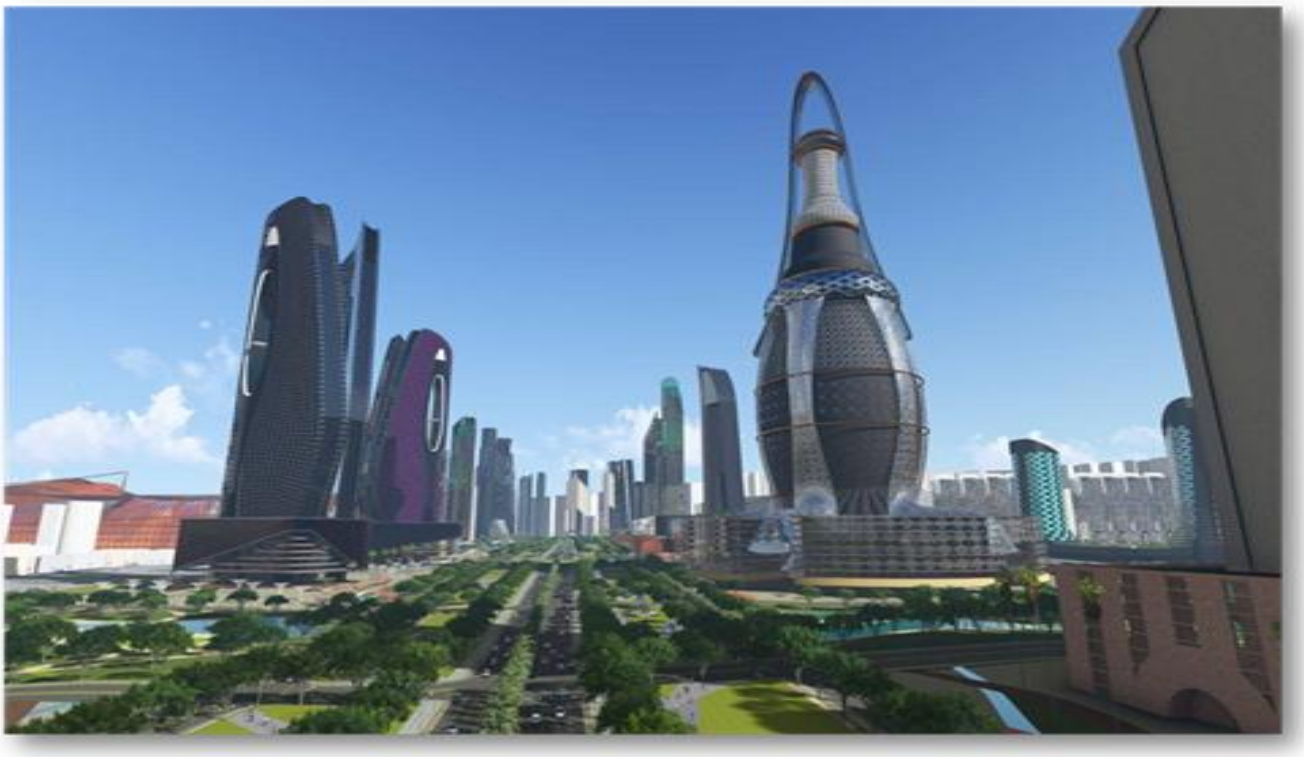
SHAGGAR CITY ADMINISTRATION

SHAGGAR CITY PLAN AND DEVELOPMENT OFFICE



PHYSICAL AND SOCIO-ECONOMIC PROFILE OF SHAGGAR CITY

OROMIA, SHAGGAR, MARCH, 2025

FINFINNE

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CHAPTER ONE

1. INTRODUCTION

The Shaggar city physical and socio-economic conditions profile remains at front line of the city development tool. It serves as a critical tool for understanding the socio-economic landscape of the city. The primary objective of the city profile is to provide a comprehensive overview of the demographic, social, and economic conditions that define Shaggar, thereby facilitating informed decision-making for governance, development initiatives, and resource allocation and so on, highlighting its challenges and opportunities for future development. This city is characterized by its agricultural potential, with significant investments in forest seedling development and irrigation practices aimed at enhancing crop production. The agricultural sector not only supports the livelihoods of many residents but also contributes to the local economy through the cultivation of cash crops.

Additionally, the city is home to a diverse population engaged in various economic activities, ranging from agriculture to trade and small-scale industries. The profile will delve into the demographics of the city, highlighting population statistics, age distribution, and migration patterns that influence its socio-economic dynamics. It will also explore the infrastructure available to residents, including access to essential services such as potable water and electricity, which are vital for improving living standards. Furthermore, the city profile aims to identify key challenges faced by the community, including issues related to poverty, unemployment, and social cohesion. By analyzing these factors, stakeholders can better understand the needs of the city residents and develop targeted interventions that promote sustainable development. Ultimately, this profile not only reflects the current state of the city but also serves as a foundation for future planning and growth strategies that align with the aspirations of its inhabitants.

In spite of this much effort has been made by government to change the social and economic condition, much development gaps remained to be addressed. With this intention and mandate given to it the former the city office of plan and development has been preparing the socio-economic profile of the city and had provided it for concerned institutions, organizations, sectors, and individuals for the last years. Therefore, the newly structured the city office of Plan and Development is intended to prepare the physical and socio economic profile of the city in 2023-2024 GC, as follows.

1.1. Back ground of city

Historically, the City was established in October 2022 G.C marked a significant milestone in urban development. The purpose of establishment was to address lingering economic, historical, and cultural issues that were affecting the local residents and leverage its multiple opportunities as a central point of attraction to bring forth benefits to its residents. In essence, the city was envisioned as city of future in 2040 G.C.

The city's mission is to build smart city with a wholesome quality of life with modern infrastructure capabilities, technological and sustainability goals for the city's development. It was emerged from the thoughtful integration of several urban areas, including Sululta, Laga Tafo Laga Dadi, Galan, Sebeta, Burayu, Kolobo, and 41 rural kebeles. The name 'Shaggar' carries deep cultural significance, derived from the Afaan Oromo word 'Shagga,' which stand for beauty, positivity, and endearment. In Oromo oral history, Shaggar refers to all extensive area in and around Finfinne. The working language of the city is Afaan Oromo.

1.2. Administrative structure of city

The city administration is a government executive organ of the Oromia regional state. It is governed by a mayor with 12 sub-cities serving as the middle administrative units, 36 districts as lower administrative units and 500 lowest

administrative units. In the city, the mayor is appointed by the Oromia regional state president. The power of the mayor is equivalent to the rank of Oromia regional deputy president. The city mayor is in charge of the administration of the city.

The city incorporated 12 sub-cities vast administrative and diverse geographic area. Those are Koye Fache, Furi, Malka Nono, Galan, Burayu, Laga Tefo Lega Dadi, Gafarsa Guje, Sebeta, Galan Guda, Kura Jida, Mana Abichu and Sululta sub-cities.

The main sectors offices are plan and development office, construction office, land office, municipality office, housing development ,management and transfer office, social service office, sport and youth office, investment and industrial office, revenue office, transport office, finance office, science and technology office, cadastral office, environmental protection office, education office, health office, job creation and skills office, road and logistics office, culture and tourism office, trade office and agricultural office.

The main administrative center of the city is located in Finfinne, providing services at approximately to equal distances to all sub-centers. Furthermore, city has 6 sub-centers serving as primary centers to decentralize within the higher order services and amenities. It has also 27 neighborhood centers acting as secondary centers to provide essential services and facilities with lower order services and amenities.

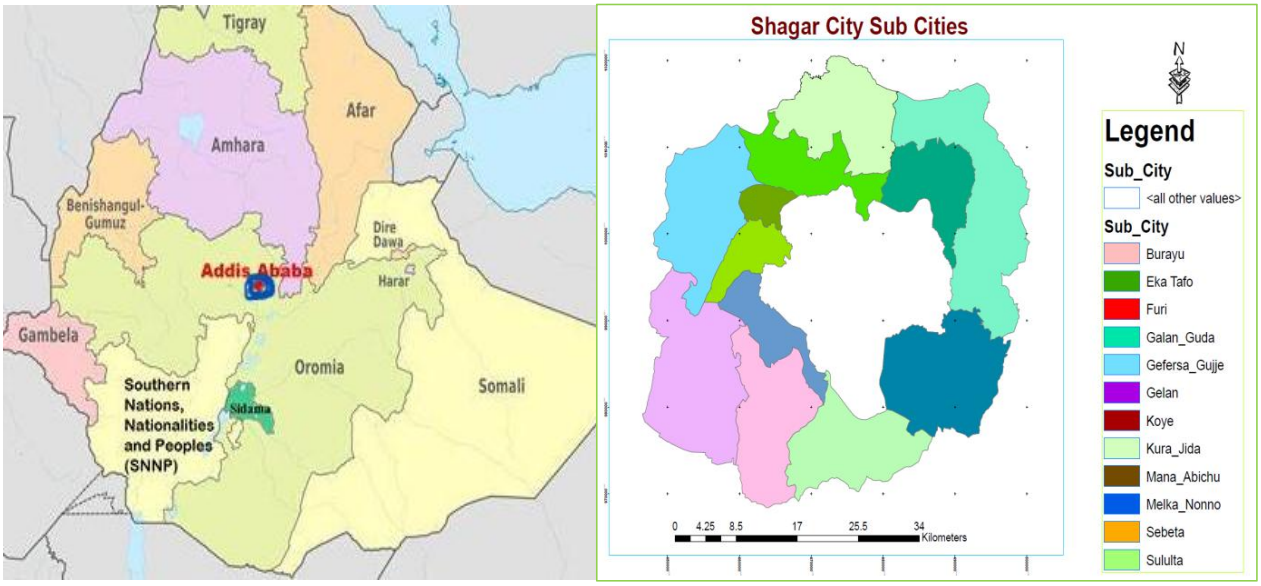
1.3. Physical setting

1.3.1. Location

The city is found in Ethiopia, Oromia regional state located in the central part of country, surrounding Addis Ababa and geographically located between latitudes $8^0$30'00''N-$9^0$19'05''N and longitudes $38^0$21'45''E-$39^0$10'54''E. The city is bounded by north showa zone to the north, East Showa zone to the east, west Showa zone to the west and south east Showa zone to the south. Within vibrant

administrative and plan of Oromia region, the city benefits from its prime location near Finfinne (Addis Ababa), This advantageous positioning allows residents to enjoy the best of both worlds–easy accesses to the capital's amenities while maintaining their distinct identity within the Oromia region.

Figure: 1.2. Map of the city



Source: Shaggar plan and development office

1.3.2. Area

The total area of the city is 1,608.9169 KM^2. The city is situated within distinct administrative area, comprising twelve primary sub-cities' area; sub-city of Gafarsa Guje (171.3056 KM²), Malka Nono (51.4761 KM²), Burayu (26.0281 KM²), Galan (143.3797 KM²), Sebeta (215.3877 KM²), Galan Guda (151.6747 KM²), Furi (68.092 KM²), Mana Abichu 98.5203 KM²), sululta (147.9632 KM²), Laga Tafo Laga Dadhi (102.3107 KM²), Kura Jida (245.7688 KM²) and Koye Fache (187.01 KM²) at west, creating a well-connected urban corridor.

These sub-cities form a cohesive administrative unit that facilitates effective governance and resource management. This arranging provides the city with

significant advantages in terms of accessibility and regional integration, particularly given its proximity to the capital city.

1.3.3. Relief, drainage and climate

The drainage of the city is largely located in a wash drainage basis. The relief of the city is encompassing with many mountains. Among some of the major mountains are: Mogle mountain in sebeta sub-city, Mount Egdu Ilala in Gafarsa Guje, Mount Furi in Furi, Erer mountain (1107m) in Koye fache, Bushu mountain (2100m), Gindabal mountain(1950m), Maro mountain (1850m) and Dhera mountain(2055m) in Galan and Bolo mountain (2768m) in Galan Guda sub-city. The range of heights of these mountains found to be between 1107m_2768 m according to basic data compiled in 2024. This is the maximum height of mountain is 2768 m and minimum height is 1107m. Additionally, the city elevations range between 1973 m.a.s.l and 3385 m.a.s.l.

Rivers

There are many rivers in the city. Only Laga Tafo Laga Dadhi sub-city, there are four major rivers L/Tafo River, L/Dadhi River, Cilalu River, Wako River, etc. this sub-city is known as state of rivers those are available for irrigation services although they show decrease during the summer season.

Additionally, River Aqaqi which is found in Galan sub-city, with length of 25 km and area of 8 KM^2. River Bonje which is found in Gafarsa Guje sub-city, with length of 4 km are the major rivers of the city. These rivers were not potentially utilized during fiscal years of 2023 and 2024.

Season

There are four seasons in the city these are: 1) summer season - June, July and August. Heavy rain falls in these three months. 2) Autumn- September, October and November are the spring season sometime known as the harvest season. 3) winter- January, December, January and February are the dry season with frost

in morning. 4) Spring-March, April and May are the autumn season with occasional showers. May is the hottest month in the city.

Climate

The larger proportion of city area experienced (Badda daree)/(Cool Temperate agro-climate zone). Astronomically, the city is completely located in the tropics where moderate and high rainfall and lower mean annual temperature is recorded. The mean annual rainfall, which ranges between 900-1700mm and mean annual temperature distribution, is suitable for biotic and human activities. Mean annual temperature of the city ranges between 10-20°c. More specifically, the lower mean annual temperature is observed at mount Mogle and Dhamota and around Mountain Entoto. As detained in table 1.1 below the major slope of the city is between 2-15 percent (63%).

Table: 1.1. Area of slope of the city

Slope	Hectares	Square kilometer	Percent	Slope description
0-2	12,936.6	129.40	8	Excessively flat
2-5	28,017.5	280.20	17.4	Flat slope
5-10	49,550.8	495.50	30.8	Moderate slope
10-15	23,595.3	236.00	14.7	Steep slope
15-20	14,485.8	144.90	9	Very steep
>20	32,306.9	323.10	20.1	Extremely steep
Total	160,892.9	1608.9	100	

Source: Shaggar plan and development Office

The City region is rich in biodiversity, topological complexity, and climate variability which are jointly results in different vegetation types and wildlife species. Therefore, suitable for all types of economic activities and urban land uses.

Small Dams and Reservoirs

Generally, there are four man-made highland dam in the city. Gafarsa dam is located at the west of Burayu town and its area is about 148 hectares. Laga Dadhi is the largest and oldest dam that covers about 427 hectares. Dire dam is

comparatively the smallest and the recent dam developed to provide potable water capital Finfine. The oldest Abba Samuel hydroelectric dam is found at southwestern part of the city. City dwellers have connected to a 24-hour hydroelectric power supply.

The sub-stations are inter-connected and located in the five gets of the city (Sebeta, Galan, Koye fache, Laga Tafo Laga Dadhi, Sululta, Gafarsa) with 400 kilo voltage/230 kilo voltage/132 kilo voltage/33 kilo voltage/15kilo voltage to each. Furthermore, the city has a digital telephone, mobile and broad band internet service. Recently, the entire towns in the city have 4G internet services. Ethio-Telecom renders major services such as fixed digital telephone, internet, and fax, mobile services to the dwellers.

Soils

According to the socio economic profile the sub-city of 2024, there were four major soil types in the city that includes chromic and pelvic Vertis oils, chromic and arthicluvisoils, nitosoils, and haplic and luvic phaeozem. Vertis soils cover the largest part of the city's total area. The vast area of the Furi and Galan Guda is Vertis soils. A Vertis soils soil is too difficult for agriculture. It is difficult to make it ready for agriculture. It is cracked during dry season and has water logging and expanding character during wet season. Those extreme cases contributed for limiting agricultural potentialities of the soil but it is very fertile soils for urban crop production. While liaisons do confine to central part of koye fache, Sululta and Kura Jida. Most liaisons have good agricultural potentialities.

Major Forests

The known forests in the city are Shuba forest park in sebeta sub-city, Direnta forest in Galan Guda, Wacaca forest and Dhertu Mountain in furi, Gara Egdu forest in Gafarsa Guje are forests and those nearest the capital city of country (Addis Ababa). As Shaggar city abstracted data 2024/25 reveals the city was demarcated 14,440.207 hectares of forests area, with 6,330.507 hectares of

natural forests and 8109.7 hectares of man-made forests in the city. However, some abstracted data suggests that the city's major natural and man-made forests data couldn't available in city as stated in table 1.2 below:

Table: 1.2. Major forests by types and area covered in the city

Year	Natural (Ha.)		Man-made (Ha.)	
	Demarcated	Un-demarcated	Demarcated	Un-demarcated
2024/25	6330.507	13	8109.7	1553.69

Source: Shaggar city abstracted data, 2024/25

According to data collected from sebeta sub-city Agriculture office (2024), there are some reserved areas of or wild life like Shuba Forest which is 3077 hectares wide and located in Sebeta sub-city. There is also unique bird that is endemic to Ethiopia & South Africa which is found only in this sub-city in case of Ethiopia. Therefore, these variety of wildlife found in the city are opportunities which demands conservation and development for the socio economic improvement of the people.

CHAPTER TWO

2. DEMOGRAPHY

2.1. Introduction

Demography includes concepts and techniques for studying human populations, characteristics, component and change over time in a specific area. It is useful for governments and private businesses as a means of analyzing and predicting social, cultural, and economic trends related to population. Population profile is important for planning, particularly by governments, in fields such as health, education, housing, social security, employment, recreational facilities and environmental preservation. So, to prepare demographic profile (DP) of the city population characteristics (size, sex and age composition, ethnicity and religion distribution) should be reported, which are important for urban plan consumption in order to identify the existing and accumulation of social services in fields of health, education, housing and others depending on the data of the city survey report 2024 and data obtained from the city administration on issues of population.

2.2. Population size and projection of population

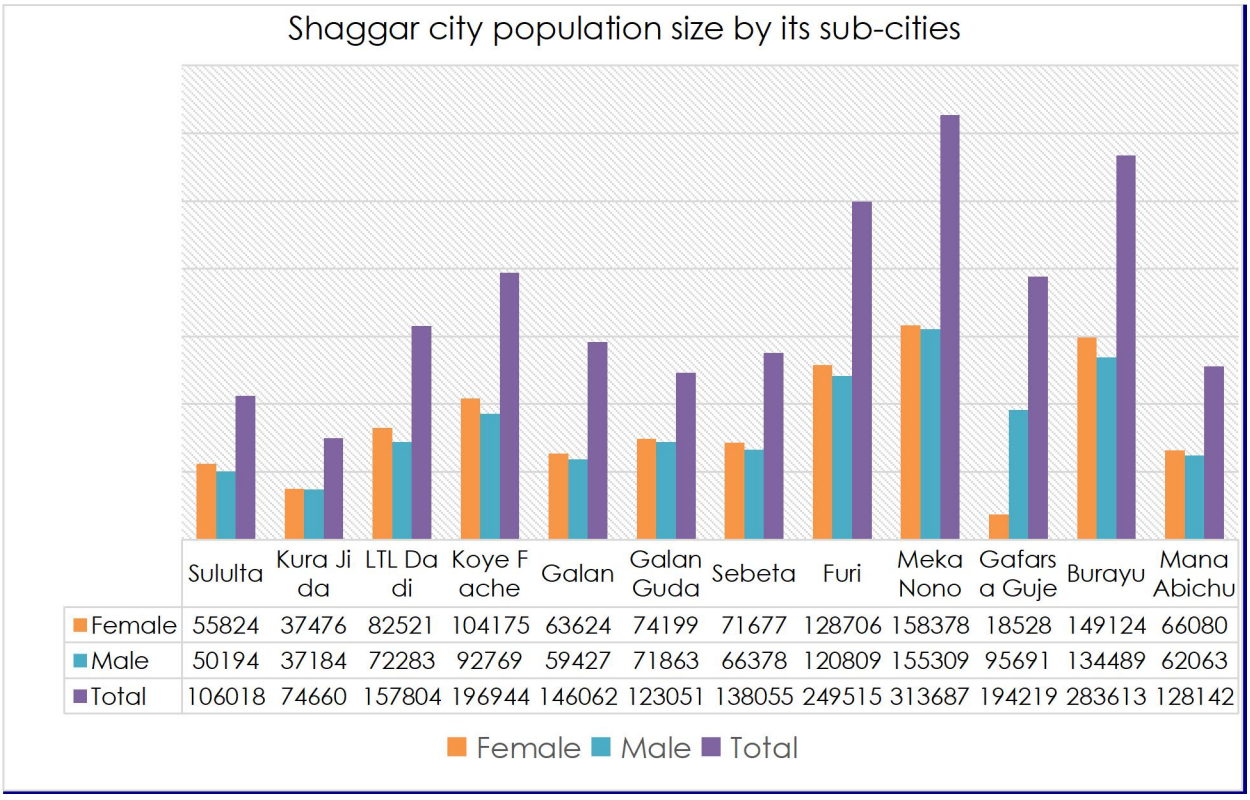
A population's size refers to the number of individuals (N) it comprises. Knowing population size of the city is useful for better understanding of the people who live in the area. For example, Governments need to know how many inhabitants currently live in the city and how many there will be in the future. From this they can plan and make better decisions regarding the construction of schools, hospitals, roads, recreation areas etc.

Therefore, the city was conducted survey study in 2024 collaboration with the University of Addis Ababa. It revealed that the city boasts a population of 2,111,769 with a near-even sex distribution 48.37% (1,021,459) male and 51.65% (1,090,310) female.

Figure 2.1 below indicates that the city population is divided into twelve main sub-cities by geographical division. Among its 12 sub-cities, Malka Nono emerges as the most populous with 313,687 residents, followed by Burayu (283,613) and Furi (249,515), while Kura Jida holds the smallest population at 74,660. The population growth rate of the city has been an average of 4.7% annually.

Geometrically, the city's population is projected from 2,111,769 (2016 E.C) populations into 2,314,941 of total population in 2018 E.C. The average households of size of the city are 4 which was estimated by total population of city (2,111,769) divided by the total households of city (542,003).

Figure: 2.1. City population distribution by its sub-cities, in 2024 GC



	Sululta	Kura Jida	LTL Dadi	Koye Fache	Galan	Galan Guda	Sebeta	Furi	Meka Nono	Gafarsa Guje	Burayu	Mana Abichu
Female	55824	37476	82521	104175	63624	74199	71677	128706	158378	18528	149124	66080
Male	50194	37184	72283	92769	59427	71863	66378	120809	155309	95691	134489	62063
Total	106018	74660	157804	196944	146062	123051	138055	249515	313687	194219	283613	128142

Source: Shaggar city plan and development office

2.3. Migration status of city

Migration is often associated with better human capital at both individual and household level, and with better access to migration networks, facilitating a

possible second move. It has a high potential to improve human development. Some studies confirm that migration is the most direct route out of poverty. Age is also important for both work and non-work migration.

In view of this, the city survey reports in 2024 revealed that a diverse range of residential durations across the sub-cities of the City. While the average duration of residence is 12.1 years, significant variations exist between the sub-cities. Kura Jida sub-city boasts a notably high proportion of residents with over 15 years of residence (54.9%), indicating a more established community compared to Koye Fache, where only 11.8% of residents have lived in the area for 15 years or longer. This suggests a potentially higher rate of recent migration in Koye Fache.

Sululta and Galan sub-cities also stand out with a considerable percentage of residents staying for 15 years or more (25% and 28.6% respectively), indicating a relatively stable population in these areas. The sub-cities of Sabata and Galan Guda display a high proportion of households residing between 5 to 9 years (14.5% and 16.9% respectively), suggesting a period of significant growth and influx of new residents during the past decade. Overall, the survey reports highpoints the dynamic nature of residential patterns within the City, showcasing a mix of established communities, recent influx, and varying levels of population stability across the sub-cities in area.

Table: 2.1. Percent of households by duration of residence in the area

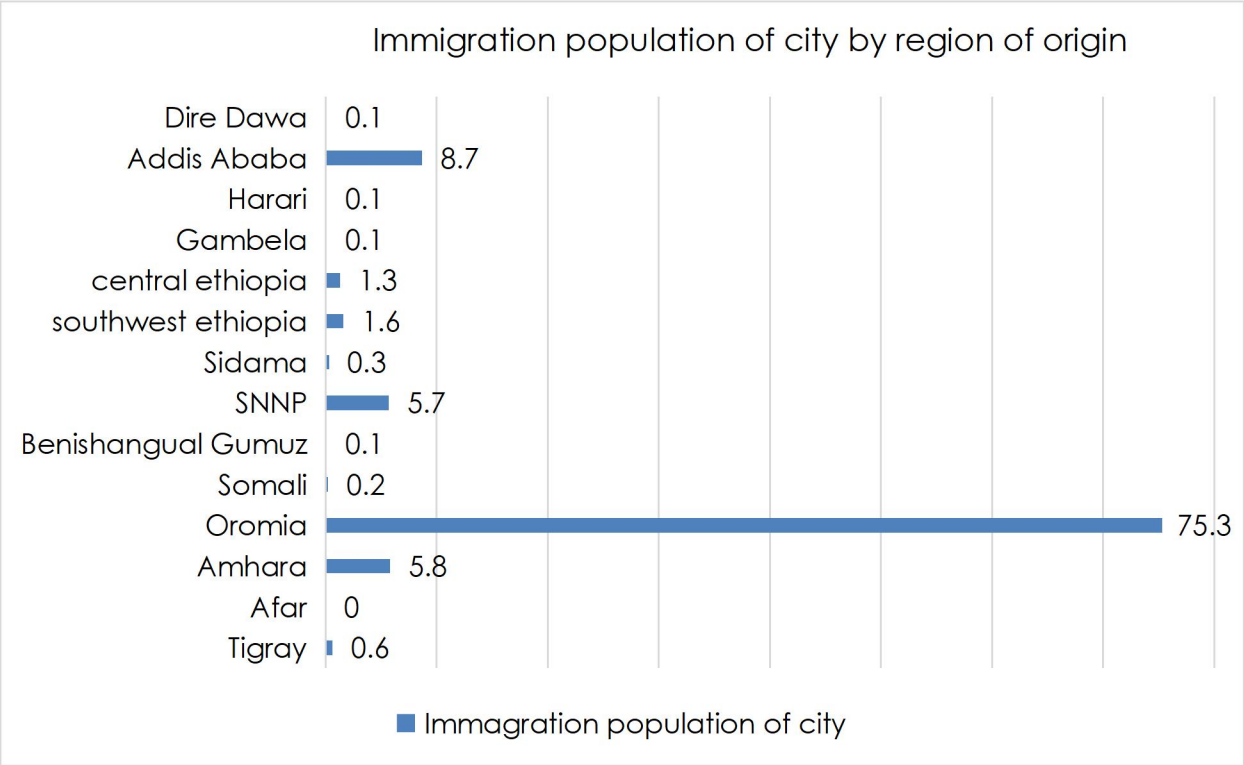
Sub-cities	Duration (in Year)						Number of households	Duration of living in the current place
	<1	1	2- 4	5- 9	10-14	15+		
Sululta	6.1	9.9	21.5	25.2	12.3	25.0	28,325	12.3
Kura Jida	1.3	4.1	8.9	16.1	14.7	54.9	18,864	24.7
L/T/L Dadi	1.9	8.2	19.2	26.5	20.8	23.6	42,815	11.9

Koye Fache	19.9	21.0	27.0	19.0	1.5	11.8	52,729	6.9
Galan	6.3	9.5	22.0	24.3	9.3	28.6	35,596	14.1
Galan Guda	4.1	7.8	16.1	16.9	16.2	38.8	35,241	16.9
Sebeta	5.9	9.1	17.2	14.5	11.1	42.3	37,244	17.9
Furi	4.0	8.9	23.6	25.3	15.7	22.4	64,296	10.7
Malka Nono	5.5	8.8	22.7	25.8	19.3	17.9	75,047	9.3
Gafarsa Guje	7.0	8.1	22.5	26.9	13.3	22.3	48,740	12.1
Burayu	4.6	9.7	23.1	24.6	16.4	21.7	68,112	9.9
Mana Abichu	5.8	9.8	23.0	26.2	12.2	23.0	34,995	12.3
Total	6.3	9.9	21.6	23.3	13.9	24.9	542,003	12.1

Source: Shaggar city plan and development Office

Currently, in the city, the survey report reveals different nation and nationalities are living in its origins. Figuratively, out of the total living peoples the highest and dominant ethnics group were the Oromia (75.3%) people and the second was Addis Ababa city (8.7%). Also, figure 2.2 indicates out of total immigration population, 5.8% from Amhara, 5.7% from SNNP,1.3% from central Ethiopia, 1.6% from southwest Ethiopia, 0.6% from Tigray, and 1% rest of migrant from Dire dawa, Harari, B/Gumuz, Sidama , Somali, Afar and Gambela.

Figure: 2.2. Immigration population distribution by region of origin, in 2023/224



Source: Shaggar city plan and development Office

Furthermore, the survey data populations on the country of birth of the residents reveals a predominantly Ethiopian population in the city, with a very small percentage of residents originating from Kenya and other countries. The Ethiopian origin population accounts for over 99.5% of the total residents in the city, indicating a strong national identity within the city. While there is a slight presence of residents from other countries (0.4%), their numbers are minimal, suggesting a limited level of international migration. This data underscores the predominantly Ethiopian character of the city, with a minimal influence from other nationalities.

Table: 2.2. Percent of residents by country origin

Country origin	Percent	Population count
Ethiopia	99.5	2,111,769
Kenya	0.1	

Others	0.4	

Source: Shaggar city plan and development Office

2.4. Housing and house type

One of the most basic and crucial things for human life is housing. Access to safe, affordable, and stable housing is essential for a person's health, safety, and well-being. Housing can also impact a person's economic, social, and cultural opportunities, as it influences their access to education, employment, healthcare, and social networks. In many countries, housing policies and programs have been developed to address issues related to affordability, quality, and availability, and to ensure that everyone has access to decent housing. More specifically, the city survey reports show that housing and house type of the city partially analyzed as follows.

The Roof

The majority of roof of house with in the city (282750) is constructed using Corrugated iron sheet and there also (6870) roof of house constructed using plastic/Shera which need further planning to achieve the goal of smart city.

Table: 2.3. Material used for house roof construction in the city

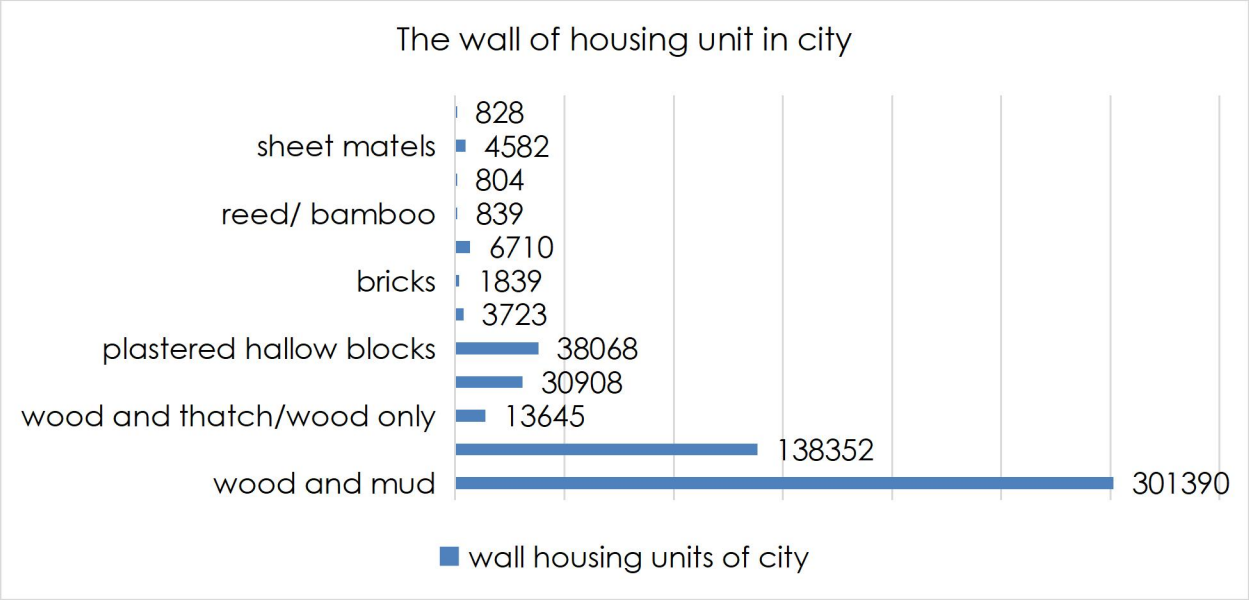
Year	Major material used for the construction of the roof of the house	Number of Houses
2024	Corrugated iron sheet	282,750
	Concert/cement	119,651
	Thatch	4,366
	Wood & mud	123,966
	Bamboo or reed	2,767
	Plastic /Shera	6,870
	Other	1,316
	Total	**541,687**

Source: Shaggar city plan and development office

The wall

In developing countries, although the evidence of housing quality and property is improving from time to time, it is not consistent with the standards for housing. As can be seen from the figure 2.3 below, the largest coverage of the identified housing data is wooden and muds (301,390) houses followed by stone and cement (138,352) houses. This indicates that the walls are not to the standard and highly susceptible to various disasters.

Figure: 2.3. Material used to constructed the wall of the house



Source: Shaggar city plan and development office

The floor

Currently, one of the main tasks in house constructions is the construction and cleanliness of the floor. Depending on the wealth and level of development of a country, every society builds as its strength and ability when building houses. Based on the below survey data, the floor of the residential area in the city are constructed by different dwelling materials. Numerically, the largest of the houses is made of mud (229,359). This obviously exposes people to many health and sanitation problem.

Table: 2.3. Material used to constructed the floor of the house

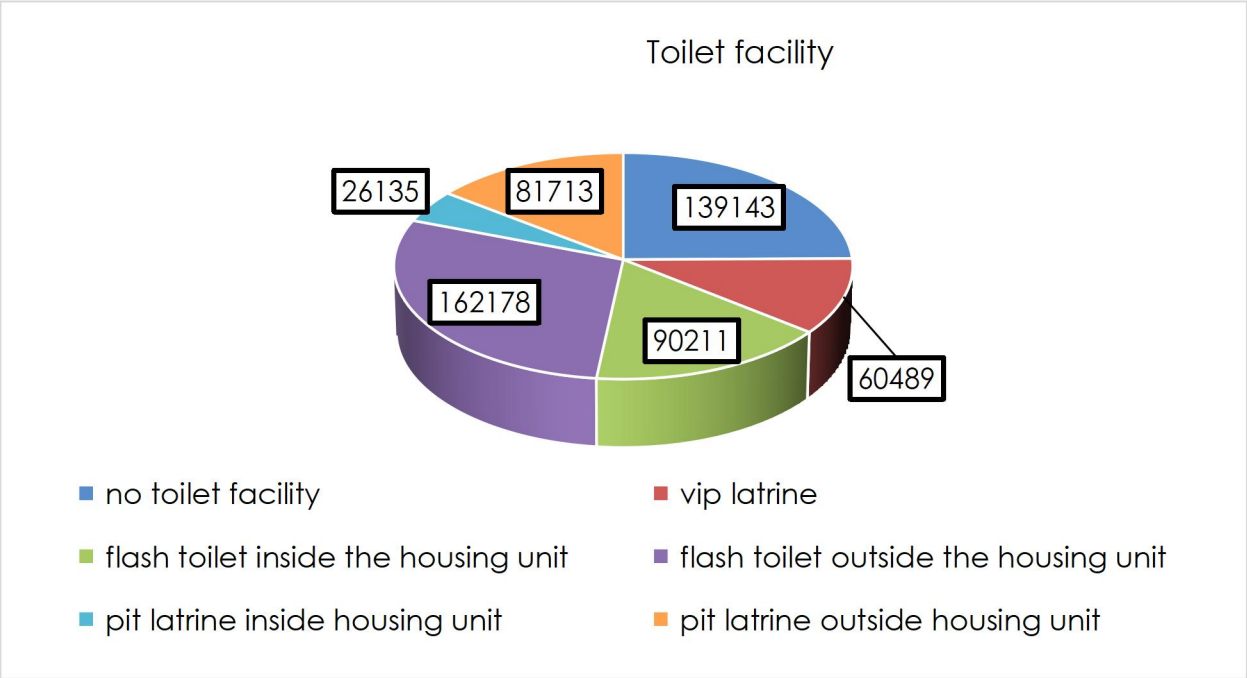
Year	Material for floor dwelling	Number of housed use the material
2024	Mud	229,359
	Bamboo	12,675
	Wood plank	18,079
	Polished wood	8,941
	Cement /screed	175,503
	Not applied	9,110
	Plastic tiles	10,987
	Cement/ bricks	41,489
	Ceramic/marble	34,414
	Others	1,129
	Total	541,687

Source: Shaggar city plan and development office

Toilet facility

Latrines are important for each house hold because they provide a safe and hygienic way to dispose of waste by keeping the environment clean, reduces the risk of spreading disease like diarrhea, cholera, typhoid, and hepatitis A and E. These diseases are spread when feces contaminate water, hands, food, or flies, and then enter another person's mouth, clean and protect health. Figure below reveals that 139,143 households have no toilet facility which strongly request administrative intervention, 9,0211 households have flash toilet inside the house, 60,489 households have VIP latrine, 81,713 households have Pit latrine outside the house, and 162,178 households have flash toilet outside the house.

Figure: 2.4. Household toilet facility

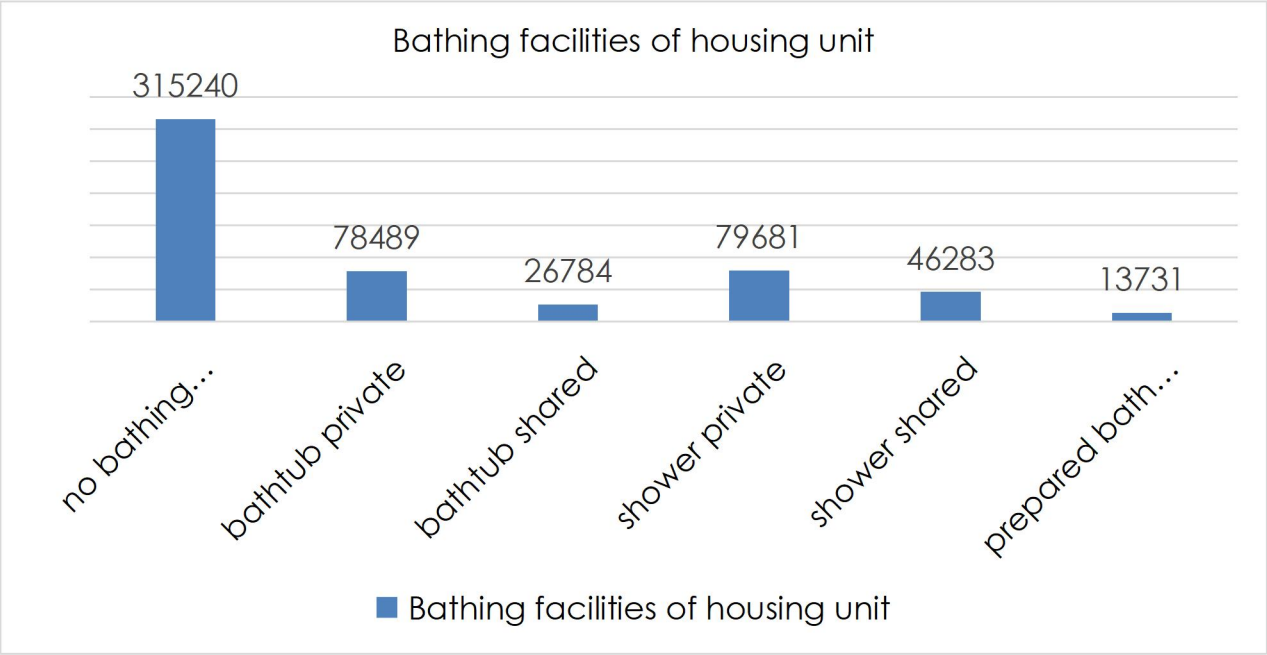


Source: Shaggar city plan and development office

Bathing facilities of the housing unit

One of the features of the house is that it has a detached bathroom. This is an even greater benefit. In a similar way as the table below shows, out of the total households, 315,240 have no bathing facility at all, 78,489 households have private bathtub, 26,784 households have shared bathtub, 79,681 households have private shower, 46,283 households have shared shower and 13,731 households have room prepared for bathing.

Figure: 2.5. Household bathing facility

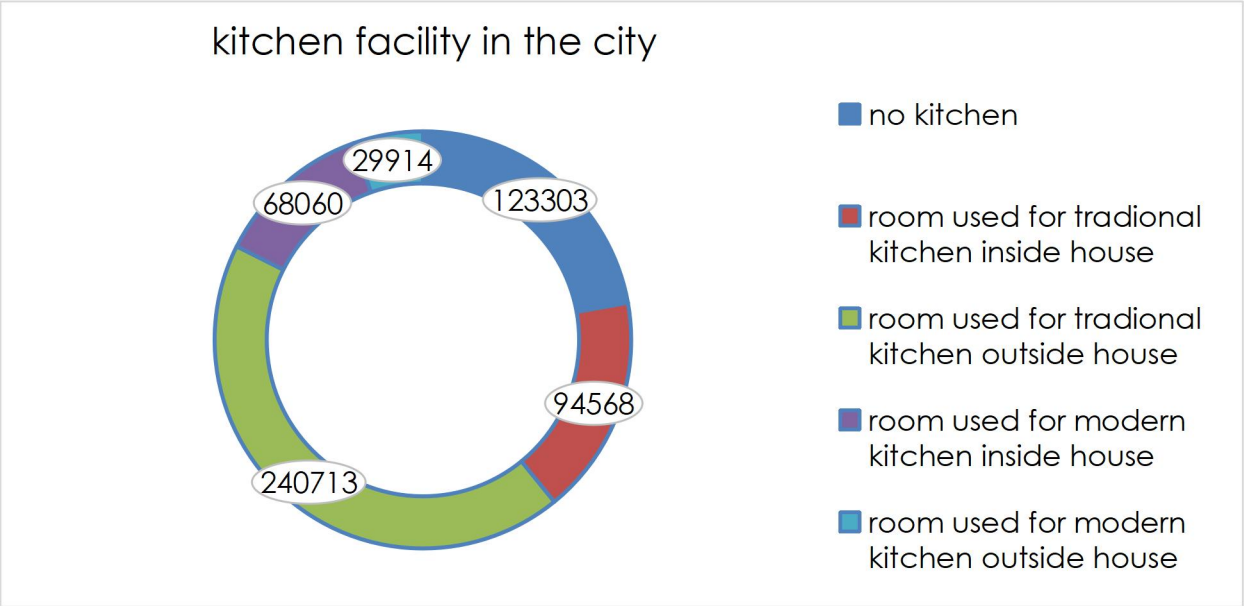


Source: Shaggar city plan and development Office

Kitchen facilities of house hold unit

For each house hold Separate kitchens are very important, usually of a manageable size one space quiet and concentration a closed door ensures that you can cook in peace without being disturbed by the rest of the household. Noises and smells remains in the room and do not penetrate into the living area. As indicated in the figure 2.6, 123,303 households are living without kitchen facility, 240,713 household have rooms for traditional kitchen outside, 68,060 households use modern kitchen inside, 94,568 households use traditional kitchen inside and 29,914 households use modern kitchen outside their house.

Figure: 2.6. Household kitchen facility in city

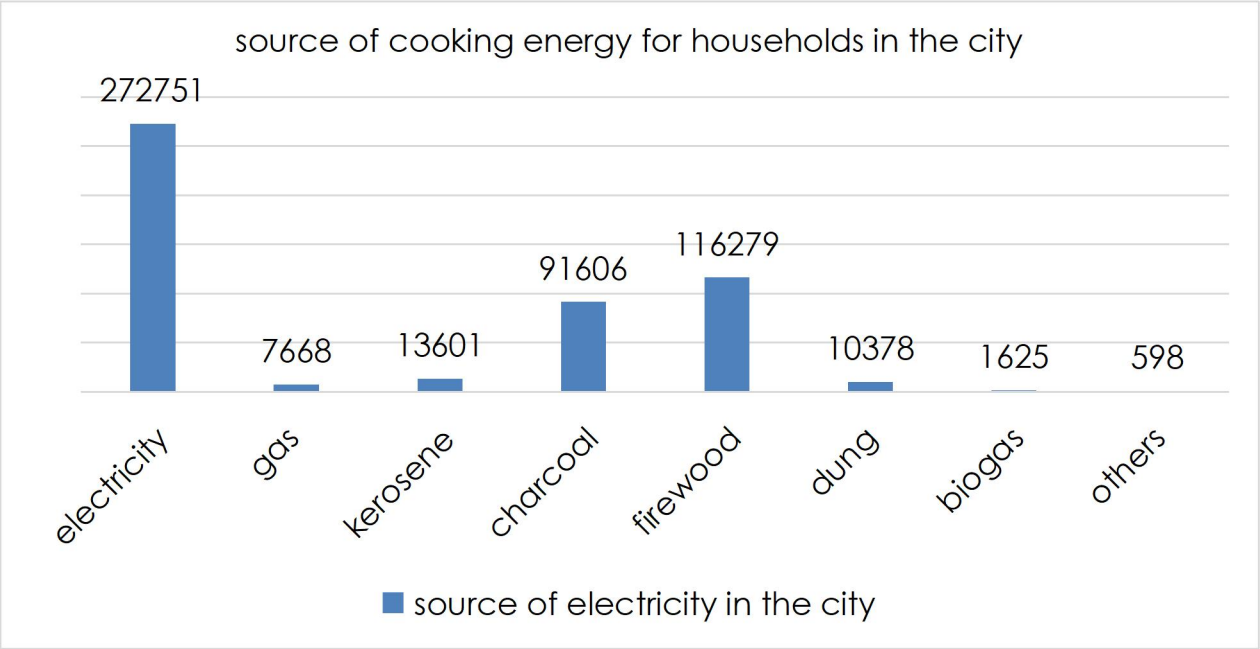


Source: Shaggar city plan and development Office

Sources of electricity

A significant contributor to air pollution in the city is the use of non-environmentally friendly cooking energy sources. House hold energy use consists of energy used for space heating water heating and cooking. In a location where electricity is available, households also use energy for running a number of housing appliances for washing, preserving food and entertaining the family. The chart below reveals that though the majority of household (272,751) uses electricity for cooking, there also firewood users (116,279), charcoal users (91,606), Dung/Manure) users (10,378), Kerosene users (13601), Gas (cylinder) users (7,668), Bio gas users (1,625) and 598 of the household uses other sources of energy.

Figure: 2.7. Sources of cooking energy for households



Source: Shaggar city plan and development ofice

Drinking water

In well-developed urban areas and smart cities, residents typically have access to clean reliable and sufficient water supplies directly in their housing units. The sources of water for household are a crucial indicator of the quality of life and city's development level.

According to the city survey report revealed that there are different sources of water for public utilization in the city, with 354,318 of the household uses pipe water, 75,016 stand pipe, 36,420 borehole water, 19,824 dug well water, 47,181 spring water, 28,379 rain water, 41,163 pond/river water a for drinking which needs further planning to address portable water for the residents in 2023/24 GC.

Table: 2.4. Sources of water for household

Year	Sources of drinking water	Number of households
	Piped water	354,318
	Stand pipe	75,016
	Tube well/borehole	36,420

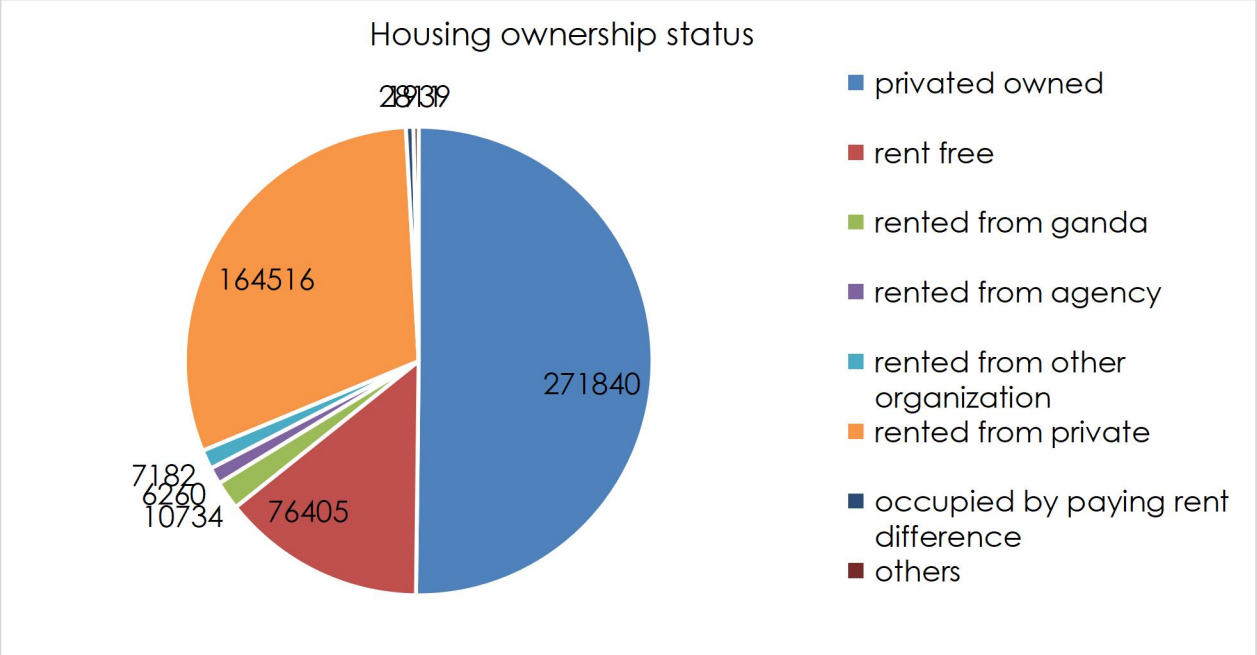
2024	Dug well	19,824
	Spring	47,181
	Rain water	28,379
	Surface water(river, pond)	41,163
	Other	13,099

Source: Shaggar city plan and development Office

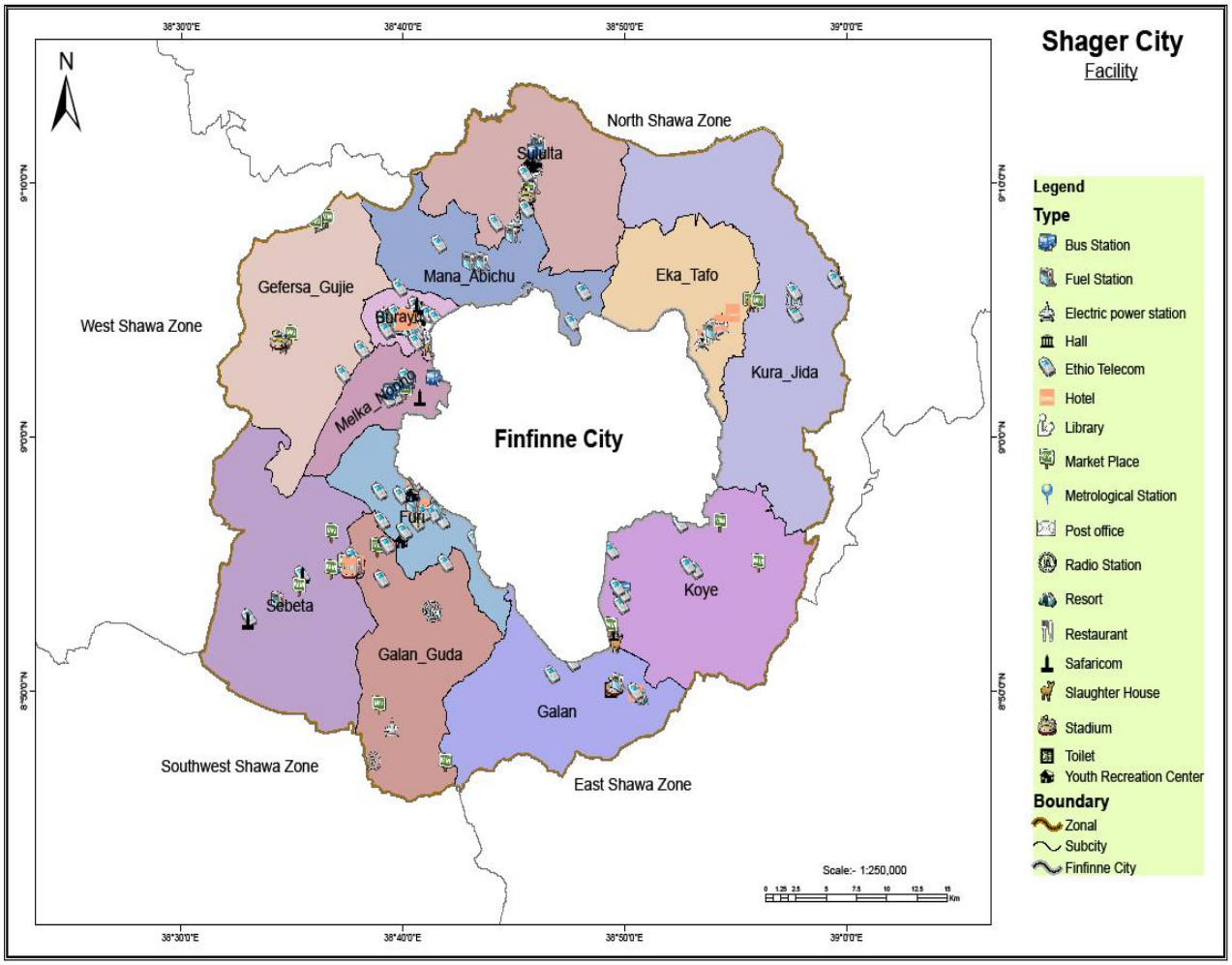
House ownership status

House ownership status or housing tenure refers to the arrangements a household has for occupying a housing unit. It's usually determined by whether the house hold owns the dwelling and their financial obligation related to it. As indicated in the below figure 2.8, the city survey did in 2024 GC, revealed that the majority of the household (271,840 of the total household) is private owned and households rented from private stands the second (164,516). Moreover, 76405, 10734, 6260, 7182, 2,811 tenure of dwelling is through rent free, rented from Ganda/government, rented from agency, rented from other organization, occupied by paying rent difference and 1,939 through other means.

Figure: 2.8. House ownership status



Source: Shaggar city plan and development Ofice



Source: Field Survey Result (2016)

2.4.1. Households status in the city

Households mean land holding

The total land area held by the inhabitants of the city is 98,723.52 hectares. The primary land use types are average of farmland, grazing land, irrigable land, forest land, bare land and land for investment opportunities, with significant disparities among the different land use types analysis at city level (the city). The table 2.5 shows the main land use types are farmland, which covers 53,586.68 hectares, and grazing land, which covers 17,097.66 hectares, together accounting for 71.6% of the city's total land area.

The average land holding per household is 1 hectare, with significant disparities among the different land use types. Remarkably, the average investment land is

2 hectares, indicating the city potential for future development. The average farmland per household is 1 hectare, as indicated by a recent household survey. This is followed by bare land at 0.75 hectares (land that has never been used) and grazing land at 0.5 hectares. Urban-based city, the city expectedly has less figures and limited for grazing land per household which could impact livestock rearing and household economies significantly. Investment land holdings average 2 hectares in the city, indicating a focus on various investment opportunities. City equals this average, showcasing equal land allocations for investments ranging from microfinance institutions to equal industrial establishments.

Table: 2.5. Households mean land holdings of various land use in the city

Land use	**Mean land holdings per households in hectares**
Farmland	1.00
Grazing land	0.50
Irrigable land	0.25
Forest land	0.20
Bare land	0.75
Land for investment	2.00
Others	1.00

Source: Shaggar city plan and development Office

Livestock possession

The residents of the city maintain a diverse array of livestock species, including cattle for dairy and fattening, pack animals, ruminants, and poultry. A comprehensive survey conducted at the sub-city level revealed a total livestock population of 731,221. The most prevalent species in terms of numbers are poultry (144,730), sheep (114,840), oxen (96,917), and cows (96,685). Table 2.6

provides a breakdown of the livestock ownership in the city, highlighting significant variations in animal holdings among households.

The data suggests potential variations in agricultural practices, economic activities, and household dietary preferences in the city. The observed differences in livestock types and numbers may be influenced by factors such as climate, land availability, and traditional practices.

Table: 2.6. Households' livestock possession in the city, in 2023/24 GC

Livestock By Type	Number of livestock
Camels	9,074
Cows	96,685
Oxen	96,917
Calves	52,497
Bulls	37,688
Sheep	114,840
Goats	38,673
Donkeys	62,145
Horses	19,241
Mules	13,157
Fish pound	11,327
Beehives	19,736
Poultry	144,730
Pig	14511
Total	**731,221**

Source: Shaggar city plan and development Office

Literacy

The literacy analysis was conducted to assess the educational level of households in the city. Various factors were taken into consideration, including grades achieved, adult literacy, religious education and other education

opportunities. The table 2.7 below provides a breakdown of the number of household members categorized by their literacy status and educational background. This data offers valuable insights into the literacy rates and educational attainment within the households of the city. As this table in detailed, the households' status by literacy, the major households (12.4%) have attached grade 10 and 10.6% of households don't have any educational attainment level (illiterate households). The figure 57,453 of households is needed to fulfill their basic needs and to improve their human development in order to access technology in the city.

Table: 2.7. Households' status by literacy and education, in 2023/24 G.C

Literacy variables	Sub-City												
	Sululta	K/Jida	L/D/L/Dadi	K/Fache	Galan	G/Guda	Sabata	Furi	M/Nono	G/Guje	Burayu	M/Abichu	Total
None	13.2	27.1	10.8	8.1	11.8	13.3	14.0	8.1	7.5	13.7	6.2	12.0	10.6
Grade 1	4.5	5.5	4.1	3.5	3.5	5.8	4.6	4.2	4.9	5.0	3.6	4.2	4.4
Grade 2	4.5	5.0	3.7	3.1	3.8	4.9	4.2	3.7	4.6	5.1	3.2	4.2	4.1
Grade 3	5.3	5.4	4.7	3.4	4.4	5.9	4.4	4.8	5.7	5.9	4.0	5.2	4.9
Grade 4	5.4	5.8	4.9	3.9	4.8	5.7	4.6	5.2	6.4	5.8	4.2	5.7	5.2
Grade 5	6.1	6.0	5.9	4.1	5.7	6.4	5.0	5.8	7.2	6.8	4.8	6.1	5.8
Grade 6	6.4	6.2	6.3	4.9	6.1	7.1	5.5	6.8	8.6	6.9	5.6	6.7	6.5
Grade 7	5.4	4.8	4.8	3.9	5.0	5.4	4.4	5.3	6.2	5.7	4.4	5.5	5.1
Grade 8	9.3	9.1	9.8	8.4	9.5	9.9	8.0	10.4	12.3	9.9	9.1	9.9	9.8
Grade 9	4.3	3.9	4.6	4.3	4.8	4.1	3.7	4.3	4.7	4.0	4.2	4.5	4.3
Grade 10	11.6	9.3	12.8	12.9	14.0	12.0	13.5	12.8	12.3	12.0	12.1	12.5	12.4
Grade 11	2.2	1.7	2.4	2.6	2.5	2.1	2.1	2.5	2.0	1.8	2.6	2.2	2.3
Grade 12	7.2	4.6	8.5	10.3	7.9	7.1	8.7	9.8	6.6	5.7	10.2	7.4	8.1
12+	3.9	1.1	3.8	7.0	4.2	2.8	5.3	3.8	2.3	2.2	5.0	4.2	3.9
BA/BSC	6.3	2.0	5.5	10.2	6.5	3.4	5.7	6.0	4.4	4.1	10.0	6.1	6.2
MA/MSc	2.9	1.7	5.9	7.4	4.2	2.7	4.7	5.0	2.9	4.0	9.1	2.5	4.9
Adult literacy	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.5	0.3	0.3	0.3
Religious education	0.3	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.2

Other education opportunities	0.9	0.5	1.1	1.4	0.9	0.9	1.2	1.1	1.1	0.7	1.2	0.8	1.0

Source: Shaggar City Plan and Development Office

Urban economic activities

Urban economic activities are engine to the national growth by creating opportunities for entrepreneurship, employment, innovation and wealth. In emerging smart city like city, the residents tend to be engaged in a wider range of jobs including agriculture, mining, manufacturing, or construction and well as employment in services sectors such as public services or business services. Growing employment in the professional business service sectors such as shops, restaurants, marketing, schools and universities, software development, banking, insurance, investment firms and other professional services supporting businesses can be a good indicator toward smart city.

Additionally, the survey indicates that an engine for national growth by creating opportunity for entrepreneurship, employment, innovation and wealth. In the city, residents economic activity lies on housewife (18.6%), government employee (7.9%), NGOs/CSOs (0.8%), Private Organization activities (7%), Daily laborer 11.4%), Self-employed (22.6%), unpaid family worker (7%), member of micro enterprise (0.6%) and other 6.2%). Their also 18% residents with no job at all and economically active people (1392343) in the city

Table: 2.8. Residents Economic activities

Year	Economic Activities									
	Housewife	Government employee	NGOs/CSOs	Private organization	Daily laborer	Self employed	Unpaid family worker	Member of micro enterprise	No job at all	Other

2024	18.6	7.9	0.8	7	11.4	22.6	7	0.6	18	6.2

Source: Shaggar city plan and development Office

2.5. Population density

Population Density Refers to the measure of the number of peoples living in a specific area typically expressed as the number of individuals per square kilometer.

For the population in the city counts 2,111,769 live on total area of 1608.928 KM^2. Hence Population Density = 2,111,769/1,608.928 = 1,312.53 per square kilometer, this indicates that 1,313 peoples live on 1 square kilometer in 2023/2024.

2.6. Dependency Ratio

The dependency ratio is a measure of the number of dependents aged 1_14 and over the age of 65, compared with the total population aged 15_64. From the below table 2.9, one can understand that 31.622% of the total population is dependent on the rest of the population which need the City to use high effort to create job opportunity to increase household income.

Table: 2.9. Age group distribution

Age group	<15	15_64	65^+
Female	266,183	1,825,188	20,398
Male	360,542	1,730,562	20,665
Total	626,725	3,555,750	41,063

Source: Shaggar city plan and development Office

2.7. Age-sex Composition

Data from figure 2.9 indicates that the number of females (1,090,310) is a beat less than (51.65%) male (1,021,459) which is 48.37% of total population in the city. Calculated ratio between the number of males and the number of females,

Expressed as the number of males per 100 females, at birth, the sex ratio is 106.74 boys for 100 girls. Since male mortality is generally higher than female mortality, the sex ratio decreases with age, and the proportion of women overtakes that of men. Accordingly, the sex ratio of the city is 93.26.

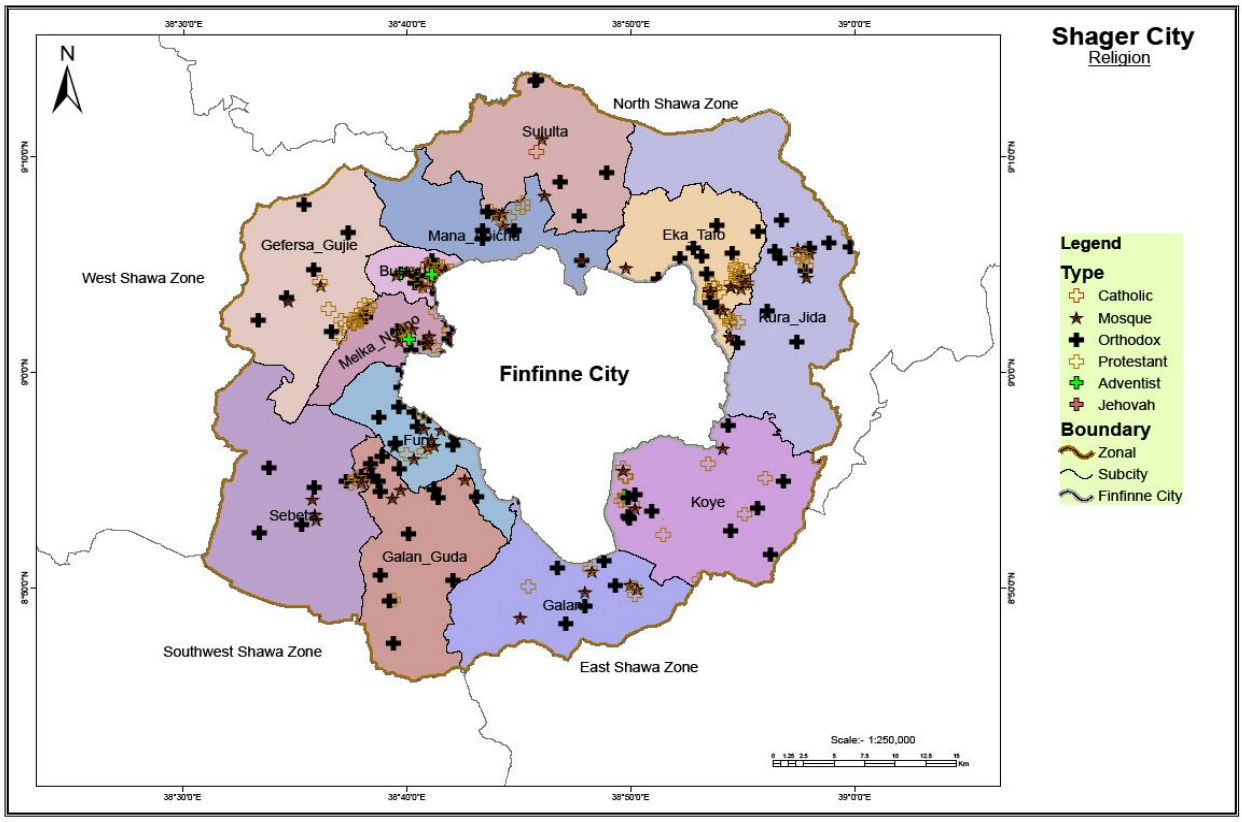
Figure: 2.9. Age-sex composition in 2024 G.C

	Female	Male	Total
65 year and above	20398	20665	41063
15-64 years	1825188	1730562	3555750
<15 years	266183	360542	626725

Source: Shaggar city plan and development Office

2.8. Religious situation

Religious composition is the breakdown of a population by their religious beliefs. Religious composition of the city can be categorized into several types. In a similar way the resident of the city follows different regions. As indicated the city is occupied by 53.5% Orthodox, 20.2% Protestant, 24.9% Muslim, 0.1% Catholic, and, 1.1% Worship and other religion is 0.2% of the total population.



Source: Field Survey Result (2016)

2.9. Ethnic composition

The city population distribution by ethnicity group reveals a region with a dominant Oromo majority interspersed with significant Amhara and Guraghe communities. The Oromo ethnicity constitutes the majority of the population (63.08%), followed by Amhara (15.77%), Guraghe (13.65%) and other ethnic group making up (7.49%). This diversity highlights a level of ethnic plurality in this city, contributing to the multicultural integration of the area. Efforts to ensure equitable representation, resource allocation, and cultural recognition are crucial. City with high diversity may require tailored approaches to community building and conflict resolution. Understanding this demographic landscape is essential for effective governance, social cohesion, and the promotion of inclusive development strategies.

Table: 2.11. Ethnic Composition of the residents

Year	Ethnic group	Percentage (%)
2023/24	Oromo	63.08
	Amahara	15.77
	Gurage	13.65
	Other	7.49

Source: Shaggar city plan and development Office

CHAPTER THREE

3. SOCIO-ECONOMIC CONDITIONS

3.1. Urban Agriculture

3.1.1. Land use

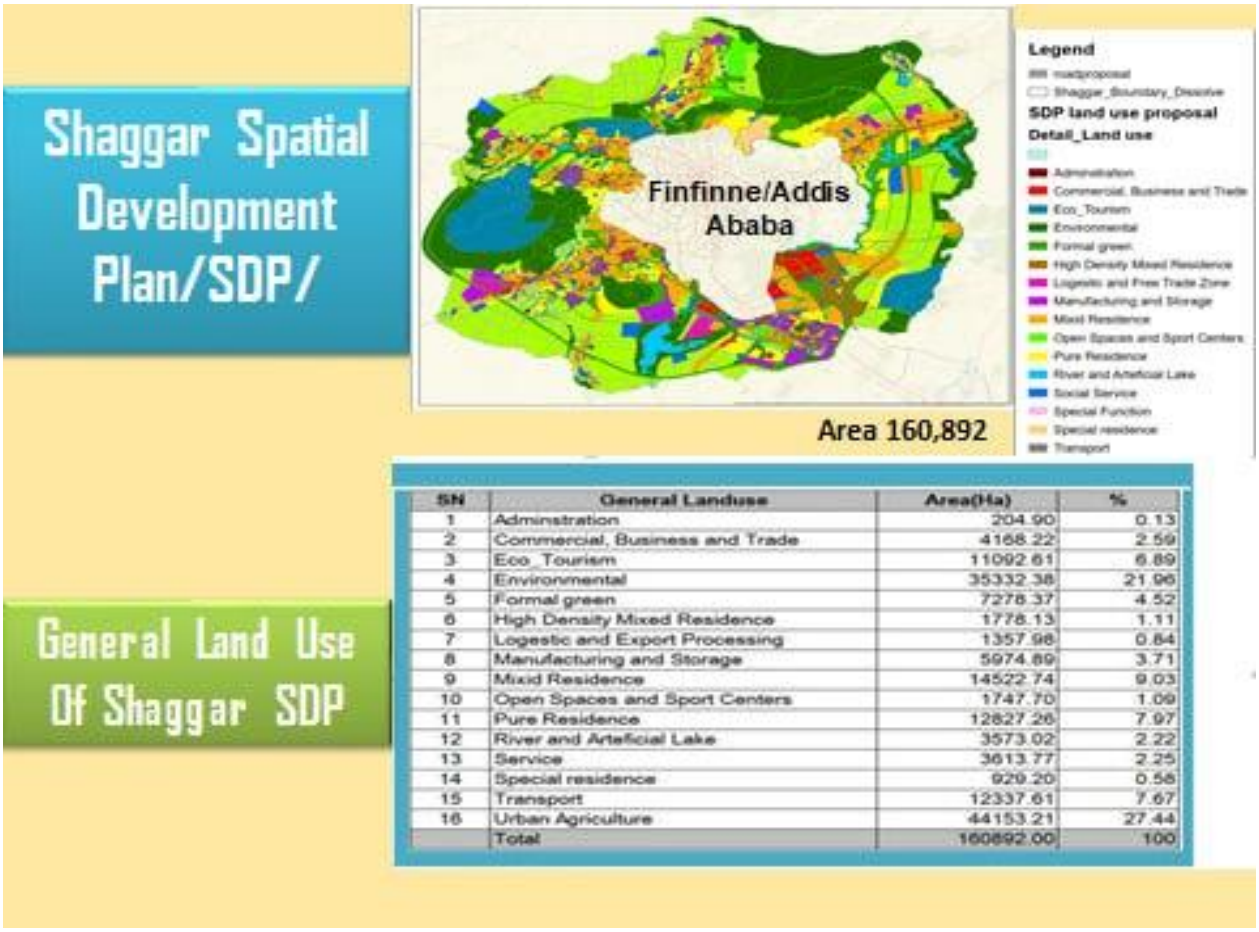
The City plan outlines a comprehensive future land use strategy for the city, demonstrating a balanced approach to urban development that prioritizes residential needs and environmental sustainability. The plan encompasses approximately (1604.92 KM^2), distributed across twelve sub-cities land use categories, each serving specific urban functions and development objectives.

Urban agriculture receives largest single allocation at (441.53 KM^2), recognizing the importance of local food production and agricultural livelihoods within the urban context. Residential development forms the cornerstone of the future land use plan, with existing mixed-residence areas comprising the third largest single allocation at (145.2274 KM^2); Proposed pure residential city complement this (126.2726 KM^2) and special residence developments (9.292 KM^2), collectively accounting for approximately 9.07% of the total planned area. This substantial residential allocation reflects the city's commitment to addressing current housing challenges while anticipating future population growth.

Environmental conservation and green space development receive significant emphasis in the plan, with multiple complementary allocations. Forest and protected buffer city's zones constitute the second-largest designation at (14.95 KM^2), while formal green spaces (3.15 KM^2), sports recreation and sport centers (17.477 km^2), and environmental zones (353.3238 KM^2) create an all-inclusive green infrastructure network. This environmental framework is further enhanced by eco-tourism (110.9201 KM^2) collectively establishing a robust ecological and recreational foundation.

Economic development city is strategically distributed throughout the plan, with commercial, business, and trade areas allocated 41.6822 KM^2 and manufacturing and storage facilities allocated 59.7469km^2. These allocations are supported by service zones (30.1377 KM^2), creating diverse economic opportunities while maintaining balanced land use distribution. Infrastructure and institutional requirements are addressed through specific allocations for transport (123.3761 KM^2) and logistic and export processing (13.5798 KM^2) and administration (2.049 KM^2). While these areas represent smaller allocations, they are strategically positioned to support overall urban functionality. Including water bodies (35.7302 KM^2) demonstrates consideration for natural resource management and environmental sustainability.

Figure: 3.1. Comprehensive future land use strategy for the city



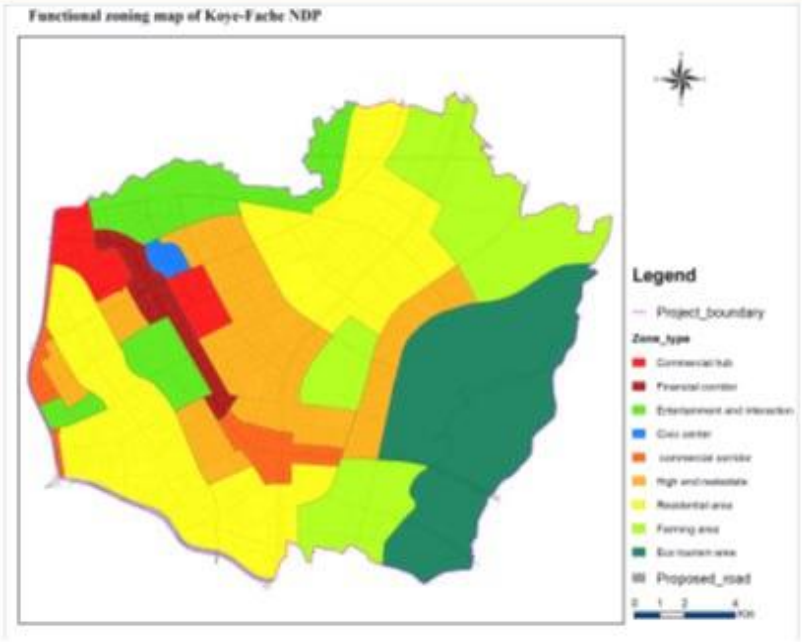
SN	General Landuse	Area(Ha)	%
1	Adminstration	204.90	0.13
2	Commercial, Business and Trade	4168.22	2.59
3	Eco_Tourism	11092.61	6.89
4	Environmental	35332.38	21.96
5	Formal green	7278.37	4.52
6	High Density Mixed Residence	1778.13	1.11
7	Logestic and Export Processing	1357.98	0.84
8	Manufacturing and Storage	5974.89	3.71
9	Mixid Residence	14522.74	9.03
10	Open Spaces and Sport Centers	1747.70	1.09
11	Pure Residence	12827.26	7.97
12	River and Artificial Lake	3573.02	2.22
13	Service	3613.77	2.25
14	Special residence	929.20	0.58
15	Transport	12337.61	7.67
16	Urban Agriculture	44153.21	27.44
	Total	160892.00	100

Source: Shaggar City Plan and Development Office

The most land use and functional zoning development corridor of the city's sub-city (185.28km2) is Koye Fache sub-city. Koye Fache sub-city has different development areas and those are proposed in neighborhood development plan based on their functional arrangement and functional flows with their defined land uses. The commercial hub is one of the major specialized development areas which includes financial corridor and commercial business areas to make the city the largest economic hub in east Africa.

Figure 3.2 Land use Koye Fache sub-city according to the city plan

Functional Zoning



The Koye fache NDP major Functional zoning includes:-

No	Zoning Type	Area
1	commercial corridor	559.53
2	Civic center	110.35
3	Commercial hub	650.48
4	Eco tourism area	3516.29
5	Entertainment & interaction	1729.48
6	Farming area	3211.32
7	Financial corridor	487.77
8	High end realestate	3394.79
9	Residential area	4868.09
	Total area	18528

Source: Shaggar city plan and development office

3.1.2. Seedling Production and Plantation

Forest seedling development represents a critical investment in the region's environmental sustainability and future agricultural productivity. The 2023/2024 period saw a total plantation area increased from 1,819.38 hectares to 2,010.37 hectares, with forest seedlings covering the area at 299.1hectares in 2023 G.C and 341 hectares in 2024 G.C, period. This forest seedling coverage has increased from in 2023 to 2024 by 9.5%. The plantation strategy incorporated multiple tree types, including multi-purpose trees (231.62 hectares), fruits (1,431 hectares), and forage species (6.75 hectares), demonstrating a holistic approach to forest development in 2024 G.C.

Table: 3.1. Amount of planted forest seed and area covered by seedling plantation in 2023/2024 G.C

	Planted forest seed (Quintal)	Area-covered seedling plantation(hectares)

Year	Forest	Multipurpose trees	Fruits	Forage	Total	Forest	Multipurpose trees	Fruits	Forage	Total
2023	4.635	6.415	14.012	1.92	26.982	299.1	56.415	1,374	89.86	1,819.38
2024	5.593	5.609	19.586	1.608	32.396	341	231.62	1,431	6.75	2,010.37

Source: Shaggar city Agriculture Office

Seedling survival rates have become a key indicator of the region's program success and technical expertise. Of 6.36 million planted seedlings in 2022/2023, survived, indicating a successful survival rate of approximately. The 2023/2024 period showed increased ambition with new 20.155 million plantings, though survival data is still pending. Multipurpose trees seedlings constitute the largest portion at 2.911millions plantings, followed by forest trees at 1.03 million and fruit trees at 0.69 million.

Table: 3. 2. Number of forest seedlings that survived and rose in 2023/24 G.C

Year	Planted forest seedling (number of millions)					survived seedling plantation(millions)				
	Forest	Multipurpose trees	Fruits	Forage	Total	Forest	Multipurpose trees	Fruits	Forage	Total
2023	2.13	1.724	0.77	1.736	6.36	0.74	0.317	0.614	0.186	1.857

2024	2.594	14.272	11.697	1.592	20.155	1.03	2.911	0.69	0.85	5.481

Source: Shaggar city Agriculture Office

3.1.3. Irrigation and Agricultural Production

Irrigation development is a cornerstone of agricultural intensification in the city, enabling year-round cultivation and improved crop yields. Modern irrigation systems have transformed traditional farming practices, producing more reliable and productive agricultural outputs. Table 3.3 below indicates that the city maintains 677 hectares of irrigable land, with full utilization in 2022/2023, yielding 46,570 quintals of production. In 2023/2024 period has seen an increase in farmer participation, 24,837 participants, with notable growth in female participation from 1,154 to 2,118 farmers and yielding 943,810.25 quintals of production.

Table: 3.3. Irrigation and agricultural Production in 2023/24 G.C

year	Irrigable land in hectare	1st round		2nd round		Farmers participated		
		Cultivated land in hectare	Production in Quintal	Cultivated land in hectare	Production in Quintal	Male	Female	Total
2023	11977	15005	797325	677	46570	8640	1154	9794
2024	26695	10773	797633.5	19163.5	943810.25	9717	2118	24837

Source: Shaggar city Agriculture Office

As detailed in table 3.4, the irrigation infrastructure relies primarily on Traditional irrigation, Modern irrigation and pump systems, with a consistent coverage of 6020, 2190.5 and 12510 hectares respectively in 2022/2023, to support production, in 2022/2023 and 2023/2024 fertilizer distribution has radical increment, with annual distributions of 42509.5 and 48341.5 kilogram of UREA, 14,852 and 89,341 kilogram of NPSB, and 38,434 and 47,985 kilogram of selected seeds respectively. In contrast,

NPS distribution decreased by 3.17% from 25,256.5 kilogram in 2022/2023 to 24459.5 kilogram in 2023/2024 G.C

Table: 3.4. Irrigation infrastructure in 2023_2024 GC

Year	Traditional		Modern		Pump	
	Area in hectares	Production in Quintal	Area in hectares	Production in Quintal	Area in hectares	Production in Quintal
2023	6020	327823.5	2190.5	112696.25	12510	595409.25
2024	840	9000	568	DNA	13654	469134.00

Source: Shaggar city Agriculture Office

Table: 3.5. Fertilizer and Selected seed Utilized in 2023_2024 GC

Year	Chemical Fertilizer in kilogram				Selected seed in kilogram
	UREA	NPS	NPSB	Total	
2023	42509.5	25256.5	14852	82618	38434
2024	48341.5	24459.5	16540	89341	47985

Source: Shaggar city Agriculture Office

3.2. Livestock, poultry and Beekeeping

3.2.1. Beekeeping

Beekeeping has emerged as a vital component of agricultural diversification in the region, offering ecological benefits through pollination services and economic opportunities through honey production. The sector has seen significant modernization efforts, reflecting a transition from traditional to contemporary apiculture practices.

In 2023 G.C, modern beehives the production landscape with 1440 units, producing 30 ton of honey, This significantly outperforms traditional (1964 hives producing 10 ton) and intermediate (403 hives producing 6.6 ton) methods which shows gender inclusion with participation from both male (586 participants) and female (94 participants) farmers, while in 2024 G.C, modern beehives dominate the production landscape with 9,302 units, producing 366.95 tons of honey. This

significantly outperforms traditional (6,204 hives producing 1543.94 ton) and intermediate (3181 hives producing 113.285 ton) methods, within participation from both male (1813 participants) and female (1385participants) farmers. Totally, the honey production was increased by 1977.575tons (97.67%) in 2024 G.C, and both participants and the number of beehives significantly rose up during two periods.

Table: 3.6. Beehives, Participants by Gender, and Honey Production (2023/2024)

Year	Beehive type	Number of beehives	Honey production in ton	Participants by gender		
				Female	Male	Total
2023	Traditional	1964	10	29	230	259
	Intermediate	403	6.6	5	83	88
	Modern	1440	30	60	273	333
	Total	3807	46.6	94	586	680
2024	Traditional	6,204	1543.94	1057	206	1263
	Intermediate	3181	113.285	133	653	786
	Modern	9302	366.95	195	954	1149
	Total	18687	2024.175	1385	1813	3198

Source: Shaggar city Agriculture office

3.2.2. Livestock and poultry

The livestock sector forms a crucial pillar of agricultural activity in the city, providing food security, income generation, and cultural value to the community. A comprehensive approach to livestock development encompasses population management and health services to ensure sustainable growth in the sector. The livestock population (Table 3.7) shows significant diversity, with cattle (499,574), poultry (2,828,636), and sheep (236,500) forming the backbone of livestock assets in 2023/24.

Table: 3.7. Number of Livestock and Poultry by Private Holding (2023/2024)

Livestock type	Count.	Percent

	2024 G.C	
Cattles	499,574	13.47
Goats	60730	1.64
Sheep	236500	6.38
Donkeys	52766	1.42
Camels	0	0
Horses	27929	0.75
Mules	494	0.013
Poultry/hens	2,828,636	76.27
Total	**3,708,653**	**100**

Source: Shaggar city Agriculture office

Other significant populations include goats (60,730) and donkeys (52,766), while horses (27,929) and mules (494) represent smaller portions of the livestock population in both respective years. The city has invested substantially in genetic improvement, distributing 2,546,573 hybrid poultry and various improved livestock breeds, including 3,188 heifers, 4,307 calves, and 25,061 sheep in 2023/24 G.C.

Table: 3.8. Number of Hybrid Livestock Distributed to urban farmers (2023/2024 G.C)

Hybrid Livestock	**Count.**	**Percent**
	2024 G.C	
Poultry	2,546,573	98.61
Heifers	3188	0.12
Calves	4307	0.17
Sheep	25061	0.97
Others	1208	0.05
Total	**2,582,361**	**100**

Source: Shaggar city Agriculture Office

3.2.3. Veterinary Services and Livestock Health Management

Veterinary service infrastructure in the city operates through eleven type D clinic, three type B, one type C and two non-standard(Table 3.9), staffed by a professional team of seventy seven personnel, including thirty doctors with advanced degrees (MSc/DVM), fourteen health assistants, and twenty nine BSc holders in Animal Health.

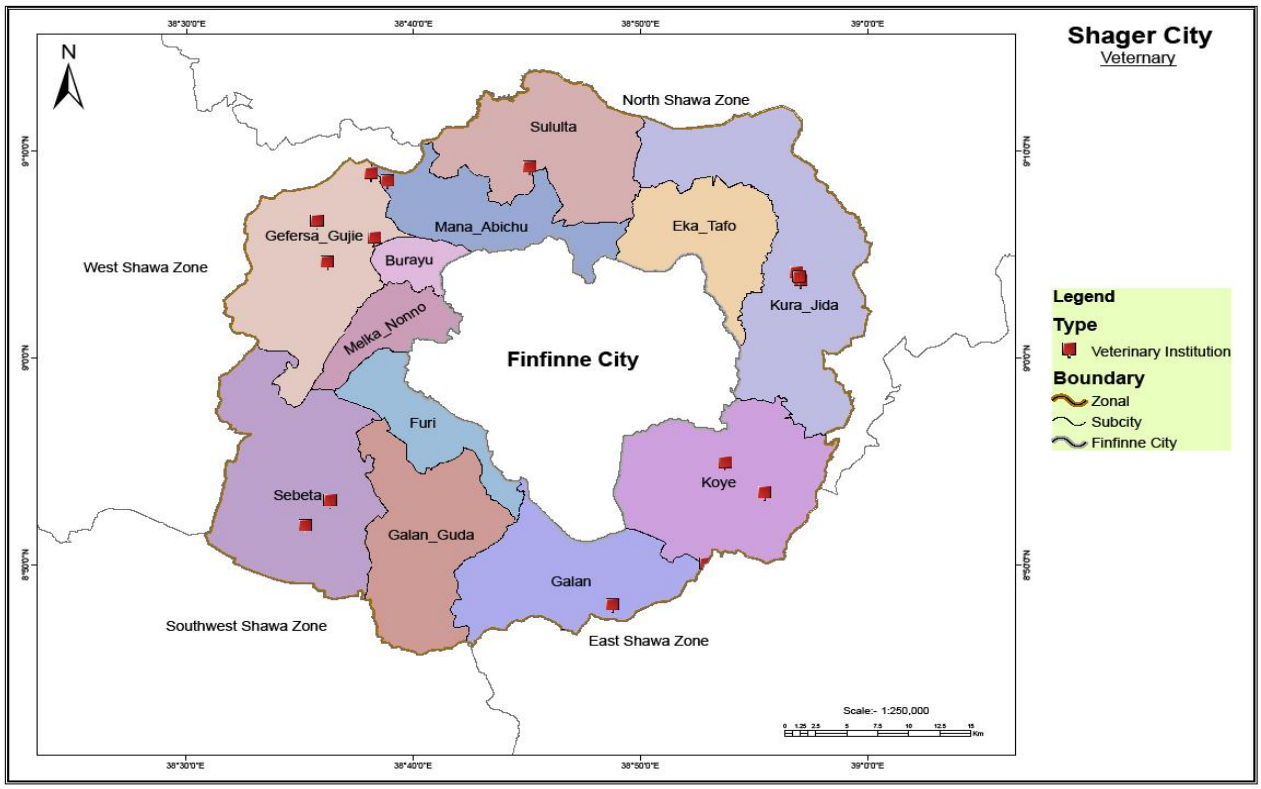
Table: 3.9. Veterinary personnel, Clinics and Health Posts in 2023/2024 G.C

A. Veterinary Clinics and Health Posts	
Clinic type	**Count.**
Type A	0
Type B	3
Type C	1
Type D	11
Non- standard	2
B. Veterinary personnel	
Role	**Count.**
Doctors (MSc/DVM)	30
Health assistants	14
BSc in Animal health	29
Health technical	4
Total	77

Source: Shaggar city Agriculture Office

According to data obtained from the city agriculture in 2023/24 GC, disease prevention efforts show significant activity in livestock vaccination programs, with 71,813 animals receiving anthrax vaccination, 51,404 animals a Black-leg vaccination and 20,189 animals treated for Hemorrhagic Septicemia, demonstrating prioritization of major livestock diseases (table 3.10). Moreover, this table shows treatment services during the period encompassed a broad

range of interventions, with particular emphasis on parasite control. The clinic handled 138,939 internal parasite treatments and 155,716 cases of external parasite management alongside 698 surgical operations in 2023/24.



Source: Field Survey Result (2016)

Table: 3.10. Livestock Vaccination by Disease and treated in 2023/2024 G.C

a. Livestock vaccinated	
Diseases	**Vaccinated Count.**
CBP	2500
anthrax	71813
Black leg	51404
Hemorrhagic Septicemia	20189
Rinder pest	1900
0thers	486243

b. Livestock treatment	
Treatment type	Treated Count.
Operation	698
Internal parasites	138939
External parasites	155716
Trpanosomasis	19016

Source: Shaggar city Agriculture Office

3.2.4. Pasture Development and Feed Management

Sustainable pasture management and feed production are essential for maintaining healthy livestock populations. The city has implemented a multi-faceted approach to ensure adequate feed supply while preserving natural resources. In 2023/24, pastureland development shows a balanced approach across natural (3,384 hectares), common (1,338 hectares), and private (5041hectares) pasturelands. The area has implemented various forage development strategies, including 85.5 hectares of Rhodes grass and 96 hectares of elephant grass cultivation (Table 3.11).

Table: 3.11. Pastureland and development of city in 2023/24 G.C

a) Pasture development	
Pastureland type	Pasture land in hectares.
Natural	3,384
Common	1,338
Private	5,041
Pasture development strategy	
Strategy type	Pasture land in hectares
Planted livestock forage	25
Planted livestock Rhodes grass	85.5
Planted livestock Elephant	96

grass	
Ranged land invade by bush	109

Source: Shaggar city Agriculture Office

In generally, livestock feed production distributed across four categories. Agro-industrial by products dominates with 19,248.99 tons, followed by forage production at 70,743 tons. Specialized feeds include 5,185 liters of improved crop residues and 1,102.1 tons of multi-nutrient blocks. This production indicates modest but diversified feed manufacturing capacity, suggesting potential for expansion, particularly in specialized feed categories to better meet local livestock needs in 2023/24 G.C.

Table: 3.12. Livestock Feed and Forage Production 2023/2024 G.C

Category	Forage production
Improved Crop Residues (Molasses) in liters	5,185
Multi-Nutrient Blocks in tons	1,102.1
Livestock Feed from Agro-Industrial By products in tons	19,248.99
Average total forage livestock production in tons	70,743

Source: Shaggar Agriculture Office

3.3. Dairy Farm, Fattening, and Poultry production initiative

The livestock production is a cornerstone of the economic activities in the city, playing a vital role in the overall food security of the urban population. The city boasts a diverse and abundant livestock population that contributes significantly to the local economy. To enhance livestock production in the city, a concerted effort has been made to construct numerous animals' sheds. These sheds host range of livestock operations, including dairy, fattening and poultry production. In total 3,470 sheds have been built in the city at cost of 7.2 billion ETB, with active community participation. As results of this shed.91, 230 people have been employed, further bolstering the local economy and livelihood opportunities. The city comprehensive approach to developing its livestock

sector via improved infrastructures and community engagement that demonstrates its commitment to strengthening the overall agriculture

3.3.1. Dairy farm

In the city, the dairy production industry is booming with a total of 33,430 cattle contributing to the production of milk and dairy production. This significant member of cattle highlights the importance of the dairy sector in the city economy's and the potential for growth and development in the industry dairy is a large scale dairy production facility that currently has the participation of 5,794 households.

The city dairy production facility is equipped with advanced and equipment to ensure high-quality milk output. The quality utilizes modern milking machines; temperatures controlled storage and specialize processing equipment to maintain the freshness and integrity of the dairy products. The dairy herds of cows are cared for and are provided with a balanced, nitrous diet formulated to maximize their milk yield. The city dairy places a strong emphasis on the health and well-being of its livestock, recognizing that the quality of the dairy cows. Committed to delivering the freshest and most nutritious dairy products to its customers the city dairy employee's rigorous quality control measures throughout the entire production process, In the 2023/2024 Ethiopian fiscal year, and the city generated 3.12 billion ETB from dairy initiatives.

3.3.2. Animal Fattening

The city is also a city known for its animal fattening industry, with a total of 188,607 livestock being raised in the area. This industry plays a significant role in the economy of the city, providing employment opportunities and contributing to the local agricultural sector. In 2023, 72122 oxen fattened and generated 6.1 billion ETB.

3.3.3. Poultry production

The city is a major hub for poultry production, with a total of 4,182,705 chickens, 611,722 raised specifically in initiative scheme for meat production and 50,654 Chechens for duals purpose. The poultry production industry in the plays a significant role the local economy and provides valuable sources of protein for the community. In the year 2023/2024, 316,239,589 eggs were produced, generated revenue of 2.6 billion ETB.

3.4. Cooperatives

Cooperatives play a vital role in strengthening the local agricultural economy by facilitating collective resource management, improving market access, and enhancing financial inclusion for farmers. The city has developed a diverse cooperative ecosystem that spans multiple sectors and serves thousands of community members.

3.4.1. Cooperative Structure and Membership

The cooperative landscape in the city has undergone significant changes between 2023 and 2024, as detailed in Table 3.13. In 2023, the city supported 237 primary cooperatives with a total membership of 76,059 members, showing a strong gender balance with 45,129 male and 30,930 female participants. These cooperatives maintained substantial capital holdings of 224.043 million ETB, split between fixed capital (154.11million ETB) and operational capital (69.933 million ETB).

The cooperative structure comprises several key categories, with 31 multi-purpose cooperative serves 29,249 members while saving and credit cooperatives comprise 81 units with 10,384 members. In 2024, the cooperative landscape showed strategic consolidation, with 253 primary cooperatives focusing on core services. While the number of cooperatives increased, they maintained significant operational capacity with 36.115 million ETB in total capital. This restructuring has resulted in a more focused approach, with multi-

purpose cooperatives remaining a key component at 47 units serving 30,666 members and total capital increased by 14% from 716.179 million ETB in 2023 to 832.762 million ETB in 2024.

Table: 3.13. Numbers of cooperatives, members, and their capital in 2023/2024

Years	Types	Numbers	Members			Capital in million ETB		
			Female	Male	Total	Fixed	Operation	Total
2023	Primary cooperatives	237	30930	45129	76059	154.11	69.933	224.043
	Multi-purpose	31	5973	23276	29249	25.332	272.457	297.789
	Saving and credit	81	5034	5350	10384	97.385	70.237	167.622
	Others	190	28462	34906	63368	35.459	21.266	56.725
	Total	539	65365	108661	179060	312.286	433.893	716.179
2024	Primary cooperatives	253	38167	56664	94831	87.73	36.115	123.845
	Multi-purpose	47	6284	24382	30666	260.331	48.359	308.69
	Saving and credit	77	11521	12029	23550	159.434	106.607	266.041
	Others	178	2903	23485	26388	126.090	8.096	134.186
	Total	555	58875	116560	175435	633.585	199.177	832.762

Source: Shaggar cooperative promotion Office

3.4.2. Financial Performance and Lending Activities

The saving and credit cooperatives demonstrate strong financial management capabilities, as evidenced in Table 3.14. In 2023, twenty three saving and credit cooperatives managed a loan portfolio showing healthy circulation of capital, with 22,485,393.42 ETB (58.16%) in repayments against 38,664,320 ETB in disbursements, indicating strong recovery rates and potential reinvestment of profits. In 2024, twenty saving and credit cooperatives managed a loan portfolio showing healthy circulation of capital, with 6,491,818.23 ETB in repayments

against 7,826,583.09 ETB in disbursements, showing 82.94% increase rates with repayments against 1.335 million ETB in disbursements.

Table: 3.14. Amount of loans received and repaid by cooperatives in 2023/2024

Year	Numbers of cooperatives	Amount received	Amount Repaid
2023	23	38,664,320	22,485,393.42
2024	20	7,826,583.09	6,491,818.23

Source: Shaggar city cooperative promotion Office

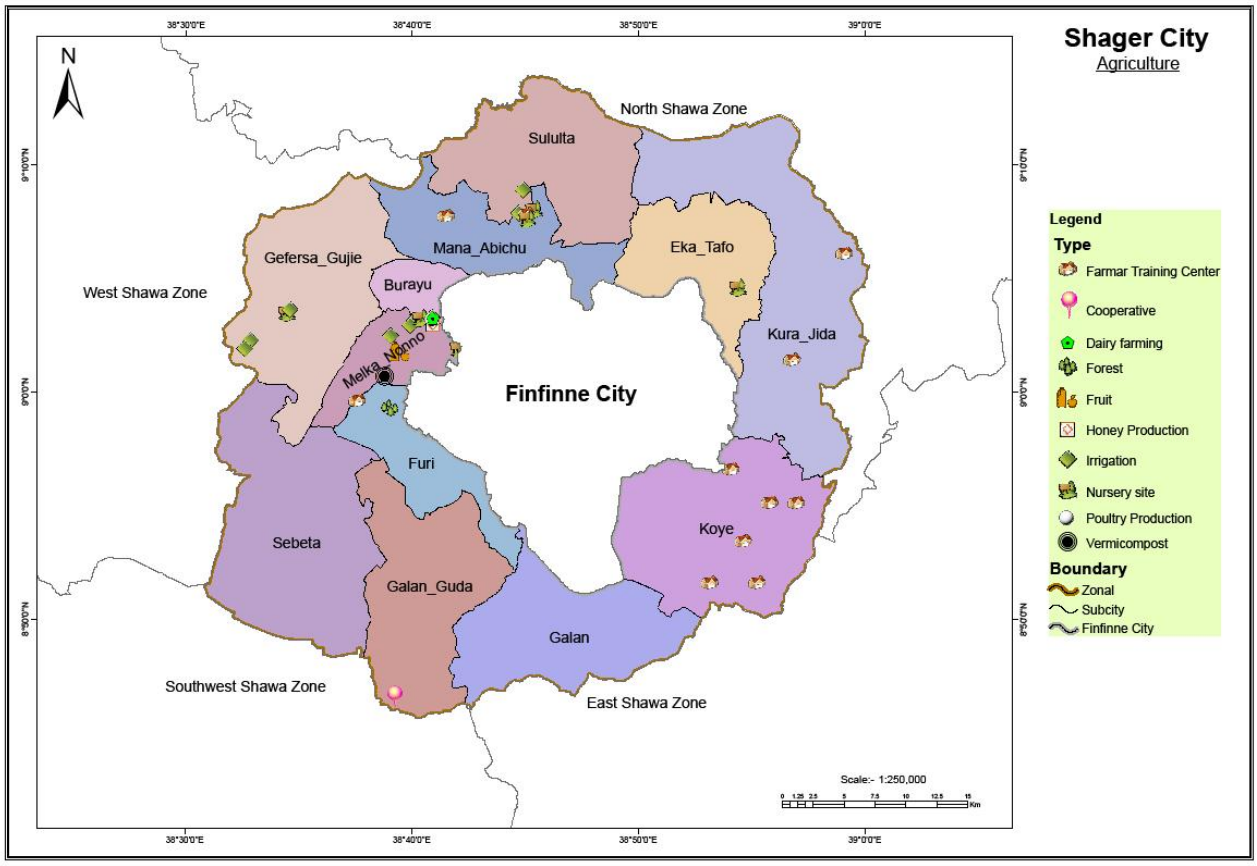
3.2.3. Agricultural Input Distribution

The cooperatives play a crucial role in agricultural input distribution, as shown in Table 3.15, service delivery increased significantly in 2023 to 2024. NPS distribution increased in 31,529.5 to 34,062.5 quintals, while NPSB distribution increased in 34,713.5 to 50,075.5 quintals. UREA distribution increased in 39,579.5 to 65,788.5 quintals, demonstrating relevant rose up in fertilizer availability. Improved seed distribution also showed remarkable dropped down, with wheat decreasing in 854.5 quintals to 490.5 quintals. In 2023 also saw the introduction of teff distribution at 7.4 quintals, representing minor diversification of available seed options for farmers.

Table: 3.15. Amount of inputs and improved seed distributed to farmers' cooperatives in 2023/2024

Year	Numbers of cooperatives participated	Inputs and improved seed distributed in quintal				
		NPS	NPSB	UREA	Teff	Wheat
2023	52	31,529.5	34,713.5	39,579.5	7.4	854.5
2024	52	34,062.5	50,075.5	65,788.5	-	490.5

Source: Shaggar city cooperative promotion office



Source: Field Survey Result (2016)

3.3. Industry and Micro & Small Enterprises

3.3.3. Large, Medium and Small Scale Industry

The industrial and enterprise landscape in the city represents a diverse economic ecosystem encompassing both industrial establishments and micro and small enterprises (MSEs), demonstrating significant potential for local economic development and employment generation.

About 4,812 industries exist in the city. Industries are actively adopting new processing technologies (50) to modernize operations and enhance productivity. The presence of 50 fully digitalized industries demonstrates a commitment to technological advancement and efficiency. The majority of the industries ore operational, indicating a healthy and active manufacturing sector. Among the operational industries, 124 are on agricultural sector and 923 are on service sector.

Accordingly, 50 types of technologies were transferred, suggesting the ongoing efforts of the city to enhance the technological capabilities of the industries. A significant member of industries focus on import substitutions (52) and export promotions (51), highlighting the potential for economic growth and job creation. The focus on both import substitution and export promotion indicates a balanced approach to industries development.

The annual capital investment in manufacturing industries in 2015 E.C is 16.64 billion reflecting the importance of sector to the local economy.

Table: 3.16. Industrialization in the city, 2023/24

Types of industries, technology and capital	Total
Total manufacturing industries existing in the area	4,812
New processing technology adopted in the industries	50
Operational licensed industries	3,889
Non-operational licensed industries	923
Types of technologies transferred	50
Number of industries focusing on export promotion	51
Number of industries focusing on import promotion	52
Number of industries focusing on both import and export promotion	103
Number of industries fully digitalized	50
Job creation	63,390
Annual capital invested in manufacturing industries(chemical, textile, and germinant, leather products, construction materials and agro-processing	16,637,000,000 ETB

Source: Shaggar city plan and development office

Specifically, the small-scale industrial sector in city shows focused development in private ownership structures. According to Table 3.16, in 2024, the sector maintains 1,244 private enterprises, creating employment opportunities for

14,822 individuals. The employment structure reveals a gender diverse workforce with 11,593 permanent positions (5,445 female and 6,148 male employees) and 3,229 temporary positions (1,594 female and 1,635 male employees). This distribution indicates female solid participation in the industrial workforce, particularly in permanent positions.

Table: 3.17. Number of small-scale industries forms of business ownership, number of employees, and capital in 2023/2024

Year	Forms of business ownership	Job opportunity created					
		Permanent			Temporary		
		Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total
2024	1,244	5,445	6,148	11,593	1,594	1,635	3,229

Source: Shaggar City Skill and Job creation Office

3.3.4. Cottage industries

Cottage industries are often overlooked in Ethiopia but, the city has been begun to harness their potential while they account for small portion of the economy, these industries provide a vital source of income for many via the production of hand craft and small–scale items. Requiring minimal capital, cottage industries typically employ fewer than 10 individuals and are renowned for their high-quality, hand-made products, which are favored conscious consumers.

3.3.5. Micro & Small Enterprises

The micro-enterprise sector demonstrates robust growth and significant employment generation. As detailed in Table 3.18, in 2024 data shows 4,513 enterprises, predominantly organized through partnerships and cooperatives. These enterprises have generated substantial employment, with 17,902 permanent positions (7,787 female and 10,115 male employees) and 5,565 temporary positions (1,923 female and 3,642 male employees), totaling 23,467 jobs created and generated 106.926 million birr. This substantial employment

and income generation underscores the sector's vital role in local economic development.

Table: 3.18. Number of micro-enterprises forms of business ownership, numbers of employees, and capital in 2023/2024

Year	Forms of business ownership	Job opportunity created						Estimated Capital gained in million ETB
		Permanent			Temporary			
		Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total	
2023	10510	5675	9827	15502	3384	5399	8783	14.080
2024	4513	7787	10115	17902	1923	3642	5565	106.926

Source: Shaggar City Skill and Job creation Office

The small enterprise sector, while smaller in number than micro-enterprises, shows a significant employment and income impact. According to Table 3.19, 594 enterprises in 2024 have created 24,894 employment opportunities, with 2,354 permanent positions (1,070 female and 1,284 male employees) and 1,510 temporary positions (878 female and 632 male employees).

The gender distribution in employment demonstrates a noteworthy trend toward female participation, particularly in permanent positions. The estimated capital gained significantly rose from 492,000 to 49,591,000 ETB, demonstrating relevant growth in income generation during the two periods.

Table: 3.19. Number of small enterprises forms of business ownership, numbers of employees, and capital in 2023/2024

Year	Forms of business ownership	Job opportunity created						Estimated Capital gained in ETB
		Permanent			Temporary			
		Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total	

2023	891	3277	2971	6248	1498	1344	2842	492000
2024	594	1070	1284	2354	878	632	1510	49591000

Source: Shaggar City Skill and Job creation Office

The developmental progression of micro-enterprises reveals a structured growth pattern by 8.03%, from 4,441 to 4829 in 2023/24. Out of 4,441 enterprises in 2023, the development stages show 1,137 at the primary level, 2,990 in the growth phase, and 314 in maturity (Table 3.20). This segmentation indicates a healthy pipeline of developing businesses. Employment creation in this sector shows 14,511 permanent positions and 4,596 temporary positions demonstrating the sector's significant contribution to local employment.

Table: 3.20. Number of micro-enterprises types of business ownership level of development and numbers of employees' in 2023/2024

Year	Forms of business ownership	Level of development				Number of employees		
		Primary	Growth	Matured	Total	permanent	Temporary	Total
2023	4203	1137	2990	314	4441	14511	4596	19107
2024	3846	3665	924	240	4829	22476	12091	34567

Source: Shaggar City Skill and Job creation Office

3.4. Investment

Investment activities in the city demonstrate robust economic development across multiple sectors, reflecting capital deployment and job creation opportunities. The investment landscape shows a strategic focus on manufacturing while maintaining diversity across various economic sectors.

3.4.1. Investment Overview and Economic Impact

In 2023/24 the City investment data profile, as detailed in Table 3.21, reveals economic activity with increasing trend from 4,137 projects in 2023 to 4,315

projects spread across 4,300.51 hectares of land in 2024. These investments represent a significantly increased capital injection by 97.71%, from 68.244 billion ETB to 2,977.50 billion ETB into the local economy. The impact on employment is particularly noteworthy, creating 69,699 job opportunities with a balanced gender distribution. Permanent employment accounts for 46,391 jobs, with 24,588 positions filled by males and 21,803 by females, indicating strong female participation in the workforce. Furthermore, temporary employment opportunities benefit 23,308 workers, distributed between 12,194 male and 11,114 female in 2024.

Table: 3.21. Number of project and investment capitals, in 2023/2024

Year	Numbers	Land in hectares	Capital in billion	Job opportunity created						
				Permanent			Temporary			Grand Total
				female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total	
2023	4137	653.767	68.244	19613	18624	38237	21225	19497	40722	78939
2024	4315	4300.51	2977.50	21803	24588	46391	11114	12194	23308	69699

Source: Shaggar City investment and industry Office

3.4.2. Sectorial Distribution and Development Focus

The sectorial data of 2023/24 in Table 3.22 reveals the 4,137 and 4,315 projects and 1,917 and 2,129 opened projects in consecutive years. In 2023 period project numbers suggest variety in sector-wise investment patterns with agricultures of 391, 2223 manufacturing, and 1,523 services. In 2024, project numbers suggest variety and increased operational projects by 9.96%, from 1,917 in 2023 to 2,129 in 2024, with 361 projects of agricultures, 2,363 manufacturing and 1,591 services projects. In particularly, the 2024 period projects concentrated focus on manufacturing, which dominates the investment landscape with 2,363 projects.

This manufacturing emphasis suggests a strong push toward industrialization in the city. Trade is the second most active sector, with 839 projects. Hotel and tourism development maintains a significant presence with 418 projects, while agriculture sector account for 361 projects, indicating robust commercial activity, and the education sectors investments account for 233 projects, demonstrating commitment to human capital development. Real estate and health sectors support 72 and 29 projects respectively. The consistent project numbers between 2023_2024 suggest variety in sector-wise investment patterns. Notably, the mining and energy and construction sectors show no active projects 2023/24 period, potentially indicating an opportunity for future development.

Table: 3.22. Number of project and investment capitals by sectors, in 2023/2024

Years	Sectors	Numbers of projects	Number Operational
2023	Agriculture	391	110
	Construction	0	0
	Education	228	130
	Health	26	15
	Hotel and tourism	390	174
	Manufacturing	2,223	1,003
	Mining and energy	0	0
	Real state	50	30
	Trade	829	491
	Service	1523	804
	Total	5,660	2,757
2024	Agriculture	361	124
	Construction	0	0
	Education	233	135
	Health	29	19

	Hotel and tourism	418	187
	Manufacturing	2,363	1,119
	Mining and energy	0	0
	Real state	72	34
	Trade	839	511
	Service	1,591	886
	Total	5,906	3,015

Source: Shaggar city investment and industry office

The investment pattern reveals a strategic balance between industrial development and service sector growth, with manufacturing as the primary economic activity driver. The substantial job creation across permanent and temporary positions and the significant land allocation and capital investment indicate a robust and growing economic base in the S city. Similarly, data collected in 2023/24 from city investment office illustrates gender balanced employment distribution and suggests an inclusive approach to economic development, potentially contributing to broader social development objectives.

3.5. Infrastructure and Social Facilities

3.5.1. Road infrastructures

Transportation infrastructure in the city encompasses a sophisticated network that supports urban and rural connectivity through an integrated system of railway and roads. The road network in the city demonstrates significant development in terms of both coverage and diversity of road types. According to Table 3.23, the city's road infrastructure extends to 4,362.07 KM, distributed across various categories and administrative jurisdictions.

The Ethiopian Roads Authority manages 417.93 KM of gravel roads, while the Oromiya Roads Authority oversees 1,269.61 KM, demonstrating a multi-tiered governance approach to road infrastructure management. This distribution

ensures specialized attention to different road segments based on their strategic importance and usage patterns.

Table: 3.23. Length of Roads coverage by type in 2023/24

year	Asphalts	Length of roads in kilometers					
		Grave road			Cobblestone	Dry weather road	Total
		Ethiopian road authority	Oromia road authority	Universal rural road access program			
2023/24	300.35	417.93	1269.61	179.42	566.26	1,628.47	4,362.07

Source: Shaggar city Road and Logistics office

The quality and accessibility of road infrastructure, as documented in Table 3.24, reveals that the growth 4,362.07 KM network consists 2,733.60 KM of all-weather roads and 1,628.47 KM of dry weather road during 2023/24, indicating substantial investment in durable infrastructure supporting year-round transportation needs.

Table: 3.24. Length of all-weather roads and Dry weather roads coverage, in 2023/24

Year	Length of roads in kilometers		
	all weather road	Dry weather road	Total
2023/24	2,733.60	1,628.47	4,362.07

Source: Shaggar City Road and Logistics Office

Regarding road ownership and administrative jurisdiction, table 3.25 presents a detailed breakdown showing 718.28 KM under federal management, split between 300.35 KM of asphalt and 417.04 KM of gravel roads and 1449.03 KM under Oromia region management, split between 1269.61 KM of gravel road and 179.42 KM of rural road access program in last two respective years.

Table: 3.25. Length of Roads by Ownership and Road type, in 2023/24

Years	Length of roads in kilometers						
	Federal			Regional			
	Asphalt	Gravel	Total	Asphalts	Oromia gravel road	Universal rural road access	Total
2023/24	300.35	417.04	718.28	0	1,269.61	179.42	1,449.03

Source: Shaggar City Road and Logistics Office

Furthermore, sub-cities like Furi, Galan Guda and Sebeta sub-cities have integrated the Ethio-Djibouti railway line bring an additional dimension to the transportation infrastructure. Covering 50.98 KM within the sub-cities and featuring a station in sub-cities, this rail corridor represents a crucial link in the regional transportation network. The railway enhances the city's connectivity to broader regional and international transportation systems, facilitating passenger movement and cargo transportation.

3.5.2. Water and Energy supply

This comprehensive profile analysis examines the water and energy infrastructure systems in the city, focusing on electricity distribution, water supply coverage, and mineral resources during 2023/24. The assessment draws from detailed infrastructure data to provide insights into service coverage and system capacity. Electricity infrastructure in the city demonstrates urban coverage, with all twelve sub-cities in the city connected to the power grid, serving a population of 1,109,946 residents (Table 3.26).

Table: 3.26 Urban Populations Supplied With Electricity in 2023/2024

Year	Total population	Total population supplied with electricity	Percent of population supplied within electricity

2023/24	2,111,769	1,109,946	52.56

Source: Shaggar city water, Mineral and Energy Office

Water supply infrastructure reveals both achievements and challenges in service delivery. According to table 3.27, out of the city's total population (2,111,769) in 2023/24, the water supply coverage maintained at 66.8% of the total population. This coverage rate, while significant, indicates substantial room for improvement in water access. Additionally, table 3.27 confirms that all twelve sub-cities within the city have water supply infrastructure, though service delivery requires enhancement to reach the entire population.

Table: 3.27 Number of Urban Population Supplied With Potable Water, in 2023/2024

Years	Total Urban Population	Urban Population Supplied With Potable Water	Percent of Population Supplied With Potable Water
2023/24	2,111,769	1,412,774	66.8

Source: Shaggar city water, Mineral and Energy Office

On other hand, table 3.28 below shows the city maintains 320 functional water schemes, with 84 deep wells, 19 motorized springs, 21 motorized on spot, etc. This data indicates 20.6% of water schemes are non-functioned in 2024.

Table: 3.28. Number of none and functional Water Schemes, in 2023/24

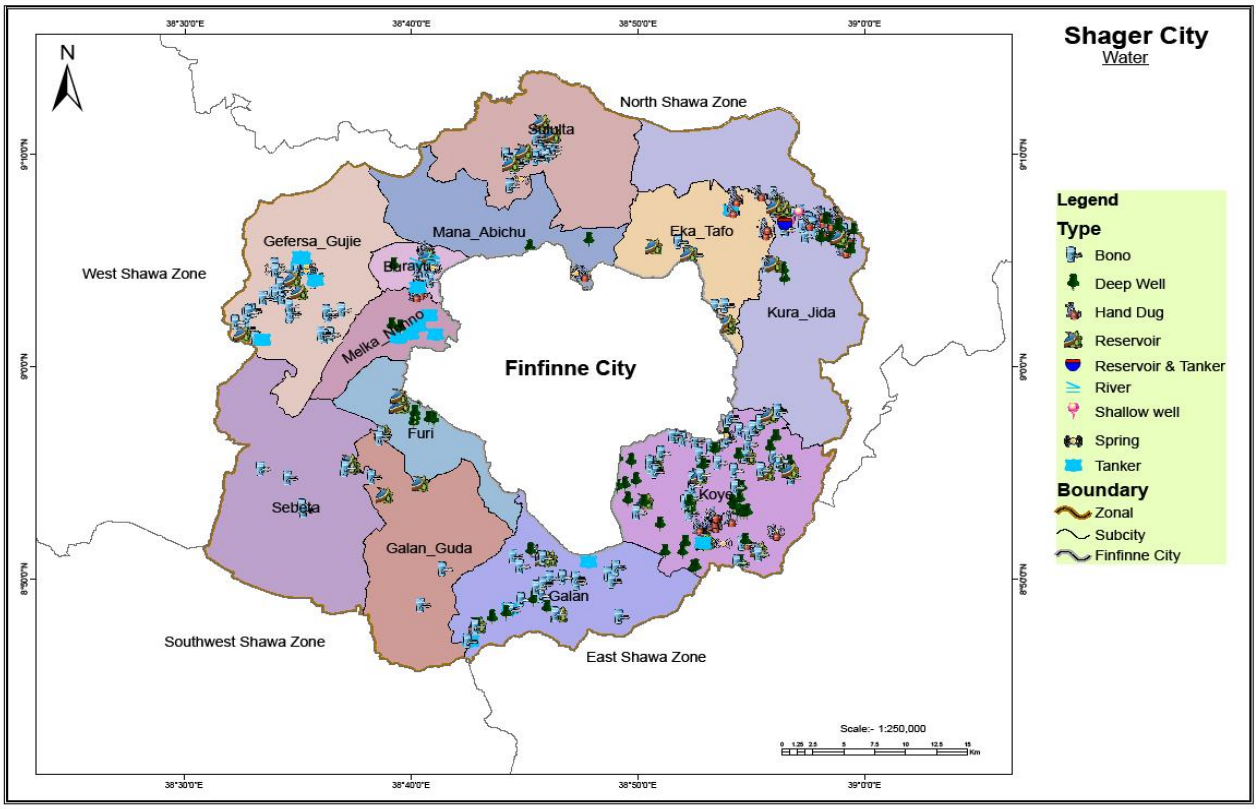
Year	Functional Water Schemes					
	Deep wells	Motorized spring	Motorized on spot	Shallow well fitted with hand pump	Hand dung well fitted with hand pump	Total
2023	23	1	4	0	0	28
2024	84	19	21	59	137	320

Source: Shaggar City Water, Mineral and Energy Office

Table: 3.29. Number of non-functioned Water Schemes, in 2023/24

Year	Non- Functional Water Schemes					
	Deep wells	Motorized spring	Motorized on spot	Shallow well fitted with hand pump	Hand dung well fitted with hand pump	Total
2024	14	0	23	14	32	83

Source: Shaggar city water, Mineral and Energy Office



Source: Field Survey Result (2016)

3.5.3. Education

3.5.3.1. Educational institutions by ownerships

This socio-economic data profile report reveals the educational landscape and student progression patterns in the city education system, focusing on educational institutions distribution, grade level, gender distributions and

indicators of education quality in 2023/24 academic year in both the governmental schools (301) and non-governmental (845) (table 3.30). Totally, there are 1,146 educational institutions in the city, including 122 and 532 of kindergarten schools, 144 and 291 of primary, and 35 and 22 secondary schools across government and private institutions respectively.

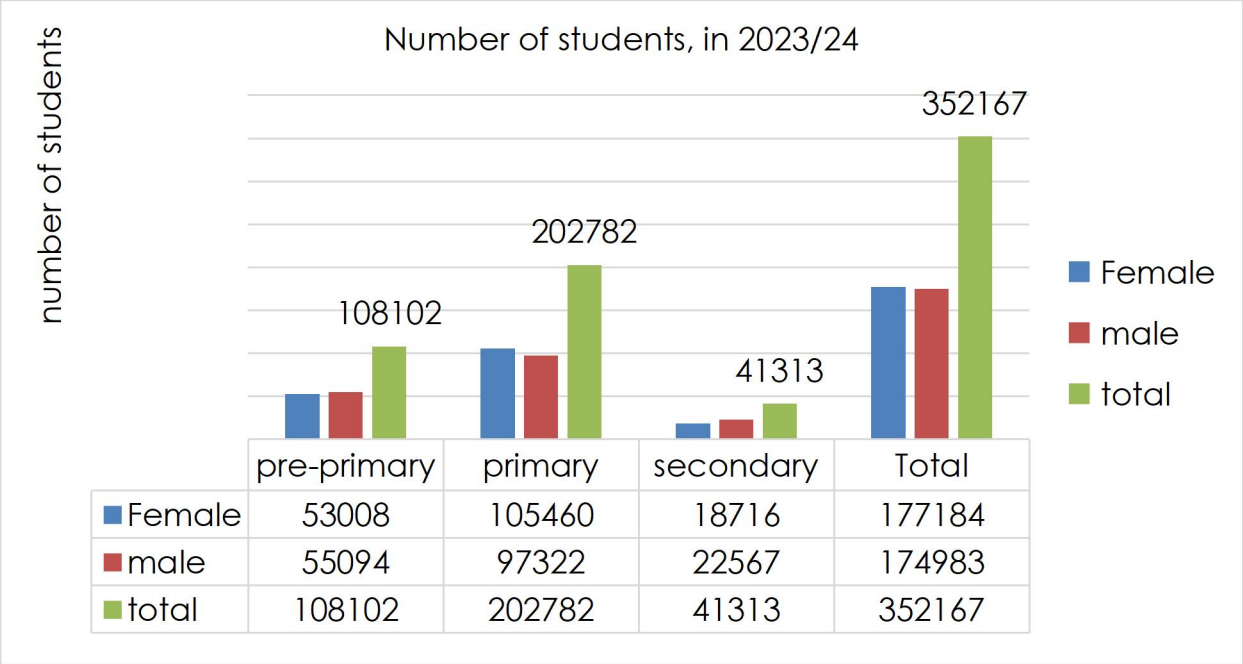
Table: 3.30 Educational institutions distribution in the city, in 2023/24

Sub-City	Government			Non- government			Grand total		
	kinderg arten	Primary	Second ary	kinderg arten	Primary	Second ary	kinderg arten	Primary	Second ary
Burayu	10	6	4	49	39	1	79	45	5
Furi	10	7	1	92	58	9	102	65	10
Gefarsa Guje	9	16	4	74	39	0	83	55	4
Galan	9	11	3	16	6	1	25	17	4
Galan Guda	10	15	4	30	17	2	40	32	6
Koye Fache	24	19	4	19	8	0	43	27	4
Kura Jida	6	16	3	14	10	1	20	26	4
LTLD	5	11	4	52	29	3	57	40	7
Malka Nono	13	5	1	91	40	3	104	45	4
Mena Abichu	6	8	2	15	9	1	21	17	3
Sebeta	14	18	3	22	16	1	36	34	4
Sululta	6	12	2	38	20	0	44	32	2
Total	122	144	35	532	291	22	654	435	57
Grand total	**301**			**845**			**1,146**		

Source: Shaggar City Plan and Development Office

In the city, total number of students' 2024 was 352,197 with the gender distributions 171,132 male students and 181,065 female students, 13,298 teachers with 171,132 male teachers and 181,065 female teachers in 2024 (figure 3.3).

Figure: 3.3. Number of students by grade level and sex (Government and non-government), in 2023/24



	pre-primary	primary	secondary	Total
Female	53008	105460	18716	177184
male	55094	97322	22567	174983
total	108102	202782	41313	352167

Source: Shaggar City Education Office

3.5.3.2. Public education (government)

Number of public schools in the City

The profile of the educational schools analysis for public schools showed that a total of 58 kindergartens, 137 primary and junior schools having O class, 17 primary schools (grades 1_4 only), 98 junior schools (grade 1_8 only) and 33 secondary schools were available in the City in 2015 E.C. The results of the analysis also demonstrated the presence of a difference in the number of public schools between the sub-cities. There are 21 KGs in Koye Fache sub-city, 8 KGs in Sabata, and 6 KGs in Galan sub-cities respectively. Only 1 KG reported for L/T/L Dadhi and Sululta sub-cities and 0 KGs for Furi and Mana Abichu sub-cities during the 2023 G.C.

Table: 3.31. Number of public schools in the City in 2015 E.C

	Number of schools

Sub-city	KG	Primary & Junior schools having 0 class*	Grades (1_4)	Grades (1_8)	Grade (9_12)
Sululta	1	11	3	11	2
Kura Jida	3	16	0	11	3
L/T/L Dadhi	1	11	0	11	4
Koye Fache	21	18	4	7	3
Galan	6	12	3	9	3
Galan Guda	5	14	3	9	4
Sabata	8	16	0	7	3
Furi	0	6	0	5	1
Malka Nonno	5	5	0	4	1
Gafarsa Guje	5	15	1	12	4
Burayu	3	5	0	5	3
Mana Abichu	0	8	3	7	2
Total	**58**	**137**	**17**	**98**	**33**

Source: Shaggar City Plan and Development *Not mutually exclusive from other school types

Student teacher ratio/ pupil teacher ratio (PTR)

Pupil -Teacher Ratio (PTR) is commonly used to measure efficiency and quality in the education system. The basic assumptions are:

i. Lower PTR indicates better opportunities for contact between the teacher and pupils, and for teachers to provide support to students individually, and hence a better teaching/learning process will be in place which improves the quality of education.

ii. PTR is also used to measure the level of human resource input (teachers).

iii. On the other hand, very low PTR may also indicate low efficient use or underutilization of teachers.

The City PTR depicted the prevalence of similar trends with the national pupil-teacher ratio. It shows a student-teacher ratio of 30:1 at KG, 30:1 for primary

education, and 27:1 for secondary education. There is a difference between the sub-cities in each level of PTR. For example, the student teacher ratio is high for Sululta sub-city (37:1) and low for Galan, Furi and Malka Nonno sub-cities (26:1) for kindergartens. Similarly, the student teacher ratio for primary education is high in Gafarsa Guje (38:1) and Sululta (37:1) sub-cities and low in Galan sub-city (22:1) respectively.

Table: 3.32. Student teacher ratio for in public schools in the City

Sub-City	Student Teacher Ratio		
	KG	Primary Schools 1_8	Secondary 9_12
Sululta	1:37	1:37	1:34
Kura Jida	1:35	1:33	1:33
L/T/L Dadhi	1:30	1:23	1:18
Koye Fache	1:27	1:24	1:28
Galan	1:26	1:22	1:19
Galan Guda	1:36	1:34	1:28
Sabata	1:38	1:33	1:27
Furi	1:26	1:26	1:25
Malka Nonno	1:26	1:25	1:22
Gafarsa Guje	1:28	1:38	1:27
Burayu	1:33	1:31	1:37
Mana Abichu	1:34	1:31	1:30
Total	**1:30**	**1:30**	**1:27**

Source: Shaggar City Plan and Development Office (2024)

Student class ratio

The Pupil Section Ratio (PSR) for the City demonstrated a student class ratio of 45.03 for KG, 39.78 for primary education, and 59.14 for secondary education indicating a more worsening learning environment at the City. The pupil-to-section ratio indicates one of the areas that require systematic interventions in the planning years to come.

Table: 3.33. Student class ratio in public schools in the City

Sub-city	Student Class Ratio		
	KG only	Primary Schools 1_8	Secondary 9_12
Sululta	50.14	46.80	78.74
Kura Jida	46.12	41.45	53.06
L/T/L Dadhi	42.19	33.04	38.30
Koye Fache	57.54	58.21	72.41
Galan	51.01	41.07	48.41
Galan Guda	48.33	50.71	63.90
Sabata	46.58	24.60	60.68
Furi	41.22	40.49	49.04
Malka Nonno	47.83	36.53	57.70
Gafarsa Guje	38.14	48.79	62.42
Burayu	36.55	38.72	64.94
Mana Abichu	34.71	39.33	61.63
Total	**45.03**	**39.78**	**59.14**

Source: Shaggar City Plan and Development Office (2024)

Gross enrolment by sub-city

The Gross enrolment for the City shows 91,711 children were enrolled in public schools for kindergartens (KGs) in 2015 E.C. The analysis result also shows a wide variation in enrolment within the sub-cities. Nearly half of children were enrolled in Malka Nonno sub-city (15,186), 14,443 children enrolled in Furi sub-city, and 11,116 in Burayu sub-city respectively. Mana Abichu (2,383), Galan (3,180) and Kura Jida (3,727) sub-cities enrolled lower number of children respectively.

Table: 3.34. Gross enrolment in public schools by sub-city in 2015 E C

Sub-city	Pre-primary	Grade 1	Primary Education Grades (1_6)	Junior Education Grades (7_8)	Secondary Education Grades (9_12)

Sululta	4,804	2,650	10,916	2,047	2,756
Kura Jida	3,727	1,818	7,862	1,671	1,857
L/T/L Dadhi	7,062	1,944	8,598	1,710	2,643
Koye Fache	7,129	2,524	12,402	3,665	5,938
Galan	3,180	1,578	6,376	1,305	1,549
Galan Guda	6,658	3,139	12,400	2,559	3,323
Sabata	6,625	3,270	14,293	3,641	4,612
Furi	14,443	3,855	19,248	3,712	3,580
Malka Nonno	15,186	3,216	12,086	1,942	2,135
Gafarsa Guje	9,398	4,409	16,402	3,017	2,372
Burayu	11,116	2,968	12,261	2,567	5,390
Mana Abichu	2,383	1,023	4,256	739	986
Total	**91,711**	**32,394**	**137,100**	**28,575**	**37,141**

Source: Shaggar City Plan and Development Office *(2024)*

The gross enrolment for the City showed 32,394 students were enrolled in grade 1 only, 137,100 students were enrolled in primary and 28,575 students in junior education in public schools in 2015 E.C academic year. The gross enrolment of secondary education result demonstrated that 37,141 students were enrolled in secondary education in 2015 E.C in the City. More students were enrolled to secondary education in Koye Fache sub-city (5,938), Burayu sub-city (5,390), and Sabata sub-city (4,612). It also shows only 986 students enrolled to secondary education in Mana Abichu sub-city.

Drop-out rate

Dropout rate is a measure of those who have left formal schooling with different reasons. The Dropout rate result shows a 0.42% dropout rate for female students in KG, 9.67% in primary, 6.67% in junior and 8.17% in secondary education respectively confirming a good start for the City.

Table: 3.35. Drop-out rates in public schools by sub-city and by sex (Female)

Sub-city	Pre-primary	Primary Education Grades (1_6)	Junior Education Grades (7_8)	Secondary Education Grades (9_12)
Sululta	0.1	9.5	6.5	11
Kura Jida	0.2	8.6	5.6	7
L/T/L Dadhi	0.3	9	6	10
Koye Fache	0.4	8.9	5.9	9
Galan	0.3	10.5	7.5	13
Galan Guda	0.1	10	7	9
Sabata	0.6	12	9	6
Furi	0.1	11	8	4
Malka Nonno	0.7	11.3	8.3	3
Gafarsa Guje	0.8	9.3	6.3	10
Burayu	0.87	8.98	5.98	7
Mana Abichu	0.62	7	4	9
Total	0.42	9.67	6.67	8.17

Source: Shaggar city plan and development office *(2024)*

Regarding male students, the analysis result shows a 0.54% dropout rate for male students in KG, 12.67% in primary, 11.51% in junior and 12.17% in secondary education respectively in 2015 E.C for the City. The dropout rate for male appears higher than that of the females contrary to the theoretical assumptions and reports most commonly cited on this indicator. Strategies need to be designed to address such higher percentages of male drop-out rates in the City.

Table: 3.36. Drop-out rates in public schools by sub-city and by sex (Male)

Sub-city	Pre-primary	Primary Education Grades (1_6)	Junior Education Grades (7_8)	Secondary Education Grades (9_12)
Sululta	0.9	12.5	11.5	15
Kura Jida	0.6	11.6	10.6	11
L/T/L Dadhi	0.7	12	9	14

Koye Fache	0.1	11.9	10.9	13
Galan	0.2	13.5	12.5	17
Galan Guda	0.1	13	12	13
Sabata	0.8	15	14	10
Furi	0.1	14	13	8
Malka Nonno	0.8	14.3	13.3	7
Gafarsa Guje	0.9	12.3	11.3	14
Burayu	0.98	11.98	10.98	11
Mana Abichu	0.25	10	9	13
Total	0.54	12.67	11.51	12.17

Source: Shaggar city plan and development office (2024)

Repetition rate

The repetition rate result for the City showed a repetition rate of 11.42% for female students in primary education, 13.41% for junior education and 11.67% for secondary education.

Table: 3.37. Female students' repetition rate in public schools in the City

Sub-city	Pre-primary	Primary Education Grade 1_6)	Junior Education Grade (7_8)	Secondary Education Grade (9_12)
Sululta	0	9	11	10
Kura Jida	0	11	13	16
L/T/L Dadhi	0	14	16	11
Koye Fache	0	12	14	12
Galan	0	10	12	10
Galan Guda	0	14	16	14
Sabata	0	15	17	13
Furi	0	8	10	9
Malka Nonno	0	7	9	7

Sub-city	Pre-primary	Primary Education Grade 1_6)	Junior Education Grade (7_8)	Secondary Education Grade (9_12)
Gafarsa Guje	0	15	17	15
Burayu	0	9	11	13
Mana Abichu	0	13	15	10
Total	**0**	**11.42**	**13.41**	**11.67**

Source: Shaggar City Plan and Development Office *(2024)*

Similarly, the repetition rate for male students is 12.42% in primary education, 10.92% for junior education and 11.75% for secondary education in the City. The repetition rates for males and females were reported to be so much closer to each other for City across all grades.

Table: 3.38. Male students' repetition rate

Sub-city	Pre-primary	Primary Education Grade (1_6)	Junior Education Grade (7_8)	Secondary Education Grade (9_12)
Sululta	0	10	9.4	11
Kura Jida	0	12	11.8	14
L/T/L Dadhi	0	15	14.1	12
Koye Fache	0	13	12.3	11
Galan	0	11	10.2	10
Galan Guda	0	15	4.7	13
Sabata	0	16	14.9	12
Furi	0	9	8.2	9
Malka Nonno	0	8	7.1	7
Gafarsa Guje	0	16	15.2	19
Burayu	0	10	9.8	12
Mana Abichu	0	14	13.2	11
Total	0	12.42	10.92	11.75

Source: Shaggar City Plan and Development Office *(2024)*

Promotion rate

Promotion rate is the proportion of pupils enrolled in a given grades that reach the next grade in the following year. The Promotion rate for the City showed that female student's promotion rate is 89.85% for primary education grade (1_7), 85.85% for grade 8, 83.57% for grade (9_11) and 77.57% for grade 12. The promotion rate for female students in secondary grade (9_11) is highest for Furi sub-city (97.78%) and lower for Malka Nonno sub-city (65.60%) for female students. This also requires further designs and interventions by the educational office of the city and concerned stakeholders.

Table: 3.39. Male students' promotion rate in public schools in the City

Sub-city	Primary Education Grade (1_7)	Grade 8	Grade (9 _11)	Grade 12
Sululta	91.05	87.05	91.87	85.87
Kura Jida	83.94	79.94	80.90	74.90
L/T/L Dadhi	90.26	86.26	79.20	73.20
Koye Fache	93.96	89.96	88.50	82.50
Galan	95.33	91.33	83.50	77.50
Galan Guda	90.58	86.58	91.30	85.30
Sabata	82.74	78.74	92.00	86.00
Furi	92.70	88.7	97.78	91.78
Malka Nonno	85.99	81.99	65.60	59.60
Gafarsa Guje	91.00	87	85.20	79.20
Burayu	87.87	83.87	80.40	74.40
Mana Abichu	92.78	88.78	66.60	60.60
Total	89.85	85.85	83.57	77.57

Source: Shaggar City Plan and Development Office *(2024)*

Similarly, the data of profile showed a promotion rate of 84.94% for primary education grade (1_7) male students. The promotion rate for male students is 82.06% and above for most of the sub-cities in primary education. However, it is lower for Sabata (77.3%) and Kura Jida (79.36) sub-cities in primary education.

The promotion rate for secondary education for male students is higher for Furi sub-city (97.78%) and lower in Mana Abichu sub-city (61.99%).

The situation of Mana Abichu also requires further designs and interventions by the educational office of the city and concerned stakeholders. Overall, the promotion rates for males were found to be much better than that of the females in the city of the city.

Table: 3.40. Male students' promotion rate in public schools in the City

Sub-city	Primary Education Grade (1_7)	Grade 8	Grade (9_11)	Grade 12
Sululta	87.50	83.86	94.15	88.15
Kura Jida	79.36	84.06	71.62	65.62
L/T/L Dadhi	84.71	88.24	79.93	73.93
Koye Fache	88.55	82.34	89.97	83.97
Galan	89.7	83.81	81.82	75.82
Galan Guda	86.01	82.06	89.91	83.91
Sabata	77.3	80.02	92.57	86.57
Furi	86.83	83.06	97.78	91.78
Malka Nonno	82.06	87.66	68.91	62.91
Gafarsa Guje	85.32	89.4	87.88	81.88
Burayu	83.19	84.19	84.93	78.93
Mana Abichu	88.82	85.43	61.99	55.99
Total	84.94	84.51	83.45	77.45

Source: office of Shaggar city plan and development (2024)

Female-male ratio/Gender Parity Index (GPI)

Gender Parity Index (GPI) measures the relative access to education/participation of girls and boys. GPI in GER can be defined as female gross enrolment ratio divided by male gross enrolment ratio for each level. The City shows female male ratio of 0.96:1 for KG only, 1.06:1 for primary schools grade (1_8) and 1.17:1 for secondary education indicating a situation of more female student's enrolment in primary and secondary education of the City.

Table: 3.41. Female male ratio in public schools in the City

Sub-city	KG only	Primary schools (1_8)	Secondary (9_12)
Sululta	0.99	1.05	1.33
Kura Jida	0.98	0.91	0.83
L/T/L Dadhi	0.93	1.11	1.26
Koye Fache	0.88	0.99	1.23
Galan	0.93	1.03	1.27
Galan Guda	0.99	1.01	0.95
Sabata	0.97	1.05	1.17
Furi	1.01	1.05	0.99
Malka Nonno	0.95	1.01	1.06
Gafarsa Guje	0.96	1.01	0.99
Burayu	0.98	1.29	1.53
Mana Abichu	0.93	1.01	1.18
Total	0.96	1.06	1.17

Source: Shaggar city plan and development office (2024)

Grades 8 and 12 pass rates

The pass rate for the City found out that the grade eight pass rate of 46.38% which far below the national average. The highest pass rate was registered for Koye Fache sub-city (65.25%) and the lowest for Gafarsa Guje sub-city (36%). Similarly, the pass rate for grade 12 in 2015 E.C for the City was 2.87 %. There is variation in the pass rate for grade 12 among sub-cites, with the highest in Furi sub-city (8.41) and lowest in Kura Jida sub-city (0.3). This is also another indicator that requires mobilization of efforts and making investments in the endeavours for producing competent citizens and leaders at city levels.

Table: 3.42. Grades 8 and 12 pass rate in public schools by sub-city

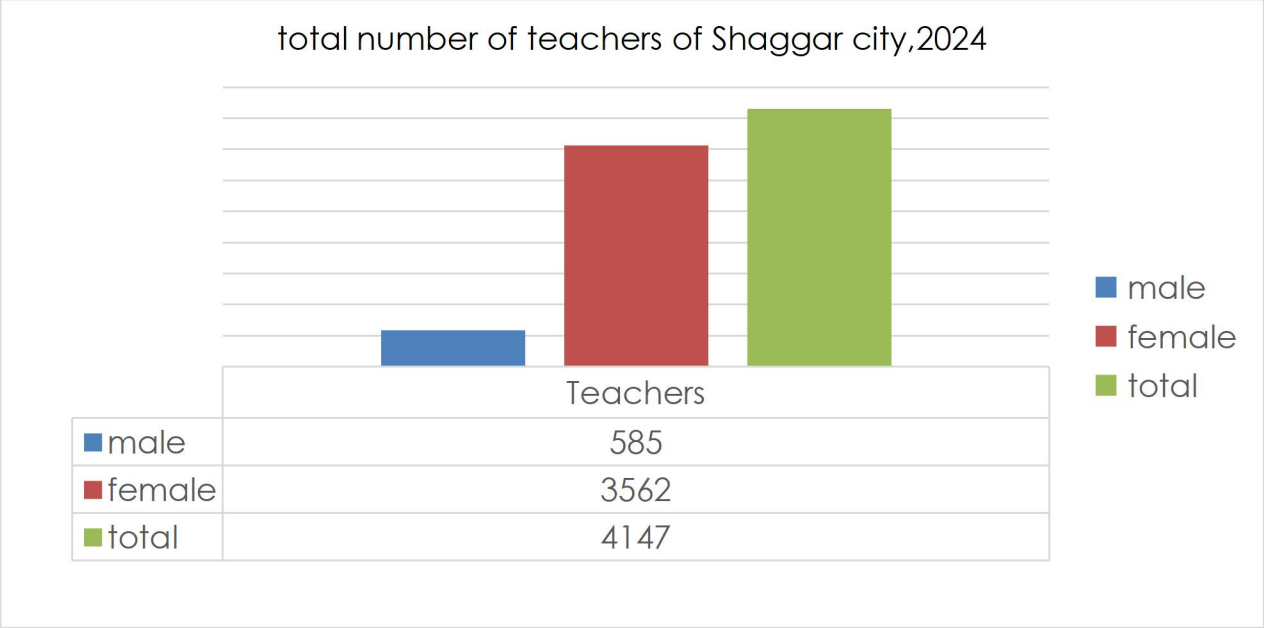
Sub-city	Number of public-school students registered for Grade 8 in 2015 E C	Percentage of public school students who pass Grade 8 exam	Number of public-school students registered for Grade 12 in 2015 E C	What is the % of public-school students who have joined higher education
Sululta	838	44.39	881	1.93
Kura Jida	698	55.3	302	0.3
L/T/L Dadhi	715	37.34	443	1.8
Koye Fache	1554	65.25	1341	5.96
Galan	600	62.33	376	0.53
G/ Guda	958	34.97	749	1.2
Sabata	1535	41.17	1103	4.35
Furi	718	44.29	107	8.41
M/Nonno	487	50	395	2.03
G/Guje	1014	36	300	1
Burayu	1039	39.17	1243	1.85
M/Abichu	215	44.39	0	0
Total	10,371	46.38	7240	2.87

Source: Shaggar city plan and development office *(2024)*

3.5.4. Numbers of teachers of the city

The city boasts a total of 4,147 teachers, with 585 male teachers and 3,562 female teachers all dedicated to providing quality education, within staff work tires sly to create a supportive and enriching learning environment for every students in 2023/2024 (figure 3.4).

Figure: 3.4. Number of Teachers by sex, in 2023/24



Source: Shaggar city education office

The city's education system has a holistic strategy that meets the wide range of learning demands its residents, going beyond traditional schooling. Strong adult education programs are one examples of this. Where adult participate in ongoing self-directed learning to develop new abilities, knowledge and sense of personal fulfillment as lifelong learners. Along with accelerated learning styles that het students finish courses faster and take charge of their own learning, the city also provide evening programs designed with working adults in mind.

The city demonstrates its dedication to providing inclusive, flexible and engaging learning exercises for all members of its community from young children to working adults and beyond, through its diverse network of education resources. Accordingly, the city's non-formal education analysis reveals the number of participants of has increased by 35,131(33.46%), from 69,850 in 2023 to 104,981 in 2024.

Table: 3.43. the non-formal education, in 2023/24 G.C

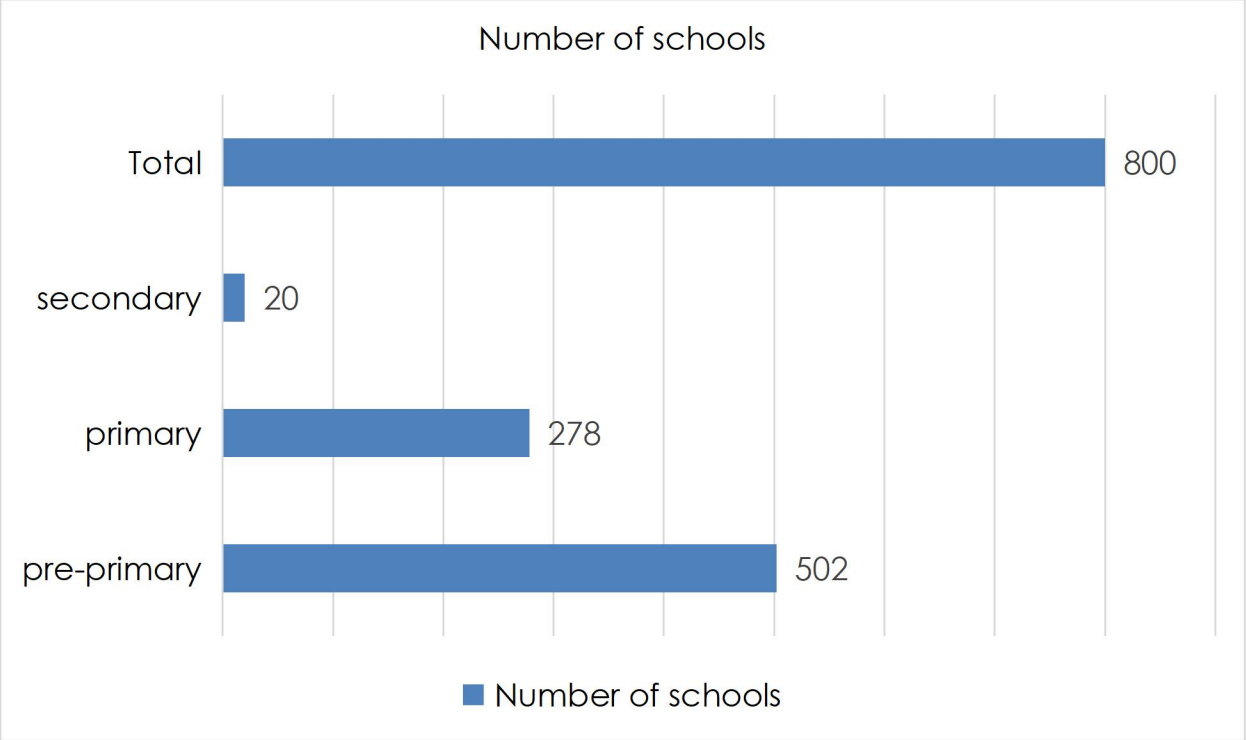
Program	Year

	2023	2024
Adult education	54388	84652
Evening education program	13363	17440
Acetated learning	2099	2889
Total	69,850	104,981

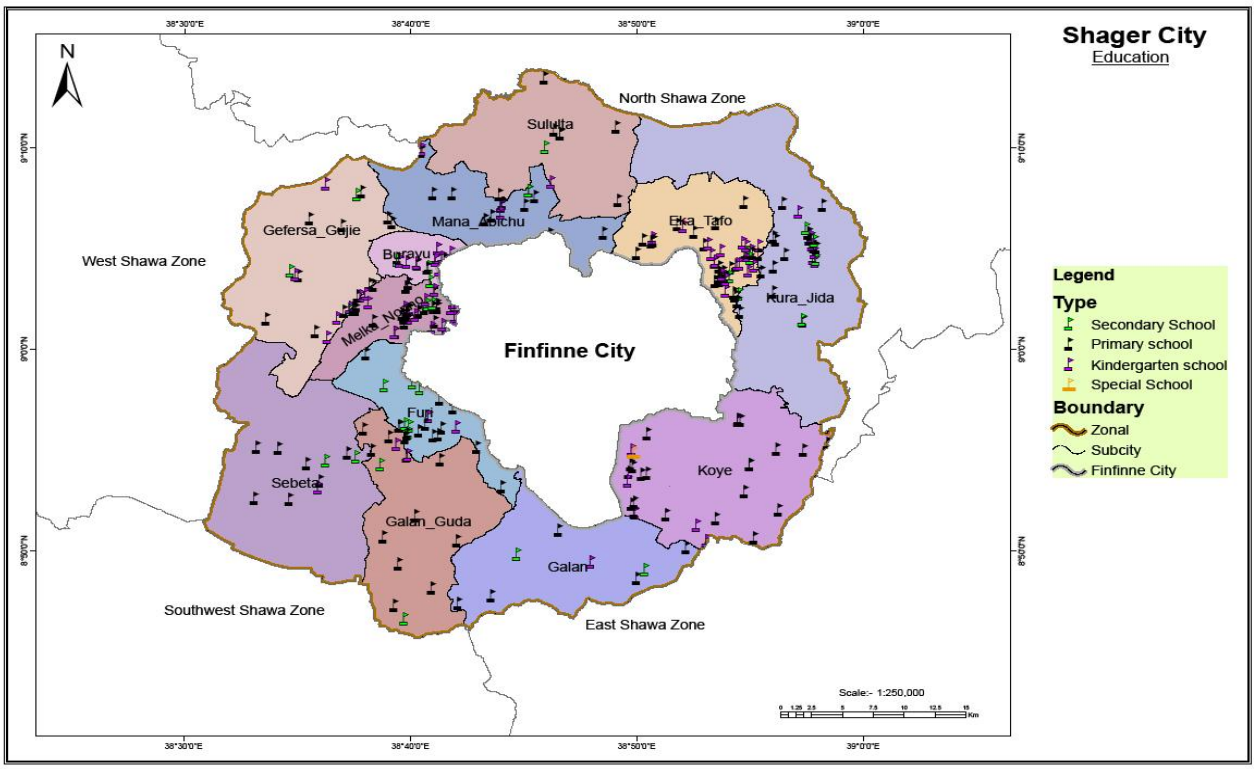
Source: 9th Shaggar city profile (2024)

Furthermore, 800 private schools enhance educational opportunities and exceptional private schools that render education in an international standard in the city. These private schools are prestigious educational institution renowned for its rigorous academic curriculum and dedicated staff. The schools are committed to delivering an exceptional education to its students with state of the art facilities and strong focus on character development. The city private schools favored choice families for their children. The city is home to a large population of private students, with a total of 167,419 students enrolled in private education. There are 7,373 private teachers working in the city. This indicates a significant demand for private education in the city in 2023/24

Figure 3.5 Number of the city private schools, in 2023/24



Source: 9th Shaggar city profile, 2024



Source: Field Survey Result (2016)

3.5.5. Health

3.5.5.1. Maternal and Child Health Services

The maternal and child health services in the city demonstrate significant activity across governmental and non-governmental sectors, though showing notable changes between in 2023 and 2024. As detailed in Tables 3.44 and 3.45, family planning services show substantial increases in total utilization. Government facilities increased from 62,207 to 158,845 users, while non-governmental services rose from 19,543 to 56,597. Pills, IUD, Injectable and implants remain the most popular contraceptive methods and all experienced significant increments in uptake.

Table: 3.44. Number of women who received family planning method (government), in 2023/2024 G.C

Year	Item family planning provided to women					
	Pills	IUD	Injectable	Implant	Sterilization	Total
2023	25711	1831	12988	21673	4	62207
2024	41058	7913	58448	51423	3	158845

Source: Shaggar city Health office

Table: 3.45. Number of women who received family planning method (non-government), in 2024 G.C

Year	Item family planning provided to women					
	Pills	IUD	Injectable	Implant	Sterilization	Total
2023	13242	172	4088	2037	4	19543
2024	23859	134	30042	2562	0	56597

Source: Shaggar city Health office

As tables 3.46 documented, maternal care services show a similar increasing trend. Government facilities recorded dropped postnatal care services from 8,285 to 6,995 cases, and skilled delivery services increasing from 11,192 to 15,196

cases, with antenatal care (ANC+4) services decreasing from 24,329 to 12,375 cases in the consecutive years.

Table: 3.46. Number of mothers who received Antenatal, skilled delivery and postnatal services (government), in 2023/2024 G.C

Year	Types of services given to mothers			
	Antenatal care (ANC+1)	Antenatal care (ANC+4)	Delivery care by skilled health professional	Postnatal care
2023	9436	24329	11192	8285
2024	10030	12375	15196	6995

Source: Shaggar city Health office

According to data collected from the city health office, multi-childhood care services show a similar increasing trend (table 3.47). Government facilities recorded rose full vaccinations services from 22,934 to 43,400 vaccinations, with BCG, Measles, Pental 1 and Pental 3 increasing trends cases in 2023/2024 G.C

Table: 3.47. Number of children vaccinated by types of vaccinations, in 2023/24

Year	Number of children vaccinated by types of vaccinations				
	BCG	Measles	Pental 1	Pental 3	Full vaccinations
2023	22323	23309	18108	16562	22934
2024	38412	42822	18649	39357	43400

Source: Shaggar city Health office

Childhood immunization coverage, presented in Tables 3.48, maintains comprehensive service delivery showing increased numbers. Government facilities provided full vaccinations to 446,859 children in 2024, rose from 184,255 in 2023, with increment trends of Vitamin A and deworming vaccinations.

Table: 3.48. Number of children vaccinated by types of vaccinations (government), in 2023/2024 G.C

Year	Types of children vaccinations

	Vitamin A	Deworming	Total
2023	95290	88965	184255
2024	241072	205787	446859

Source: Shaggar city Health office

3.5.6. Patient Services and Disease Management

Tables 3.49 and 3.50 show that general patient's services demonstrate substantial services volume with notable gender disparities. Government facilities handled 1,982,048 out-patient visits in 2024, rose from 872,225 in 2023, with consistently higher female utilization rates. Similarly, non-governmental facilities significantly increased out-patient services from 234,954 to 100,655 visits and with consisting higher female utilization rates in the city.

Table: 3.49 Number of patients by types of services and sex (government), in 2023/2024

Year	Number of patients											
	First incidence			Out-patient			Inpatient			Major operation		
	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T
2023	75579	129360	204939	316914	555311	872225	3	258	261	0	0	0
2024	305763	374634	680397	933348	1048700	1982048	159	9905	10064	1451	1537	2988

Source: Shaggar city Health office

Table: 3.50 Number of patients by types of services and sex (private and non-government), in 2023/2024

Year	Number of patients											
	First incidence			Out-patient			Inpatient			Major operation		
	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T

2023	14997	20997	35994	79744	155210	234954	0	0	0	0	0	0
2024	3080	5833	8913	45104	55551	100655	73	193	266	0	0	0

Source: Shaggar city Health office

Communicable disease management, detailed in Tables 3.51, reveals important disease burden and treatment patterns and increasing trend in tuberculosis, malaria and HIV Carriers. For instances, malaria cases in governmental facilities show identical numbers (828 cases in 2023, increasing to 8,464 in 2024) and HIV Carrier cases increased by 9.71% during in 2023/24.

Table: 3.51. Number of malaria and HIV Patients who received medical health services and sex (government), in 2023/2024

Year	Number of patients								
	Tuberculosis			Malaria			HIV Carriers		
	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T
2023	255	189	444	606	222	828	443	1659	2102
2024	471	331	802	4503	3961	8464	1495	833	2328

Source: Shaggar city Health office

Consistent increases across service areas suggest systemic issues in the city's healthcare delivery. Stable HIV care numbers amidst general roses indicate a focus on chronic disease management.

3.5.7. Health professionals

The raw data shows there are 952 health professionals in the city. The number of nurses (270), health extension workers (266), health officers (132) and midwifery are higher than other health professions. The raw data analysis shows only two medical doctors and no medical specialists for the city. There are 76

pharmacists, 56 laboratory technicians, 14 anaesthetists, and 5 radiologists for the City.

Table 3.52 Number of health professionals in the City

Sub-city	Number of Health Professionals										
	Medical specialist	doctors	Health officer	Nurse	Midwifery	Radiologist	Anesthetist	Pharmacists	Laboratory technician	Health Extension	Other
Sululta	0	1	4	12	6	1	1	2	4	22	1
Kura Jida	0	0	11	16	6	0	0	6	5	17	0
L/D/L/Dadhi	0	0	9	20	8	1	0	7	6	19	0
Koye Fache	0	0	14	22	18	0	2	5	6	23	0
Galan	0	1	16	27	12	1	2	5	6	24	1
G/Guda	0	0	15	22	8	0	0	7	4	35	0
Sabata	0	0	12	36	10	1	2	10	5	37	1
Furi	0	0	13	30	10	1	0	9	4	21	1
M/Nonno	0	0	5	23	8	0	3	4	4	15	1
G/Guje	0	0	13	26	16	0	0	6	4	24	1
Burayu	0	0	12	26	16	0	4	10	6	16	1
M/Abichu	0	0	8	10	5	0	0	5	2	13	1
Total	0	2	132	270	123	5	14	76	56	266	8

Source: Shaggar city plan and development office *(2024)*

3.5.8. Health facilities in the city

The health facilities analysis for the City shows that there are 47 health posts, 24 health centers, and 1 primary hospital. With regards to the distribution of health posts, there are more health posts (8) in Galan Guda sub-city, Koye Fache sub-city (6), and Gafarsa Guje sub-city (6). Three sub-cities, i.e. Galan, Sabata, and Kura Jida have equal number of health posts (5 for each). The number of health centers is between 1 and 3 for all the sub-cities as shown in Table 3.53

Table: 3.53. Number of health facilities in 2015 E.C

Sub-city	Health Facilities					
	Health posts	Health canters	Primary hospitals	General hospitals	Clinics	Hospitals
Sululta	4	1	0	0	0	0
Kura Jida	5	3	0	0	0	0
L/D/L/Dadhi	2	2	0	0		0
Koye Fache	6	3	0	0	0	0
Galan	5	2	0	0	0	0
G/Guda	8	2	0	0	0	0
Sabata	5	2	1	0	0	0
Furi	1	2	0	0		1
M/Nonno	1	1	0	0	0	0
G/Guje	6	3	0	0	0	0
Burayu	0	2	0	0	0	0
M/Abichu	4	1	0	0	0	0
Total	47	24	1	0	0	1

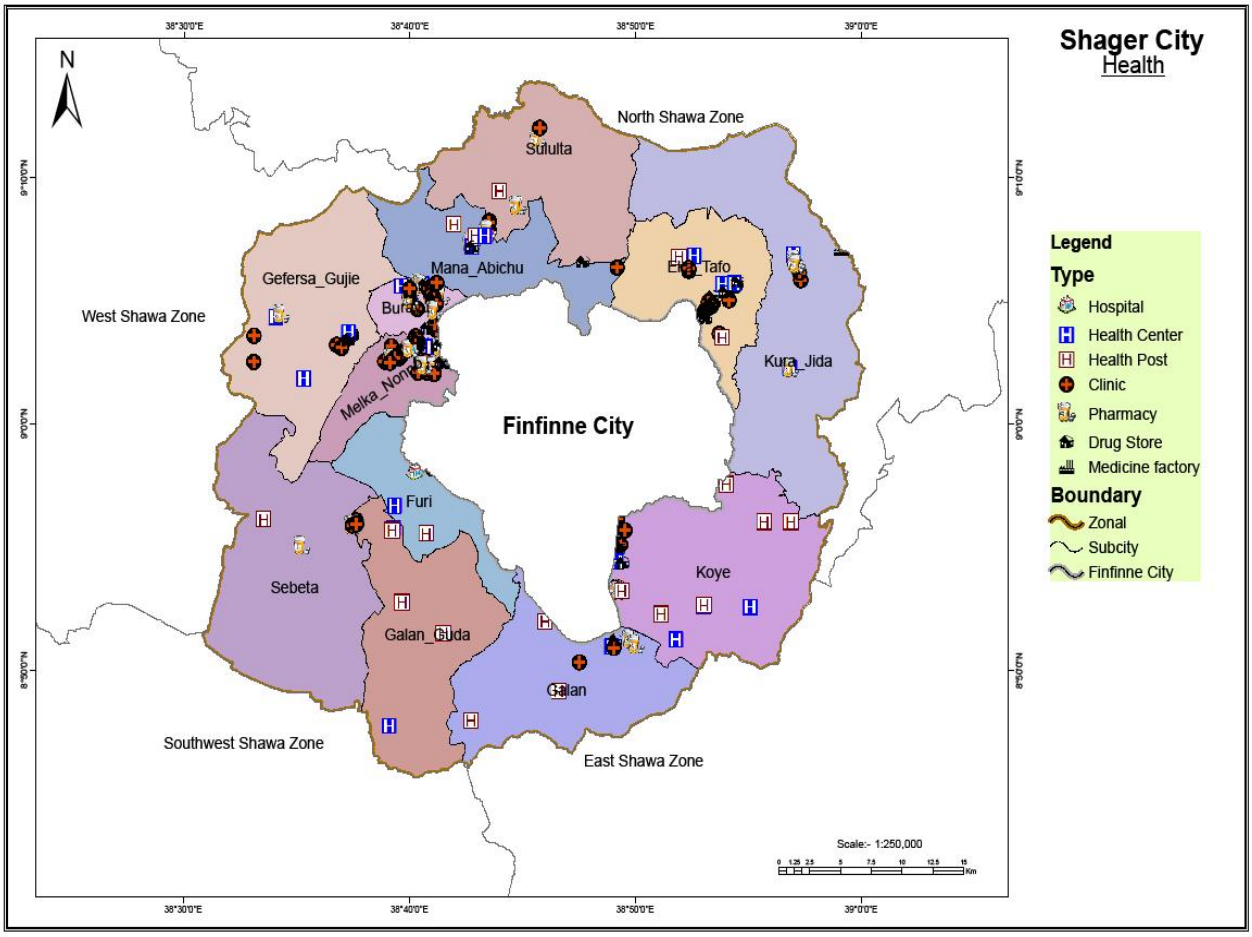
Source: Shaggar city plan and development office *(2024)*

Additionally, its shows a total of 265 pharmacies are available in the city. Most of the pharmacies (241) are private while the remaining (24) are public pharmacies. The distribution of both the public and private pharmacies vary across sub-cites. Five of the sub-cities reported 1 public pharmacy for each sub-city, four reported 2 public pharmacies in each sub-city, two of the sub-cities reported four public pharmacies and one sub-city reported 3 public pharmacies. The highest number of private pharmacies was 38 for Burayu sub-city and the lowest was 6 for Mana Abichu and Kura Jida sub-cities.

3.5.9. Analysis of Health Service problems of the city

Even though concerns Healthcare service utilization shows alarming increases trends, postnatal care users dropped and antenatal care (ANC+4) services

decreasing from 24,329 to 12,375 cases in government facilities, while communicable disease, significantly burden and treatment patterns and increasing trend in tuberculosis, malaria and HIV Carriers. Consistent increases across service areas suggest systemic issues in the city's healthcare delivery. Stable HIV care numbers amidst general roses indicate a focus on chronic disease management.



Source: Field Survey Result (2016)

3.6. Finance

The city financial report shows the performance, budget coverage, revenue collection, and financial infrastructure of the city during the 2024 fiscal year, examining budgetary allocations, expenditure patterns and revenue generation presence across the region. As presented in Table 3.54, recurrent budget and capital budget data show the city's overall annual budget coverage of

16,163,637,188 birr saw a recurrent budget of 36.37%, with 10,163,637,744 ETB capital reached in 2024.

Table: 3.54. Government Budget recurrent and capital, in 2023/24

Year	Budget		
	Recurrent	Capital	Total
2024	5,879,258,444	10,163,637,744	16,163,637,188

Source: 9th Shaggar city profile, 2024

The treasury expenditure classification analysis, detailed in Table 3.55, reveals a balanced distribution between recurrent and capital expenditures. The recurrent expenditure 3,146,625,040 ETB, distributed across administrative and general services (803,064,717 ETB), the economic sector (633,113,662 ETB) and the social sector (1710, 446,661 ETB. According to data collected from the city finance office in 2024 reveals that allocated capital expenditure (7249, 231,269).

Table: 3.55. Expenditure by major Sector Classification, in 2023/24

Year	Recurrent treasury expenditure				capital expenditure
	Administrative and general services	Economic services	Social Services	Total	
2024	803,064,717	633,113,662	1710,446,661	3,146,625,040	7249,231,269

Source: Shaggar city finance Office

The municipality expenditure classification analysis, detailed in Table 3.56, shows a balanced distribution between recurrent and capital expenditures. The total expenditure of it 10,038,505,083 ETB, distributed across recurrent expenditures (5000, 333, 828 ETB) and capital expenditure of 50.19% (5,038,171,255 ETB) in 2023/24

Table: 3.56. Municipality Expenditure by major Classification, in 2023/24

Year	Municipality expenditure		
	Recurrent	Capital	Total

2024	5000,333,828	5,038,171,255	10,038,505,083

Source: Shaggar city finance Office

The city Revenue is Money received by government from taxation ,fees, fines, inter-governmental grants or transfers ,Securities sales, mineral rights and resource rights. The total amount of revenue collected by the city Revenue office in 2023 and 2024 is 8.2 billion ETB and 16.476 billion ETB which show 50.23% increments in 2024. Similarly, the city stated and municipality revenue has increased in 2023 to 2024 by 39.8% and 66% respectively. This revenue is collected from direct and indirect tax at city level. For detail see the table below

Table: 3.57. Revenue Collected at city in ETB, in 2023/24.

Year	Stated Revenue	Municipality revenue	Total
2023	5,969,599,815	2,230,400,185	8,200,000,000
2024	9,915,635,516	6,560,113,114	16,475,748,630

Source: Shaggar city Revenue Office

The tax base analysis presented in Table 3.58 reveals a diverse tax payer structure with 57830 registered taxpayers across categories. Type C taxpayers form the largest group with 30107 tax payers, followed by urban farmer taxpayers' shows leading with 14311 taxpayers, while Type "A" and "B" categories account for 2700 and 3011 tax payers, respectively.

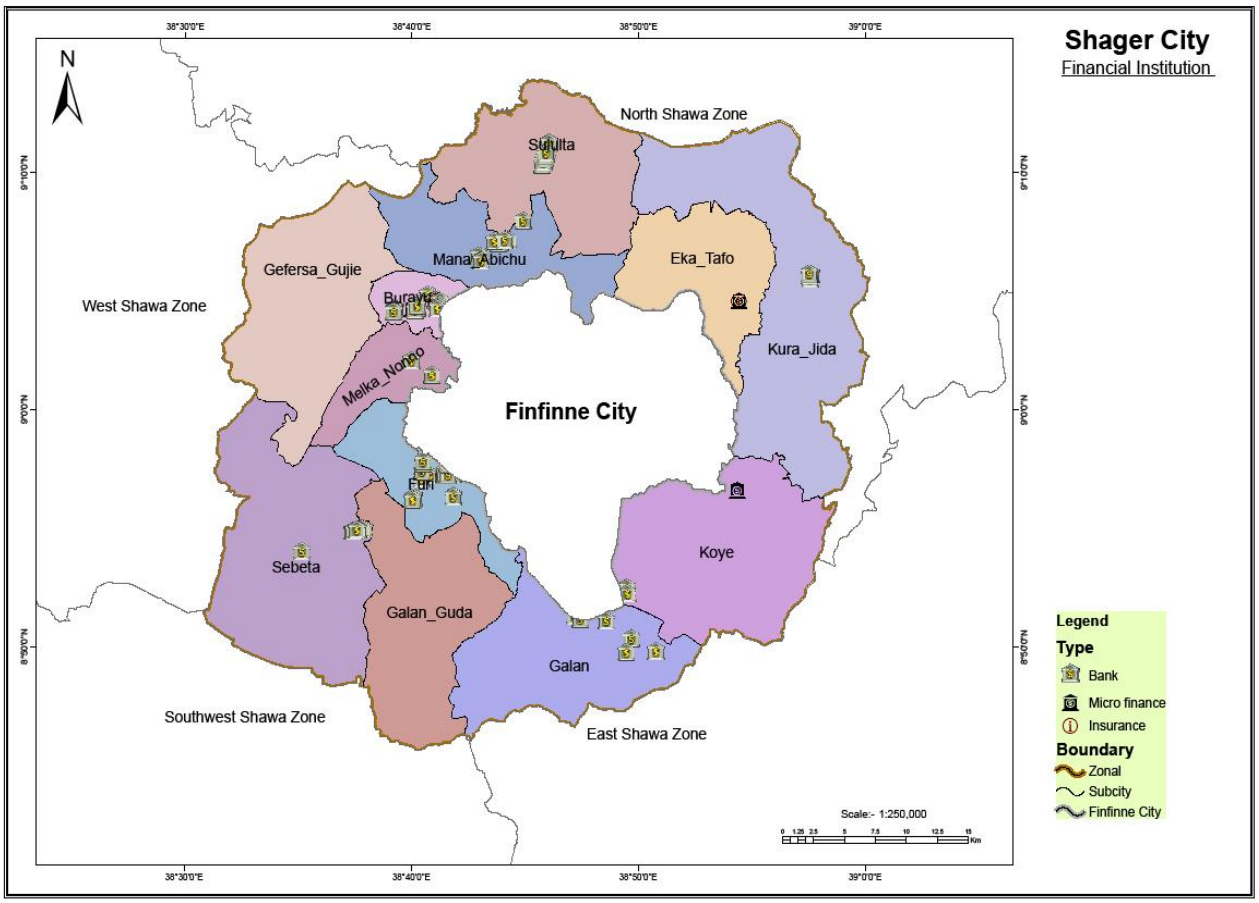
Table: 3.58. Number of Tax Payers by city level, in 2023/24

Year	Number of traders				
	Type of A tax prayers	Type of B tax prayers	Type of C tax prayers	Urban farmers taxpayers	Total
2024	2700	3011	30107	14311	57830

Source: Shaggar city Revenue Office

The financial report reveals strong budget execution rates and balanced expenditure distribution, supported by robust banking infrastructure and diverse

revenue sources. Despite a 90.91% budget utilization rate, district-level variations indicate room for improved efficiency in 2024. The predominance of Type "C" taxpayers' data report suggests growth potential through business development support



Source: Field Survey Result (2016)

3.7. Trade

The city has a diverse agricultural sector, with major crops including barley, wheat teff, horse bean, peas and vegetables. The total area of farmland for major crop production is 72,746.43 hectare, in which cereal crops covers 59,182.48 hectare, oil seed crops cover 241.75 hectare, pulse crops cover 9940.50 hectare, vegetable crops cover 2,650.15 hectare and fruit crops covers 831.75 hectare. The specific crop types; barley and wheat are the most widely cultivated crops, covering a significant area in most sub-cities. Teff is also widely growth through its area coverage is lower than barley and wheat. Vegetables

grown in all sub-cities, with a relatively even distribution across the city, thus, cluster farming is a vital economic activity in the city, with a diverse range of crops being cultivated across the different sub-cities.

Cluster farming practices are widespread in the city, with a total of 74,503.38 hectares of the land dedicated to various crops. Barley is the most widely cultivated crop in the city, the total production of 79,719.5 quintals. Wheat is the second most produced crops (489.191 quintals), followed by teff (279,760 quintals), horse beans (10,917 quintals) and lentil (32 quintals).

Trade is a key driver of inclusive economic growth, poverty reduction and sustainable development. In particular, trade in services plays an important role in economic diversification, employment creation, and value addition. Service sectors such as business services, transport and communication, and hospitality (e.g. hotels and restaurants) significantly contribute to trade-related job creation, especially in emerging economies. The study results provide data on the trade and market system in the City (Table 3.59). The result shows that there is a significant number of unregistered traders in the sub-cities, with the highest number being in Burayu and L/T/L Dadhi. This suggests that there is a large informal economy in these areas and that these areas may be a priority for government intervention to formalize the economy. The annual revenue generated by wholesalers and retailers is also quite high, with Galan and Burayu being the top performers. Galan has the highest number of wholesalers and retailers, as well as the highest annual revenue for both wholesalers (8.4 billion) and retailers (40 billion) (Table 3.59). This indicates that these sub-cities have a strong commercial sector. The result further shows there are no traders in sub-cities practicing e-commerce activities during baseline surveys, suggesting that there is a need for more investment in infrastructure to improve market access for traders and facilitate international trade.

In addition, raising awareness is crucial in fostering the adoption of new technologies. The number of market linkages and market centers established in the city is also low. Furi sub-city has established 128 market linkages and 20 market centers. Sabata established 64 market linkages and 4 market centers, L/T/L Dadhi established 14 market linkages and 6 market centers. Whereas, Kura Jida, Koye Fache, and Galan Guda have not established any market linkages and market centers, suggesting that these sub-cities are not well connected to other markets. The results also show there are no commercial hubs established to facilitate import/export during study. This suggests that there is a need for more investment in establishing a commercial hub for international trade.

Table: 3.59. Trade and market system in the City

Sub-city	Number of unregistered traders	Annual revenue generated by wholesalers	Annual revenue generated by retailers	Number of traders practice e-commerce activities	Market linkages established	Market centres established	Number of commercial hubs facilitate import/export
Sululta	790	0	0	0	0	1	0
Kura Jida	495	2,652	532,008	0	0	0	0
L/T/L Dadhi	1,668	1,240,695	1,218,900	0	14	6	0
Koye Fache	353	0	153,000	0	0	0	0
Galan	771	8,400,300,000	36,957,000,000	0	4	1	0
Galan Guda	760	159,426	195,942	0	0	0	0
Sabata	1,281	447,534	793,653	0	64	4	0
Furi	1,159	724,041	1,405,492	0	128	20	0
Malka Nonno	1,275	24,480	361,981	0	21	2	0

Gafarsa Guje	756	600,000	87,094,860	0	6	2	0
Burayu	2,900	19,000,000	16,162,400	0	9	3	0
Mana Abichu	155	21,420	216,288	0	21	0	0
Total	12,363	8,422,500,000	37,065,000,000	0	267	0	0

Source: Shaggar city plan and development office *(2024)*

3.8. Housing Development

The housing development report shows the developmental landscape of the city, focusing on housing conditions across its twelve sub-cities and thirty six districts during the 2023/24 fiscal year. According to data gathered in 2024 from the city housing development, management and transfer office reveals the city's housing situation presents challenges and progress in addressing residential needs. According to Table 3.50, out of 105,409 urban dwellers identified as having housing problems, 461 residents have secured housing solutions, representing a 0.437% resolution rate in 2024. This data indicates ongoing efforts to address housing challenges while highlighting the significant remaining need for housing solutions for approximately more than 95% of the affected population.

Table: 3.50. Number of urban residents secure housing problems, in 2023/24

Year	Name of sub-city	Number of urban dwellers have housing problems	Number of urban dwellers have secured housing problems	Percent accessed
2024	Galan	6259	34	0.543
	Koye Fache	6489	33	0.509
	Malka Nono	11086	60	0.541
	Gafarsa Guje	11900	50	0.420
	Burayu	6866	63	0.918
	Sebeta	6209	64	1.031

	Furi	6314	38	0.602
	Galan Guda	6595	22	0.334
	Mana Abichu	18468	42	0.227
	Sululta	14563	10	0.069
	LTL Dadhii	6860	32	0.466
	Kura Jida	3800	13	0.342
	Total	105,409	461	0.437

Source: Shaggar city development Office,

Management and housing transfer urban development in the city shows faces challenges in housing provision, with only 0.437% of housing needs met. Priority area includes accelerating housing solutions for sustainable growth.

3.9. Children and women

This sensitive report indicates child protection and welfare services in the city, focusing on reported incidents of child abuse and child welfare interventions during the 2023/24 reporting period. Child protection data, as documented in Table 3.61, shows a concerning increase in reported cases of sexual assault against female children, rising from 41 cases in 2023 to 55 cases in 2024. Although all of incidents recorded decreased from 32 cases in 2023 to 26 cases in 2024 were explicitly categorized as rape, indicating severe child protection concerns. This insignificant decrease in reported cases may reflect further will need efforts to child protection or improved reporting mechanisms and awareness within the community.

Table: 3.61. Number of sexual assaults on female children in 2023/2024

Year	Number of sexual assaults on female children	Number of female children Victims of rape
2023	41	32
2024	55	26

Source: Shaggar city women and children affairs Office

Child welfare intervention data, presented in Table 3.62, demonstrates both the scope of need and response capacity within the city. The number of children requiring humanitarian assistance decreased from 17,744 in 2023 to 49,774 in 2024, representing significant vulnerable youth population. The domestic adoption program ("Gudifacha") provided placement for 36 children in 2024 rose from 33 children in 2023.

Table: 3.62. Number of children given to domestic Gudifacha in 2023/2024

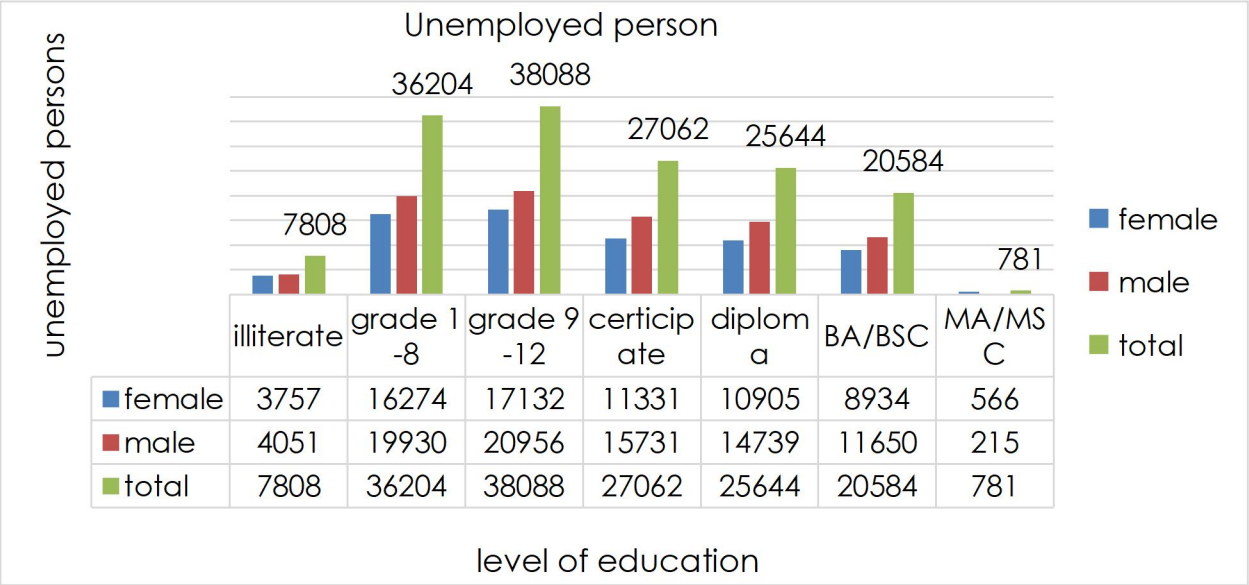
Year	Number of children who needed humanitarian assistance	Number of children given to domestic
2023	17,744	33
2024	49,774	36

Source: Shaggar city women and children affairs Office

3.10.Social and Employees

The unemployment landscape in the city reveals significant patterns across education levels and age groups. Figure 3.7 shows 156,272 registered unemployed persons, with 87,272 males and 68,899 females. Higher education achievers face substantial unemployment, with 14,739 male and 10,905 female diploma holders representing the largest segment.

Figure: 3.7. Registered Unemployed Persons, in 2023/24



	illiterate	grade 1-8	grade 9-12	certicipate	diploma	BA/BSC	MA/MSC
female	3757	16274	17132	11331	10905	8934	566
male	4051	19930	20956	15731	14739	11650	215
total	7808	36204	38088	27062	25644	20584	781

Source: Shaggar city social and labor affairs Office

The age distribution data in figure 3.8, indicates peak unemployment in the 25-29 age bracket (37041 individuals), followed by the 30-34 age group (31419 individuals), suggesting particular challenges for active age group job seekers and least one in the 60-64 age group.

Figure: 3.8. Numbers of Unemployed Persons Registered by Age, in 2023/24

	15-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49	50-54	55-59	60-64
female	6304	14722	16734	13177	7836	2391	1523	451	457	417
male	6011	16167	20307	18242	8520	2603	1622	658	389	167
total	12315	30889	37041	31419	16356	4994	3145	1109	846	584

Source: Shaggar city social and labor affairs Office

Disability employment integration, detailed in Table 3.62, shows limited success with only 478 placements (288 male, 190 female), all through Micro and Small Enterprises in 2023/24.

Table: 3.63. Numbers of Registered Persons with Disability and Employed Workers by Institutions, in 2023/24

Year	Micro and small enterprises		
	Female	Male	Total
2024	190	288	478

Source: Shaggar city social and labor affairs Office

As presented in Table 3.64, the pension system coverage extends to 391 elderly recipients (205 male, 186 female) in 2023 and 472 elderly recipients (274 male, 198 female) in 2024 through both government and non-government schemes. Social safety net programs, documented in Table 3.65, increasing trends between in 2023 and 2024, with primarily serve older people (1,981 individuals) and bedridden patients (693 individuals) in 2024, indicating focused support for vulnerable populations but potential gaps in coverage for other groups like disabled persons and orphaned children as indicated in data reports.

Table 3.64 Number of Older People have been Using Pension by Sex, in 2023/24

Year	Government			Non- government			Grand total		
	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total
2023	101	104	205	85	101	186	186	205	391
2024	74	161	235	124	113	237	198	274	472

Source: Shaggar city social and labor affairs office

Table: 3.65. Number of Social Entities in the Social Safety net Program by Sex, in 2023/24

Year	Old			Patient who remained on the Bed		
	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total
2023	423	280	703	128	320	448

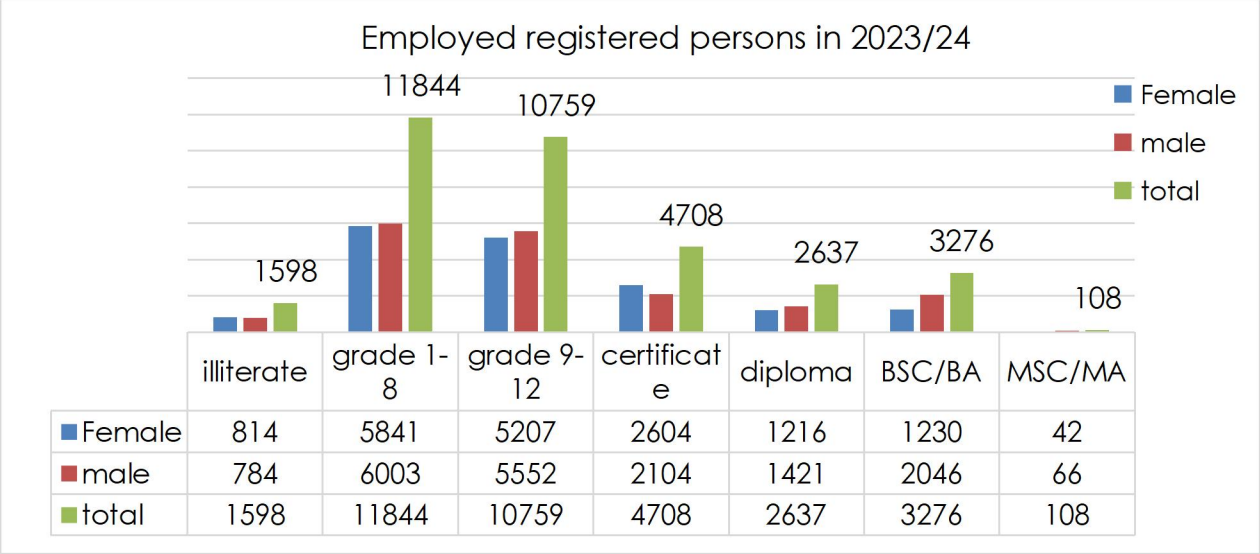
2024	1047	934	1981	464	229	693

Source: Shaggar city social and labor affairs Office

Employment placement data from Figure 3.9 shows 34,930 successful job placements, with 17,976 male and 16,954 female across education levels. The highest placement rates occur among those with 3,276 bachelor's degrees, though these numbers represent only a small percentage of 9.37% the total employed workers.

Particularly, employment placement data by gender distribution also indicates 3.276 successful job placements, with 1230 males and 2,046 females across bachelor's degrees holders. The highest placement rates occur among those with females' gender distribution which represents only a 34.45% total employed female workers in 2023/24.

Figure: 3.9. Numbers of Registered and Employed Workers by Level of Education and Sex, in 2023/24



	illiterate	grade 1-8	grade 9-12	certificate	diploma	BSC/BA	MSC/MA
Female	814	5841	5207	2604	1216	1230	42
male	784	6003	5552	2104	1421	2046	66
total	1598	11844	10759	4708	2637	3276	108

Source: Shaggar city social and labor affairs Office

Educational inclusion data in Table 3.66 shows children with disabilities enrolled in education increased from 182 in 2023 to 1,419 in 2024 (87.174%). Primary education (grades 1_6) shows the highest enrollment with rising from 115 in 2023

to 886 in 2024 students, while numbers increases significantly in higher grades, with only 34 in 2023 to 183 in 2024 students in grades 9_12 and no reported enrollments in tertiary education.

The report shows severe unemployment challenges, with only 22.35% (34,930) job placements among 156,272 job seekers, particularly affecting educated youth. Social security coverage remains limited, while educational participation of students with disabilities rises at higher levels. Key priorities include developing targeted employment programs, expanding disability initiatives beyond micro-enterprises and strengthening social safety nets. The mismatch between educational output and labor market demands suggests a need for aligned workforce development strategies.

Table: 3.66. Number of Children with Disabilities Enrolled in Education section by Level of Education and Sex (Government and Non-Government), in 2023/24

Year	By level education and sex											
	Grade 1-6			Grade 7-8			Grade 9-12			Grand total		
	F	M	T	F	M	T	F	M	T	F	M	T
2023	48	67	115	8	25	33	19	15	34	75	107	182
2024	412	474	886	138	212	350	50	133	183	600	819	1419

Source: Shaggar city social and labor affairs Office

3.11.Law Issues

This analysis examines the criminal justice system, court proceedings, and crime patterns in the city during the 2023/24 fiscal year, drawing from comprehensive data on incarceration, court cases, and criminal incidents. As detailed in Table 3.67, the population data shows significant growth from 1163 inmates in 2023 to 1379 in 2024, marking a 15.66% increase. Short-term sentences (≤ 5 years) constitute the majority of incarcerations, decreasing from 683 to 638 cases. The introduction of female inmates (61 in 2024) indicates a shift in demographic composition. Medium-term sentences (= > 5 years) show about 34.95% changes,

increasing from 482 to 741 cases, while no life sentences or death penalties were recorded in either year.

Table: 3.67. Number of prisoners by sex and types of sentences, in 2023/2024

Year	By types of sentences and sex								
	Sentence =< 5years			Sentence => 5years			Grand total		
	F	M	T	F	M	T	F	M	T
2023	45	638	683	29	453	482	74	1091	1163
2024	61	577	638	95	646	741	156	1223	1379

Source: Shaggar city court Office

Crime statistics, documented in Table 3.68, reveal significant increases in incidents and offenders. Recorded crimes increased from 2,006 to 2,359 incidents, while the number of offenders grew from 2,417 to 2,622, including a notable introduction of female offenders (461 in 2024). The severity and diversity of crimes also increased, with murders rising from 21 to 41 cases, serious injuries increased from 235 to 364 cases and slight injuries decreased from 401 to 356 cases. Property damage incidents slightly decreased from 538 to 536 cases, indicating a broader pattern of criminal activity.

Table: 3.68. Number of crimes recorded and offenders, in 2023/2024

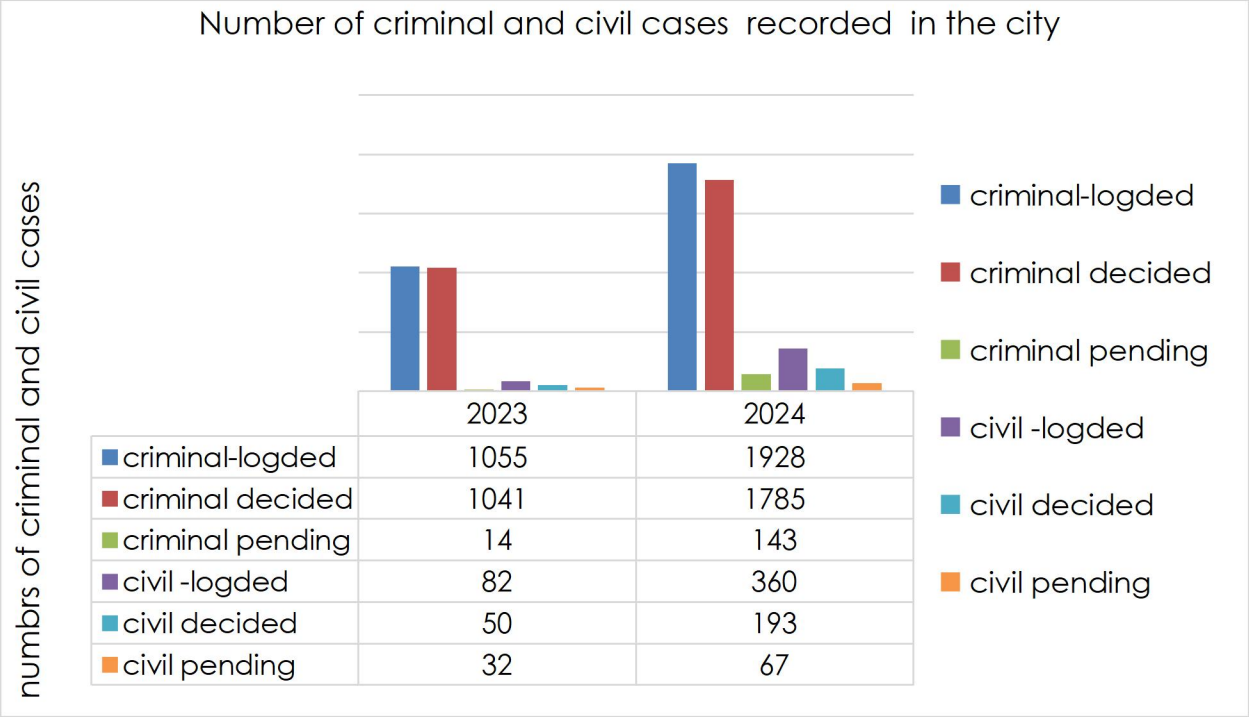
Year	Number of crime	Numbers of offenders			Number of crimes recorded			
		Female	Male	Total	Murder	Seriously injured	Slightly injured	Property damaged (in cases)
2023	2,006	609	1,808	2,417	21	235	401	538
2024	2,359	461	2,161	2,622	41	364	356	536

Source: Shaggar city court Office

Judicial activity in Figure 3.10 demonstrates substantial increases across all case types. The introduction of criminal cases rose from 1,055 to 1,928 with a 41.68%

resolution rate maintained. Civil cases increased from 82 to 360, though resolution rates rose to 74.09% with 67 pending cases during in 2023/2024.

Figure: 3.10. Number of criminal and civil cases lodged in the courts, in 2023/2024



	2023	2024
criminal-logded	1055	1928
criminal decided	1041	1785
criminal pending	14	143
civil -logded	82	360
civil decided	50	193
civil pending	32	67

Source: Shaggar city court Office

Law enforcement report shows an increment in incarceration rates and criminal activities, with the prison population growing up to 45.28%. While maintaining perfect resolution rates for criminal cases, the justice system faces challenges in civil and financial crime resolution. The emergence of female offenders and increased violent crimes necessitates enhanced prevention strategies and expanded facilities. Despite processing efficiency, about 14.96% increase in case volume indicates the need for capacity enhancement across law enforcement, judicial, and correctional systems

3.12. Transportation

The city total road network length of 4,362.07 KM and a road density of 2.07 KM per1000 population. Those road networks play a vital role to create a vibrant

urban center offering a variety of transportations for residents and visitors. The city transport services operate a diverse fleet to meet the needs of the city's population. The transportation in the city represents a network of public and private vehicles that facilitate mobility across the region. The vehicle fleet in the city exhibits pronounced government sector dominance, with 24,529 privately owned vehicles constituting 88.76% of the total fleet of 27,636 vehicles. Government institutions maintain a fleet of 2,539 vehicles, while NGOs operate 568 vehicles, collectively representing the remaining 2.06% of the total fleet owned. The distribution of vehicles by service type reveals a strong emphasis on passenger transportation, with 22,882 units dedicated to passenger services. The urban mobility landscape is further diversified by 12,153 Bajaj vehicles, which provide essential last-mile connectivity. Freight transportation capacity is maintained by 2,562 vehicles, while 1,711 motorcycles contribute to personal mobility options (Table 3.69).

Table: 3.69. Number of vehicles by Ownership and Type of service, in 2023/24

Year	Number of vehicles by ownership				Number of vehicles by type of service				
	Gov't	Private	NGO	Total	Freight	Passengers	Motors cycles	Bajaj	Total
2024	2,539	24,529	568	27,636	2,562	22,882	1,711	12,153	38,962

Source: Shaggar city Transportation Office

The vehicle fleet in the city inspects marked code 4 transportation dominance, with 25,668 total vehicles constituting 2,098 government vehicles. Government institutions inspect a fleet of 2,098 vehicles (8.17% owned). While private inspect 23,022 vehicles and NGOs insect 548 vehicles, collectively representing the remaining 2.13% of the total fleet.

The distribution of vehicles inspected by service type reveal strong emphasis code 1 transportation, with 13,332 units dedicated to 3,123 motors cycles and

10,209 Bajaj services. The numbers vehicles inspection landscape is further diversified by code 3, with 20,728 passengers and 2,461 freight vehicles, which provide essential/healthy services for its residents (Table 3.70).

Table: 3.70. Numbers of vehicles inspected by types, in 2023/24

Year	Numbers of vehicles inspected by types								
	Numbers of vehicles by ownership				Numbers of vehicles by type services				
	Gov't	Private	NGOs	Total	Freight	Passengers	Motors cycles	Bajaj	Total
2024	2,098	23,022	548	25,668	2,461	20,728	3,123	10,209	36,521

Source: Shaggar city Transportation Office

The driver licensing system shows significant activity in both new issuance and renewals. According to Table 3.71, the city processed 11,456 new driver's licenses across various categories, with notable concentrations in T1 (1,604 licenses), AU (1,604 licenses), U1 (6,225 licenses), FG1 (1829 licenses) and FG2 (667 licenses) classifications. Of total newly designed driving licenses issued, the most processed crosses categories is U1 driver licensing system which is consisting 54.34% classifications.

Table: 3.71. Newly designed driving Licenses Issued, in 2023/24

Years	Newly designed driving Licenses Issued					
	T1	AU	U1	FG1	FG2	Total
2024	1,604	1,604	6,225	1,829	667	11,456

Source: Shaggar city Transportation Office

Traffic safety metrics presented in Table 3.72 reveal critical challenges facing the city. During the 2023 period, thirty nine fatalities and thirty one serious injuries were recorded, alongside 260 instances of property damage resulting in financial losses of 20.17 million ETB. By 2024, sixty five fatalities and seventy eight

serious injuries were recorded, alongside 511 instances of property damage resulting in financial losses of 76.38 million birr, with 40% increased human death and high significantly damaged social properties in respectively years. These statistics underscore the need for enhanced safety measures and traffic management strategies to reduce accidents and their associated human and economic costs.

Table: 3.72. Number of Traffic Accident victims by type of Injury and Property Damaged, in 2023/24

Years	Number of Traffic Accident victims			
	Damaged property		Death	Seriously injured
	In number	In ETB		
2023	260	20,166,898	39	31
2024	511	76,376,970	65	78

Source: Shaggar city Transportation Office

Even though, transportation system shows balanced public-private mobility with strong regulatory oversight in the city, service optimization is needed in the next year.

3.13.Culture and tourism

The tourism industry plays a crucial role in promoting sustainable and smart economic growth, serving as both an economic catalyst and a platform for integrating innovative technologies. Recent studies highlight the transformative potential of tourism when it aligns with environmental sustainability, technological advancement, and inclusive development policies.

By investing in technologies like IOT and AI, preserving cultural heritage, and integrating green practices, the City can create a tourism model that is not only economically robust but also environmentally and socially responsible. The study results presented in Table 3.73 provide information on the tourism industry in The City in 2015 E.C. According to the results, there are 15 tourist sites in the city, out

of which 2 are well-developed. The city also consists of 3 cultural tourism sites and 10 natural tourist sites. Additionally, there is 1 historical tourist site, and 3 eco-tourist sites. However, there are no artist museums/galleries, industrial tourism sites, or sports tourism sites in the city.

In terms of visitor statistics, the number of domestic tourists who visited the tourist sites in 2015 E.C. was 42,899 visitors. On the other hand, there were 19,858 international visitors counted in the same year. There is no tourist information guide center established so far in the city, but there is one tour operator available. Unfortunately, there were no tour guide associations or transport services in the city. Similarly, there were no souvenir shops present. Regarding accommodation, the city offers about 600 accommodations including hotels, lodges, and resorts.

There are also about 50 auxiliary services such as ATM's and banks available in the city. When it comes to digitalization, only 15% of hotels and resorts in the city have been digitalized for online bookings. Additionally, there are 2 tourist sites accessible for online visits for virtual tourism (Table 3.73).

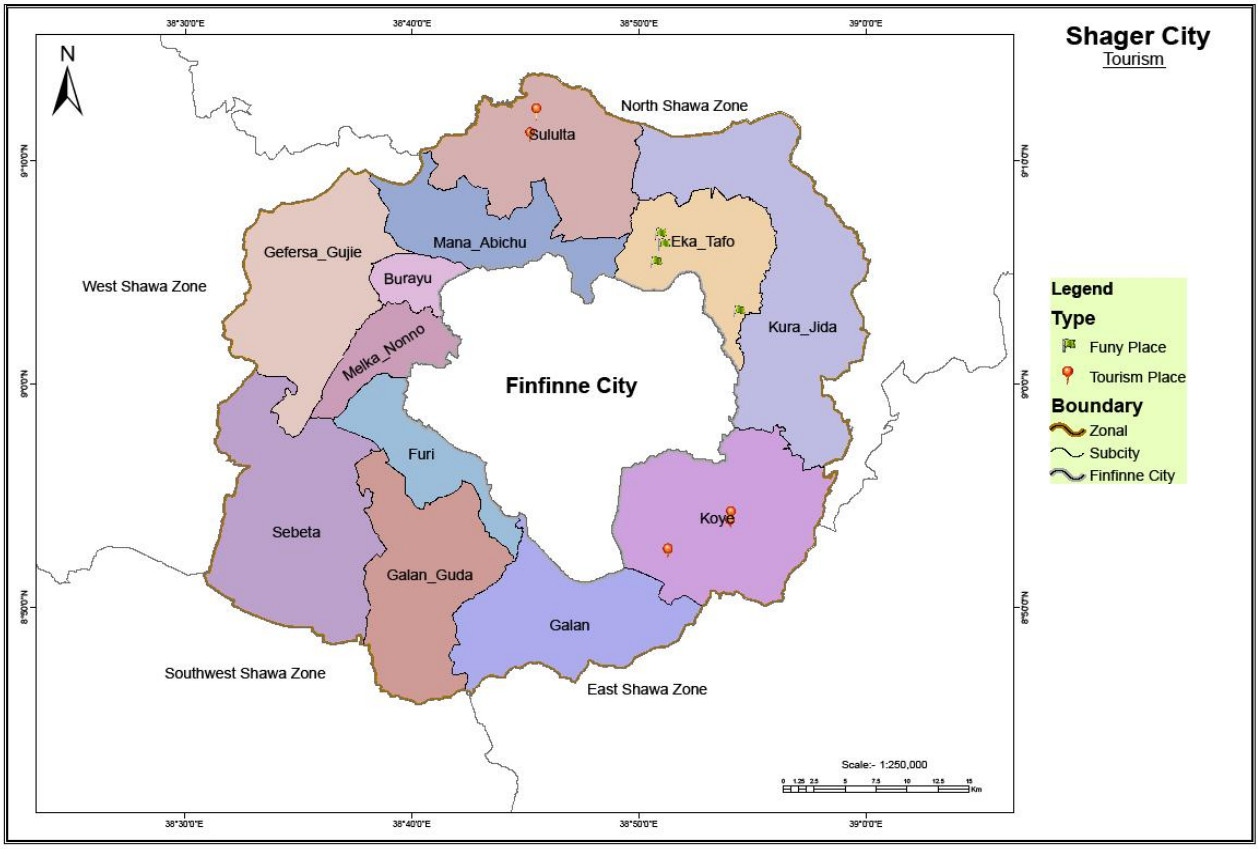
The results presented in Table 3.73 also mention the presence of 3 Oromo cultural sites in the city. Over the last 12 months, 6 Oromo cultural practices including irreecha, horse festival/guuski, gumaa, qillee, shinoyyee and goobee observed and preserved in the city. However, no arts and cultural show centers have been established in the city. Lastly, the annual revenue generated from tourism activities in the City amounts to 162 million ETB.

Table: 3.73. Tourism industry in the City in 2015 E.C

Variables	Average values
Number of tourist sites in the city	19
Number of well-developed tourist sites	2

Number of cultural tourism sites	3
Number of natural tourist sites	10
Number of historical tourist sites	1
Number of artist museum/gallery	0
Number of eco-tourist sites	3
Industrial tourism sites	0
Sport tourism sites	0
Number of domestic tourists visit the tourist sites in 2015 E.C.	42,899
Number of annual international visitors to tourist sites in 2015 E.C.	19,858
Number of tourist information guide centres	0
Number of tour operator	1
Number of tour guides associations	0
Number of transport services	0
Number of souvenir shops	0
Number of accommodations/Hotels/Lodge/Resort	600
Number of auxiliary services (ATM, Bank, etc)	50
% of hotels and resorts digitalized for online bookings in your area	15%
Number of tourist sites accessible for online visits (virtual visit)	2
Number of Oromo cultural sites are present in the area	3
Oromo cultural practices (eg. Irreecha, gumaa, guuski, qillee, Shinoyyee, goobee) observed and preserved over the last 12 months	6
arts and cultural show centres have been established in your area	0
Annual revenue generated from tourism activities in your area	162,047,000

Source: Shaggar city plan and development Office (2024)



Source: Field Survey Result (2016)

3.14. Sports

The city is known for its vibrant sport scene, with wide ranges of activities available for residents. The city is home to several sports facilities, including Derertu Tullu sport center, Kenenis Bekele sport center, Laga Tefo laga dadi sport center and different training centers. Athletes of all levels can find opportunities to train and compete with regular tournaments and events held throughout the year.

Football is a popular sport in the city, boasting numerous local teams and leagues for both youth and adults. The city is home to three national second leagues clubs and three clubs competing in the Oromia first level. An athletics sport in the city is known for producing talented runners who compete at national and international levels. There are 1 city level athletics clubs and 5 sub-city athletics clubs in the city. The city administration has a successfully positioned the city as a breeding ground for renowned athletics.

As results, the club has produced many competed athletes of both genders who have competed and triumphed at national and international level. Athlete Dirribe Weltaji is championship of lo-angles half marathon, the Switzerland 3,000m and the Luzon 1,500m, Samuel Tefera won the 2024 Poland diamond league championship while Tigist Ketema made a memorable debut by winning the 2024 Dubai marathon with a record time 2 hours 16:07 minutes.

CHAPTER FOUR

4. PROBLEMS AND POTENTIALS

4.4. Major Problems

4.4.1. Economic Constraints

Limited crop diversification: Despite the dominance of barley, wheat, and teff, there is a limited exploration of other crops like oats, Niger seed, flax, rapeseed, and lentils. This lack of diversification can make the agricultural sector vulnerable to pests, diseases, and market fluctuations.

Infrastructural constraints: The study findings revealed variability in the availability of irrigation and mechanization across different sub-cities, indicating potential infrastructural bottlenecks that can hinder agricultural productivity and sustainability.

Market access and linkages: There is an underdeveloped market infrastructure, with only a small percentage of sub-cities having access to online market information systems and major marketplaces. Limited market access and poor transportation infrastructure hinder farmers' to sell their produce at competitive prices.

Water management and irrigation: While there is potential for improving irrigation, the variability in irrigated land across sub-cities suggests some areas may struggle with water availability. In some sub-cities, there is a lack of modern irrigation techniques, leading to inefficient water use, which could be optimized through drip irrigation and other water saving technologies. Effective water management practices and investments in irrigation infrastructure are necessary to address this issue.

High unemployment: The City faces a significant challenge with unemployment, particularly long-term unemployment due to structural reasons. Sub-cities like Burayu, Malka Nonno, Galan and L/T/L Dadhi have the most residents facing

long-term unemployment. The City needs to address the high unemployment rate, especially long-term unemployment.

Post-Harvest Losses: Many sub-cities lack proper storage facilities, leading to significant post-harvest losses. Investment in improved storage technologies can help preserve crop quality and reduce waste. There is a lack of facilities for processing agricultural products, which limits value addition and reduces potential income for farmers.

Climate Change: Changes in weather patterns can affect crop yields and farming practices. Developing climate-resilient agricultural practices and diversifying crops can help mitigate these impacts. Climate change can also exacerbate pest and disease pressures, necessitating effective integrated pest management strategies.

Limited infrastructure

The infrastructure level in the City is characterized by inadequacies and underdevelopment across various sectors, posing significant challenges to economic development in the region. The transportation infrastructure in the City is often insufficient and poorly maintained, with roads in disrepair, lacking proper signage, lighting, lacking pedestrian ways, and high traffic congestions in some areas like Galana Gudda (Kenteri area), Furi and Burayu). This hinders the efficient movement of goods and people, leading to higher transportation costs and delays in the supply chain.

The limited access to reliable transportation infrastructure can deter businesses from operating in the area, as it increases operational costs and reduces overall efficiency. Additionally, there are various areas within the City where access to clean, potable water is limited, leading the community to rely on surface water from rivers for drinking purposes.

Limited energy infrastructure

The energy infrastructure in the City also faces challenges, with power outages and unreliable energy supply being common issues. Data from the City electric office indicates that about 219,907 households use electric meters, meaning only 43 % have implemented smart electricity meters. Regarding electric bill payments, 109,549 households use payment cards and only 110,358 households settle their bills online from the whole the City residents. The study also indicates that there are 74 power outage reports per day in Shaggar City, highlighting power outages as a significant obstacle for industrial operations and the city's progress towards becoming a smart city. The sector is also challenged by inadequate power supply and insufficient street light coverage. At the 2023/24 year, only about 51 industries had access to adequate power supply for their operations

These disruptions can disrupt operations, damage equipment, and increase production costs for businesses. Limited access to stable energy infrastructure can deter investment in industries that rely on a consistent power supply, such as manufacturing and technology, further constrain economic development in the region.

Moreover, the water supply and sanitation infrastructure in the City may be inadequate, leading to challenges with access to clean water and proper sanitation facilities. This can result in health issues, hinder productivity, and contribute to environmental pollution and degradation. The lack of basic services such as clean water and sanitation can impact public health and quality of life for residents, leading to higher healthcare costs and lower overall well-being.

Human development challenges (numbers, gender balance)

The city administration has no adequate number of staff in several of its sectors. Significantly, every sector in the City is experiencing a shortage of personnel, resulting in most offices running with significantly reduced staff numbers. For

instance, a trade sector located at the Aanaa level, which ideally needs 45 employees, is currently operating with just five individuals. Therefore, investing in the skill development and adequacy of the workforce is vital for sustainable economic development in the City.

The efficiency and effectiveness of the staff in the City are pivotal in propelling economic development and fostering overall prosperity within the city. When staff members perform their roles with efficiency and effectiveness, it leads to heightened productivity, cost savings, improved quality of goods and services, and ultimately, enhanced competitiveness in the market.

The staff members in specific sectors are not efficient or unable to complete tasks promptly and with minimal resources, resulting in diminished output levels. This reduced staff productivity has the potential to impede economic growth by obstructing businesses from meeting increasing demand, expanding their operations, and generating more employment opportunities for the residents of the City.

It is advised that the city administration recognizes the significant contribution of effective staff to economic development by ensuring optimal resource utilization and efficient achievement of business objectives. Skilled and competent staff members are capable of making informed decisions, creatively solving problems, and fostering innovation within their respective organizations. This culture of innovation can pave the way for the creation of new products and services, the adoption of advanced technologies, and the exploration of new markets, all of which can drive economic growth and attract investments to the City.

Inflation and instability

The existing instability and inflation can have detrimental effects on economic development in the City, impacting businesses, investors, consumers, and overall prosperity. The macroeconomic challenges can create uncertainty, erode

purchasing power, disrupt business operations, and hinder long-term growth prospects within the city. Instability, whether political, social, or economic, can create a volatile environment that deters investment and undermines business confidence. Uncertainty about the future direction of policies, regulations, and governance can lead to hesitancy among investors to commit capital to projects in the City. This can result in a slowdown in economic activity, reduced job creation, and a lack of expansion opportunities for businesses operating in the city.

Instability can also contribute to social unrest and conflict, further exacerbating economic challenges. The existing unrest, protests, or political instability can disrupt supply chains, disrupt transportation networks, and lead to a breakdown in law and order. These disruptions can have a cascading effect on businesses, causing delays in production, increased costs, and potential damage to infrastructure and assets. Inflation, on the other hand, can erode the purchasing power of consumers and businesses in the City. When prices rise rapidly, individuals may find it more challenging to afford basic goods and services, leading to a decline in living standards. Businesses may also face higher input costs, reducing profit margins and potentially forcing them to raise prices, further fuelling inflationary pressures.

Additionally, high inflation can create uncertainty about future price levels, making it difficult for businesses to plan. Uncertainty about costs and revenues can deter investment in long-term projects and innovation, as companies may prioritize short-term survival over strategic growth initiatives. Furthermore, inflation can also distort economic decision-making and resource allocation. When prices are rising rapidly, individuals and businesses may prioritize short-term gains over long-term investments. This can lead to misallocation of resources, inefficiencies in the economy, and reduced productivity growth over time.

4.4.2. Social issues and vulnerable groups

Despite efforts to solve urban problems and create an inclusive smart city, the City still faces social issues that need to be addressed, and vulnerable groups require intervention.

Social issues constraints

The City comprises urban, pre-urban, and rural areas, where the digital divide is particularly pronounced. The primary aim of a smart city is to introduce technology and a digital economy to ease life in the city. However, unequal access to technology and the internet can exacerbate existing inequalities, leaving some residents unable to benefit from smart city initiatives. Data collected from office of plan and development indicate that a significant portion of the city's population, particularly the elderly and those in rural areas, are illiterate, which negatively impacts the move toward smart city formation.

In urban areas, there various groups vulnerable to various types of socio-economic and natural disasters. The vulnerability can made based on age, sex, economic class, and location disadvantages. Urban centres are composed of people with diverse economic backgrounds, and the City is no exception. City is home to a young population, females, people with disabilities, and lower economic classes. With over 60% of its population being young, due to high fertility rates and migration from different parts of the country, City faces significant challenges in providing adequate and sustainable job opportunities for all its residents.

As a result, many youths are affected by unemployment, lack of access to land resources, and limited financial services, making them particularly vulnerable to economic hardship. Data collected from the City Administration and the Job Creation and Innovation Offices indicate that thousands of youths are registered and waiting for job opportunities in these offices, highlighting the high levels of economic vulnerability among the youth.

While the city is taking steps to organize youths into various initiatives such as livestock fattening, poultry farming, dairy production, beekeeping, vegetable production, and pork farming, officials report that these efforts are insufficient to meet the needs of all young people. Therefore, it is highly advisable for the City to introduce additional services and attract international investors to create more opportunities that benefit the youth. This will accelerate city overall progress toward becoming a smart city.

The data elders of the City highlighted that many indigenous families have faced significant challenges due to urban expansion. Many former landowners now work as security guards for wealthy individuals who have built on their former lands. Similarly, their children have been dispersed and are now engaged in low-wage jobs such as shoemaking, housekeeping, and day labour. Tragically, some families have been completely dispersed and lost from the area, underscoring the lack of consideration for indigenous communities during the expansion process.

The elders recommended that the City officials reconsider the plight of the affected indigenous communities, who have suffered physically, socially, and psychologically due to urban growth in their areas. To create an inclusive and smart city, city officials are urged to rectify the injustices faced by these communities and their dispersed families, ensuring they benefit from the city's development.

In addition to the youth, other economically vulnerable groups in the City include women, the elderly, and people with disabilities. Many women in the City are uneducated and engaged in unpaid domestic work. Qualitative data collected through interviews indicate that widowed and divorced women, in particular, suffer significantly due to lack of employment and social exclusion. This situation necessitates the development of strategies by the City to ensure that these vulnerable women have access to various facilities and support

packages. These should include job creation programs, access to credit, and small business opportunities to help them sustain their lives and properly care for their children.

Similarly, the City is home to many elderly individuals, particularly those who have been displaced, who are facing severe economic vulnerability. Many elderly people resort to begging on the streets due to a lack of adequate financial support and medical services. As part of its goal to be an inclusive smart city, the city is expected to accommodate these elderly residents by providing accommodation, health insurance, and other basic needs to ensure their well-being. Furthermore, study data highlight that people with disabilities are highly affected by lack of access to employment, free healthcare services, and on-going discrimination.

People vulnerable to natural disasters in the City

Urbanization in the City faces significant challenges from natural disasters. Due to its topography and climate conditions, large parts of the City are prone to flooding. These areas need to be designated as buffer zones where human settlement is restricted. Spatial analysis of the City shows that 16% of its area is susceptible to flooding. However, high land values and weak law enforcement have led to these areas being occupied by squatter settlements, exposing the inhabitants to flood hazards. Data from the Disaster Risk Management offices of the City indicate that 9.5% of the settlements are squatter housing, occupying 963.9 hectares of land. The large numbers of people are vulnerable to flood-induced disasters, resulting in loss of assets, demolished houses, and even loss of life.

4.4.3. Environmental constraints

However, each sub-city is growing in ways that compromise the city's environmental safety, jeopardizing its mission to become a smart city unless properly managed. The city challenges include air pollution, water pollution, loss

of open space, and loss of farmland, waste disposal issues, wetland destruction and floodplain occupation, and the formation of urban heat islands. As the city experiences rapid expansion without adequate attention to these environmental issues and their consequences, the severity of these problems is escalating throughout the city.

Air pollution

Air is a fundamental component of the environment that affects the health and well-being of people. Its pollution significantly impacts people's lives, creating communicable and airborne diseases, particularly in densely urbanized areas. Air pollution arises from various sources, both natural and anthropogenic (human-made). Reliance on automobiles as the primary method of transportation has resulted in significant air pollution problems in the City. Moreover, emissions from industries, the burning of fossil fuels, deforestation, burning wood, coal, and waste disposal odours, coupled with climate change effects such as ozone depletion, create serious air pollution in the city. The airborne diseases such as asthma, pneumonia, lung cancer, and respiratory allergies are common health issues affecting city dwellers across the city.

Water pollution

Water is also a crucial component of the environment that sustains all living things, including humans, animals, plants, and microorganisms. Data collected from a household survey shows that over 30% of the City dwellers rely on unsafe water sources, such as springs and open sources, exposing them to waterborne diseases like diarrhoea, cholera, and food poisoning due to lack of hygiene. Study also indicates that waterborne diseases are a serious environmental challenge affecting the life and lifestyle of the City residents. Water pollution in the city is caused by both anthropogenic and natural factors, with the most serious pollution arising from human activities. These include industrial discharges, urban runoff, and lack of wastewater treatment, use of pesticides and fertilizers, and improper disposal of plastic and solid waste. Factories and manufacturing

plants release pollutants directly into water bodies, introducing chemicals, heavy metals, and toxic substances that degrade water quality and pose serious health risks. Similarly, surface runoff washes pollutants from roads, rooftops, and other surfaces into storm drains, eventually contaminating rivers, lakes, and oceans.

Figure: 4.1. Water pollution practices in the City

Source: Shaggar plan and development office (2024)

This runoff can carry oil, grease, heavy metals, and other contaminants. Furthermore, inadequate wastewater treatment management at both individual and company levels exacerbates the problem. Malfunctioning or insufficient wastewater treatment plants discharge untreated sewage into water bodies, introducing pathogens, nutrients, and chemicals. Improper disposal of plastic and other solid waste also accumulates along the City water bodies, creating debris that harms aquatic life and ecosystems.

Wetland pollution and flood plain occupation

Human impact on wetlands has severely degraded or eliminated these crucial habitats. In the City, large areas of wetlands have been degraded and misused, adversely affecting the city's water ecosystem. Wetlands also serve as

floodplains where surface runoff can inundate without causing damage. Their destruction leads to the occupation of flood zones, which are low areas near rivers. When floodplains are developed for residential or commercial use, flood vulnerability becomes very high. Spatial analysis of the City shows that 27,186.3 hectares, or 16.7% of the city, are floodplains that are heavily abused by squatter settlements. This indicates that without proper management and land use planning, the city will continue to face serious water pollution, wetland destruction, and associated flood and landslide hazards.

Loss of open space and greenery

Open fields, parks, boulevards, and similar green spaces offer urban dwellers a visual respite from the congestion of the city and provide opportunities for recreation, thus enhancing the health and well-being of the population, particularly those susceptible to depression and noise pollution. However, the current growth of the City lacks proper planning, neglecting this crucial aspect. Consequently, significant portions of green areas near riversides have been encroached upon by squatter settlements and converted into built-up and agricultural lands.

The baseline study in the City reveals a lack of functional recreational parks and playgrounds. Pedestrians Face challenges due to the unequal competition for the use of streets and pavements, as cars, buses, vendors, garages, and pedestrians vie for limited public space. Open space in the City has become increasingly scarce, particularly in the city centre and along main streets. While some sub-cities are making strides in implementing green legacy initiatives by safeguarding proposed recreational green spaces, others are repurposing them for alternative land uses.

Public space plays a pivotal role in humanizing the urban landscape and enhancing the overall quality of life for residents. Therefore, it is imperative to

propose and develop diverse recreational amenities that align with established standards, thus fulfilling the criteria of a smart city.

Loss of farmland

The transformation of former agricultural areas into housing developments, shopping centers, and parking lots is accelerating in the city urban development process, leading to the gradual depletion of agricultural land. A land use and land cover analysis of the City indicates that approximately 68.5 km2 of agricultural land has been converted to built-up areas between 2014 and 2024. This extensive conversion of agricultural land to urban development poses a significant threat to the city's food self-sufficiency and undermines urban agriculture, a critical component for advancing toward smart city status. Therefore, the City must prioritize the planning of urban agriculture and ensure the sustainable food self-sufficiency of the urban population.

4.5. Potential

Though it's frequently seen as a problem, urban growth can also present a big chance for resilience and sustainable development. Cities grow into centres of innovation, commerce, and cross-cultural interaction. When urban growth is controlled, it can stimulate sustainable development by encouraging the effective use of resources, strengthening resistance to shocks from the environment and the economy, and raising urban people' standard of living.

Urban areas are the engines of economic growth. They provide opportunities for businesses to thrive, create jobs, and foster innovation. As cities grow, they attract a diverse population, bringing together people with different skills and ideas. This diversity can lead to the development of new technologies and business models that drive economic growth and sustainability. For instance, the concentration of businesses and industries in urban areas can lead to more efficient resource use and waste management practices, as companies collaborate to reduce their environmental footprint. Urban growth presents a

significant opportunity for market and economic integration by creating dynamic environments where businesses can thrive, and economies can expand. As cities grow, they attract a diverse population, fostering a robust labour market and stimulating demand for goods and services. This concentration of people and enterprises facilitates the establishment of interconnected markets, where local businesses can benefit from increased foot traffic and consumer spending.

Additionally, urban areas often serve as hubs for innovation and entrepreneurship, providing start-ups and small businesses with access to resources, networks, and investment opportunities. By integrating various economic activities within a concentrated area, urban growth enhances productivity, promotes trade, and drives overall economic development, creating a more interconnected and resilient economy.

One of the key benefits of urban growth is the potential for more efficient resource use. High population density in cities allows for more efficient public transportation systems, reducing the reliance on private vehicles and lowering greenhouse gas emissions. Additionally, urban areas can implement more effective waste management and recycling programs, contributing to a circular economy. Urban planning that incorporates green spaces and promotes sustainable building practices can also reduce the urban heat island effect and improve air quality.

Urban growth can enhance resilience to environmental and socio-economic shocks. Cities that invest in resilient infrastructure, such as flood defences, earthquake-resistant buildings, and robust public transportation systems, are better prepared to withstand natural disasters and recover more quickly. Moreover, urban areas with strong social networks and community organizations are better equipped to support their residents during times of crisis. By fostering a sense of community and promoting inclusive policies, cities can build social

resilience and ensure that all residents have access to the resources they need to thrive.

Urban growth, when managed sustainably, can improve the quality of life for residents. Access to healthcare, education, and recreational facilities tends to be better in urban areas. Furthermore, cities can offer a wide range of cultural and social activities, contributing to the well-being and happiness of their residents. Sustainable urban planning that prioritizes green spaces, affordable housing, and efficient public services can make cities more liveable and attractive places to live.

Despite the opportunities, urban growth also presents significant challenges. Rapid urbanization can lead to overcrowding, strain on infrastructure, and environmental degradation. To address these challenges, it is crucial to adopt a holistic and integrated approach to urban planning. Policies that promote sustainable land use, invest in resilient infrastructure, and encourage community participation are essential. Additionally, leveraging technology and data can help cities manage growth more effectively and make informed decisions that benefit all residents.

Urban growth offers significant opportunities to enhance social interaction and build stronger, more cohesive communities. By prioritizing the development of public spaces, mixed-use areas, efficient transportation, cultural events, and inclusive design, cities can create environments that encourage social connections and improve the overall quality of life for their residents. As urban areas continue to expand, thoughtful planning and investment in social infrastructure will be crucial to fostering vibrant, interactive, and resilient communities.

4.6. Existing situation of the city

Between the 2015 and 2024 G.C, there is no any changed administrative unity at both city and sub-city level.

4.7. Spatial development plan

4.7.1. Qabe Tower

It is one of financial corridor skyscraper building which has iconic Oromo culture reflection, and to be considered has a landmark of the city built on 8 hectares with about 515 meter of height. Qabe is one of Oromo cultural tools and Oromo women use to shares cow milk to the others. Sometimes they save some money within this tool and hold for aesthetic values. Thus, that is why the concept is derived by financial corridor to mean saving and facilities.

Figure: 4.2. Qabe Tower building according to the city plan

Source: Shaggar city plan and development office

4.7.2. Oda Mall

It is super regional malls designated with the concept of Oromo cultural tree build on 25 hectares with 80m of height. Oda tree is presumed as hall of Oromo Gada institutions under which different socio-economic affairs are performed. This tree is a center of rituals, events and cultural festivals. Thus, Oda mall

concept is derived the place where the societies workshop and entertain of the same time in one place.

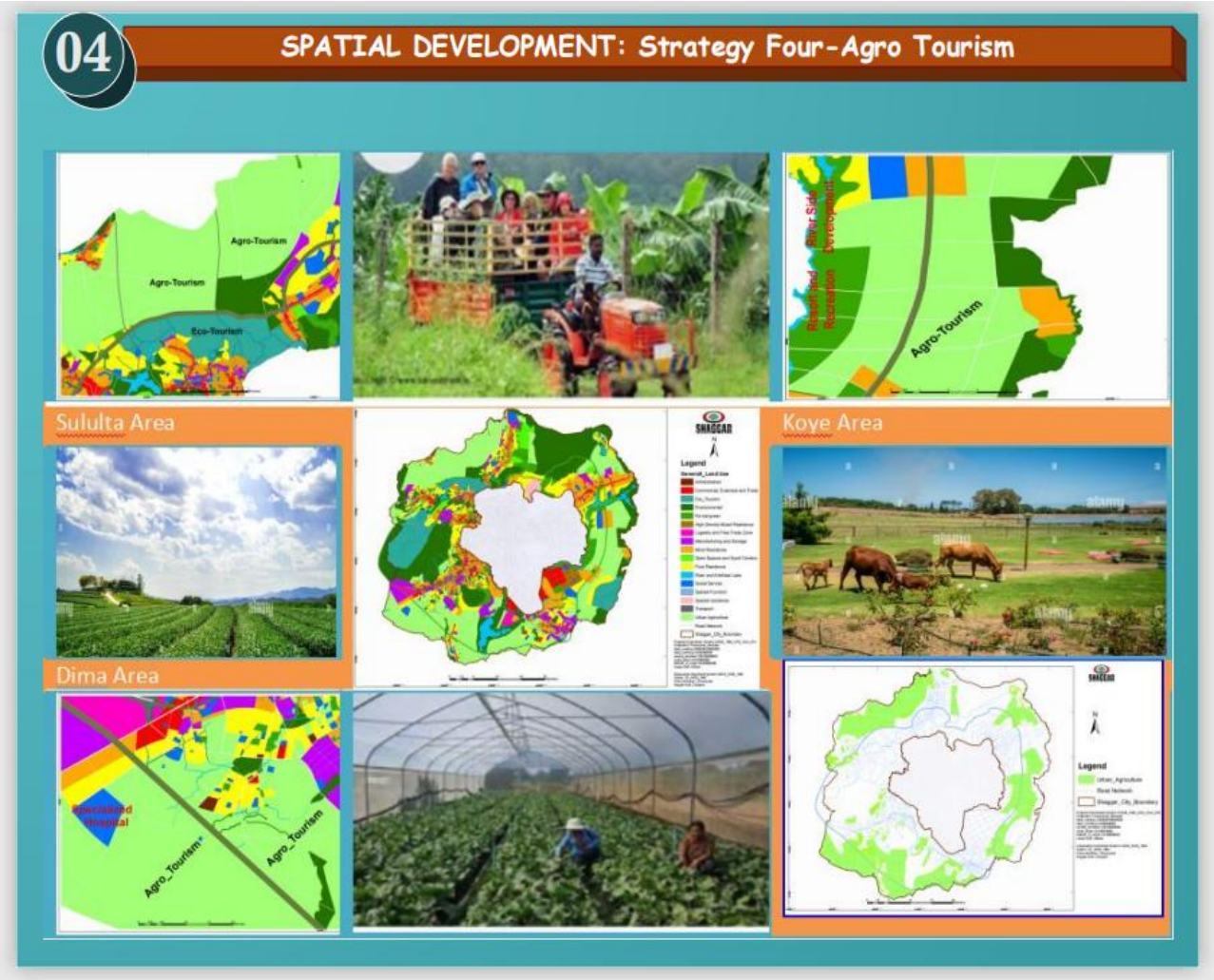
Figure: 4. 3 Oda Mall building according to the city plan

Source: Shaggar city plan and development office

4.7.3. Spatial development strategy

There are four spatial development strategies of the city including koye fache, sululta, sebeta and kura jida sub-city in 2042 G.C. Particularly, the city plan outlines a comprehensive land use strategy functioned for the Koye Fache sub-city, demonstrating a balanced approach to urban development that prioritizes residential needs and environmental sustainability, encompassing approximately 185.28 km^2, distributed across three woredas land use categories, each serving specific urban functions and development objectives.

Figure: 4.4. Spatial developments strategy four agro-tourism in the city according to the city plan



Source: Shaggar city plan and development Office

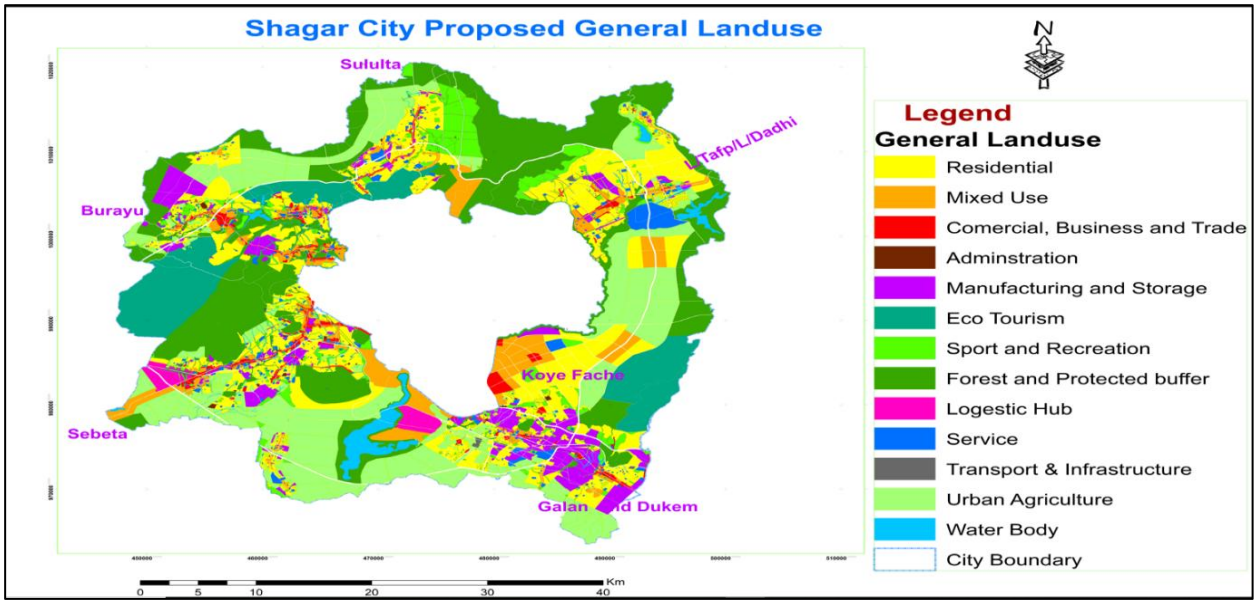
4.7.4. Ring Road development

Figure 4.5 Road development plan in the city according to the city plan

Source: Shaggar city plan and development office

4.7.5. Proposed land use allocation

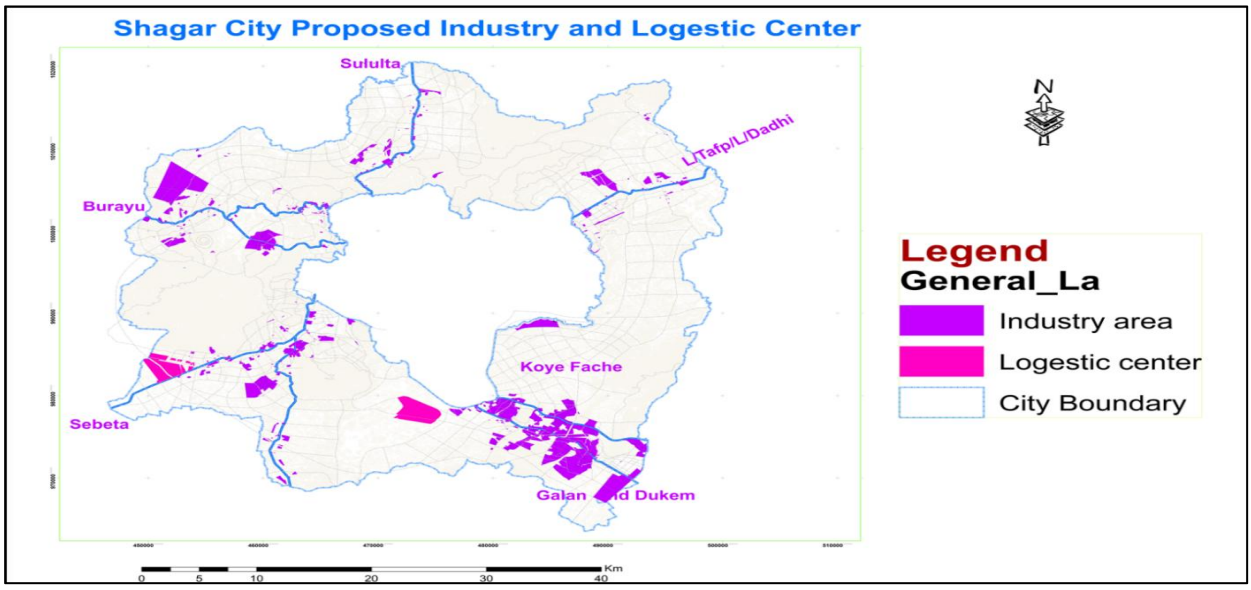
Figure: 4.8. Proposed land use allocation by category in the city according to the city plan



Source: Shaggar city plan and development office

4.7.6. Proposed industry and logistic center

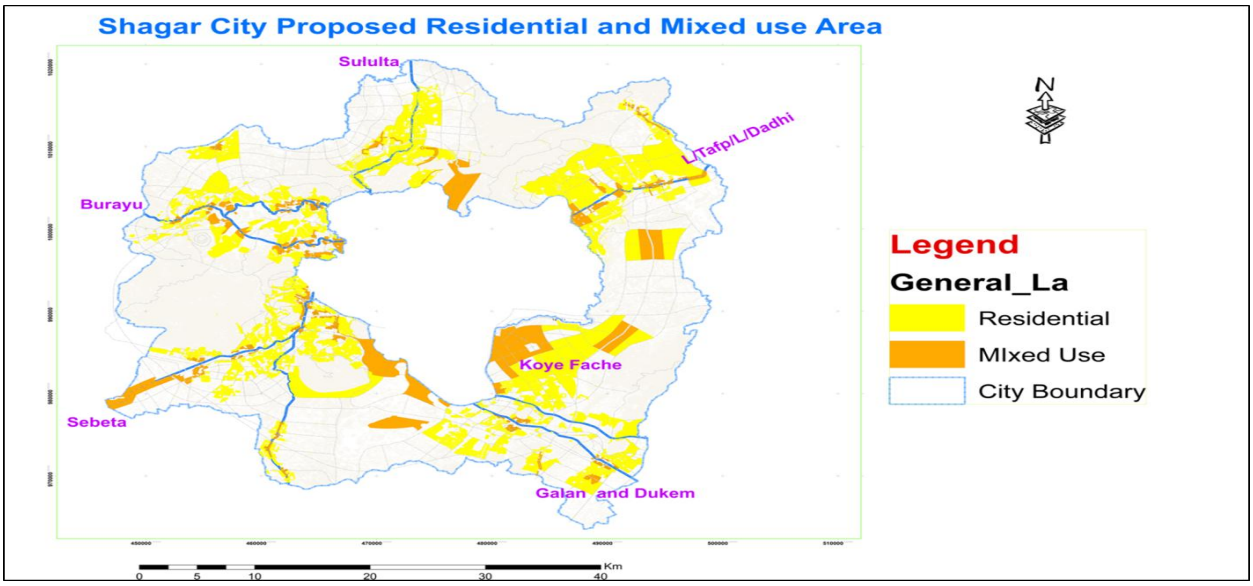
Figure: 4.9. Proposed industry and logistic center by sub-city in the city according to the plan



Source: Shaggar plan and development Office

4.7.7. Proposed residential and mixed use area

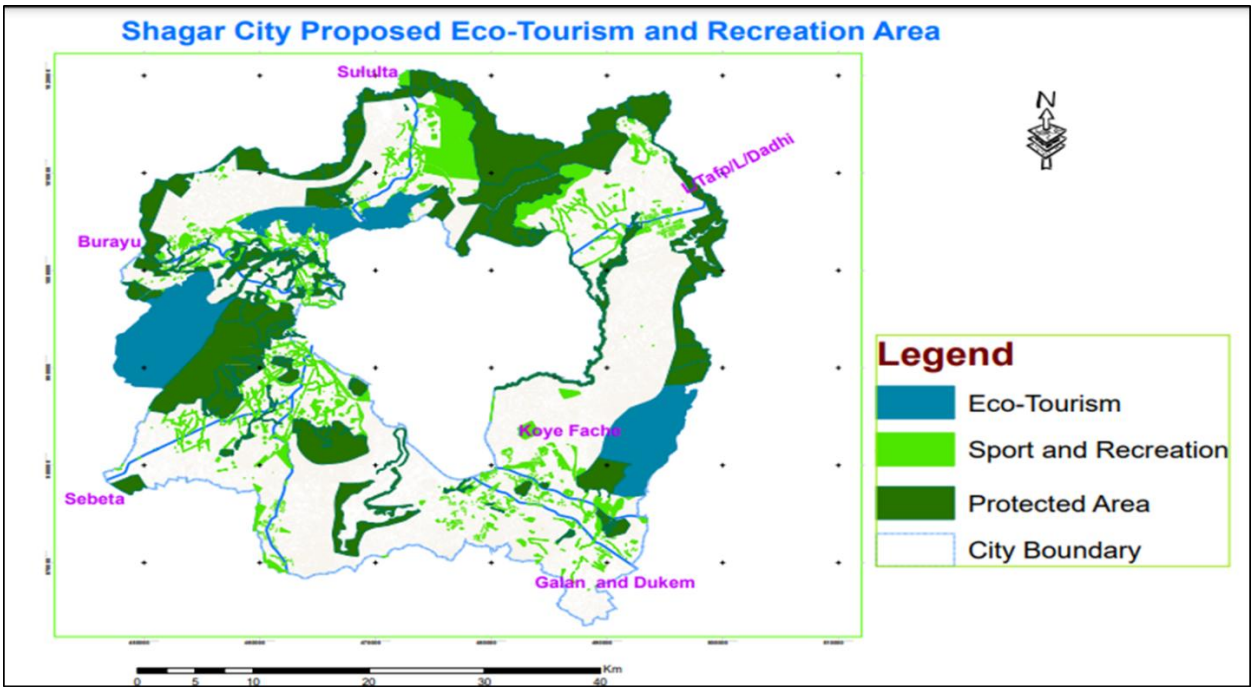
Figure: 4.10. Proposed residential and mixed use area in the city, according to the city plan



Source: Shaggar city plan and development Office

4.7.8. Proposed Eco-Tourism and recreation area

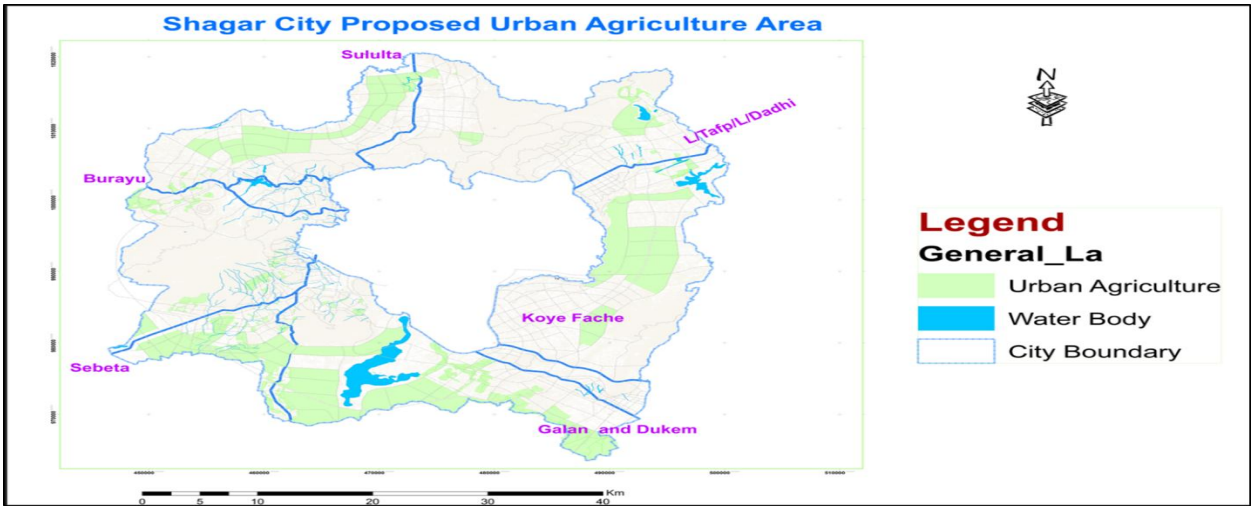
Figure: 4.11. Proposed Eco-Tourism and recreation area in the city according to the city plan



Source: Shaggar city plan and development office

4.7.9. Proposed urban agriculture area

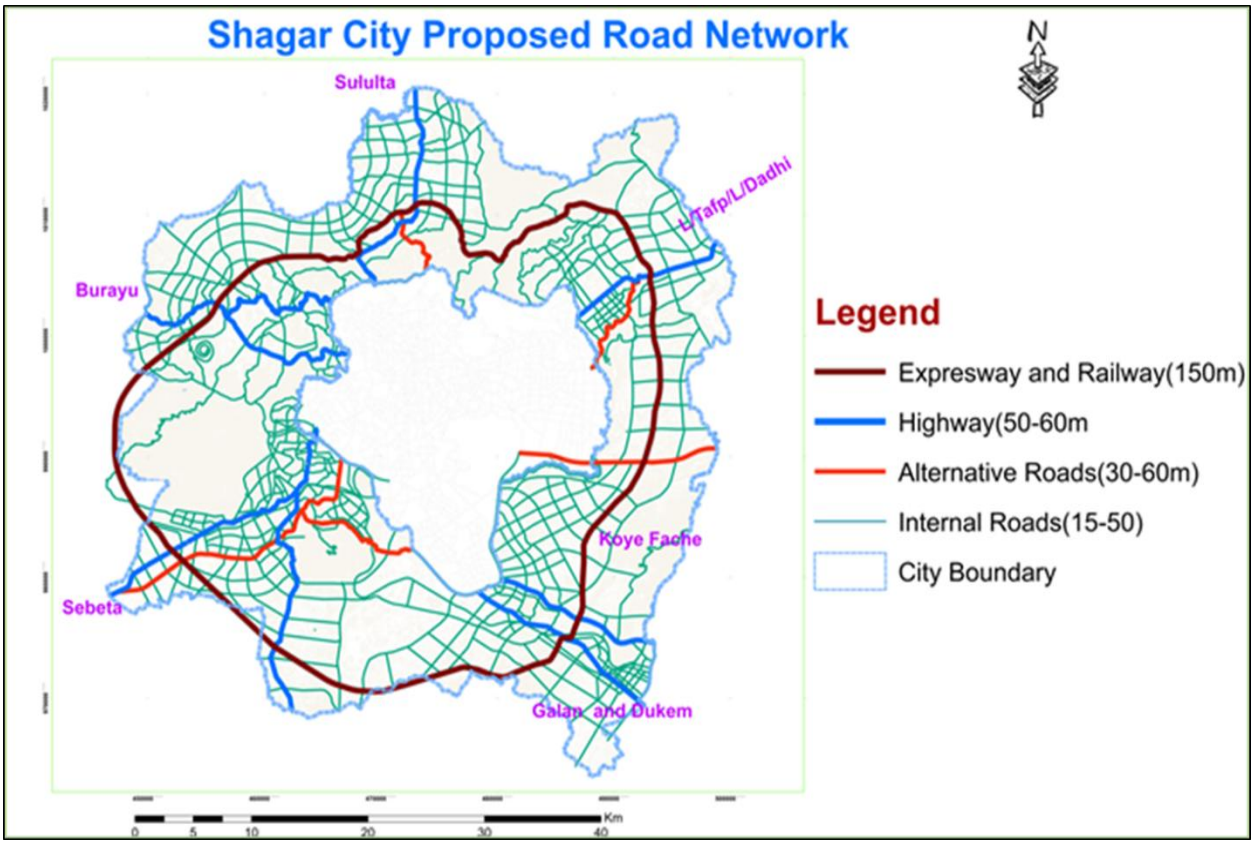
Figure: 4.12. Proposed urban agriculture area in the city according to the city plan



Source: Shaggar city plan and development Office of

4.7.10. Proposed road network

Figure: 4.13. Proposed road networks in the city according to city plan



Source: Shaggar city plan and development Office