

**MATTU PLANNING AND
DEVELOPMENT OFFICE**

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

DECEMBER, 2024/2017

MATTU

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Preface

In the world of today, deprived of the aid of irrefutable and up-to-date information and data free from speculation and assumptions, making righteous decisions and ensuring equitable public goods and service distribution in the right manner is extremely absurd.

Based on these convictions, the town administration has the responsibility to provide accurate, reliable and credible information organized in a logical way and authentic information on the progress made in socioeconomic development of the town to diverse interest groups and the residents of the town, pass informed decisions, anticipate the future dubious needs, and avoid sources of uncertainties for the private and public economic actors. 1

More specifically, the planning and development office of the town administration which is entrusted with the provision of accurate, accessible, reliable, and timely information and data that can be quantitative or non-numerical (qualitative) fact about the town as financial capa town, time and situation dictate.

The office has been making periodical data collection, sifting, sorting (organizing), and summing to the Zone planning and development office timely information on economic and social scenario of the town before Mettu town is administer directly to Oromia region, since 2015 the Mettu town full information and different data starting to deliver or summited to Oromia planning and development office to deliver a base line data for efficient planning, reduce unwarranted asking information in

different office by different individuals and briefly represent the existing picture about the town in terms of history, natural resources, demographic characteristics and socio-economic development features of the town with a precautionary manner.

At this specific juncture, this edition of the town profile that touches a lot of things about the town is prepared to by planning and development office of Mettu town administration in order to offer first hand and flawless data obtained from different sources and the horse's mouth on wide arrays of issues explicitly and familiarize the town with the readers in a condensed manner.

For the sake of esteemed readers' convenience, the body of the profile that depicts the overall visual map of the town to the public is arranged in logical sequence. It is divided into several chapters and subsections, charts, figures and tables portraying the economic, social and demographic information in the town in order to provide a comprehensive picture and easily understandable data about the socioeconomic and demographic features of the town eloquently and vividly. Besides, our office wishes to express its readiness to welcome all constructive suggestions and comments that may contribute to the improvement of our future endeavors.

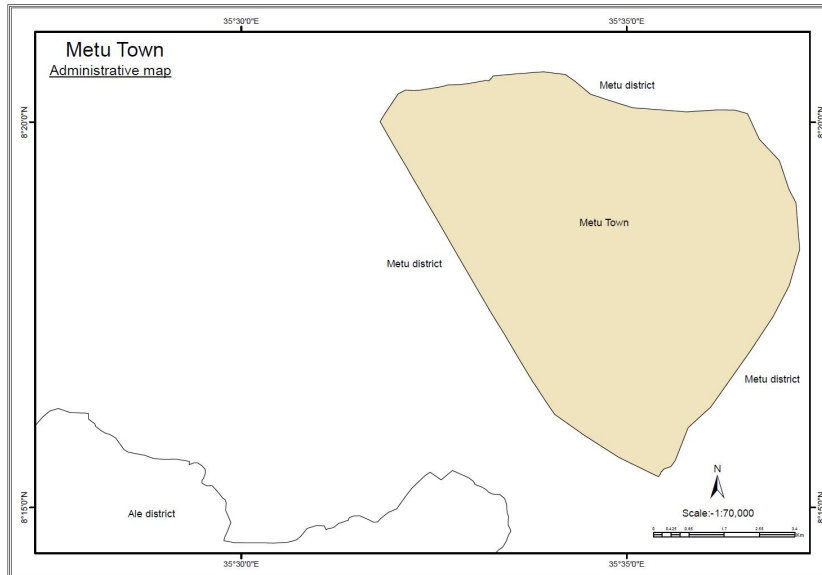
In a nutshell, the office of planning and development deemed that this up-to-dated profile of Mettu town that reduces the cost and efforts devoted to more expensive and longer process of data gathering is very helpful for policy makers, the residents of the town, potential investors, academic researchers, development partners, community based organization, government entities, civic organizations and so forth invariably. Enjoy reading the profile of Mettu town that attests an appropriate panoramic view of changes in the town development.

Introduction

The crucial issue in urban development policy and strategy is that cities that have gained legal status will be promoted based on their profile and basic data as they show growth and change, in the enforcement decree of the Oromia regional state cities guidelines No.2/2010, regulation No. 186/2008 are clearly stated. Accordingly, while Mattu became the capital of Ilu Aba Bor zone, the town was established in 1905, but in 1940 it started to be governed by the Planning House, and in 1959 the First Master Plan was prepared for it being that the town boundary was 800 Hectares at that time.

On the other hand, the town entered in to reforms under the ordinance No. 65/1995 issued by the state government of Oromia region to determine the urban reforms and our town has been structured as a 2nd level (town B) since 1996 to be ruled under the mayor. In addition by regulation No.186/2008 the town of Mettu is structured as a middle level town. However, according to the urban promotion guidelines, a town has a basis for promotion within four years even if it meets the requirements for promotion 1996 and since it entered the central urban structure and has duration of 7 years, it has not developed from the current development level to the high level town. However, Mettu is currently one of the fastest growing towns in the South West of the country.

Figure 1: Administrative map of Mattu Town



Source: OPDC GIS Team 2024

1.2. HISTORY OF THE WESTERN OROMO TRIBES

1.2.1. THE ARRIVAL OF THE OROMO TRIBES TO METTU TOWN

History tells us that the foundation of human origin is in the East Africa continent. Archeological studies of remains of human skeletal that is older than four million years found in East Africa, Ethiopia. The race of human ancestry that lived in the region of Ethiopia was Cush, Sem, Omo and Abbayya. While the Tulema Oromo expanded their territory Northwards through central Oromia, the Macha Oromo enacted their laws at Odaa Nabe and expanded their territory to the Western Oromia. Macha has five doors. They are called Liban, Obo, Guduru, Calliya and Limmu. Oboo, one of these five Mechaa children, had three children. They are known as Sayyo, Leqa and Tumme. These Oboo doors later became more numerous and expanded their land territory and came to occupy the place called Ulmayya desert. The Ulmayya desert they occupied is said to be the source of the Dabana river in the Arjo, Baddeelle and North Nole areas. Thus, while Leka took the middle, Seyyo went down to the west, and Tumme went to the left and took what is now called Ilu. They then continued to expand their land by “Daggal Saqi”.

“Daggal Saaqi” means when they went a long way for hunting and when they saw suitable land for agriculture they took it and settle their relatives and tribe.

Therefore, the Mecha Oromo tribe expanded its land to Ilu and occupied this suitable land and settled others. Some evidence explains that the Oromo tribe came here and occupied the land and is still living on it.

Metu has been an important market of the Coffee trade with several foreigners residing in the as early as the 1930s to buy the crops from local farmers. At this early date the town was connected by telephone to Gore and Addis Ababa. The town's source of electricity is the nearby Sor Hydroelectric station. The town also has a high school and hospital.

Metu is known for its local Waterfalls, the best known being the Sor waterfalls and their surrounding forest with its wild life. And the Sor river has the wide history it is the first river from Illu Aba bor zone Electric power generate, that serve as irrigation, fish rearing support as recreational purpose and also it is known by celebrating site of Oromo culture herrecha heritage so the River that ancient history's and it has length 13 km

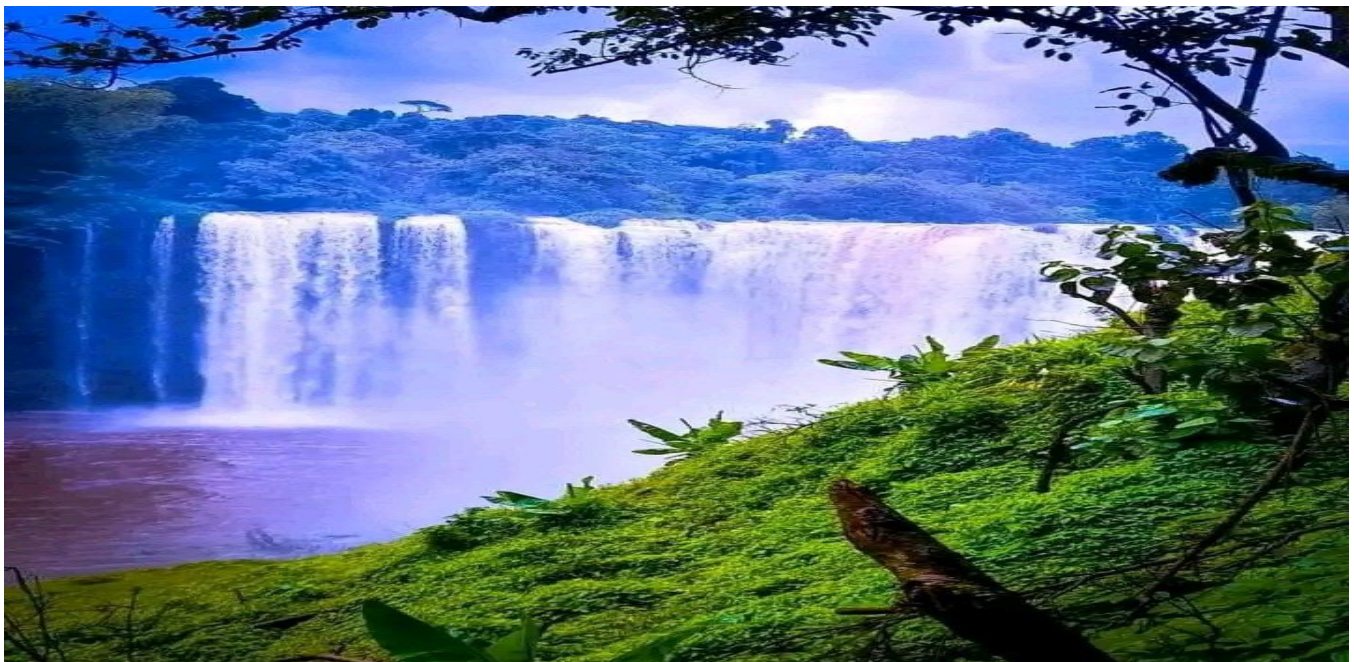


Figure 3: partial view of Sor hydroelectric station

1.2.2. ESTABLISHMENT AND NAME OF THE TOWN OF METTU

Tumme, who made the door/children/Obo and moved over to this side of the three, occupied what is now called Ilu, has four children. They are; - Nonno, Sibbo \Sibu, Dapho, and Bunno. It can be seen from the list above that Nonno is one of these four sons of Tumme, who had five wives; namely;- Mother of Hurrumu, Mother of Bilo, Mother of Adalle, Mother of Halelu, and Mother of Abbayi. Among these women, Hurrumu's mother and Halelu's mother were both pregnant. Abbayyi's mother, however, was not immediately understood to be exactly pregnant except that she might become pregnant too. This Nono was fighting on horseback at that time. Among his wives Halelu's mother age is older than the others and

when he goes to her he says, "It would have been gossip, don't forget", he told the Halelu's mother about the mother of Abbayyi. While he was saying this, the gossip of doubt came true and the pregnancy grew and the mother of Abbayyi gave birth. Then when she gave birth they named the child she gave birth to 'Mattu' meaning related to the 'gossip'. The elders and historians say that the mother of Halelu was named 'Haleeluu' because they were pregnant together. 'Ni haleelte' meaning hit the target. "Mattu" is one of 'Nonno's children who came from the door of Mecha Oromo, according to the story. History tells us that the present area was named after a man called "Mattu" who was one of the doors of Noonnoo. When the town of Mattu founded the area called from the name of this man. The town of Mattu was founded in 1905 by a man named Dajjash Gename. The houses were built from grasses in the Taba "Damoosoo" area near the present Abdii Bori during the rule of King Minilik. Dajjash Gename, was then appointed by Minilik as the governor of Iluu Abbaa Boor as "Xaqilai Gizati". Therefore, the town of Mettu was established in the Minilik administration system.

On 9 July 1927, the Greek national T.Zewos and A.Donalis were awarded a contract to link the town Gore by road with Gambella, distance of 180 kilometers. In the 1930s, Mettu was the last stop before reaching Gore. At the time it was a center for mule caravans and later also as a terminal for the Ethiopian transport motor company.

The private weekly Urji reported 11 July 1995 that some 400 prisoners reportedly escaped when a grenade was set off at the Bishari prison in Mettu. The prison guards were killed immediately as well as at least six other people

1.2.3. Demographics

The 2009 national census reported a total population for Mettu of 28,782, of whom 14,400 were men and 14,382 were women. The majority of the habitants practiced Muslim, with 47.55% of the population reporting they observed this belief, while 26% of the population said they were Ethiopians Orthodox, and 26% are protestant.

1.2. 2.4 Climate Condition of the Town

The Climate data for Mettu Town is 1971-2000. The pioneer name of Mettu town was coined the Biblical name 'Nazareth' by Emperor Hailesillase who was labeled as the titular head of the church on his tour to the town. After the fall of the defunct want on regime rode to power on the horse back of the 1974 revolution in 1991, the town officially reverted to its original Oromo name, Mettu in 1992.

As the years progressed, the town has become the hot spot of tourism, conference and investment and dependable Oromia. In recent years, the evidences presented above depict an iconic town of Mettu with good peace in reputes and an immense potential for growth and development in the country has shown significant growth in physical area, population and economic aspects over the past century. Currently, it is a noted epicenter for Mettu University and other colleges, reliable transportation, mosques, churches, luxury hotels, restaurants, hoteliers, leisure facilities, tour operators, shops, recreational sites, public gatherings place in the country. These were made the town an astonishing place to visit, relax and spend a good time both domestic and foreign visitors and created a hotbed for its flourish in time, albeit there is lack of tranquil and amusing breath taking sites to tourists and recreation seekers from the town and afar. To recapitulate, the town is demonstrating fast development in various spectrums of town development at this specific time vise-a-vise the preceding times amidst the challenges of rudimentary and dysfunctional service delivery system and the proliferations of squatter settlements on the brinks of the town are tarnishing the image of the town in various ways.

2.1 Physical Background of Mettu town

In the before section, efforts were made to introduce the back ground of the town in the first place explicitly. This chapter gives emphasis to the physical elements of environment that play detrimental role either in facilitating or inhibiting human inhabitation of any area of the world of which Mettu town is no exception.

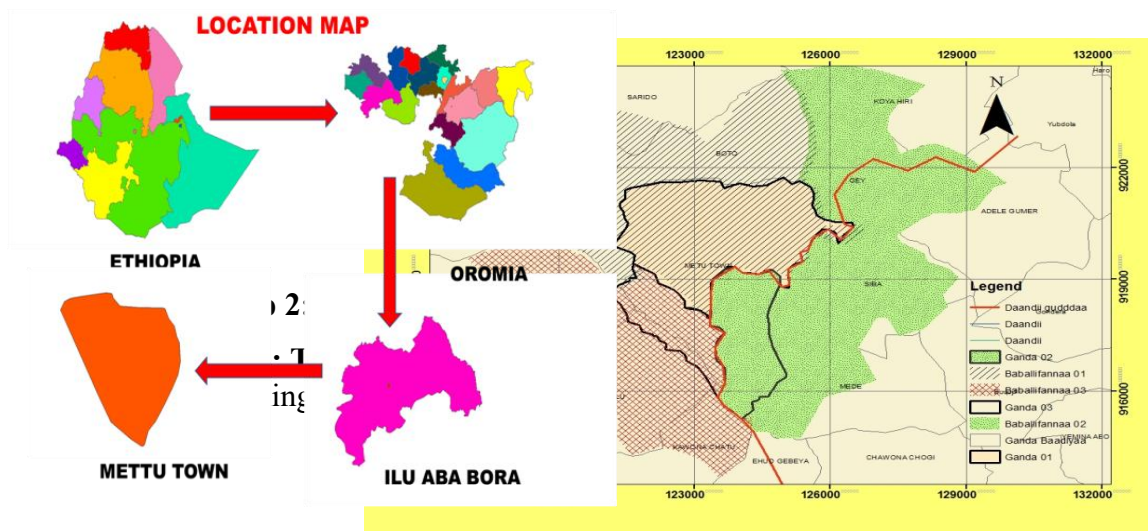
2.1 .2 Location

Mettu Town is one of the urban centers in the Oromia regional state located in Illubabor Zone 600 KMs from Addis abeba to the south western part of Ethiopia across the main rod reach the Gambella region. As far as vicinal location is concerned, it is located near to Gumero tea development project minimum distance of 36 kilometers the south west of Yayo coffee forest plantation and Sor water fall River and South West of Addis Ababa which is now serving as a blood vein of the people of Illubabor Zone and Mettu Town at a close proximity and distance of 600 kilometers via express road that leads from Addis Ababa to the, Mettu town stretches from $8^{\circ} 33^{11}$ to $8^{\circ} 36^{11}$ North latitude and $39^{\circ} 11^{1} 57^{11}$ - $39^{\circ} 21^{1} 15^{11}$ longitude

2.1.3 Topography/Relief of the town

Relief is basically the terrain of the earth. It shows the difference in elevation of various physical geographical features in given area that means around our town such as mountains, valleys, pilins and plateaus all have different elevations. Then the area that is taken in to consideration as mountain is Kollo

Korma and that area is very beauty full event and the area taken as low land is around Sor River from the town and all area are very attractive features and they give for the town smart background.



Source: Mettu Town Planning and Development Office (2024/2025)

Mettu town is a market town and separate worda of in South Western Ethiopia, Located in the Illu Abbabor zone of the Oromia along the Sor River. The Sor river is we can take it as the blood vein or the heart of the town because of its favor.

Mettu town which is serving as the administrative, commercial, manufacturing and educational hub in the region also lies at the average elevation of 1,745 meters. The undulated topography on all margins of the town makes the town more susceptible to awful flood inflicting devastation on the life of the people and hard owned property and infrastructure in the town, when heavy rainfall occurs.

2.1.4 Drainage

The drainage of Mettu runs from North to South due to the pattern of town's surface configuration. As the result of the absence of perennial river and stream that provide people with water for drinking, bathing, generating electric town and irrigation schemes in the master catchment of Mettu town, different gullies those almost remain dry for many months of the year cross the town and drain into the Sor River and Medde river then pass to the Gebba river during the rainy season.

During heavy rainfall, many deep gullies get flooded in Mettu town and destroy the some peoples house and it is eroded in to the dich and splitting in to the village due to the amalgamations of different factors

like lower storage and more runoff, the profile of the town, less filtrations of water in the impervious part of the town that paved by either cobblestones or asphalt.

To reduce these gullies the Mettu town administration and the town project committee were taken many different actions like ditch and urban greenery.



Figure 7: Partial view of Sor River Waterfall

Source: Mettu Town Planning and Development Office (2023)

2.1.5 Soil Characteristics

For urban world the soil has value than gold and is the underlined foundation of all of the buildings and others. The residents of the town are dependent on the soil for building house, factories, vegetable garden, seedbed of flowers, etc.

The soil condition and class of the soil of the town is soft soil and red soil as well as filled with black rock. When we look at the geographical situation of Mettu town, 53 % is flat land, 37% is hilly, 7% is caffee (river), and 3 % is other.

2.1.5. Climatic Conditions

The temperature of the town has an average temperature of 25-32°C (degrees Celsius). The annual average rainfall of the town is 250-2500mm. The typical weather in the town of Mettu is a highland. The climate is warm, moderate and occasionally cold. The soil condition and class of the soil of the town is soft soil and red soil as well as filled with black rock. When we look at the geographical situation of Mettu town, 53 % is flat land, 37% is hilly, 7% is coffee (river), and 3 % is other.

The area climate is very crucial for the life of human beings, the life of animals/animals. Accordingly, the climate of Mettu town is suitable for the life of human beings, animals/various living things. Mettu Town is located at an altitude of 1460 Meters to 1740 Meters above sea level and has a temperate climate of 25-32°C degrees Celsius

The temperature humidity of is refers to the amount of moisture in air compared to what the air can all that temperature.

2.5.1 Rainfall

Our town gains rain throughout a year and is ever green, conducive to live, and is suitable for summer and winter agriculture; that makes it is crucial for economic growth and investment.

Mettu Town has altitude range of 1200 to 1800 meter above sea level. The town also mean annual temperature of 30°C. The weather condition of the woreda is 'Woyinadega' (mid altitude),(WoARD2012). The rain fall of the Mettu town is from April to the beginning of the December. The ranging of the rain fall is maximum of 3000 mm to the minimum of the 2200 mm

2.5.3 Wind

Wind that picks up the finer and more fertile sand and silt particles and moves them away miles as dust is a moving air that heralding the rain and transporting the clouds to various places. Mettu is windy and fortune for its fast fresh air circulations in the region.

Being it is one of the sunniest and peasant windiest cities in the Green event of Town, Mettu experiences intense and perpetual high wind speed that mostly blow from east to west. This moderates the debilitating effects of high temperatures in Mettu Town.

Escaping dust was difficult in Mettu and the residents were sprinkled with harmless dust, before its major roads paved by asphalt or cobblestone. Dry winds that pass over Mettu between October and December sometimes lash the town and sway trees 'boughs. The presence of this very strong speed of wind paved

way for the installation of wind turbines, alternative green energy sources on the skirt of the town at 5 kilometers distance from the center of the town.

2.6 Natural Vegetation

It is not hard to imagine that natural vegetation is the reflection of the prevailing climatic condition of any area. As far as natural vegetation cover is concerned, the locality was blessed with precious natural vegetation of desert type that withstands desert climatic condition and adjust their life cycle to the prevailing climatic conditions, before the natural vegetation used for food, extraction of medicine and ecological balance has been almost destroyed as the result of intense man-made duress such as urbanization and agricultural intensification.

The natural vegetation universally found in the locality of the town include wooded grassland and thorny bushes, herbs and grasses, despite the density of existing cover of vegetation is very low and limited. Some scattered remnants of acacia and shrubs are commonly available in the surrounding of the town.



Figure 8: A partial view of vegetation and crops types in the locale of the town

Source: Government communication affairs office of Mettu Town Administration (2023)

2.7 Geological Aspect

It is crystal clear that Mettu town lies in seismic zone of geologically active and stable areas of the central East West regions and Zones. In this locale, tremors that can come suddenly, uproot trees, turn building and houses into rubbles and make people homeless devoid of distinction within a blink of an eye is expected to happen.

3.1. Demographic Characteristics of the Population

The 2007 national census reported a total population for Mettu of 28,782 of whom 14,400 were men and 14,382 were women. The majority of the inhabitants practiced Ethiopian Orthodox Christianity, Muslims, with 47.55% of the population reporting they observed this belief, while 26% of the population said they were Muslims in Ethiopia Muslim Orthodox and 26% were protestant.

3.1 Population Size of the town

To start with, population is the total number of men, women, boys and girls, of different ages, living in a defined location at a particular point in time. The size of population of any place is naturally affected by birth rates, death rates, migrations and emigrations.

Mettu town which is getting larger every year experiences rapid surge of population due to high arrival of migrants from the countryside that put pressure on resources, such as water, energy and transportation and so forth provisions.

Natural population growth and rural-urban migration trigger urban population growth from the outset of its establishment. Particularly, rural-urban influxes which are irreversible and unavoidable process in the country widely remained the primary source of population growth in the town which is an ideal place to live, work, and enjoy life.

The number of rural migrants who leave the countryside in search of job and better life is increasing from time to time in the town due to an enhanced socio-economic situation of the town where many people live and work together in close proximity on small area of land. The size of population has showed dramatic change in Mettu town that supports many residents toiling and moiling to transform their life. By a simple calculation, the overall population density of the town is 3,878 per square kilometer. The urban Genda/kebele with the biggest population is Abba mole Sor, whereas, the urban Genda/kebele with the least population is Tabo

Demographically, Mettu town is the 1st most populous town in terms of population size from Illuabor zone district towns before get the legal personality to Oromia.

Table 1: Projected population of Mettu town residents from 20015 -2016 G.C

Town	Year	Male	Female	Total
Mettu	2015	63160	64655	127815
	2016	64261	65766	130,027

Source: Planning and Development Office of Mettu Town (2024)

Table 2: Total Population and Households of Mettu town by Ganda (2015 .E.C)

S/N	Name of Kebeles	Year	Number of population			Number of House-holds		
			2015-	2016		M	F	Total
			M	F	Total	M	F	Total
1	Aba Mole		8238	8458	16696			
2	Gaddisa Oda		9238	9906	19144	610	1146	7156
3	Sor		13073	1407	27145	12,000	15,145	27,145
				2				
4	Aba saya		11675	1227	23950			
				5				
5	Tabo		10826	1129	22122			
				3				
6	Kollo korma		11208	9762	20970	5710	1,062	6772

Source: The Planning and Development Office of Mettu Town Administration (2024)

3.2. Age Composition

The type of population of the town divided into age segment of young, adult and old age. Mettu's population pyramid shows that the majority of its population falls under the age of fifteen. According to the 2007 population and housing census, the population who age ranges between 15-65 years that are called adult and economically active population and they constituted 69 % of the town residents. The type of populations whose age above 65 years are called old age and constitute 3 % of the total population of the town due to short life expectancy, despite the longevity of town's population is increasing due to change in dietary pattern and health care system.

The dependent group of age 0-14 and above 65 by 2023 projected 40.08 and 4.0431 % respectively. Fair information about age composition can be obtained from the table 3 that is provided below. Table 3; - age composition of population in Mettu town.

3.3 Sex Ratio

The surveys and censuses are sources of demographic information and benchmarks in the town. Mettu has twisted sex ratio. The majority of the residents of the town are women as experiences show and the existing data portrays. The females move to urban areas at a higher rate than men do to engage in job opportunities like domestic worker, house cleaner and waiters which are available for them in urban setting. By 2022, the size of male and female population in the town was the total projected to 264,358 and 265,525 respectively.

Table 3: projected population by Kebele in terms of Ratio to total pop, Sex Ratio, Pop. Density & Total area of Mettu town 2015 &2016A.E.C

S.No.	Kebeles	Male	Female	Total	Ratio to total pop.	Sex ratio (F:M)
1	Aba mole	8238	8458	16696	13:100	1:1
2	Gadisa Oda	9238	9906	19144	3:20	1:1
3	Sor	13073	14072	27145	21:100	1:1
4	Aba saya	11875	12275	23950	9:50	1:1
5	Tabo	10826	11293	22122	17:100	1:1
6	Kolo korma	11208	9762	20970	4:25	1:1

Source: CSA + projected population (2022)

3.4 Population Growth Rate

Unlike rural areas, there are a concentration capital goods and better job opportunities that fuel the rural urban migration. As a result, many people are coming in tidal waves from rural areas to urban centers to benefit from the concentration of economic and social necessities in the urban settings in various ways.

From its inception and throughout its history, Mettu which is a destination of many migrants is a land of big opportunities for many people moving from subsistence agricultural areas and an idle place for commercial, industrial, financial, and flourishing lucrative business activities than other towns surrounding it. The exodus of migrants coming from various states and looking for better life and heading to Adama continued unabated and rises dramatically.

As we all know, the movements of people heading towards Mettu by choice from different directions in longer periods have made Mettu one of the cities exhibiting the fastest-pace of population growth, despite exponential growth of the population in the town has placed pressure on the provision of basic services. The town's urban population with annual growth rate that exceed of the national growth rate estimated at 5.4% per year.

3.5. Population Dependency Ratio

Dependency ratio is a measure of the degree of burden created by unproductive population over productive population. The segment of the population below 15 years age and above 65 years are considered as dependent population, whereas the population whose age fall between 15-64 years are labeled as productive population.

The town's population pyramid reveals the fact that people aged sixty four and above comprises 4% of the total population and many of them are without secured means of income in their later stage of their lives. Fair information about population size can be obtained from the table 6 that is provided below.

Table 4: The dependency ratio of the population by 2015 .E.C

Year	Population distribution by age						Dependency ratio		
2016	Sex	<15	15-64	64+	<15&64+	All ages	young	Old	Over all
	Male	13687	44433	6141	19828	64261	13687	6141	64261
	Female	14576	45127	6063	20639	65766	14576	6063	65766
	Total	28263	59703	12204	40467	130,027	28263	12204	130,027
Source: Mettu Town Administration Office									

3. 6. Fertility Rate

In many communities' psyche, children are viewed as useful assets and wives are regarded as a means of reproduction. Women are needed for housewifely, breeding purposes and handling domestic chores that made their life cumbersome and more difficult in the past.

Ethiopian culture encourages having many children as social prestige and social security in their old age to expand their families and bears many offspring. Even if it is difficult to calculate and state the exact fertility rate in the town due to data limitations, there is a trend of declining of fertility rates in the town.

3.7 Ethnic Composition

There are many ethnic groups in Mettu town such as Tigre, Amhara, Gurage, Silxe, Walayta, Sidama, Kambata, Kafa, Mashaa Nyuer, Anyuaak and so on, without any divisions, they have achieved the

tradition of brotherhood, unity and love and are living their lives in a peaceful, tolerance, and stable manner. In addition, the town has no security problems and has been recognized as the Ambassador of Peace in the country.

1.8. POPULATION OF METTU

The town of Mettu used to have three urban villages and a population of over 60,000. Nowadays, due to the expansion of the town, there are rural villages added to the town. The town is a commercial and investment center and many people are coming to our town from various places to make their living as residents of the town, has caused an increase.

Accordingly, the administration of the town has increased from 3 to 6 villages and according to various data, the population of the town is estimated to be 130,027 of which 64,261 males and 65,766 females.

3.8 Religion Composition

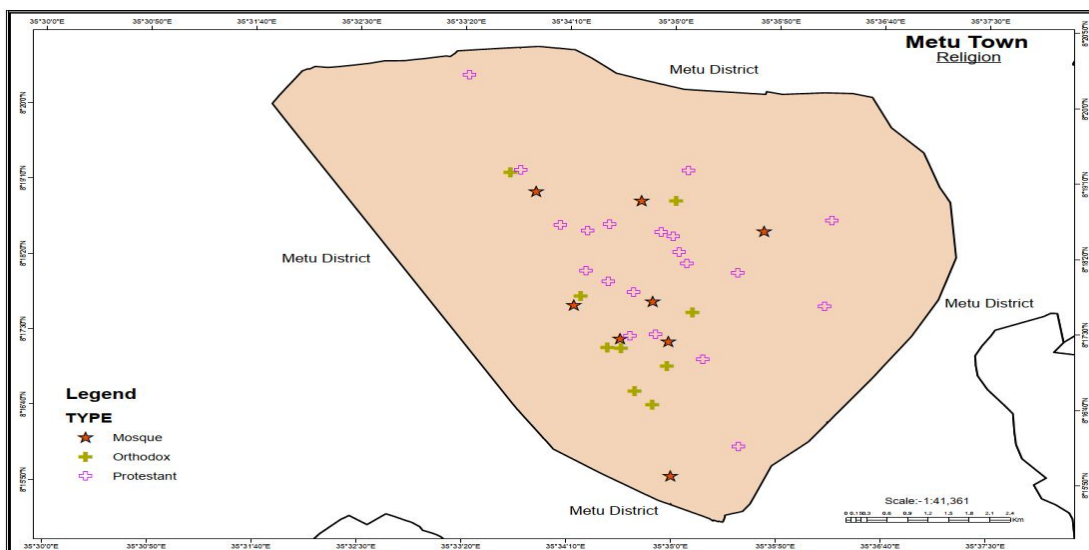
There is a sense of tolerance, unity and love among the ethnic groups in Mettu town as well as followers of various religions such as Orthodox, Muslim, Protestant, and Wakefata, but they are conducting their religion in a sense of tolerance and respect without any security problems.

Accordingly, the number of religious institutions in our town:

1. Orthodox churches=15 (Fifteen),
2. Mosques=21 (Twenty one).
3. Protestant churches=46 (Forty-Six) and
4. Other 5 Religious Institutions in the town.

There are a total of 87 (Eighty seven) religious institutions in the town. In addition, the above mentioned religious institutions have 41 cemeteries of which 38 have site plans

Figure 9: Map shows Religious Distribution in the Mettu town



Source: GIS team of OPDC (2024/20025)

Source: Government Communication Affairs Office of Mettu town Administration (2021)

3.9 Vital Statistics Registrations

Vital statistics is one of the major sources of demographic data at a specified time. Vital registration is also crucial for admission into schools, inheritance or insurance claimer for arranging the transfer of property, a proof age to qualify for social security benefits or options, application for license to operate motor vehicles, the right to marry without parental consent, exercising voting rights, among others.

For this to happen, the town administration has the duty to ensure the preparation of vital statistics that includes the most basic human events such as birth, death, marriage and divorce from vital registration recorded as they occur.

Vital statistics are gathered from birth and death certificates, marriage licenses, divorce records and other official records to mitigate sham marriages and other criminal acts. Figures and facts about vital statistics registrations in Mettu town can be obtained from the subsequent table provided below.

Table 5: The vital statistics registration of Mettu town by years 2015 and 2016 A.E.C

S. No.	Description	Unit	2015	2016	
1	Marriage registration	No.	500	441.	
2	Birth registration	No.	823	6541	
3	Marriage free Registration	No	-DNA	DNA	
4	Adoption	No.	3	3	
5	Divorce registration	No.	19	15	
6	Death registration	No.	83	36	
	Total	No	4404	7036	

Source;- Mettu Town vital Event Registration Agency

Note: DNA means data is not available

3.10. Human Resource Development

Development is unthinkable deprived of the decisive role and contribution of human resources or civil servants which are the most important valuable asset of any organization. Based on this conviction, Mettu town administration is equipped with the required human resources and the necessary ICT facilities vise-a-vise the prior times.

Stride was made with a view to provide taxpayers better customer services, become more efficient and effective in meeting customers' expectations and attain better result through improving dysfunctional service delivery system, implementing town's basic strategic plan, planning & prioritizing activities with the community in all its engagements. Further information about the case in point can be acquired from the ensuring table.

Table 6: Number of permanent civil servants in Mettu town Administration by sex and level of learning in years 2015 and 2016 E.C

	Academic status	2015			2016		
S.No		Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
1	PHD	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Dr/DVM	-	-	-	-	-	-
2	MA/MSC	23	3	26	26	4	30
3	BA/BSC	299	190	491	299	192	491
4	Diploma	15	20	35	13	17	30
5	Certificate	8	10	18	8	10	18
6	Grade (<12)	10	20	30	7	10	27
7	Grade (9-12)	10	15	35	10	15	25
8	Grade (1-8)	15	15	30	10	9	19
9	Others	30	30	60	35	40	75
	Total	410	303	725	408	297	715

Source: Public service and human resource office (2024)

Table 7: No. of contract and Temporary Workers, 2016

No.	Contract Workers			Temporary Workers		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
2015	-	-	-	88	73	158

2016	-	-	-	89	51	140
Source: Mettu Town Municipality Office (2024)						

3.11. Mettu Initiative project

As its name indicate, a smart town is defined as a town that engages its citizens and connects its infrastructure electronically to enhance its live-ability, workability and sustainability and improve efficiency of administration and service delivery through installing various easy-to-use software applications.

Smart town infrastructure with network connectivity are manipulated in order to maintain smart interactions needed for most government agencies, schools and hospitals and other users, residents and visitors via smart technologies such as ICT, internet of things, a variety of sensor, CCTV camera and surveillance services, geospatial technology and artificial intelligence.

Mettu initiative was introduced in 2022 in collaboration with MEU, Ethio-telecom, INSA ad AI by Mettu town administration with a view to keep pace with the exponential technological transformation taking place, make the town smarter and safer, simplify works through official software applications and provide prompt serves in a cost effective and inclusive manner,

In this regard, installation of LAN network, scanning documents, Land Information Management System, National Cadaster Real Property Registration System, Queue Management System and Document Management System introduction in land administration office, Integrated Budget Expenditure system and Property Management system debuted in finance office were made in order to digitalize governance, peace and security operations, tax payment system, traffic mobility and control system and healthcare system in the town. Furthermore, the required human resources, logistics, network or connectivity, local area network established, indoor and outdoor surveillance camera TV, outdoor CCTV Camera, biometric attendance machine, situation room, data center, among others put in place in Mettu town.

In this regard, some organizations such as Ethiopian electric utility branch office and water and sewerage services agency instigated to use E-payment and Mettu Municipality unveiled biometric attendance system, identification management system, and urban housing data management system and surveillance camera in the town grappling with countless problems.

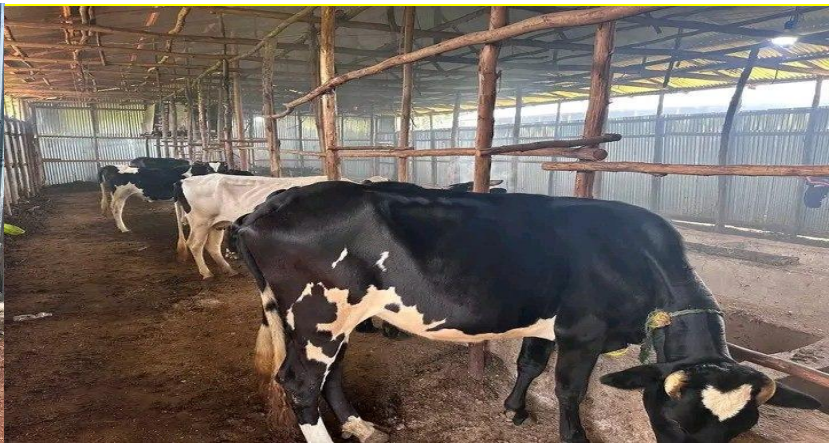




Figure 10: Photos showing some of Mettu Town development Initiatives

Source: Mettu Town Communication Office

4. Socio-Economic Condition of the Town

4.1 The Land Use Pattern of Mettu Town

As its name suggests, land is an excludable element in any development activities and a precious asset for developmental purposes. More importantly, urban land is needed for the establishment of industry, socio-economic infrastructure, housing, and communication and road networks, among others.

Urban land which is the property of the public and government in Ethiopia in general and in Mettu Town in particular and a buoyant source of income for the town been transferred from the municipality to individuals for various purposes on lease agreement, after the passage of new urban land lease proclamation.

In order to foster controlled direction and pattern of urban development, make human inhabitations successful and produce orderly pattern of urban development master plans allocate urban lands for different land use types in Ethiopia as elsewhere in the modern world. The town has its own a new redraw broad based master plan that prepared during the establishment of the town and revised several times.

Like cities somewhere else in the world, the area of the town currently classified by the 9th strategic plan prepared in 2018 into different urban functions such as administrative areas, residential areas, commercial areas, storage, playgrounds, infrastructure, market, religious, cemetery, recreation areas, mixed use, social services, manufacturing, and other types of development purposes.

Its current strategic plan encompasses well examined urban planning, water supply and sanitation, waste management, urban forest and energy issues for better town development and beautifications of the town. According to the 9th strategic plan of the town which was revised in 2018, the total land area of the town is 31,185.05 hectares. With regard to urban land use, residential areas dominate much of the town's area. The subsequent table displays the land earmarked for various land use according to national urban green infrastructure standard (NUGIS) of strategic plan of 2018 and the preceding structural plan of 2004.

Table 8: The summary of General Land Use Categories designed by the 8th structural plan (2004)

No.	Land use	Total Land use Of The MP	
		Hectare	%
1	Residence, Administration Total	918,4	46.2%
2	Commercial	93.4	4.7%
3	Social municipality	190.8	9.6%
4	Industrial, manufacturing and storing	143.1	7.2%
5	Agriculture, Infrastructure and Utility and	457.2	23
6	Transportation & utilities	184.9	9.3
	Total	1988 hectares	100

Source: -Mettu Town Land Administration Office (2024)

Housing conditions

Shelter is one of those necessities for the survival of human beings on earth in addition to food and clothing. Life without housing is grim and life cannot be realized devoid of affordable housings. More specifically, housing is a crucial element of urban economy and is one of the basic needs of any humanity of all income brackets invariably.

Housing provision is the subject of the government that needs government's political devotion, incentives and interventions to bridge the chasm between haves and have-nots and address the current housing deficit in the country.

In the context of Mettu rapid population growth and massive rural exodus in search of a job and decent life have exacerbated the scar town of conventional housings provision and accelerated the process of

hotchpotch squatter settlement formations deprived of basic services and led to a rise in needs for housing and shelter in the town coupled with a continuous construction boom and ever-increasing population growth rate devoid of showing no sign of abating.

The acute shortage of affordable housing is remained pressing and unresolved acute problem in the town. Albeit there was a trend of more persistent housing constructions and residential districts dominate much of the town's area, there is a huge imbalance between the demand for and supplies of housing units in the town.

Some factors that have aggravated housing problems in Mettu town are poor land delivery system, absence of housing loan and culture of saving, shortage of construction material, price escalation of building materials, financial constraints, ever growing inflow of migrants, persistent housing deficits, hike of cost of living, insufficient housing supplies, limited formal land acquisitions, unbalanced rental housing demands and supply, inefficient treatments of housing cooperatives, rigid housing standards and poor living conditions.

Like other major cities in the country, there are two forms of housing ownership in the town. They are public dwellings and private ownership (owner-occupier). Public housings are those houses controlled, ruled and managed by the town government in the town to provide rental housings to the needy of the town at reasonable price. Many town residents are living either in their home or live as tenants in substandard public housings.

Others are still forced to reside in informal housing built on the town's all margins with poor basic public services, drinking water, urban transportations, electric town, sewer system and sometimes life threatening living conditions in which decent standard of living and satisfactory family life is impossible and uncomfortable. Fair information about condominium houses transferred to the beneficiaries by Mettu town administration can be gained from the subsequent table.

Table 9: Number of houses transferred to the beneficiaries by years 2015 and 2016 A.E.C

S.N	Year	Description	Housing type	Housing typology	Number of houses
1	2015		Residential	Studio	No Data
				One bed	
				Two beds	
				Three beds	
			Business	-	

			Sub-Total		
2		Other Houses Administered by municipality & Kebele Administrative	Business		
			Residential		
			Kebele Houses		
			Shop Shed		
			Ground Total		
1	2016		Residential	Studio	
				One bed	
				Two beds	
				Three beds	
			Business Houses	-	
			Sub-Total		
2		Other Houses Administered by municipality & Kebele Administrative	Business Houses		
			Residential		18
			Kebele Houses		54
			Shop Shed		30
			Ground Total		102

Source;-_ Mettu town Municipality housing transfer unit (2015&2016)

3.4.3. Trade, Tourism, and Sports

Trade

Trade which is buttressed by agricultural and manufacturing sector is central to improving the living standard of individuals with money-making skills is critical to individual well-being. Deprived of any aggrandizement, when somebody thinks about trade, a bustling town of Mettu in Central Ethiopia comes to the mind of him.

Right from its origin, trade which is a pay-off activity in the town is the most dominant economic sector in Mettu town which provides goods and services for the rural population and is an epicenter for agricultural products coming from rural areas to the town and vice versa. Mettu town is the major business corridor where business men dispatch different goods and services efficiently and make huge transactions of industrial goods and agricultural outputs is an important commercial center in the country.

Being there is high cash flow on the daily basis in the town more than other towns in the region, it is a town where most banking, import-export trade, whole selling, financial institutions, commercial buildings, notable malls, light industries are concentrated.

Since its infancy, the lives and livelihoods of the majorities of residents are anchored on trade-related activities directly and indirectly for staying alive, accruing wealth accumulation, transforming them into

high-income bracket of the society in the town, making their bread buttered well, personal growth and changing their life portfolio in many dimensions through engaging in profit-seeking services.

Today, many business premises and persons set feet in Mettu to grasp market opportunities in the town, increase returns on investment, fully reap fat profit from their business firms, earn better life in the town, benefit from the flourishing trade, prosper and transform their mundane lives and lead decent life. Fair information about trade activities can be attained from the succeeding table, figure and map.



Figure 11: Map showing the spatial distribution of market centers in the town

Source: The planning and development office of Mettu town Administration (2024)

Table 10: The number of traders in the town from in years 2015-2016.E.C

S. No.	Traders	2015	2016
1	Registered	730	753
2	Licensed	810	1036
3	Returned	99	325

Source: Mettu Town Administration Trade Office (2024)

Tourism

The infrastructure in the town is more promising from time to time. Accordingly, the existence of a standard asphalt road built by the Federal Government from Finfinne City through Mattu town to Gambella and Masha is crucial for the economic and social development of our town. In addition, 8.7km of gravel road, internal road, cobbled road and asphalt bypass are being constructed by the State Government and the town administration plays a major role. In general, there are 42.16km of asphalt roads, 136.43km of gravel roads, and 18.73km of cobbled roads and 93.42km of wipe roads and the road coverage of our town is reached 76.58%.

. Mattu Town Has Suitable Tourist Attractions. The town of Mattu has many tourist attractions such as;-

Kersa Geogila

Sor River Palace

Kolo Korma arda Jila

Prison

Having Malka sor Irecha

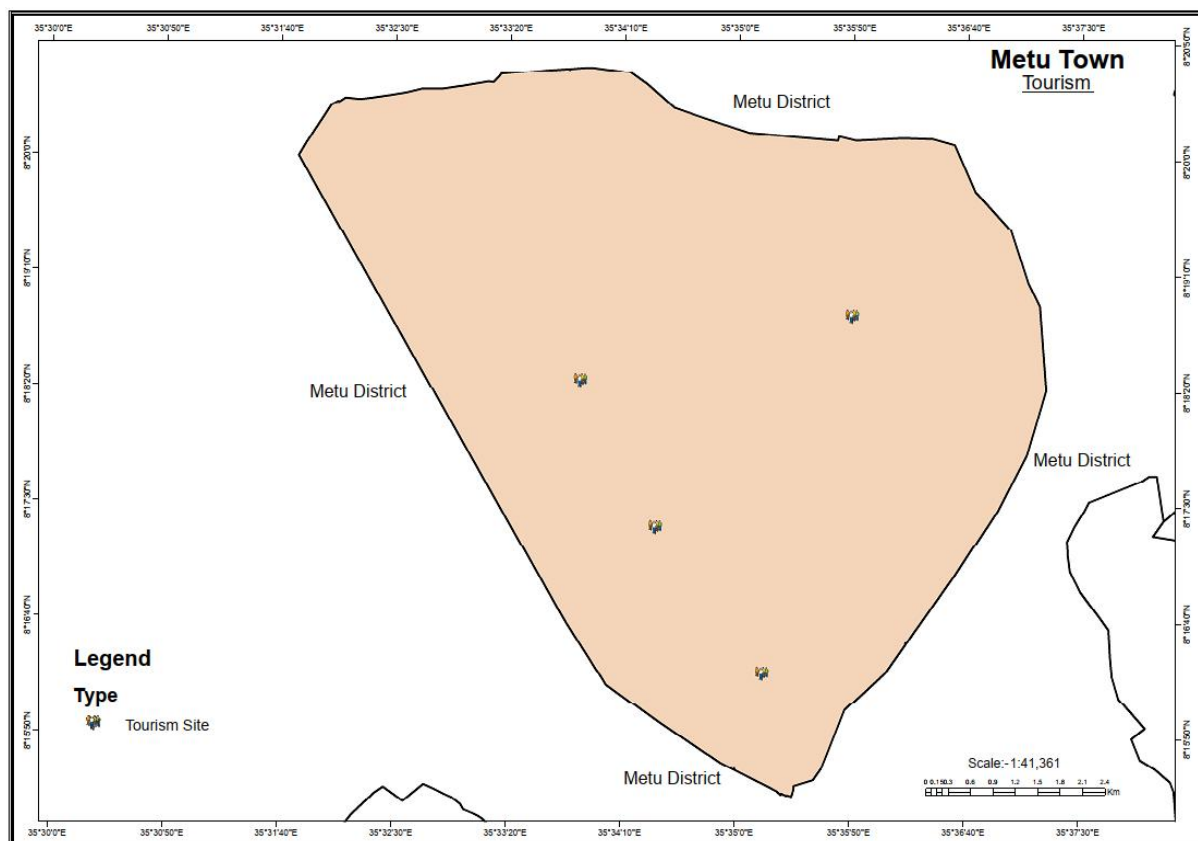
The Sor River

Made River

Tabo River

Presence of Skanska Lake at Gayi Lake which plays a crucial role in the development of our town

Figure 12: Map shows Distribution of tourism Area in the Mettu Town



Source: Planning and Development Office of Mettu Town



Figure 13: Some of Mettu Town Suitable tourist attractions

Table 11: The number of halls, cinema halls & their holding Capa town in Mettu 2015 A. E.C

S.N	Facilities and sites			Unit	2016
1		Genda's	Holding Capa town		
			Number of Halls		1
		Public	Holding Capa town		
			Number of Halls		9
		Total	Holding Capa town		
			Number of Halls		10
3	Cinema	Private	Number of Halls		1
			Holding Capa town		
		Public	Number of Halls		
			Holding Capa town		
		Total	Number of Halls		
			Holding Capa town		

Source: Tourism and Culture Office of Mettu Town Administration (2024)

Table 12: Distributions of Major Hotels in the town 2016 E.C

S.N	Stars Hotels	Kebele	Telephone number
1	Illu Star	Aba Saya	
1	Darfan	k/korma	0917861094
2	Beteleem	Sor	0917805980
3	Tinsahe	Sor	0917551345
4	Mettu	Kollo korma	0923149395
5	Zambaba	Gaddisa oda	047441556
6	Antene	Abba mole	0912171618
7	Yerosan	Kollo korma	0911045283
8	Maganagna	Kollo korma	0916820952
9	Boggalech Waya	Kollo korma	0911986222
10	Shanan gada	Kollo korma	0913223167
11	Manafasha	Kollo korma	0911030344
12	Baro akobo	Gaddisa oda	0911850567
13	Iftu hotel	Soor	
8	Mitsilal	Gaddisa oda	
9	Biritu Dinka	Abba saya	
10	Darara	Kollo korma	
11	Natanam	Kollo korma	
	Gore ganat	Kollo korma	
12	Asfaw Gammachu	Kollo korma	
13	korobta	Kollo korma	
14	sena	sor	

Source: Tourism and Culture Office of Mettu town Administration (2024)

Sports

In relation to sports activities, there are a huge number of young people in our town and the issue of sports activities is being paid special attention. There are 8 stadiums or sports fields in the town. Mattu town administration club is participating in the national league and 4 clubs being included in the Oromia league. The sports activities are playing their own role in the economic and social improvement of our town. In addition, 4 youth recreation centers are providing services to the youth of our town.

Table 13: Number of Sport Clubs, registered Sports Men by Sport Type, coaches and referees by type of Sport Year 2016 A.E.C

S. No.	Description of Sport Type	Number of Sport Clubs	Registered Sports Men	Number of Coaches	referees by type of Sport
1	Foot Ball	8	200	16	10
2	Basket Ball	1	20	2	3
3	Volley ball	5	60	8	7
4	Athletics	2	30	2	2
5	World Taekwondo	1	150	1	2
6	International Wushu	2	180	2	3
7	Weight Lifting	4	350	4	4
8	Boxing	1	25	1	2

Source: Mettu town sport Commission office(2024)

3.4.3.1. Major Local Cash Crops

Urban Agriculture: Currently, urban areas are severely affected by price hikes and high cost of living due to unsystematic rural-urban migration, lack of adequate employment opportunities, underutilized potential of urban agriculture; lack of modern market and natural and man-made hazards in the country.

In order to improve this situation in urban areas, create job opportunities and ensure food security, urban agriculture which provides food and shelter to the urban poor is integrated in to the urban economic and ecological system in urban precincts.

Urban agriculture is also designed to provide balanced diet, fresh milk, vegetables and fruit for urban dwellers, reverse the loss of environmental resources, ensure environmental sustainability, create self-sustaining human development activities and both formal and informal employment opportunities for low-income residents and address the urban crisis in food and nutrition security, the deterioration of urban natural resources in urban and pre-urban areas, or a possible response through agriculture.

Urban agriculture which has an important role to enhance urban food marketing and food security benefits to urban populations includes those areas to be used for farming and animal rearing such as flower garden, horticulture, field cropping, livestock fattening, livestock rearing, and other similar activities in urban areas for the provision with food and other non-wood forest products.

The strategic plan of the town in the pipe line allocated 30% of the total master plan catchment of the town for urban greenery based on topographical settings of areas reserved for urban agricultures that

encompasses urban agriculture to be practiced in pre- urban precinct of the town to alleviate poverty and provide a vital interface between national policies in urban management and local actions.

In particular, urban agriculture is practiced both on irrigated land along the Awash River and rain-fed agriculture in the locale of the town for the production of perennial and non-perennial crops, growing of cereals, leguminous crops/pulses and oil seeds based on agro-ecology and promotion of diversified food production of smallholder farmers depend on monotonous staple diets.

The produces are different types of vegetables (cabbage, carrot, tomato, potato, green pepper, garlic, lettuce and onions,) and fruits (papaya, banana, orange, mangoes and avocado) predicted to thrive for its thrice benefits of protecting the environment, restoring degraded land and ensuring food security in all available open spaces, small scale irrigation and residential corners using composts derived from dry organic wastes in the town, drip irrigation and traditional and modern irrigation schemes on a miniature scale, despite the production failed to cope with demand.

As there is a huge surge in demands for high quality livestock productions such as beef, honey, mutton, butter, pork, hide and skin, cheeses, eggs and milk are growing in the town with rapid growth of population, significant number of the residents are engaged in beekeeping, animal fattening, dairy and poultry farms to eke out a living from agricultural activities.

Urban agricultural activities are essential for a decline in acute and chronic malnutrition, the prevalence of anemia, stunting and underweight, achieving a good balanced diet that contains protein, carbohydrate, vitamin, lipids and minerals, improving protein intakes, income diversification and acute food insecurity reduction via the distributing and application of fertilizer, effective technologies, pesticide including fungicides, herbicides and insecticides and improved seed varieties.

According to the data obtained from Mettu town Agriculture cluster office (2013 and 2014), out of the 18 administrative” kebeles” of Mettu town four of them are pree -town/urban/”kebeles” with 9,884 farmers households among which 6,494 are male and 3,390are female. As one can easily understand from the table below, out of these farming households 9,541 (6,314 male, and 3,227 female) received agricultural extension services;

Fair information about urban agriculture activities in the town can be attained from the succeeding tables and figure

Table 14: Agricultural extension service of Mettu town in years 2015 and 2016 .E.C

S.N.	Number of pre-urban kebeles	Number of farmer households			Number of farmer households who participated in agriculture			Number of farmer Households who received agricultural extension service			Number of development agents		
		M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T
2015	6	3620	2430	6050	3250	2310	5560	2640	1860	4500	3	1	4
2016	6	5784	4979	10763	4996	4122	9118	4607	1243	5850	7	4	11

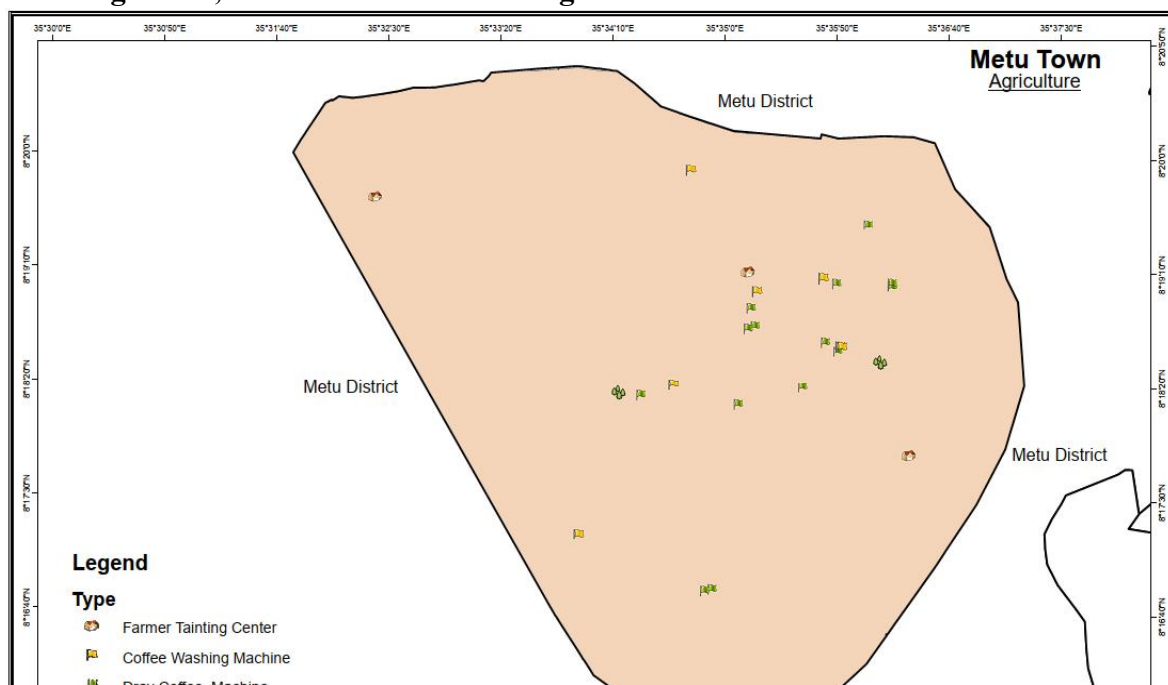
Source: Mettu town Agricultural Office (2024)

Table 15: Total land cultivated & production of main season/Meher/by farmer holdings in years 2015 and 2016 .E.C

Crop type	2015		2016	
	Land cultivated in hectares	production	Land cultivated in hectares	production
Cereal crops	125.5	2311.5	595	16062
pulses	1.5	37.5	85	1570
Vegetables	150.5	13945	140.5	17040
Total	277.5	16294	820.5	34672

Source: Mettu town Agricultural Office (2024)

Figure 13; Shows Distribution of Agricultural area in the Mettuu Town.



Source: GIS team of OPDC (2024/2025)

Table 16: Distribution & Utilization of Agricultural inputs, 2016

S. No.	Types of agricultural inputs	Measurement	Quantity	
			2015	2016
1	Fertilizer		772	635.5
	NPS	Quintal	386	318.5
	Urea	“	386	317
2	Improved seed	Kg	855	870
3	Chemicals		220	360
3.1	Herbicide	Littre	200	350
3.2	Insecticide		20	10
3.2.1	Powder	Kg	10	5
3.2.2	Liquid	Littre	10	5

Source: Mettu town Agricultural Cluster Office (2024)



Figure 14: A partial view of some urban agriculture activities in the town
Source: Agricultural Office of Mettu town Administration (2024)

Table 17: Types of livestock in the town in 2015 and 2016 A.E.C.

S. No.	Type of livestock	Measurement	2015	2016
	Cattle	No.	510	18600
	Goats	“	472	11500
	Sheep	“	769	6600
	Horse	“	65	78
	Mule	“	9	11
	Donkey	“	210	454
	Poultry/Chickens	“	19500	510,000

Source: Mettu town Agricultural Cluster Office (2024)



Figure 15: A partial view of poultry farm initiative in Mettu town

Source: Agricultural office of Mettu town administration (2024)

Table 18: : Number of Poultry/Chickens/by Type, Total Egg Production and Number of Participant

Year	Total poultry/chickens	Meat chickens (Hybrid)	egg chickens		Total egg production	Number of participants		
			Hybrid	Indigenou s		Male	Femal e	Total
2015	49500	7670	38000	11500	7613060	980	1000	1980
2016	510,000	38,000	280,000	192000	12,000,000	1090	2990	4080

Source: Mettu town Agricultural Cluster Office (2023)

Table 19: Number of dairy cows, production of milk and number of participants by sex in years 2015 and 2016 A.E.C

Year	Number of dairy cows				Number of lactating cows	Total milk production in lit	Number of participants		
	Exotic	Hybrid	Indigenou s	Total			M	F	total
2015	30	130	-	160	300	456,000	148	128	276
2016	50	232	-	282	350	665000	112	56	168

Source: Mettu town Agricultural Cluster Office (2022)

Table 20: Livestock veterinary services

Year	Number of livestock treated			No. of livestock vaccinated			No. Of vet. Clinic	No. Of personnel
	Cattle	Sheep and	Chickens	Cattle	Sheep and	Chickens	Level "D"	Assistance technician
2015	16600	575	19500	14532	456	512000		8
2016	17500	11500	510,000	15436	10654	58750		8

Source: Mettu town Agriculture Cluster Office (Livestock department)

Table 21: Honey products, the number and conditions of Honey Beehives in years 2015 and 2016 A.E.C

Description	The condition of Beehives							
	2015				2016			
	Traditio nal	Transiti on	Mode rn	Total	Traditio nal	Transiti on	Mode rn	Total
No. of beehives	300	130	1500	1930	630	430	3600	4560
Honey produced (kg)	2100	1820	3920	4350	4410	6020	10150	111930
Individuals participated	30	26	300	356	63	86	700	849
Male	26	23	49	98	54	82	550	686
Female	4	3	7	14	9	4	150	163

Source: Mettu town Agricultural Cluster Office (2024)



Figure 15: A partial view of one of the bee farms and its product in Mettu town

Source: Government Communication Affairs Office of Mettu town Administration (2024)

Major local cash crops, Coffee are an important cash crop of Mettu and covers around 50 square kilometers are planted. Maize is also the other cash crops to the town .chat or Jima, honey, and avocado, are the known cash crops of the area.

3.4.3.2. Exportable items by types and amounts supplied to the central market (2015 and 2016 E.C)

Coffee, oil seeds, pulses hide and skins products of natural forest, chicken and livestock, Chat and the many different products are exportable and supplied to central market from the town



Figure 16: Partial view of Exportable and supplied item of the area

Number of tourist attraction centers by types (hot springs, cultural and historical sites, parks, game reserves, etc.) and available service facilities.

3.4.4. Development activities

It is worth mentioning that the growth and development of any town is contingent upon the existence of transportation, telecom, road, water and electric town networks which are desirable for all activities in the town. The National Urban Green Infrastructure standard (NUGIS) was overhauled in 2014 and stipulated that 30 percent of the land should be allocated for roads and infrastructure, 30 percent for green areas and shared public use and 40 percent for building construction to build economically, socially and environmentally sustainable cities.www.ena.et/en/

Adequate road infrastructure which is one of the development gears of the town and pure public goods entails massive injections of capital. With this belief, significant share of urban land and colossal capital investment are dedicated to road infrastructure network development in urban areas to stick together

public transport system, increase traffic flow in the town, create pedestrian friendly streets and accelerate the development of the town.

The town administration which is the engine of town development was bequeathed the town plagued by a huge backlog of road construction and maintenance work, bumpy and dusty roads unmaintained alley and bumpy roads and crumbled infrastructure in the state of bad condition as the regime was turned blind eyes to the development of these facilities in town due to the protracted civil war and economic downturn.

Based on urban development policy and strategy, after the demise of the past regime, road development which increases property value where they are has got great attention from the town government which is the major investor in road infrastructure.

This move was made to build the town upon solid foundations, guarantee access to basic infrastructure that the residents of the town cannot live without their provisions, maximize equity and social welfare, minimize social costs, address age long public quest, meet diverse needs of citizens, among others.

To recap, the existence of some formidable challenges in road infrastructural development entail town administration' relentless efforts to reduce public dissatisfaction, effectively manage road assets in the town, carry out the project activities in an orderly and efficient manner, enhance contract management, quality assurance and evaluation and monitoring of road development that consumes hefty sums of capital from the coffer of the town administration and other stakeholders every year. Fair information about road infrastructure can be attained from the ensuing table, figure and map.

Table 22: Type of Road and length in Mettu town

S.N.	Road accesses and facility	Year	
		2015 A.E.C	2016 A.E.C
1	Type of Road in Km		
1.1	Asphalt	20.67 KM	20.KM
1.2	Gravel	122 KM	122KM
1.3	Cobble stone	14.24KM	14.24 KM

Source: Mettu town Municipality office, (2024)

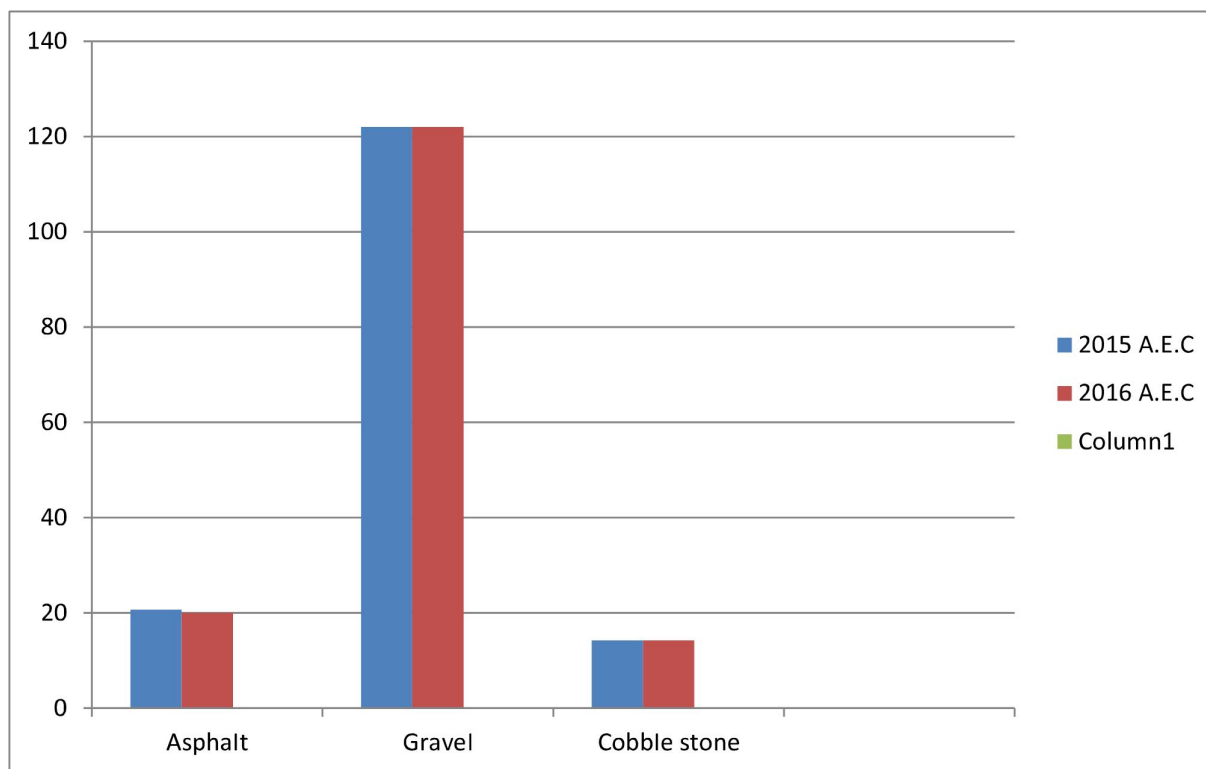


Figure 17: The graph of Road type and coverage in the town, 2017 E.C.

Community participation in town development endeavors

As government cannot present all necessary public goods and services alone due to capital deficiency and the duty of infrastructural facilities development cannot be left for the town administration only, the community participation in a sense of strong ownership feeling in infrastructural facilities development is extremely momentous to share responsibilities, speed up the pace of infrastructural development in an equitable, transparent and efficient manner, more effectively address urban infrastructure backlogs through community engagement.

Based on this tenet, enhancing public mobilization in town development agenda is one of the nine pillars of urban development and housing in Ethiopia in order to mainstream community participation in development programs, further engage local governments and local communities under its jurisdiction in local development.

In addition to earmarking lofty budget that worth hundreds of millions of Birr annually, community participation which is an alternative vehicle for mobilizing resources to realize government-private partnership, fund the much-needed infrastructural facilities is fostered by Mettu town administration.

The essence of fostering community participation in local development efforts in the town is to ensure positive synergy in the delivery of public goods and services, share financial burden, create a sense of ownership among the community, reduce financial shortcomings, among others. Adequate information about community mobilization and participation in the town development effort can be obtained from table, graph and figures provided below.

Table 23: The number of electric service customers in Mettu town

S.N O	Year	Number of customers(househ olds)	Total population accessed to the service	% of people supplied with Electric town
1	2015 A.E.C			
2	2016 A.E.C		12300	9.45

Source: Ethiopian Electric utility Mettu District office (2024)

Water Supply Service

There is no coordination of drinking water services in Mattu town before and the community of the town has been complaining about it but now the government has paid great attention to this community complaint and the community of the town is getting drinking water services it is known to exist. Accordingly, although there was no well water in the past, there are 10 wells serving the community at present. In addition, there are 86 wells in the number of springs/rivers which were 5 before, are serving the community of the town. On the other hand, the existing pipeline/well water is currently serving the community of the town with 212.84/80 km/no. Overall, the coverage of existing clean water in Mattu town is over 90%.This aii feber is the golden known of Sor River.

Table 24: Water production, supply, demand & per capita consumption

Description	Unit	2015	2016
Water Line pipe Lengths	km		142.67 Km
Water stations (tabs)	Number	1	1
House connection(meters)	Number		
Water Coverage	%	89%	90%
Income collected	Birr in millions		35,170,750.88
Water linkages	%		

Source: Mettu town water and sewerage service organization (2024)

Table 25: The amount of liquid wastes generated and disposed

The amount of liquid wastes generated and disposed				
SN	Description	Unit	2015	2016
1	Amount of liquid waste generated per day	m3	5460	12399
2	Amount of disposed liquid waste per day	m ³	78800	10120
3	Number of institutions(private-Owners) engaged in sewerage disposal services	No	11	23

Source; Mettu town water and sewerage service organization (2024)

Transport Condition

When Mettu town underwent reforms, the road from Finfinne through the town to Gambella Region and South West regions was an old asphalt road and there was no internal road, cobbled road, and road leading to the institutions of higher learning institution to Mettu University. Major hotels and entertainment venues were not present. But now the Main asphalt road from Finfinne town to Gambella Region and the South Western Region of the country is asphalt with over 10 km of asphalt internal roads, over 14 km of cobbled roads. There are 4 star hotels being built in the town and the zone, which is playing a major role in the economic and social development of the town. Currently, the town has 1 (One) Bus Station and 9 (Nine) Bajaj Departure and Arrival Destinations. There are more than 60 public transport vehicles serving the community of the town. This proves that our town is achieving rapid growth in terms of transportation services.

Table 26: Major Type of public Transport of the town EFY of 2015 and 2016

S.N.	Type of Public Transport	Year	
		2015E.C	2016E.C
1	town Bus	0	0
2	Bajaj & Mini-door	973	1056
3	Minibus Taxi	95	101
4	Motor Cycles	186	201

	Total	1254	1358
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Source: Mettu town Transport Authority (2024)

Utility Services in the town

It is conspicuous that the economic growth and development of any country is contingent upon the infrastructure includes both physical and social infrastructure development that play pivotal role in bringing national resources into full productive use, transforming the nation's economy and further underpins the country's economic development in various ways. Furthermore, infrastructure is a vehicle for accelerating the development of any country.

Based on this conviction, injections of substantial amount of money into the economy and the existence of transportation, telecom, road, water and electric town networks which are desirable for all activities in the town and means to facilitate transportation of goods and people. In Mettu town context, the provision and improvement of access to infrastructure like road, ridge, market facilities, and clean water supply and electrification services are widely carried out by the town government and federal government of Ethiopia in the town by taking into account the reality of the country.

As the residents of the town need adequate infrastructure and services to lead decent life, Mettu town administration has demonstrated unwavering commitment to invest in physical and social infrastructures and expand utility services which serve as blood arteries and veins of the town in the town accompanied by fast infrastructural development trajectory in the last two decades in unprecedented manner.

The ultimate ambition of expanding physical infrastructures to advance economic performance of the town, improve the connectivity and urban development, realize its vision of becoming a vibrant town in the country, make the town a popular destination of investment and bring tangible change in the lives and livelihoods of the residents. For convenience, the subsequent sections try to throw a perfect light on the expansion of the utility services in the town.

Telecommunication Service

Mattu town community was previously served by few communications; such as Mettu branch Radio, TVO and only a few telephone services. Due to the technological development, the community of the town now has access to communication services such as postal services, social media services, telephone and mobile phone services, telegram, twitter, Mettu University FM, OBN and etc. The town community is highly and fully benefiting from it.

Postal Services

Postal service which includes the distribution of letters, parcels and money is one of the oldest modes of communications that involves the transmissions of messages from one place to another place through different media of communication. Better economic and social developments in the town contributed for better postal services delivery system in Mettu town. Postal service was established in 1936 in the town. Since then, the Mettu postal office gives quite plenty world standard services to the community in the town and its surrounding. Fair information about postal services in the town can be learned from the table provided below.

Table 27: The major industries operating in Mettu town in 2016 A.E.C

S. No	Type of services delivered		2015	2016
1	Letter (outgoing & incoming postal services)		466	614
2	EMS		1275	2165
3	Parcel		786	596
4	Number of P. O. Boxes	Rented		
		Unrented		
		Total	500	500

Source: Ethiopian Postal Service Mettu Branch (2024)

Industries: The expansion of industry which involves in the transformation of raw materials obtained from agriculture, mining, forestry and fishery into finished and semi-finished goods is enormously imperative to economic transformation from heavily reliance on agriculture to industry/manufacturing or service sector in Ethiopia where the exporting of non-processed products to the global market badly affected the economy of the country for years.

Dating back to 1950s, Mettu a town is one of the cities where of industrial establishments those largely dependent on domestic resources found in concentration relatively in the country. In this regard, the existing industrial establishments in the town are light industries including textile industries, food processing industries, printing industries, electronic industries, wood (lumber) industries, paper and pulp industries, chemical and building materials that can accommodate many employees and generate many employments in the town and producing mostly consumers goods.

By taking into account the untapped potentials of the town, the industrial parks with the required infrastructure such as access to electric town, water and telecom service to avoid service disruptions

are built in Mettu where sufficient road network, economic corridor, road accessibility, labor force, among others are available.

The essence of the establishment of industrial parks that bring trickle-down effect to the inhabitants of the town in terms of job creation and other economic opportunities was to create jobs the town needs, bring technological advancement, increase the quality and quantity of export items, reduce debt burden, reduce unemployment and poverty, promote economic growth and generate export revenue. Fair information about industries in the town can be gotten from the consequent table, map and figure.

Table 28: Types of Industries in the Mettu Town

S. No.	Types of Industries	Quantity	%
1	Agro-processing Industries	1	
2	Chemical Products industry	0	
3	Wood & Wood work industry	7	
Total		8	

Source: Investment and industry office of Mettu town Administration (2024)

Investment Opportunities: As the government alone cannot provide jobs to all population of the country and basic and capital goods with various skills by traditional approaches, the involvement of private sector that supports the country's economy through creating more job opportunities and additional incomes for citizens and bolstering Inland Revenue is tremendously essential.

After the fall of the defunct Dergue regime at the barrel of the gun in 1991, the country was forced to respond to the demands of the new global realities, adjust its politics and economics to the new global realities and change ideological orientation. In the first place, the government was repealed the policies and strategies pursued by the preceding regime and a free market economy economic system was initiated. Subsequently, new investment policy which has a positive spillover effects on the overall development of the country was unveiled by the government.

Good policies that enable investors to engage in various investment activities was created by the government to make the private sector backbone of the economy, promote private involvement in a wide range of investment areas, bring economic development and prosperity for the Ethiopia people,

attract both domestic and foreign origin investors, create import substitution, draw huge foreign currency, expedite socioeconomic progress and spur private sector.

Mettu town which has a wider business opportunity and geographical location

Expansion of Infrastructure Development in the town

The infrastructure in the town is more promising from time to time. Accordingly, the existence of a standard asphalt road built by the Federal Government from Finfinne town through Mettu town to Gambella and Masha is crucial for the economic and social development of our town. In addition, 8.7km of gravel road, internal road, cobbled road and asphalt bypass are being constructed by the State Government and the town administration plays a major role. In general, there are 42.16km of asphalt roads, 136.43km of gravel roads, and 18.73km of cobbled roads and 93.42km of wipe roads and the road coverage of our town is reached 76.58%.

Airport

The airport which is crucial for the economic development of our town will play an important role in making our town an investment center in the future is being constructed with a large budget by the Federal government.

Mettu is surrounded by the Madee and Sor Rivers. These river sites are suitable places for future recreation, urban agriculture center and tourist attraction which will not only promote the town at the national level but also create job opportunities for the unemployed and also play a major role in increasing the town's income.

In addition, Mettu town is the center of the zone and its proximity to the famous tourist attractions of the zone such as Sor waterfall, Ilike waterfall, Gabba Forest, and Sambe mountain represents the economic, social and tourism development of the town with no competition.

Mettu Town has a favorable Climate: Our town gains rain throughout a year and is ever green, conducive to live, and is suitable for summer and winter agriculture; that makes it is crucial for economic growth and investment

Micro and Small Enterprises

It is an obvious fact that the imbalance between population growth rate and economic progress continued unabated in the country that failed to generate jobs enough jobs for millions of young people come out of university every year put many compatriots under social malaise.

More importantly, it is difficult to exercise democracy amidst poverty and unemployment entrenched amongst the youth which forms the biggest slice of the population size. This high rate of unemployment cannot easily be resolved by a single hand of the government.

By taking into account the national context of the country designing viable solution to unemployment which is the main reason for many people to engage in crime and force women to engage in prostitution is extremely momentous to reduce poverty and unemployment through inclusive economic growth, women empowerment and employment creation and wealth generation.

The suitable solution to facilitate job creation for a large youthful population segment with innovative minds in Ethiopia which is endowed with a large number of working age population and lacks industry and employment that accommodate thousands of enthusiastic graduate who join the work age every year and wish to get jobs as soon as they graduate and do not like sitting idly is establishing micro and small enterprises (MSEs) which is one of the nine pillars of urban development and housing policy.

With the intention of increasing the role of MSEs in national development, the government of Ethiopia prepared the first National Micro and Small Enterprises Strategy in 1997 which affects the lives and livelihoods of the poorer segments of the communities in order to reduce youth unemployment and poverty that bring about psychological trauma and dissatisfaction among the youths, deter illegal migration costing the lives of fellow countrymen, enable jobless citizens to commence their business, generate income and improve the lives and livelihoods of themselves and their families.

In Mettu town context, it is difficult to quantify the number of unemployed residents living in a very dire condition in urban precincts, despite the number of unemployed youth is progressively more growing due to poor employment creation and the unavoidable and irreversible rural-urban migration.

As a microcosm of the national situation, the town administration which is mandated to well-defined roles and responsibilities in poverty alleviation activities in urban precinct has established job creation and skill development office in order to catalyze the job creation initiative, expand income generating activities in urban agriculture, tourism, manufacturing, among others, organize trade fair that has great values for

producers, retailers and manufacturers, create market contacts at home and abroad, enable jobless' access to plots, loan, technology, market, training, among others based on national policy.

More or less, Mettu town many job seekers are secured jobs. The direct beneficiaries from micro and small enterprises are youth, women and the low income group of the society who have been involved in different associations to engage in textile and garment, leather and leather products, construction inputs, traditional clothing, food items, mining, metal and wood products. Fair information about job creation and poverty reduction in the town can be gained from the table and graph provided below.

Table 29: Jobs created in micro and small scale development in years 2015- 2016 A. E.C

S.No.	Sector	Descriptions	2015E.C	2016E.C
1	Manufacturing	NO.MSES	73	58
		Male	143	98
		Female	210	151
		Total (F+M)	353	249
2	Construction	NO.MSES	116	43
		Male	370	135
		Female	337	140
		Total (F+M)	707	275
3	Trade	NO.MSES	158	148
		Male	465	211
		Female	554	254
		Total (F+M)	1019	465
4	Service	NO.MSES	246	309
		Male	431	637
		Female	472	574
		Total (F+M)	903	1211
5	Agriculture	NO.MSES	103	91
		Male	468	352
		Female	593	176
		Total (F+M)	1061	528
Total		NO.MSES	696	653
		Male	1877	1512
		Female	2166	1381
		Total (F+M)	13,521	9,651

Source: The Job Creation and Skill Development office (2024)

Saving and Credit Associations

In Mettu town, many saving and credit associations that contribute to the country's economic development are established in the town by individually having similar interest and living in proximity to provide services and engage in the production and service delivery activities for their members.

These saving and credit associations are expanding steadily in the town across economic divides with a view to allow mutual support, encourage saving, bring together their knowledge labor and resource voluntarily, foster saving culture between members and collectively overcome economic and social problems which members cannot individually achieve.

In Mettu town there were 107 primary Savings and Credit Cooperatives (SACCOs) till 2014 A.E.C. The total numbers of members were 18,190 of which 9024 & 9357 are male and female respectively. With regard to their financial status, they have a total capital of 288, 224, 882 Birr. Out of 107 primary cooperatives, 56 primary cooperatives organized under one Saving & Credit cooperative Union to develop their financial strength and foster capital growth.

Moreover, Saving & Credit cooperative Union has 56 member primary cooperatives which have 14,994 members (7,696 males & 7,298 females) and a total capital of 329,259,104.65 Birr

Urban Productive Safety Net Program

Urbanization brings with it a number of positive and negative consequences affecting the lives of the constituents of any urban milieu. Traffic chaos, pollution, incivility, terrible and horrible crimes and odd practices like drugs, unemployment and the problem of food insecurity those always upset the society are some of the negative sides of urbanization in urban settings in the age of globalization.

Ministry of Urban Development and Housing has unveiled pro-poor policies and growth and poverty reduction the subsequent an Urban Food Security Strategy in 2015 in order to meet the varied needs of the poor and vulnerable community, tackle the urban food insecurity and poverty and identify the poor in the villages via the UPSNP Principles (goal oriented, fair and transparent, timely, predictable and appropriate transfers, integration with local sustainable development plans: gender equity) as an integral component of Urban Food Security Strategy.

The UPSNP which is a five-year phase of the government program targeted 11 major cities with the highest rates of poverty. Mettu is one of the selected cities among 11 major cities selected for urban productive safety-net program in Oromia regional state by the time. The UPSNP has been under implementation in Mettu town since April 1, 2009 A.E.C.

The main components of the projects are public work implementation, Capa town building & institutional strengthening activities, permanent direct support of urban destitute and livelihood services. The strategy aims to tackle poverty, implement poverty reduction strategies, avoid dependency syndrome, promote shared prosperity and reduce extreme poverty and vulnerability among the urban poor living below the poverty line inner town of 14 Kebeles in the project years.

Table 30: Number of House Holds & Beneficiaries participated in UPSNP in Mettu town

Year	Safety Net Program	Number of House Hold participated			Beneficiaries			Total fund allocated
		M	F	T	M	F	T	
2015EC	UPSNP	194	306	500	651	936	652	19,564.560
2016EC	UPSNJP	242	377	619	1415	2114	3539	19,564.560

Source: Urban productive safety net program core work of process of Mettu Municipality

Revenue Collection and Expenditure

Revenue Collection

Mettu town got the services of the Planning House in 1987 but so far it is showing improvements in all aspects; but it has not received the necessary level of promotion. The town is self-sufficient in its own revenue and the progress in providing development of infrastructure to the community is encouraging. On the other hand, the economy of the town is based on trade and agriculture. The town's income is increasing from time to time, which proves that the socio-economic income of the people of the town is improving.

Since Mettu town got the services of the Planning House in 1987, its regular income has been increasing from time to time and the development of infrastructure and its social development also increasing. Accordingly, the previously collected Revenue from the Planning House was 21,842,047.66 ETB; which is now 42,900,662.56. In addition, the Ordinary Revenue collected in 2011 was 48,635,123 birr which is now 118,235,335. This indicates that the growth of the town is increasing rapidly.

Table 31: Number of taxpayers in number, (2015-2016 A.E.C)

Categories of tax payers	2015	2016
A	205	266
B	271	399
C		2198

Source: The Revenue Authority office of Mettu town Administration (2024)

Table 32: Number of taxpayers that possessed cash register machine, (2015-2016 A.E.C)

Categories of tax payers		
A	2015	215
B	2016	223
Total		438

Source: Mettu Town Revenue Office (2024)

Table 33: Revenue Category

S.NO	Revenue category	2015	2016
1	Tax revenue	172342102.00	235723832.26
1.1	Direct taxes	139839774.00	208958144.83
1.2	Indirect taxes	27478749.05	24066165.09
2	Non Tax revenue	5023579.95	2699522.34
	Sub total	344,684,206	471,447,856.89
3	Municipal revenue	64,714,232.45	143,498,714.71
	Grand Total	64,714,232.45	143,498,714.71
Source: The Revenue Authority office of Mettu town Administration (2024)			

Expenditure

As revenue collection of the town is showing steady growth in the last years, the annual budget execution of the town is also displaying tremendous progress every year. The town administration which is financially independent also moves huge budget and injects hefty money for salary, recurrent and capital expenditure every years.

Pro-poor budgets the rationale for these practices was to satisfy diverse societal needs, provide different services to the residents of the town, liberate the town from shackles of backwardness, and lift more people from quagm. According to Revenue Authority office of Mettu town Administration (2024) poverty, change the scenario of the town, finance its economic and social development, and improve its infrastructure in a phase by phase approach. In this regard, pro-poor budgets have direct impact on poverty reduction in the town. Fair information about expenditure of municipal office and state functions in the town can be acquired from tables and graph provided below.

Table 33: Municipal and state expenditure budget of Mettu town 2015 and 2016 A.E.C

S. No.	Expenditure	2015	2016
1	Capital expenditure	66,758,604	70,340,871

2	salary	119,233,488	209,107,497
3	Operating cost	39,744,496	58,979,038
	Total	225,736,588	338,427,406

Source: Mettu town Finance Office

Table 34. NGO Contribution on Projects work in Mettu Town

	Budget year	No. of NGOs	No of projects	Budget earmarked	No of the beneficiaries		
					Direct	Indirect	Total
		1	Seft Net	10,578,022	1345	5380	
S. N	Types of subsidy & grant	1	Seft Net	11,568,902	1296	5069	
1	Road fund						
2	IDA						
3	Oromia Government						
4	School Grant						
	Total						

Source: Mettu Town Finance Office (2024)

4.3.3.3. Number of tourist attraction centers by types (springs cultural and historical sites, parks, game reserves and available service facilities

The town of Mattu has many tourist attractions such as;-And also 9/nine in number/

Entertainment area in prison of Bishary

Kersa Geogila

Sor River Palace of cultural and Heritage area./ Irecha/

Kolo Korma arda Gila

Having Malka sor Irecha

The Sor River

Made River

Tabo River

Presence of Skaniska lake at Gayi Lake which plays a crucial role in the development of our town.



Figure 17: Partial view of tourist attraction area of the town

Source: Mettu town Cultural and Tourism Bureau

3.4.3.4. Number of major hotels, Restaurants, bars, beds, etc. in the town,

Generally fourteen or (14) different Hotels, restaurants, Groceries, bar and beds there in the town.

Namely shown below tables

Table 34: Distribution of major hotels in the town

S.N	Stars Hotels	Kebele	Telephone number
	Stars Hotels		
1	Illu Star	Aba saya	
1	Darfan	k/korma	0917861094
2	Betelem	Sor	0917805980
3	Tinsahe	sor	0917551345
4	Mettu	Kolo korma	0923149395
5	Zambaba	Gadisa oda	047441556
6	Antene	Aba mole	0912171618
7	Yerosan	Kolo korma	0911045283

8	Maganagna	Kollo korma	0916820952
9	Boggalech Waya	Kolo korma	0911986222
10	Shanan gada	Kolo korma	0913223167
11	Manafasha	Kolo korma	0911030344
12	Baro Akobo	Gadisa oda	0911850567
13	Iftu hotel	Sor	
8	Mitsilal	Gadisa oda	
9	Biritu Dinka	Aba saya	
10	Darara	Kolo korma	
11	Natanam	Kolo korma	
	Gore ganat	Kolo korma	
12	Asfaw Gammachu	Kolo korma	
13	korobta	Kolo korma	
14	sena	Sor	

Source: Tourism and Culture Office of Mettu town Administration (2024)

Table 35: Number of Sport Clubs, registered Sports Men by Sport Type, coaches and referees by type of Sport Year 2016 .E.C

S. No.	Description of Sport Type	Number of Sport Clubs	Registered Sports Men	Number of Coaches	referees by type of Sport
1	Foot Ball	8	200	16	10
2	Basket Ball	1	20	2	3
3	Volley ball	5	60	8	7
4	Athletics	2	30	2	2
5	World Taekwondo	1	150	1	2
6	International Wushu	2	180	2	3
7	Weight Lifting	4	350	4	4
8	Boxing	1	25	1	2

Source: Mettu town sport Commission Office (2024)

3.4.4. Development Activities

Consumer Cooperatives

To begin with, consumers association play irreplaceable role in the provision of basic consumable goods rather than on the sophisticated durables popular in better-off countries in the contemporary world of today.

In light of pro-poor and growth policies unveiled by the government that concentrated on debuting a wide range of appropriate policies, strategies and programs in the fight to reduce poverty than providing basic

goods and services like physical and social infrastructures such as roads, ports, health and education and so forth in the country.

Indeed, the objective of setting up of consumer cooperatives managed by voluntary members was to control deliberate shortage of goods, ameliorate the economic status of the deprived segment of the society, create stable market, protect inflationary spiraling prices of food items and non-food items, mitigate irresponsible price setting by rapacious and unfair traders who aspires to generate unfair profit from what they sold and maintain the livelihood of the destitute and disadvantaged segment of the town

Based on these convictions, various consumer associations are set up in the town to keep prices fair, supply food and non-food items at a competitive price, avoid unreasonable upswing of price fixing, save the consuming majority from unfair and unnecessary costs as quickly as possible and uplift the socio-economic condition of their members and local communities. The table below shows types & number of cooperatives members in Mettu town.

Table 36: Types & number of cooperatives members in Mettu town

S.N	Type of cooperatives	Number of Cooperatives	Members		
			Male	Female	Total
A	Saving &Credit cooperative Union	4	320	78	398
B	Primary(Basic) cooperative				
1	Consumers	17	1550	675	2220
2	Saving & Credit				
3	Multi-Purpose Ag	1	300	15	315
Total		22	2170	768	2933

Source: Mettu town Agricultural Cluster Office (2024)

Financial Institutions

Banking and Insurance Services

It is well known that financial institutions play a crucial role in the economic development of a country. It is well known that these financial institutions play an important role in the political and economic activities of a country, especially in terms of capital savings and investment activities. Accordingly, the number of Banks and Financial Institutions is increasing from time to time. In the same way, ten years ago the number of financial institutions was few and currently there are 18 types of banks in our town. In

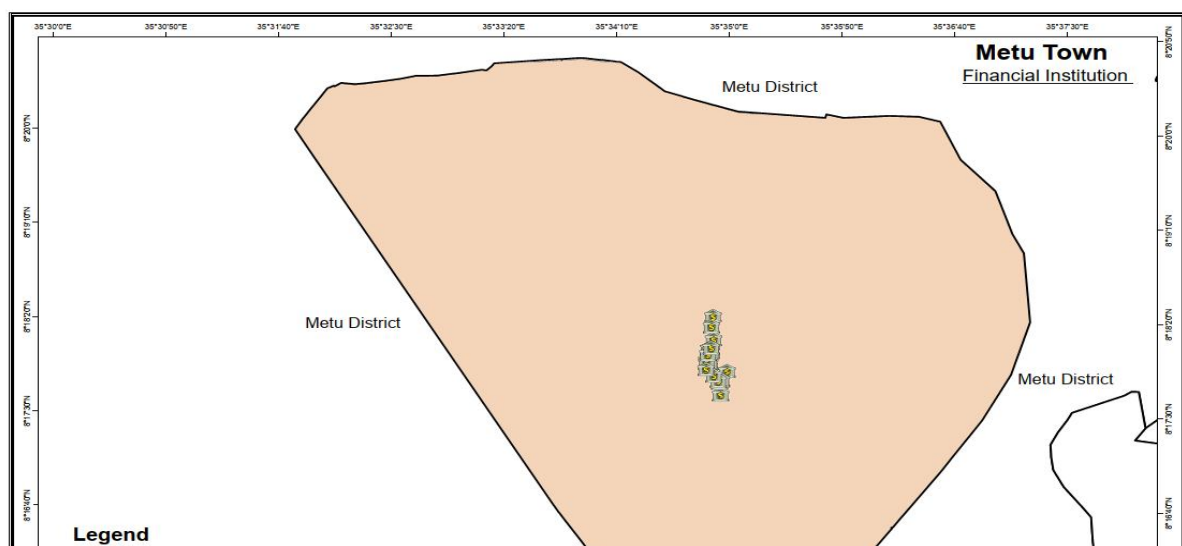
general 27 banks are providing financial services to the community of our town and the community of our districts. On the other hand, our town is serving as the district headquarters for the Commercial Bank of Ethiopia and the Bank of Sinke.

Table 37: Number of Government & Non-Government Financial Institutions (Banks), 2016 .E.C

S.N	Name of Banks	Number of Branches
1	Commercial Banks	6
2	Developmental Banks of Ethiopia	1
3	Oromia Banks	1
4	Oromia Cooperative Banks	3
5	Awash International banks	2
6	Dashen banks	1
7	Buna international banks	1
8	Hibret banks	1
9	Birhan banks	1
10	Nib international banks	1
11	Wegagen Banks	1
12	Abbay Banks	1
13	Innat Banks	1
14	Geda Bank	1
15	Zemen Banks	
16	South Global Banks	1
17	Addis Banks	
18	Abyssinia Banks	2
19	Sinke Bank	1
20	Hijira Bank	1
21	Ahadu Bank	0
22	Ramis Bnk	1
	Total	

Source: Planning & Development Office of Mettu town administration (2024)

Figure 18: Shows Financial Distribution in the Mettu Town



Source: GIS Team of OPDC 2024/2025



Figure 19: Partial distribution of banks in the town

Source: Mettu Town Communication Office

Insurance Companies

Likewise, insurance companies open branch offices in the town to offer life insurance and non-life insurance services and meet the demands of their clients, de-risk business activities, provide insurance against third party risks, save lives or minimize bodily injuries and provide vehicle with insurance against third party risks.

The number of insurance service providers those has augmented vis-à-vis previous years in line with the expansion of banking services, industry and trade those were paved the road for the establishments of many insurance companies in the town. Currently, 18 insurance companies are opened their branch

offices in the town. Fair information about the banking and insurance activities in Mettu town can be achieved from the succeeding table, figure and maps.

Table 38: Number of Government & Non-Government Insurance Companies in the town by 2015 A.E.C

S. No	Name of Insurance Companies	No. of Branches
1	Ethiopian Insurance Company	1
2	Oromia Insurance Company	1
3	Awash Insurance Company	1
Total		3

Source: The Planning & Development Office of Mettu town Administration (2024)

Micro-Finance Institutes

Banks, which are targeting the more affluent section of the society with equity contributions and the rigorous collateral requirements of conventional banks and submitting bankable applications to secure loan from banks, before lending any amount of loan are always reluctant to provide loans to casual workers, start-up businesses and self-employed segments of the society because of unstable income, lack loan guarantees and collateral such as land, buildings, and modern business plan to draw loans from commercial banks and other financial institutions.

These formidable challenges prevent the youth and other borrowers from putting their business ideas into practices. Knowing these formidable challenges of lack of access to microfinance credit loan programs in the region, eight micro finance institutes which support citizens participated in small business are opened their branches in Mettu town.

Their establishment of the town is critical to fill the gap in loan acquisition in the urban and hinterlands, support low-income groups who cannot borrow from domestic capital markets, prevent borrowers from dependency on informal lending sources or usury, among others. Fair information about the micro-finance activities in the town can be gotten from the table provided below.

Table 39: Number of Non-Government Financial Institutions (Micro-Finance), 2016 A.E.C

S.No.	Name of Micro – Finance Institutions	No. of Branches
1	WASASA Micro finance	1
2	Total	1

Source: The Planning & Development Office of Mettu town Administration (2024)

Cattle Slaughtering House

Mettu town was established its own slaughter houses in 19 A.E.C. currently, the town administration has established modern abattoir at an outlay of 20 million Birr. The justification was to protect the community from risks that could endanger health, mitigate disease transmission from animals to humans who are the vital asset of the town, reduce illegal cattle slaughterer, generate revenue for town administration, provide their inhabitants fresh and safe meat by healthy and skilled persons and up-to-date butchery equipment. Fair information about cattle slaughtered in the abattoir of the town can be obtained from the table provided below.

Table 40: The total number of animals slaughtered in municipal slaughter house in years 2015 and 2016 A.E.C.

No	Animal type	Unit	2015	2016
1	Cattle	no	675	1560
2	Goats & sheep	“	855	10152
3	Total	“		

Source: Mettu Municipal services office (2024) Urban Development project

Naturally, clean air, clean water, and clean land are the integral elements of environmentally sustainable cities, despite cities urban cities in Asia and SSA to which the country belongs are connected with a range of health and environment issues, as an imminent urbanization process converts green pastures and meadows into concrete asphalt and buildings that in urban settings while and plants are symbiotic sides of a coin.

The booming of industries and transportation are causes of vehicular air pollution, noise pollution and associated public health and environmental impacts deteriorating the quality of the environment and jeopardizing the wellbeing of residents in the cities. In recognition of this, the establishment of communal spaces, appealing breathtaking sites, open spaces and public parks in urban precincts for sequestering carbon and providing us with fresh air and improving air quality has received unparalleled consideration by all countries of the world pursuing different economic policies of which Ethiopia is no exception.

Beside, urban greenery which is labeled as “the breath of urban dwellers” has a great value in building the image of the town and reducing greenhouse gas emissions in urban milieu. Trees planted in green spaces in urban areas absorb more CO₂ that emitted by cars and animals into the atmosphere than any living creature on earth in their trunks, roots, leave and branches in urban areas and release oxygen which is a

priceless commodity for our existence when they use energy from sunlight to make glucose from carbon dioxide and hydrogen and sequester carbon.

The study of Bayram Cemil Bilgili and Ercan (2012) cited that 'urban green spaces refer to land uses covered with natural or man-made vegetation in the town.' Equally, Maria-Laura Tîrlă, Gabriela Manea, Juliana Vijulie, Elena Matei and Octavian Cocos (2014) were noted unanimously that the green town means a way to increase the sustainability of urbanized areas.

The 1995 national constitution (article 43 and 44) which is the super territorial law in the country stipulated the 'right to a clean and healthy environment' in Ethiopia. Urban greenery has become the new attention grabber and a priority in the country. The legally binding current strategic plan of the town follows 30%, 30% and 40% out of the entire catchment of the urban land for infrastructure, greenery and built-up area respectively to bring a paradigm shift on land use in urban setting.

According to the NUGIS, 30% of urban land under the dominion of the town administration is budgeted for the environmental use category which includes River Bank Green/Buffer, Road side green, Nursery, Mountain green frame, Parks, Botanical garden, Zoo by the strategic plan of the town under the pipeline to meet the new laws and regulations of urban planning of the country.

The generic rationale was to ameliorate some of the negative consequences of climate change and UGHE in urban milieu, provide sufficient, reachable and functional green spaces deserve to be increased in an environmentally healthy way and improve the wellbeing of the residents at this specific time.

Regarding park, Diaspora Park, Dambala Botanical and recreational park, Migra Park, Caffee Park, Boku Urban Zoo & Botanic Garden and the likes which can be used for recreational purposes exist in different places of the town.

Likewise, the essence giving great emphasis to urban greenery which is coined as 'the lung of the town' in the town by taking into account the current national and global scenario is to build sumptuous and preferable urban areas for healthy life, curb the imminent ill sides of the growing car ownership and climate change repercussions, absorb looming pollutants, carbon dioxide and waste heat from energy consumption and create safe, resilient, healthy and sustainable country for citizens in accordance to the climate resilient environment and green economy development strategy. Fair information about urban greenery in the town can be achieved from the succeeding table, figure and map.

3.4.4.1. Major on-going governmental and non-governmental (Local and foreign projects) and programs in the town including their capital and major objectives

Major on-going governmental and non-governmental (local & foreign NGOs) projects and programs in the Town including their capital and major objectives,

Naturally, clean air, clean water, and clean land are the integral elements of environmentally sustainable cities, despite cities urban cities in Asia and SSA to which the country belongs are connected with a range of health and environment issues, as an imminent urbanization process converts green pastures and meadows into concrete asphalt and buildings that in urban settings while and plants are symbiotic sides of a coin.

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Beside, urban greenery which is labeled as “the breath of urban dwellers” has a great value in building the image of the town and reducing greenhouse gas emissions in urban milieu. Trees planted in green spaces in urban areas absorb more CO₂ that emitted by cars and animals into the atmosphere than any living creature on earth in their trunks, roots, leave and branches in urban areas and release oxygen which is a priceless commodity for our existence when they use energy from sunlight to make glucose from carbon dioxide and hydrogen and sequester carbon.

3.4.4.2. Number of operational investment projects by types of sectors and ownership including their employees by sex and fixed as well as running capital

As the government alone cannot provide jobs to all population of the country and basic and capital goods with various skills by traditional approaches, the involvement of private sector that supports the country’s economy through creating more job opportunities and additional incomes for citizens and bolstering Inland Revenue is tremendously essential.

After the fall of the defunct Dergue regime at the barrel of the gun in 1991, the country was forced to respond to the demands of the new global realities, adjust its politics and economics to the new global realities and change ideological orientation. In the first place, the government was repealed the policies and strategies pursued by the preceding regime and a free market economy economic system was initiated.

Subsequently, new investment policy which has a positive spillover effects on the overall development of the country was unveiled by the government.

Good policies that enable investors to engage in various investment activities was created by the government to make the private sector backbone of the economy, promote private involvement in a wide range of investment areas, bring economic development and prosperity for the Ethiopia people, attract both domestic and foreign origin investors, create import substitution, draw huge foreign currency, expedite socioeconomic progress and spur private sector.

Mettu town which has a wider business opportunity and geographical location

Expansion of Infrastructure Development in the town: The infrastructure in the town is more promising from time to time. Accordingly, the existence of a standard asphalt road built by the Federal Government from Finfinne town through Mettu town to Gambella and Masha is crucial for the economic and social development of our town. In addition, 8.7km of gravel road, internal road, cobbled road and asphalt bypass are being constructed by the State Government and the town administration plays a major role. In general, there are 42.16km of asphalt roads, 136.43km of gravel roads, and 18.73km of cobbled roads and 93.42km of wipe roads and the road coverage of our town is reached 76.58%.

The Town of Mettu Has an Airport: The airport which is crucial for the economic development of our town will play an important role in making our town an investment center in the future is being constructed with a large budget by the Federal government.

The town of Mettu is surrounded by the Made and Sor Rivers

These river sites are suitable places for future recreation, urban agriculture center and tourist attraction which will not only promote the town at the national level but also create job opportunities for the unemployed and also play a major role in increasing the town's income.

In addition, Mettu town is the center of the zone and its proximity to the famous tourist attractions of the zone such as Sor waterfall, Ilike waterfall, Gabba Forest, and Sambe Mountain represents the economic, social and tourism development of the town with no competition.

Mettu Town Has a Favorable Climate: Our town gains rain throughout a year and is ever green, conducive to live, and is suitable for summer and winter agriculture; that makes it is crucial for economic growth and investment.

Mettu Town Has Suitable Tourist Attractions

The town of Mettu has many tourist attractions such as;-

Kersa Googila

Soor River Palace

Kollo Korma arda Jila

Mettu Prison Recrational Center

Having Malka soor Irrecha

The Soor River

Madee River

Taboo River

Table 41: No. of investment projects, Land delivered, capital invested & employment opportunities created in Mettu town by 2015 & 2016 A.E.C

Year	No. of Invest ors	No. of Projects	Land delivered in hectares	Capital in birr	Employment opportunities		
					permanent	Temporaray	Total
2015	-	5	7.5	122,008,872	121	459	580
2016		130	19.3 hek	1,323,700,000	998	2254	3252

Source: Investment and industry development office of Mettu town administration (2015&2016)

Number of not implemented investment project by types of sectors and ownership, including their capital.

There is one (1) investment project but ongoing project is available in the town

Number of under construction investment activities by types of sectors and ownership, including their capital. Around ten (10) under construction investments is available in the town. Major problems of ongoing governmental and non-governmental projects and programs as well as private investments in the town

- The inflations of cost of construction material.
- The complication of decision given on investment land.
- The much different sabotage takes place in the investment work.

3.4.4.6. Children and Women Socio Economic Indicators (2015 and 2016 E.C)

Women Issue Indicators

Family Planning

Rapid population growth coupled with slower economic growth is the root cause of environmental degradation, as it pits growing demands against the planet's finite resources and limited carrying capacity. Designing effective family planning is critical in the world of today. The main implication is clear.

Promoting family planning services is to secure improved standards of food, clothing, shelter, comfort for growing numbers of people, attain improved health status of infants and children, limit reproduction and population size, determine the number of children to have, when to have them, and at what intervals through providing education to the people about contraceptive method and breast feeding, the voluntary use of various devices, sexual practices, chemicals, drugs, or surgical procedures that interfere with the normal process of ovulation, fertilization, and implantation.

Today, family planning service is widely delivered in different government and private health institutes in the town and residents of the town are aware of the uses contraception and practicing birth control for having fewer children which could lead to an improvement in their material life.

Table 42: Women and Children Health Service Delivery in Mettu town

No.	Description of Women and Children Health Service	Year	
		2015	2016
1	Type of maternal health service (MHS)		
1.1	Family planning	7898	14322
1.2	Anti-Natal Care (ANC)	1310	2597
1.3	Post-Natal Care (PNC)	1102	2200
1.4	Number of fully vaccinated women	5666	6292
1.5	Number of Delivery by health Professionals	1283	2304
2	Number of under 5 Children vaccinated by type		
2.1.	DPT1	1009	2118
2.2.	DPT3	971	2006
2.3.	Measles	953	1932
2.4.	BCG	1232	2210

Source: The Health Office of Mettu town Administration (2024)

Maternal mortality ratio in the Mettu town is zero. List out the 5 top causes for maternal death Homework and managing family fulfilling monthly ration Social cause prevention of mother-to-child transmission of HIV/AIDS is one (1)

The percentage of under-five mortality attributed to AIDS

Number of women used family planning services (Contraceptive prevalence) totally ninth six percent (96%). Traditional methods Modern methods in the year of 2015, 7898 women's take family planning and in the year of 2016 14332 women's had taken family planning other (specified). All methods Number of Women who gave birth before age 18 is twenty six (26). Vaccination of women is highly increased from time to time and also in the year of 2015 5666 women are vaccinated and in the year of 2016 6292 women are fully vaccinated. Access to safe delivery (mid wife) for non-complicated delivery.is 2010 number of women's used ANC /antenatal care/ services. Totally in the year of 2015 the number of women's get ANC /antenatal care is 1310 and in the 2016 Number of women's used PNC /postnatal care/services ted delivery by Health professional. In their home traditionally total fertility rate /rural, urban/ Health facilities access to improved water supply Is three(3) .No of hospitals district health centers, clinics, health post, etc. those have improved water supply Two(2) one government Hospital and one none government hospital has improve water supply. And two health centers has improved water supply in the town. And all private clinics in the town has improved water supply. Health infrastructures access to improved sanitation facilities. No of hospitals district, health centers, clinics, health post, etc. those have improved sanitation facilities. One government hospitals and one none government hospitals has improved sanitation facility Women's equal responsibilities in local political bodies. Number of Women elected at different level (member of council, cabinet, etc.) the Mettu town the empowerment opportunity is very high, because there are two women's in the town council.one is elected for public service office Two are elected in the prosperity party, one is elected for the leader of women's and the other women is elected for the leader of social cause office. Totally in Mettu town the women's empowerments are aground 25 in numbers.

Health Service

Health Facilities and Health personnel

According to the World Health Organization (WHO), Health is defined as a mental, physical and social well-being of an individual. As life is enjoyable when the physical, mental and social health is well maintained and preserved in urban areas where many people are living and working together in close proximity than other areas sparsely populated and naturally produce many solid and waste productions on

daily basis. Likewise, the growth and progress of a given nation is largely dependent upon the health status of its population

Apart from facilitating other socioeconomic development activities, the provision of health care services in the precinct of any town for the inhabitants of the town and non-residents is one of the priority areas of intervention in the cities in the country.

Accordingly, Mettu town administration undertakes various tasks based on the national health policy that offers more attention for prevention health-care approach than curable activities through the introduction of safe water supply, excreta disposal system, food and personal hygiene, public health education, deploying health extension service employees.

In the context of Mettu town, strengthening health service system is one of the utmost priorities in the town. The ultimate objective of pumping of hefty budget for the health care system in the town to improve health service delivery system, provide people access to broader medical services and pharmaceutical supply at more affordable rates and low fees, increase accessibility of medical equipment, laboratory services, facilities and health workers, among others in unprecedented manner.

More or less, the health institutions which are deemed to be clean, safe and attractive have been blooming in the town steadily than ever before and furnished with modern health professionals and advanced medical facilities. The town administration has managed to change the past portfolio.

The number of health facilities run by government, private and NGO are increased in the town in many folds and brought an unequivocal change in the town. As figures and facts demonstrate, the general level of public health has been raised significantly during the last two decades. Fair information about health facilities in the town can be obtained from the tables, figure and maps provided below.

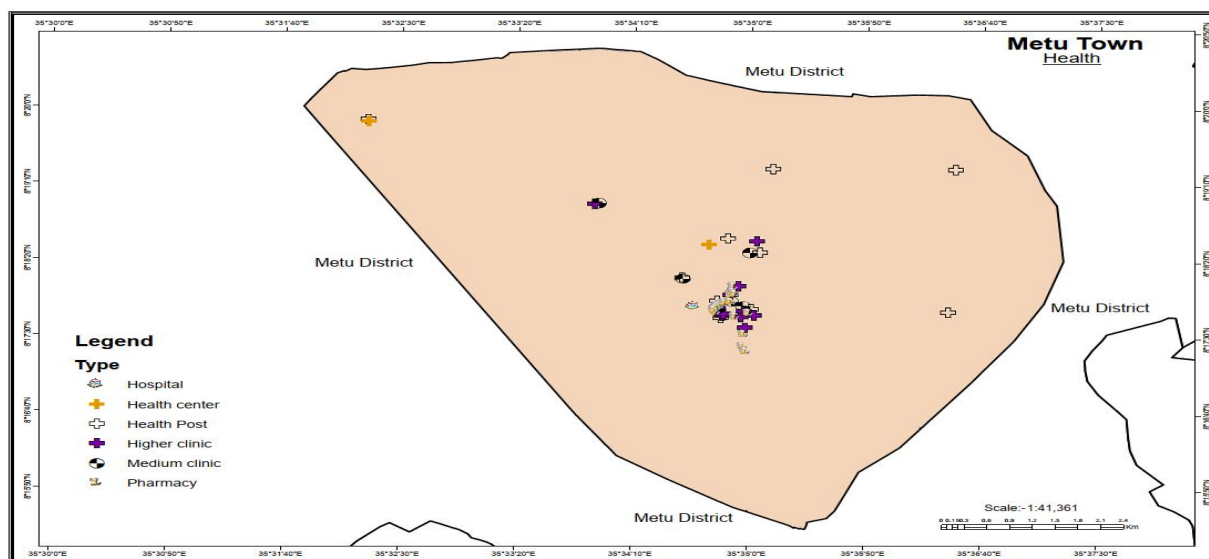
Table 43: The number of health facilities & Institutions in Mettu town

S.N	Basic Health Indicators	Ownership					
		2015 A.E.C			2016 A.E.C		
		Government	Non-Government	Total	Government	Non-Government	Total
1	Number of Health Institutions	3	10	13	3	13	16
1.1	Health post	6	0	6	11	0	11
1.2	Clinic	0	2	2	0	3	3

1.3	Health Center	1	0	1	2	0	2
1.4	Hospitals	1	1	2	1	1	2
1.5	Pharmacy	1	7	8	2	9	11
1.6	Drug store	0	2	2	0	5	5
1.7	Whole Sellers & Medical implement distributors	0	0	0	0	2	2

Source: The Health Office of Mettu town Administration (2024)

Figure 19: shows distribution of Health Facilities in the Mettu Town



Source: Mettu Town Planning and Development office of Mettu town 2024/2025

Table 44: Distributions of health care staffs in Mettu town .2016

2	Number of health personnel	2015 .E.C			2016 A.E.C		
		Government	Non-Government	Total	Government	Non-Government	Total
2.1	Health Extension	12	0	12	21	0	21
2.2	Pharmacist	3	6	9	2	7	9
2.3	Laboratory technologist	1	4	5	2	6	8
2.4	X-ray technologist	0	0	0	0	0	0
2.5	Environmentalist	2	0	2	2	0	2
2.6	Midwife	3	4	7	4	5	9

2.7	Health Officer	3	7	10	4	8	12
2.8	Nurses	4	9	13	3	11	14
2.9	Doctor	0	0	0	0	0	0

Source: The Health Office of Mettu town Administration (2024)

Table 45: Mettu Carl Specialized compressive Hospital staff profiles

2	Number of health personnel in M/Es//Hospital	2015 .E.C			2016 A.E.C		
		Government	Non-Government	Total	Government	Non-Government	Total
2.1	Gainaclogst	2		2	2		2
2.2	Pharmacist	13		13	11		11
2.3	Laboratory technologist	19		19	16		16
2.4	X-ray technologist	2		2	4		4
2.5	Environmentalist	2		2	2		2
2.6	Midwife	21		21	17		17
2.7	Health Officer						
2.8	Nurses	98		98	104		104
2.9	Doctor	13		13	22		22
3	Enternist	2		2	2		2
3.1	Sergin	2		2	3		3
3.2	Orto				1		1
3.3	Pediatirician	1		1	2		2
3.4	Syicatrics	3		3	3		3
	Total	178		178	189		189

Source: The Health Office of Mettu town Administration (2024)

Table 46: Number of Ward and Bed in M/Es//Hospital of EFY 2015 & 2016

S.No.		2015 .E.C			2016 A.E.C		
1	Number of Ward and Bed in M/Es//Hospital	Quantity	Amount in number	Total	Government	Non-Government	Total
1.1	Medical ward	no	41		41	-	-
1.2	Surgical ward	no	60		60	-	-
1.3	Pedy ward A%B	no	42		42	-	-
1.4	Gainy ward	no	42		42	-	-
1.5	OBS Or Delivery Ward	no	16		16	-	-

1.6	Adult ICU	no	40		40	-	-
1.7	NICU	no	30		30	-	-
1.8	Emergency ward	no	30		30	-	-
1.9	Cough/ TB	no	6		6	-	-
2	OR	no	4		4	-	-
2.1	Psychiatric ward	no	4		4	-	-
2.2	Orto	no	15		15	-	-
3.3	MDR Room/Ward	no	6		6	-	-

Source Mettu Town communication Office (2024)



Figure 20: Partial view of Mettu Carl Specialized comprehensive Hospital (2024)
Source: Mettu Town communication Office (2024)

Table 47: Fistula Amity Hospital number of workers & number of beds

No	Name of Hospital	Number of workers	Number of Bed	Number of patient treated in this Hospital		Remark
				2015	2016	
1	Fistula Amiles Hospital	1 sin our 4 nurses	40	450	578	

	Total	5	40			
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Source: Mettu town Health Office

Table 48: Women and Children Health Service Delivery in Mettu town

No.	Description of Women and Children Health Service	Year	
		2015	2016
1	Type of maternal health service (MHS)		
1.1	Family planning	7898	14322
1.2	Anti-Natal Care (ANC)	1310	2597
1.3	Post-Natal Care (PNC)	1102	2200
1.4	Number of fully vaccinated women	5666	6292
1.5	Number of Delivery by health Professionals	1283	2304
2	Number of under 5 Children vaccinated by type		
2.1.	DPT1	1009	2118
2.2.	DPT3	971	2006
2.3.	Measles	953	1932
2.4.	BCG	1232	2210
3	Number of Children fully vaccinated	4165	8266

Source: The Health Office of Mettu town Administration (2024)

Table 49: Conveys the summary of basic health status indicators

Basic health indicators	2015	2016
Total population	87218	110347
Physicians to population ratio	1900	11002
Health officers to population ratio	11500	11342
Nurse to population ratio	1834	1955
Child vaccination coverage	87	81
Total number of people using family planning service	7994	14677
Total number of people using long term FP service	2399	5786

Source: The Health Office of Mettu town Administration (2024)

Table 50: The Ten Top Diseases in Mettu, 2016

S. No.	Type of diagnosis	2015	2016
1	Other or unspecified disease of the eye & adnexa	2170	2016
2	Acute febrile illness (AFI)	7937	14392

3	Dyspepsia	6008	9727
4	Urinary tract infection	7009	10721
5	Diarrhea (non-bloody)	8729	5691
6	Trauma (injury, fracture, etc.)	81	119
7	Other or unspecified diseases of the respiratory system	3559	6512
8	Typhoid fever	11652	9278
9	Infections of the skins and subcutaneous tissue	190	821
10	Acute Upper respiratory infection	3612	8219
	Total	52,962	69,512

Source: The Health Office of Mettu town Administration (2024)

3.4.4.7. Children Issues Indicators (2015 and 2016 E.C)

❖ Infant mortality rate

Under 1 years old / neonatal mortality rate/ (deaths per 1,000 live births) in sex, is= 0

Under 5 years old (deaths per 1,000 live births) in sex, two (2)

Coverage of EPI fewer than five is 96%

List out the 5 top reasons those increase infant mortality rate

Sepsis

Pneumonia

Diarrhea

Measles

Neonatal tetanus

- ❖ Number of disabled children by age, type, and sex.no data is available. Total number of malnourished Children by age 0-5=41 age 6-23=69 age 24-59=79 total 18. School accessed to improved water supply (Tap water, hand pump, etc.) are eighteen (18). Number of kindergarten, primary school, secondary school, etc. those have improved Water Supply School accessed to improved sanitation facilities (toilet, etc.) are eighteen(18). Number of kindergarten, primary school, secondary school, etc. those have improved sanitation facilities are seven (7).
- ❖ In this section, social institutions offering social services which are the centerpieces of human development are discussed in brief. One of the public goods and services supplied by the government to the citizens in many countries of the world by taking local context into consideration is the provision of health and education services. With this belief, Emperor

Haile Sellase with progressive idea was established more and more schools and health system with a lean budget in the country where only religious educations offered in Geeze and Arabic languages in celestial schools and Quran schools in the country to inculcate religious denominations and dogma in the heart and minds of the worshippers of the religions, since the country was liberated from the Italian occupation in 1941. The widespread school development in major towns and some rural areas were made by the time to extricate the country from the shackles of backwardness and under development, think out of the box, shape citizens' thinking pattern, produce the required human resources in divers areas of study for the development of the country, enjoy the fruit of civilization, impart knowledge and skills to individuals and indoctrinate collective thinking, values and ethos. Since then, unflinching determinations were made by erstwhile successive governments ascended to power in the country and the incumbent to bring up strong citizens in terms of attitude, knowledge and skill, end the vestiges of outmoded and harmful traditional practices, build human capital, and create dynamic, responsible and vibrant generations which are the crucial asset of the country. In context of social service, a glimpse of picture about Mettu town can be obtained from the following explanations that will be made on education and health facilities in the town succinctly.

Education Service

General Education

It is crystal clear that education develops, liberates human mind and transforms society in today's world of science and technology. Furthermore, education varnishes our mind and buttresses our thought. For this to happen, any government has the legal and social responsibilities of expanding secular education through capacitating the teachers, availing the required logistics, technology and other resources.

The rationale for these moves to meet the psychological, emotional, and social needs of people, bring attitudinal change of the society, harmonize physical, mental and social well-being of citizens and

procreate industrious and ethical citizens that plays key role in marching towards economic growth and prosperity in a sustainable manner.

Cognizing its peerless importance, modern education which is the legacy of Emperor Hailesillase and develops the faculties (mind, emotion and physical) was widely established in the country by the government and private actors in the country of which Mettu town is no exception.

Post 1991, it is self-evident that the landscape of education continues to grow in the town as the town administration paid efforts with the active participation of the community and private sector in general education expansion and provision to fill the burgeoning demands could not be met by the public sector.

Since education centers are the places where personalities of youth develop, hefty budget is earmarked annually by the town government to provide free and compulsory education, hire teachers, expand education facilities, reduce student-class and student-teacher ratios, improve libraries and laboratories and renovate dilapidated classrooms those have significant impacts on students learning outcomes, albeit the share of private schools in all level of learning is increasing from time to time.

As the descriptive statistics and figures convey, there is a success story in expanding education in the town. The current patterns of school ownership in Mettu town is diverse those include government, private, mission, religious, special-purpose institutions, and community schools with different uniforms. As a result, Mettu has witnessed unprecedented enrollment growth. The tables and maps provided below disclose some interesting facts about number of schools and students in all level of leanings in the town.

Table 51: Number of Kindergarten school, student's enrolment and type of ownership

Year	Ownership and No. of schools		No. of teachers			Students enrolment		
	Ownership	No. of schools	M	F	T	M	F	T
2015	Gov't	7	2	8	10	361	344	705
	NGO	9	5	10	15	882	776	1658
	Total	25	7	18	25	1243	1120	2363
2016	Gov't	14	9	18	27	318	297	615
	NGO	18	12	15	27	1127	1072	2199

	Total	32	21	33	54	1445	1369	2814
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Source: The Education office of Mettu town Administration (2024)

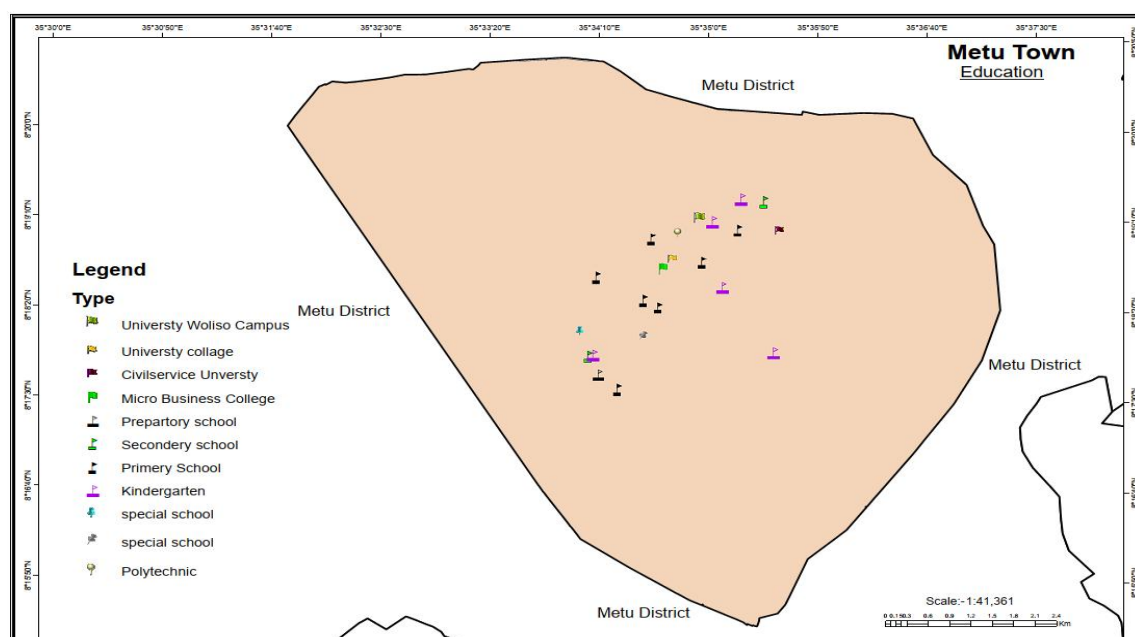
According to the data obtained from Mettu town Education Bureau Oromia in 2015 and 2016 E.C. 99.2% and 95.2% of kindergarten schools were owned by non-governmental organizations.

Table 52: The number of primary and secondary schools by ownership

Year (E.C)	Level of schools	Ownership	Number of schools
2015	1-6	Government	0
		NGO'S	4
		Total	4
	1-8	Government	7
		NGO'S	3
		Total	10
	9-12	Government	4
		NGO'S	0
		Total	4
2016	1-6	Government	2
		NGO'S	4
		Total	6
	1-8	Government	11
		NGO'S	3
		Total	14
	9-12	Government	5
		NGO'S	0
		Total	5

Source: The Education office of Mettu town Administration (2024)

Figure 21: Shows Distribution of Educational Facilities in the Mettu Town



Source: GIS team of OPDC 2024/2025)

As it was indicated in the table above, the numbers of primary schools were 120 and 125 in the consecutive years. There were 30 and 33 secondary schools in Mettu town in the years under study respectively. Most of the primary schools were owned by non-governmental organizations. Privately owned schools fee was too expensive and most of the family unable to pay for their students. There equal quality education render schools must be built in Mettu town by concerned body. Generally, in Mettu town non-governmental organizations expanded primary schools education for the residents of the town.

Table 53: Regular Student Enrolment in Primary Schools owned Government and Non-Government

Year	Grade (1-8)								
	Government			Non-Government			Total		
	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T
2015	2891	3000	5897	1213	1141	2354	4104	4141	8245
2016	3683	3955	7638	1260	1231	2491	4943	5186	10129

Source: The Education office of Mettu town Administration (2022)

From the table 49 above the numbers of primary school students in the 2015 and 2016EC were 68,398 and 78,887 respectively.

Table 54: Regular Enrolment in Secondary Government and Non-Government Schools by sex

Source: Government communication affairs office (2024)

Year	Grade (9-12)								
	Government			Non-Government			Total		
	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T
2015	1857	2374	4221	0	0	0	1857	2374	4221
2016	1432	1844	3276	0	0	0	1432	1844	3276

Table 55: Number of Detained Primary and Secondary School Students by Sex & Owners

Year 2015	Grade (1-8)									Grade (9-12)								
	Government			Non-Government			Total			Government								
	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T
							2971	3081	6032	1857	2374	4231	0	0	0	1857	2374	4231
2016	2814	2817	5631	1094	1071	2165	3908	3888	7796	869	1138	2007	166	160	326	1035		

source: The Education office of Mettu town Administration (2024)

Table 56: Performance in University Entrance Examination

Year	Number of Students Sat for Examination			Number of students Qualified			Percentage Qualified		
	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T
2015			1137			41			3.6
2016	354	505	859	165	126	291	46.6	24.9	33.8

Sourec: Mettu Town Education Office (2024)

Table 57: Number of Government and Non-Government Primary & Secondary School Teachers in Mettu town

Year	Primary (1-8)									Secondary (9-12)								
	Government			Non-Government			Total			Government			Non-Government			Total		
	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T
2015																		
2016	103	231	234	375	28	403	478	259	737	142	66	208	.	.	.	.	.	.

Source: Mettu Education Bureau

As it is indicated above from the table 53, there were 1939 and 2210 teachers in 2015 and 2016 E.C. in the primary schools. In addition, there were 797 and 899 teachers in the secondary schools in the consecutive years in Mettu town. The non-governmental organizations participation was in both primary and secondary schools were appreciable.

Table 58: Gross and Net Enrolment of Primary secondary schools

S.No.	Gross and Net Enrolment of Primary secondary schools		
	Grade/Level	2016	
		Gross Enrolment	Net Enrolment
1	Primary (1-6)	8193	7796
2	Primary (7-8)	2333	2429
3	Primary (1-8)	10134	9861
4	Secondary (9-12)	3276	2429

Source: Mettu Education Office

As is indicated in the above table the gross and net enrolments of students of primary schools in the 2014EC were 78,887 and 72,042 in the mentioned academic years. In addition, the gross and net enrolments of students of secondary schools were 31,477 and 23,980 in the academic years.

Education Quality and Efficiency Indicators

A good quality education is required to become economically productive, develop sustainable livelihoods, contribute to peaceful and democratic societies and enhance individual well-being of citizens. On the other hand, efficiency is the relationship between the outputs and inputs of an education system. Pupil to section ratio (PSR) and pupil to teacher ratio (PTR) are some of the indicators efficiency and quality in education. They indicate an average number of pupils per class and give a rough estimation of class size and assess the efficiency of resource utilization. The national standard set for PTR is 50 at primary (1-8) and 40 at secondary level. On the other hand, the national standard set for PSR is 50 at both primary and secondary level. In Mettu town context, the (PSR) and (PTR) situation can be attained from the subsequent table.

Table 59: Situation of PSR and PTR of fully Primary & Secondary schools of Mettu town

Year	Grade Level	Number of students	Number of sections	Number of teachers	PSR	PTR
2015	1-8	8245	153	263	3.21	0.032
	9-12	4221	105	166	25.4	0.004
2016	1-8	7638	253	472	16.18	0.061

	9-12	3276	81	185	17.70	0.06
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Source: Mettu Education Office

Technical Vocational Educational Training

Some years back, there was no job opportunity for the graduates of TVETs from these few vocational schools established in the country which can offer a wide array of career options in many different industries. As a result, past regime was brushed aside the concern for vocational education that undermined innovations and the utilization of modern technology in efficient manner in the country to meet their developmental needs.

In contrast, the beginning of structural change in the economy of the country has favored the change of education and training policy in 1994 that is applicable to the needs of the country to upgrade its human capital skills and technology utilization, improve the education system based on the country's concrete condition and focus on technology and science based hard skill over soft skills recently.

Moreover, the increasing demands for blue-collar workers were forced government to improve its education system, formulate new education policy and revise the old curriculum and educational system preventing creativity from flourishing.

Presently, Ethiopia has placed much attention to vocational training in order to fill the gaps in technology and innovation in the country and meet the demands of the market and industry, actualize technology transfer in various fields, simplify the livelihood of many people, accelerate the economic transformation, take the country to the pinnacle of success and extricate itself from poverty and backwardness and become a prosperous country.

To achieve the aforementioned goals, many TVETs with adequate human and material facilities are established in the town in accordance with the guidelines designed by the government to foster innovations within the country, produce blue-collars alumni with vocational skills, raise labor productivity, curb youth unemployment, meet the demands of the market and industry.

As a result, many students are enrolled in vocational training schools in the town to enable them to equip themselves with the required skill and knowledge and change their life scenarios. Fair information about technical and vocational education training in the town can be obtained from the table provided below.

Private Colleges and Universities in Mettu town

As a hub of intellectual life and learning, Mettu town is a home to many private universities and college. It is also the birth place for the Rift Valley University College and other colleges. Presently, the town is the domicile of Rift Valley University College, Unity University College, Harambe University College, Sub-Saharan University College, Genius land University College, Royal university college, Oromia college, among others. Fair information about private colleges and universities can be attained from the consequent map.

Mettu Science and Technology University

For any successful economy science and technology which are oxygen for innovation are the basic prerequisite to develop the human skills and administrative structures and are needed to exploit their resource and sustain economic growth efficiently and effectively.

Recognizing this undeniable fact, Nazareth technical college was initially established in the town in 1986 EC (1993) by the assistance the French government to accelerate the pace of technological innovation, upscale the use of innovative technology to transform the life of citizens in Ethiopia.

Initially, it was upgraded to Nazareth College of technical teacher education. Later, it was promoted to the status of Mettu University in 2005 and was renamed by the council of ministers Mettu Science and Technology University in 2011.

Mettu town is fortunate to have this prestigious and reputed in the town that has been chosen as a model university to work as the center of excellence in science and technology in the country.

MEU has created conducive environment for tertiary education seekers in the town and opened various programs in applied and engineering technology which is fundamental for all development and dedicated to offers a wide range of post and undergraduate programs, produce competitive and ethical graduates and innovative knowledge and emerging technology.

4. Problems and Potentialities:

4.1. Problems Concerning:

4.1.1. Economic conditions- Disease like malaria is highly affected the in the townhouse rent, market condition current time. Lack of construction material and shortage of home land in the area that increased number of un employment ratio.

4.1.2. Social Conditions

Social Justice

Crime is the intentional commission of an act usually deemed socially harmful or dangerous and specifically defined, prohibited, and punishable under criminal law in the world of today unanimously. Criminals, on the other hand, are persons who have committed crime. In Mettu town context, the criminal cases lodged, decided and pended cases in the year 2015 and 2016 A.E.C presented in this profile with a view to demonstrate the number of crimes committed in the town and the number of perpetrators in the crime in the town.

According to data constellated from the Higher Court of Mettu town, 619 people involved in criminal cases in 2015 A.E.C. These cases were presented to the eligible higher courts of Mettu town. Out of the cases presented to the higher court of the town 592 cases were decided and the remaining 27 cases were pended to 2016 fiscal year.

Similarly in 2016 about 814 criminal Cases were presented to the Court out of whom 773 cases were decided and the remaining 94 cases were pended to the next fiscal year. As learnt from the data collected from Mettu town higher court, more than half of the criminal cases presented to the courts were decided by the judges deployed in the court. For further detailed information, see table 41 that provided below.

Table 60: Criminal Cases in Mettu town

Year	Name of the Court	No. of Crimes Recorded	No. of People Involved in Criminal	No. of Cases Decided
2015	The Higher Court of the Special zone of Mettu town	146	146	146
2016	The Higher Court of the Special zone of Mettu town	-	-	-
	The District Court of Mettu town	212	212	210

Source: The Higher Court of the Special zone of Mettu town (2024)

5.2 Social Security

Social security primarily refers to a social insurance that provides social protection, or protection against socially recognized conditions including poverty, old age, disability, unemployment and others. Unemployment is one of the serious challenges in urban area at this critical time. In this regard candid efforts were made in the town to create job opportunities and alleviate poverty in the town.

The data constellated from the office of social and workers affairs office of the town reveals that the total number of economically active population of Mettu town was 349,135 (Male 176,809 and Female 172,326). Regarding their education background, 3.1% of the unemployed and job seekers were illiterate and about 4.84% were diploma holders and above and 44.12% were Grade 9 and above. By 2015 A.E.C, 33,386 (17,493 male and 15,893 female) were unemployed in different government and non-government institutions in the town in the town.

Table 61: The number of un Employed Workers by Level of Education and Sex (Urban), Year 2015 E.C

S.No.	Educational Background	Unemployed Persons Registered		
		M	F	M+F
1	Illiterate	125	260	385
2	Grade (1-8)	-	-	
3	Grade (9-10)	843	1311	2154
4	Certificate	288	443	731
5	Diploma	232	430	662
6	B.A/B.Sc	172	230	402

7	M.A/M.Sc			
8	Dr.(PHD)			
	Total	1535	2414	3949

Source: Social and labor affairs office of Mettu town Administration

Table 62: The number of un employed Workers by Level of Education and Sex (Urban), Year 2016 E.C

S.No.	Educational Background	Unemployed Persons Registered		
		M	F	M+F
1	Illiterate	191	235	426
2	Grade (1-8)	-	-	
3	Grade (9-10)	1868	2335	4203
4	Certificate	1356	674	2030
5	Diploma	508	459	967
6	B.A/B. Sc	289	204	493
7	M.A/M.Sc	0	0	0
8	Dr.(PHD)	0	0	0
	Total	4021	3672	7693

Source: Social and lab our affairs office of Mettu town Administration

4.1.3. Environmental conditions-such as pollution, sanitation, sewerage facility lack of solid waste collection material and expensiveness of lack of medicine.

Potentialities:-

Industrial potentiality: landscape, infrastructure facility, and labor force availability etc.

Historical, Natural and cultural tourist attraction sites and investment potential existing in the Town

The town of Mattu has many historical, natural and cultural tourist attractions such as;-

Kersa Gogila

Sor River Palace

Kollo Korma arda Jila

Mettu prison recreational center

Malka sor Irrecha

The Sor River

Made River

Tabo River

4.3. Existing Situation of the Town

Mettu town is administered under zonal district starting from 2015. Mettu town has got legal person starting from 2015 and governing under Oromia regional state.

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