

**JIMMA TOWN PLANNING AND
DEVELOPMENT OFFICE**

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

DECEMBER, 2024/2017

JIMMA

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Part.1 INTRODUCTION

1.1. Background of the city

Jimma town is one of the oldest cities in Ethiopia and at the same time the largest city in South Western Ethiopia, located in the Oromia region; it is commercial center for coffee production region. The current population of the city is estimated 283,233 until 2016 E.C. Currently the city undertakes its administrative duties and responsibility with municipality with 17 city kebeles.

Geographically, the city is located at 7°67'N latitude and 36°81'E longitude. Elevation within the city boundary ranges from the lowest 1410m.a.s.l. of the airfield (kitto, Abba Buna Secondary School) to the highest 2297 m.a.s.l. of Jiren (Mujja FM 98.1 Radio Station). Jimma town administration is located in the South Western part of Oromia National Regional State at 356 kilometers from Finfinne. It is bordered by Kersa Wereda in the East; with Manna Woreda in North, and Manna & Seka Chekorsa in West, Dedo in South direction.

The name of today's Jimma was derived from *Mecha-Oromo* clan called *Jimma Wayu*. These people had started to live in the main quarters of the city namely *Jiren, Hermata and Mendera*. In the 18th century the kingdom of Jimma which was one of the five Gibe States (Shanan Gibe) next to Gera, Guma, Limmu Inariya and Gomma was established by Abba Jifar I. He transferred his capital from Manna to Jiren so as to control the growing Hermata Market. The Prominent successor of Abba Jifar I was Abba Jifar II (1875-1933) consolidated and expanded his administration of the city. This king constructed a mosque and palace (Masara) which is at hill located in the village of Jiren 140 years ago. At that time Jiren was the seat of government and a center of administration.

The Italian ruled Jimma in the period (1936-1941). During their five years stay at Jimma, they made city the center to administer the whole Western regional parts of Ethiopia. During their regime they constructed most of the current asphalt roads, airport, and the current old buildings. The Italian prepared the first master plan for the city in 1937. This master plan designated Hermata as White Quarter which today's Ferenj Arada, Mentina, Showa Ber and part of Mendera. Those areas which were located south West of Hermata were designated as black quarter.

After the defeat of Italian, the restored Ethiopian government made Jimma as the capital of Keffa province in the late 1941. The municipality of the city was established in 1942 in decree number 1/1942. During this time municipal system divided the city to four sefers (quarters) which were named Bosa, Hermata, Mendera and *Jiren*.

Prior to the year 1988 the current Jimma town was capital city of Jimma and Keffa province and *Buno Bedele* awrajas of Ilubabor province. Jimma town was used as capital city of Ilubabor Administrative region, while during the year 1988, with the formation of Peoples Democratic Republic of Ethiopia, area under Jimma, Limmu part of Buno Bedele awrajas, Keffa province awrajas and the whole Ilubabor province were

structured in a newly manner. Jimma town was used as capital city of Ilubabor administrative region until the end of 1991.

However, during the transitional period 1992 with formation of Federal Government Jimma zone had lost the majority of part of Ilubabor area.

1.2. Map of the city

Today, Jimma town sub divided into 17 city kebeles. These are:-

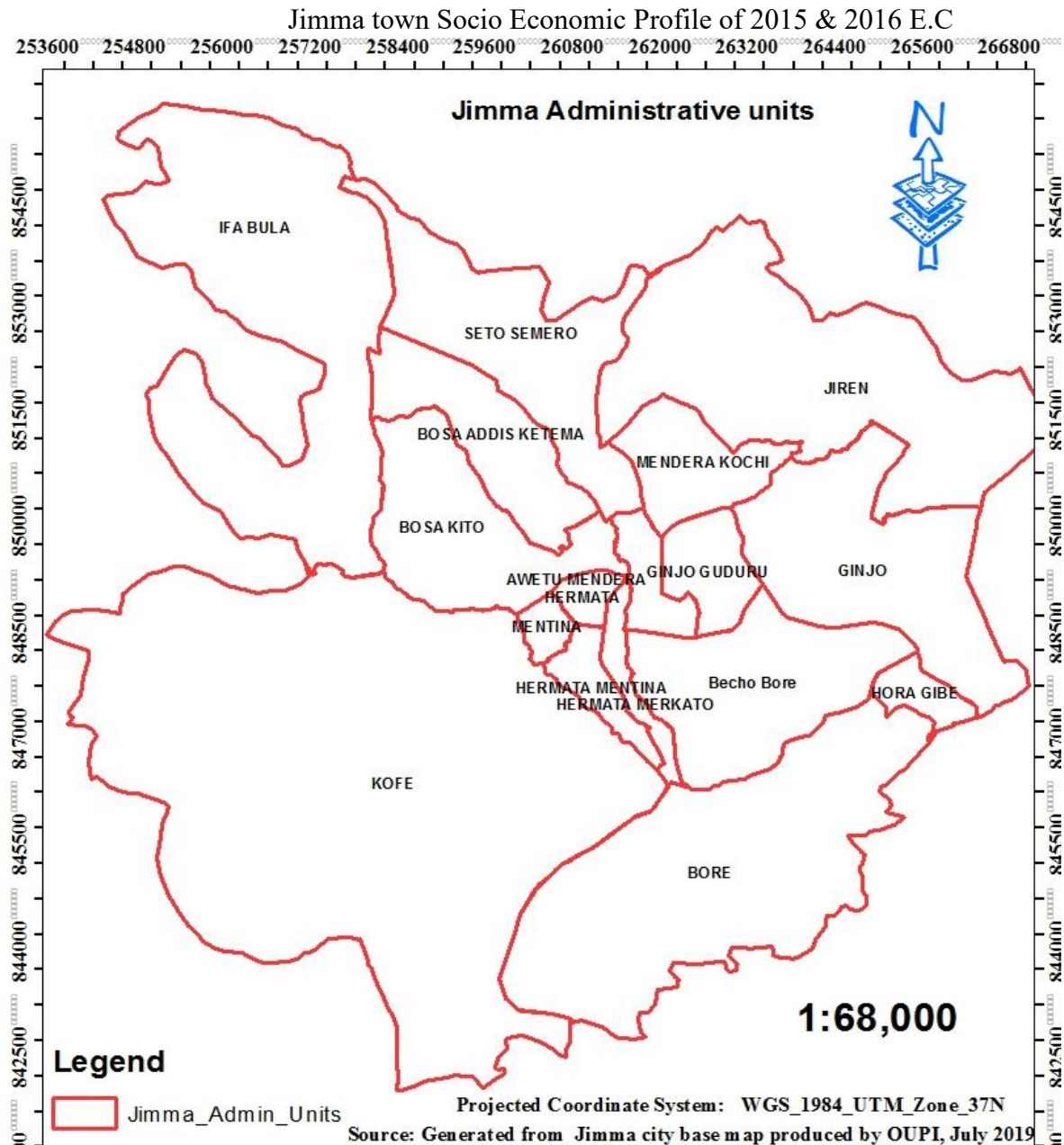
1. Hermata
2. Mantina
3. Hermata Mantina
4. Hermata Markato
5. Bosa Kitto
6. Bosa Addis Ketama
7. Ginjo Guduru
8. Mendera Kochi
9. Awetu Mendera
10. Becho Bore
11. Seto Semaro
12. Jiren
13. Ginjo

The new added kebeles

14. Kofe
15. Bore
16. Ifa Bula
17. Hora Gibe

As it mentioned in the above when the former 13th kebeles are the existing ones, the rest 4 (i.e. Kofe, Bore, Ifa bula and Hora Gibe) which adds from the neighboring districts that bounded Jimma in neighboring boundaries.

The map of the city and the boundaries of the district are expressed below.



Map 1.1 Jimma Administration Boundaries

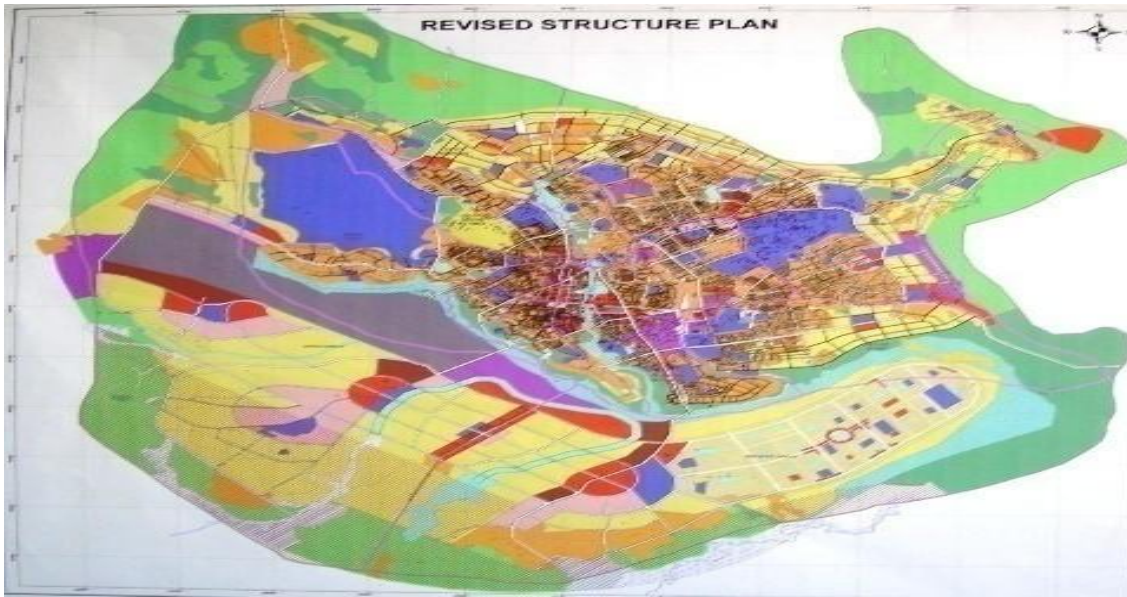
Establishment of Jimma town

Jimma town was established in 1830 by Abba Jifar the 1st. Abba Jifar has ruled Jimma from 1830-1855. The prefix “Abba” refers to respect. On the other way the name of the person can be changed to the other name having prefix “Abba “for the male person who have made marriage. Usually Jimma is named as Jimma Abba Jifar after the ruler who has established it. The city was having the great markets .Known as Hermata, Markato and currently the Bishishe market.

The other prominent ruler of Jimma was Abba Jifar the 2nd. He has ruled Jimma from 1875-1934. He passed away in 1934 or 1926 E.C. He was the last ruler of Jimma Gibe State, during his rule in Jimma the Hermata

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area was one of the greatest markets in Ethiopia. Abba Jifar the 2nd surrendered to the government of Minilik the 2nd in 1881. The Commodities exchanged were Gold, Ivory, Spices, Coffee, and Zibad etc. Sources- Jimma town Land management Office (From 175th booklet for anniversary of Establishment of Jimma town)

-History text book (9th grade)



Map1.2 Jimma town

Area of Jimma town is 114.2 kilometers square. Moti Abba Jifar was the first king of the Gibe kingdom (reigned c.1830-c.1850). He was the son of Abba Magal, who was a leader of the Diggo Oromo. Abba Jifar built upon the political and military base his father had provided to him and created the kingdom of Jimma. As a result in common usage Jimma was no longer referred to as “Jimma Kaka” but Jimma Abba Jifar.



Map 1.2 Photo Moti Abba Jifar Photo, the first king of the Gibe kingdom (reigned c.1830-c.1850)
Source:-Jimma town cultural and tourism office.

1.3. Sources of information

The major sources of data compiled in this document were obtained from Jimma town Plan & Development Office, especially from 2015&2016 statistical abstract and government sectors ,municipal office and districts departments’ as well as authorities such as Telecommunications, Ethiopian Electric Light & Power Corporations (EELPC), CSA ,Water production ,Postal Agency ,Ethiopian Metrology Agency (Jimma Branch) and from non-governmental organizations.

1.3.1. Limitation of the study area

- Lack of quality data from the sectors.
- Lack of interest on the sector to give accurate, timeliness and reliable data
- Lack of awareness about the socio economic profile
- Lack of enough time to prepare socio economic profile
- Lack of facilities such as transport and budget

1.3.2. Statements of the problems

Currently, there is lack of information or research interns of socio economic profile in different areas. Among these challenges, the team focuses on to examine the overall situation of the city. In order to obtain the solution we dare to raise the following questions

- 1/ How to gather the available data and information about the socio economic profile of the city?
- 2/ How to generate the potentiality and development of the Jimma town?
- 3/ How to get the written / oral information to having a good idea of socio economic profile of the Jimma town?

4/ How to identify the topographical condition of the city to give true information about the socio economic profile of Jimma town?

1.3.3. General objective of the study area

- To prepare the socio economic profile of the Jimma town in 2015 and 2016 E.C

1.3.4. Specific objective of the study area

- To identify the social and economic problem of the Jimma town profile

1.3.5 Methodology of the study

Important points took from secondary data during the year 2015 and 2016 statistical abstract. The primary data is derived from field surveys that have under taken in the city by using the necessary question arises.

To collect data and information from city sectors' the information include

- The general condition and development of the city
- Existing, on-going achievement activities such as
 - ✓ Investment,
 - ✓ Health,
 - ✓ Educational bureaus
 - ✓ Water, mines and energy,
 - ✓ Social security,
 - ✓ Municipality,
 - ✓ Tourism,
 - ✓ Children and women socio-Economic indicator
 - ✓ Jimma Urban Finance
 - ✓ Postal service statistics,
 - ✓ Transport and Communication.
 - ✓ NGO and private sectors.

1.3.6. Organization system of the profile

The paper has five sections. Section one deal with introduction of the profile of the city, section two, deal with the physical settings including location, relief, drainage, climate, soils, and vegetation. Section three & four considers the socio-economic conditions under which population; industry and distribution of infrastructures are treated. Section five deal with Public problems and potentiality.

PART TWO

2. PHYSICAL SETTING

2.1. Location:

The city is located at 7°40'00"N latitude and 36°06'00"E longitude.

Jimma area might be divided into escarpment and alluvial plains. Elevation within the city boundary ranges from the lowest 1140 m.a.s.l. of the airfield (kitto) to the highest 2297 m.a.s.l. of Jiren.

Jimma town administrative is located in the South Western part of Oromia National Regional State that far 356 kilometers from capital city of the country. It is bordered with Kersa Wereda in the East; with Manna Wereda in North, and Manna & Seka Chekorsa in West, Dedo in South direction.

Jimma town lies in wet land Ecosystem .It is bounded by wet evergreen mountain forest land ecosystem. Because of the climatic *stability* the green coverage of the city, is very significant and estimated to be about 35% including farmlands & vacant places. In the city green areas are found long streets, in urban parks, in public & private gardens, along river banks and flood plains, in stream and downstream, ridges and hills and left over spaces.

In spite of the rapid urban population growth and associated growing demand for greenery during the past 21 years, only few planned green structures, i.e. one municipal park (Aweyту), Aviation recreation area, Boye recreation area, Millennium Park & three private parks were developed for public greenery and recreation in the city.

2.2. Area

According to the current used master plan, Jimma town has the total area of 114.17km² information in land of the city shows from 2016jimaa city Land Management office profile. Out of this 38.9% of the total area of the city is to be covered by residential buildings, 2.43% by commercial activities, 6.68% by manufacturing and storage, 9.21% by social & public services, 0.56% by administrative zone, 24.97% by recreation and Environment area0.3% occupied for special function, 10.9% used for transport and Network, 6.06% used for urban agriculture, Currently, the city is divided into 17 urban kebeles. The figure shows in terms of %, but to know the land covered in Kilometers (or Hectares) let we see below the data in table.

Table 2.1.The land use and its types of Jimma town in the year 2016

No.	Land Use types	Area	100%
1	Administration	64.4	0.56
2	Commerce, business and trade	278	2.43
3	Manufacturing and storage	763	6.68
4	Recreation and Environment	2,851	24.97

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5	Residence	4,441	38.9
6	Service	1,052.40	9.21
7	Special function	34.2	0.3
8	Transport and Street Network	1,241.70	10.9
9	Urban Agriculture	692	6.06
	Total	11,417.70	100

Source: Land Management office of Jimma town

2.3. Geology of Jimma Area City

Geological surveys indicated that the present land from of Jimma town does the result of different geological processes .The vast areas of the zone land formation had taken place during the Cenozoic era. The central and southern part of the zone districts of Kersa Manna Tiro Afeta and Sokoru and Gomma,part of Seka Chekorsa, Limmu Seka and Limmu Kossa belongs to Maqdala group of tertiary volcanic .

The rocks founding Jimma town consists of various tertiary trap series volcanic and younger Quaternary sediments. However ,exposures or outcrops of the volcanic rock are not common due to thick soil vegetation cover and yet ,outcrops can be found in quarries, along road cuts stream cuts and on scarps

The volcanic rocks vary from basalt to royalties in lithology and include basaltic flows, acidic flows ignimbrites and tuffs of the so –called Maqdala and Ashange groups.

Volcanic which are the products of volcanism that mainly occurred between Paleocene and Pleistocene age 65 million to less the 2 million years.

2.3.1.Tertiary sediments: This unit is amped as (Tst) and occurs overlying the Lower basalt, characterized by sandstone, mud stone, shale, clay stone tuffaceous sediments and coal, varying in thickness between 10-100m. Based on the geological setting and according to Solomon, 2009 the Jiren Coal seam deposition type is classified as an Inter-Trappe an type coal. The deposit, as the name indicates, it occurs below the Cenozoic volcanic (Trap Series), between the Mesozoic continental clastic and volcanic, generally interbedded with sedimentary rocks. Such deposits are few compared with Intera-Trapean type.

2.3.2.Elluvium /Qel /: It is characterized by red to reddish brown soils that are developed from the surrounding basaltic flows and attains a thickness of 5 to 20 m. At places lateritic soils (up to 1 m thick) developed within the basaltic flows unit.

2.3.3. Clay soil; - is used as building materials, bricks (baked and as adobe) have been in the construction since earliest time. Impure clays may be used to make bricks, tile, and the cruder types of pottery, while kaolin or chin clay, is required for the finer grades of ceramic materials, it is used in making ceramics or pottery and an important part of the building process also commonly used in antibiotics due to this used for medicine.

2.3.4. Lower basalt /Tglb/; It occurs as gentle slope and steep cliffs forming and unconformable overlies the Precambrian rocks. The flow attains an average thickness of 40 to 50 m. It is grayish black to black and commonly aphanitic to locally porphyritic and amygdaloidal, with amygdale's filled by calcite and zeolite. Its bottom part is largely porphyritic with phenocrysts of dominant olivine and rarely pyroxene, which lie within aphanitic to fine-grained groundmass.

2.3.5. Upper basalt / Tgub/ This unit crop out as northwest trending discontinuous dome-like ridges and hills, which locally formed cones and isolated peaks. It is light gray to grayish black and varying in texture from aphanitic to physis, but locally porphyritic containing olivine phenocrysts measured in length up to 0.5 cm embedded in aphanitic groundmass. It is columnar and platy jointed. The flow is attaining a maximum thickness of 20 meters.

Basalt rocks is used in construction purpose as building blocks or in the ground work, making cobblestones from columnar basalt and in making statues heating and extruding basalt yields stone wool, which as potential to be an excellent thermal insulator generally mostly it is used for a wide variety of purposes. It is most commonly crushed for use as an aggregate in construction projects. Crushed used for road base, concrete aggregate, asphalt pavement aggregate, railroad ballast, filter stone in drain fields, and may other purposes.

2.3.6. Coal is a combustible, opaque non crystalline sedimentary rock composed of altered and compacted plant remains. Coal is a fossil fuel formed in ecosystems where plant remains were preserved by wood and mud from oxidation and biodegradation. is a brown coal (lignite), hard coal and oil shale are the main organic deposits. Bitumen and other semi-solid/solid hydrocarbons rarely occur within other lithology. The development of coal deposits is dependent upon the accumulation of organic material in a reducing environment, in an area undergoing relative subsidence. Oil shale generally formed by the accumulation of floating algae and other planktonic organisms in aqueous environments (alluvial, lacustrine, deltaic marginal marine).

The Jiren coal deposit of the proposed area occurs as fluviolacustrine intercalations with in the Cenozoic volcanic (Trap Series). Concerning the regional stratigraphy, although it appears to be difficult to correlate the volcanic rocks of the area with the volcanic rocks of Southwestern Ethiopia, With the absence of reliable geochronological data the Lower basalt is correlate with the Geba basalts of Berhe et al. (1987), Omo basalts of Abbate and Sagri (1980), and Akobo and Makonen basalts of Davidson (1983) dated at 49.4-30.5 Ma.

2.4. Physiographic/ Reliefs, Drainage, Climate and Vegetation

2.4.1. Physiographic/ Relief

The present land configuration of Jimma administrative zone is the result of past tectonic and denudation activities. The relief feature of the zone is dominated by undulating to mountainous. The city has two small revers namely kitto and Awetu. The 4 major physiographic regions of Jimma are: 1. Plateau Areas; 2. Dissected-Gorges; 3. Asendabo Graben; and 4. Kishe Graben.

The plateau areas

The map area is generally characterized by flat highland plateau. This plateau is dissected and at places occupied by minor peaks. The river flows in flat valleys and often Quaternary alluvial deposits are common along main rivers.

Dissected gorges

These areas are cut deeply by Didesa, Gibe, Omo, and Gojeb rivers. They show steep slopes and cliffs along valley sides. In this area the terrain is highly rugged, and access is difficult. Erosion is at high rate of flow and alluvial deposits are lesser.

Didesa has cut deep and Precambrian rocks have been exposed, but other rivers flow and drain Tertiary to Pliocene volcanic.

Asendabo graben

This forms the lowlands around Asendabo, Deneba up to Jima. The area is flat lowland and often contains smaller hills down-faulted from the upland. The graben which is asymmetrical is formed by normal faults thrown down at places to 700 m. The plain is filled by younger Quaternary tuffs and alluvium. Gilgel Gibe dam is within this graben.

Kishegraben

The Kishegraben is West ward extension of the Asendabo graben. This down-faulted area which occurs in the upper course of Gojeb River probably extends west to Saja (Konda) area. The normal fault produced narrow graben was filled with Quaternary alluvial deposits. The middle trachyte East of Kishe was down

thrown for more than 200 m. to the west. Towards lower course of Gojeb, around Tarcha there is minor graben down throwing basalts (landsat image) (Figure 4).

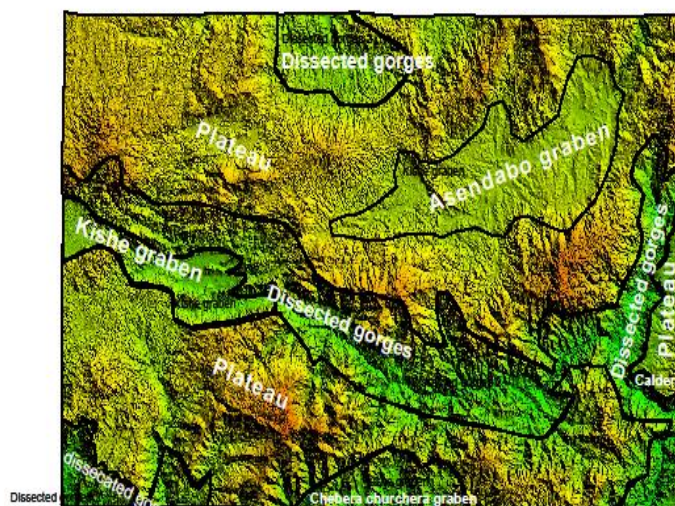


Figure 2.1.view showing physiography of the map area (after EGSE, 2008).

2.4.2 Drainage

Jimma area is found within Gilgel Gibe basin, which is tributary of the Gibe River which in turn drains to lake Turkana, Gilgel Gibe Which is found at about 1.5Km from existing boundary of Jimma originates from the highlands north and west of Jimma and drains an area of about 4750 square Km .Its head stream tributaries mainly start from highland found, North West and North East of the city. The local drainage of the city is basically from the North East and drains to the South through the two most important perennial rivers Awaytu and kitto that form Boye. It is very large swampy area of artificial water body bounding city.

2.4.3. Climate and Vegetation

Similar to the most part of the South Western plateau high lands of Ethiopia, the area is characterized by warm and, humid subtropical climatic conditions. Two seasons of rainfall are known in the region, namely: Summer season, June–September and spring season, March-April with a mean annual rainfall of 1,600 mm distributed in two seasons, with dry periods of 6 to 7 months. The warmest season is November-March. The annual average precipitation is 220.48 mm, annual maximum precipitation is 430.1 mm and monthly maximum precipitation is 48.2mm.Common woody vegetation include, Ficusgnaphalocarpa (oda), Syzygiumguineense (dokima), Vernoniaamygdalina (bisana), Oleaaficana (woira), Ekerbegiacapensis

(ononu), *Ficus vasta* (warka), *Pygeum africanus* (tikurinchet), *Juniperus procera*, *Hagenia abyssinica* (Koso) and *Podocarpus gracilior* (zigiba),), *Eritryna abyssinica* (korch) , and rare acacia (*Acacia abyssinica*) and bamboo trees. The area around the Jimma city and its surrounding is characterised by semi-arid temperature. The area has supposed to have sufficient amount of rain fall. Except the cultivated land most of the area is covered by coffee plantation and forest comprising both natural and manmade. The flat land at the central parts of the catchments is covered with soil. The soil of the Jimma town area is resulted from weathered material of volcanic rocks. The dominant soil type in the area is clay. As exposed by river cut it has variable thickness, more than 2.5 m. climatically the study area can be classified as Wayne degas with elevation of 1875m above mean sea level

2.5. Relief, Drainage and Climate

2.5.1. Relief: The present land configuration of Jimma town administrative is the result of past tectonic and denudation activities. The relief feature of the zone is dominated by undulating to mountainous. The city has two small rivers namely Kitto and Aweytu.

2.5.2 Drainage

Jimma Area is found within the Gilgel Gibe basin, which is tributary of the Gibe River which in turn drains to Lake Turkana, Gilgel Gibe which is found at about 1.5km from existing boundary of Jimma originates from the highlands north and west of Jimma and drains an area of about 4750 square km. Its head stream tributaries mainly start from highland found north, North West and north east of the city.

The local drainage of the city is basically from the north and north east and drains to the south through the two most important perennial rivers Aweytu and Kitto that form Boye. Boye is a very large swampy area of artificial water body bounding city. the city at the south which is said to be created by an Italian who formed the dyke for fishery development.

The drainage in the upper parts of the city has many branches of water ways forming a tree branch structure following the following topography of the area. There are number of streams that cross the city in the north-south direction within the built-up and expansion areas including; Furdisa, Abey, Faki, Mole and dendedawi. All these streams have very small discharge and also shallow depths and some of them will not have water during dry season. Kitto & Aweytu Rivers constitute the major natural drainage system of the city. The collected storm water from the built up and undeveloped mountain areas which area found at the north of city drain it to the south direction. Aweytu River, particularly, bisects the built up parts of the city along the north- south direction.

2.5.3. Climate

The temperature in the city is relatively low in the early morning and during the night, but high around the noon. Temperature variation is observed among seasons. According to the data optioned from Jimma metrology the lowest temperatures were observed during November–January and January- February in the year 2015 E.C and 2016 E.C respectively. Similarly the hottest month in both 2015 and 2016 years is February .It is in the range of 6.8 C° to 30.4 C° with the mean daily temperature of 20 C°. Topographically, the Jimma area might be divided into escarpment and alluvial plains. Elevation within the city boundary ranges from the lowest 1410 m.a.s.l. of the airfield (kitto) to the highest 2297m.a.s.l. of Jiren. As shown below Jimma town grouped between 1500-2000m elevation that covers 0.52% from considered area.

Table 2.2 Altitudinal elevation of Jimma town with relative to Jimma zone

S.N	Altitudinal ranges/Elevation/	Area in	
		Km ²	%
1	3000-3500	37.16	0.2
2	2500-3000	643.71	3.3
3	2000-2500	6593.18	33.8
4	1500-2000	10148.91	52.0
5	1000-1500	2009.16	10.3
6	500-1000	74.12	0.4
Total		19,506.24	100

Source: Adapted from Oromia Atlas (1997, Woody biomass project Atlas (2000)

Average humidity was 18.1 and the highest average humidity was observed during the rainy season.

According to the data presented in Ethiopian Metrological Agency (Jimma branch,), it receives the total of 1887mm and 1970 mm of rain fall in the year 2015 and 2016 respectively .The rainfall however, shows seasonal variation with monthly rainfall ranging between 7.7mm in January and 516.2 mm in October in the year 2016 E.C. The figure is expressed in detail below.

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Table: 2.3. Temperature and Annual rainfalls (mm) of Jimma town (2015/2016 (2021/2022))

Month	Temperature				Rainfall	
	Maximum		Minimum			
	2015	2016	2015	2016	2015	2016
September	25.3	26.4	14.5	13.5	288.1	318.7
October	27.2	27	11.4	13.3	125.1	516.2
November	28.7	28	8.8	13.2	7.1	53.2
December	29.6	28.5	7.8	12.9	14.8	16.9
January	29.1	28.4	9.4	6.8	23.3	7.7
February	30.4	30	10.6	7.0	3.5	27.9
March	29.1	28.2	12.8	13.3	16.6	142.3
April	29.4	27.2	13.0	14.3	119.4	126.1
May	29.0	26.8	13.2	14.5	227.1	204.5
Jun	26.0	26.7	13	14.2	404.9	186.7
July	24.4	25	14.1	14.3	332.4	228.3
August	25.6	26.8	13.1	14.3	324.7	141.5
For the year	Average 27.82	Average 27.42	Average 11.81	Average 12.63	1887	1970

Source: Ethiopian Metrological Agency (Jimma branch)

Regard to wind direction, although calm condition prevails, easterly southerly winds are dominant in the city, followed by southerly & westerly winds. Specifically the prevailing wind direction in Jimma is southeast-northwest.

The recorded wind speed is 0.75m/s, which is low compared to Valley areas where wind speed, goes high above 5m/s. This is the result of existence of abundant trees in various parts of the city, which serve as wind breakers

2.6. Soils

The soil is suitable for urban developments as foundation materials. The difference of altitude between the highest (jiren) & the lowest around stadium and airport is 298 m; within this altitude difference those areas that are on relatively lower altitude have the soil type which is clay type or black cotton. Furthermore, underground water can be easily found at the depth between 5-7 meters in this area.

On the other hand, the relatively higher altitude parts of the city have reddish type of soil which is usually preferable by residents for construction purpose. Generally it is divided into alluvial and plain escarpments. Generally there are two major types of soil in Jimma town. These are reddish brown residual tropical coffee soil & alluvial soil of brownish gray and grayish white clay soils. The reddish brown soil (2-5m thick) occupies area that is well drained while the alluvial soil forms the river flood plains. The permanent wet & swampy area soil is rich in organic clays both of the soil types.

2.7. Vegetation and Wild life

2.7.1 Vegetation

The natural vegetation is highly distributed through human intervention for urbanization. About 5% of the total area of Jimma is covered by vegetation (farm and agriculture). It is one of the most forested cities in Ethiopia, both exotic & indigenous trees species are found in and around the city. The exotic tree species include perennial fruits and eucalyptus trees.

The indigenous ones include coffee bushes and shade trees such as Oak, Acacias, Wedessa, birbirs, Mekanisa etc. The city and its surroundings are well protected from flash flood erosion and sedimentation except the farm lands and agricultural plots.

2.7.2 Wild Life:

Jimma town has a variety of wildlife within the periphery area. Among the major ones are hyenas, monkeys, Apes and birds are obtained at this time.

PART THREE

SOCIO-ECONOMIC CONDITIONS

3.1. Demography

3.1.1. Population is defined as a group of individuals of the same species living and interbreeding within a given area. It is one of the vital elements of economic development.

Demographic characteristics have a great influence on economic development and have vice versa relationships i.e. both economic development and demographic characteristics do supplementary and complementary effect either directly or indirectly to each other. When it say Demographic characteristics which means variables within a nation's population, such as age, gender, income level, marital status, ethnic origin and education level , so that demographic characteristics are commonly used as a basis for market segmentation. In other ward population dynamics is the result of fertility, mortality and migration. Those demographic processes are complex phenomenon affected by social, cultural, economic, political and psychological factors. In 1994 the total population of city was 88,867 which 43,874 males and 44,993 are females. After 22years. In year 2016, the total population of the city by considering the existing 17 kebeles estimated to reach 283,233. This total population of the city is known by the projection of based on the 1999 census. The male accounts 139,992 that is (49.5%) and the number of female accounts 143,241 that is (50.5%).

When we see the former 13 kebeles the total population will be male 129,788 female 131,052 and the total would be 260,840. The Prominent ethnic compositions in the city are Oromo, Amharic, Gurage, Dawuro and Kefa. The various population and housing census shows that Oromo is the largest (major) ethnic group living in the city.

Table 3.1. population size of Jimma town by sex and residential areas during (2015-2016) E.C

Years	Population size by sex and residential areas		
(2009-2010) E.C	Urban		
	Male	Female	Total
2015	133,782	136,826	270,608
2016	139,992	143,241	283,233

Source: from own computation based on CSA 2009 senses

Regard to age group 20-24 years occupies the highest percent in Jimma town. Based on National census of 1999 E.C. projection result shows that, population felt between 15-29 age group account highest percent i.e.

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there is high fertility and productive rate within the city. The reason for high productive rate within the city; Population with indicated year may migrate from country side to city for the sake of better life and seeking job.

Population by Size

Table 3.2 Population distribution of Jimma town broad age category (2015&2016) E.C

No	Age Group	2015		2016	
		Number	%	Number	%
1	<19	135,286	49.99	141,597	49.99
2	20-64	124,053	45.84	129,842	45.84
3	>64	11,269	4.17	11,794	4.17
Total		270,608	100	283,233	100

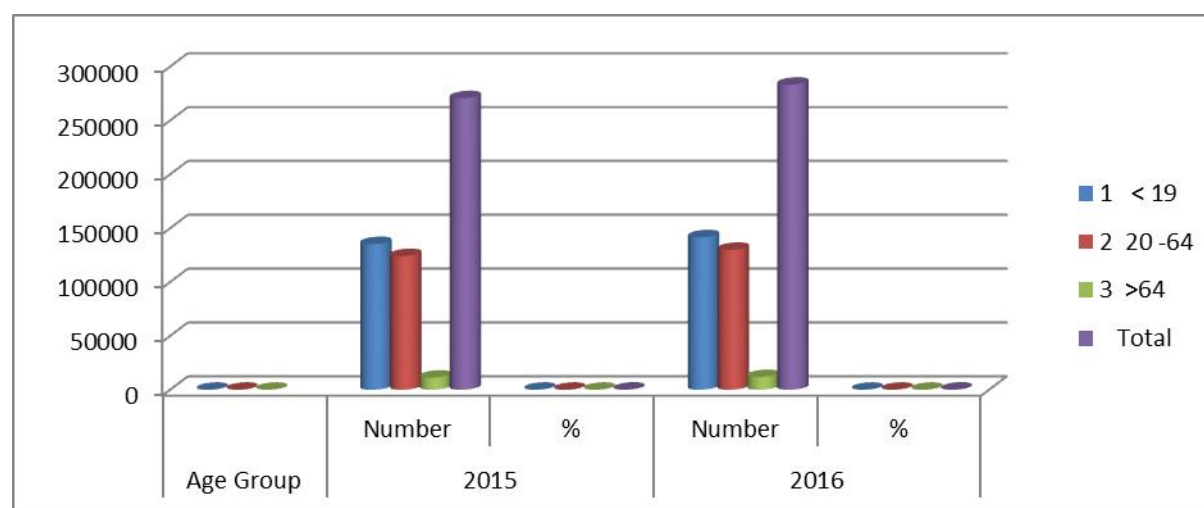
Source: from own computation based on CSA 2009 senses

The Number of population at Jimma town by sex in each kebele 2015E.C						The Number of population at Jimma town by sex in each kebele 2016E.C			
S.N	Number of population by sex				N.H.H	Number of population by sex			N.H.H
	Name of kebele's	Male	Female	Total		Male	Female	Total	
1	jiren	4,983	4,975	9,958	2,332	5,214	5,208	10,422	2,363
2	Ginjo	15,780	15,988	31,768	7,438	16,512	16,738	33,250	7,535
3	GinjoGuduru	7,479	7,512	14,991	3,509	7,826	7,864	15,690	3,555
4	MenderaQoci	10,853	10,976	21,829	5,111	11,357	11,491	22,848	5,178
5	Sato Samaro	8,075	8,134	16,209	3,795	8,450	8,515	16,965	3,845
6	AwetuMandara	9,511	9,599	19,110	4,475	9,952	10,049	20,001	4,534
7	Bosa Addis	7,765	7,809	15,574	3,646	8,125	8,175	16,300	3,694
8	BosaKito	10,054	10,147	20,201	4,727	10,521	10,623	21,144	4,789
9	Hirmata	6,505	6,534	13,039	3,052	6,807	6,840	13,647	3,092
10	HirmataMarkato	6,290	6,305	12,595	2,948	6,582	6,601	13,183	2,987

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11	HirmataMantina	9,670	9,748	19,418	4,547	10,119	10,205	20,324	4,607
12	Mantina	7,757	7,874	15,631	3,675	8,117	8,243	16,360	3,723
13	Bacho Bore	19,310	19,582	38,892	9,107	20,206	20,500	40,706	9,226
14	IfaBula	4,151	5,006	9,157	2,144	4,344	5,241	9,585	2,172
15	Kofe	1,306	1,679	2,985	699	1,367	1,758	3,125	708
16	Bore	3,174	3,811	6,985	1,636	3,321	3,990	7,311	1,657
17	Hora Gibe	1,120	1,146	2,266	531	1,172	1,200	2,372	538
	Total	133,783	136,825	270,608	63,372	139,992	143,241	283,233	64,203

As the graph and table shows the number of population in the year 2015 and 2016 are 270,608 and 283,233 respectively. The incensement ratio from the year 2015 is 4.7%.



Graph 3.1 Population by age

Table 3.3. The number of Population in kebeles and number of house hold in the 2015- 2016 E.C

As it explained in the above table the total Population of the city by considering the existing 17 kebeles is estimated to reach **283,233**. This Total Population of the city is known by the projection of based on the **1999** census. The Males Accounts **139,992** that is (49.5%) and the number of females' accounts **143,241** that is (50.5%).

N.B:- (N.H.H).means number of house hold

Table 3.4 Religious Institutions in the year 2016

No	Name of Institutions	Unit	Quantity
1	Mosque	No.	68
2	Protestant Churches	No.	50

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3	Orthodox Churches	No.	18
4	Catholic Church	No.	3
5	7 th Day Adventist	No.	1
6	Jehovah Church	No.	1
7	wakefata	No.	1
	Total		142

Source Administration and security office

3.1.2. In migration and out migration rate

The in and out migration rate is known as aggregate level however even if the data is not found as a whole the plan and development office of Jimma town do a research on the in migration from abroad countries . As the research shows some Ethiopians come and live in the city with in 2007 up to 2016 E.C. The numbers of in migration from abroad countries are male 59 female 194 total253. Therefore we have to take care not to take the data as in and out migration rate from rural to urban and urban to rural. Let we see the data in terms of kebele.

Table 3.5 Data about the in migration from abroad countries in the year 2007 up to 2016 E.C

No.	Name of kebele's	Sex		
		Male	Female	Total
1	<i>Hermata</i>	1	12	13
2	<i>Ginjo</i>	5	27	32
3	<i>Jiren</i>	2	11	13
4	<i>Bore</i>	5	5	10
5	<i>Mantina</i>	8	17	25
6	<i>EfaBula</i>	4	2	6
7	<i>Kofe</i>	1	21	22
8	<i>HoraGibee</i>	0	6	6
9	<i>AwetuMandera</i>	4	13	17
10	<i>Becho Bore</i>	19	35	54
11	<i>GinjoGuduru</i>	6	11	17
12	<i>Mandera Kochi</i>	4	11	15
13	<i>HermataMantina</i>	0	20	20
14	<i>Setosemero</i>	0	3	3
Total		59	194	253

Source; Jimma Town Social Affairs Office

3.1.3. Housing and Household characteristics

Concerning access to Housing Services and Facilities which is manifested in Jimma town that majority of the respondents lived in rental accommodations most of them are owned by privets.

Table: 3.6: percentage distribution of HHs by type of construction materials of their dwelling units.

Structure	Construction material	Frequency	Percent
Wall	Stone, bricks and others	116	27.7
	Wood and mud	1546	88.3
Floor	Cement, stone and wood	622	42
	Mud(earth)	1094	58
Ceilings	Wood, cheap wood and hardboard	116	8.5
	Fabrics/Abu, Jedi/pp plastic	1021	45.2
	Without ceilings	523	46.3

Source: survey of Jimma town administration (from 2005 Jimma town Profile)

Survey of Jimma town administrations shows that 18% lived in houses, which is only one room, 40.9% percent in 2 rooms, 25% in 3 rooms.

Table: 3.7. percentage distribution of HH, by access to services and facilities.

Facility	Sources	Frequency	Percent
Water	Private meter in compound and house	648	38.5
	Shared meter in and out of the compound	106	6.3
	Public (Bono)	428	25.46
	Private vender	385	22.90
	Unprotected well/river	114	6.78
Electricity	Private meter	1017	58.08
	Shared meter	528	30.15
	Kerosene/diesel and others	85	4.85
Kitchen	Private	1072	66.78
	Shared	169	10.54
	No kitchen	361	22.52
Toilet	Private	1227	72
	Shared	372	21.83
	Absent	205	12.03

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Source:-Survey of Jimma town administration (From 2005 Jimma town Profile)

Looking at the sources of water supply, in general the entire sample of the respondents had access to piped water supply but only 38.5% got piped water inside the compound. The average house hold sizes in Jimma town are 63,372 and 64, 203 in the year 2015 and 2016 respectively. Let we see the distribution of this house hold in kebeles with in this two consecutive years.

Table 3.8.The number of house hold in the year 2015- 2016 E.C

S/N	Name of kebele's	2015	2016
1	Jiren	2,332	2,363
2	Ginjo	7,438	7,535
3	GinjoGuduru	3,509	3,555
4	MenderaQoci	5,111	5,178
5	Sato Samaro	3,795	3,845
6	AwetuMandara	4,475	4,534
7	Bosa Addis	3,646	3,694
8	BosaKito	4,727	4,789
9	Hirmata	3,052	3,092
10	Hirmata Markato	2,948	2,987
11	Hirmata Mantina	4,547	4,607
12	Mantina	3,675	3,723
13	Bacho Bore	9,107	9,226
14	Ifa Bula	2,144	2,172
15	Kofe	699	708
16	Bore	1,636	1,657
17	Hora Gibe	531	538
Total		63,372	64,203

Source: Jimma town Administration Office

N.B.NHH means number of house hold

Table 3.9.School age population

Sex	School age population					
	<7		7-14		15-18	
	2015	2016	2015	2016	2015	2016

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Male	2735	2845	18160	19872	6762	7172
Female	2940	3049	19165	20972	7542	7636
Total	5475	5994	37325	40844	14304	14808

Source:-Jimma town Administration Educational Bureau

From the above table we conclude that the number of school age population is very high at the age between 7-14 when we compared with the others age groups in both years. Next to that the age between 15-18. And the last of it is the age between < 7.

3.2. Jimma Urban Agriculture.

Agricultural growth depends on access to urban market and industrial inputs while urban industries require raw materials from this primary sector and use the latter as source of demand and market.

3.2.1. Urban Land-Use

Out of current Jimma town area 68.97% is used for urban development and the remaining 31.03 % for forest and agriculture and also partly vacant, considering the area of the city as 114.17km². The city exhibits intensive mixed used development at the core while intermediate and periphery areas are dominated by residential land, forest and land use.

Among the farming activities being undertaken in the city, coffee dominate followed by vegetables, fruits & crops. Large parts of the city which used to be swampy area in Becho Bore Kebele and the others have now developed into a consolidated settlement with residences, offices and commercial activities.

3.2.2 Dairy farm, Fattening, and Poultry production in the year 2016

Table 3.10 Dairy farm, Fattening, and Poultry production in the year 2016

No	Activities	Types and number of production		
		Dairy farm	Fattening	Poultry
1	Number of modern dairy farm	85	6	90
2	Major dairy farm products	942,327(lit.)	125 (No)	84,400(No)
3	Type of veterinary service	4	4	4
4	Number of person participated	425	65	988
5	Number of animals fattened		125	
6	Number of poultries under production			84,400

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7	Number of job opportunity created	595	145	630
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Source: Jimma town Agriculture Office

At this time the above production is growing in quantity and quality manner in day to day activities. Based on this at this time 85 modern dairy farm in the city .Urban Agriculture in Jimma includes horticulture (vegetables and fruits), livestock like cattle, sheep, goats breeding and enquiries for transport purpose; moreover, daily farming also exists in the cities which are, 85 in number with average holding capacity . There are about 193,802 and 1,981,540 livestock in the year 2015 and 2016respectively. Out of this cattle are 69, 802, sheep 24,764 goats 4912, horses 1313, mule87, donkey 2111 and poultry 1,878,551 in the year 2016.

Table 3.11.Urban Agriculture Activities of Jimma town

Livestock	2015	2016
Cattle	68,405	69,802
sheep	24,021	24,764
Goats	4715	4,912
Mule	84	87
Donkey	2980	2111
horse	1997	1313
Poultry	91600	1,878,551
Total	193,802	1,981,540

Source: Jimma town Agricultural Office

There are problems that stack/declines/ urban agriculture such as: livestock diseases like black leg, parasitioriolysis, and foot and mouth disease

- lack of artificial Insemination service
- Lack of veterinary technicians even though there is livestock
- Relatively small number of shoats and enquires in the city clinic

Shortage of land and highly growing of urbanization

3.3. Industries

Industry can be grouped under large, medium, and small-scale industries. Now a day's twelve (12)large-scale , eighty three (83) medium scale and thirty one (31) small scale industries are found in the city. Based on the number of employees in large , medium and small scale industries permanent workers in general male 383 female 962 and total 1345 , at the same times temporary workers male 1230 female 2771 and total 4001 . As shown in the table below out of 126 total numbers of industries the large, medium

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and small scale industries are 9.6 % 65.9 % and 24.5.7% respectively. Let we see their capital in the table below.

Table 3.12. Numbers of Industries by type .permanent and temporary Workers with their Capital in 2016 E.C.

No	Types of industries	Number	Permanent workers			Temporary workers			Capital in birr
			Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	
1	Small scale Industries	31	72	577	649	81	712	793	8 million
2	Medium scale industries	83	262	358	620	869	1873	2742	47 million
3	Large scale Industries	12	49	27	76	280	186	466	26 million
	Total	126	383	962	1345	1230	2771	4001	81 million

Source: Jimma town Investment and Industry Office

Fuel station: There are fourteen (14) stations in Jimma, with total capacity of Benzene 627, 000, Kerosene 420,000 and Gasoline, 1,442,000in liters.

Table 3.13. Number of Fuel stations.

S. No.	Name of station	Capacity in Liters			
		Benzene	Kerosene	Gasoline	Total Capacity
1	Nok	1x52,000	1x52,000	2x52,000	208,000
2	Yetebaberut	1x46,000	1x46,000	2x46,000	184,000
3	SabaaOilibiya	1x46,000	1x46,000	2x46,000	184,000
4	Mintiwab Olibiya	1x46,000	0	3x46,000	184,000
5	Total Truck	1x46,000	1x46,000	1x46,000	184,000
6	Gilobal	1x52,000	0	2x52,000	156,000
7	Christian Total	1x46,000	0	2x46,000	138,000
8	Kobil	1x46,000	1x46,000	2x46,000	184,000
9	Dina Total	1x52,000	1x52,000	4x52,000	712,000
10.	M/AminYetebaberut	1x52,000	2x52,000	3x52,000	312,000
11.	TAF	1x52,000	1x52,000	2x52,000	608,000
12	Saba Galib Olibiya	1x46,000	1x46,000	2x46,000	184,000
13	Haniland Oilibiya	1x52,000	0	2x52,000	156,000
14	Nasir Nok	2x52,000	0	1x52,000	156,000
	Total	627,000	420,000	1,442,000	3,550,000

Source: Jimma town Trade Office

Power generating Plants

There are two power substations in Jimma. These are one in Seto Semero kebele and the other in Jiren kebele. The source of power of electricity in the city is from Gilgel Gebe Haydo electric project for 24 hours. Total population of city supplied with electricity was 283,233 that are 89% of the total population.

3.4. INFRASTRUCTURES AND SOCIAL FACILITIES

3.4.1 Transport and Communications:

Transport and Communications play very important role in any units of spatial development endeavor. It would be impossible to conceive of socio- economic developments and political integration in the absence of adequate transport, communication infrastructure and services. Transport and communications do used as a pivot for the developments of other sectors of the economy. They require huge capital investments, advanced technology and skill professionals for construction that too cost for expansion the facilities to the societies.

3.4.1.1. Transport

Road Transport:

Jimma town has surface road transport network. The total lengths of all-weather roads in city until the end of 2016 E.C were 734.14 kilometers. With regard to the types 80.92kms, 26.99 km, and 57.49 km and 568.78km, were respectively categorized to asphalted, gravel Road, cobble stone and earth roads.

There is a single dominant route (Finfine-Jimma to Mettu City) that across through the city and a numbers of roads radiates from it and links to all the districts. There is also minor route (Jimma-seka-Bonga City) that link with SNNP via Bonga City. Jimma, capital city of the Jimma zone has a distance of 356 kilometers and 451kms from Finfine and Adama urban centers respectively.

Table 3.16.Types of transportation

Town	Types of transportation	Number of transportations available in the town
Jimma	Taxies	480
	Bajaj	4300
	Bajaj (Cart)	295
	City bus	4
	mini bus	600
	Motor bikes	3000
	Loading Vehicle	1500

Source: Jimma town Administration Transportation office

Air Travel-The Ethiopian Airlines have begun the 1st domestic flight to Jimma in July 1946 during which it has been founded and inaugurated. The flight was every Tuesday costing \$40 for single trip & \$72 for round trip by DC-3 or Dakota plane.-Currently Ethiopian Airlines flies to & out of Jimma daily more than 2 rounds by modern planes from or to international Air Port called Abba Jifar International Air Port.

Table 3.17 Types of roads, length in Jimma town 2016

S.No.	TYPES OF ROADS	LENGTH in KM ²
		Up to the end of 2016
1	Asphalt	80.92Km
2	Gravel Road	26.99 Km
3	Cobble stone	57.49 kM
4	Earth Road	
4.1	Earth pressed Road	210.19 km
4.2	Compacted Earth Road	210.19 km
4.3	Earth Normal	148.4 Km
	Total	734.14 Km

Source: Jimma Municipality

During 2016 the road found in Jimma town about 11.1% is covered by asphalt and the rest 88.9 % was gravel road, cobble stone, and earth road.

Squares Roads: There is eight Squares and four fountains roads in different locations in Jimma town. Most of them are found in good condition; however they do not have spaces for public use. The names of the squares are the four lions, Yejima Enat, Jebena, Bosa Kitto Square, Millennium square and Ajip square. Distribution of squares Size and fountains in Jimma is shown below.

Table 3.18: Distribution of squares Size and fountains in Jimma kebele

No	Name of the square	Location kebeles	Area size (m ²)
1	The four lions	Hermata	154
2	YejimaEnat	Hermata	128
3	Jebena	Hermata	78.57
4	BossaKitto	BossaKitto	28
5	Becho Bore	Becho Bore	28
6	Ajip	Becho Bore	63.64

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7	In front of municipality Miliniyem Park	Hermata	5000
8	In front of commercial bank	Hermata	163

Source: Jimma Municipality

3.4.1.2. Communications

Communications facilities do confine to urban centers. They refer to all activities of telecommunications, postal services, radio stations, television broadcasting and printed press.

Due to new structure of Telecommunication Corporation we do not get enough data as we need. However concerning telecommunication in the year 2016 the data we get is as follows.

Table 3.19, Telecommunication

No of station	No. of Subscribers	No. of employees		
		Male	Female	total
12	128,406	250	50	300

Source postal service agency data collected for profile

Table 3.20. Number of Zone, Post services and Agents

Zones and postal services	2015	2016
Zone	1	1
Postal service	4	4

Source: postal service agency data collected for profile

In the year 2015 E.C. and 2016 There was 1 zone 4 postal service in the city. In the year 2015 the postal service statistics is shown below 29,500 and 305 domestic and International postal service are taken. Similarly in the year 2016 36,465 and 375 domestic and International postal service are done.

Table 3.21. Postal Service Statistics

Year/Type	Domestic			International		Total		
	In coming	Out going	Total	In coming	Out going	In coming	Out going	Total
2015 Total	12500	17000	29500	250	55	12750	17055	29805
Year/Type	Domestic			International		Total		
	In coming	Out going	Total	In coming	Out going	In coming	Out going	Total

2016Total	18000	18465	36465	300	75	18300	18540	36840
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Source: Jimma postal service agency

3.5. Water Resource & supply:

Table 3.22. Catchment areas & discharges of some rivers in Jimma town

River	Catchment areas km ²	Dry year flow (m ³ x10 ⁶)
Gilgel Gibe	750*	210
Kitto	70	20
Aweytu	60	17
Ofele	70	19

*** Catchment's area upstream of Jimma.**

Source: Associated engineers services limited (AESL).1982

Besides their potential as source for water supply some of the rivers in the area can be utilized for irrigation and hydroelectric power generation.

More than six boreholes and quite a large number of hand-dug wells are found within Jimma town. According to the NUPI (1997) the number of hand-dug wells was about 1115 in 1980. Several springs mostly found in groups have been developed and utilized for the city's water supply system. These are:- Gabriel springs, Jiren springs, and Legahare spring.

Water Supply :- The first, modern water supply system of Jimma town dates back to the period of Italian occupation (1936-41).its sources were st. Gabriel and Jiren springs (though the supply was inadequate in the later years) which served the city till 1971. The development of new boreholes at Kitto well field and the Legahare spring together and the expansion of the distribution system have been undertaken since then. A water supply and sanitation study was conducted by AESL as part of the 8 city water supply project in 1982. The study forwarded three alternative sources of water which are put in the following order of priority:

- Ground water (boreholes)
- Aweytu rivers &
- Gilgel gibe river

According to NUPI (1997),The city water distribution system was fed from five boreholes (only two out of six wells in the Kitto well field, plywood well, and AADu wells), St. Gabriel springs, Jiren Springs and legahare springs up to the end of 1994. These sources were not integrated into a common distribution system.

In addition there were several wells which supply single users like Jimma Hotel, Jimma college of Agricultural.

The existing water supply source Jimma town is from Gilgel Gibe River with a weir intake structure. The construction of the existing source was completed in 1994/95. The scheme was prepared for design period of 10 years to serve projected population of 123,000. Thus, the design period is over by two years already.

ARMA Engineering plc (2008) has considered and presented the following design criteria on socio-economic & climatic factors of Jimma town. The report pointed out that socio-economic factor determination is more of personal judgment while for the climatic factor precipitation is taken as a governing factor.

Accordingly a socio-economic factor of 1.05 is utilized, and a climatic factor of 1.0 was considered in the study since the city has a mean annual rain fall of 1130 mm and a period of 3 dry months in a year. So - socio-economic and climatic effect factors considered for domestic water demand water demand adjustment, such as drinking, food preparation, for washing and cleaning, and the other miscellaneous domestic purposes.

Table 3.23: water production & consumptions scale

Year E.C.	Water		Lose (%)
	Production(M ³)	Sold/consumed M ³ /	
2015	9,666,299	7,908,365	1,857,937
2016	10,967,452	8,993,311	1,825,313
Average	9,903,464	8,111,840.39	1,791,632.61

Source: Jimma town Administration Water Office.

The existing average water production in the year 2015 and 2016 is (9.9 milionM³) and that of average water available for consumption is 8.1 milion^{m³}.

In general concerning water facility 43 types are known by using GPS the available data are collected in the year 2016. Let us see the table below

Table3. 24 .The facility of water resource known in Jimma town in the year 2016

NO	TYPE	Current Status		
		Functional	Not Functional	Total
1	Bono Water	8	3	11
2	Deep Well	1	1	2
3	Lake	1	0	1
4	Reservoir	4	0	4

Jimma town Socio Economic Profile of 2015 & 2016 E.C

5	Shallow Well	1	1	2
6	Spring Water	22	0	22
7	Water Treatment	1	0	1
Total		38	5	43

Source: Data collected by Jimma plan and development Office

Energy Supply: The zone is endowed with high potential of energy resources including biomass, hydro power, and solar energy resources. Biomass energy includes firewood, charcoal, dung, and crop- residue, while electric energy refers to energy generated from hydropower, steam or diesel. The demand for electric power is intimately linked with economic activity. A dynamic growth of the Regional Economy would facilities by electric power that used for running industries and other social facilities. Despite of the above mentioned facts, electric power does confine to urban center. The urban do access to electric energy at all for 24 hours do belong to hydro electric energy. Now a days there are two substations in the city. These are

Jiren– Withholding capacity of 18 Mega Watt and current distribution status of 3.5 Mega Watt. It has 14.5 mega Watt reserve power.

Satto– Withholding capacity of 16 Mega Watt. The current distribution is full (16 Megawatt) but the holding capacity can be increased by adding additional transformers.

Jimma industrial Park substation- it is planned to be constructed with capacity of 50-60 Megawatts.

3.6. Education (for 2015 and 2016)

Education plays a crucial role in the process of social and economic transformation. It stands as a key factor for social and economic development. But it requires higher rate of investment that causes a great challenges for developing countries.

Provision of primary education and improving quality of secondary education is the focal area of educational goal of Oromia region. This can be achieved through expansion of schools and reducing local disparities of schools as a key strategy.

3.6.1. Pre-Primary Education (kindergarten)

Pre-primary education is basically includes children of age 4-6 enrolled. The program is the initial stage of organized instruction to provide a bridge between home and school. The main purpose of early child hood education is to develop the mental and physical capability of the children.

Non-government organization, communities, private institution and faith based organizations are the operator of kindergarten program. The government is involved in developing curriculum, training teachers and providing supervisory support for kindergarten program.

School Distribution:

The concentration and spatial distribution of schools in the city during the 1995 and 1996 E.C. have moderate disparities as compared to other cities of districts of the zone. In this mentioned year there were only 17(1- 8) (include 3 newly combined schools) grade-level of schools .It has three senior secondary schools. In terms of localities the schools were concentrated between central parts of the kebeles. But in the year 2016 there were 51 (1-8) schools that is it growth above double from the previous mentioned year.

Students' Enrollment

Table 3.24. Number of students, number of schools & number of teachers in 2015-2016E.C

Year E.C	School level	Owners of school	No of students			Number of teachers	Number of schools	No of Class
			Male	Female	Total			
2015	1-8	Gov't	17,342	19,553	36,895	1,225	26	436
		Non Gov't	4,878	6,578	11,456	1,229	26	186
		Total	22,220	26,131	48,351	2,454	52	622
	9-12	Gov't	5,656	6,334	11,990	432	8	312
		Non Gov't	2,250	2,345	4,595	203	7	68
		Total	7,906	8,679	16,585	635	15	380
2016	1-8	Gov't	18,045	19,313	37,358	618	26	490
		Non Gov't	5,205	6,757	11,962	132	34	188
		Total	23,250	26,070	49,320	750	60	678
	9-12	Gov't	6,583	6,667	13,250	412	8	491
		Non Gov't	15,00	2,013	2,013	205	7	188
		Total	6,583	8,680	15,263	617	15	679

Source:-Jimma town Education office.

As it explained in the above table although there is a progress made in expanding basic education, the level of primary participation is high.

In 2015 E.C. the students' enrollment (excluding kindergartens) have reached **48,351** which 22,220 (45.96%) are males and 26,131(54.04%) are females. In 2016 E.C. about 49,320 at which 23,250 are (47.14%) males and 26,070 (52.86%) females. It was also 9.8 % of increment has been seen from the year 2015 E.C.

3.6.2 Primary School Education (1-8)

Table 3.25: Distributions of Government Schools in Jimma town, 2015 and 2016 E.C.

Category	Year	Grade level
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Jimma town Socio Economic Profile of 2015 & 2016 E.C

		Kindergarten /kg/	1-4	5-8	1-8
Schools	2015	8	6	20	26
	2016	13	5	21	26

Source:-Jimma town Administration Education office.

As shows above the number of kindergarten,1-4 grade level, 5-8 and 1-8 grade level in government organization in the year of 2015 are 8,6,20 and 26 where as in the year 2016 are 13,5,21 and 26 respectively.

Table 3.26; Distribution of schools by grade level, by non-government Jimma town, in 2015 and 2016

Category	Year	Grade level			
		Kindergarten /kg/	1-4	5-8	1-8
Schools	2015	66	10	18	28
	2016	70	10	24	34

Source: Jimma town Administration Education Office

As shows above the number of kindergarten,1-4grade level, 5-8 and 1-8 grade level in nongovernment organization in the year of 2015 are 66,10,18 ,and 28 where as in the year 2016 are 70,10, 24 and 34 respectively

3.6.3 Student gross enrollment and net enrollment and participation rate Gross enrollment rate/GER/

Gross enrollment rate of primary education (1-8) is a crude measure of primary educational coverage, which indicates the percentage of total enrollment in primary schools irrespective of age out of the corresponding primary school age (7-14) population.

The gross enrollment ratio the number of students participation rate in primary school(1-8) was 10 male and 13 percent females in 2015 and 2016 E.C respectively

The gross enrollment ratio the number of students participation rate in primary school (9-10) was 11 male and 8 percent females in 2015 and 2016 E.C respectively.

Table 3.27, Students participation rate by levels of school both sex and years of study

Gross enrollment ratio/GER			
	Students participation rate by levels of school by sex and years of study		
	Primary school(1-8)	Senior secondary 9-10	Preparatory

Jimma town Socio Economic Profile of 2015 & 2016 E.C

Town	Male		Female		Male		Female		Male		Female	
Jimma	2015	2016	2015	2016	2015	2016	2015	2016	2015	2016	2015	2016
	5%	7%	5%	6%	4%	5%	7%	3%	-	-	-	-

Source;-Jimma town Administration Education Office

Net Enrollment Ratio (NER)

It is the rate of the official age group for a given level of education expressed as a percentage of the corresponding school age population. NER is the best way of measuring organized timely school participation and is more refined indicator of school and enrollment coverage in terms of explaining the proportion of pupils enrolled from the official age group. NER is usually lower than the GER.

Table3. 28. Student's participation rate by levels of schoolboy sex and years of study

Net enrollment ratio/NER												
Town	Students participation rate by levels of school boy sex and years of study											
	Primary school(1-8)				Senior secondary (9-10)				preparatory			
	Male		female		male		female		male		female	
	2015	2016	2015	2016	2015	2016	2015	2016	2015	2016	2015	2016
	1.5	1.49	1.51	1.49	1.5	1.6	1.3	1.4	1.5	1.5	1.4	1.6

Source:-Jimma town Administration Education office

The net enrollment ratio the number of students participation rate in primary school was 2.9 males and 3 percent in 2015 and 2016 respectively.

The net enrollment ratio the number of students participation rate in senior secondary school was 3.1 males and 2.7 percent in 2015 and 2016 respectively. Similarly, the net enrollment ratio the number of students participation rate in preparatory was 3 males and 3 percent in 2015 and 2016 respectively.

3.6.4. The number of teachers by level of Schools

Table 3.29 Number of teachers of 1st cycle primary school 1-4 by sex, level of education and school ownership (Government)

City	Government				
Jimma	Sex	Below TTI	TTI	Dip	BSC/BA
	Male	1	2	234	366
	Female	0	0	278	276
	Total	1	2	512	642

Jimma town Socio Economic Profile of 2015 & 2016 E.C

Source:-Jimma town Education office

The number of teachers in 2016 is 603 male and 554 females

Table3.30. Number of teachers of 1stcycle primary school 1-4 by sex, level of education and school ownership (Non-Government or private)

City	Non -Government				
Jimma	Sex	Below TTI	TTI	Dip	BSC/BA
	Male	0	2	154	90
	Female	0	12	203	87
	Total	0	14	357	177

Source: Jimma town Administration Education office

The number of teachers 1stcycle (1-4) non-government

From the above table we conclude that, the number of teachers in 2016 is 246 male and 302 females.

Table 3.31 Number of teachers of 1stcycle primary school 5-8 by sex, level of education and school ownership (Government)

City	Non -Government				
Jimma	Sex	Below TTI	TTI	Dip	BSC/BA
	Male	0	0	23	25
	Female	0	0	32	65
	Total			55	90

Source: Jimma town Education Office

The number of teachers 1stcycle (5-8) government

The numbers of teachers in 2016 are 48 male and 97 females.

Table 3.32. Number of teachers of 1st cycle primary school 5-8 by sex ownership (private)

City	Non -Government				
Jimma	Sex	Below TTI	TTI	Dip	BSC/BA
	Male	0	5	1800	75
	Female	0	7	235	68
	Total	0	12	2035	143

Source; Jimma town Education office

The number of teachers 1stcycle (5-8) non- government

The number of teachers in 2016 is 1,880 male and 310 females.

Table 3.33.Number of teachers of Secondary school 9-12 by sex, level of education and school ownership (Government) in the year 2016

City	Government				
Jimma	Sex	TTI	Dip	BSC/BA	MA/MSc
	Male	0	4	304	130
	Female	0	4	140	36
	Total	0	8	444	176

Source: Jimma town Administration Education Office

The number of teachers 1stcycle (9-12) government

As illustrated from the table the number of qualified teachers in the year 2016 was

- ❖ Diploma male 4 , female 4 and total 8
 - ❖ BSC/BA male 304, female 140 and total 444
 - ❖ MA/MSc male 130, female 36 and total 176 in the mentioned year.
- Table 3.34. Number of teachers of Secondary school 9-12 by sex, level of education and school ownership (private)

City	Private				
Jimma	Sex	TTI	Dip	BSC/BA	MA/BSc
	Male	0	6	74	28
	Female	0	4	10	0
	Total	0	10	84	28

Source: Jimma town Administration Education Office

- Diploma male 6 , female 4 and total 10
- BSC/BA male 74, female 10 and total 84
- MA/MSc male 28 and total 28 in the mentioned year.

3.6.5 Adult Education

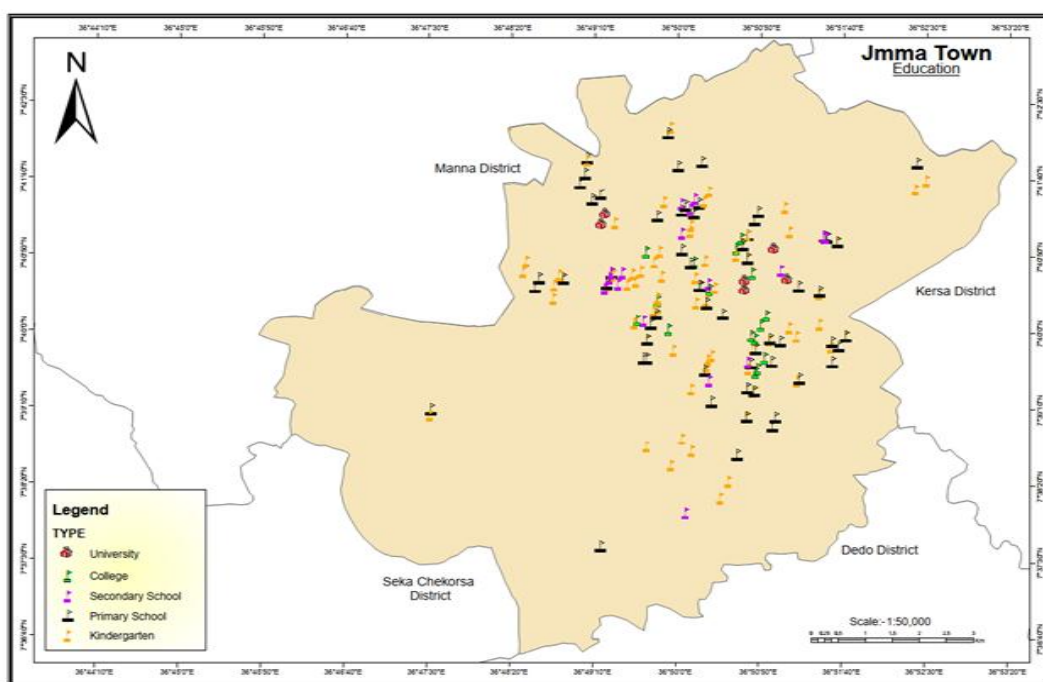
Basic education is the whole range of educational activities taking place in various setting (formal, non-formal and informal) the term is having an implication similar to broad EFA. The program should receive wide spread public support for reason that include consideration of literacy as a fundamental human right. As the fact indicates illiteracy accompanies poverty and low life expectancy. Number of adult education centers and participants by sex and levels (1st and 2nd) is explain in the table below

Table 3.35 the number of educational center and participant in the year 2016

Number of adult center	Level 1		Level 2		total		
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Total
26	587	622	207	234	794	856	1650

Source:-Jimma town Administration Education Office

Map 3.1. Shows Distribution of Schools in the Jimma Town



Source; Jimma Town Education Office

3.6.6. College

Technical & Vocational Education Training (TVET)

Provision of TVET in Jimma town began in 2001(G.C) with the objective to produce intermediately trained man power which will not only fill job positions in government institutions but also can create jobs for self-employment and become productive citizens by participating in private sectors

Type of distribution	Year	No.of Colleges	Level-1 & 2			Level-3 & 4			Level-5		
			Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Government	2015	0	0	0	0	52	130	182	0	0	0
	2016	0	0	0	0	254	71	325	0	0	0
	Total	0	0	0	0	306	201	507	0	0	0
Nongovernment	2015	0	0	0	0	75	135	210	0	0	0

Jimma town Socio Economic Profile of 2015 & 2016 E.C

nt	2016	0	0	0	0	537	1036	1573	0	0	0
(Private)	Total	0	0	0	0	612	1,171	1,783	0	0	0
In Gov't and Private(Both)	2015	0	0	0	0	127	265	392	0	0	0
	2016	0	0	0	0	791	1107	1890	0	0	0
	Total	0	0	0	0	918	1,372	2,282	0	0	0

Table 3.36: Distribution of trainees in TVET by year & Sex, Jimma town, in Government and non-government

Source:-Jimma town Administration TVET Office

According to the above table of trainee's college of TVET there is no first level, second level and fifth in both government and non-governments in the year 2015 and 2016. But in the year of 2015 and 2016 the 3rd and 4th levels are 507 in total and 306 male and 201 females respectively.

3.7. Health (for 2015 and 2016 E.C)

Oromia region Health policy emphases on the provision of a comprehensive primary Health care, through the decentralizing health facilities, health personnel and provision of equitable resources.

3.7.1. Health institutions

Health service delivered on the basis of a three tie system which incorporates a primary health care unit (PHCU). A PHC unit has been planned to serve at rural & at urban area 25,000 & 40,000 people respectively, while a district and a zonal hospital are each expected to serve 250,000 and 1,000,000 people respectively.

Table 3. 37. Health institution in Jimma town, 2016 (E.C)

Health institution	Number of institutions		
	Government	Private	Total
Hospitals	2	3	5
Health centers	4	0	4
Health Cares	0	0	0
Clinics	0	73	73
Pharmacies	0	27	27
Drug store	0	68	68
Rural drug venders	0	0	0
Drug distributors	0	23	23
Total	6	194	200

Source:-Jimma town Administration Health Office

In 2016 E.C, there are totally 200 health institutions (5 hospitals, 4 health centers, 73 clinics, 27 pharmacies, 68 drug stores, and 23 drug distributors) which are providing health service in Jimma town.

Table 3.38. Total Health Institutions, Jimma town 2016 (E.C)

Health facility	2015	2016
------------------------	-------------	-------------

Jimma town Socio Economic Profile of 2015 & 2016 E.C

Hospitals	5	5
Health centers	4	4
Clinic, pharmacy, etc.	192	192
Number of beds	9,054	9,098

Source: Jimma town Administration Health Office

Health facility to population ratio

Comparison of health center –population ratios calculated for the city with the standard reveals short fall of health centers in the town. In 2015 and 2016 the number of patients’ beds was 9,054 and 9,098 respectively. According to the standard set by WHO one bed is recommended to 3000 people. Comparison of the ratios estimated for the town with the ratios in table above reveals, shortage of health centers in town. But beds ratio is increased due to Jimma University referral hospital.

Health Personnel

Health personnel who were directly involved in provision of health service in Jimma town showed in the table below.

Table 3.39. The number health center in both government and private

Health personnel	Government		Private sectors	Total
	Health center	Hospital		
Doctor	0	0	14	14
Health officer	24	0	40	40
Nurse	77	0	250	250
Midwives	22	0	21	21
Emergency surgery	0	0	2	2
Anesthetists	0	0	12	12
Health assistant	0	0	0	0
Pharmacist & druggist	14	0	60	60
Laboratory technicians	16	0	83	83
X-ray technicians.	0	0	7	7
Sanitarian	4	0	0	0
Community health	0	0	0	0
Urban HEP	87	0	0	0

Source: Jimma town Administration Health Office

3.7.2. Ten Top diseases

Jimma town Socio Economic Profile of 2015 & 2016 E.C

Based on the data secured from EHMS (Source from all health facilities in Jimma town aggregated by town health office) let attempt to present ten top diseases in the town.

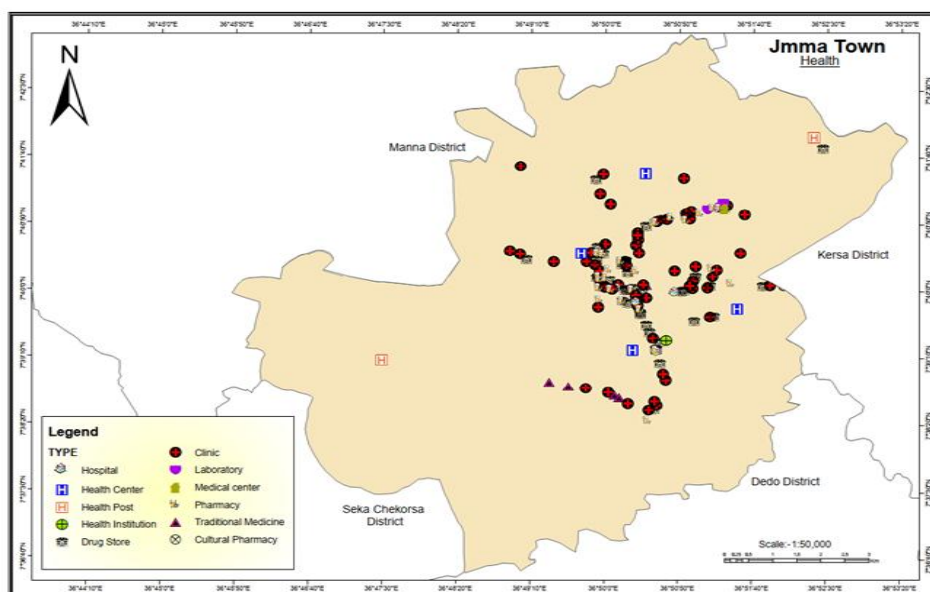
Table 3.41: Ten top diseases in Jimma town, 2016 (E.C)

S.N	Top major diseases	Total case	
		In no	In Percent
1	Respiratory Infection	6,534	7.90
2	Dyspepsia	17,120	20.70
3	Urinary Tract Infection	10,492	12.69
4	Pneumonia	16,942	20.48
5	Diarrhea	8,730	10.56
6	Diabetes Mellitus	3,470	4.20
7	Typhoid Fever	15,614	18.88
8	Severe febrile disease	800	0.97
9	Cataract	1,293	1.56
10	Helminthiasis	1,712	2.07
	Total	82,707	100

Source:-Jimma town Administration Health Office

Even if the health service coverage is difference in the level of the service provide in health centers and hospitals, the data explain for ten top diseases are from all health institutes that are from governmental and private.

Map.3.2. . Shows Distribution of Health Institutions in the Jimma Town



Source; Jimma Town Health Office

3.8. Social Security (for 2015 and 2016 EC)

The experience of the various people, who were participating in a range of activities related to trade and industry, accumulated over the past years, is considered as a potential for the development of MSEs in the city. Further the full economically active population both trained and untrained labor force in Jimma contributes for development of MSEs.

The presence of various learning institutions like Jimma University and private Colleges also contribute to enhance the availability of skilled man power.

Unemployment

Table 3.42: Currently Unemployed population of Jimma aged ten years and over by sex & educational attainment (2016E.C)

No	Educational attainment	Unemployment			Remark
		Male	Female	Total	
1	Illiterate	1920	1390	3310	
2	Non formal	0	0	0	
3	Grades 1-8	5059	3217	8276	
5	Grades 9-12	4430	3047	7477	
6	certificate	3568	2296	5864	
7	Diploma	3460	2757	6217	
8	Degree	1879	1599	3478	
	Total	20316	14306	34622	

Source: public organization & social Affairs Office

As indicated in the above table in the year 2016 the number of unemployment registered in the level of education is 20316 males' and 14306 females.

3.9. Social problems

3.9.1. Criminals and civil cases in the town

Criminal and Civil Case

Jimma town Socio Economic Profile of 2015 & 2016 E.C

The numbers of civil cases lodged by district court during 2015-2016 E.C. was 6212 at which 5711 has gone decision and 501 have transferred. At the same times in the year of 2015-2016 in all courts out of 7221 lodged cases 6929 decided and 292 transferred. In general in both cases within these consecutive years out of 13433 lodged cases 12,640 have gone decision while the rest 792 had transferred.

Table: 3.43.1. Number of Civil Cases in all court

Courts (supreme, high courts, Wereda courts and (kadi councils)

Year	Lodged case	Decided cases	Pending cases
2015	2970	2507	463
2016	3242	3204	38

Table 3.43.2: Number of criminal Cases in all Courts

Year	Lodged case	Decided cases	Pending cases
2015	1863	1708	154
2016	5358	5221	137

Source: Jimma town Administration Court Office

Crimes and Juvenile Delinquency

Crime: is an act punishable by law, as being forbidden by statute or injurious to the public welfare and an evil or injurious act, sin, especially of a grave character. A crime is an act that violates a political, religious or moral command and prevailing norms, specifically cultural standards prescribing how human ought to behave and considered important in protecting the interests of the state or the welfare of its citizens and subjects. Similarly some scholars agree that crime, the intentional commission of an act usually deemed socially harmful or dangerous and specifically defined, prohibited, and punishable under criminal law. According to the data obtained from Jimma town police office, crime is one of the serious social problems emerging as other to the peaceful lives of the dwellers in Jimma town, which accounts for about 983 crime cases were reported in Jimma during 2015-2016 E.C. period.

In the year 2016 the most common crimes were theft i.e. 184 (33.45%) and the left 366 (66.55%) is different types of Crimes registered in the table below.

Table 3.44. Prevalence of Crime in Jimma town Administration (2015-2016 E.C)

Type of crime	2015			2016		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total

Jimma town Socio Economic Profile of 2015 & 2016 E.C

Homicide	8	1	9	18	2	20
Attempt to kill	3	1	4	9	6	15
Theft	157	8	165	173	11	184
Assault/Beating/Attack/Inflicting handicap	71	13	84	70	6	76
Kidnappings & Robbing	0	0	0	0	0	0
Attempt to kidnap/Rob/	2	0	2	7	1	8
Adultery	0	0	0	3	0	3
Rape	21	0	21	23	0	23
Mint and distribute false money	3	0	3	0	0	0
Embezzle public property	18	0	18	3	3	6
Dishonest/mistrust/	14	0	14	4	1	5
Fraud/deceit/cheating	31	1	32	58	4	62
Various social crime	40	2	42	69	6	75
Transgression	6	0	6	30	2	32
Car Accident	6	2	8	6	1	7
Drug addiction	1	1	2	1	0	1
Transit of weapons	21	0	21	28	2	30
Sexual abuse/rape	2	0	2	3	0	3
Total	404	29	433	505	45	550

Source: Jimma town Administration Police Office

3.10. Urban Finance of Jimma town

3.10.1 Revenue and Expenditure

Proclamation No 65/2003 gave power to local government authorities to introduce new tariff rates adjust and collect taxes, rental service charges in line with federal and regional policies and laws and use the revenue for development of city. Accordingly, Jimma town administration has revised and introduced new tariff and tax rate in the 2010/7 fiscal year. Besides changing old tariff and tax rate, the municipality has introduced new revenue sources also in the new directive.

According to this directive the revenue titles have been categorized in 4 major titles trade tax, tax from different service provisions, Administration and certificate provision and other income. Only one institution participate in revenue collection, that is Jimma revenue office Collecting. Revenue in the city administration is given jurisdiction when the urban Jimma town administration revenue office was established in 1994 E.C. The main purpose of the office is to collect revenue in the city administration with the authority given to it. The revenue trend of the office is positive and it is increasing every year. The total revenue has increased from 21.8 million in 2002 (E.C) to 2,000,171,765.07 million in 2016

Table 3.46. Total revenue collected and total expenditure of the study area

Jimma town	Total revenue collected	total expenditure
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Jimma town Socio Economic Profile of 2015 & 2016 E.C

	2015 E.C	2016 E.C	2015 E.C	2016 E.C
Government	905,151,853	1,200,171,888.07	507,794,184.22	843,618,265.72
Municipality	445,844,519	799,999,877	426,697,935.31	799,710,206.26
Total	1,350,996,372	2,000,171,765.07	934,492,119.53	1,643,328,471.98

Sources: Jimma town Administration Finance office two years revenue Performance

Balance between revenue & Expenditure

For two years the balance between revenue and expenditure of the city shows positive in both governmental and Municipality budget.

Table.3. 47: Balance between Revenue and Expenditure

S. No.	Government budget			Municipality budget	
	Item	2015	2016	2015	2016
1	Revenue	905,151,851	1,200,171,888.07	445,844,539	799,999,877
2	Expenditure	507,643,998	1,200,171,888.07	445,844,519	799,999,877
	Balance	397,507,853	0	0	0

Source: Jimma town Administration Finance Office

3.10.2. Banks and Insurance

Banks and insurance corporations play substantial role in the economy. There are 2 Government banks, which are Commercial Bank of Ethiopia with 17 Different Branches and One Development Bank of Ethiopia. And also 64 private banks which they have their Own some branches in Jimma town which is listed in the table blow & four other microfinance institutions in the city. One government owned & eight private owned insurances corporations.

Table: 3.48.Gov. & Non- government/ Financial Institutions by type and Number in the year 2016

S. No.	Banks	In number	Insurance	In number
	Government		Medhin	
1.	Commercial Bank of Ethiopia	17	Awash	1
2.	Development	1	Niyala	1
	Non-Government	0	Oromiya	1
1.	Awash	7	Nile	1
2.	Absiniya	6	Nice	1

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3.	Dashen	7	Nib	1
4.	Oromia Bank	4	Hibret	1
5.	Cooperative Bank of Oromia	8	Anbesa	1
6.	Hibret	4		
7.	Nib	3		
8.	Wogagen	5		-
9.	Brihan	2		-
10	Buna	1		
11	Abbay	1		
12	Sinqe	8		
13	Enat	1		
14	Hijra			
15	Addis International Bank	1		
16	Zemzem	2		
17	Debub Global	1		
18	Zemen	1		
19	Amhara Bank	1		
	Micro Finances			-
1	Harbu Micro Finance	1		
2	Ishet micro Finance	1		
3	Mission Fund	1		
4	Agar Micro finance	1		
	Total	85		

So

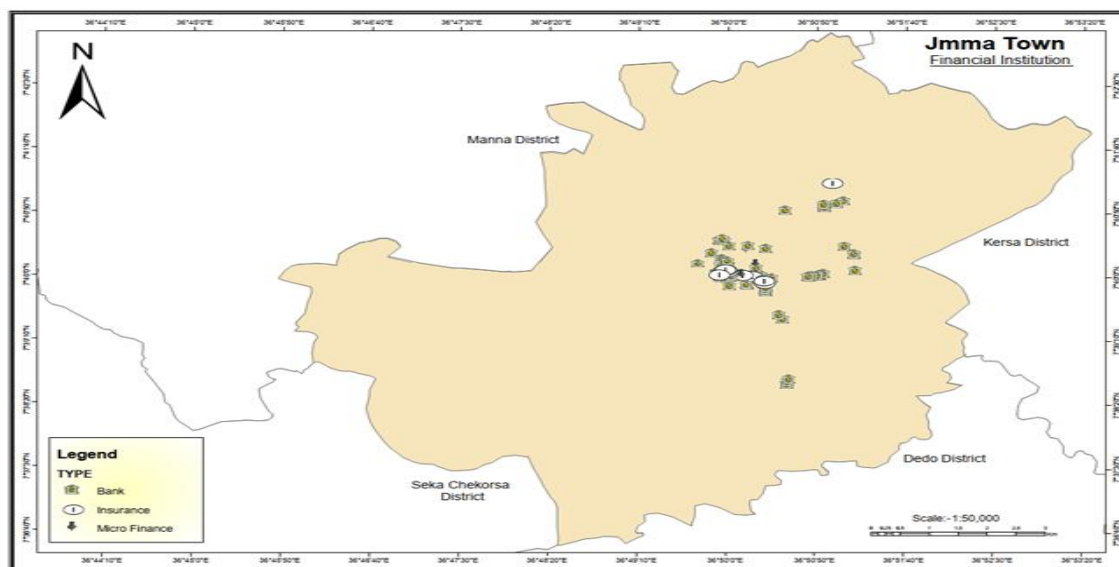
Source: Abstract of Jimma town Plan & Economic Development Office

3.10.3. Saving and credit association

Now in Jimma town there are 4 (Four) micro finance which give service to the people of the town. The type of service is saving and credit association. The name of these associations is as follows;

1. Harbu Micro Finance
2. Ishet saving and credit association (ISCA) and
3. Mission fund
4. Agar Micro Finance

Map.3.3. Shows Financial Institutions Distributions in the Jimma Town



Source; Planning and Development Commission of Oromia (GIS Team)

3.11. Trade, Tourism and sports

3.11.1. Trade:

Trade has played a great role for economic growth. It is strongly linked with the development of transport and other communication technologies. In addition to every day market day, the biggest market day in the town is Thursday and Saturday. The main economic activity in the city is commerce (trading & catering service) and manufacturing enterprises. The local urban-rural exchange in Jimma and it is surrounding has contributed significant business activity. This is because of the commercial orientation of farmers in who have consumption pattern similar to that of the urban. Trade and commerce is the major employer in the town. As it described in the table 8878 trades are engaged in retail, whole sale, manufacturing, service and transport by rendering commercial activities. Their capita reached 171,684,404 .Let see the below table.

Table 3.49 Number of Traders Work activities and Capitals

Retail		Wholesale		Agriculture		Manufacturing	
Number	Capital	Number	Capital	Number	Capital	Numbe r	Capital
6230	58,351,460	1066	47,457,077	155	4,602,874	438	18,542,619

Table 3: 50. Number Traders Work activities and Capital

Service		Transport		Total	
Number	Capital	Number	Capital	Number	Capital
989	42,730,374	4307	10,977,198	8878	171,684,404

Source: Trade Office

3.11.2. Tourism:

Tourism is considered as a smokeless industry that is free from any agent of urban pollutants. In other words tourism is a social, cultural and economic phenomenon which entails the movement of people to countries or places outside their usual environment for personal or business/professional purposes. For this case development of tourism requires comprehensive and conducive improvement of infrastructures. Jimma town and its surroundings is endowed with variety of tourist attraction cites. The greenery of the plants hills and plains, the beauty of the landscape, characterized the main roads lakes, waterfalls & reserved natural forest areas. Jimma town becomes the host for many transit visitors. It is considered to be the middle route to almost every district, towns and administration regions in the western part of Ethiopia. Other than the natural tourist attractions, Jimma town is one known on its cultural and historical heritage. Jimma is one of the oldest historical cities in Western Ethiopia. The formation of the five Gibe State the economic, political and social activities of the Oromo people and their leaders their various relationships created between them and other people of the country and foreigners have contributed for the development of the town. The historical palace of AbaJifar Abba Gomol built over 142 years ago and beautiful artisans currently observed in the town shows the good tracing glory the Jimma kingdom had. On other hand there is Boyeriver which is important for weeding recreation and drinking water.

Jimma Museum

Jimma Museum, which is another tourist attraction site in the town, has various ceremonial dress, household utensils, valuable equipment and different historical articles of used during the region of king Abba Jifar. In this museum one can get a chance to visit various religions books, gifts sent to the king from foreign countries, and from the country, various cultural dresses and house furniture used by Oromo people of the area and other nationalities living in nearby regions.

Graded Hotels: There are some Graded hotels that can give attractive entertainment for foreigners or tourists as a whole:-Criteria of selection used was explained as follows,

Name of Hotels

1. Awetu Grand Hotel
2. Seyif Hotel
6. Honey Land Hotel
7. Boni International Hotel

- | | |
|------------------------------|------------------------|
| 3. Degitu Hotel | 8. Central Jimma Hotel |
| 4. Wolde Argaw Hotel | 9. Hamerti Hotel |
| 5. Linna International Hotel | 10. Wema and Spa Hotel |

Cafeterias

There are many trading centers where cafeteria services are given. But for preparation of this profile the following are selected based on the existence of baking & cooking machineries.

- | | |
|---------------------|--------------------|
| 1. Sports Caffé | 8. SIS Caffé |
| 2. Variety Caffé | 9. Alsa'ad Caffé |
| 3. Be'imnet Caffé | 10. Nur Caffé |
| 4. Holiday Caffé | 11. Rivers Caffé |
| 5. Melat Caffé | 12. Top View Caffé |
| 6. Oromiya Brothers | 13. Jiren Caffé |
| 7. Biqiltu Caffé | |

Pensions: there are 4 pensions in the city. These are Hamdiya, Mesenazeriya, Mina and Bekam. In addition to the above there are also some medium sized hotels & restaurants which are expected to be Over 35 in number.

Market center

In Jimma town, there are many public markets located at different part of the city or Mini – Market that exists in different places called 'Qoci'. Bishishe, Ginjo Guduru and Saxo semero market centers are the main and biggest market center in the city with big transaction. City administration planned to establish new market centers at different part of the city. In addition to this there are private super markets, companies & Government shop (EDDC). There is also great coffee market Known as ECX.

3.11.3. Sport

There are two main stadiums (Jimma Stadium & Jimma University Stadium) and other two sport fields in Jimma. All of them are developed but have limited access to the community. As a Jimma town, there are different types of sport activities and their facilities some of them are listed below.

Table 3.49 Distribution and Accessibility of sport fields

Name of the field	Location sport fields	Area (ha)	No of public transport of line leading to green space.
Main stadium	Aweytu Mendera	7.5	2
Mini sport field	Aweytu Mendera	4.5	3
Mini Sport Field	Hermata	1.5	All surrounded by road

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Mini Sport Field	Hermata	1	1
Mini Sport Field	Bosa Kitto	4	2
Youth center	Awetu Mendera	4	2
Jimma University	Ginjo	7.5	2
Sport Academy			
Sircus Jimma	Awetu Mendera	3	1

Source: Jimma town Administration Youth and Sport Office

Now a day in Jimma town there are different Types of sport activities are taken. To mention them

- Football - Dart -Taekwondo -Ground tennis
- Basketball -Athletics -Gymnastics -Para Olympic
- Hand ball -Chess -Lift Weight
- Volley ball -Badminton -Bicycle
- Table tens -Wushu -Swimming

Now a day Jimma town has 1 sport club known as Jimma AbaJifar sport club. In the year 2009 Jimma AbaJifar sport club take the cup of super premier and the winner of winner. In the year 2010 again the Jimma Aba Jifar club be the winner and take the cup of the Ethiopia premier league. But after 5 years Jimma Abba Jifar football Club is dropped to Capital league.

3.12. Development Activities (for 2015 and 2016)

3.12.1. The activities of NGO in Jimma town

Currently there are 21 Ethiopian residence charity & 3 International totally 24 NGOs in Jimma town working on different projects, which has duration of 1-5 years and different in scale, focused on solving social and economic problems of their beneficiaries. These Projects are; Education, Elder & disability, Child development, women and girls empowerment, Health and Youth Advocacy.

Table 3.50. NGOS WORKING IN JIMMA TOWN AND THEIR PROJECT IN 2016 /2022

SE/ NO	Type of project	No NGO	List of NGOs
1	Education	3	Christ church, (Schools) ,Amanuel Light & Life Dev't Association, Women & child Integrated Dev't Association
2	Child development	12	Child sponsorship project (Kito Genet, Jimma Genet church, Ajip Full Gospel, Misgana Church , Jimma Addis kidan , Furistale Kalehiwot, Jiren Kalehiwot , Six Meseret Christos, Mekane Yesus, Jimma Emanuel , Hiwot

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			Birhan seven),Jimma Misgana Orphaned and Child Rehabilitation Association
3	Health	6	Engeder Helth Reach Project, Fayya Integrated Dev't Organization, Women Health Association Ethiopia, Mekaneyesus Adolescent and Youth setual reproductive health, Ethiopian Catholic Church & Dev't Commision, Amerif Health Africa Reach Project
4	Elder & disability	2	Cheshire Foundation Action for inclusion, Sew-Lesew elders and Orphane support Assciation
5	women and girls empowerment	1	SOS Children` village JimmaGrow equal project,
6	Youth Advocacy	1	Integrated Youth Activities(IYA) or Kefeta Project
Total		25	

Source: Jimma town Administration Office

Let we see their major tasks and accomplishments one by one

1-Education & training there is-a 3 project that working on educating. Under privileged students has got chance to learn free of charge (Church of Christ,)

2.) Project that work on child sponsor ship Totally 12 projects are working on child sponsor ship these projects work on supporting poor children Age range from 3-22 up to university level to continue their education by finding foreign sponsor ship for these children .benefiters are selected based on predetermined criteria in collaboration with kebele administration and other stake holders.

2) Alternative Child care& development center (SOS) , There is one modern child development center in Jimma-(SOS Children development Village) by selecting double orphan from Jimma and Iluababora , The project directly benefits 253 children through different Alternative child care 148 vulnerable children under SOS family care (SFC) ,102 children under foster family care (FFC) 5 children under SOS family in the community setting, the project life time budget 125,409,683.55,annual budget for the year 2021/2022 was birr 23,471,734.41 ,and spend a total operating expense for the year birr 24,949,511.2 .For the fourth quarter total budgeted amount Br7,074,473.58utilized birr 7,896,163.2 for the fourth quarter was implementation of appropriate community-based responses to vulnerable children. Moreover the charity performed the following activities

3.Projects that focus on Health Related Activities are-Six They work on preventing HIV/AIDS and related diseases , supporting PLWHAs and Orphans, family planning service and ,giving health education Support PLWHAs and children Guardians to engage in IGA. Peoples living with HIV/AIDs and other poor individual and un employed youth beneficiaries are engaged in IGA to help themselves and their

4. Project working to support elder,Children Support Sew le Sew:- Integrated Children (Orphan) and Elderly Support Project Jimma town Genda – Hirmata beneficiaries are Elder women – aged 60 years and above Elder

Table 3.51. International CSOs and their Projects by Sector 2016 Jimma town

Sectors	No. of CSOs with Projects in the sector	No. of projects	Total Budget of the sector projects
Agriculture			
Education			
Health			
Water (WASH)			
Children and Women	1	1	37,685,808.36
Integrated			
Youth Employment/Job opportunity			
Emergency			
PSNP			
Commodity			
others			
Total Budget	1	1	37,685,808.36

Source: Jimma town Administration Office

Men- aged 70 years and above Number **of beneficiaries** 80 orphans (children) source of income for this organization was Member ship contribution, Donors (charity NGO'S) total budget of the project is 4, 999,900ETB annual budget of the project Provided care and support to food, shelter basic medical care, clothes, basic cleaning materials (soap, soft paper).

This is created educational opportunity for orphans, educational material (books, pencil, exercise books, Covering school fees and school uniform etc. Created enabling environment for building moral principles (ethics) for orphans ,Recruit counselor to work on counseling service for orphans and elders in the program ,Provide counseling and guidance sessions regular bases to children group counseling sessions in regular bases to elders, capacitate orphan and elder to be able to keep their personal and environmental sanitation , basic trainings on environmental and personal sanitation for children and elders in the program, basic life skill trainings to children in the program, mental and physical health for elders, skill training on handicrafts, gardening, poultry etc. leisure and sports times. Project that Work on Women joint empowerment SOS (Garls improvement project), Youth Advocacy which focus on Integrated Youth Activities(IYA) or Kefeta Projects.

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Table 3.52. National CSOs and their Projects by Sector 2016 E.C.

Sectors	No. of CSOs with Projects in the sector	No. of projects	Total Budget of the sector projects
Agriculture	0	0	
Education	3	3	31,149,032.39
Health	5	5	160,009,889.66
Water (WASH)	1	1	
Children and Women	11	11	178,298,233.40
Sew-lesew elders and Orphanage Support Association	1	1	4,660,474.00
Youth Employment/Job Opportunity	1	1	1,247,655.79
PSNP	0	0	
others(Youth Advocacy)	1	1	35,025,436.12
Total Budget	23	23	410,390,721.36

Source; Jimma Town Administration Office

Table 3.54 B. Summary of National CSOs and their Active projects 2016

Name of CSO*	Titles of Projects Implemented by the CSO**	Target Kebeles	Total Budget	Total Beneficiaries		
				M	F	Total
Ethiopian Catholic Church & Development Commission	St. Mother Teresa Home for the sick & Dying Destitute Phase-3	Jimma Town In all 13 kebeles	112,168,307.38	28,518	36,777	65,295
Ethiopian Genet Church Development and welfare Organization	Kito Genet Child sponsorship project	Bosa Kito Kebele	18,200,795.10	130	130	260
Ethiopian Mekane Jesus Development and social service Commission Jimma betel Synod branch	Mekane Jesus Adolescent and Youth Sectoral reproductive health	Awetu Mendera and nearby kebeles	9,891,397.94	1327	1354	2681
Emanuel Light & Life Development Association	Educating children under sponsorship program	Mendera Kochi and Nearby Kebeles	23,515,261.20	140	141	281
Ethiopian Genet Church Development and welfare Organization	Jimma Genet Church eight Child sponsorship project	Ginjo Guduru and Nearby Kebeles	22,133,407.47	150	150	300
Ethiopian Full Gospel Church Development Commission	Ajip Full Gospel Child and Youth Development project	Ginjo and Nearby Kebeles 56	9,675,402.00	116	113	229

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Church of Christ	Education for the deaf & un privileged hearing children project	Bacho Bore Kebele	1,709,818.86	229	260	489
Ethiopian Addis Kidan church & welfare Development Association	Jimma Addis kidan church child development project	Hermata Markato & Hermata Mantina Kebels	16,521,735.80	117	109	226
Ethiopian Kale Heywot church Development Commission	Furistale Kalehiwot church Child Development Project	Seto Semero kebele	15,372,220.00	165	165	330
Ethiopian Kale Heywot church Development Commission	Jiren Kalehiwot church Child Development Project	Jiren and Ginjo Kebeles	10,156,500.00	110	110	220
Meseret Christos church Development Commission	Six Meseret Christos church Child Development Project	Ginjo & Mendera qochi kebeles	37,357,550.00	137	138	275
Ethiopian Mekane Jesus Development and social service Commission Jimma betel Synod branch	Mekane Jesus church Child Development Project	Bosa Kito & nearby kebeles	22,939,222.00	119	100	219
Emanuel United church Development & Relief Associations	Jimma Emanuel church child & youth Development Project	Awetu Mendera and nearby kebeles	12,323,645.00	90	90	180
Sew-Lezew elders and orphan support Association	integrated elders and Orphan support center project	Hermata & all 13n nearby Kebels	4,660,474.00	37	30	67
Engender Health Reach Project	An integrated Adolescent, Youth and Maternal Health project		-			
Fayya Integrated Development Organization	Family Focused HIV Prevention care and Treatment activity	Ginjo Guduru & In all 13n Kebeles	33,180,297.50	7300	8553	15853

Jimma town Socio Economic Profile of 2015 & 2016 E.C

Amerif Health Africa	Reach, expand and access community health (REACH) Project integrated reproductive health ,maternal health, water sanitation and Hygiene and nutrition project Jimma		0			0
Development Expertise Center	Integrated Youth Activities(IYA) or Kefeta Project	Ginjo Guduru In all 13n Kebeles	35,025,436.12	7800	7800	15,600
Women Health Association	Empowering women at all levels for better health	Awetu Mendera, Seto and Mendera Kochi Kebeles	4,769,886.84	75	50	125
Cheshire Foundation Action for inclusion	enabling Ethiopian job creation project (Tila -003 modification)	Ginjo & In all 13n Kebeles	1,247,655.79	26	48	74
Jimma Misgana Orphan and Child Rehabilitation Association	Jimma Misgana Orphan and Child Rehabilitation project	Bosa Kito and Nearby kebeles	1,353,800.00	21	19	40
Yehiwot Brehan Church of Ethiopian Development Organization(YBCED O)	Yehiwot Birhane seven Project Child Development Project	Awetu Mendera and nearby kebeles	12,263,956.03	74	74	148
Ilu Women and Children Integrated Development Association (IWCIDA)	Implementing ALFA Experimental class in Jimma town in collaboration with Jimma town Education Office	Awetu Mendera and nearby kebeles	5,923,952.33	743	1437	2180
Total			410,390,721.36	47,424	57,648	105,072

Source: Jimma town Administration Office

3.17.2. The activities of Investment in Jimma town

Investment is the accumulation of newly produced physical entities such as factories machinery, houses and goods inventories. An asset hat is purchased with the hope that will generate income or in the future. In an economics sense an investment is the purchase of goods that are not consumed today but are used in the

future to create wealth. In this sense the activity of investment in Jimma town increased year to year. To summarize the activity of investment taken in Jimma town is:

Private Investment Activities

Total number of projects: **330**

Total investment Land 106 hectares.

Total Investment capita **3.9** Billion

Total number of projects by sector:

- Agriculture = 13
- Manufacturing = 34
- Service = 262
- Agro industry = 21

Current status of projects:

- Pre implementation: **45**
- Under construction/Machinery procurement: 35
- Operational (Under production/Service rendering): 225
- Abandoned: **14**

To recapitulate there is an identified land for different kinds of investment activities. Let we see the no of projects, the approved land, and their capital in the table below.

Table 3.55 The activity of Investment in Jimma town

No	Name of Kebeles	No of projects	Approved land in hectares	Capital	Permanent job opportunity (their total employee)		Temporary job opportunity (their total employee)	
					Male	Female	Male	Female
1	A/mandara	30	8.2031	746,321,596	373	409	681	61
2	Bacho Boore	56	24.5211	715,528,743.00	733	753	998	276
3	Bosa Addis Katama	6	6.6485	471,177,120	53	44	26	25
4	BosaKito	9	1.9163	58,370,000	55	96	28	53
5	Giimjoo	10	4.4363	89,680,000	31	28	325	280
6	GinjoGuduru	41	11.9842	520,789,169	328	307	470	501

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7	Hermata	16	3.1077	207,424,113	87	112	321	266
8	HermataMantinaa	6	0.4708	29,753,000	55	44	153	120
9	Hermata markatoo	50	2.7237	1,013,926,382	267	229	2785	2466
10	IfaBula	1	1.5	6,000,000	3	6	3	3
11	Jireen	1	0.5	3,000,000	0	0	0	0
12	MandaraQocii	13	2.9606	40,950,007	66	38	136	164
13	Mantina	1	0.25	2,950,000	6	9	1	1
14	Qofee	5	2.57	45,000,000	49	41	73	68
15	Setosamaro	4	2.975	19,324,000	44	57	2	3
Jimma town		249	74.7673	3,970,194,130	2150	2173	6002	4842

Source: Jimma town Investment Office

Table 3.56 Numbers of Enterprises by Type in Jimma Town 2016 E.C

No.	Sub Cities	Number of Enterprises	Gender			Micro Enterprises			
			Male	Female	Total	Beginners	Growing Up	Transition	Total
1	Total	1900	6665	5558	12223	9596	-	2627	12223

Source: Jimma Town Job Creation and Vocational Office

- As illustrated in the Table above Currently There is 1900 different Enterprises in Jimma town and they have Totally 12223 members. From these Members 54.53% (6665) are Males and the Rest 45.47% (5558) are Females. According to Data Obtained from Jimma Town Job Creation and Vocational office out of 12223 micro enterprises from these 78.51% (9596) are Beginners and the Rest 21.49% (2627) are Transition Micro Enterprises.

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3.18. Children and Women Socio-Economic Indicators

3.18.1. Women issue Indicators

Table3. 57. Health personal in Jimma town2016 (E.C)

Town	Year	Types of service			
Jimma Town		No. of mothers received antenatal care	No. of mothers received delivery services	No. of mothers received postnatal care	No. of mothers received family planning services
	2015	18,416	12,742	12,742	40,412
	2016	13,649	11,178	11,178	33,204

Source: Jimma town health office

From the above table we conclude that the number of mothers received antenatal care are 18,416 and 13,649 in 2015 and 2016 respectively and the number of mothers received delivery services are 12,742& 11,178 in 2015 and 2016 respectively and the number of mothers received early postnatal care are 12,742 and 11,178 in 2015 and 2016 respectively and finally the number of mothers received family planning are 40,412 and 33204 in 2015 and 2016 respectively

Ethiopia, being one of such countries, this factor is similar to the rest of these countries. Of course it varies from one region to the others here in this country. To justify it, It is higher in rural areas than urban areas. The federal democratic republic of Ethiopia has risen regions with two city administrations. The regional state of Oromiya is one of the largest states that constitutes several towns and one of which is Jimma town. The town is populated in about 283,233 (139,992 male and 143,241 female) in 2016 E.C. Of which is 70,752 females aged in between 15 - 49. These ages are the most famous fertility ages.

According to the data obtained from the Jimma health office, The number of the women who give birth before age is zero. The result is encouraging since the birth which is given before 18 is most of the time fatal.

Health facilities access to improved water supply and health infrastructure access to improved sanitation facilities.

According to the data obtained from the town administration's health office, the health facility accessed with water supply and sanitation is tabulated as follows.

Table 3.58. Access to improved water supply, Infrastructure and Improved Sanitation

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Year E.C	Hospital	Health center	clinic	H/ post	Remark
2015	5	4	69	4	No H/post with exceptional of four rural kebeles(only office for HEP at kebele level) .
2016	5	4	74	4	

Source: Jimma Town Administration Health Office

One of the tools to minimize the maternal mortality ratio is the health infrastructure should be accessed with improved water supply and sanitation system which intern enhances the improvement of maternal health. The town has 2 hospitals at the end of 2015 E.C. One which built by the regional government (Shanan Gibe Hospital) and the other one is the Jimma University Specialized referral hospital and budgeted by the federal government. In general, there are **5** hospitals including 3 private hospitals.4 health centers and 74 Private Clinics are accessed in the town. Accordingly in our town, **2** Public hospitals, 3 private hospitals and **4** Public health centers are accessed in the supply of improved water supply and sanitation system.

Table 3.59 Number of Permanent Workers in the year 2016

By Level of Education												Grand Total		
Grade 1-8		Grade 9-12		Certificate		Diploma		B.A/B.Sc		M.A/M.Sc				
M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	Total
784	1043	1771	2263	1601	1400	3179	2689	2082	1622	0	0	9519	9017	18536

Source: Workers and Social Affairs

According to the data obtained from the town workers and social affairs office, in the above table Generally, there are totally 18,536 permanent workers in the Jimma town. Out of these 9519 (51.35%) **are** male while 9017 (48.65%) are female. From the total workers 3704 workers have degree and the number of male in degree qualification is 2082 and the female would be 1622, and this will be 56.21% and 43.79% respectively. These results indicate that, there is gender gap between male and female workers both in number and in qualification.

This implies that female workers should be encouraged in the participation of gender issue.to authorize them.

Table 3 60 Women’s equal responsibilities in local political bodies

Town	Number of women’s elected at different levels			
	Members of council		Members of cabinet	
	2015 E.C	2016 E.C	2015 E.C	2016 E.C
Jimma town	34	33	12	14

From the above table the number of women’s responsibilities out of 30 sectors and 17 kebeles would be 12 and 14 in the year 2015 and 2016 respectively.

3.18.2 Children issues indicators

The under 1 year per neonatal mortality rate is less than the under 5 years neonatal mortality rate because of children under 1 year cannot move and the children under five years well but in spite of protecting themselves.

In 2016 E.C, there are **totally 143** health institutions (5 hospitals, 4 health centers, 60 clinics, 33 pharmacies, 33 drug stores, and 8 drug distributors) which are providing health service in Jimma town. 18 years ago there were only 15 health institutions.

REMARK:-

The health service coverage indicates that one primary hospital with 4 health center and 25 health posts serve 100,000 peoples. Accordingly, the health service coverage of Jima Town at the end of 2016 is around 50%. 2016 total population of the town is 258,570 hence the town needs 1 primary hospital and 1 additional health center to increase health service coverage of the town from 50% on wards.

Impacts of lower health service coverage on local peoples

- Longer waiting time at government hospitals
- Patient overload on health professionals
- High money expense on private health facilities
- Lower client satisfaction on government health services

Table 3.61.Children issues indicators

Incidence /prevalence				
	Sex	Orphan	Vulnerable children	Disabled children
2016	Male	2766	5332	275

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	Female	2810	5417	255
	Total	5576	10749	530

Source Jimma town Women and children affairs Office

In 2016 E.C record from Jimma Women and Children office indicates that there were 2810 vulnerable children, 5417 were orphan, 255 disabled children. According to the data obtained that problem of vulnerable children, in Jimma has been increasing and other all problems still decreasing from the previous year. From the data given the number of orphan age children prevails to the disability also as it should be taken in to consideration that these children are productivity if they are treated and grown. So great emphases should be given to accommodate them which otherwise could be load for the producers.

Children Issues Indicators

Table-3.62.Number of Orphan and vulnerable children by age, sex and type

Town	Number of Orphans by age and sex														Number of Vulnerable Children by age and Sex													
	<1 Years		1-3years		4-5years		6-7years		8-10yrs		>10 years		Total		<1 years		1-3years		4-5years		6-7years		8-10years		>10years		Total	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
Jimma	372	384	494	491	501	509	687	690	712	736	0	0	2766	2810	543	571	712	734	1084	1102	1407	1413	1586	1597	0	0	5332	5417

Source; Jimma town Women and Children affairs Office

As it explain in the above table In 2016 E.C record from Jimma Women and Children office indicates that there were 5576were orphan, out of this 2766 are male and 2810 are female . Similarly out of 10,749vulnerable children 5332 are males and 5417 are females.

Table-3.63 Number of Disabled Children by type of disability, age and sex.

Town	Type of disability	Illiteracy		Primary 1-4		Primary 5-8		Primary 1-8	
		Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
Jimma	Blind	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
	Handicapped	0	0	31	34	27	20	53	54
	Deaf and Mute	0	0	4	3	3	2	7	5
	Mentally impaired	20	22	37	34	22	20	53	54
	Others (Leprosy)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total		20	22	72	72	52	42	123	114

Source: Jimma town Administration Social and Workers Affairs Office

Table-3.64 Disabled Children by type of disability,

Zone	Type of disability	Secondary Education 9-10		Preparatory Schools		Above preparatory	
		Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
J/Town	Blind	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Handicapped	8	5	0	0	0	0
	Deaf and Mute	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Mentally impaired	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Others (Leprosy)	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total		8	5	0	0	0	0

Source: Jimma town Women and children affairs Office

Table 3.65 School accessed improved water supply

Year E.C	Organization	Kinder Gardened	1-8	11-12
2015	Gov.t	8	21	8
	Non Gov.t	7	32	7
	Total	15	53	15
2016	Gov.t	8	23	8
	Non Gov.t	7	22	7
	Total	15	55	15

Source: Jimma town Education Office

In 2015 E.C there are 37governmental and 46 non- governmental totally 83schools in Jimma town administration. Of these 37governmental and 46 non- governmental, all together 83 schools are accessed with improved water supply facilities. Which means100% of the total schools in the administration accessed to improved water supply facilities. In 2016E.C the number of schools 39 governmental and 36 non- governmental totally to 75.Among these 39 governmental and 36 non-governmental totally 75 schools only accessed to improved water supply facilities. Thus, the % of the schools accessed to improved water supply facilities is 100%.

Table 3.66 School accessed improved Sanitation facilities (toilet)

Year E.C	Organization	Kinder Gardened	1-8	11-12
2015	Gov.t	7	26	7
	Non Gov.t	8	34	8
	Total	15	60	15
2016	Gov.t	8	26	8
	Non Gov.t	7	35	7
	Total	15	60	15

Source: Jimma Town Education Office

In 2015 E.C including kindergarten there are 40governmental and 50 non- governmental totally 90schools in Jimma town administration. Of these all 90 schools are accessed with sanitation facilities. This means 100% of the total schools in the administration accessed to improved sanitation facilities. In 2016 E.C there are 42 governmental and 49 non- governmental number of schools totally 91 Among these all governmental and non-governmental Schools accessed to sanitation facilities

4. Problems and Potentialities

4.1 Existing situation of the city

Currently Jimma town is moving to a great growth activities in all economic, social as well as infrastructure sectors. Such as, trade, construction, education and health institutions have been in a significant growth. In addition Jimma University expands its activities in a great success and contributes to development of Jimma town. Jimma AbaJifar Airport (International Airport) nowadays starts its service in these mentioned years. Now Jimma is in a good condition for investment activities. This indicates that preconditions and infrastructures to be industrial zone are almost fulfilled. As a result in addition to Industry Park constructed in the city by government fund some factories are being constructed and entering in operation by private investors. One of entered factories are the “floor factory” will be mentioned.

4.2 Concerning Problems

The main constraints, which were hindering the town development, are stated bellow:

4.3. Economic Conditions

The city Administration capacity to implement its various developments is hampered by lack of resources. There are no large or big industries in the town. Rather there are only medium and small scale industries which cannot hold or accommodate more unemployed. Even if currently there is one industrial park constructed in the city and started some few part of its manufacturing in a few shade, still it does not start its manufacturing at full capacity. However when the industrial park start its operation in a full capacity, it would expected to hold more unemployed and support growth of the city in the future.

4.2.2 Social Condition

Concerning education: despite the fact accessibility has risen dramatically, it has faced with high problems. These problems are like poor physical state of school buildings, shortage of furniture, over crowdedness of students, shortage of class room, low level of teaching aids and lack of ICT infrastructures are from among few problems to be dealt with. In Jimma town there are social conditions like unemployment problem, immigration, sanitation problem, sewerage, solid and liquid waste disposal management

In Jimma town there is low job opportunity in government and private sectors. There are no sufficient big industries and investment which can accommodate job opportunity. For this reason the number of unemployment is being increase time to time.

Concerning Immigration:-Since Jimma is one of big city in the South West Ethiopia and surrounds by rural and urban from Ilubabor, Buno Beddlee, Wellega, Bonga, Mizan, Dawuro and Jimma Zone woredas

there is high immigration rate to the city. For these reasons the city had been faced by different social and economic problems like housing and dwelling areas at the same time unemployment.

Concerning Health: Data obtained from Jimma town health office shows that, HIV/AIDS is decreasing at decreasing rate and it is also one of the problems that pose threat to the town. The rate of infection is mostly observed, the prevalence rate of the disease is currently estimated 1.7%. According to the data 65-70% is female & youth .The social and physiological decay the illness and community break down has made laid relative impact on development endeavors.

4.2.3. Environmental Condition

Lack of adequate housing constitutes among the most manifestations of poverty in Jimma. Even people who live in the existing houses are living in overcrowded residential areas, appalling sanitary situation, lack of basic services like safe drinking water and sewerage facility.

- Inadequate infrastructure facilities are also from among the main problems that exist in the town. Only 89% of population supplied with potable water & inadequate levels of water supply, absence of inner roads , poorly maintained and repaired asphalt roads, and inadequate drainage facilities are some of the problem that exist in this area.

4.3. Potentiality

- Accesses of infrastructure in Road, light, water, telecom, etc.
- Enough financial institution like Banks, Insurance, Saving and credit unions
- Adequate transportation like car travel and Air travel including city bus and taxi
- Enough educational institution from university up to Kindergarten school
- Recreation areas like museum, cinema, and graded hotel and so on.
- Enough public and private health institutions like Referral hospital, general hospital, and primary hospitals health stations, clinics, pharmacies, etc.
- The availability of high labor force in the city.

Measures to be taken;-

The first measure taken by the local urban administration, in discharging its duties and responsibilities given by the proclamation 65/1995 of Oromia Regional State, is designing the strategic plan of the Local Urban Administration. In the process of this strategic plan preparation 8 top priority areas are identified. These are:

1. Strengthen the capacity of public sector and kebele administration and improving the delivery of their services.

2. Reducing poverty by creating job opportunities is one of the primary goals of the local urban administration. The city administration is helping the activities of self-employment by supporting entrepreneurs through the packages of small and micro enterprises. It provides organized youths with work place; startup capital, opportunities and market.
3. Community based participatory environmental development activities, which is mainly carried at kebele administration is another main task carried out to make the public beneficiary,
4. Mitigating housing problems by providing land with low price and free of charge, Preventing the spread of HIV/AIDS Pandemic,
5. Constructing low cost houses & supporting housing construction cooperatives.
6. Improving infrastructure facilities
7. Improving the enrollment and quality of education , the provision and quality of primary health service,
8. Preventing and reducing crime by maintaining peace, stability & insuring rule of law.

The local urban administration must give emphasizes to the above mentioned priority areas to solve identified problems of the city.

4.2. Recommendation and Conclusion

4.2.1. Recommendation

To live stable type of life, dwellers have to implement the strategic plan by involving important stakeholders and development partners especially the full participation and mobilization of the dwellers in the form of massive movement is considered to be important device in realization of the goals and objectives of the improving life standard of Jimma town.

4.2.2. Conclusion

To recapitulate the profile of Jimma town include the socio economic condition of the year 2009 up to 2010 E.C. In this profile significant data and features are explained .To mention some of them.

Jimma is the largest city in south Western Ethiopia, located in the Oromia region; it is commercial center for coffee production region.

- ❖ The name of today's Jimma was derived from *Mecha-Oromo* clan called *JimmaWayu*. These people had started to live in the main quarters of the town namely Bosa, Hermata, Mendera and *Jiren*.
- ❖ In the 18 century the kingdom of Jimma which was one of the five Gibe States (Shanan Gibe) next to Gera, Guma, Limmu Inariya and Gomma was established by Abba Jifar I.
- ❖ The city is located at 7°40'00"N latitude and 36°06'00"E longitude.

Jimma town Profile 2015 & 2016

- ❖ Jimma area might be divided into escarpment and alluvial plains
- ❖ The rocks founding Jimma town consists of various tertiary (trap series) Volcanic and younger Quaternary sediments
- ❖ There are two major types of soil in Jimma town. These are reddish brown residual tropical coffee soil & alluvial soil of brownish gray and grayish white clay
- ❖ The temperature in the town is relatively low in the early morning and during the night, but high around the noon. Temperature variation is observed among seasons. The lowest temperatures were observed during December -January period.
- ❖ According to the current used master plan, Jimma town has the total area of 102 square Kilometers.
- ❖ Jimma town has surface road transport network. The total lengths of all-weather roads in town until the end of 2010 E.C were 409.014 kms. With regard to the types 76.219 kms, 50.229 km, and 46.02 km and 282.566 km, were respectively categorized to asphalted, gravel Road, cobble stone and earth roads.
- ❖ The first, modern water supply system of Jimma town dates back to the period of Italian occupation (1936-41).Its sources were St. Gabriel and Jiren springs (though the supply was inadequate in the later years) which served the town till 1971.
- ❖ Education plays a crucial role in the process of social and economic transformation. It stands as a key factor for social and economic development. But it requires higher rate of investment that causes a great challenges for developing countries.
- ❖ Although there is progress made in expanding basic education, the level of primary participation is high. Student's participation rate was about 94.6% in 2010E.C.
- ❖ In 2010(E.C) about 4,063 students sat for examination in government and private schools. From this the number of students who are promoted for preparatory in government are 980 and 972 male and female respectively and also in nongovernmental organization(private) the number of students who are sat for examination are 1852 from this the number of students who are promoted for preparatory are 596 and 813 male and females respectively.
- ❖ In 2010E.C, there are totally 117 health institutions (3 hospitals, 4 health centers, 44 clinics, 28 pharmacies, 33 drug stores, and 5 drug distributors) which are providing health service in Jimma town. 16 years ago there were only 15health institutions in the town.

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