###### **DUKAM TOWN**

###### **PLANNING AND DEVELOPMENT OFFICE**

###### **PHYSICAL AND SOCIO-ECONOMIC PROFILE OF DUKAM TOWN**

**DECEMBER, 2022**

**DUKAM**

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###### **1. Introduction**

**1.1 Background of the City**

1. **Introduction and Background of the City**

We live in an increasing urbanized world, where currently half of the global population is located in cities. By 2030, it is estimated that 60% of the people will live in an urban environment. According to UN-Habitat (2005), some African countries are experiencing an annual urban population growth rates ranging from 4 to 5%. Ethiopia, as one of the sub-Saharan African countries, falls under this category. Urbanization level in the country is low. However, the rate is increasing from time to time nationwide and regionally. More specifically, Dukem City one of the level first A cities of Oromia National Regional State, is experiencing a population growth rate of 6.93% per annum on average.

Dukem is one of the reforming cities of Oromiafound in the OromiaSpecialZone of Oromia National Regional State, **37** kilometers South East of Addis Ababa along the Addis Ababa -Adama highway and also from the centres of the dukem city the distance of most settlements are from **5km-20km**. The city was established in 1907E.C. The main roads in the city are the Addis Ababa-Jibouti railway andnational highway. The city lies between 8 045`25’’N to 8 050`30’’ N latitude and 38 051`55’’E to 38 056`5’’ E longitude. The total area of the city is about **9630.21** hectare (RUPI, 2010).

The city’s Administration falls into Eight (8) Kebeles (MelkaDukem, Tedecha, Koticha, Gogecha, Gimashe and OdaNEbE detached from Akakiwereda, and also Tedechayatu andWajetudibdibe detached from Adehawereda) with considerable decision-making power in local affairs. The Kebeles are the lowest Administrative units within the Administrative structure of the city. However, since Dukem Town is Industrialized Zone, the growth of population increased at fast rate. This creates tremendous pressures to manage social, economic, security and urbaninfrastructure in an environmentally sustainable way, to meet current development needs and to ensure the quality of this resource is preserved or enhanced for future generations. However, there are different demands and problems at the global scales. In the Ethiopia, where rapid growth combined with inadequate creation of job, roads, drainage,Sewerage, water supply, sanitation, waste collection and waste management systems. The same is true in dukem city and also the existing social, economical, securityand infrastructural poor conditions overall.

Currently, Dukem is one of industrialized and leasehold city in the region. This is both directly and indirectly contributing to the city’s rapid spatial and economic growth. This situation has been characterized by the migration of people both from the surrounding rural areas and the urban centers in the country resulting in episodic growth of the small city’s population. Many ethnic groups of the country including the Oromo, Amhara, Gurage, Wolayta, Argoba, Hadiya, Kembata and Tigre as well as Chinese, Indian and Turkish investors have found home in Dukem.

According to the 2010E.C structural Plan of study, the population of DukemTown is**165,588**among these **88,231** are males and **77,357** are females. However, since Dukem Town is industrialized zone (has huge industries that reason for high in migration rate), so the growth of population increased at fast rate. According to the structural plan of 2010E.C study of the town, the population is increasing every year by **6.93%.**

Since the city is ‘**Grade one’ A**’, the mayor of the city is directly accountable to the president of the Oromia National Regional State administratively, and to the Head of Bureau of Industry and Urban Development of the region, in technical matters.

The city has also administrative structures of state functions headed by the mayor and municipal functions separately since **2003**E.C based on Proclamation No.65/2003 of Oromia National Regional State that provided for the establishment of urban local governments in the region.

The economy of the city is mainly based on**Trad, small-scale industries and micro and small enterprises** although there are few **medium and large scale industries** such as the Alser, eastern industry and ALmehad Textile Industry. There are **urban agricultural** activities both within and around the boundary of the city; service provision; and others. In addition, private sector investment is receiving paramount attention in the last years. As a result of the rapid expansion and growth of the city, the demand of various job and types of infrastructure is highly increasing from time to time. The administration of the city has been attempting to creat job opportunity andsupply of the infrastructure like school, health institution, road, water and electricity to the people of the city byinvestories and the city revenue and vital participation of the community. However, there is high gap yet to satisfy the demand for job and basicinfrastructure. This is why the city has used socio-.conomic profile for decision making of the city.

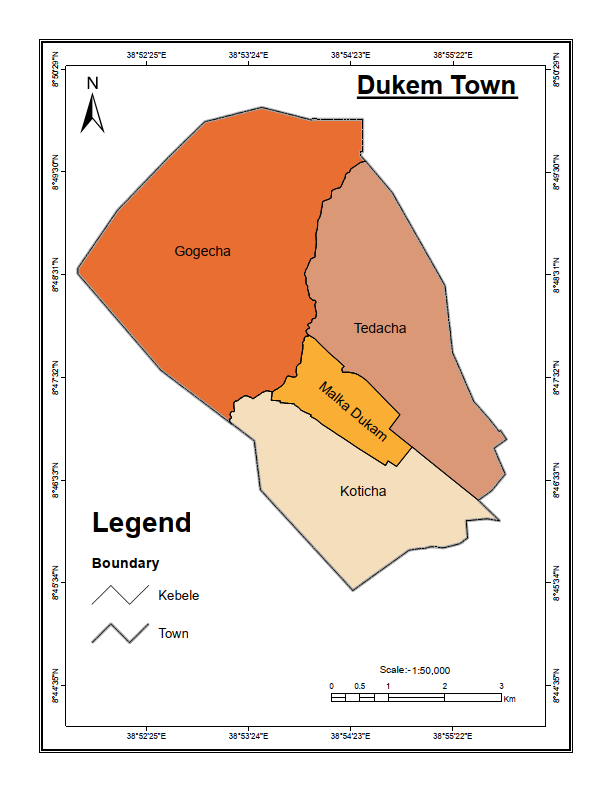
The **data** of the socio-.conomic profile is gatheredfromDukem city of Health office, Water and Mineral office, Micro and Small Scale Enterprises, Transport Authority, Workers and Social Affairs office, Education office .investment Office, justice Office, Culture and Tourism,Finance, Industry Office, TVET, Agricultural Office, Environment Office, Revenue Authority, Land Management Office, Youth and Sport Office, Trade and Market Development Office, Cooperative Development Office, Ethiopian postal service Dukem branch and the Ethiopian Electric Utility Service Office Dukem District of the city. Generally, the document that shows the status of socio-.conomic profile of the city in the past last two concecative years (2013 and 2014 years).

* 1. **History**

The history of Dukem town is dated back to the Century where important sites including OdaNabe, GelanGarado, GelanDongore, Andode and CaffeTuma were situated in this locality. The Oromo from different parts of the country had frequented this area because of its centrality mainly for the “Geda” system. According to oral and written evidences, each of this “Geda” sites were important in the “Geda” system in general and “TulamaGeda” in particular. Dukem River has also played its role, and people come from” Geda “ceremony to take rest nearby and drank from this important natural resource of the area Dukem River. Accordingly, before the foundation of the town, the whole socio-cultural and political life of Dukem area had been decided by the “Geda system”.

According to Bahiru 1991, Pankhurst 1985 and Tesfaye 1968, during the occupation period, the Italian had constructed the road from Addis Ababa to Akaki for their military strategy and for the exploitation of the resources of the area even though, the town could not possess significant activities that could attract huge investment before the expulsion of Italians in 1941. But after the expulsion onwards, the town becomes well known for its small scale retail shops, butcher houses and small main commercial activities began to attract truck drivers and travelers via Dukem. Currently several investors are running investment activities engaged in different areas. The Investment data shows, that currently, in Dukem Town there are so many manufacturing industries, commercial, Hotels, agroprocessing, social services andotheractivities.Moreover, those investments have created tremendous amount of job opportunity and get cheap raw material and input that could decrease the cost of investment and in turn has created strong forward and backward linkage with the local agricultural products and hence creating market and job opportunity and urban-rural linkage as well.

The Map of Dukem city according to master plan RUPI 2007the total area of the city is about 3586 hectares as shown figre below.



1. **The Responsibility of office of PEDC of the City**

The Office of Plan and Economic Development Commission has many duties among those collecting Compiling and analyzing of data on Natural Resources and Socio –Economic condition that help for the preparation of development plans, allocation of budget and other related activities. The compiled profile is expected to provide information about the City physical setting and its socio-economic conditions that help governmental and non-governmental bodies including private investors who needs to undertake developmental activities in the City.

1. **Challenges faces during data collection process**

During data collection various problems are encountered especially in obtaining reliable, accurate, complete and timely information. This was partly because of most of the offices are reluctant and not serious in return to back the questionnaire formats on time due to no truck records availability of data and give attention by the leaders office the city. Hence, these and other factors together created a burden to recollect the questionnaire back, analyzing,andcompiled the information timely. Moreover, lack of transportation facilities was the typical problems we the workers are faced during data collection.

* 1. **Solutions for the challenges**

To minimize and avoid the challenges the sector offices has develop data base management system/DBMS to handle current and update data, gather and store the social and economical data which they performed, collecting data in the standardized data format which the plan and economic development office provided them, train their experts and their human power, the managements of the office has give serious attention for their organization data collection, analysis, storage and retrieved when needed by the concerned government body for the government activities.

1. **Physical Setting**

**4.1. Location and Map of Dukem City Administration**

The relative location and boundary of the city is: in the North West with the town of Galan, in the South East with the town of Bishoftu, in the South West with the peasant association of Akaki. **37Km** were the distance which the town far from the capital Finfine. Dukem town isfound at good distance from the central market, air ports and other infrastructure which is vital for the transportation of perishable and non- perishable goods with low costtoexports.

The total area of the city is about 9630.21 hectares (RUPI, 2010). The city is expanding rapidly as a large portion of the surrounding farmland has been changed transformed into urban land and industrial use. The major land uses of Dukem city comprise housing, business and commercial and public facilities as well as public and industrial open spaces (See figure below).

According to Master plan RUPI 2010 the newelykebels that mereged to the city areGimashe and OdaNEbE detached from Akakiwereda, and also Tedechayatu and Wajetudibdibe detached from Adehaweredaas shown figre below



GandaYatuu

GandaGimaashee

Ganda

WaajjituDibdibee

Ganda

OdaaNabee

General according to the newely master plan of the city the total area of the land is about **9630.21** hectares.From the total area of the city, **residence** comprises **3612.21hectares**, which is **37%**, The commercial **204.8 hectares** which is **2.1%,** services **246.3 hectare** which is **2.6%,** Administration **20.8 hectare** which is **0.2%,** industrial and storage area **1735.7** hectare which occupies **18%**, Road and Transport area 1926.9hectare which occupies 20% of total area. The rest are occupied by recreation, urban agriculture, forest, buffer etc.

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

* 1. **Total area and Land use**

The total area of the town is **9,630.21 Km2,** Its topography is mainly rugged terrain landform features with ridge and plain in all its land area dominate the town.The latitude **8o45’25” N-8o50’30”N** and longitude of **38o51’55”E-38o56’5”E**.

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | Land use type | Area Covered In Hectare | Percentage /%/ |
| 1 | Residence | 3612.21 | 37.5 |
| 2 | Commerce | 204.8 | 2.1 |
| 3 | Administration | 20.8 | 0.2 |
| 4 | Social service | 246.3 | 2.6 |
| 5 | Transport and street network | 1926.9 | 20 |
| 6 | Manufacturing and storage /Industry | 1735.7 | 18 |
| 7 | Environmental sensitive area | 1883.5 | 19.6 |
|  | **Total** | **9,630.21** | **100** |

Souse: Land office of Dukem administration

Table 4:2:2. Showes the numbers of illegalsconstrucation in the city.

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| No | Type of construction | Total numbers of illegal construction | Take corrective action/measurement | Non of Take corrective action/measurement | suggestion |
| numbers | numbers |
| 1 | Fence | 48 | 48 | 0 |  |
| 2 | Home | 20 | 12 | 8 | The office of land administration has not give attention to take action |

Souse: Land office of Dukem administration

The table above shows that illegal costuraction in Dukem city is very low but according to master plan RUPI 2010 ineight (8) kebels the total of illegal consturaction is**176 from this 108 is found in 4 kebeles**which newly merged to the city.Thismeans illegal is continue untilcity administration take corrective action.

* 1. **Geology of the City**

The soil of Dukem city is almost black vertisol. This type of soil forms deep cracks during the dry season but logs water during the rainy season. The cracking of the soil during the dry season facilitates the rate of soil erosion. As a result there are deep gorges in different parts of the town especially along the courses of seasonal streams and Dukem river valley (currently dry) because of the very nature of the soil. This very nature of dry soil has also a great deal of impact on the constructions activities undertaken in the town.

The vegetation cover of the town was rare patches of bushes and shrubs can be seen on the low lands. Eucalyptus tree are seen around home states and remnant of indigenous trees are found around churches. Recently to achieve the green economic policy may seedlings were raising at municipal nursery sites and planted in the selected site by mobilizing and participating the urban residents along with the government employs to keep the site good for living and balance the ecosystem of the land.

* 1. **Topography, Drainage and Climate**
     1. **Topography**

Its topography is mainly rugged terrain landform features with ridge and plain in all its land area dominate the town. The latitude**8o45’25” N-8o50’30”N** and longitude of **38o51’55”E-38o56’5”E**.Dukem is almost surrounded with chains of hills like Tedecha and Gimashe, in the North East, and steeper slopes towards OdaNabe Cultural Center. The hill of Dukem and its immediate borders in the North East gradually decline from North East to South West. That means the highest altitude in this part of bordering peasant association rises a little more than **2100 meters** above sea level. This declines to lower than **1800 meters** above sea level in the Southern and South-Western direction. Generally the altitude range from the North West extreme to SouthWestern part of the town is 300 meters over a distance of 9800 meters.Dukem River which flows from North to Southcrosses the town at the edge of East direction though currently not in its former state and during the rainy season there is a flow of flood and dry during the dry season.

* + 1. **Drainage System**

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

* + 1. **Climatic Condition**

Due to its altitudinal location, the climatic condition of the town is dominantly semi temperate because of the altitudinal ranges temperate in Ethiopian context 1500 meters to 2500 meters.The annual rain fall 1500mm, minimum rain fall of the season 48mm, Maximum rain fall220mm and the mean annual rainfall is 95mm and the average rainy days are about 120 days in the year. The rainfall pattern is bi-modal, which are short rainy season (autumn from March to May) and summer or long rainy season (Meher from June to July). The annual temperature is the lowest 140C and the maximam 260C, the minimum temperature is 7.10C, the maximum temperature is29.30C and the mean annual temperature is 25.50C

* + 1. **Demographic Details**

The 2007E.C Ethiopian national census reported that the total population of our town counted as31,852 (51% females and 49 % male) excluding the population of ruralkebeles that merged to town administration. Majority of the residents are Christian’s. Oromo people were predominately live in the area. But nowadays there are more thanfour ethnic groups namely Oromo, Amara, Tigre and SPNNwho are living in the town.

* + 1. **Population Growth of the City.**

The population of the city is rapidly mounting from year to year at an average growth rate of more than 6.93 % per annum. Population dynamics of a given settlement area is the result of fertility, mortality and migration. Those demographic processes are complex phenomenon of social, cultural, economic, political and psychological factors. In urban environment, migration (rural to urban) has predominant role in changing the population characteristics and reflects the urbanization rate and also according to master plan RUPI 2010 the newelykebels that mereged to the city are with the population of 13384 from this male 7518 and Femels 5866as shown figre below.

**Table 4:2:1 shows the numbers of population newely merged to the city**

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| No. | Kebels | The head of family | | Total | The numbers of Family | | Total | Total numbers of Family |
| Male | Femels | Male | Femels |
| 1 | Wajetudibdibe | 654 | 134 | 788 | 1672 | 1759 | 3431 | 4219 |
| 2 | Tedechayatu | 995 | 210 | 1205 | 1643 | 1433 | 3076 | 4281 |
| 3 | OdaNEbE | 488 | 239 | 727 | 1614 | 1688 | 3302 | 4029 |
| 4 | Gimashe | 108 | 80 | 188 | 344 | 323 | 667 | 855 |
| Total |  | 2245 | 663 | 2908 | 5273 | 5203 | 10476 | 13384 |

Souse: Land office of Dukem administration

The data obtained from the population projection made by DukemFinance and Economic cooperation office and according to the Dukem Mayor count and the councel of the city approved has a total population of165,588 and households are 24,095 by the year 2014. From the total population 70,079 (50.88%) are males and 67,655 (49.12%) are females including the rural kebeles currently incorporated under the administration of the city.

The city for living due to its’ conducive environment and its accessibility to Finfinne and surrounding towns; many of government and non-government employees who are working at the near side cities/towns are living in the town.Hence, the population of the town is estimated to be more than the above figure/data because of the fact that investment expansion and inflow of job seekers and employees at different factories.

Table 4.4.5.1: shows the population of the city in year 2014 E.C

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Age group | (CSA) | | | As Dukem mayor count | | |
| Male | Female | Total | Male | Female | Total |
| 0 – 4 | 4,396 | 4,199 | 8,595 | 7,266 | 6,974 | 14,240 |
| 5 – 9 | 3342 | 3817 | 7159 | 5907 | 6341 | 12248 |
| 14-Oct | 3947 | 3980 | 7927 | 5775 | 6612 | 12387 |
| 15-19 | 6309 | 7362 | 13671 | 11153 | 12231 | 23384 |
| 20-24 | 7056 | 7309 | 14365 | 11666 | 12140 | 23806 |
| 25-29 | 7356 | 6466 | 13822 | 20288 | 10741 | 31029 |
| 30-34 | 4874 | 3287 | 8161 | 8057 | 5461 | 13518 |
| 35-39 | 3363 | 2445 | 5808 | 5560 | 4061 | 9621 |
| 40-44 | 2093 | 1371 | 3464 | 3460 | 2279 | 5739 |
| 45-49 | 1181 | 1454 | 2635 | 1953 | 2413 | 4366 |
| 50-54 | 972 | 1115 | 2087 | 1606 | 1851 | 3457 |
| 55-59 | 808 | 571 | 1379 | 1335 | 949 | 2284 |
| 60-64 | 719 | 829 | 1548 | 1187 | 1378 | 2565 |
| 65-69 | 629 | 761 | 1390 | 1038 | 1264 | 2302 |
| 70-74 | 449 | 693 | 1142 | 742 | 1151 | 1893 |
| 75-79 | 388 | 358 | 746 | 643 | 631 | 1274 |
| 80-84 | 180 | 259 | 439 | 297 | 429 | 726 |
| 85-89 | 75 | 144 | 219 | 124 | 271 | 395 |
| 90-94 | 60 | 67 | 127 | 99 | 113 | 212 |
| >95 | 48 | 42 | 90 | 75 | 67 | 142 |
| Total | 48,245 | 46,529 | 94,774 | 88,231 | 77,357 | 165,588 |

Source: plan and Economic development office

**Ethnic group (2014)**

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Ethnic | Total | Percentage |
| Oromoo | 81,834 | 48.8 |
| Amhara | 49,804 | 29.7 |
| Argoba | 839 | 0.5 |
| Guragie | 14,584 | 9.3 |
| Hadiya | 1,882 | 1.2 |
| Kembata | 2195 | 1.4 |
| Others (57) | 14,450 | 9.1 |
| Total | 165,588 | 100 |

Source: plan and Economic development office

**Ethnic structure by religion (2014)**

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Religion | Total | Persentage |
| Orthodox | 142,201 | 85.84 |
| Protestant | 5,855 | 3.52 |
| Catholic | 83 | 0.05 |
| Eslam | 5,556 | 3.34 |
| Wakefata | 11,562 | 7.01 |
| Others | 331 | 0.24 |
| Total | 165,588 | 100 |

Source: plan and Economic development office

The data shows asDukem mayor count and by projection of the pupolation of dukem city increasing by 6.93%.

**4.4.5.1 In-migration and out-migration rate**

It is clear that planners and implementing agencies are interested in the migration of population since migration has a direct and indirect effect on the spatial distribution of population as well as social provisions such as education, health and infrastructure. Although there is no data available regarding the in-migration and out-migration rate in Dukem town, the prevailing situation in the town shows that there is high rate of in-migration rate of population to the city because of the high rate of industrialization taking place in the town. The major pull factors for this in-migration of people to the town are:

* The establishment of numerous industries in the town. As a result of this there is high in-migration of people in search employment opportunity especially the daily laborers. This rate is expected to be high when those industries start full scale production.
* Different business activities such as selling consumable commodities and ‘chat’ are active in the town so that pulling high number of unemployed migrants to the town.
* The rural kebelsmereged to city and so on
  1. **Vegetation and Wildlife**

**4.5.1 Vegetation**

The vegetation types of the town and its surrounding are not dense forest. Only scrub vegetation and in some areas the presence of secondary vegetation like Eucalypts are found on hills of Eastern and Northeastern parts of the town and around the residences. In some areas there are also Acacia trees.

**4.5.2 Wildlife**

There is no registered wildlife in the town as far as there are no parks or animal zoos and dense forests near the town.

1. **Social Services** 
   1. **Educational development**

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

The city administration is upgrading the existing schools and has constructed a new school building. The qualityof education is of course not to the standard, but it is showing an improvement in relation to the past successive years. The Number of students, student classroom ratio, teacher student ratio and text Book student ratio is now nearly reach the standard.

The contribution of NGOs’ for this sector is not underestimated. In terms of capacitating teachers and helping orphan and disable children, they are playing a major role. In addition, the private investors are highly participating in this sector.

**Table 5.1.1 Shows School age population of the town**

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Academic Year | School Age Population | | | | | | | | | |  | |
| 4-6 Years of Age | | 7-10 Years of Age | | 11-14 Years of Age | | 15-16 Years of Age | | 17-18 Years of Age | | Total | |
| M | F | M | F | M | F | M | F | M | F | M F  331 270 | F |
| 2013 | 453 | 414 | 597 | 526 | 688 | 616 | 327 | 273 | 331 | 270 | 2396 | 2099 |
| 2014 | 702 | 852 | 1092 | 1263 | 1237 | 1370 | 642 | 688 | 660 | 685 | 4333 | 4858 |

Source: Education office of Dukem

Table5.1.1shows at each level of school age the numbers of student increasing by above 50%.It means that the numbers of population increasing at alarming rate in the city.

**Table 5.1.2 Shows Number of Schools by level in the town**

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Levels of School | Total Numbers of Schools | | |
| 2012 | 2013 | 2014 |
| Primary School (1-8) | 18 | 17 | 19 |
| Secondary School (9-12) | 5 | 5 | 6 |

Source: Education office of Dukem

Asshown from the table 2.1.1 reveals that at each level of age from 2013to 2014 avergely increased by above 45% and also the total school age of population increased from 4495 (2013) to 9191(2014) orincreased by 49%. Parallal as shown from the table 2.1.2 the numbers of school byupgrading the existing schools and has constructed a new school building from 22 to 25 in both primary and secondary schools. Therfor this is one indicator for education quality is increased.

**Table 5.1.3 Shows Number of schools by ownership in the town**

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Levels of School | Total Number of Schools | | | | | | | | |
| 2012 | | | 2013 | | | 2014 | | |
| Government | Private | NGO’s | Government | Private | NGO’s | Gov | Privat | NGO |
| Primary School (1-8) | 8 | 10 | 0 | 8 | 9 | 0 | 8 | 11 | 0 |
| Secondary School (9-12) | 2 | 3 | 0 | 2 | 3 | 0 | 3 | 3 | 0 |

Source: Education office of Dukem

As shown from the table 5.1.3 reveals that the numbers of Private primary schools in academic year of 2014 E.C, is 11 and Goverenment school is 8 which is less than the private school.On other hand secondary school in the private schools is 3 and in Government schools also 3 which means equal. It means that when we see with the increment of school age population the number of school in both primary and secondary schools are insufficient.

**Table5:1.4. Numbers of schools and kindergartens by location, sections and grade level**

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| No | Types | No. of kindergarten year 2013 | | No. of kindergarten year 2014 | | No.of primary school/section by cycle/grade(2013) | | | | | | No.of primary school/section by cycle/grade(2014) | | | | | |
|  |  | Government | Non-government | Government | Non-government | Government | | Non-government | | GOV and Non-Gov | | Government | | Non-government | | GOV and Non-Gov | |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | 1-8 | 9-12 | 1-8 | 9-12 | 1-8 | 9-12 | 1-8 | 9-12 | (1-8) | (9-12) | (1-8) | (9-12) |
| 1 | No.of School | 7 | 11 | 8 | 14 | 8 | 2 | 10 | 3 | 18 | 5 | 8 | 3 | 11 | 3 | 19 | 6 |
| 2 | No.of Sections | 7 | 33 | 8 | 42 | 293 | 115 | 121 | 13 | 414 | 128 | 201 | 75 | 139 | 14 | 340 | 89 |

Source: Education office of Dukem

Table5.1.4 shows the kindegartens schools are nonexistence until academic years of 2014 E.C .But the dukem city the constructions of kindegartens schools by public participation in **4** kebels are constructed it may starte education in the academic year of 2015 E.C. It means that for the people poor and medium levels are good opportunity.

In dukem city in the academic years in 2014 E.C the numbers of school both in government and non-government kindergarten is **22** and the numbers of sections is **50**and also primary school is 25 and numbers of sections is **429.** It means whencompere with age school population is very low and also improved the distribution of schools amoungkebels, because almost all kindegarten and primary schools exist in one kebel of Malka Dukem.

**Table 5:1.6. Student enrollment by levels of schools, sex and Location**

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| No | Types | primary /Secondary school(2013) | | | | | | | |  | primary /Secondary school(2014) | | | | | | | |  |
|  |  | Government | | | | Non-government | | | | Total | Government | | | | Non-government | | | | Total |
|  |  | (1-8) | | (9-12) | | (1-8) | | (9-12) | | (1-8) | | (9-12) | | (1-8) | | (9-12) | |
|  |  | M | F | M | F | M | F | M | F |  | M | F | M | F | M | F | M | F |  |
| 1 | No. of student | 3481 | 3993 | 1441 | 1786 | 1584 | 1485 | 168 | 218 | **14156** | 3771 | 4592 | 1812 | 2325 | 1683 | 1598 | 180 | 234 | **16195** |

Source: Education office of Dukem.

In dukem city as shown the data from table 5.1.5 and 5.1.6 the student enrollment of kindergarte, primary and Secondaryschool increased **from16, 697(2013**)to **20696(2014**) by **24%.** It means that there must be increasd the number of class, teacher, books and other materials.

**Table 5:1.7. Number of Teachers in Government and Non-Government, Kindergarten by Sex and level of Education**

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| No | Types | kindergarten year 2013 | | | | | | kindergarten year 2014 | | | | | | kindergarten year 2013 | | | | | | kindergarten year 2014 | | | | | |
|  |  | Government | | | | | | Government | | | | | | Non-Government | | | | | | Non-Government | | | | | |
|  |  | Grade 12 and below | | T.T.I | | Diploma | | Grade 12 and below | | T.T.I | | Diploma | | Grade 12 and below | | T.T.I | | Diploma | | Grade 12 and below | | T.T.I | | Diploma | |
|  |  | M | F | M | F | M | F | M | F | M | F | M | F | M | F | M | F | M | F | M | F | M | F | M | F |
| 1 | No.of Teachers | 0 | 0 | 2 | 3 | 2 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 3 | 2 | 3 | 2 | 70 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 14 | 12 | 80 | 5 | 31 | 4 | 3 |

Source: Education office of Dukem

**Table 5:1.8. Number of Teachers in Government primary/secondary schools by Sex and level of Education**

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| No | Types | Year 2013 | | | | Year 2014 | | | |
|  |  | (1-8) | | (9-12) | | (1-8) | | (9-12) | |
|  |  | M | F | M | F | M | F | M | F |
| 1 | Grade 12 and Below | 2 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 2 | T.T.I | 6 | 4 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 3 | 0 | 0 |
| 3 | Diploma | 52 | 105 | 0 | 0 | 49 | 112 | 0 | 0 |
| 4 | B.A/B.SC | 35 | 35 | 52 | 13 | 45 | 41 | 70 | 22 |
| 5 | M.A/M.SC | 1 | 0 | 16 | 11 | 1 | 1 | 28 | 13 |
|  | **Total** | **96** | **147** | **68** | **24** | **96** | **157** | **98** | **35** |

Source: Education office of Dukem

**Table 5:1.9. Number of Teachers in Non-Government primary/secondary schools by Sex and level of Education**

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| No | Types | Year 2013 | | | | Year 2014 | | | |
|  |  | (1-8) | | (9-12) | | (1-8) | | (9-12) | |
|  |  | M | F | M | F | M | F | M | F |
| 1 | Grade 12 and Below | 1 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 2 | T.T.I | 5 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 4 | 5 | 0 | 0 |
| 3 | Diploma | 32 | 35 | 0 | 0 | 48 | 35 | 4 | 2 |
| 4 | B.A/B.SC | 17 | 21 | 18 | 6 | 15 | 27 | 24 | 1 |
| 5 | M.A/M.SC | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 |
|  | **Total** | **55** | **62** | **18** | **6** | **67** | **67** | **29** | **3** |

Source: Education office of Dukem

As showen Table 5.1.7, 5.1.8 and 5.1.9 reveals that the status of teacher’s education levels**at kindergarten school**in academic year 2014 in governments are Grade 12 and below is **0**,T.T.I is **5**,Diploma is **5** and in non-government is Grade 12 and below is **92**,T.T.I is **36**,Diploma is **7**. It means that in non-government school almost **95% teachers are** Grade 12 and below and also T.T.I. It shows that one of inducaters for the quality of educationis **low**.

**In government of primary schools (2014) are**Grade 12 and below **0**,T.T.I is **4**,Diploma is **161**,B.A/B.SC**86,**M.A/M.SC**2** and **in secondary** is Grade 12 and below **0**,T.T.I **0**,Diploma **0**,B.A/B.SC**92**,M.A/M.SC**41.**It means that in governmentprimary school almost **65% teachers are**Diploma and T.T.I. It shows that one of inducaters for the quality of education is **low**.

**In non- government of primary schools (2014) are**Grade 12 and below **0**,T.T.I **9,**Diploma **83**,B.A/B.SC**42**,M.A/M.SC**0** and in secondary is Grade 12 and below **0**,T.T.I **0**,Diploma **6**,B.A/B.SC**25**,M.A/M.SC**1**. It means that in non- governmentprimary school almost **69% teachers are** Diploma and T.T.I. It shows that one of inducaters for the quality of education is **low**.

**Table 5:1.10. Number of primary and secondary schools, sections, Teachers, Students and students-section and students-teachers rati**os

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| No | Types | Year 2013 | | Year 2014 | |
|  |  | 1-8 | 9-12 | 1-8 | 9-12 |
| 1 | Sections by cycle | 414 | 128 | 340 | 89 |
| 2 | Students by cycles | 10543 | 3613 | 11644 | 4551 |
| 3 | Teachers by cycles | 360 | 116 | 388 | 218 |
| 4 | students:Teachers ratio | 29 | 31 | 30 | 21 |
| 5 | Students:Section ratio | 25 | 28 | 34 | 51 |

Source: Education office of Dukem

As showen Table 5.1.10 reveals that According to standared in both primary and secondary schools are the ratio of student to teachers is below standared this also one of inducaters for increasing of education quality.On others hand the ratio of students to sectioninparmary school is below the standared, but in secondary schools above the standared this is deacresing the quality of education.

**Table 5:1.11. Results of grade 8 National examination by Location and Sex**

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| No | Types | Sex | Year 2013 | | Year 2014 | | |
|  |  |  | Gov't and Non-Gov't | Total | Government | Non-Gov't | Total |
| 1 | Set for exam | M | 576 | 1305 | 378 | 98 | 1305 |
| F | 729 | 520 | 115 |
| 2 | Promoted | M | 548 | 1242 | 292 | 98 | 883 |
| F | 694 | 378 | 115 |

Source: Education office of Dukem

As showen from the table above the student set for national examination in both years are the same but in the year 2013 pased the exam more than 95% but in the year 2014 pased the exam 68% and also more of the fimals falied in examination .This is showe the quality of education is on decline line.

**Table 5:1.12. Results of Ethiopian Higher eduction certificate Examination by location and Sex**

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| No | Types | Sex | Year 2013 | | Year 2014 | | |
|  |  |  | Gov't and Non-Gov't | Total | Government | Gov't and Non-Gov't | Total |
| 1 | Set for exam | M | 215 | 446 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| F | 231 | 0 | 0 |
| 2 | Promoted | M | 94 | 178 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| F | 84 | 0 | 0 |

Source: Education office of Dukem

As showen from the table above, the student set for national examination in the year 2013 pased the exam 40%. .This is shows more than 60% not passed the the exam that means the quality of education is on decline line.

Table 5:1.13. Number of new entrtants by levels of school, school age and sex(Gov't and N

on-Gov't)

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| No | Types | | Year 2014 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Age | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 7-12 | | <7>12 | | 13-14 | | <13>14 | | 15-17 | | <15>17 | | 17-18 | | <17>18 | |
| 1 | Sex | | M | F | M | F | M | F | M | F | M | F | M | F | M | F | M | F |
| 2 | Primary | First cycles | 2963 | 3142 | 2088 | 2243 | 140 | 183 | 140 | 183 | 55 | 70 | 21 | 18 | 4 | 3 | 4 | 3 |
| Second cycles | 828 | 803 | 338 | 318 | 961 | 1258 | 961 | 1258 | 454 | 665 | 242 | 387 | 50 | 67 | 50 | 67 |
| 3 | Secondary | First cycles | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 18 | 41 | 18 | 41 | 1021 | 1342 | 361 | 514 | 366 | 464 | 366 | 464 |
| Second cycles | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 283 | 417 | 13 | 22 | 492 | 671 | 492 | 671 |

Source: Education office of Dukem

As showen from the table above, in primary schools more of the student new entertants at the age of 7-15 in first cycles and decrease in second cycles. On other hand in secondary schools more of the student new entertants at the age of 13-18 in first cycles and decrease in second cycles.

**5.2 Activity of TVETColleges**

The TVET technical colleges are playing their share in the economy through capacitating the youth with training and skill needed in the after completing the high school. Due to these, many students are creating their own jobs and become self-reliant. The organization is playing role in the transformation from agriculture to the industry.In Dukem city the number of unemployment is very high but the numbers of unemployment register in 4 kebels are **9867**from this the numbers of job opportunity created by city is**9446.**In the reality the registeration is not included the rural 4 kebels and also the registeration is not door to door in 4 kebels that way unemployment is very high in the city.

**The mianproblems for unemployment created jobs are:**

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

Table 5:2.1.Shows the number of TVET trainers by level of training and sex (Government and non-Government)

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| No | Years | Descriptin | Level 1 | | Level 2 | | Level 3 | | Level 4 | | Level 5 | | Total | |
| M | F | M | F | M | F | M | F | M | F | M | F |
| 1 | 2013 | Government | 0 | 0 | 107 | 91 | 65 | 44 | 108 | 5 | 0 | 0 | 280 | 140 |
| Non-government | 0 | 0 | 23 | 24 | 29 | 30 | 20 | 19 | 0 | 0 | 72 | 73 |
|  |  | Total | 0 | 0 | 130 | 115 | 94 | 74 | 128 | 24 | 0 | 0 | 352 | 213 |
| 2 | 2014 | Government | 222 | 67 | 0 | 0 | 158 | 95 | 93 | 20 | 0 | 0 | 473 | 182 |
| Non-government | 15 | 30 | 0 | 0 | 50 | 79 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 65 | 109 |
|  |  | Total | 237 | 97 | 0 | 0 | 208 | 174 | 93 | 20 | 0 | 0 | 538 | 291 |

Source: **Micro and Small Scale Enterprises** office of Dukem

The table above shows that the trainers increased from 2013 to 2014 by **47%** and non existence of trainers in level 5. So InDukem city there are large numbers of unemploymentwhich is above **9867** but there is small numbers of trainers.It means that the quality of giving the training and skill that capacitating the youth are very low.

**Table 5:2.2.Shows the number of TVET colleges/institutions and trainers in Government and non-Government.**

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| No | Years | Descriptions | Baay’ina college | Trainers | | | | | | | |
| Rank A | | Rank B | | Rank C | | Total | |
|  |  |  |  | M | F | M | F | M | F | M | F |
| 1 | 2013 | Government | 1 | 5 | 0 | 20 | 5 | 9 | 4 | 34 | 9 |
| Non-government | 1 | 0 | 0 | 4 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 4 | 2 |
|  |  | **Total** | **2** | **5** | **0** | **24** | **7** | **9** | **4** | **38** | **11** |
| 1 | 2014 | Government | 1 | 5 | 0 | 20 | 2 | 10 | 4 | 35 | 6 |
| Non-government | 2 | 0 | 0 | 4 | 4 | 0 | 2 | 4 | 6 |
|  |  | **Total** | **3** | **5** | **0** | **24** | **6** | **10** | **6** | **39** | **12** |

Source: **Micro and Small Scale Enterprises** office of Dukem

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

Table 5:2.3. Shows the number of Technologies created and Transferred to SME in years 2014

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| No | Years | Numbers of Technologies created | Transferred to SME | Not-transferred |
| 1 | 2013 | 16 | 16 | 0 |
| 2 | 2014 | 16 | 16 | 0 |

Source: **Micro and Small Scale Enterprises** office of Dukem

Table 5. 2.3 showes that all technologies created at the years transferred to Source:Micro and Small Scale Enterprises**.**

Table 5:2.4.Shows the number of TVET trainers registered, sat and passed in compentence examination by level and sex (Government and non-Government)

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| No | Years | Descriptin | Level 1 | | Level 2 | | Level 3 | | Level 4 | | Level 5 | | Total | |
| M | F | M | F | M | F | M | F | M | F | M | F |
| 1 | 2013 | Regietered in Government | 0 | 0 | 201 | 79 | 90 | 42 | 72 | 18 | 0 | 0 | 363 | 139 |
| Regietered in Non-government | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 56 | 77 | 27 | 69 | 0 | 0 | 83 | 146 |
|  |  | **Total** | **0** | **0** | **201** | **79** | **146** | **119** | **99** | **87** | **0** | **0** | **446** | **285** |
| 2 | 2014 | Regietered in Government | 222 | 67 | 0 | 0 | 158 | 95 | 99 | 20 | 0 | 0 | 473 | 182 |
| Regietered in Non-government | 15 | 30 | 0 | 0 | 50 | 79 | 93 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 65 | 109 |
|  |  | **Total** | **237** | **97** | **0** | **0** | **208** | **174** | **93** | **20** | **0** | **0** | **538** | **291** |
| 1 | 2013 | Satin Government | 94 | 70 | 8 | 15 | 70 | 26 | 13 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 185 | 111 |
| Sat in Non-government | 17 | 35 | 11 | 26 | 11 | 27 | 20 | 24 | 0 | 0 | 59 | 112 |
|  |  | **Total** | **111** | **105** | **19** | **41** | **81** | **53** | **33** | **24** | **0** | **0** | **244** | **223** |
| 2 | 2014 | Sat in Government | 40 | 35 | 11 | 51 | 56 | 26 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 107 | 112 |
| Sat in Non-government | 7 | 8 | 8 | 9 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 25 | 22 |
|  |  | **Total** | **47** | **43** | **19** | **60** | **60** | **31** | **6** | **0** | **0** | **0** | **132** | **134** |
| 1 | 2013 | Passed in Government | 73 | 27 | 3 | 15 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 79 | 44 |
| Passed in Non-government | 12 | 29 | 8 | 18 | 5 | 12 | 4 | 7 | 0 | 0 | 29 | 66 |
|  |  | **Total** | **85** | **56** | **11** | **33** | **6** | **14** | **6** | **7** | **0** | **0** | **108** | **110** |
| 2 | 2014 | Passed in Government | 37 | 31 | 11 | 51 | 34 | 27 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 82 | 109 |
| Passed in Non-government | 5 | 5 | 1 | 7 | 1 | 19 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 7 | 31 |
|  |  | **Total** | **42** | **36** | **12** | **58** | **35** | **46** | **0** | **0** | **0** | **0** | **89** | **140** |

Source: **Micro and Small Scale Enterprises** office of Dukem

The table above reveals that in the academic years of 2014 the numbers of trainers in both government and non-government registered **829**, Sat on examination **266** and passed**229**.It means thatthe quality of giving the training and skill that capacitating the youth are very low. That is way droping student is by **312%decrease.**

1. **Development of Health Services**

Healthy person are productive. The current policy of health package is the priority concern of government. The health package is fully depended on preventive strategy. To fulfill the package many activities must be included;-providing health facility, creating awareness, construction of health institution and providing quality health personnel and others. Providing health services has the first priority. Especially, in the distribution of health facilityattention must be given. To do this, Dukemhealth office is providing necessary human power in all its health centers. Contribution of non-governmental and private health organization facility is also high.

In addition to providing the above facilities, the office has been doing its best by providing qualified human power in order to meet to giving the quality of service to the peopels.

* 1. **HIV/AIDS and Its prevalence**

There are remarkable achievements in several major HIV intervention areas.  The success can be attributing to the strong leadership and coordination, innovative initiatives such as Anti-AIDS campaign, and technical support received from partner organizations.  In addition, the coordinated effort between the health sector and the non-health sector responses has had significant positive impact.

So, the prevention towards the expansion of the diseases especially awareness creation for the community calls for both government and non governmental organizations again and again to save the lives of these productive man power. Moreover, it is a cross cutting issue of the country in general and our town in particular.

**6.2 Health Facilities**

Different health facilities are currently giving service in the town at 8 kebeles. When we see the distribution of these facilities, health centers**2**, health posts**4**,pharmacies**18** and clinic venders**27** are available in the town. The number of households access to health care services **24,095** in the city. The numbers of households with sanitary type of toilet facilities are **13,720,** Water sealed **8,500**sewer/septic tank**8,500**, closed pit**8,500**.This are reached the total coverage of sanitary is **57%**, and unsanitary coverage is **43%**.

Ingenaral health coverage of the city is reaching**50%** for the year **2014EC**.

InDukem city the ten top diseases are:

1. AURTI 6. Avian influenza

2. UTI. 7. Diarrhea

3. Gastritis 8. Pneumonia

4. Bacterial infection 9. Vomiting

5. Tonsillitis 10.Helminthiasis

**Table 6.2.1 Shows Number of Health Institutions by Ownership in the town**

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| No. | Type | Health Centers | Health Posts | Pharmacy | Others | Clinic | Medium | Higher clinic | Hospital | Total |
| 1 | Government | 2 | 4 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 5 |
| 2 | Non-Government | 0 | 0 | 17 | 2 | 15 | 12 | 0 | 0 | 34 |

Source: **Health** office of Dukem

The table above reveals that no higher clinic and Hospital in the city but the city growing at alarming rat that the poupalationlived in the city MOR than **165155.** The city most focuses on the construcation of higher clinic and Hospital.

**Table 6.2.2 Shows Number of Medical personnel by sex in Government and Non-Government**

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| No. | Type | Year 2013 | | | | Year 2014 | | | |
| Government | | Non-Government | | Government | | Non-Government | |
|  |  | **M** | **F** | **M** | **F** | **M** | **F** | **M** | **F** |
| 1 | Doctor | 0 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 3 | 0 |
| 2 | Health officer | 4 | 10 | 9 | 1 | 7 | 10 | 8 | 1 |
| 3 | Nurses | 6 | 18 | 4 | 9 | 8 | 18 | 5 | 10 |
| 4 | Pharmacists | 2 | 5 | 10 | 12 | 3 | 6 | 12 | 15 |
| 5 | Sanitarian | 3 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 6 | Health assistants | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 7 | Health extention | 0 | 16 |  |  | 0 | 17 | 0 | 0 |
| 8 | Laboratory | 4 | 3 | 6 | 3 | 4 | 3 | 8 | 4 |
| 9 | X-ray | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
|  | **Total** | **19** | **52** | **31** | **25** | **26** | **54** | **36** | **30** |

Source: **Health** office of Dukem

The table above reveals that very large numbers of peoples lived in the city but there is nowell qulifedDoctor, X-ray, and Laboratory. All most all of the peoples get a service out of the city even in the existancy of laboratory and doctor the quality of serviceprovading is very low. The result showes tofocues on improving the quality service in the city.

**Table 6.2.3 Shows Number of Patients bytype of services and sex in Government and Non-Government**

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| No. | Type | Year 2013 | | | | Year 2014 | | | |
| Government | | Non-Government | | Government | | Non-Government | |
|  |  | **M** | **F** | **M** | **F** | **M** | **F** | **M** | **F** |
| 1 | Firest incidence | 13564 | 15245 | 5637 | 5398 | 15465 | 15245 | 6673 | 6489 |
| 2 | Repeatedly | 3215 | 4176 | 1685 | 1748 | 5123 | 4176 | 1856 | 1884 |
| 3 | In patients | 1 | 1 | - | 2 | 2 | 3 | 3 | 1 |
| 4 | Laboratory test | 14456 | 15425 | 5576 | 5983 | 16545 | 15524 | 6572 | 6389 |
| 5 | X-ray | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 6 | Operation | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |

Source: **Health** office of Dukem

The table above reveals that in first incidence,repeatedly and laboratory test increase from 2013 to 2014 .This means according to health sterategies it must decrease rather it shows at increase rate so the instutions must give atations on protections.

**Table 6.2.3 Shows Different Medical health services by typeand sex in Government and Non-Government**

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| No. | Type | Year 2013 | | | | Year 2014 | | | |
|  |  | Government | | Non-Government | | Government | | Non-Government | |
|  |  | M | F | M | F | M | F | M | F |
| 1 | Leprosy | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 2 | TB Patients | 44 | 35 | 0 | 0 | 45 | 39 | 0 | 0 |
| 3 | Malaria patients | 172 | 79 | 0 | 0 | 161 | 36 | 0 | 0 |
| 4 | HIV Positive | 399 | 453 | 0 | 0 | 440 | 496 | 0 | 0 |
| 5 | New men in HIV | 36 | 38 | 0 | 0 | 41 | 43 | 0 | 0 |
| 6 | Death by the case of HIV | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 7 | Others | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
|  | Total | **651** | **605** | 0 | 0 | **687** | **614** | 0 | 0 |

Source: **Health** office of Dukem

The table above reveals that there is no doctor in the government institions this means the quality ingiving the services the main problems in the city.

**Table 6.2.4 Shows Number of mothers received antenatal, postnatal and family planning services in2014.**

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| No. | Type | Antenatal care | Delivery | Postnatal | Family planning | Others | Total |
| 1 | **Numbers** | 1805 | 1565 | 1562 | 15,383 | - | **20315** |

Source: **Health** office of Dukem

1. **Social Security of the city.**

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

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

General the numbers of persons 15-64 (economically active population) who are employed and unemployed but looking for work according to the mayor of the city counts **9,867**.Based on this the labor force participation rate is 89.66 %.

**Table 7.1: Showes the numbers of registered unemployed person by level eduction and sex**

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| No | Years | Iliterate | | Grade 1-8 | | Grade 9-12 | | certificate | | Diploma | | Degree | | 2-degree | | 3- degree | |
| M | F | M | F | M | F | M | F | M | F | M | F | M | F | M | F |
| 1 | 2013 | 0 | 0 | 990 | 963 | 2102 | 2061 | 1041 | 1178 | 194 | 109 | 274 | 205 | 124 | 87 | 0 | 0 |
| 2 | 2014 | 0 | 0 | 585 | 1058 | 2159 | 1707 | 1889 | 1431 | 228 | 375 | 200 | 513 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Total | | **0** | **0** | **0** | **1575** | **2021** | **4261** | **3768** | **2930** | **2609** | **422** | **484** | **474** | **718** | **124** | **87** | **0** | 0 |

Source: **Social Security** office of Dukem

The table above reveals that the numbers of unemployed increase from **9328 (2013)** to **10145(2014).**It means that the numbers of unemployment increase by **9%**.This showes in the city must be very hard work to minimize the number of unemployment.

Table 7:2: Showes the numbers of permanent temporary and contractual emplyoyes by sex.

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| No | Years | Description | Permanent employees | | | Temporary emplloyees | | | Contractual employees | | |
| M | F | Total | M | F | Total | M | F | Total |
| 1 | 2013 | Government | 807 | 549 | 1356 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 23 | 2 | 25 |
| Non-Gov’t | 4725 | 4603 | 9328 | DNA | DNA | DNA | DNA | DNA | DNA |
| 2 | 2014 | Government | 994 | 678 | 1672 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 28 | 4 | 32 |
| Non-Gov’t | 5061 | 5084 | 10145 | DNA | DNA | DNA | DNA | DNA | DNA |

Source: **Social Security** office of Dukem

The table above reveals that in the government instution the numbers of permanent employees increases from **1356** to **1672** by **23%**on other hand in the non- government instution the numbers of permanent employees increases from **9328** to **10145** by **9%.**This result shows in the government instutions over the capacity of the city employes.It means that in many governementlyinstution of dukem city the some of workers sit with out any work ,so it needs to correct the government structuras of dukem city or the cabinet of the city must be avoiedunnecessary transfer of workers fromout side of the city.

**Table 7:3: Showes the numbers of permanent emplyoyes by level of education and sex.**

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| No | Years | Description | <12 | | Certificate | | Diploma | | BA/NSC | | MA/MSC | | PHD | |
| M | F | M | F | M | F | M | F | M | F | M | F |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1 | 2013 | Government | 144 | 39 | 104 | 107 | 147 | 157 | 364 | 233 | 48 | 13 | 0 | 0 |
| Non-Gov’t | 2421 | 2374 | 1041 | 1178 | 194 | 109 | 274 | 205 | 0 | 0 | 124 | 87 |
| 2 | 2014 | Government | 170 | 42 | 119 | 126 | 105 | 139 | 502 | 346 | 98 | 25 | 0 | 0 |
| Non-Gov’t | 2744 | 2765 | 2889 | 1431 | 228 | 375 | 200 | 513 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |

Source: **Social Security** office of Dukem

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

Table 7:4: ShowesIndukem city the skills levelparticularaly in the government institution in the years of 2014

Source: **civel service** office of Dukem

One indicator of capacity is the level of education. Figure 7.4 should the educational status in Dukem city Administration Accordingly, **13%** of the official has 1-12, **15%** have certificat, **14.5%** have Diploma,**50.5%** have first dgree,**7%** have Masters Degreeand none of existencehas PHD degrees. The numbers of 1-12 and ceritificat holders is greater than the number of Diploma holders and also the total perecentage of1-12, ceritificat and Dipolama have **42.5%**. This was due to lack of on job and of job training arrangement to employees by the local government. This implies that most of the employees in Dukem city Administration thehave**low educational back ground**. It also further implies these employees are in capacitated to understand and implement the crucial policy issues and to giving quality of sevice to the peoples. As a result, employees do not serve properly in the office and see the hand of need service.

**Table 7:4 Showes the numbers of criminal and civil cases lodged in courts**

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| No | Years | Criminal cases | | | Civil cases | | | Total | | |
| Lodged | Decided | Pending | Lodged | Decided | pending | Lodged | Decided | pending |
| 1 | 2013 | 214 | 213 | 7 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 214 | 213 | 427 |
| 2 | 2014 | 255 | 216 | 39 | 30 | 30 | 0 | 285 | 246 | 39 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

Source: **Justice** Office of Dukem

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

**Trade**

In Dukem city, trade is one of the economic sectors that the community involved. The location and infrastructure available in the cityis one of the most factors that are agitating the development of this sector. The city administration is also playing its’ part by facilitating some important facility by allocating the required budget to build different infrastructures to upgrade the trade activities in the city. In the city the numbers of traders are the whole sale **26**, Retail**3093**, industry**47** and others **1942** exist at the end of **2014 year**.The types of major cash crops in the city are skin of hides,sheep,Goat and other cash crops like Gold,flowers,oilseeds,coffee,chat,andect are non-existance in the city. The numbers of exportable items that supplied to the central marktes in the year **2013**: Hids **54.13tons**, sheep skin **44tons**, Goat skin **112.5 tons** and in the year **2014** Hids**54.13 ton**, Sheep skin **44 ton** and Goat skin **112.5 tons**.This data shows the office of trade the have no accurate data so its need a focuse by a city administration

**Turism**

In the Dukem city the tourst attraction centers in cultural and historical sites are the cave of kidanemiret, Melkaereecha and ArdajiilaOda NEBE with available service facilities.

**Sport**

Our city Administration is known by sport and high competition infootball, Athletics and taekwondoby fulfilling instruments such as ball, shoes, and sport wearing for piayers and we have established ayouth centers.

1. **Development of major Economicservice**
   1. **Micro and Small Scale Enterprises**

In urban, unemployment and low income are one of the present situations that distressing many lives of people. To reduce these, Government formulated micro and small scale enterprises and they play a vital role in reducing poverty and enhancing technological transformation. This sector got a very special attention due to its contribution to the achievement of the country’s economic development plan. With the increasing unemployment and poverty, micro and small enterprises come to the front in job creation and income generation. In our town, MSE’s are organized under five sectors. These are industry, service, urban agriculture, construction, trade, minerals and others. This sector is labor intensive in its nature; andin the year **2014**it created job opportunity for **9,446**people.

**Table 9:1.1. Shows Small Scale industries in year 2014**

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | | | | | | | | |  | | |  | |  |  | |  |  |
| No. | Type of Industries | private | Capital | Type of product | Permanent | | | | | Temporary | | | | | |
| productive workers | | Supportive workers | | | productive workers | | | Supportive workers | | |
| M | F | M | F | | M | F | | M | | F |
| 1 | Manufacturing | 31 | DNA | Furniture,Metalwork,Blocket,Breadn and enierapreparation,seewing | 98 | 49 | 0 | 0 | | 0 | 0 | | 0 | | 0 |

Source: **IMX** Office of Dukem

The table above shows in industry sectors there is much type of industry but in the cityjob created only in one type of industry so the city administration must work on other type of industry.

Table 9:1.2. Number of Micro and Small Scale Enterprise by type of services, year 2013 E.C

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| N0. | No. of MSSE | Land allocated for MSSE | Loan disbursed to MSEs | Members received training | Job opportunity created |
| 1 | 410 | 20 | 4,679,800 | 3039 | 125 |

Source: **IMX** Office of Dukem

**Table 9:1.3. Number of Micro and Small Scale Enterprise by type of services, year 2014 E.C**

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| N0. | No. of MSSE | Land allocated for MSSE(Hec.) | Loan disbursed to MSEs | Members received training | Job opportunity created |
| 1 | 370 | 21.38 | 3,639,500 | 2602 | 72 |

Source: **IMX** Office of Dukem

The table 9.1.2 and 9.1.3 showes that the numbers of trainers and job opportunity created decrease from 2013 to 2014.

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Table 9:1.4. Number of Micro and Small Scale Enterprise by type , year 2013 E.C | | | | | | | | |
| No. | Number of MSSE by types | | | | | | |  |
| Industry | Service | Agriculture | Construction | Trade | Minerals | Others | Total |
| 1 | 17 | 86 | 4 | 76 | 174 | 33 | 20 | 410 |

Source: **IMX** Office of Dukem

Table 9:1.5. Number of Micro and Small Scale Enterprise by type, year 2014 E.C

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| No. | Number of MSSE by types | | | | | | |  |
| Industry | Service | Agriculture | Construction | Trade | Minerals | Others | Total |
| 1 | 31 | 97 | 4 | 45 | 160 | 9 | 24 | 370 |

Source: **IMX** Office of Dukem

The table 9:1.4 and 9:1.5 reveals that Number of Micro and Small Scale Enterprise increase by industry but inother types are decreasing from 2013 to 2014

1. **Finance**

Whilst decentralization can enhance efficiency and promote more accountability and responsivegovernance, there are real limitations. In many developing countries, including Ethiopia, thecapacity of local government to give effect to its fiscal power is a serious limitation. In Ethiopiathis problem is compounded by the integration of previously disadvantaged communities to municipal boundaries, a cultureof -payment, and poor administrative systems, all of which hasmanifested itself as staggeringly low level of ***revenue***. The critically solutions are easy: increaserevenue; reduce expenditure; or do a combination of both. However, in reality the challenge is morecomplex and multi-faceted there are political and socio-economic facets as well as institutionalaspects, including shortages of skills, performance-orientation of staff and adequate physicalresources.

Based on this, our city Dukem also awarded full power and rights to introduce new tariff rates and collect taxes, rents and services charges .The federal and regional state policies, law and use revenue for service and development activities of the city by the proclamation No.65/2003 and the revised proclamation No.116/2006. Accordingly, Dukem city administration has revised the former old tariff and endorsed it by city council for implementation. Since 2014E.C almost all the revenue rates and tax structure were revised. The new rates have revised, taking in to consideration the current economic development status of the city, growing number of population, and the changing& ever increasing scenario of prices, andincreasing purchasing power of the people. But one of the gaps exists in our city, Dukem, is the not new revenue sources were introduced andrevised tariffs are not updated on yearly bases.

On other hand,In recent years since the partial privatization of **financial sectors**, the number of **banking and insurance** services have improved significantly in our town to greatly plan the rapid realization of the town’s development and create more reliable and trusted business transaction between customers and their respective banks.

Many developing economies have developed and providing credit to the poor through **micro-finance** schemes. Dukemis home for some micro-finance institutions those have particularly participated in small business. There are saving and credit institution that support the community to engage in business of their choice and produce according to their ability and skill.

**Table 10:1. Showsstate revenueofconcicetivethreeyear growth rates**

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Ethiopian Fiscal Year | Plan | Actual | Actual Vs Plan  (3/2\*100) | Actual Growth rate |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
| 2012 | 324,693,341 | 422,421,663 | 130.1 |  |
| 2013 | 476,699,300 | 614,144,301 | 128.8 | 45 |
| 2014 | 996,426,781 | 906,640,261 | 91 | 47 |
| Average | 599,273,141 | 647,735,408 | 116.6 |  |

Source: **Finace** Office of Dukem

The table above shows thatthe actual state revenue collection were increasing from 2012 to 2013 EFY and from 2013 to 2014.The planned revenue was also up and down. This implies that the planned revenue was not depend on real actual resource and planned through habitual methods and collection system also exposed for corruption.Accoding to city administration the capacity of revenues sources are very high but the collection of revenue very low so the city administration by giving more attention for revenue collection and also monthely follow and evaluated the office by their cabinet or by group discussions with traders.

**Table 10:2. Shows municipal revenue of concicetive three year growth rate**

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Ethiopian Fiscal Year** | **Plan** | **Actual** | **Actual Vs Plan**  **(3/2\*100)** | **Actual Growth rate** |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
| 2012 | 115,079,394 | 267,483,738 | 232.4 |  |
| 2013 | 300,000,000 | 310,053,260 | 103.4 | 16 |
| 2014 | 396,083,838 | 349,184,994 | 88.2 | 13 |
| Average | 270,387,744 | 308,907,331 | 141.3 |  |

Source: **Finace** Office of Dukem

The actual municipal revenue collection were increasing from 2012 to 2013 EFY and from 2013 to 2014.The planned revenue was also up and down. This implies that the planned revenue was not depend on real actual resource and planned through habitual methods and collection system also exposed for corruption.

**Table 10:3. Shows public participation in cash ofconcicetive three year growth rate**

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Ethiopian Fiscal Year** | **Plan** | **Actual** | **Actual Vs Plan**  **(3/2\*100)** | **Actual Growth rate** |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
| 2012 | 7,000,000 | 4,077,328 | 58.25 |  |
| 2013 | 7,328,338 | 23,807,708 | 324.87 | 484 |
| 2014 | 8,000,000 | 9,888,541 | 123.61 | -41 |
| Average | 17,661,671.33 | 35,055,358.33 | 198.48 |  |

Source: **Finace** Office of Dukem

The actual**public participation**revenue collection wasup and down.The planned revenue was also up and down. This implies that the planned revenue was not depend on real actual resource and planned through habitual methods and collection system also exposed for corruption.

Table 10:4. Shows Recurent and Capital expenditure of the state and municipality

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| No | Years | Description | Recurrent | Capital | Total |
| 1 | 2013 | Budget | 299,794,202 | 315,765,599 | 615,559,801 |
| Expenditure | 303,647,191.21 | 187,325,567.63 | 490,972,758.83 |
| 2 | 2014 | Budget | 356,784,801 | 486,091,498 | 842,876,299 |
| Expenditure | 352,554,922.46 | 336,226,510.97 | 688,781,433.43 |

Source: **Finace** Office of Dukem

**Table 10:5. Shows Total Number of Banks by Type of Banks in the town**

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| No | Type of Bank | Number of Banks | |
| 2013 | 2014 |
| 1 | Commercial | 3 | 4 |
| 2 | Abysiniya | 2 | 2 |
| 3 | Berihan | 1 | 1 |
| 4 | Oromia international | 1 | 2 |
| 5 | Oromia cooperative | 2 | 2 |
| 6 | Awash | 1 | 2 |
| 7 | Dashen | 1 | 2 |
| 8 | Nib international | 1 | 1 |
| 9 | United | 1 | 1 |
| 10 | Nib Insurance | 1 | 1 |
| 12 | Abay | 0 | 1 |
| 13 | Enat | 0 | 1 |
| 14 | Buna | 1 | 1 |
| 15 | Wegagen | 1 | 1 |
| 16 | Amahara | 1 | 1 |
| 17 | Hadu | 1 | 1 |
|  |  |  |  |
| Total | | 16 | 21 |

Source: **Finace** Office of Dukem

**Table 10:6. Showes the numbers of Micro- finance institutions.**

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| No | Type of Micro finance | Number of MFI | |
| 2013 | 2014 |
| 1 | Oromia micro-finance | 1 | 1 |
| 2 | Danamic micro finance | 1 | 1 |
| 3 | Addis micro finance | 1 | 1 |
| 4 | Aggar micro-finance | 1 | 1 |
| 5 | WASAASAA | 1 | 1 |
| Total | | 5 | 5 |

Source: **Finace** Office of Dukem

1. **Urban Agriculture**

**11.1 Agriculture**

In Dukem city Administration Urban Agricultural activities are taking place widely sevenkebeles, namely Tedecha, Koticha, Gogecha, Gimashe,OdaNEbE,Tedechayatu and Wajetudibdibe. The livelihood of the sevenkebele’s populations which are Koticha, GogechaandTadacha,Gimashe, OdaNEbE, Tedechayatu and WajetudibdibeDependedhighly on agriculture.

Dukem town and its surrounding areas have favorable climatic condition and agro ecological soil type for the development of the sector as the urban economic activity.

**11.2 Livestock production**

The climate of the town belongs to temperate zone (WoinaDega). Therefore, it is suitable for the animals’ husbandry. Particularly, rearing of cattle, sheep, and goat are widely practiced in the town. Especially animal fattening, poultry and dairy farm is highly adept in our town.There are about **173**improved breed of Hiefer and about **108** improved breed of **Bull**in the city ( the year 2014).

**11.3Dairy farm**

Dairy farm hasbeen practicing for a long period in and around the town by individual farmers and micro and small enterprise members.There is small scalenterprise and by owner of farmares total **7**, by milk production **5** and by fattening **2.**In generaly dairy farming does not exist in the city because The demand /need for dairy farming does not exist .This one of opportunity for creating job for the surrounding farmers to invest in this field.

**11.4Poultry**

Poultry production is one of the most advantageous activities, which practiced in our town and its surrounding. It processed for many systems. Among them, the most dominant one is the production of eggs and meat. There are about **91,420** improved breed **hens** in the city (the year 2014). This isnot in farming syustm butby the small scal enterprise which is **31** small scalenterprises.In generaly poultry farming does not exist in the city because The demand /need for dairy farming does not exist .This one of opportunity for creating job for the surrounding farmers to invest in this field.

Table 11.4.1 Shows Number of livestock and poultry by private holding

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| No | Year | Cattle | Goats | Sheep | Horses | Mules | Donkeys | Camels | Poultry |
| 1 | 2013 | 4500 | 350 | 900 | 450 | 3 | 935 | 0 | 37000 |
| 2 | 2014 | 4556 | 350 | 790 | 548 | 4 | 405 | 0 | 105,000 |

Source: **Agirculture** Office of Dukem

1. **Industrial Development**

The industrial sector creates employment opportunity and intensifies innovation; through facilitating economic performance. Abundant amount of raw material found around this area make it the most attractive place for investment on industrial activities.The development of a town has an important role to determine the development of different economic sectors.

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

**Table 12.1 Shows Large and Medium Scale of Domestic and Foreign industries in Year 2014**

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| No. | Type of Industries | Private | | public | Capital | Type of product | Permanent | | | | Temporary | | | |
|  |  | Domestic | Foreign |  |  |  | productive workers | | Supportive workers | | productive workers | | Supportive workers | |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  | M | F | M | F | M | F | M | F |
| 1 | Agro-processing | 44 | 9 | 0 | 3,582,228,365 | Oil, Tomato, Soft drink, Pasta, Mekorony, Floor, Biscutect. | DNA | DNA | DNA | DNA | DNA | DNA | DNA |  |
| 2 | Clothes | 57 | 62 | 0 | 12,861,731,113 | Clothes, jikitti, tishariti,ect | DNA | DNA | DNA | DNA | DNA | DNA | DNA |  |
| 3 | Leather | 4 | 0 | 0 | 227,690,550 | Leezari,Borsaa,shoe | DNA | DNA | DNA | DNA | DNA | DNA | DNA |  |
| 4 | Wood | 25 | 7 | 0 | 3,860,924,940 | Hold and office furniture, cher, paper, carton and printing ect. | DNA | DNA | DNA | DNA | DNA | DNA | DNA |  |
| 5 | Metal | 55 | 25 | 0 | 88,869,167,953 | Wire,andNial,Electrical cable ect | DNA | DNA | DNA | DNA | DNA | DNA | DNA |  |
| 6 | Keemikaal | 62 | 24 | 0 | 6,752,410,610 | Soap,pilastic,bag,ball and babbles,tooth pick | DNA | DNA | DNA | DNA | DNA | DNA | DNA |  |
| 7 | construction(construction material) | 25 | 15 | 0 | 1,476,574,000 | Block, cement, Bar and wire aserew, GYPSOM ECT. | DNA | DNA | DNA | DNA | DNA | DNA | DNA |  |
| 8 | Non | 30 | 7 | 0 | 672,7500,000 |  | DNA | DNA | DNA | DNA | DNA | DNA | DNA |  |
|  | **Total** | **302** | **149** | **0** | **124,358,227,531** |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

Source: **Investment Office** of Dukem

The above table shows that total numbers of Large and Medium Scale of Domestic and Foreign industries are **451** with the capital **124,358,227,531**invested at dukemcity**.**But one of limitation of this data the office of investment and industry have no data about workers that exist in the industry.

1. **Investment**

Economy must save for investment. If economy cannot invest, there is no development. In addition to creating job opportunity, it brings foreign currency for the country. In the past years, the city highly encouraged the investors and as a result, there are many investment activities.

The existing data put forward that **735**local and **158**foreign operational in the city.

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

Table 13:1. Shows Domastic investment

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| No. | Type of project | No.of project | Approved land (in Hek) | Capital | Created Job oppotunity | Condition/status of investment | | | | | | |
| **On operational investment** | **Not On operational investment** | **Fineshed Construction** | **under construction** | Stop construction | **vacancy land** | **No.ofterminted project** |
| 1 | Agriculture | 4 | 1.2348 | 7,500,000 | 0 | **0** | **0** | **0** | **0** | **0** | **4** | 0 |
| 2 | Education | 19 | 14.8809 | 265,699,382 | 785 | **5** | **1** | **0** | **2** | **0** | **11** | 0 |
| 3 | Health | 3 | 0.98 | 12,000,000 | 0 | **0** | **1** | **0** | **0** | **0** | **2** | 0 |
| 4 | Hotel | 112 | 26.8472 | 1,380,017,985.87 | 1488 | **53** | **2** | **4** | **18** | **11** | **24** | 0 |
| 5 | Industry | 420 | 125.186 | 19,493,927,468.35 | 11960 | **126** | **20** | **51** | **47** | **26** | **150** | 5 |
| 6 | Real estate | 8 | 51.03 | 87,500,000 | 0 | **1** | **0** | **0** | **3** | **1** | **3** | 0 |
| 7 | Trade | 91 | 49.4207 | 949,271,124 | 785 | **32** | **4** | **9** | **14** | **13** | **19** | 0 |
| 8 | Apartament | 7 | 5.2234 | 10,500,000 | 0 | **0** | **0** | **0** | **0** | **0** | **7** | 0 |
| 9 | Agro-pirocess | 71 | 38.248 | 1,490,256,143.58 | 2221 | **28** | **2** | **11** | **7** | **8** | **15** | 1 |
|  | **Total** | **735** | **313.051** | **23,696,672,104** | 17239 | **245** | **30** | **75** | **91** | **59** | **235** | **6** |

Source: **Investment Office** of Dukem

The above table shows that total numbers of Domestic investments are **735** with the capital **23,696,672,104and land 313.051hec.** Invested at dukemcity, but the status of investments are on operational investment **245**, Not On operational investment **30,**FineshedConstructionbut not entere to operation **75**,under construction**91**,Stop construction**59**,vacancy land **235**and No.ofterminted project **6**.As showen the data there are agreat numbers of Stop construction and vacancy land **294.**It means city administration must take corrective measurement on those stop construction and vacancy land.

**Table 13:2. Shows ForeignInvestiment**

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| No. | Type of project | No.of project | Approved land (in Hek) | Capital | Created Job oppotunity | Condition/status of investment | | | | | | |
| **On operational investment** | **Not On operational investment** | **Fineshed Construction** | **under construction** | Stop construction | **vacancy land** | **No.ofterminted project** |
| 1 | Agriculture | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 2 | Education | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 3 | Health | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 4 | Hotel | 1 | 0.198 | 6,000,000 | 12 | **1** | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 5 | Industry | 147 | 712.604 | 684,633,009,109 | 13,262 | **140** | **0** | **4** | **0** | **1** | **2** | 0 |
| 6 | Real estate | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 7 | Trade | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 8 | Agro-pirocess | 11 | 6.2 | 66,202,009,236 | 685 | **10** | **1** | **0** | **0** | **0** | **0** | 0 |
|  | **Total** | **158** | **719.002** | 750,841,018,345 | 13959 | **151** | **1** | **4** | **0** | **1** | **2** | **0** |

Source: **Investment Office** of Dukem

As showen from the above table the Foreign Invesers almost **96%** enter in to the on operational investment. In this regared the data shows the strength of city administratio

1. **Development of major infrastructure**

14.1 **City Transport Facilities and Its outcome**

Transportation is one of the most vital services that activate the economic transaction of one country. It is the most important and dominant basic infrastructure that must fulfill to activate all other economic activities.

Even if the provision of transport facility is not up to the standard in our city, the numbers of automobiles are increasing from time to time. The city administration tries to minimize the shortage by constructing different types of roads in different qualities and standards. As a result, the town accommodates many freight and passengers car daily. The data that obtained from Dukem road transport agency reveals that the town is accommodating heavy traffics.

Table14.1.1 Shows Available of means of transportation in the town including their number.

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| No | Means of Transportation | Total Number | |
| 2013 | 2014 |
| 1 | Freight | 65 | 222 |
| 2 | Bejeje | 1252 | 2249 |
| 3 | Passenger | 305 | 538 |
| 4 | Motor cycles | 95 | 184 |
| 5 | Others | 225 | 7 |
|  | **Total** | 1942 | **3112** |

Source: **Transport Office** of Dukem

**14.2 Road, Drainage, Culvert and Bridges**

**14.2.1 Status of Infrastructure in Dukem city**

Infrastructure contributes significantly to economic development both by increasing productivity and providing amenities that enhance the quality of life. The impact of infrastructure on economic growth is well documented internationally. In the Dukemcity by both government and non-government there are well improvement in education sectors by constraction additional block and new kindergarten school, primary school and secondary schools,and Provision of potable water**,**butit is striving hard to improve its statusGreenery and city beautification, Electricity, Health Institutions and road net works. Although the city has been expanded highly in the last ten years, the provisions of basic Infrastructures are not as rapid as the expansion of housing, investment and social sectors. The town has proposed road networks of **1150 km** according to structural Plan of the town in **2010** andthe coverage of roads is about **32%** and drainage coverage is about **9%**and the road sector is mainly dominated by Gravel road that constitute **34%** of the total road net works. Cobblestone roads are being constructed about **89.755 km** in the town. Asphalt road is about **22.045km** in the city which had been constructed by Ethiopian Roads Authority (ERA), by dukem city 1.7kmand **342.71 km** of the Gravel road had been constructed in the city.

There has been substantial participation of the community and private sectors during the work. This situation has enabled to change the status of infrastructure of the city.

From the existing condition of infrastructure, density, intensity, and the demand for these infrastructures, the city need to supply all types of basic utilities (infrastructure) in terms of **item and size and quality**. The road items and their distribution are mainly dominated by Gravel road, which needs closer consideration from all stakeholders of the city. In regarding the quality of gravel road consturaction since 2010 years the quality of roaddeclingbeceause during site clearance must be cutting the earth at least up to 2cm and the soil removed and compacted by select materials and also compacted by redash materials does not exist in the city. On other hand the office of municipality do not known the length of roads in kinds of roads sucha as about 50m,40m,30m,20m,12m,16m,14m,10m,6m and 8m.

Yet there is no adequate sanitation and solid waste infrastructure disposal site and service provision; it requires sound resources allocation.

The town has also proposed drainage networks of **771.43 km** according to the Master Plan, and **51.719 km** constructed drains with different types of drain sub-categories (Masonry, Cobble, etc.).Drainage problem has persisted for years as big risk to the city dwellers and development. The distribution of this infrastructure (drainage) is not proportional to all areas.

Clean and reliable drinking water is essential for good health**.** The source of water supply for Dukem town is **13** boreholes. The total production of Boreholes is about 181,506**m3/month**. Based on the combined yield of the Bore holes, the minimum average total annual production capacity of the Dukem scheme is estimated to be 560,344 m3 and coverage of the city is about **90.06**%. As the result liter per day per capital (L/d/C) is **45**L per person.

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

**Table 14:2.1. Show the road constracted in the last 12 years in the city.**

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| No. | Items | Measurment |
| Up to 2012 | 2013 | 2014 | Total |
| 1 | Roads |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1.1 | Gravel Road | KM | 268.71 | 36 | 38 | 342.71 |
| 1.2 | Cobblestone Road | KM | 68.755 | 15 | 6 | 89.755 |
| 1.3 | Gravel Road maintenance | KM | 172.132 | 14 | 16 | 202.132 |
| 1.4 | Asphalt | KM | 22.045 | 0 | 1.7 | 23.745 |
| 1.5 | Cobblestonemaintenance | km | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 |

Source: **Muncipality Office** of Dukem

**Table 14:2.2. Show the drainage, culvert and bridges constracted in the last 12 years in the city.**

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| No. | Items | Measurment |
| **Up to 2012** | **2013** | **2014** | **Total** |
| 1 | DRAINAGE |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1.1 | Masonry drains | Km | 44.219 | 5 | 2.5 | 51.719 |
| 1.2 | Masonarydrainagemaintenance | Km | 0.1 | 0 | 0 | 0.1 |
| 2 | Culverts and Bridges |  |  |  |  |  |
| 2.1 | Culverts (Box) | No | 12 | 0 | 0 | 12 |
| 2.2 | Culverts (slab) | No | 210 | 54 | 25 | 289 |
| 2.3 | Medium Bridge | pcs | 2 | 0 | 0 | 2 |
| 2.4 | Curve stone at median | No | 8 | 0 | 0 | 8 |
| 2.5 | Pipe culvert | KM | 2 | 1 | 0 | 3 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

Source: **Muncipality Office** of Dukem

**14:3. Solid and liquid waste management**

As population growth increase, the amount of solid waste generated from households, street sweeping, garages, big installed institutions, cattle fattening enclosures and other commercial establishments can destruct the image of the town; pose serious threats to human health. Solid waste management is one of the agendas of the town administration and public to protect environment. According to Dukem town Administration municipal report of the year 2014, waste collected and disposed is84,227M3solid wastesand 10,372 M3liquid wast. The collection coverage of solid wastes per population of the city 95%,but solid and liquid waste land fill according to the master plan of the city does not exist the are temporary soild and liquid waste land fill in the city, As the result of thes there is no waste recycling plants in the city.

**14:4.Electricity**

The city is accessed to **242 MW** of hydro power that gives services for **24**hours/day but demand of the city is about **380 MW**. Accordingly, Dukem city electric power service district give service for the city and currently **57** MW power is delivered for the HHs and around **10,465**people supplied with electric power.From the above amount, **185 MW** of power allocated for the town is utilized by industries and other companies. Total power demanded by industries is much greater than the current allocated power for the town. Therefore, the allocation of additional power is very important to fill the power supply gap in relation to the fast growing industries and dewlersin the city.Currentlystreetlight besides of road reaches **0 .7** KMs.

**Table-14:4.1. Street Lights Inventory**

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| No | Item | Measurement | Quantity |
| 1 | Pole without street Light | No | 0 |
| 2 | Pole with sodium Lamp | No | 24 |
| 3 | Pole with incandescent Lamp | No | 0 |
| 4 | Pole with fluorescent Lamp | No | 0 |
| 5 | Transformer | 25 KVA | 5 |
| 5 | Transformer | 50 KVA | 24 |
| 6 | Transformer | 100 KVA | 41 |
| 7 | Transformer | 200 KVA | 58 |
| 8 | Transformer | 315 KVA | 96 |
|  | Transformer | 400 KVA | 2 |
| 9 | Transformer | 500 KVA | 1 |
| 10 | Transformer | 630 KVA | 39 |
| 11 | Transformer | 800 KVA | 7 |
|  | Transformer | 1000 KVA | 1 |
| 12 | Transformer | 1250 KVA | 22 |
| 13 | Transformer | 2000 KVA | 0 |
| 14 | Transformer | 2500KVA | 1 |
| 15 | Transformer | 3750 KVA | 1 |
| 16 | Transformer | 6250 KVA | 2 |
| 17 | Transformer | 12500 KVA | 1 |
| 18 | Transformer | 62500KVA | 2 |
| 20 | Length single line wire (single phase) | Km | 68 |
| 21 | Length two line wire(two phase) | Km | 93 |
| 22 | Length three line wire(three phase) | Km | 85 |
| 23 | Length four line | Km | 0.7 |
| 24 | Length High Voltage Line | Km | 158 |
| 25 | Coverage of electric light/Houshold(population) | % | 43% |
|  | **Total** |  |  |

Source: **Electrical power Office** of Dukem

**14:5.Telecommunication and Postal service**

The telecom.Corporation is giving services on automatic digital, mobile, wireless and lines to facilitate and support the government activities, the investor’s works and Dukem community. There is one regular post office agent in the town that gives service for both national and international mails. Currently, **100** boxes are giving service and **92** boxes rented during 2014.

**14:6.Greenery and city beautification**

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

**Table-14:6.1.Showes the availability and Distribution of greenery in the town**

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| No. | Type of greenery | Area coverd in hecter | Status |
| 1 | Neighborhood greens | 3.54 | All are growing |
| 2 | Public parks | 7 | Not completed |
| 3 | Recreation sites | 0 |  |
| 4 | Road side greenery | 11 | All are growing |
| 5 | Play grounds/play lots | 3 | All are growing |
| 6 | River Side greenery | DNA | There is some greenery exist in the city but the municipality of the towenthe have no data in the office |
| 7 | Nursery site and other green development | 0.4 |  |
| 8 | Urban greenary |  |  |
| In Orthodox church | DNA | There is some greenery exist in the city but the municipality of the towenthe have no data in the office |
| In Muslims church | DNA | >>>>>> |
| In protestans church | DNA | >>>>>> |
| In Municipalty | DNA | >>>>>> |
| In Quarry area | DNA | >>>>>> |

Source: **Muncipality Office** of Dukem

**14.7. Provision of potable water**

The provision of clean water is one of the most valuable and very basic things that government must supply for its society. According to the office data the total population estimation is about **165,588** and Coverage of the clean drinking water reaches **90.06%**by the year 2014. Total number of people supplied with potable water reaches**155,797**Distribution of water has interrupted due to electric failure and topography. In addition, some improper installation of the deep water well has its own electro mechanical problem. As a result the town administration is working to mitigate the problem.

**Table-14:7.1.Inventory on Water Supply Asset of Dukem**

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| No | Description | Unit | Quantity (size) with unit and items |
| 1 | Boreholes | No | 13 |
| 2 | Valves | No | 80 |
| 3 | Transmission net work | KM | 9.4 |
| 4 | Distribution line/ Supply pipe | KM | 111.47 |
| 5 | Metered connections | No | 18,178 |
| 6 | Pump sub type | No | Submersabie |
| 7 | Generator | No | 3 |
| 8 | Public water point | No | 10 |
| 9 | Location of pumps | Area | *Tedecha, Gogecha,Mikael,Mendelo,condominium,Tedechayatu andWajetudibdibe* |
| 10 | Reservoirs: Capacity | M3 | 1. *Tedecha =1500* M3 2. *Bekejo =300* M3 3. *Mendelo =300* M3 |
| 11 | Chemical treatment used | kind | Chlorine |
| 12 | Total production of clean water | M3/month | 181,506 |
| 13 | Coverage of water | % | 90.06 |

Source: **Water and energy Office** of Dukem

1. Fuel stations

Table 15:1. Shows the type, number and capacity of fuel

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| No. | Description | Number | Type | Capacity in liters |
| 1 | NOC | 1 | Gas oil | 150,000liters |
| Benzine(Gasoline) | 50,000liters |
| Kerosene | 50,000liters |
| 2 | TAF | 1 | Gas oil | 50,000liters |
| Benzine(Gasoline) | 25,000liters |
| Kerosene | 25,000liters |
| 3 | OiliBya |  | Gas oil | 50,000liters |
|  | Benzine(Gasoline) | 50,000liters |
|  | Kerosene | 50,000liters |
| 4 | Kumbi oil | 1 | Gas oil | 150,000liters |
| Benzine(Gasoline) | 80,000liters |
| Kerosene | 0 |

Source: **Plan and economic Office** of Dukem

**16. Contribution and Involvement of NGO’s.**

NGOs are development partners that work in our town administration based on the government plan. The town administration encouraged these NGO’s by creating suitable environment in which they could exercise freely without any hindrance as a result; currently there are **8** NGO is working in the town. Some of their contributions are list under here.

* They provide school materials , school fee, uniform for students in order to improve quality of education
* They support vulnerable children and empower women by organizing them in self help groups and small scale enterprises

**17. Women and Children Socio-Economic Indicators**

Equal participationof man and women in all aspect of life including employment, eduction and health of the important pre-condition of maximizing social welfare.In the globalized era,it is necessary to involve women in to the mainstreaming process of the state and society through ensuring women’s rights, empowerment and working friendly environment towards establishment of progressive society.Thewomen,youth and children affairs is working for mainstreaming women in the over all development through establishment of rights of women and children and women empowerment. The present government has taken different initiaves on women and children development. In light of this the regional women.youth and children affairs has taken different programs for women poverty alleviation. The city women,youth and children affairs is working uninterrupetedly for ensuring women’s participation in all development activities relating to capacity development of women.Inlighet of this in the city the number of women elected at different level are **166**.In recent regional achieved considerable progress on women development especially women education and political empowerment.

In dukem city the data Maternal mortality ratio**0.03**,the number of women who gave birth before age 18**0**,infant mortality rate**0.019,**Coverage of EPI**100%**,Orphan and vulnerable children**3605**and Total malnourished children 18.

Table17:1.shows prevention of mother-to- child transmission ofHIV/AIDS, family planning and access to safe delivery in theryear 2014

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| No. | Description | | Quantity |
| 1 | Women tested for HIV/AIDS | | 2,599 |
| 2 | % of maternal mortality attributable to AIDS | | 5 |
| 3 | % of under-five mortality attributed to AIDS | | 3 |
| 4 | Women used famlily planning services | Traditional methods | 0 |
| Modern Metheds | 15,383 |
| Other( specified) | 0 |
| All methed | 15,383 |
| 5 | Access to safe delivery(mid-wife) for non-complicated delivery | Women’s used ANC/antenatal care/servies | 1,805 |
| Women’s used PNC/postnatal care/servies | 1,562 |
| Assissted delivery by health professional | 1,565 |
| Assissted delivery by in ther home traditionally | 0 |
|  |  |  |  |

Source: **Health Office** of Dukem

**Table17:2.Shows infant mortality rate, orphan vulnerable children, disabled and malnourished children in the year 2014**

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| No. | Description | Age | % | Type | Sex | | Quantity |
|  | M | F |  |
| 1 | Infant mortality rate | <1years old/neonatal mortality rate/(deaths per 1,000 live births) | 0.19 | DNA | DNA | DNA | 4 |
| <5 years old/(deaths per  1,000 live births) | 16 | DNA | DNA | DNA | 2376 |
| Coverage of EPI | <5 | 2 | DNA | DNA | DNA | 215 |
| 2 | Orphan and vulnerable children |  |  | DNA | 1780 | 1825 | 3605 |
| 3 | Disabled children |  |  | DNA | 31 | 32 | 63 |
| 4 | Total malnourished children |  |  | DNA | DNA | DNA | 18 |

Source: **Health Office** of Dukem

The top causes for maternal deaths are:

* Lack of postnatal care
* Lack of awerness

The top reasons that increaseInfant mortality rate is:

* Hone rag (bleeding)
* Referral problems
* Complication of pregnancy
* Lack of awerness

**18. Problems and potentialities**

**Problems**

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

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

* Low willingness from some government sectors to provide us with the data available at their hand.
* The problem of organizing and arranging the data which is available at their hand in some sectors.
* Carelessness and providing low quality data among some government sectors are some of the problems that are seen in the preparation of this profile. Eg. Municpulity,Landadministration,Health and Women and childrens office

**Problems related with the economic and socio-development of the town**

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

* Shortage of electricity in the city. i.e. Thecoverage of electricity in the cityis**43%** percentanditis difficult for the residents as well as for industrial sectors to access electricity and also in service sectors such as hotels and others.
* In relation of infrastructure : the city has not under considerd the sustainable growth/development of the city particulary in dranagesystem, gravial road, pedestrianswalkway,line of clean water, line of telecommincation and street lights.

.Due to these reasons:

**1st.** the absence of coordination of the sectors likes water offices, electric power authority, telecommication and Muncipality during the constraction of road; the consequences has been one sector constructed and the other is damaged,

**2ndly.** the constructed open masonarydranins has no expected useful llife and quality and also have no maintence as the result of this most of constructed open masonarydranage, gravel road and culverts were severing deterioration.

* **3rdly.**Drainage/Sewerage problem has persisted for years as big risk to the city dwellers and development.

One of the the problem in the city dranage system almost non existence because the exisance of 9% construction is open masonarydranage but in the city this is un necessary construction that is way in the future the city must be reconstructed.Therfore the city administration must changedin to closed concert or pipe dranage system.

**4thly.** The construction of road in the city also not keep the standard of consturaction in all types of road so the city administration must be give attation to correct the problem by considering the development of city.

* The provision of basic infrastructores is not as rapid as the expansion of housing, investment and social sectors.
* Absence of solid and liquied land filsite not constructed, the consequence of this is both solid and liquid waste management system in the city is poor and requires carefull attention and sound resources allocation.
* Lack of sufficient market places.
* Absence of recreation areas
* In relation to revenue: the coverage of tax is incomplete, low attention given to plan on items,lack of enforcement mechanisms, weak human resources in tax administration, problems related to the payment procedure,inefficient data to collect revenue from them, problems with investigation and the city does not have well developed system of revenue collection on items.
* The population of the city increase from time to time because of the city is industraly zone and according to new structural master plan with inculdding the rural kebels (4) currently incooprated under the administration the population reaches 165,588 in the year 2014, therefore the absence of hospital the dewellers exposed for additional cost.So its providing one hospital with qualified and exprenced human power like Doctor, specialist Doctors and others.
* In land administration office the have no data available in regarding land development and not development according to land use type and also no clear data availablein the office were payment of compusation made for farmars.
* In the city the quality of education is low both in government and non-government the reasons are the shortage of books, student: teacher’s ratio, student: section: ratio and low qualified and exprenced teachers exising in the city.
* In the city theProvision of services in some of the sectors are very poor like municipality, revenue office, and landadiminstration office and so on.
* The wide spread of informal businesses such as ‘prostitution’ and ‘chat and shisha’ houses which causes a lot of social problems and influence on the youth behaviors and shades on the youth not to involve on any economic activities to earn income for their livelihoods.
* Shortage of recreation centers such as public library and youth centers in relation of the increased demography were the problems.
* Absence of tourism attraction center in the town prevents the town from gaining revenue and the job opportunity of the youth.
* Lacks of fire bridged facilities in the industry town Dukem threaten the residence and the investors at large.
* High rate of in-migration imposed negative consequences on the social services especially on health institution services, educations, on underdeveloped transportation and communicationand moreover increased unemployment rate in the town.

**Potentialities**

It is obvious that due to Dukem town is located in appropriate site from the capital Finfine, it is the place where different industries are hosted and as a result large scale investment activity are taking place in the town. Therefore as far as the existing location and expansion of physical infrastructures in the town is concerned, it has high potential to attract more developmental investors and opportunity for the micro and small enterprise for job opportunity, technological transfer, market linkages for their products and revenue for the town it play indispensable role for the growth and developments of the town. But these potential is realized when all the under construction industry building completed on time and starts the production processes. To realize this concerned sector offices with the collaboration of the town administration give strong emphasis for its achievements.