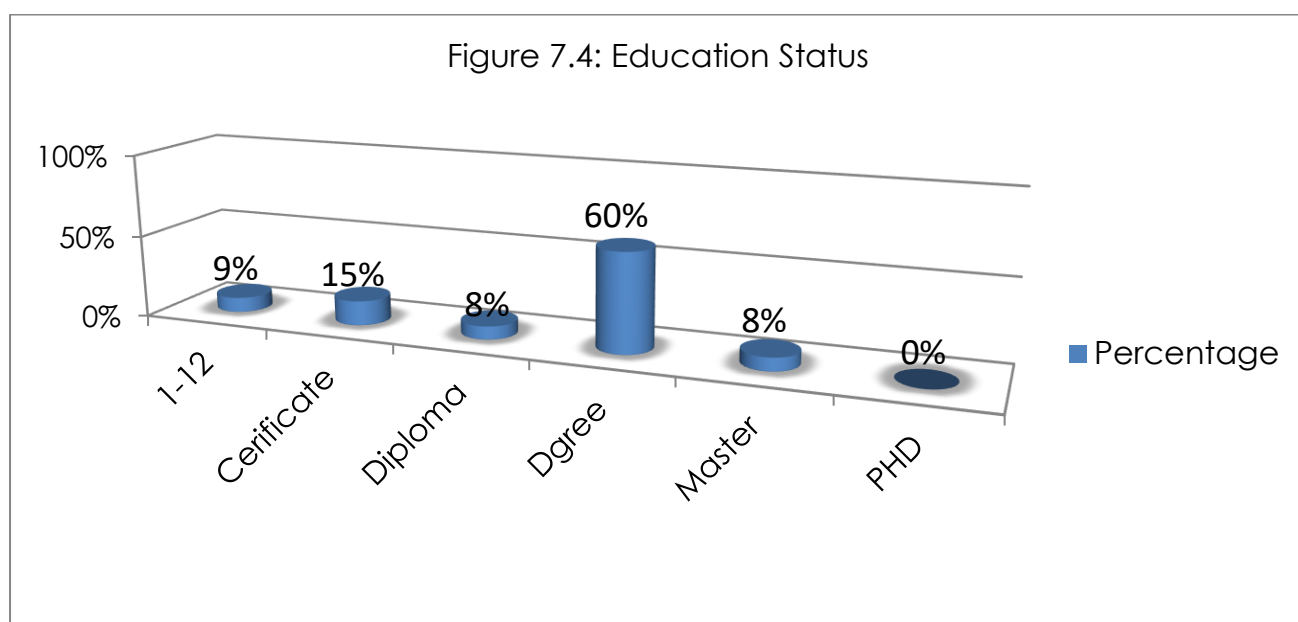
**Table: 3:3.4. Shows the numbers of permanent employees by level of education and sex, in 2016 E.C**

| Year | Description | <Grade12 |        | Certificate |        | Diploma |        | BA/NSC |        | MA/MSC |        | PHD   |        | Total  |
|------|-------------|----------|--------|-------------|--------|---------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|-------|--------|--------|
|      |             | Male     | Female | Male        | Female | Male    | Female | Male   | Female | Male   | Female | Male  | Female |        |
| 2016 | Gov't       | 136      | 138    | 211         | 221    | 133     | 109    | 953    | 783    | 176    | 47     | 0     | 0      | 2,907  |
|      | Non-Gov't   | 552      | 882    | 2,166       | 4,190  | 1,624   | 4,687  | 2,312  | 1,640  | 4,416  | 2,392  | 5,103 | 5,892  | 35,856 |

Source: Bishoftu City Social Security office

The table above reveals that in both government and non- government are MA/MSc in the level of education is very low.

**Figure: 3.3.1. Shows in Bishoftu city the skills level particularly in the government institution in of 2016 in E.C**



Source: Bishoftu City Public Service Office

One indicator of capacity is the level of education. Figure 6.3.3.1 should the educational status in Bishoftu city Administration Accordingly, 9% of the official has 1\_12, 15% have certificat, 8% have Diploma, 60% have first dgree, 8% have Masters Degree and none of existencelhas PHD degrees. The numbers of 1\_12 and certificat holders is greater than the number of Diploma holders and also the total perecentage of 1\_12; certificat and Dipolama have 31%. This was due to lack of on job and of job training arrangement to employees by the local government.

This implies that most of the employees in Bishoftu city Administration the have low educational back ground. It also further implies these employees are in capacitated to understand and implement the crucial policy issues and to giving quality of sevice to the peoples. As a result, employees do not serve properly in the office and see the hand of need service.

**Table: 3.3.5. Number of Social Entities Included in the Social Insurance Coverage Program, in 2015-2016 E.C**

| Year | Persons with Disabled |        | Older People |        | Patient Who Remained on the Bed |        | Roadside Dwellers |        | Orphan Children |        | Grand Total |        |       |
|------|-----------------------|--------|--------------|--------|---------------------------------|--------|-------------------|--------|-----------------|--------|-------------|--------|-------|
|      | Male                  | Female | Male         | Female | Male                            | Female | Male              | Female | Male            | Female | Male        | Female | Total |
| 2015 | 5                     | 14     | 254          | 340    | 20                              | 45     | 0                 | 0      | 21              | 50     | 300         | 449    | 749   |
| 2016 | 470                   | 392    | 5212         | 5886   | 30                              | 61     | 56                | 37     | 15              | 9      | 5783        | 6385   | 12168 |

Source: Bishoftu City Social Security office

The table above reveals that Number of Social Entities Included in the Social Insurance Coverage Program is increased by 624%.

**Table: 3.3.6. Number of Social Entities in the Social Saffenet Program by Sex, in 2023/2024 G.C**

|  | Persons with Disabled | Older People | Patient Who Remained | Roadside Dwellers | Orphan Children | Grand Total |
|--|-----------------------|--------------|----------------------|-------------------|-----------------|-------------|
|--|-----------------------|--------------|----------------------|-------------------|-----------------|-------------|

| Year |      |        |      |        | on the Bed |        |      |        |      |        |      |        | Total |
|------|------|--------|------|--------|------------|--------|------|--------|------|--------|------|--------|-------|
|      | Male | Female | Male | Female | Male       | Female | Male | Female | Male | Female | Male | Female |       |
| 2015 | 46   | 29     | 694  | 1250   | 28         | 36     | 0    | 0      | 45   | 103    | 813  | 1418   | 2231  |
| 2016 | 84   | 91     | 629  | 1156   | 22         | 41     | 0    | 0      | 84   | 124    | 819  | 1412   | 2231  |

Source: Bishoftu City Social Security office

**Table: 3.3.7. Shows the persons with different social problemes in 2016 E.C**

| No | Social problems                                     | By Sex        |               |               |
|----|-----------------------------------------------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|
|    |                                                     | Male          | Female        | Total         |
| 1  | The poorest of Women                                | 0             | 12,500        | 12,500        |
| 2  | The older people that have no social security       | 9,850         | 0             | 9,850         |
| 3  | Prostitute                                          | 0             | 150           | 150           |
| 4  | Orphan Children                                     | 37            | 8             | 45            |
| 5  | Roadside Dwelers                                    | 145           | 35            | 180           |
| 6  | Beggar                                              | 460           | 158           | 618           |
| 7  | Persons with Disabled which is leesan 30 year (< 30 | 1000          | 400           | 1,400         |
| 8  | Persons with Disabled                               | 84            | 91            | 175           |
| 9  | Patient Who Remained on the Bed                     | 22            | 41            | 63            |
|    | <b>Total</b>                                        | <b>11,598</b> | <b>13,383</b> | <b>24,981</b> |

Source: Bishoftu City Social Security office

The table above reveals that the total persons with different social problemes in the citys are 24,981. But in the citys it is not only this numbers, it may exist more than this numbers.

### 3.4. Social Justics

The goal of social justice is to create equality of opportunity for every individual without eliminating freedoms and to ensure a fair distribution of income. In particular, the objective of justice is to provide services such as education, tax, social security, equal opportunities, and fair and adequate wages. Policy goals and principles are made into laws by proclamations and regulations.

The mission of the Justice Service is to bring to justice those who have violated the constitution and laws and are suspected of criminal acts and to ensure the rule of law by bringing them to justice registering; developing legal awareness of the community, and ensuring that laws are enforced in a uniform manner.

**Table: 3:4.1. Shows the numbers of criminal and civil cases lodged in courts**

| Year | Criminal cases |         |         | Civil cases |         |         | Corruption and Tax Cases |         |         | Total  |         |         |
|------|----------------|---------|---------|-------------|---------|---------|--------------------------|---------|---------|--------|---------|---------|
|      | Lodged         | Decided | Pending | Lodged      | Decided | pending | Lodged                   | Decided | Pending | Lodged | Decided | pending |
| 2015 | 384            | 377     | 8       | 40          | 29      | 9       | 0                        | 0       | 0       | 424    | 403     | 17      |
| 2016 | 669            | 669     | 0       | 83          | 83      | 9       | 22                       | 14      | 8       | 774    | 766     | 17      |

Source: Bishoftu City Justices Office

The table above data shows that the number of criminal and civil cases filed in court has increased in the last two years except pending.

### **3.5. Trade, Turism and Sport facilities in the city Administration**

#### **3.5.1. Trade**

In Bishoftu city, trade is one of the economic sectors that the community involved. The location and infrastructure available in the city is one of the most factors that is agitating the development of this sector. The city administration is also playing its' part by facilitating some important facility by allocating the required budget to build different infrastructures to upgrade the trade activities in the city.

In Bishoftu city the number of Trade Organization License issued in the year 2016 E.C are Whole traders 355, Retail traders 21,410, Service traders 13,816, Agricultural 212, Manufacturing 426, Transport 3,321 and also Grand total of traders are 39,540. On other hand the numbers of traders that are not Renewed 5,595. The types of major cash crops in the city are skin of hides, sheep, Goat and other cash crops like Gold, flowers, oilseeds, coffee, chat and etc. are non-existence in the city.

Currently, many activities are being carried out in the efforts to implement trade reform including online business registration others. However, despite the control

and monitoring measures taken to ensure that businesses fairly supply their products at reasonable prices, they have not brought about the desired change.

**Table: 3.5.1.1. Shows Trade license by trade category and capital (ETB) in 2015-2016**

**E.C**

| Year | Mesurement | Whole Sale |            |            | Retail     |            |            | Service     |             |             | Grand Total |               |             |
|------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|---------------|-------------|
|      |            | New        | Renewed    | Returned   | New        | Renewed    | Returned   | New         | Renewed     | Returned    | New         | Renewed       | Returned    |
| 2015 | Number     | 1,27       | 301        | 24         | 2,193      | 11,311     | 711        | 1,766       | 9,184       | 967         | 4086        | 20,796        | 1,702       |
|      | Capital    | 116,095    | 8,751,479  | 3,048,000  | 4,346,714  | 36,165,286 | 3,555,000  | 177,419     | 378,581     | 696,000     | 4,640,228   | 124,059,346   | 7,299,000   |
| 2016 | Number     | 108        | 247        | 56         | 6,518      | 14,892     | 3,357      | 4,236       | 9,680       | 2,182       | 10,862      | 24,819        | 5,595       |
|      | Capital    | 21,600,000 | 49,600,000 | 11,200,000 | 32,590,000 | 74,460,000 | 16,785,000 | 423,600,000 | 968,000,000 | 218,200,000 | 477,790,000 | 1,092,060,000 | 246,185,000 |

Source: Bishoftu City Trade Office

As shows the table above, the numbers of returned License are increased from 1,702 to 5,595. This means increased by above 300%. It means that the office of trade must found out the problem by investigation.

**Table: 3.5.1.2. No of Traders and type of work activites by Capital, in 2015-2016 E.C**

| No | Type of Work | Year          |            |               |            |
|----|--------------|---------------|------------|---------------|------------|
|    |              | 2015          |            | 2016          |            |
|    |              | No of traders | Capital    | No of traders | Capital    |
| 1  | Retail       | 13,504        | 40,512,000 | 21,410        | 40,036,000 |
| 2  | Wholesale    | 428           | 88,675,740 | 355           | 71,200,000 |

|   |               |        |               |        |               |
|---|---------------|--------|---------------|--------|---------------|
| 3 | Agriculture   | 358    | 17,900,000    | 212    | 462,000       |
| 4 | Manufacturing | 626    | 6,230,000     | 426    | 6,641,880,000 |
| 5 | Service       | 10,950 | 5,560,000     | 13,816 | 1,391,600,000 |
| 6 | Transport     | 10,102 | 1,236,000,000 | 3,321  | 66,420,000    |
|   | Total         | 35,968 | 1,394,877,740 | 39,540 | 8,211,598,000 |

Source: Bishoftu City Trade Office

As shows the table above, the numbers of traders and capital increased by 10% and 489% consecutively.

**Table: 3.5.1.3. Type of Product Goods Supplied to the Central Market (Ton), in 2016**

**E.C**

| Year | Types of product goods (in ton) |            |           |
|------|---------------------------------|------------|-----------|
|      | Hides                           | Sheep skin | Goat skin |
| 2016 | 71,896                          | 169,482    | 362,040   |

Source: Bishoftu City Trade Office

AS shows the table above the numbers of exportable items that supplied to the central marktes in the in 2016: Hids 71,896 ton, sheep skin 169,482 ton, Goat skin 362,040 ton. This data shows not included the product of others industry. The city administration must create additional expotable items throughout the city.

### **3.5.1.1. Market Facility Development**

A market is created when sellers and buyers come together. It is the role of the government to facilitate this and ensure that it goes smoothly. Therefore, extensive facilitation has been done to create market linkages. There are two operational market centers in the city. It includes stores, retail shops, an open market, and other facilities. In addition to this, the city has constructed a big building for the market center which will serve market activities. The building serves for farmers who are displaced from their land and serve as a place to sell their products. Totally, market facilities in the city include G+0, G+1, G+2, G+3, G+4, open market, cattle market and local markets (gullit) at different sub city.

In general, the existing marketplaces need to be more modern. On the other hand, additional market centers for grain and fruits and vegetables are needed. Market linkages with other cities and regions should also be strengthened. In addition the

city requires establishment of E-commercial development of online trade. The existing market in the city presented as follows.

**Table: 3.5.1.1.1. Shows market centers and its area, in 2016 E.C**

| S.N | Name of Market                | Quantity | Area covered by (M <sup>2</sup> ) | Days of market               |
|-----|-------------------------------|----------|-----------------------------------|------------------------------|
| 1   | Sub city of Cheleleqa         |          |                                   |                              |
| 1.1 | General market of Bishoftu    | 1        | 44,817.24                         | All days                     |
| 1.2 | Cattle market                 | 1        | 10,000                            | Sunday, Thursday and Tuesday |
| 1.3 | Erere Central market (G+3)    | 1        | 1650                              | All days                     |
| 2   | Sub city of Dibayu            |          |                                   |                              |
| 2.1 | Dire jitu market              | 1        | 28,969.5                          | All days                     |
| 2.2 | General market of Dire        | 1        | 17560                             | Monday                       |
| 2.3 | Cattle market of Dire         | 1        | 1600                              | Monday                       |
| 2.4 | Dankaka market                | 1        | 6,486.90                          | Thursday                     |
| 2.5 | Hora Central market (G+3)     | 1        | 1650                              | All days                     |
| 3   | Sub city of Dukem             |          |                                   |                              |
| 3.1 | General market of Dukem       | 1        | 31,400                            | Thursday                     |
| 3.2 | Cattle market of Dukem        | 1        | 62,000                            | Thursday                     |
| 3.3 | General market of abu-sera    | 1        | 19540                             | Saturday                     |
| 3.4 | Oda Nebe central market (G+3) | 1        | 1650                              | All days                     |
| 3.5 | Oda Nebe Central market (G+2) | 1        | 1660                              | All days                     |

Source: Bishoftu City Trade Office

**Figure: 6.5.1. Market Building in dibayu sub city**



### 3.5.2. Tourism

Bishoftu City has a very attractive and conducive environment to attract tourists with plenty of natural resources surrounding it. There are many natural & man-made attraction sites. The city is like other Ethiopia attraction sites it can be visited at any time of the year. Bishoftu tourist attractions are characterized by a cluster of volcanic crater lakes and popular spiritual sites around the city.

There are seven crater lakes in and around the city namely: HoraArsadi, Babogaya, Bishoftu, Kuriftu, Cheleleka, Kilole and Green Lake and also others cultural and historical sites are the cave of kidanemiret, Melkae Irrecha and Ardajjila Oda Nebe. Most of them are well-developed with lodges, resorts, and spas all becoming tourist attractions. Endemic birds & plants, the chain of mountains are also a good tourist attraction site of the city. In addition to this; there are many different types of indigenous birds that live around the lakes.

**Irrecha:** Irrecha is the cultural celebration of Oromo which millions of people attend every year Coming together from elsewhere once a year towards at the end of September to celebrate (giving thanks) to Waqa/God/. This celebration is conducted on Hora Lake. On the occasion, they pray to God for the goodwill and well-being of their cattle, family, and prosperity of the following coming New Year, as presented as follows.

**Table: 3.5.2.1. The number of tourist service provider organization in 2015-2016 E.C**

| Type of Organizations | 2015       | 2016       |
|-----------------------|------------|------------|
| Resorts               | 12         | 13         |
| Lodges                | 5          | 6          |
| Hotels                | 70         | 89         |
| Pensions              | 40         | 48         |
| Restaurants           | 98         | 120        |
| Caffés                | 136        | 227        |
| Cultural Clothes      | 63         | 40         |
| Night Clubs           | 7          | 9          |
| Tour Travel Guides    | 5          | 12         |
| Travel Agents         | 2          | 2          |
| Promotion & Printings | 12         | 12         |
| <b>Total</b>          | <b>450</b> | <b>578</b> |

Source: Bishoftu Cty Tourism Office



**Fig 2: Hotel**

**Table: 3.5.2.2. Shows number of star Hotels of the city in 2016 E.C**

| No | Hotels and Resorts      | Stars |
|----|-------------------------|-------|
| 1  | Kuriftu Resort          | 5     |
| 2  | Yatu Hotel              | 5     |
| 3  | East Gate Hotel         | 4     |
| 4  | Pyramid Resort          | 4     |
| 5  | Adulala Resort          | 4     |
| 6  | IVY                     | 3     |
| 7  | Bin International Hotel | 3     |
| 8  | Asham Africa Resort     | 3     |

|    |                           |   |
|----|---------------------------|---|
| 9  | Liesak Resort             | 3 |
| 10 | Kilole Hotel              | 3 |
| 11 | Lake Bishoftu Hotel       | 3 |
| 12 | Daka Hotel                | 2 |
| 13 | Rosmary Hotel             | 2 |
| 14 | Dreamland Resort          | 2 |
| 15 | Pelican Paradise Resort   | 2 |
| 16 | Gold Mark Hotel           | 2 |
| 17 | TK                        | 2 |
| 18 | PELICAN                   | 2 |
| 19 | Tommy International Hotel | 1 |
| 20 | Pyramid Hotel             | 1 |
| 21 | Babogaya Resort           | 1 |

Source: Bishoftu City Tourism Office

**Table: 3.5.2.3. Natural, Cultural and Historical Heritage of Tourist Attractions, in 2016**

**E.C**

| S.N | The name of tourist attraction places   | The types of availability of service facilities in the surrounding area |                                          |
|-----|-----------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------|
|     |                                         | Kinds of road                                                           | Others                                   |
| 1   | <b>Natural</b>                          |                                                                         |                                          |
| 1.1 | Lake Hora Arsede                        | Asphalt                                                                 | Agricultural institutions of the country |
| 1.2 | Lake Bishoftu                           | Cobblestone                                                             | Hotel and Resort                         |
| 1.3 | Lake Babogaya                           | Asphalt                                                                 | Hotel and Resort                         |
| 1.4 | Lake Celeleqa                           | Asphalt                                                                 | Genesis farm                             |
| 1.5 | Lake Kiloole                            | Gravel/Redash                                                           | Market, farm land                        |
| 1.6 | Lake kuriftu (man made/artificial)      | Asphalt                                                                 | Resort                                   |
| 1.7 | Lake hora Hado (Greenery lake)          | Gravel/Redash                                                           | Mountain                                 |
| 1.8 | Mountain of chuqala                     | Gravel/Redash                                                           | Orthodox church                          |
| 1.9 | Mountain of Erere                       | Gravel/Redash                                                           | Orthodox church                          |
| 2   | <b>Cultural and Historical Heritage</b> |                                                                         |                                          |
| 2.1 | Art Gelary Lema Guya                    | Asphalt                                                                 | Hotel and Bank                           |
| 2.2 | Gola Hembra                             | Asphalt                                                                 | Centers of Transport                     |
| 2.3 | Centers of Tulema Geda                  | Asphalt                                                                 | Hotel and Bank                           |
| 2.4 | Irrecha Arsede                          | Asphalt                                                                 | Agricultural institutions of the country |
| 2.5 | Oda Nebe                                | Gravel/Redash                                                           | Agricultural                             |
| 2.6 | cave of kidanemiret                     | Gravel/Redash                                                           | Orthodox church                          |

Source: Bishoftu City Cultural office

**Kuriftu Rezort**



### 3.5.2.1. Tourist flow and Revenue Generation

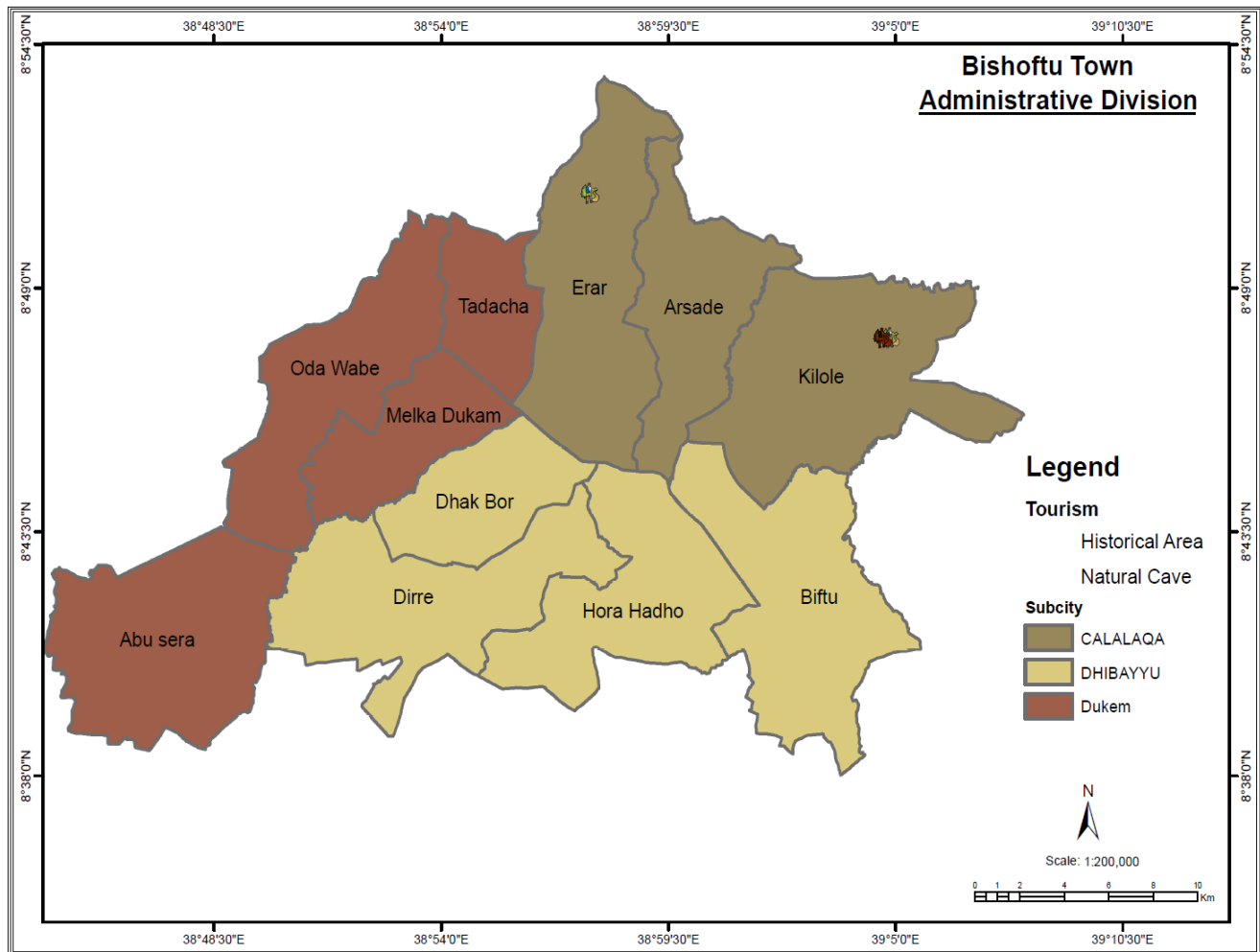
The following table shows tourist flow and revenue gained from it. One can understand that tourist flow depends on the real situation of peace and political stability. Both domestic and foreign tourists come throughout the year to visit this city, especially during the IRECHA Ceremony. As show the table abelw the revenue of the city increasing by 63%

**Table: 3.5.2.4. Tourist flow and Revenue Generation in Bishoftu city, in 2015-2016 E.C**

| <b>Tourist Flow</b> | <b>Unity of Measurement</b> | <b>2015</b>   | <b>2016</b>    |
|---------------------|-----------------------------|---------------|----------------|
| Domestic            | Number                      | 2,097         | 2,500,000      |
|                     | ETB                         | 2,097,000,000 | 24,000,000,000 |
| Foreign             | Number                      | 74,671        | 80,000         |
|                     | ETB                         | 186,677,500   | 235,999,850    |
| Total               | Number                      | 2,171,671     | 2,580,000      |
|                     | ETB                         | 2,283,677,500 | 24,235,999,850 |

Source: Bishoftu City Tourism Office

Regarding Tourism and Tourism Revenue Generation As can be seen from the table above, tourism revenue and tourism flows have been increasing in the last two years.



Source: Field Survey Result (2016 E.C.)

### 3.5.3. Sport

Our city Administration is known by sport and high competition in football, Athletics and taekwondo by fulfilling instruments such as ball, shoes, and sport wearing for players and we have established a youth centers. There are many types of sport activities under taken in the city. These includes Football, volleyball, athletics, taekwondo, Paralympics, handball, gymnastic, table tennis, ground tennis, basketball, and etc.

The city administration has been organized two clubs, football and Athletics. Within the city there are seven youth centers. Out of them; only 3 (at D/J, kata & birbisafoqa) are rendering full scale services. Beside this in the city two government stadium and two private are that accommodates more than 10,000-20,000 viewers is available. Additional football training center is also available to give a boarding school services.

To be competitive in athletics the city administration is already complete the training facilities and dorms for athletes like the other areas in the region in such a way that after two or three years the well-known and competitive athletes will come and serve the region in particular and the country in general. In addition to these, many young football players are grown to different higher leagues and even to the national team of the country.

**Table: 3.5.3.1. Number of Coaches and referees by type of Sport, in 2016 E.C**

| No | Types of Sport      | Number of Coaches and referees |                          |
|----|---------------------|--------------------------------|--------------------------|
|    |                     | Number of sports coach         | Number of sport referees |
| 1  | Foot Ball           | 50                             | 16                       |
| 2  | Basket Ball         | 4                              | 16                       |
| 3  | Hand Ball           | 1                              | 0                        |
| 4  | Volleyball          | 21                             | 19                       |
| 5  | Table Tennis        | 2                              | 0                        |
| 6  | Ground Tennis       | 10                             | 0                        |
| 7  | Culture sport       | 1                              | 0                        |
| 8  | Atiletics           | 10                             | 6                        |
| 9  | World Taekwondo     | 20                             | 0                        |
| 10 | International Wushu | 24                             | 0                        |
| 11 | Wheight Lifting     | 2                              | 0                        |
| 12 | Chezi, Dart         | 25                             | 0                        |
| 13 | Deaflympics         | 19                             | 0                        |
| 14 | Paralympics         | 4                              | 6                        |
| 15 | Badminton           | 31                             | 13                       |
| 16 | Karate              | 3                              | 4                        |
| 17 | Swimming            | 0                              | 0                        |
| 18 | Boxing              | 30                             | 0                        |
|    | Total               | 257                            | 80                       |

Source: Bishoftu City Youth and Sport Office

**Table: 3.5.3.2. Shows Number of Stadium by Level in 2016 E.C**

| Level A | Level B | Level C | Level D | Total |
|---------|---------|---------|---------|-------|
| 0       | 0       | 2       | 24      | 26    |

Source: Bishoftu City Youth and Sport Office

As shows the table abovein the city there is no level A and B stadium. So it needs attetions to constrect a stadium which keeps their standerd.

**Table: 3.5.3.3. Types of Major Soprts in the city in 2016 E.C**

| No | Types of Sport | No of team | No. of registered sports men |            |             | No. of coaches |          |            | No. of team leaders |          |           | No. of referees |          |           |
|----|----------------|------------|------------------------------|------------|-------------|----------------|----------|------------|---------------------|----------|-----------|-----------------|----------|-----------|
|    |                |            | Male                         | Female     | Total       | Male           | Female   | Total      | Male                | Female   | Total     | Male            | Female   | Total     |
| 1  | Foot ball      | 47         | 1125                         | 25         | 1,150       | 50             | 0        | 50         | 0                   | 0        | 0         | 11              | 5        | 16        |
| 2  | Basket ball    | 1          | 25                           | 0          | 25          | 4              | 0        | 4          | 0                   | 0        | 0         | 16              | 0        | 16        |
| 3  | Hand ball      | 1          | 25                           | 0          | 25          | 1              | 0        | 1          | 1                   | 0        | 1         | 0               | 0        | 0         |
| 4  | Valley ball    | 22         | 240                          | 24         | 264         | 21             | 1        | 21         | 0                   | 1        | 1         | 18              | 0        | 18        |
| 5  | Table Tennis   | 1          | 13                           | 12         | 25          | 2              | 0        | 2          | 1                   | 0        | 1         | 0               | 0        | 0         |
| 6  | Ground Tennis  | 1          | 13                           | 12         | 25          | 10             | 0        | 10         | 1                   | 0        | 1         | 0               | 0        | 0         |
| 7  | Culture Sport  | 1          | 20                           | 6          | 26          | 1              | 0        | 1          | 1                   | 0        | 1         | 0               | 0        | 0         |
| 8  | Athletics      | 2          | 46                           | 30         | 76          | 4              | 0        | 4          | 1                   | 0        | 1         | 6               | 0        | 6         |
| 9  | Wushu          | 2          | 20                           | 5          | 25          | 2              | 0        | 2          | 1                   | 0        | 1         | 0               | 0        | 0         |
| 10 | Cerate         | 2          | 13                           | 12         | 25          | 2              | 0        | 2          | 1                   | 0        | 1         | 0               | 0        | 0         |
| 11 | Chezii         | 1          | 13                           | 12         | 25          | 1              | 0        | 1          | 1                   | 0        | 1         | 0               | 0        | 0         |
| 12 | Badminton      | 1          | 13                           | 12         | 25          | 1              | 0        | 1          | 1                   | 0        | 1         | 0               | 0        | 0         |
| 13 | Bicycle        | 1          | 13                           | 12         | 25          | 1              | 0        | 1          | 1                   | 0        | 1         | 0               | 0        | 0         |
| 14 | Dart           | 1          | 12                           | 12         | 24          | 1              | 0        | 1          | 1                   | 0        | 1         | 0               | 0        | 0         |
| 15 | Weight         | 1          | 25                           | 0          | 25          | 4              | 0        | 4          | 1                   | 0        | 1         | 6               | 0        | 6         |
| 16 | Swimming       | 0          | 0                            | 0          | 0           | 0              | 0        | 0          | 1                   | 0        | 1         | 0               | 0        | 0         |
| 17 | Gymnastics     | 1          | 13                           | 12         | 25          | 1              | 0        | 1          | 1                   | 0        | 1         | 0               | 0        | 0         |
| 18 | ITF            | 12         | 420                          | 300        | 720         | 12             | 0        | 12         | 1                   | 1        | 2         | 0               | 0        | 0         |
| 19 | WTF            | 24         | 0                            | 0          | 0           | 0              | 0        | 0          | 0                   | 0        | 0         | 0               | 0        | 0         |
| 20 | Para Olympic   | 1          | 9                            | 6          | 15          | 3              | 0        | 3          | 1                   | 0        | 1         | 4               | 0        | 4         |
| 21 | Deafly pic     | 0          | 0                            | 0          | 0           | 0              | 0        | 0          | 0                   | 0        | 0         | 0               | 0        | 0         |
|    | <b>Total</b>   | <b>123</b> | <b>2058</b>                  | <b>492</b> | <b>2550</b> | <b>121</b>     | <b>1</b> | <b>122</b> | <b>16</b>           | <b>2</b> | <b>16</b> | <b>61</b>       | <b>5</b> | <b>66</b> |

Source: Bishoftu City Youth and Sport Office

### 3.6. Finance

Whilst decentralization can enhance efficiency and promote more accountability and responsive governance, there are real limitations. In many developing countries, including Ethiopia, the capacity of local government to give effect to its fiscal power is a serious limitation. In Ethiopia this problem is compounded by the integration of previously disadvantaged communities to municipal boundaries, a culture of-payment, and poor administrative systems, all of which has manifested itself as staggeringly low level of revenue.

The critically solutions are easy: increase revenue; reduce expenditure; or do a combination of both. However, in reality the challenge is more complex and multi-faceted there are political and socio-economic facets as well as institutional aspects, including shortages of skills, performance-orientation of staff and adequate physical resources.

Based on this, our city Bishoftu also awarded full power and rights to introduce new tariff rates and collect taxes, rents and services charges .The federal and regional state policies, law and use revenue for service and development activities of the city by the proclamation N<sub>o</sub>.116/2006 and the revised proclamation N<sub>o</sub>. 242/2014. Accordingly, Bishoftu city administration of municipality has revised the rule by N<sub>o</sub>.14/2016, the former old tariff and endorsed it by city council for implementation. Since 2016 E.C almost all the revenue rates and tax structure were revised. The new rates have revised, taking in to consideration the current economic development status of the city, growing number of population, and the changing& ever increasing scenario of prices, and increasing purchasing power of the people, and also revised tariffs are updated on yearly bases.

On other hand, In recent years since the partial privatization of financial sectors, the number of banking and insurance services have improved significantly in our city to greatly plan the rapid realization of the city's development and create more reliable and trusted business transaction between customers and their respective banks. Many developing economies have developed and providing credit to the poor through micro-finance schemes. Bishoftu City home for some micro-finance institutions those have particularly participated in small business. There are saving and credit institution that support the community to engage in business of their choice and produce according to their ability and skill.

**Table: 3.6.1. Shows state revenue of consecutive two year growth rates, in 2015-2016 E.C**

| Year | Source of Revenue | Plan          | Actual        | Actual Vs Plan<br>(3/2*100) % | Actual Growth rate |
|------|-------------------|---------------|---------------|-------------------------------|--------------------|
|      | 1                 | 2             | 3             | 4                             | 5                  |
|      | Direct Tax        | 2,124,944,745 | 1,925,449,278 | 90.6                          |                    |

|              |              |                      |                      |              |            |
|--------------|--------------|----------------------|----------------------|--------------|------------|
| 2015         | Indirect Tax | 743,396,819          | 797,427,557          | 107.3        |            |
|              | Others Tax   | 57,054,539           | 44,680,852           | 78.3         |            |
|              | Total        | 1,082,826,989        | 1,094,933,331        | 101.12       |            |
| 2016         | Direct Tax   | 4,137,911,530        | 3,673,260,770        | 88.8         | 91         |
|              | Indirect Tax | 1,711,469,610        | 1,077,444,686        | 63.0         | 35         |
|              | Others Tax   | 165,891,313          | 472,032,188          | 284.5        | 956        |
| <b>Total</b> |              | <b>6,015,272,453</b> | <b>5,222,737,644</b> | <b>86.82</b> | <b>475</b> |

Source: Bishoftu City Revenue Office

The table above shows that, the actual state revenue collected were highly increasing from 2015 to 2016 in all tax. The planned revenue was also up and down. This implies that the planned revenue was not depend on real actual resource and planned through habitual methods and collection system also exposed for corruption. According to city administration the capacity of revenues sources are very high but the collection of revenue in year 2015 is very low, on other hand in 2016, the city administration by giving more attention for revenue collection and also monthly follow and evaluated the office by their cabinet or by group discussions with traders, revenue of the city was increased highly.

**Table: 3.6.2. Shows municipality revenue of consecutive two year growth rate, in 2015-2016 E.C**

| Ethiopian Fiscal Year | Plan          | Actual        | Actual Vs Plan<br>(3/2*100) | Actual Growth rate |
|-----------------------|---------------|---------------|-----------------------------|--------------------|
|                       | 1             | 2             | 3                           | 4                  |
| 2015                  | 860,677,802   | 888,811,816   | 103                         |                    |
| 2016                  | 3,500,000,000 | 1,387,113,370 | 40                          | 56                 |

Source: Bishoftu City Revenue Office

The actual municipal revenue collection was increasing from the year 2015 to 2016 E.C. The planned revenue was also up and down. This implies that the planned revenue was not depend on real actual resource and planned through habitual methods and collection system also exposed for corruption on other hand the actual growth rate is increased by 56%. It means that the city administration by giving more attention for revenue collection and also monthly follow and evaluated the office by their cabinet or by group discussions with traders, revenue of the city was increased.

**Table: 3.6.3. Shows public participation in cash of concicetive two year growth rate, in 2015-2016 E.C**

| <b>Ethiopian Fiscal Year</b> | <b>Plan</b> | <b>Actual</b> | <b>Actual Vs Plan<br/>(3/2*100)</b> | <b>Actual Growth rate</b> |
|------------------------------|-------------|---------------|-------------------------------------|---------------------------|
|                              | 1           | 2             | 3                                   | 4                         |
| 2015                         | 50,000,000  | 58,803,380    | 118                                 |                           |
| 2016                         | 43,489,466  | 40,246,094    | 93                                  | (-31)                     |

Source: Bishoftu City Municipality Office

The actual public participation revenue collection was up and down. The planned revenue was also up and down. This implies that the planned revenue was not depend on real actual resource and planned through habitual methods and collection system also exposed for corruption. On other hand Actual growth rat decleand by - 31%. Therefore, the city administrations give more attention by organzing public participation on the development of the city.

### **3.6.1. Revenue Collected and its expenditure of City Municipal and State**

We have discussed so far collection trends of the municipality and States. Table 3.6.1.1, Figure 3.6.1.2 and Figure 3.6.1.3 shows the distribution of spending across recurrent and capital expenditure categories for the municipal and state of Bishoftu city starting from 2015 to 2016. Several conditions are apparent, first, the composition of municipal and State spending has changed dramatically over time.

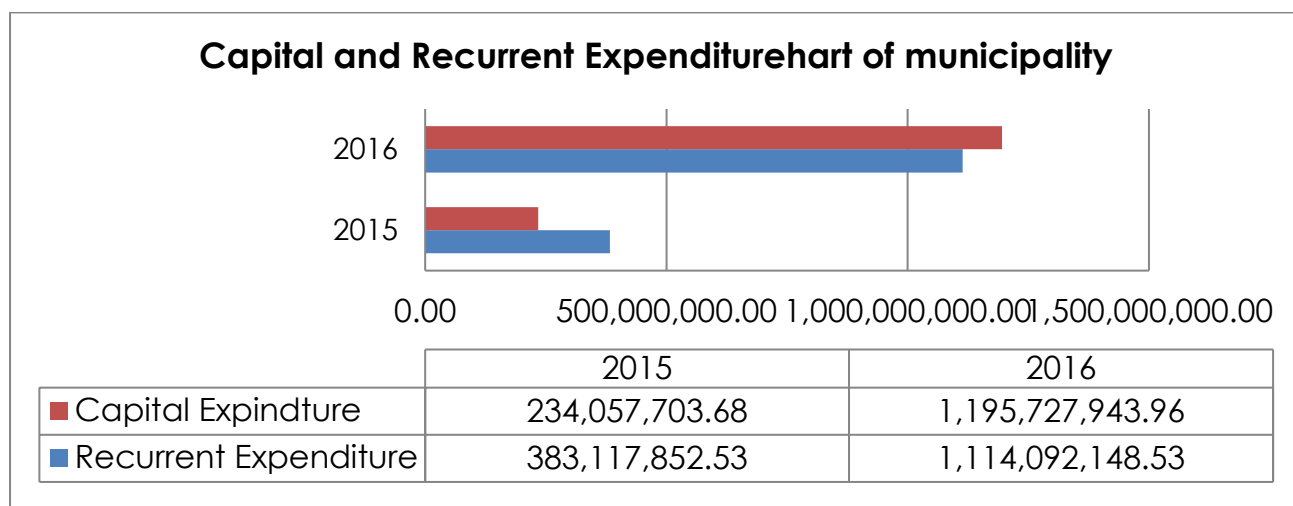
In providing infrastructure and services, municipalities and States expand their financial resources in the form of recurrent and capital expenditure. The recurrent expenditure is concerned regular operation of services like salaries, purchase of short life equipment and stock, repair and maintenance. Capital expenditure is normally concerned with creation of long term assets such as construction of roads, schools and other infrastructural facilities.

**Table: 3.6.1.1. Depicts the recurrent and capital expenditures comparing with collected revenues of the municipality and state, percentage of expenditure, and marginal growth rate of expenditure**

| Year  | Revenue collected | Expenditure      |                  | Total expenditure | % (Recurrent) expenditure | % (Capital expenditure) | % (Marginal Growth Rate) |         |
|-------|-------------------|------------------|------------------|-------------------|---------------------------|-------------------------|--------------------------|---------|
|       |                   | Recurrent        | Capital          |                   |                           |                         | Recurrent                | Capital |
| 2015  | 888,811,816       | 383,117,852.53   | 234,057,703.68   | 617,175,556.21    | 62%                       | 38%                     | -                        | -       |
| 2016  | 1,387,113,370     | 1,114,092,148.53 | 1,195,727,943.96 | 2,309,820,092     | 48%                       | 52%                     | 190                      | 410     |
| State |                   |                  |                  |                   |                           |                         |                          |         |
| 2015  | 1,094,933,331     | 383,117,852      | 234,057,704      | 617,175,556       | 62%                       | 38%                     | -                        | -       |
| 2016  | 5,222,737,644     | 861,925,960      | 1,240,359,716    | 2,102,285,676     | 41%                       | 59%                     | 125                      | 429%    |

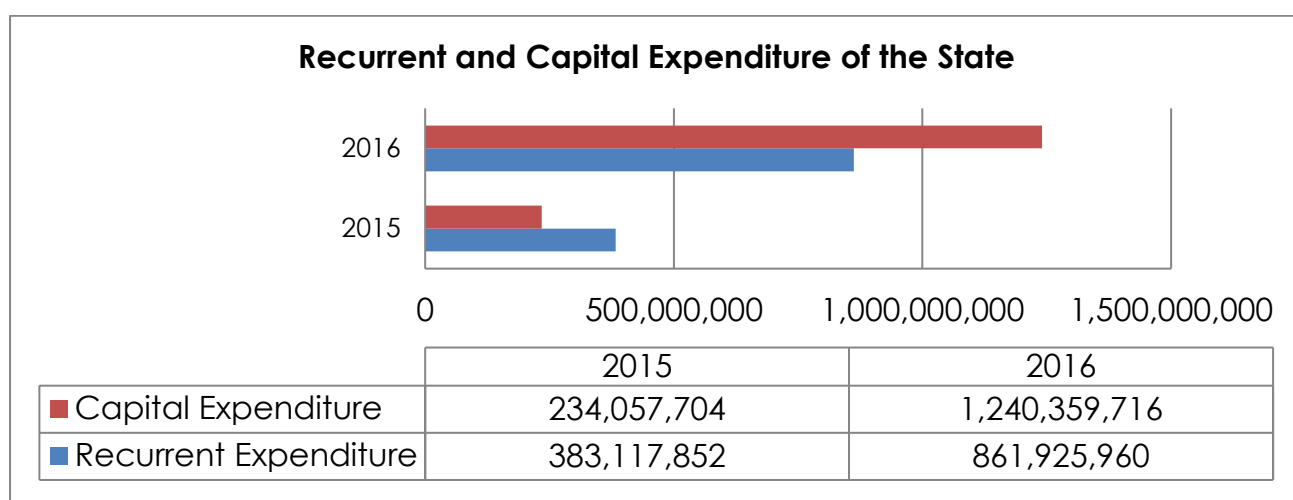
Source: Bishoftu City Finance Office

**Figure: 3.6.1.2. Figurative Presentations of Municipality Capital and Recurrent Expenditure**



Source: Bishoftu City Finance Office

**Figure: 3.6.1.3. Figurative presentations of State, Capital and Recurrent Expenditures**



Source: Bishoftu City Finance Office

As observed from the above table and the figure the municipality of recurrent expenditure is greater than the capital investment by 22% in 2015 E.C whereas the capital expenditure is greater than recurrent expenditure by 4% in 2016 E.C. It means that according information obtain from Finance office when we see each code centers of expense the greater share of expense is per diem allowance and Fuel. So that, the city administraton by taking corrective action on some code centers of expenditure, it will be additinal invest on capital expence.

**Table: 3.6.1.2. Shows Total Number of Banks by Type of Banks in 2015-2016 E.C**

| No | Type of Bank | Number of Banks |      |
|----|--------------|-----------------|------|
|    |              | 2015            | 2016 |
| 1  | Commercial   | 16              | 16   |
| 2  | Abysiniya    | 5               | 5    |
| 3  | Berihan      | 3               | 3    |

|       |                      |    |    |
|-------|----------------------|----|----|
| 4     | Oromia international | 6  | 6  |
| 5     | Oromia cooperative   | 7  | 7  |
| 6     | Awash                | 8  | 8  |
| 7     | Dashen               | 6  | 6  |
| 8     | Nib international    | 5  | 5  |
| 9     | United               | 2  | 2  |
| 10    | Abay                 | 1  | 1  |
| 11    | Enat                 | 2  | 2  |
| 12    | Buna                 | 2  | 2  |
| 13    | Wegagen              | 2  | 2  |
| 14    | Amahara              | 4  | 4  |
| 15    | Hadu                 | 3  | 3  |
| 16    | Geda                 | 2  | 2  |
| 17    | Tsehay               | 3  | 3  |
| 18    | Zemen                | 3  | 3  |
| 19    | Limat                | 2  | 2  |
| 20    | Addis                | 2  | 2  |
| 21    | Ambasadar            | 2  | 2  |
| 22    | Debuub               | 1  | 1  |
| 23    | Siket                | 0  | 1  |
| 24    | Sinqe                | 6  | 6  |
| 25    | Tseday               | 1  | 1  |
| Total |                      | 94 | 95 |

Source: Bishoftu City plan and development Office

**Table: 3.6.1.3. Number of Government and Non-Government Insurance Company, in 2015-2016 E.C**

| No | Type of Insurance          | Number of Insurance |      |
|----|----------------------------|---------------------|------|
|    |                            | 2015                | 2016 |
| 1  | Awash Insurance Company    | 1                   | 1    |
| 2  | Nyala insurance            | 1                   | 1    |
| 3  | Oromia insurance           | 1                   | 1    |
| 4  | National insurance company | 1                   | 1    |
| 5  | united insurance company   | 1                   | 1    |
| 6  | Nib insurance              | 1                   | 1    |
| 7  | Zemen insurance            | 1                   | 1    |
|    | Total                      | 7                   | 7    |

Source: Bishoftu City plan and development Office

**Table: 3.6.1.4. Shows the numbers of Micro- finance institutions**

| No | Type of Micro finance | Number of MFI |      |
|----|-----------------------|---------------|------|
|    |                       | 2015          | 2016 |

|       |                       |    |    |
|-------|-----------------------|----|----|
| 1     | Oromia micro-finance  | 1  | 1  |
| 2     | Danamic micro finance | 1  | 1  |
| 3     | Addis micro finance   | 2  | 2  |
| 4     | Aggar micro-finance   | 1  | 1  |
| 5     | WASAASAA              | 1  | 1  |
| 6     | Busa Gonofa           | 2  | 2  |
| 7     | Gasha                 | 1  | 1  |
| 8     | Yitagel fire          | 1  | 1  |
| 9     | Liyyu                 | 1  | 1  |
| 10    | Mender Afrika         | 1  | 1  |
| 11    | Vision fund           | 1  | 1  |
| 12    | Abdi Badedina         | 1  | 1  |
| 13    | Consumption           | 1  | 1  |
| Total |                       | 15 | 15 |

Source: Bishoftu City plan and development Office

### 3.7. Women and Children Socio-Economic Indicators

Equal participation of man and women in all aspect of life including employment, education and health of the important pre-condition of maximizing social welfare. In the globalized era, it is necessary to involve women in to the mainstreaming process of the state and society through ensuring women's rights, empowerment and working friendly environment towards establishment of progressive society. The women, youth and children affairs is working for mainstreaming women in the over all development through establishment of rights of women and children and women empowerment.

The present government has taken different initiatives on women and children development. In light of this the regional women, youth and children affairs has taken different programs for women poverty alleviation. The city women, youth and children affairs is working uninterruptedly for ensuring women's participation in all development activities relating to capacity development of women. In light of this in the city the number of women elected at different level are 848. In recent regional achieved considerable progress on women development especially women education and political empowerment.

According to information obtained from Women and Children office of bishoftu city the total number of sexual Assaulted on Female children are 38, number of female children victims to rape are 12, number of children who needed humanitarian

Assistance are 331, and the number of children given to Gudifacha is 13. The data shows are the office of women and children must very hard work to minimized Sexual Assaulted on femal children.

In Bishoftu city the data in 2016 E.C are maternal mortality attributable to AIDS is 2%, the number of women who gave birth before age 18 0, infant mortality rate 0.019, Coverage of EPI for Age less than five (<5) is 100%, Orphan and vulnerable children 16 and total malnourished children 2,000. The top reasons that increase Infant mortality rate are Hone rag (bleeding), Referral problems, and Complication of pregnancy.

**Table: 3.7.1. Shows prevention of mother-to-child transmission of HIV/AIDS, family planning and access to safe delivery in 2015-2016 E.C**

| No | Description                                                    |                                                  | Quantity |        |
|----|----------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------|----------|--------|
|    |                                                                |                                                  | 2015     | 2016   |
| 1  | Women tested for HIV/AIDS                                      |                                                  | 17,009   | 42,499 |
| 2  | Percent (%) of maternal mortality attributable to AIDS         |                                                  | 0        | 2      |
| 3  | Percent (%) of under-five mortality attributed to AIDS         |                                                  | 0        | 1      |
| 4  | Women used family planning services                            | Traditional methods                              | 0        | 0      |
|    |                                                                | Modern Methods                                   | 83,377   | 74,193 |
|    |                                                                | Other( specified)                                | 0        | 0      |
|    |                                                                | All method                                       | 83,377   | 74,193 |
| 5  | Access to safe delivery(Mid-Wife) for non-complicated delivery | Women's used ANC/antenatal care/servies          | 17,009   | 16,133 |
|    |                                                                | Women's used PNC/postnatal care/servies          | 13,549   | 13,162 |
|    |                                                                | Assissted delivery by health professional        | 14,076   | 12,539 |
|    |                                                                | Assissted delivery by in ther home traditionally | 0        | 0      |

Source: Dukem Health Office

As shoven the table above, the top causes for increase of maternal deaths are Lack of postnatal care, and Lack of awerness

**Table: 3.7.2. Shows infant mortality rate, orphan vulnerable children, disabled and malnourished children in 2015-2016 E.C**

| No | Description | 2015 | 2016 |
|----|-------------|------|------|
|----|-------------|------|------|

|   |                                | Sex   |        | Quantity | Sex   |        | Quantity |
|---|--------------------------------|-------|--------|----------|-------|--------|----------|
|   |                                | Male  | Female |          | Male  | Female |          |
| 1 | Orphan and vulnerable children | 6     | 6      | 12       | 5     | 11     | 16       |
| 3 | Disabled children              | 25    | 10     | 35       | 25    | 10     | 35       |
| 4 | Total malnourished children    | 1,100 | 900    | 2,000    | 1,100 | 900    | 2,000    |

Source: Bishoftu City Women and Children Office

### **3.8. Problems and potentialities**

#### **3.8.1. Problems**

##### **Problems related with the preparation of this profile**

The major problem that we encountered in the preparation of this profile is related with data. This means that there are problems that we faced in the process of data collection. Among these problems the major ones are listed as follows:

- ✓ Low willingness from some government sectors to provide us with the data available at their hand.
- ✓ The problem of organizing and arranging the data which is available at their hand in some sectors.
- ✓ Carelessness and providing low quality data among some government sectors are some of the problems that are seen in the preparation of this profile. Eg. Municipality, Agriculture, Education, Job opportunities creation office and Women and childrens office.

##### **➤ Problems related with socio-economic development**

There are different development activities in the city to improve the economic and social development status of the city. Among the major problems which hinder this development activities are:

- ✓ Shortage of electricity in the city. i.e. The coverage of electricity in the city is 57% it's difficult for the residents as well as for industrial sectors to access electricity and also in service sectors such as hotels and others.
- ✓ In relation of infrastructure: the city has not under considered the sustainable growth/development of the city particularly in drainage system, gravel road, pedestrians walkway, line of clean water, line of telecommunication and street lights.

##### **➤ Due to these reasons:**

1<sup>st</sup>. the absence of coordination of the sectors like water offices, electric power authority, telecommunication and Municipality during the construction of road; the consequences has been one sector constructed and the other is damaged.

2<sup>nd</sup>. the constructed open masonry drainages has no expected useful life and quality and also have no maintenance as the result of this most of constructed open masonry drainage, gravel road and culverts were suffering deterioration.

3<sup>rd</sup>. Drainage/Sewerage problem has persisted for years as big risk to the city dwellers and development. One of the the problem in the city drainage system almost non existence because the existence of 23.5% construction is open masonry drainage but in the city this is unnecessary construction that is way in the future the city must be reconstructed. Therefore the city administration must change to closed concrete or pipe drainage system.

4<sup>th</sup>. The construction of road in the city also not keep the standard of construction in all types of road so the city administration must be give attention to correct the problem by considering the development of city.

- ✓ The provision of basic infrastructures is not as rapid as the expansion of housing, investment and social sectors.
- ✓ solid and liquid land fill site is not constructed according to the master plan of the city and their standard, the consequence of this is both solid and liquid waste management system in the city is poor and requires careful attention and sound resources allocation.
- ✓ Lack of recreation areas
- ✓ In relation to revenue: the coverage of tax is incomplete, low attention given to plan on items, lack of enforcement mechanisms, weak human resources in tax administration, problems related to the payment procedure, inefficient data to collect revenue from them, problems with investigation and the city does not have well developed system of revenue collection on items.
- ✓ The population of the city increase from time to time because of the city is industrial zone and according to new structural master plan with including the rural kebeles (4) currently incorporated under the administration the population reaches 165,588 in the year 2014, therefore the absence of hospital the dwellers exposed for additional cost. So its

providing one hospital with qualified and experienced human power like Doctor, specialist Doctors and others.

- ✓ In land administration office they have no data available in regarding land development and not development according to land use type and also no clear data available in the office were payment of compensation made for farmers.
- ✓ In the city the quality of education is low both in government and non-government the reasons are the shortage of books, student: teacher's ratio, student: section: ratio and low qualified and experienced teachers existing in the city.
- ✓ In the city the Provision of services in some of the sectors are very poor like municipality, revenue office, and land administration office and so on.
- ✓ The wide spread of informal businesses such as 'prostitution' and 'chat and shisha' houses which causes a lot of social problems and influence on the youth behaviors and shades on the youth not to involve in any economic activities to earn income for their livelihoods.
- ✓ Shortage of recreation centers such as public library and youth centers in relation of the increased demography were the problems.
- ✓ Lack of fire bridged facilities in the industry as well as in the residence at large.
- ✓ High rate of in-migration imposed negative consequences on the social services especially on health institution services, education, on underdeveloped transportation and communication and moreover increased unemployment rate in the city.

### **3.8.2. Potentialities**

It is obvious that due to Bishoftu city is located in appropriate site from the capital city of Addis Ababa, it is the place where different tourists and industries are hosted and as a result large scale tourism and investment activity are taking place in the city. Therefore as far as the existing location and expansion of physical infrastructures in the city is concerned, it has high potential to attract more developmental investors and opportunity for the micro and small enterprise for job opportunity, technological transfer, market linkages for their

products and revenue for the city it play indispensable role for the growth and developments of the city. But these potential is realized when all the under construction tourism centers and industry building completed on time and starts the production processes. To realize this concerned sector offices with the collaboration of the city administration give strong emphasis for its achievements.

The cities potential in the following area;

- ✓ In Tourism industries: very attractive and conducive environment to attract tourists with plenty of natural resources surrounding it. There are many natural & man-made attraction sites. The city is like other Ethiopia attraction sites it can be visited at any time of the year.
- ✓ Tourist attractions are characterized by a cluster of volcanic crater lakes and popular spiritual sites around the city. There are seven crater lakes in and around the city namely: HoraArsadi, Babogaya, Bishoftu, Kuriftu, Cheleleka, Kilole, and Green Lake. Most of them are well-developed with lodges, resorts, and spas all becoming tourist attractions. Endemic birds & plants, the chain of mountains are also a good tourist attraction site of the city.
- ✓ In addition to this; there are many different types of indigenous birds that live around the lakes. From seven lakes Hora Ar-Sadi One of cultural Oromo peoples comes from different part of region and others nation and nationality and also from out side of the country (foreigns) comes in every years of September to celebrate the ceremony of "Ireecha"

➤ **INVESTMENT ACTIVITIES;**

☒ Investment in agriculture:

- ✓ Dairy and Fattening
- ✓ Sheep and goat
- ✓ Forestry and Recreation
- ✓ Fruit and Vegetable
- ✓ Crop production
- ✓ Poultry Production and
- ✓ Beekeeping

☒ **Investment in Agro Industry:**

- ✓ Meat and Milk Processing
- ✓ Grain Processing: Flour, Pasta and Macaroni

- ✓ Manufacturing
- ✓ Mining: Quarrying: Quarry
- ☑ **Investment in trade and service development;**
  - ✓ Market center Development and Sub center Development in order to pull growth evenly and ensure effective service delivery
  - ✓ Business and entrepreneurial development of higher level
  - ✓ Animal Health institutions
  - ✓ Hospital
- ☑ **Investment in industry:**
  - ✓ Textile & apparel,
  - ✓ leather & leather products,
  - ✓ pharmaceuticals,
  - ✓ chemical products,
  - ✓ metal & engineering industry,
  - ✓ electronics & electrical products,
  - ✓ Paper & paper products, and construction materials.