**BISHOFTU TOWN**

**PLANNING AND DEVELOPMENT OFFICE**

**PHYSICAL AND SOCIO ECONOMIC PROFILE OF BISHOFTU TOWN**

**DECEMBER, 2022**

**BISHOFTU**

**List of Abbreviations/Acronyms/**

**BCA**-Bishoftu City Administration

**BCAFO**-Bishoftu City Administration Finance Office

**BCAMO**-Bishoftu City Administration Municipal Office

**BCA**-Bishoftu City Administration

**Cap**-Capital

**CCTV** -Closed-Circuit Television

**CSA**-Census of Stastistical Abstract

**CSO**-Charities and Socities Organization

**E.C.-**Ethiopian calendar

**G.C.-**GorgorianCalender

**KG**-Kinder Guarden

**Go.-**Government

**Ha**-Hectare

ISWM-International Solid Wastes Management

**KM**-KilloMetere

**KV**-Killo Volt

**KW**-Killo Watt

**MSE**-Micro and Small Enterprise

**NGOs**-Non Government Organizations

**No**-Number

**Priv.-** private

**Qt**-Quantal

**TVET**-Technical, Vocational and Educational Training

**WHO**-World Health Organization

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**Preface**

It is now more than eleven years since this socioeconomic profile bulletin was first published. It has gone through many revisions and editions that have been made at different times in its times gone by. Now it is the 12the Edition**.** The content has been completely reviewed and updated based on existing data and facts. Indeed, most of the original ideas are listed, and our city stands in front in preparing this annual publication of socio-economic profile.

In this edition, major achievements of social and economic activities are included. Also, efforts are being made to collect and compile more information, and the quality in this regard is expected to be improved. Therefore, there is a high demand for information about the city from different perspectives through this bulletin. As a result, this published bulletin will be expected that to fill any information gap about the city.

To prepare this document data was collected from primary sources of government and non government organizations and secondary sources from written documents. Tables, graphs and analysis are used to explain existing facts. This document comprises challenges, potential and recommendation that show direction. In all pages the years in this profile are written according G.C., so if you want to change in to Ethiopian Calendar you can simply Minus /- /8 approximately

The profile is divided in to eight chapters, namely chapter 1 states background of the city, chapter 2 focuses on Demographic Characteristics, chapter 3 describesabout Economic Activities, chapter 4 tells about about Social Servicies, chapter 5 explain about social issues, chapter 6 is about financial institutions, chapter 7 descibes about Charities and Societies Organizations and in the last chapter /8/ recommendation and present future development directions are stated.

**CHAPTER ONE**

## Historical Background of the City

**1.1.Emergence of the City**

The impending urban development in Ethiopia began in the late 19th century. There are many factors that accelerate urban development during that time. Among those, political and economic factors can be mentioned. The political and economic developments of this period greatly impacted the status of urbanization in the country. Besides to the internal political developments, the introduction of motor vehicles, the improvements in communications, and the introduction of the railway significantly impacted the process of urbanization in the country. Above all, the introduction of the Ethiopia-Djibouti Railway was a major development of the period that inspired the country’s foreign and domestic trade and resulted in the formulation of a number of towns along the line.

Likewise, the emergence of urbanization in large part of Ethiopia in general and specifically to the south-eastern Oromia Regional State was highly associated in particular with three major historical events which are south ward expansion, introduction of Djibouti- Finfinne rail way line and the Italian aggression of the country. The construction of this Rail Way line took place between the years 1894 and 1917. The rail way provided the first modern link between Ethiopia and the outside world. It became the main channel of foreign trade and the line became Ethiopians umbilical cord with civilization. It also gave birth along the railway line, to new towns such as Dire Dawa, Adama, Modjo, Bishoftu, Dukam, Akaki and other small towns along the line.

Based on the above details Bishoftu city is found in east shewa zonal administration and it was found in 1917 with the coming of Ethio-Djibouti railway. The area of present day Bishoftu city and its surroundings is known as Adea. The predominant in habitance of this area are Tulama Oromos. The major clans under Tulama who have been living in this area are known as Handa, Ilu, and Liban.

The name Bishoftu comes from the Afan Oromo language called “Bishaan” which refers to “water” from the water body that existing in and around the city named as, Hora Arsade, Babogaya, Bishoftu, Cheleleka /seasonal/, Kilole, Kuriftu, and Green Lake. Despite the fact that the historical name of the town is linked with the aforementioned reality, post the Italian aggression around 1947 and the monarchy had given the name Debre Zeit to the town by changing the original name and also ignoring the cultural heritage of the society up to the Derge regime. However, the name Bishoftu had been thriving among Oromos in the place of Debre Zeit so it was renamed as the former beginning from the eruption of the new revolution i.e.1991.

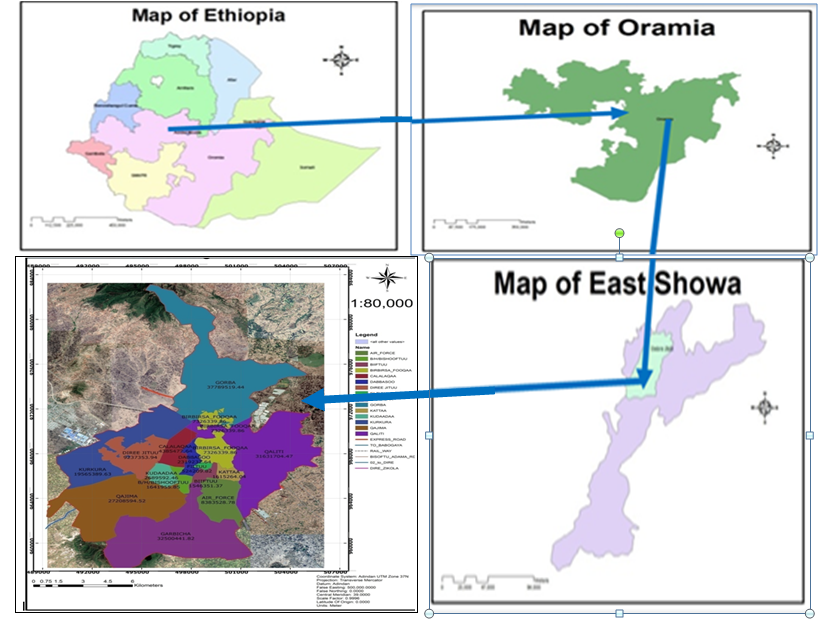
The Municipality of the Bishoftu city was founded around 1951. On the topic of its growth from 1991-2002 it was the political center of Adea District. In reform made by regional government by 2003 it became a first-level city with Mayor, Municipality Administer, City Councils, and city cabinet members. Having this straucture it has expanded its horizon to reach out to the people and provide diversified socio-economic services including the provision of infrastructure development, affordable housing and sanitation, public parks development, fire and emergency services.

## For administrative simplicity in real circumstances the city is currently divided in to 14 Kebeles. It also hosts large institutions like the Great Ethiopian Air Force, different higher institutions, Agricultural research centers, art galleries and the likes. Bishoftu is a rapidly growing city both in terms of population and economy. One can also see the dynamisms of the city in various aspects. The city has been experiencing a high population growth compared to other cities of the region. Various studies have indicated that rural-urban and urban-urban migration accounts to the high increase in population of the city than the fertility.

**1.2 Geographical Setting**

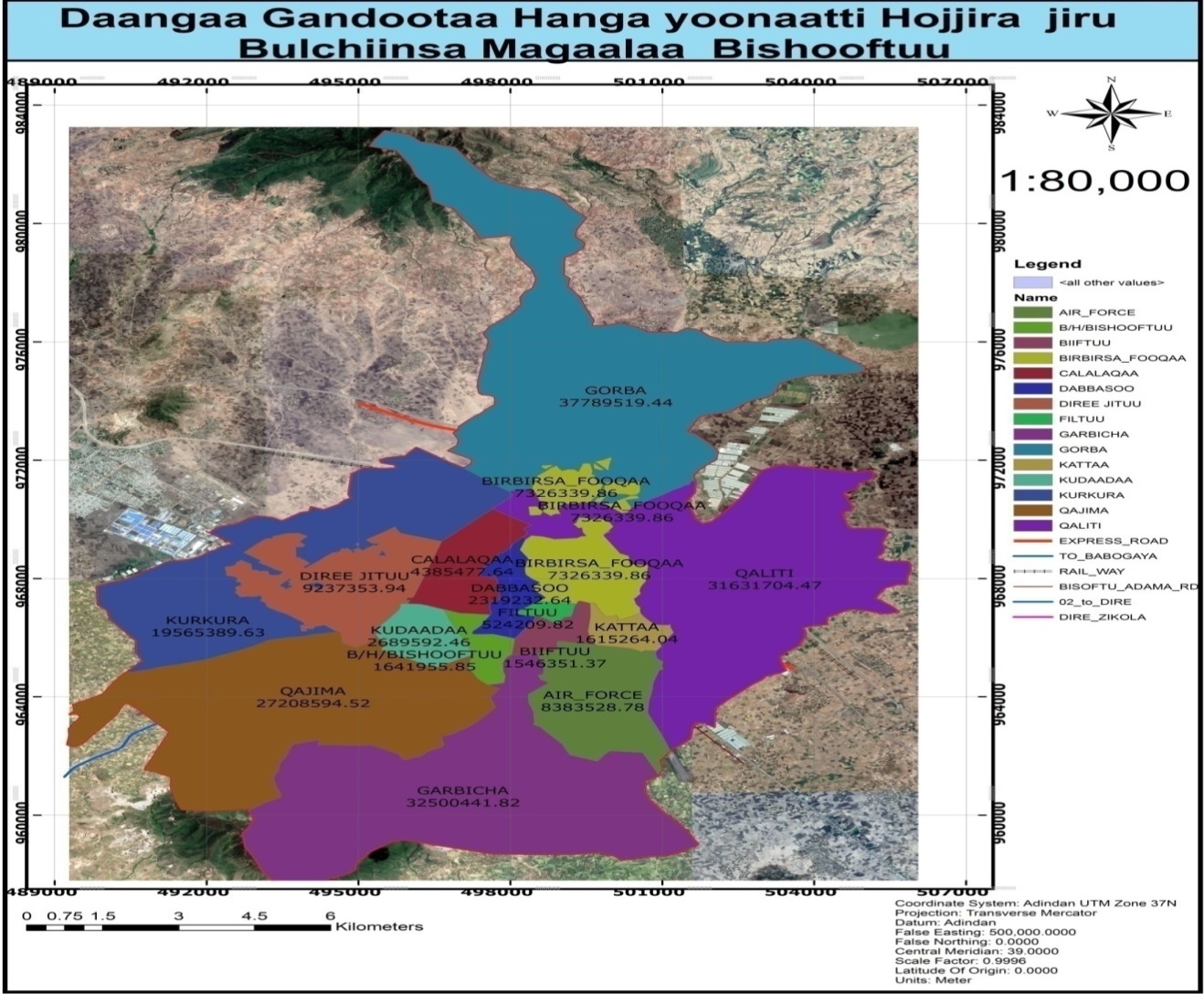
The city’s geographical/astronomical/ location is **80451- 80471** North latitudes and **380561-390** longitude and covers about **20,574.45** hectares of area. It is found in the Oromia Region, East Shewa zone of Ada’a Wereda. It is situated at a distance of 47 km south East of Addis Ababa, and 52 Km from Adama. The city is bordered by kebeles such as Erer Selassie, Godino and Koftu in the North, with Ude and Giche Garababo in the south, in the East with Hidi and Dembalo; in the West with Dire town peasant association, and in North West with Dukam Town Administration.

**Fig.1.1: Locational Map of Bishoftu City**

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**Source:BCA 2019**

**Fig.1:2 Map of the Bishoftu City Administration**

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**Source: Study conducted on the Foundation of BishoftuSubcities 2019**

**1.3. Topographic Features /Landscape**

The typical description of the topographic landform of Bishoftu city and its environment comprises vast plain areas, swampy and water bodies, soft, rounded hips and hilly mountains, steep and rounded hills, and associated undulating dissected areas. The southern portion of the city is largely associated with and characterized by undulating and rugged terrains whereas; the eastern is to a large extent plain area. The altitude of Bishoftu city is ranging from 1748m-1955m high above mean sea level. Therefore the city is situated at an average elevation of 1851.5m above sea level. More flat areas constituted the largest proportion in terms of area coverage. Such areas are found in the eastern, northern, and northwestern expansion directions. On the other hand, Babo Gaya, Gara Beru, and Soroba, hills can be categorized as slightly steeply, rounded hills that are non-accessed through motor able transport modes.

The central part of the city where the lakes are found is surrounded by higher elevations ranging from 1856-1893m with few lower altitudes to access the lakes. Altitude of the water levels of the lakes also varies accordingly. The water level of Lake Kuriftu is located at elevation of 1858m above mean Sea level while the water level of HoraArsedi Lake is located at elevation of 1,844 m above mean Sea level. This shows that the altitudinal difference between the two lakes is 14m and this indicates that siltation is one of the problems of Lake Kuriftu besides diversion of water course from its natural flow. The water level of Lake Babo-gaya is found at altitude of 1,752m above meansea level. The water level of both Bishoftu and Green lakes is found at similar elevation of 1848m above mean sea level.

## These are significant land features that obscured the development of the city on one hand and interrupted the continuity of developments on the other hand. Thus, due to the undulating land features of the city, by and large, the construction and provision of physical infrastructure was costly and difficult.

## Having the above topographic features, the general elevation of the town ranges from 1746m to 1995m. The altitude is generally higher in the southwestern part of the city and gradually declines to east directions for few distances and then increases again to the same direction. Altitude declines gradually from north to south direction for few distances and then increases elevation again from north to south direction. The greatest proportion of the altitude of the city ranges between 1893 to 1930 meters and almost covers western, northern, and southwestern parts of the city.

## 1.4. Drainage

There are many craters lakes in and around the city. These water bodies are good opportunities and potential for the development of the hinterland. Surface flow direction is determined by topographic features, the nature of the soil, vegetation cover, and human impacts. Based on the topography of the city, Seasonal streams flow from the northern direction to the central part of the city (some draining to the lakes) and then flow to the southeast direction.

On the other hand, the Surface runoff from the southwestern parts of the city flows in the southeast direction. At the same time, Surface runoff from the northeast direction also flows to the southwest until it is blocked by the upland areas Located around near the Lakes.

Thus, appropriate watershed management should be carried out to reduce risks of siltation and hence increase the volume of Lakes by timely supervising the watershed and diversion channels.

Soil distribution and wildlife of the town

**1.5. Soil Texture**

According to the information given from Bishoftu Agricultural Research Center (2022) the dominant soil types are pellicvertisols, verticcambisols and luvicphaeozems. Vertisols are heavy, mostly dark colored clay soils containing more than 30% clay. They are heavily cracking soils. In the hinterland there is a great potential for teff production in some patially rural characterized kebeles where the soil’s texture is between clay and sandy loam.

**1.6**. Climatic Details

At all events, climate has a very real influence on people or its influences are almost inescapable: Therefore, careful analysis and application of climatic data are tremendously important for city development plan. The important elements of climate which are significant in terms of practical application to urban development planning are temperature, precipitation, wind, humidity and sunshine.

Altitudinally, the city lies between 1748 and 2193m above sea level. Thus, it belongs to “Weyina Dega”/ temperate zone/ or agro-climatic zone.

## 1.7. Temperature and precipitation

The mean monthly maximum temperature of Bishoftu city ranges from 29.10C (February) to 32.60C (May). And the mean monthly minimum temperature ranges from 5.40C (October) to 3.770C (December). The medium annual temperature ranges from 7.50C to 270C that make an average of 17.30C. Though many Researches proved that major controls of temperature of Ethiopia in general are latitude and altitude, the analysis made on the city proved that ***latitude*** is the most critical control of temperature in the city.

The climate of the city in general belongs to woinadega (Agro climatic zone). The Maximum annual temperature is 32.60c and the Minimum is 3.77 total annual rainfall of the city is 702.1 mm. May is the hottest month of the year (32.60C), December is the coldest month (3.77 0C) and July is the rainy month (294.2) of the year. The highest wind speed is registered in May (2.91m/s) and the most common wind direction seen in the city is **easterlies**.

## 1.8.Rainfall

The rainfall of Bishoftu is grouped under the category of type II- rainy seasons in Regime IID of Ethiopian rainfall regimes classifications. This is a Region of Small Rains in winter, Big Rains in summer, merging together. It is characterized by slightly a quasi-double maxima rainfall patterns, with a small peak in October, November, February and a maximum peak in July.

The mean annual rainfall recorded in the year 2022. has shown that July is the highest rainy month with a mean rainfall of 294.72mm in July and October, November, February and May (0.0mm) least recorded. The rainfall of Bishoftu area repeats from 60%\_90% for small rains months and about 100% for big rains attesting very less variability. The detailed temperature and rain fall of the year 2022 is presented in the following table.

**Table: 1.1 Temperature and Total Rainfall of Major Weather Stations by Month in the year, 2022**

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Months** | **Temperature (oC)** | | **Rainfall**  **(in mm)** | **Seasons** |
| **Maximum** | **Minimum** |
| June | 27.9 | 9.5 | 142.5 | Summer /kiremt/ |
| July | 22.5 | 9.5 | 294.2 |
| August | 23.8 | 10.7 | 123.0 |
| September | 25.1 | 9.9 | 90.4 | Spring /Tseday/ |
| October | 26.8 | 5.4 | 0.0 |
| November | 25.19 | 4.83 | 0.0 |
| December | 25.11 | 3.77 | 1.2 | Winter /Bega/ |
| January | 26.6 | 7.0 | 17.7 |
| February | 29.1 | 6.7 | 0.0 |
| March | 29.0 | 3.8 | 17.1 | Autumn /Meher/ |
| April | 30.4 | 10.4 | 16.0 |
| May | 32.6 | 8.1 | 0.0 |
| **Total** | **324.1** | **89.6** | **702.1** |  |
| **Average** | **27.0** | **7.5** |  |  |

**Source: Bishoftu Agricultural Research Institute 2022**

## 1.9. Wind Speed and Direction

The prevailing wind of Bishoftu city is East wind with a frequency of about 29.4%, followed by South blowing wind with a frequency of about 15.8% and North wind (11.4%). The least frequency is Northwestwind which comprises a total annual frequency of 3.1 percent. Out of the total annual wind speed observation, the largest proportion of the wind speed (29.6%) has a speed below 4-6m/sec (indicating a normal wind speed). About 14.8% of the wind has a speed of less than 1m/sec (a calm air), 7.6% has a speed of 7-10m/sec (depicting a high speed).

Wind direction can help decide where industrial centers, factories, and city dumps should be built. Prevailing wind is a significant planning factor in building orientation, especially in warmer climate. To take the advantage of prevailing breezes, the long side of the building and the windows should be faced towards the prevailing wind. Therefore, the western portion of the town should be recommended for those wind direction sensitive developments. Therefore, it is good to avoid any incompatible activity from the eastern portion. From the total wind speed of Bishoftu town (2-19knots) it can be possible to produce about 30kw- 290kw of electric power that enables to satisfy the power needs of 9-87 homes.

## 1.10. Humidity

Highest Relative Humidity is recorded in the early morning (0600LST) in the months of September (92%), July and August (90%) each. Where as the least relative humidity is observed at twilight (1800LST) in the months of January (26%), February (29%) and March (34%).

The relative humidity of Bishoftu city shows higher at dawn (48%) and less at noon and desk (25% and 27% respectively). The average relative humidity of city is 59.11%. This depicts that relative humidity actually contains more than half of the amount of water vapor it could hold. The planning implication of this percentage is that a normal densification of housing units is recommended for Bishoftu city.

## 1.11. Sunshine Duration Hours

In Bishoftu, winter is a period of long hours of sunshine. In January, it receives 300\_350 hours of sunshine. This is about10\_12 hours of sunshine per day. It cannot receive over 300 hours of sunshine during the months of April, July and October (Atlas of Central Oromia, 2001). January is not a month of the highest insolation; however, it is a month of less cloud cover. As a result, January receives more hours of sunshine per day.

In April (spring), it receives 150-249 hours of sunshine. July is one of the summer months of Bishoftu town. It is mostly covered with clouds since it is a season of big rains. It is also a period of more solar radiation. However, this solar radiation does not reach the ground most of the time due to thick cloud cover. So, the duration of sunshine per day is less than that of January. As a result, Bishoftu receive 150-199 hours of sunshine in this month.

In October (autumn), the town experiences 250-299 hours (8\_10 hours per day) of sunshine.

**1.12.** Total Area of the city

Bishoftu city is a center for economic and social activities. As a result the expansion of the city is highly increasing from time to time. So the city prepared ten year structural plan up to 2028 to properly manage the resource. The city’s earlier settlement was concentrated in very limited areas of hectares. Up to 1951 the cities development was characterized by spontaneous settlement in all directions. Later on, after the city formed its municipality, planned settlement was introduced. The first master plan of the city was made in 1969 and revised in 1986, 2000, 2009 and 2019. According to the new structural plan the city’s total area is increased to **20,574**.45 hectares in 2019. The five kebeles incorporated in the plan are characterized as rural areas, b/c almost all residents in those kebeles are farmers. So land development around these areas need proper management since it linked with livelihood of the farmers. Hence, it needs integrated land management that includes those dwellers.

The implementation of Local development plan as well as the introduction of modern land use management such as, cadaster, zoning and etc. Currently in some areas there are informal activities practiced that should be managed in short period of time. Generally, land under the administrative authority of the city is not fully utilized for intended purpose in solving socio-economic problems of the residents.

**1.13.** Land use activities of the City

The nature of the city has a dominant role on the land use of the city. Availability of many natural lakes in the city attributed to occupation of high proportion of the city’s land by water bodies, buffer zones and different activities practiced around the lakes of the city. In view of this, land uses around lakes are characterized by specialization such as urban agriculture, resorts, loges, spas, Real estate, residential, open recreation, cultural reservation areas like remarkable Irrecha ceremonial place.

**Table 1.2 Shows land use around lakes up to 2022**

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| No | Name of lakes | Activities | Coverage in % | Remark |
| 1 | Cheleleka | urban agriculture practiced | 28.2 |  |
| 2 | HoraArsede | Residence/ cultural ceremony area | 55.1 |  |
| 3 | Babogaya | Hotels and others | 19.9 |  |
| 4 | Bishoftu | Hotels and others | 55.9 |  |
| 5 | Kuriftu | Resort , spa and others | 40.0 |  |
| 6 | Horahadho | Open space | 100 | Not yet developed |
| 7 | Kilole | Open space | 100 |

Source: Land Office of Bishoftu City Administration

**Table 1.3 shows General Land uses of the city**

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **No** | **General land use** | **Area (HA.)** | **Coverage by %** |
| 1 | Housing | 5,557.87 | 27 |
| 2 | Commerce | 349.75 | 1.7 |
| 3 | Service | 642.65 | 3.1 |
| 4 | Administration | 15.46 | 0.1 |
| 5 | Manufacturing | 1,231.32 | 6 |
| 6 | Environment | 6,817.47 | 33 |
| 7 | Road and transport | 1,222.02 | 5.9 |
| 8 | Water bodies | 1,092.49 | 5.3 |
| 9 | Special Function | 968.07 | 4.7 |
| 10 | Others | 2,677.35 | 13 |
|  | **Administration boundary** | **20,574.45** | **100** |

**Source: Land Office of Bishoftu City Administration**

## 1.14. Physical Infrastructure Distribution

**1.14.1. Water Supply**

The sources of water supply in the city administration; is bore holes available around shumburaKure, Birbirsafoka, Qurqura and Dambi, Qajima and Dibayu,Caleleka and Hora Hado.

In the city there are 33 deep walls of which only 22 are giving services in the city as a whole. According to the information obtained from the office, currently there are **51,319** households are accessed with clean water. On the other hand there are 9 concrete reservoirs with different water holding capacities in M3 ranging from 200 to 1000. As mentioned in annual report of the city in 2022; the water supply services coverage of the city is **91.4%.**

**1.14.2 Road Network**

The City Administration has been working on upgrading and constructing new and existing road networks within the city. The data obtained from the Municipality office revealed that the total length of the road within the city is 583 KM. in addition to this the city administration has constructed a 36.13KM walkway.

**1.14.3 Telecommunication and Postal Services**

Communication infrastructures stimulate the smooth functioning of the economic system and accelerate the development of socioeconomic and political activities

The telephone services in Bishoftu city have been developed since 1963 in permanent and cell phone services. The office is giving services in two stations of the city in the name given as South East district. Communication branches 1 and 2 have the best basic infrastructures that are necessary for information flow. Every economic transaction needs a modern type of communication. It is giving services on automatic digital, mobile, wireless and lines. Currently there are over 44,880 customers; 8,144 automatic digital, more than 43,815 mobiles and over 4,000 wirelesses telephones are available in and surrounding the city.

**1.14.4 Postal service**

There is one regular post office agent in the city that gives service for both national and international mail. The typical accessibility and location of the postal office are convenient for the customers and the service-rendering residents. According to the data obtained from the branch postal office currently, there are 1,980 Boxes that are giving national and international services. The Out Going 3,071 and Incoming services /Domestic/ 3,165 messages in services.

**1.14.5 Electricity Services**

The availability of reliable electric power supplies is an essential precondition for the function of modern economies both in developed and developing countries, Above all, in the city administration Bishoftu city is accessed to 81,200KW of hydropower that gives services for 24 hours, but the city demanded above this. Around 44,074 households are using electric power a total of 73,663. This shows that the coverage of electricity is %59.8. According to the data obtained from the district the surrounding industries are using 36,300KW of power allocated for the city administration. The City Administration has accessed the power from 5 substations these are 132,000KV/ 3in number/, 400KV/1 in Number/and 230KV1in number/ from this all amount 36,300KW is allocated for the industries, In addition to this the street light coverage at this time is 62.1KM and more over 2,484 poles are standing in the city.

**1.14.6. Transport Service**

The existence of a modern transportation system is mandatory for city development. Currently, the main modes of transportation that give service to more than 256,594 residents in the city are buses, taxis, and cars. Its supply is still insufficient compared to the population. On the other hand, transportation infrastructure such as roads, bus stations, ferries, and parking is lacking according to the city's standards, which is causing a serious impact on the supply and quality of transportation. So there is still room for investment in public transport in Bishoftu city.

The City Administration has been taking a measure to alleviate traffic congestion within the inner city by building traffic lights and zebra crossing lines in different crossing areas. At present, the traffic flow in the inner city is increasing rapidly due to the increase of tri-wheel /Bajaj/ motors for intra-urban transportation.

**Main challenges on transport service**

• Mismatch between supply and demand for transportation.

• Increase in illegal street trade due to a lack of respect for road rights

• Parking is not available as required in the city

• Lack of adequate driving training grounds

• Shortage of Internet access affecting service delivery

• Lack of modern equipment like radar and CCTV security cameras

Lack of clarity on how transport policies and guidelines will be implemented in coordination with other sectors

**CHAPTER TWO**

## Demographic Characteristics

Demographic characteristic is needed in all stages of the planning process for both new and revised plans. In situation analysis demographic characteristics is needed to identify problems and community needs, establish goals and objectives, assess alternative courses of action, allocate resources for plan implementation, and evaluate the ability of the plan to achieve goals and objectives.

An example of how demographic analysis can be used in the planning process is presented in. In the example, a health planner is asked to design a plan to expand primary health care within the district. The planner may use the following demographic analysis and information to develop the plan.

## 2.1. Population Size of the city

The city population growth is rapidly increasing by more than 4% annually. Based on administration data currently population size of the city is projected to be **256,594** of which **131,329** male and **125,265** female. The two main factors for the increment of this population are rural urban migration and fertility. In the city, migration (rural to urban) / urban to urban/ has predominant role in changing the population characteristics and reflects the urbanization rate. Much of the population growth has been the result of internal migration and expansion of different pulling factors.

**Table 2.1 Shows Trend of Population of the city**

| **Years** | **Male** | **Female** | **Total** |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 2019 | 113,794 | 112,140 | **225,934** |
| 2020 | 118,343 | 116,627 | **234,970** |
| 2021 | 125,673 | 119,871 | **245,544** |
| 2022 | **131,329** | **125,265** | **256,594** |

***Source:*** *Plan and Development Office of Bishoftu City,*

## 2.2. Population age category of the City

The city has economically independent age population accounts for about 67.7% and only 4.5% of the total population is 65 and above years of age. The city dependency ratio is estimated to be 32.3% and the unemployment rate is around 19% of the city population. From category of SIX age groups, the majority of the population concentrated at the age of 10-14 (10.8%) followed by age group 15**-**29 **(40.4%)**.

**Table2.2. Shows Population of the city by gender and age groups Administrative projection in 2022**

| **Age Category** | **Male** | **Female** | **Total** | **Percentage share** |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 0-4 | 1,0854 | 10,697 | 21,551 | 8.4 |
| 5-9 | 11,113 | 10,952 | 22,065 | 8.6 |
| 10-14 | 13,957 | 13,753 | 27,710 | 10.8 |
| ***0-14*** | ***35,924*** | ***35,402*** | ***71,326*** | ***27.8*** |
| 15-19 | 21,098 | 20,519 | 41,617 | 16.2 |
| 20-24 | 17,758 | 17,258 | 35,016 | 13.6 |
| 25-29 | 13,698 | 13,289 | 26,987 | 10.5 |
| **15-29** | **52,554** | **51,066** | **103,620** | **40.4** |
| 30-34 | 8,529 | 8,194 | 16,723 | 6.5 |
| 35-39 | 7,365 | 7,051 | 14,416 | 5.6 |
| 40-44 | 6,616 | 6,332 | 12,948 | 5 |
| 45-49 | 4,754 | 4,494 | 9,248 | 3.6 |
| 50-54 | 3,669 | 3,416 | 7,085 | 2.8 |
| 55-59 | 2,636 | 2,396 | 5,032 | 2 |
| 60-64 | 2,376 | 2,142 | 4,518 | 1.8 |
| ***15-64*** | **88,499** | **85,091** | **173,590** | **67.7** |
| 65-69 | 3,034 | 1,969 | 5,003 | 1.9 |
| 70-74 | 2,385 | 1,689 | 4,074 | 1.6 |
| 75+ | 1,487 | 1,114 | 2,601 | 1 |
| ***65 -75+*** | **6,906** | **4,772** | **11,678** | **4.5** |
| **Total** | **131,329** | **125,265** | **256,594** | **100** |

***Source: Plan and Development Office of Bishoftu City***

**Table 2.3 Shows Population of each kebele by sex Administrative projection in 2014/2022**

| **Kebele** | **Total Number of Population in each**  **kebele** | | | **Number of population age 18 and above** | | | **Number of Households** | | |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| ***Male*** | ***Female*** | ***Total*** | ***Male*** | ***Female*** | ***Total*** | ***Male*** | ***Female*** | ***Total*** |
| Dire jitu | 32,390 | 28,306 | **60,696** | 13,515 | 12,497 | 26,012 | 12,334 | 5,017 | 17,351 |
| Kudada | 11,786 | 12,331 | **24,117** | 7,925 | 7,244 | 15,169 | 5,063 | 1,072 | 6,135 |
| BurqaHoraBishoftu | 5,218 | 5,607 | **10,825** | 2,537 | 3,274 | 5,811 | 2,214 | 986 | 3,200 |
| Debaso | 3,025 | 3,386 | **6,411** | 2,204 | 2,447 | 4,651 | 1,120 | 820 | 1,940 |
| Chaleleka | 9,124 | 9,703 | **18,827** | 6,332 | 6,851 | 13,183 | 3,093 | 2,157 | 5,250 |
| Filtu | 4,172 | 4,919 | **9,091** | 3,155 | 3,578 | 6,733 | 1,221 | 1,056 | 2,277 |
| Biftu | 9,829 | 10,625 | **20,454** | 6,238 | 8,096 | 14,334 | 3,110 | 2,093 | 5,203 |
| Keta | 5,670 | 5,766 | **11,436** | 3,271 | 3,494 | 6,765 | 1,648 | 771 | 2,419 |
| BirbirsaFoka | 15,757 | 14,680 | **30,437** | 4,469 | 4,900 | 9,369 | 4,125 | 2,290 | 6,415 |
| GendaGorba | 4,717 | 4,492 | **9,209** | 3,336 | 3,258 | 6,594 | 1,807 | 467 | 2,274 |
| Hora Hado | 5,111 | 3,974 | **9,085** | 4,281 | 2,933 | 7,214 | 1,052 | 215 | 1,267 |
| Kajima and Dhibayu | 5,270 | 5,169 | **10,439** | 3,886 | 3,483 | 7,369 | 1,361 | 239 | 1,600 |
| Kurkura and Dembi | 11,590 | 10,248 | **21,838** | 7,166 | 5,711 | 12,877 | 6,127 | 2,838 | 8,965 |
| Kaliti | 7,670 | 6,059 | **13,729** | 6,274 | 4,810 | 11,084 | 7,256 | 2,111 | 9,367 |
| **Total** | **131,329** | **125,265** | **256,594** | **74,589** | **72,576** | **147,165** | **51,531** | **22,132** | **73,663** |

**Source: BCAPD Office**

## 2.3 Population Projection in the future

# Such information is important for formulating development planning and addressing the future demands of population in education, health, employment, housing and other unmentioned social amenities

# Table 2.4: Future population projections

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Projection Variants | Assumed Growth Rates (scenario) | Base Year Population | Projection of population in the year | | | Projected Population by Year | |
| **2019** | **2020** | **2021** | **2022** | **2024** | **2029** |
| **High** | 6.5 | 225,796 |  |  |  | 312,508 | 432,521 |
| **Medium** | 5.5 | 225,796 |  |  |  | 297,267 | 391,362 |
| **Low** | 4.5 | 225,796 | 235,957 | 245,544 | 256,594 | 282,769 | 354,119 |

Source: Report of Bishoftu City Structural Plan and Population projection 2019

**CHAPTER THREE**

**Economic Activities of the City**

Even if urban development policy implementation has challenges in developing countries like Ethiopia in general, and in Bishoftu City in particular; economic activities are developed based on the policy strategies and principles in the city should have an accelerating and encouraging role in local growth. By examining data and information on the policies, programs, and outcomes that lead to urban development; we observed a significant improvement in terms of job creation, investment and industry activities, commercial activities; urban agriculture, housing, transportation, infrastructure, sanitation, greenery etc. by collecting revenue and utilizing for sustainable development.

**3.1. Unemployment and Job Opportunity**

Youth cover 40.4% from the total population and the working power of the city counts more than **67.7%** of the population and unemployment rate is still at **19%**. Unempolyment of the city is escalated mainly due to migration. However, the city is promoting micro and small enterprise development and private investment to minimize this problem in collaboration with concerned stakeholders. Hence, Flow of people and migration to ward the city need especial attention and effective program intervention.

**3.1.1 Development of Micro and Small Enterprise**

The city has seven one-stop Centres that serve 14 kebeles. Each of these centers has required standards in terms of human power and facility. It is decentralized to serve the community at a few distances. The MSE has been organized into different sectors based on their business plan and criteria set for each as indicated in the following table.

The development of MSE was assumed to keep a strong foundation for solving the current unemployment problem and to help as the cornerstone for the transition from an agricultural-led economy to an industrial-led economic structure of the country. The growth of MSE in our city is showing improvement from time to time. The unemployed youth have been organized in various sectors and are able to create jobs for themselves and others. Therefore, it is a sector where young people are getting training, creating jobs, creating and copying various technologies, and transferring techs. The final goal of this sector is transferring those successful MSE to investment.

**Table 3.1 Shows Numbers of enterprises and members engaged from 2016-2022**

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Year** | **No of Enterprises** | **Males** | **Females** | **Total** | **% of females** |
| 2018 | 1121 | 3624 | 2472 | 6096 | 40.6 |
| 2019 | 326 | 3159 | 1843 | 5002 | 36.8 |
| 2020 | 801 | 2598 | 1622 | 4220 | 38.4 |
| 2021 | 951 | 4607 | 2105 | 6712 | 31.4 |
| 2022 | 1,337 | 4,054 | 3,924 | 7,978 | 49.2 |

**Source**: Job Creation and Skill Development Office 2022

**Table 3.2 Shows Numbers of enterprises and persons engaged in different activities** 2021-2022

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Year | Sector | MSE and members | | | | % share of Female |
| No of enterprises | Male | Female | Total |
| 2021 | Manufacturing | 138 | 312 | 238 | 550 | 43.3 |
| Construction | 34 | 170 | 67 | 237 | 28.3 |
| Agriculture | 82 | 358 | 167 | 525 | 31.8 |
| Animal husbandry | 107 | 306 | 213 | 519 | 41.0 |
| Mineral | 101 | 1838 | 347 | 2185 | 15.9 |
| Service | 266 | 1142 | 567 | 1,709 | 33.2 |
| Trade | 223 | 481 | 506 | 987 | 51.3 |
| **Total** | **951** | **4,607** | **2,105** | **6,712** | **31.4** |
| 2022 | Manufacturing | 70 | 188 | 140 | 328 | 42.7 |
| Construction | 38 | 198 | 114 | 312 | 36.5 |
| Agriculture | 118 | 507 | 438 | 945 | 46.3 |
| Animal husbandry | 54 | 144 | 131 | 275 | 47.6 |
| Mineral | 31 | 138 | 104 | 242 | 43.0 |
| Service | 589 | 1727 | 1886 | 3613 | 52.2 |
| Trade | 437 | 1152 | 1111 | 2263 | 49.1 |
| **Total** | **1,337** | **4,054** | **3,924** | **7,978** | **49.2** |

**Source**: Job Creation and Skill Development Office 2022

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

### 3.1.2 Production premises and Loan Provision for MSE

MSE associations are often made up of unemployed youth and that they require capital and production premises. In this manner, the city efforts to provide these essential infrastructure facilities have been improving from time to time. In particular, shade constructions have been carried out in various places. In addition, lands as well as sheds were transferred to SME associations in the last preceding years. As shown on following table, the amount of loans being disbursed each year is also increasing. This is due to improved understanding of its use and good work done in debt collection. However, the guidelines and conditions for issuing loans need to be reviewed for the future. On the other hand, it requires working with relevant bodies on how to collect uncollected debts.

**Provision of production premises for MSEs**

There are **969 shades** which are giving services in different kebeles of the city. But some of production premises are not giving services due to utility and other administration problems.

**Table 3.3. Shows number of shades given for the newly organized MSE’s from 2011-2022**

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Years** | **No shades** | **MSE provided shade** | Members Enterprises Used | | | % of Female |
| **Male** | **Female** | **Total** |
| 2018 | 151 | 151 | 520 | 389 | 909 | 42.8 |
| 2019 | 405 | 405 | 1105 | 887 | 1992 | 44.5 |
| 2020 | 269 | 269 | 794 | 487 | 1281 | 38.0 |
| 2021 | 198 | 198 | 589 | 413 | 1002 | 41.2 |
| 2022 | 215 | 215 | 523 | 631 | 1,154 | 54.7 |

Source: Job Creation and Skill Development Office 2022

**Table 3.4: Shows** Land Provided for MSE in 2021 and 2022

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Year | Land Provided  in hectare | Number of Enterprises | Members Enterprises Used | | | % of Female |
| Male | Femal | Total |
| 2021 | 31.00 | 325 | 2,219 | 1,185 | 3,404 | 34.8 |
| 2022 | 20.679 | 396 | 1,596 | 1,138 | 2,784 | 40.9 |
| **Total** | **51.679** | **721** | **3,815** | **2,323** | **6,188** | **37.5** |

Source: Job Creation and Skill Development Office 2022

**Table 3.5: Shows loan and shade (in Birr) supplied for year 2013 to 2014**

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | **2021** | | **2022** |  |
| **Sector** | **Number of enterprises** | **Loan given in Birr** | **Number of enterprises** | **Loan given in Birr** |
| Manufacturing | 45 | 4,254,416.00 | 65 | 12,525,235 |
| Construction | 15 | 2,475,658.00 | 45 | 8,945,148 |
| Agriculture | 25 | 1,912,650.00 | 38 | 6,484,478 |
| Animal husbandry | 18 | 5,582,789.00 | 38 | 5,988,005 |
| Service | 38 | 12,457,852.00 | 98 | 18,124,436 |
| Trade | 24 | 8,247,635.00 | 110 | 21,458,254 |
| **Total** | **165** | **34,931,000** | **394** | **73,525,556** |

Source: Job Creation and Skill Development Office 2022

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

* + 1. **Transferred MSEs**

The ultimate goal in this regard is to move MSEs towards investment. There are SMEs that have transferred and achieved good results. However, lacks of clear evidence, continuous monitoring and support and inadequate supply have been identified as problems. The transition of SMEs in the past two years is illuminated as follows.

**Table 3.6. Shows transferred MSEs from Small -Matured to Big -Medium in the year 2021 -2022**

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Year | Number of transferred MSE to PLC | Number of enterprise | Members of  MSE by sex | | | Capital  /Asset/in birr | Job opportunity | | | | | |
| Permanent | | | Temporary | | |
| Male | Female | Total | Current | Male | Female | Total | Male | Female | Total |
| 2021 | Manufacturing | 7 | 8 | 5 | 13 | 22,600,045.51 | 34 | 12 | 46 | 49 | 18 | 67 |
| Construction | 1 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 6,643,052.00 | 11 | 4 | 15 | 22 | 0 | 22 |
| Agriculture | 10 | 12 | 18 | 30 | 38,422,524.30 | 84 | 50 | 134 | 122 | 32 | 154 |
| Service | 9 | 17 | 18 | 25 | 8535659.85 | 26 | 31 | 57 | 29 | 47 | 76 |
| Trade | 9 | 2 | 0 | 2 | 2,324,388.59 | 8 | 2 | 10 | 12 | 0 | 12 |
| Total | 36 | 40 | 42 | 72 | 78,525,670.25 | 163 | 99 | 262 | 234 | 97 | 331 |
| 2022 | Manufacturing | 5 | 12 | 6 | 18 | 10128094.93 | 46 | 16 | 62 | 46 | 24 | 70 |
| Construction | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Agriculture | 3 | 4 | 4 | 6 | 13605211.38 | 9 | 10 | 19 | 17 | 0 | 17 |
| Service | 9 | 21 | 18 | 39 | 7801923.21 | 44 | 33 | 77 | 29 | 21 | 50 |
| Trade | 3 | 4 | 4 | 8 | 7744279.52 | 26 | 6 | 32 | 12 | 3 | 15 |
| Total | 20 | 41 | 32 | 71 | 39279509.04 | 125 | 65 | 190 | 104 | 48 | 152 |

Source: Bishoftu City Job Opportunity and Skill Development Office 2022

Even if standard of gender participation in all activities is %50; the %share of female in 2021 is %58.3 which shows the numbers of female transferred are greater than men. In 2022 the %share of female is %45.1 which shows the number of female transferred are under the normal (%50)

**Major constraints to the development of micro and small enterprises**

The growth of the sector is surrounded by many obstacles. Despite their significant contribution to the local/urban economy, micro and small enterprises face a number of challenges which hinder their growth. The major problems among others include the following:

* Shortage of working capital and place ;
* Lack of demands for their products;
* High cost of raw material;
* Weak backward and forward Market linkage between and within the sectors;
* Existence of high dependence and low saving culture.
* Low level of interprenual level
* Lack of institutional performance on the part of Government sectors

**3.2. Investment and Industry Activities**

**3.2.1 Investment Activities**

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

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

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

**The trend of investment activities during the past two years 2013-2014**

Investment activities during the last two years have increased relative to preceding years from 579 to 606 and job opportunities also increased from 31,421 to 33,560.

**Table 3.7: Shows distribution of Investment by Sectors and its share**

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Year** | **Sectors** | **Number** | **Total Capital in ETB** | **land in**  **hectare** | **Job opportunity** | | | **Share of sector**  **in%** |
| **Permanent** | **Temporary** | **Total** |
| **2021** | Manufacturing | 235 | 10,095,854,7185 | 252.0068 | 14,068 | 3,593 | 17,661 | 41 |
| Agro- Industry | 54 | 424,406,260 | 444.9302 | 6,100 | 815 | 6,915 | 9.3 |
| Hotel and Tourism | 100 | 1,818,166,168 | 78.3727 | 1,786 | 807 | 2,612 | 17 |
| Real State | 9 | 107,000,000 | 36.5118 | 28 | 6 | 15 | 1.6 |
| Social Service | 42 | 110,258,724 | 38.129056 | 861 | 178 | 1039 | 7.3 |
| Trade | 139 | 385,045,487 | 31.296 | 1,932 | 1,247 | 3,179 | 24 |
| **Total** | **579** | **12,940,730,824** | **881.2465** | **24,775** | **6,646** | **31,421** | **100** |
| **2022** | Manufacturing | 244 | 10,484,367,875 | 255.7906 | 14350 | 4071 | 18421 | 40 |
| Agro- Industry | 56 | 424,406,260 | 447.6362 | 6140 | 842 | 6982 | 9.2 |
| Hotel and Tourism | 104 | 2,015,466,168 | 81.9383 | 2332 | 1219 | 3551 | 17 |
| Real State | 9 | 7,000,000 | 30.3018 | 18 | 6 | 24 | 1.5 |
| Social Service | 45 | 110,258,724 | 37.116356 | 918 | 168 | 1086 | 7.4 |
| Trade | 148 | 393,545,487 | 33.3837 | 2150 | 1346 | 3496 | 24 |
| **Total** | **606** | **13,435,044,514** | **886.166956** | **25908** | **7652** | **33,560** | **100** |

Source Investment Industry Office 2022

### Development of manufacturing industries

In Bishoftu city manufacturing industries are mainly engaged in agro-processing, steel, plastic (packaging and shoe), textile and garment, and in the production of different chemicals. From the total investment projects, it holds more than 40%.

**Table 3.8 Shows Forms of Business ownership /Organization in 2022**

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Type of industry | Forms of Business ownership /Organization | | | | | Number of employee | Capital |
| Private | Partnership | Private Limited Company | Cooperative | Total |
| Large scale industry | 9 | 6 | 44 | 0 | 59 | 6,638 | 5,889,547,874 |
| Medium Scale Industries | 7 | 54 | 73 | 1 | 135 | 1852 | 14, 811,480, 925 |
| Small Scale Industries | 0 | 0 | 4 | 0 | 4 | 0 | 8,000,000 |
| **Total** | **16** | **60** | **121** | **1** | **198** | **8,490** | **5,897,547,874** |

**Source Investment Industry Office 2022**

The city is still striving to maximize the supply of necessary facilities around industrial zone. Hence, we appreciate those who come and invest in this sector to maximize need of our society and country as well.

1. **Trade**

Investment in this type has been relatively increasing from time to time. It includes activities like construction of multipurpose buildings most of which are in the inner city and along the major road. It represents more than 22 **percent** of the total registered investment projects.

1. **Social services**

Investment activities in this sector include schools, clinics and others. Relatively, this investment is increasing from time to time. For instance it was 7.1 % in the year 2017 and 12.5% in the year 2021 from the registered investment projects during those years. Currently, it holds more than 24% from the overall investment projects.

1. Re**al Estate**

Real estate development has not showing improvement during the last ten years. This type of investment is necessary as there is high demand of house in the city. It is prominent investment type and hence the city encourages someone who want invest in this sectors as we have potential in this area. It holds around 2% from the total investment projects. The existing real estate projects are found at Dire Jitu, Cheleleka and Birbirbisa Foka kebeles.

1. **Agro-industry**

Investment activitie**s** in this sector among others include: dairy, animal feed production, poultry, processing and preservation of meat, processing and preservation of fruits and vegetables, production of animal fattening. There is dramatic change in this sector. Its share became 32.5% after 13 years starting from 7% from the total approved projects in the respective years. Although the sector is one of the highly promoted investment area in the industrial development of the country, the relative share of the sector in the city is now become the dominant one. So, that the city encourages investors and other development agents to participate on this area.

**3.3 Commercial Activities**

### A/Trade development

The mission of this sector is to establish a modern and fair trade system for the benefit of the people. In this respect, providing efficient and quality services for the people and the business community is the major activity of this sector. Hence as our city, extensive work is being done to modernize business strengthen business legality and encourage benefits of the people and the business community. More than 30% of households directly or indirectly depend on trade activity as a livelihood. Trade has different forms. These are formal trade, informal trade and petty trade. Legalization of illegal trade, training of business methods, control and monitoring of business entities organization has been done to assure the above mentioned mission.

Table 3.9. shows Trade license by trade category and capital (in birr),

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **year** | **Mea** | **Whole sale** | | | **Retail** | | | **Service** | | | **Total** | | |
| **New** | **Renewed** | **Returned** | **New** | **Renewed** | **Returned** | **New** | **Renewed** | **Returned** | **New** | **Renewed** | **Returned** |
| **2021** | **No.** | 19 | 97 | 18 | 3,454 | 12,591 | 1,446 | 102 | 349 | 197 | 3,575 | 13,037 | 1,661 |
| **Cap.** | 57,000 | 291,000 | 54,000 | 35,169,519,016 | 652,331,500 | 59,412,200 | 306,000 | 1,047,000 | 591,000 | 35,169,882,006 | 653,669,500 | 60,057,200 |
| **2022** | **No** | 127 | 303 | 24 | 2193 | 4941 | 711 | 1766 | 9184 | 967 | 4,086 | 14,428 | 1,702 |
| **Cap** | 11,609,5.21 | 87,515,479 | 3,048,000 | 4,346,714 | 137,055,286 | 3,555,000 | 177,419 | 378,581 | 696,000 | 4,640,228 | 224,949,346 | 7,299,000 |

**Source: Bishoftu City Trade Office 2022**

Currently, many activities are being carried out in the efforts to implement trade reform including online business registration others. However, despite the control and monitoring measures taken to ensure that businesses fairly supply their products at reasonable prices, they have not brought about the desired change.

**b/ Market Facility Development**

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

There are four market places in different locations covering 9 hectares of land. Market in Genda Filtu is the largest and the main market for the city with an area of 4.5 hectares. One cattle market consisting 8 buildings having an area of 61.75 square meters, the compound open space coverage is 1 hectare with its perimeter fenced with stone masonry and steel.

In general, the existing marketplaces need to be more modern. On the other hand, additional market centers for grain and fruits and vegetables are needed. Market linkages with other cities and regions should also be strengthened. In addition the city requires stablishment of E-commertial development of online trade.

Table 3.10 showw market centers and its area

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Name** | **Qauntity** | **Area in m2** |
| Bishoftu Cattle Market | 1 | 10,000.00 |
| Dire Jiu Kebele Market | 1 | 28,969.50 |
| Kudada Kebele Market | 1 | 6,486.90 |
| Filtu Kebele Market | 1 | 44,817.24 |
| **Total** | **4** | **90,273.64** |

**Source**: BCAMO

**3.5. Urban Agriculture**

**3.5.1 Agriculture**

Agriculture is highly practiced in and around the city. Agriculture is practiced in the following forms from individual households to investment activities.

These are the production of crops, vegetables, and fruits, animal rearing (fattening), and the production of flowers for market and city beautification. Even though the exact potential of urban agriculture is not known most of the residents practice urban agriculture in private households.

The five kebeles namely Kaliti, Gorba, H/hadho and kajima are recently rural kebeles and under city administration. So that rural type of agriculture is practiced. The agro climatic condition and soil type of the city are major favorable condition that helps agriculture activity. The major crops known in this area are Teff, Chick pea legume crops like Pea and Fob Bean. While in the rest of the 9 urban kebels different fruits and vegetables, roots & tuber crops are practiced in and around residential compounds and around Lake Cheleleka exist in the city.

**a/ Crop and vegetable Production**

**Table 3.11 Shows production of major crops /Agricultural Extension service in 2021-2022**

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Year | Number of peri urban kebeles | Number of farmers household | | | Number of farmer households who participated in agriculture | | | Number of farmer households who received agricultural extension service | | | Number of development agents | | | Number of FTC’s |
| M | F | T | M | F | T | M | F | T | M | F | T |
| 2021 | 5 | 17,603 | 5870 | 23473 | 3037 | 507 | 3544 | 3037 | 507 | 3544 | 11 | 3 | 14 | 4 |
| 2022 | 5 | 17,603 | 5870 | 23473 | 3037 | 507 | 3544 | 3037 | 507 | 3544 | 8 | 1 | 9 | 4 |

**Table 3.12 Production of major crops in main season /Meher/ by farmers in 2021-2022**

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Crop Types | 2020 | | 2021 | | 2022 | | |
| Area (ha) | Production  (Qt.) | Area  (ha) | Production  (Qt.) | Area  (ha) | Production  (Qt.) | Productivity  Qt/He |
| Cereals | 7,038.75 | 227,700 | 7,607 | 213,564 | 7,777 | 210,544 | 27 |
| Pulses | 2,618 | 89,244 | 2,043.5 | 69,561 | 1,859.75 | 52,104.25 | 28 |
| Oil seeds | - | - | - | - | 3 | 40 | 33.3 |
| Others | 63 | 2698 | 58 | 2702.5 | 672.5 | 183,929 | 273.7 |
| Total | **9,719.75** | **319,642** | **9,708.5** | **285,827.5** | **10,312.25** | **446,617.25** | **90.5** |

**Source: Urban Agriculture office**

As the above table shows**,** in the case of **cereal and pulses crops** the production and productivity of the land are not showing increment. As urban-related activities are approaching farmland production and productivity also started to decrease. But, the other crops increase every year. So, this needs attention in the future.

**3.5.2 Major challenges of agricultural activity**

* Lack of urban agriculture policy
* Lack of agriculture inputs and technology

**b/ Irrigation**

Vegetable which is produced in and around the city is more preferable to any other area, because, it is produced with fresh underground water from rivers like Mojo river, Belbella and Wadecha Dams, cheleleka Lakes, and the Deep well of Adea-Bacho Project water point. Currently, 672.5 heck of land has the potential for irrigation. On the other hand, 21 and 16 MSE have been participating in the years 2021 and 2022 respectively with production of all together makes the total potential of irrigation 672.5 hectares in the city. Vegetables like cabbage, Tomato, Beet root, Onion, potatoes and etc. are among major vegetable type produced in and around the city. Currently its production reaches, more than 286,571 quintals per year and around 1,037 farmers are participating. Recently, production of wheat and Avocado has been practiced at large scale to supplement the food security and for export purpose.

**Table 3.13** The yearly production of irrigation and its productivity is shown in the following table.

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| No | Type of production | 2021 | | | 2022 | | |
| Production(Qtl) | Area of Land | Participant | Production(Qtl) | Area of Land | Participant |
| 1 | Onion | 17,250 | 57.5 | 147 | 19,825 | 61 | 150 |
| 2 | Tomato | 93,093 | 336 | 428 | 105,710 | 341 | 431 |
| 3 | Potato | 450 | 4 | 21 | 360 | 3 | 6 |
| 4 | Cabbage | 130,200 | 124 | 248 | 133,056 | 126 | 240 |
| 5 | Carrot | 4000 | 10 | 55 | 3240 | 8 | 16 |
| 6 | Beet root | 4800 | 8 | 42 | 3150 | 7 | 18 |
| 7 | Maize | 480 | 3 | 15 | 180 | 2 | 6 |
| 8 | Chicken peen | 4000 | 8 | 39 | 280 | 7 | 15 |
| 9 | Zakune | 3233 | 10 | 50 | 6750 | 15 | 35 |
| 10 | Caul flower | 7920 | 12 | 48 | 8280 | 18 | 43 |
| 11 | Broccoli | 14857 | 10 | 4 | 1440 | 12 | 28 |
| 12 | Red pepper | 3200 | 8 | 32 | 4300 | 10 | 49 |
|  | **Total** | **283,483** | **590.5** | **1,129** | **286,571** | **610** | **1,037** |

**Table 3.14** Yearly production of irrigation and its productivity is shown on the following table.

| No | Type production | 2021 | | | 2022 | | |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Area of  land | Productivity | Production | Area of land | Productivity | Production |
| 1 | Tomato | 326 | 277 | 90302 | 326 | 352 | 114752 |
| 2 | Red Local Onion | 10 | 147 | 1470 | 11 | 312 | 3432 |
| 3 | Red baro onion | 51 | 224.4 | 11444.4 | 46 | 327 | 15042 |
| 4 | Head cabbage | 57 | 167 | 9519 | 52 | 352 | 18304 |
| 5 | Local cabbage | 70 | 161 | 1127 | 60 | 362 | 21720 |
| 6 | Couli flower | 13 | 110 | 1430 | 16 | 340 | 5440 |
| 7 | Chinest Cabbage | 6 | 162 | 972 | 12 | 313 | 3756 |
| 8 | Lutece | 7 | 230 | 1610 | 10 | 297 | 2970 |
| 9 | Swiss | 8 | 180 | 1440 | 6 | 289 | 1734 |
| 10 | Broccoli | 8 | 90 | 720 | 9 | 305 | 2745 |
| 11 | Oso | 5 | 240 | 1200 | 4 | 300 | 1200 |
| 12 | Lobo | 3 | 100 | 300 | 4 | 191 | 764 |
| 13 | Shebasa | 3 | 88 | 264 | 3 | 178 | 534 |
| 14 | Zakuni | 3 | 480 | 1440 | 3 | 560 | 1680 |
| 15 | Pepper | 5 | 160 | 800 | 7 | 298 | 2086 |
| 16 | Carrot | 2 | 200 | 400 | 2 | 248 | 496 |
| 17 | Beat root | 2 | 240 | 480 | 2 | 287 | 574 |
| 18 | Potato | 6.5 | 283 | 1839.5 | 7.5 | 312 | 2340 |
| 19 | Maiz | 4 | 76 | 304 | 4 | 78 | 312 |
| 20 | Chick Pea | 5 | 42 | 210 | 1 | 46 | 46 |
|  |  | **594.5** | **3.657.4** | **127,271.9** | **585.5** | **5,747** | **199,927** |

**Source: Urban Agriculture office**

**c/ Animal production**

Despite the problem of up-to-date data, the city's livestock resources are widespread and the city is known for supplying livestock products to the whole country. The existing numbers of animals in our city are shown in the following table.

**Table 3.15** shows Types and Number of Animals in 2021-2022

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| No | **Type of animals** | **Year** | |
| **2021** | **2022** |
| 1 | Cattle | 35,562 | 37,696 |
| 2 | Sheep | 9,018 | 9,649 |
| 3 | Goat | 7,426 | 7,668 |
| 4 | Horse | 1,650 | 1,699 |
| 5 | Donkey | 7,500 | 8,300 |
| 6 | Mules | 70 | 70 |
| 7 | Pigs | 2,910 | 5,348 |
| 8 | Chickens | 1,591,350 | 2,500,000 |
|  | **Total** | **1,655,486** | **2,570,430** |

**D/ Animal Husbandry**

The climate of the city is suitable for livestock breeding. This work is being implemented from private homes to extensive investments.

**e/ Dairy farm, cattle fattening and poultry farm**

The practice of dairy farm and poultry farm is practiced in the city with individual household at small scale and at large scale at enterprises and investors level. Also some investment projects are developed to agro processing industry that processes the livestock products and they are adding value to this raw material. On the other hand, the culture of fattening cattle is also being practiced by many farmers.

This work is providing adequate products to the market not only for our city but also for other regions and cities. On the other hand, nationally renowned investors are doing extensive work in this regard. Currently, in Bishoftu city there are MSE are participating in urban agriculture. These are 46 on diary, 25 cattle fattening and poultry 29. Also in terms, of households currently 1285 are participating cattle fattening, 1271 are participating on goat and sheep fattening and finally, 285 are participating on poultry

**Table 3.16 Dairies in 2021- 2022**

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Year | Number of dairy cows | | | | Number of lactating cows | Total milk production in lit | Number of participant | | |
| Exotic | Hybrid | Indigenous | Total | Male | Female | Total |
| 2021 | 4,977 | 3,079 | 4,391 | 12,447 | 9,368 | 8,583,276 | 780 | 513 | 1,293 |
| 2022 | 5,499 | 3,172 | 4,898 | 13,569 | 11,244 | 10,388,120 | 1348 | 976 | 2,324 |

**Source: Urban Agriculture office**

**Table 3.17**  **Number of poultry /chicken by type**

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Year | Total poultry /chickens/ | Meat chickens | Egg chickens | | | Number of participants | | |
| Hybrid | Indigenous | Total eggs production | Male | Female | Total |
| 2021 | 1,591,350 | 275,625 | 10,500 | 17,364 | 87,215,404 | 5,620 | 5,940 | 11,560 |
| 2022 | 2,500,000 | 119,330 | 7,500 | 18,493 | 155,719,500 | 6,243 | 6,258 | 12,501 |

**Source: Urban Agriculture office**

The number of chickens decreased from thin the year 2022 due to a disease outbreak

Our city has been working hard to provide vaccination services to reduce the problem of disease outbreaks.

**Table 3.18** livestock veterinary services in 2021-2022

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Year | Cattle | Sheep | Goats | Equines | Chickens | Level | Assistance | Technician |
| 2021 | 33240 | 8500 | 3300 | 1600 | 6395770 | 1 | 2 | - |
| 2022 | 34758 | 8900 | 3600 | 1200 | 1700466 | 1 | 2 | - |

Source: Urban Agriculture office

**f/ Natural Resource Development and Management**

The topographic features of the city is characterized by plain areas, water bodies, rounded hips and hilly mountains, steep and rounded hills and associated undulating dissected areas. The southern portion of the city is largely associated and characterized by undulating and rugged terrains whereas; the eastern is to a large extent plain area. Whereas, drainage of the city can be described as follows. The first one is that, seasonal streams flow from northern direction to the central part of the city (some draining to the lakes) and then flow to southeast direction. On the other hand, Surface run off from southwestern parts of the city flows to southeast direction. In the same time, Surface run off from north east direction also flows to southwest until it is blocked by the upland areas Located around near the Lakes.

Based on the above facts, proper water shade management is very mandated, because, these extremely, attractive natural resource need to conserved in proper manner. The city has been devoting its self in terms of managing natural resource management. The following table shows existing water and soil conservation method applied during these two years.

**Table 3.19 Soil, water and vegetation conservation methods**

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **No** | **Soil and water conservation methods constructed /rehabilitated** | **Measure** | **Base year data**  **(2020)** | **Year** | |
| **2021** | **2022** |
| 1 | Different types of walls were made | km | 2.302 | 32 | 57.88 |
| 2 | Construction of drainage structures | km | 22.55 | 73.4 | 73.6 |
| 3 | preventing areas from any contact | Hect | 988.5 | 1016.5 | 1016.5 |
| 4 | Tree planted | No | 3,243,658 | 3,896,430 | 4,504,597 |
| 5 | Nursery site | No | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| 6 | Area closure | Hect | 985.5 | 1,016.5 | 1,016.5 |

­­­­­Source: Urban Agriculture office

The natural resource surrounding the city’s’ natural creator lakes are not treated well. There is high amount of siltation especially around Calalaka Lake. There is no treatment done in the entrance of this lake. So it needs immediate response from all concerned body before it completely dried out. Also soil and water flow treatment methods applied around the other lakes (means Bishoftu, Babogaya, Hora, Hadho, kilole and kuriftu) are not enough.

On the other hand, soil conservation around hills of Golba, Bishoftu, Babogaya, other site is not to the standard. The other challenge is that, different activities of hotels, resorts which are condensed around those lakes are directly affecting and even there are polluting the natural resource. The buffer zone is not protected as per the regulation. So it is a must to participate this business organization in natural resource conservation. The other challenge is that, tree planted during summer season by green legacy program and on regular basis do not have continues monitoring and not protected very well. So city administration must give due attention on how to implement natural conservation methods.

**g/ Primary and secondary Cooperative (Unions)**

The activities of the cooperatives are being implemented in an exemplary manner in the city. In particular, good work and results have been achieved in developing a culture of saving, providing accessible services, ensuring good markets for farmers' products, providing basic goods, etc. The sector has created ample job opportunities and is playing its role in stabilizing the market.

In general, there are occasional shortcomings among their leaders in this sector but it plays an important role in providing services to the wider community in the future.

The table below presents the main activities carried out by grassroots associations and unions

**Table 3.20 Major Services provided by associations**

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| No | Type of service | Measurement | Year | |
| 2021 | 2022 |
| 1 | Loans given | Birr | 33,2999,527 | 22,809,180.78 |
| Person | 4,975 | 5,504 |
| 2 | Saving | Birr | 20,881,492 | 24,015,444 |
| Person | 4,969 | 6,912 |
| 3 | Marketed products | Birr | 4,104,000 | 3,340,000 |
| Qnt | 1048.8 | 800 |
| 4 | Basic equipment provided | Birr | 1,194,268 | 700 |
| Qtn |  |  |
| 5 | Fertilizer offered to the Farmer | Person |  |  |
| Qnt | 16,800 | 11,625 |
| 6 | Preferred breed | Person |  |  |
| Qnt | 108.5 | 118 |

**Source: BCA Agriculture Office**

**Table 3.21 shows Primary and secondary (union) data of year 2020-2022**

| **Year** | **Type of coop’** | **No** | **Member** | | | **Asset** | | | **Liability** | **Capital** |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Male** | **Female** | **Total** | **Current** | **Fixed** | **Total** |
| **2021** | Consumer | 25 | 9,326 | 12,051 | 21374 | 20,182,626.83 | 2,695,941.9 | 22,878,568.73 | 6,180,127.69 | 16,698,441 |
| Saving and credit | 34 | 3,725 | 3,199 | 7111 | 52,409,070.46 | 899,716.29 | 53,298,786.75 | 44,997,459 | 12,042,197.81 |
| Agriculture | 9 | 3086 | 753 | 3839 | 10024530 | 4063767.731 | 4,088,297.27 | 10,894,835.59 | 3,193,462.28 |
| Union | 2 | 5,492 | 8,156 | 13,648 | 1,330,779.41 | 94,829.65 | 1,425,609 | 1,285,614 | 66,599.6 |
| **Total** | 70 | 21,629 | 24,159 | 45,972 | 65,782,606 | 7,754,255.57 | 79,011,793 | 63,355,036.69 | 32,600,095.73 |
| **2022** | Consumer | 28 | 10,071 | 11,997 | 22,068 | 22,672,411.81 | 4,518,367.13 | 27,846,929.29 | 10,237,138 | 17,609,791.29 |
| Saving and credit | 39 | 3,367 | 3192 | 6559 | 90,588,828.32 | 5,407281.41 | 95,996,109.73 | 75,650,009.73 | 20,346,100 |
| Agriculture | 4 | 2684 | 453 | 3137 | 4,924,323 | 2,371,691 | 7,296,014 | 4,830,771 | 21,465,243 |
| Union | 2 | 4952 | 7408 | 12,360 | 1,321,000 | 7,154,060.28 | 8,475,060.28 | 6,239,814.28 | 2,235,246 |
| Basic Association | - | 19,610 | 15,189 | 28,2627 | 113,261,140.13 | 9,925,648.54 | 123,843,03999.15 | 85,887,147 | 37,955,891.29 |
| Forest development | 1 | 57 | 50 | 107 | 37,450 | - | 37,450 | - | 37,450 |
| Irrigation | 1 | 3086 | 753 | 3839 | 862,000 | 1,628,473.36 | 2,490,473.36 | 665,143 | 1,825,330.36 |
| Milk production | 2 | 269 | 225 | 494 | 3,979,704.84 | 3,985,171.93 | 7,964,876.77 | 1,543,322 | 6,421,554.77 |
| Other s | 2 | 76 | 25 | 101 | 103,612.18 | - | 103,612.18 | - | 103,618.18 |
|  | **Total** | **79** | **44,172** | **39,292** | **331,292** | **237,750,470.28** | **34,990,693.65** | **12,534,514,524.76** | **185,053,345.01** | **108,000,224.89** |

Source: Bishoftu Agriculture Office.

**h/ Urban Agriculture**

Although urban agriculture is common in this city, it stills remains to be fully proven and the remaining potential still to be exploited in a scientific way. The activities in which the city community engaged is ranging from individuals to extensive investment activities. This activity includes production of vegetable, dairy farm, fattening, flower and tree nursery sites and others. Urban agriculture must be supported and more people aware of it because there is unproductive land here and there. The concerned government bodies need to develop proper policy and development strategy in this respect.

**Table 3.22 Shows Type and number of enterprises engaged in urban agriculture, 2021-2022**

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Activity Type** | **2021** | **2022** |
| Dairy production farm | 48 | 50 |
| Animal feed company | 10 | 10 |
| Poultry farm | 29 | 34 |
| Animal and pig raising farm | 7 | 7 |
| Bee production | 1 | 1 |
| Irrigation | 21 | 16 |
| Flower | 17 | 82 |
| **Total** | 2,154 | 2,222 |

Source: Agriculture Office of the City Administration,

The following are names of investment project found in the city. These are ELFORA, *Alema* farm and *Genesis* farm, for instance, are engaged in large scale production with modern production techniques. ELFORA has already entered into the export market.

It is important to mention at this juncture that some of the large agri-business enterprises have already developed to agro-processing industries (like Genesis farm and ELFORA) and carryout multiple activities. Genesis farm involved in poultry, vegetable and dairy production and processing while ELFORA engaged in the production of poultry and processing of meat from poultry and animals.

**Table 3.24 Livestock Population**

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Type of Animal** | **2021** | **2022** |
| Cattle | 20,576 | 37,696 |
| Goats | 7210 | 7,668 |
| Sheep | 8755 | 9,649 |
| Horses | 3120 | 1,699 |
| Mules | 8 | 120 |
| Pigs | 2910 | 5348 |
| Donkey | 5342 | 8,300 |
| Poultry | 47,921 | 70,480 |

Source: Urban Agriculture Office

**i/ Major Constraints to the Development of Urban Agriculture**

Despite the fact that urban agriculture is proven to be a means of livelihood and source of food for many urban dwellers, particularly low-income households of the city, its development is hindered by several factors which among others include the following:

* Lack of strategic and policy of urban agriculture implementation
* Shortage of water for second round irrigation
* Shortage and high price of animals feed/forage;
* Lack of initial capital;
* Lack of monitoring, evaluation an technical support of Oromia agriculture and rural development from the region

**j/ Major recommendation**

Importance of this sector should not be undermined because it contributed a lot in terms of job creation and solving food insecurity problems of families with low income. There are too many plots of land in the city which is unproductive and simply idle. So it needs immediate intervention of related government bodies

**3.6. Revenue Collection**

**3.6.1 Revenue, Budget allocation and Utilization**

Revenue generation of the city has increased from time to time. But, still it needs to enhance to cover the expenditure of the city.

**Table 3.24:** **Shows Tax Payers 2021-2022**

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Rank of Tax Payers** | **Years and Number of Tax Payers** | |
| **2021** | **2022** |
| **A** | 816 | 896 |
| **B** | 576 | 592 |
| **C** | 4275 | 4,702 |
| **Others** | 6783 | 8,238 |
| **Total** | **12,450** | **14,428** |

**Table 3.25:** **Shows Revenu collected**

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Sources of Revenue** | **Amount of Money Collected** | |
| **2021** | **2022** |
| Direct Tax | 512,546,831.71 | 771,346,861.46 |
| Indirect Tax | 78,676,380.25 | 293,684,507.74 |
| Others | 15,613,930.95 | 29,901,961,50 |
| **Total** | **606,837,142.91** | **1,094,935,402.2** |
| **Manucipality** | 505,378,696.22 | 336,842,775.91 |
| **Overall Total** | **1,112,215,839.13** | **1,431,778,178.11** |

**Source**:-BishoftuRevenue Authority Office

**Table 3.26:** **State and Municipality Revenue from 2018-2022**

| **Year** | **Unit** | **State Revenue** | **Municipality** | **Total** |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 2018 | Birr | 337,160,177.40 | 113,550,684.56 | 450,710,861.96 |
| 2019 | Birr | 416,864,638.00 | 118,032,269.08 | 534,896,907.08 |
| 2020 | Birr | 500,006,198.00 | 151,196,126.00 | 651,202,324.00 |
| 2021 | Birr | 606,837,143.00 | 205,378,696.00 | 812,215,839.00 |
| 2022 | Birr | 1,094,933,330.80 | **335,838,020.78** | 1,430,771,351.58 |
| Ida’ama |  | 2,955,801,487.2 | 923,995,796.42 | 3,879,797,283.62 |

**Source**:-BishoftuRevenue Authority Office

When compared to state revenue and municipal revenue collection; municipal has no progress as shown above. Because, municipal revenue highly depends on revenue collected from land lease and also other revenue titles which are not implemented.

**Table 3.27 Community Participation in cash on Infrastructure of the City**

| **Unit** | **Year** | | | | |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Year** | **2018** | **2019** | **2020** | **2021** | **2022** |
| Birr | 1,244,612 | 4,300,000 | 6,000,000 | 7,589,798 | 23,924,000 |

**Source**:-Yearly Reports of Municipality Office

**Source**:-Yearly Reports of Municipality Office

As data of the municipality shows above community participation on infrastructure in cash has a great progress than previous years in general**.**

Generaally, the labor contribution for development was estimated at Birr **28,104,820**, the equipment contribution was estimated at Birr **45,087,953** and the cash collected was Birr 23,924,000 that the total community contribution Birr **97,116,773** in the year 2022.

**4.7 Budget allocation and Utilization**

**Table 3.28 Municipality Budget Allocation and Utilization in 2018-2022.**

| **Year** | **Budget Allocation** | | | **Budget Utilized** | | |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Recurrent** | **Capital** | **Total** | **Recurrent** | **Capital** | **Total** |
| 2018 | 67,787,172 | 72,060,809 | 139,847,981 | 59,529,926.64 | 50,766,414.10 | 110,296,340.74 |
| 2019 | 75,306,615 | 38,217,374 | 113,523,989 | 70,757,970.57 | 31,706,855 | 102,464,825.57 |
| 2020 | 91,075,558 | 39,996,247 | 131,071,805 | 86,008,396.82 | 39,668,396.58 | 125,676,793.40 |
| 2021 | 82,869,741 | 113,549,397 | 206,419,138 | 90,708,207.44 | 111,840,904.03 | 202,549,111.47 |
| 2022 | 124,142,577 | 181,563,939 | 1,551,103,345.7 | 123,345,858.94 | 165,653,276.41 | 1,316,864,331.99 |
| **Total** | **441,181,663** | **445,387,766** | **2,141,966,258.7** | **430,350,360.41** | **399,635,846.12** | **1,857,851,403.17** |

**Source:** From Finance Office of Bishoftu City Administration

**Manicipality Bugdet Allocation and Utilization in 2006-2022**

***Source; Bishoftu City Administration Finance Office***

**Table 3.29 State Budget Allocation and Utilization in 2006-2021**

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Year | **Budget Allocation** | | | **Budget Utilized** | | |
| **Recurrent** | **Capital** | **Total** | **Recurrent** | **Capital** | **Total** |
| 2018 | 16,150,942 | 42,732,159 | 188,883,101 | 145,344,837 | 41,025,835 | 186,370,672 |
| 2019 | 182,365,566 | 79,185,516 | 261,551,082 | 179,756,852.82 | 61,715,499.76 | 241,472,352.58 |
| 2020 | 221,043,441 | 33,989,277 | 255,032,718 | 217,643,772.95 | 28,531,230.10 | 246,175,003.05 |
| 2021 | 281,038,331 | 125,049,622 | 406,087,953 | 278,079,363.71 | 124,675,143.86 | 402,754,507.57 |
| 2022 | 332,224,839 | 172,591,049 | 504,817,910 | 326,185,776.4 | 163,958,739.51 | 490,144,515.91 |
| **Total** | **1,032,823,119** | **453,547,623** | **1,616,372,764** | **1,147,010,602.88** | **419,906,448.23** | **1,566,917,051.11** |

***Source; Bishoftu City Administration Finance Office***

**State Budget Utilized**

**Source;-Finaance and Development Office of the City**

**3.8 Roads of the City**

According to the infrastructure assets management of the city are further revealed that Red Ash Road has the maximum coverage which accounted 143.37 kilometers followed by Earthen Road which has a total length of 96.21 kilometers and while Asphalt (including ERA owned) and Cobble Stone roads has a total length of 114.07 kilometer and 155.924Kilometers respectively.

**Table 3.30 shows length of Road by type in 2021-2022**

| **Lakk** | **Road accesses and Facility** | **Year** | |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **1** | **Type of Road in km** | **2021** | **2022** |
| 1.1 | Asphalt | 111.97 | 114.07 |
| 1.2 | Gravel | 33.30 | 33.31 |
| 1.3 | Coble stone | 149.215 | 155.92 |
| 1.4 | Red ash road | 150.24 | 143.37 |
| 1.5 | Large block stone | 0.37 | 0.37 |
| 1.6 | Earth Pressed | 96.21 | 96.21 |
| 1.7 | Earthen road | 96.977 | 96.977 |
| 1.8 | Pedestrian roads | 37.53 | 37.53 |
| 1.9 | Concrete Asphalt | 0.48 | 0.48 |
| 1.10 | Precast Paving Block | 0.04 | 0.04 |
|  | **Total** | **676.332** | **678.277** |
| **2** | **Road structure** |  |  |
| 2.1 | Concrete Bridges (in number ) | 20 | 21 |
| 2.2 | Wooden Bridges (in number ) | 1 | 1 |
| 2.3 | Culvert (in meter) | 61 | 67 |
|  | **Total** | **82** | **89** |

**Source: BCA Municipality Office 2022**

**3.9 Environmental Services**

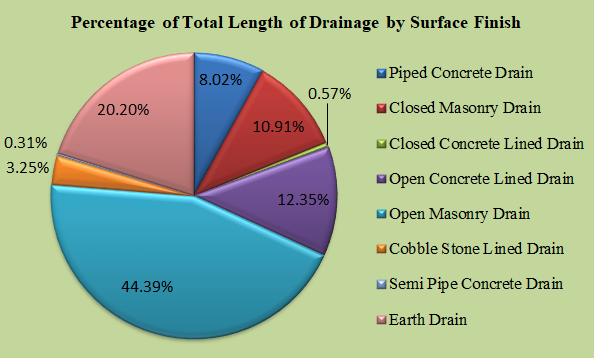
The asset inventory result revealed that there is a total **141.42 kilometers** of drainage line in Bishoftu City; of which about **62.78Km** of the drainage line is **Open Masonry;** followed by Earth drain and Closed Masonry Drain with a total length of **28.57** and **15.43** kilo meters respectively. On the other hand; **Open Concrete Line Drain**, **Piped Concrete Drain a**nd **Cobble Stone Lined Drain** have a total length of **17.46**, **0.80** and **4.60** kilometers respectively. Besides Closed Concrete Lined Drain and Semi piped Concrete Lined Drain have little length drainage line as depicted in table below.

Table 3.31 Showas Drainage Line Feature Class by Road Hierarchy 2022

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Drainage Category/Type** | **Primary Road (KM)** | **Secondary Road (KM)** | **Local Road and Collectors Street** | **Total Actual Length in km** | **Total length in km converted to 1.2m width** | **Coverage %** |
| Piped Concrete Drain | 10.3 | 1.04 | 0 | **11.34** | 9.45 | 8.02 |
| Closed Masonry Drain | 9.48 | 3.4 | 2.55 | **15.43** | 18.97 | 10.91 |
| Closed Concrete Lined Drain | 0 | 0.8 | 0 | **0.80** | 0.95 | 0.57 |
| Open Concrete Lined Drain | 8.13 | 5.24 | 4.09 | **17.46** | 13.75 | 12.35 |
| Open Masonry Drain | 20.13 | 18.52 | 24.13 | **62.78** | 63.22 | 44.39 |
| Cobble Stone Lined Drain | 0.56 | 2.79 | 1.25 | **4.60** | 3.69 | 3.25 |
| Semi Pipe Concrete Drain | 0 | 0.44 | 0 | **0.44** | 0.32 | 0.31 |
| Earth Drain | 0 | 8.39 | 20.18 | **28.57** | 47.94 | 20.20 |
| **Total** | **48.6** | **40.62** | **52.2** | **141.42** | **158.29** | **100** |

Source: BCAM

Figure 8 Drains



Source: BCAM

3.9.1. **Flood Control Structures**

There are three major flood structures in Bishoftu City which are found at the north-west, east and southern part of the city that are made of Earth terracing. The three channels have a total length of 13.37 kilometres.

**3.9.2. Liquid Waste Management Facilities**

Bishoftu city possess a well-designed liquid waste disposal site with a total coverage of 2,027.98-meter squares integrated with the Land fill site at the fringes of Burka HoraBishoftu. The liquid waste disposal facility is not currently functioning. Currently the city is disposing waste in open space disposal site inscribed with in the boundary of Solid open space dump site with an area of 10,323.39 square meters of land located in chelelekaKebele.

*Table 3.32: Liquid Waste Management facilities*

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Asset-Subcategory** | **Asset Name** | **ID** | **Remark** | **Area** |
| Liquid Waste Management Facility | Liquid Waste Land Fill | BSH\_LW\_01 | Not Functioning | 2,027.98 |
| Liquid Waste Management Facility | Liquid Waste Dump Site | BSH\_LW\_02 | <Null> | 10,323.39 |
| **Total** | | |  | **12,351.37** |

**Source**: BCAMO

**3.9.3 Sanitation**

The city has 24 communal toilet Buildings with an area of 252.25 m2, 11 Public Toilets with an area of 501.50 m2, 8 Public Toilet + Bath Facilities, 1 public Bath, 1 Communal Kitchen and 1 Labajo.

In Sanitation facilities possesses 47 buildings a covering a total area of 1,121.0 m2, out of the total 43 are currently providing their intended service whereas 4buildings are out of service.

**3.9.4 Solid Waste Management**

The ISWM refers to the strategic approach to sustainable management of solid wastes covering all sources and all aspects, including waste generation, collection, segregation, transfer, sorting, recovery and disposal in an integrated manner, with an emphasis on maximizing resource use efficiency. An efficient ISWM system considers how to [reduce, reuse, recycle,](https://woimacorporation.com/waste-management/streamlining-waste-management/) and manage waste to protect human health and the natural environment. The project adopted aninclusive approach has continued during implementation, with the partnerships that have been developed between the project and regional, woredas and kebeles government agencies and with city administration and MSEs at the local level stages of project implementation.

Assessment conducted by the city administration revealed that Bishoftu city daily waste generation is **342m3** while the total **annual solid waste generation is reached 123,248m3** by volume. The city average solid waste generation **rate is 0.48 kg per capita per person/day.** Estimating the quantity of waste and characterization of composition of waste generated is vital for the design of effective and sustainable waste management system, which is largely dependent on the socio-economic factors, and the level of development of a society. The source of waste generation was defined to share **residential 76%, commercial 9%, industrial 6%, institution 3% and street sweeping 5.6%,** total of 100%. The city experiences 4% increase in urban waste generation per year (Bishoftu SWM Project, 2017).

**3.9.5 Landfill site and transfer station facilities**

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

**3.9.6 Compost production facility**

Composting is the process of decomposition of organic waste by the bacteriological action of the microorganisms contained in the waste itself. Compost is prepared in Bishoftu city by 3 MSEs at sanitary landfill site by using biodegradable solid waste segregated at transfer site, using both aerobic biological decomposition and effective micro-organism (EM). EM decomposes biodegradable solid waste in short period of time to change waste into compost within less than three month activities. All member of MSE received professional training and have COC level III, and still are producing compost under shade. The compost quality always tested in soil laboratory of Debrezeit Agricultural Research Center at every three month interval. Micro and small enterprises distribute produced compost fertilizers to municipality nursery sites, private gardens, other greenery MSE and city residents. The compost production contributed great role for city clean and improved environmental quality. Currently the municipality is buying 90 bags per month for nursery site and greenery development projects. They are providing 60 kuntal of bags for urban green development MSEs while struggling to find market for the remaining 120 bags every month. The reported amount of compost is produced by using turning machine. The three compost producing MSE’s produce above 7248 tons of compost per year on average via using Controlled Microbial Compost (CMC) Windrows Method.



Figure-11. Compost production

**3.9.7 Compost demonstration facility**

About 2000m2 land is delineated and fenced for compost demonstration site by city administration. The site has 8 plots with the size of 100 M2 areas each. Each plot has performed with different replication of crop and vegetable demonstration experiments at rainy season. Its product yield of the four types of vegetable and teff with 4 type replication are listed, respectively, Teff + Chemical fertilizer 17.4 Kg/100m2, Teff + Compost 21.9 Kg/100m2, Teff + Chemical fertilizer + Compost 24.3 Kg/100m2 and Teff + Control 9 Kg/100m2(Survey data, 2021).

## 3.9.8 Solid waste service delivery

Discussions have been held with city officials, employees and stakeholders to change working environment to improve service delivery. The municipality office worked hard from the scratch to change the existing situation of solid waste service delivery to meet established standards. The municipality provides house to house waste collection twice and other 18 standards per a week as per Federal solid waste standard.

**3.9.9 Model village**

The model village was selected based on criteria of waste handling and sorting at house hold level, composting, cleaning, greening their village, social involvement in every development plan, strong social accountability. Waste handling and sorting involves the activities associated with management of wastes until they are placed in storage containers for collection. Handling also encompasses the movement of loaded containers to the point of collection. Sorting of waste components is an important step in the handling and storage of solid waste at the source separation at source is paramount for successful re-use, composting, anaerobic digestion, and recycling.

**Figure 13. Initiative of model village on urban agriculture**

****

**Source: BCA Municipality Office 2022**

**3.10 Urban Greenery**

Urban greeneries in the boundary of Bishoftu city are 384 in number covering a total of 4478.8 hc of land. Aamong this greenery 282 of them are developed and 102 are not developed. One Seedling site covering 2.8 hectares found in Kebele 01 is also included in this category.

The category of urban Greeneries included 1 Seedling Site with area of 28,619.39 m2, 66 road medians with area of 13,391.78 m2 9 traffic Islands with an area of 1,559.76 m2, 3 Round abouts with an area of 582.71 m2 ,49 Street side Greeneries with an area of 13,340.53 m2 and 97 Communal Green Spaces with an area of 126,588.64. m2. The details of each group are presented in the table below.

**Table3.36 *Shows Summary of Urban Greenery in 2022***

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Asset Sub Category** | **Location** | **No** | **Area** | **Status** | **No** |
| **Road Median greenery** | Distributed | 66 | 13,391.78 | Developed | 66 |
| Not Developed | 0 |
| **Bishoftu City Seedling Site** | Kebele 01 | 1 | 28,619.39 | Developed | 1 |
| Not Developed | 0 |
| **Traffic Island** | Distributed | **9** | **1,559.76** | Developed | 9 |
| Not Developed | 0 |
| **Roundabout** | Distributed | 3 | **582.71** | Developed | 3 |
| Not Developed | 0 |
| **Street Side Green** | Distributed | **49** | **13,340.53** | Developed | 49 |
| Not Developed | 0 |
| **Communal Green Areas** | Distributed | **97** | **126,588.64** | Developed | 44 |
| Not Developed | 53 |
| **TOTAL** | | **216** | **169,897.87** | **Developed** | **163** |
| **Not Developed** | **53** |
| **Plantation** | |  |  |  | **4,504,597** |

**Source**: BCAMO

**3.11 Parks and Play Areas**

A total of 7 parks were inventoried in the city with 14.3 hectares of coverage and 23 playgrounds with a total area of 8.8 hectares. All of the 23 playgrounds which included main stadium football field and play areas found in youth centers are developed. + City Park

**Table 3.37 shows Summary** of Parks and Play Areas 2022

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Category** | **Location** | **No** | **Area** | **Status** | **No** |
| **Public Parks** | Distributed | 6 | 71,201.48 | Developed | 6 |
| Not Developed | 0 |
| **City Park** | Birbirsa Foka | 1 | 72.000.41 | Developed | 1 |
| Not Developed | 0 |
| **Fountain** |  | 1 | 101.34 | Developed | 1 |
| Not Developed | 0 |
| **Play Ground Areas** | Distributed | 23 | 88,784.83 | Developed | 23 |
| Not Developed | 0 |
| **TOTAL** | | **31** | **232,088.06** | Developed | **31** |
| Not Developed | **0** |

**3.12 Housing Facilities**

Municipal housing facilities are organized in two main forms being saving houses and Municipal Houses, again this housing facilities are organized in kebele.The inventory result shows that there are **217** housing buildings covering **30,169.01** square meters of built up space, this number is composed of housing buildings and their ancillary services i.e. service quarters and toilet facilities.Since the construction nature of the blocks, the number 217 doesn’t imply the corresponding household in possession, rather it is the building blocks that are inventoried in this category. One block can be shared by number of household’s especially in municipal housing group and in contrast one household can have number of buildings in its premise.

Table 3.37 shows Summary of Housing Facilities 2022

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **S/N** | **Asset\_Catagory** | **Name** | **Id** | **No\_Blocks** | **Area** |
| 1 | Housing Facility | Saving Houses Kebele 01 | BSH\_HO\_01 | 26 | 3051.70 |
| 2 | Housing Facility | Saving Houses Kebele 05 | BSH\_HO\_02 | 20 | 3625.49 |
| 3 | Housing Facility | Municipal Housing Kebele 02 | BSH\_HO\_03 | 19 | 1678.11 |
| 4 | Housing Facility | Municipal Housing Kebele 03 | BSH\_HO\_04 | 12 | 1307.84 |
| 5 | Housing Facility | Municipal Housing Kebele 04 | BSH\_HO\_05 | 49 | 7133.94 |
| 6 | Housing Facility | Municipal Housing Kebele 05 | BSH\_HO\_06 | 9 | 982.40 |
| 7 | Housing Facility | Municipal Housing Kebele 06 | BSH\_HO\_07 | 38 | 6428.70 |
| 8 | Housing Facility | Municipal Housing Kebele 07 | BSH\_HO\_08 | 1 | 297.50 |
| 9 | Housing Facility | Municipal Housing Kebele 09 | BSH\_HO\_09 | 37 | 4708.88 |
| 10 | Housing Facility | Low cost House Residence | BSH\_HO\_10 | 6 | 954.402 |
| **TOTAL** | | | | **217** | **30,169.01** |

Source:-BCMO 2022

**Table 3.38 Shows Housing Evidences in 2022 Residential**

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Number of houses by their management** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Public  Houses | Kebeles’ houses | | Manucipal houses | | | | Condimumium houses | | | | | Village of Salaam | Low Cost Houses | **Total** |
| Residential Houses | Shops | Residential Houses  By decree 47/67 | Shops  By Decree 47/67 | Savings Houses | Shops | The studio | One bed room | Two bed room | Three bed room | Shops |
| **41,029** | **5,578** | **335** | **118** | **83** | **104** | **2,452** | **476** | **898** | **531** | **323** | **170** | **106** | **50** | **52,253** |

Source:-MCO and Kebeles of Bishoftu City 2022

**3.13 Abattoir Facility**

One abattoir facility is inventoried; it has 6 buildings with a total area of 886.50 square meters.

Gabatee 3.39 Summary of Abattoir Facility

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Asset\_Sub\_Catagory** | **Name** | **Id** | **No\_Blocks** | **Area** |
| Abattoir Facility | Bishoftu Abattoir Facility | BSH\_AB\_01 | 6 | 886.50 |

**3.14 Others Municipal Facilities**

This category embraces facilities like Bishoftu Bus station, Firefighting Facility, Cultural center, Museum, Municipal Garage and buildings contained in parks, Playgrounds and stadium. Totally the category has 96 buildings and **7,725.79**m2 area coverage.

Table 3.40: shows Municipal Facilities in 2022

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **N** | **Catagory** | **Name of Facilities** | **No\_Bul.** | **Area in m2** |
| 1 | Bus Station | Bishoftu Bus Station | 7 | 595.24 |
| 2 | Stadium | Bishoftu Main Stadium | 2 | 420.87 |
| 3 | Municipal Hall | Bishoftu Cultural Hall | 5 | 2,058.16 |
| 4 | Museum | Bishoftu Oromo Culture Museum | 10 | 701.94 |
| 5 | Municipal Garage | Municipal Garage & Workshop | 7 | 1,169.28 |
| 6 | Fire Fighting Facility | Bishoftu City Fire Fighting Facility | 5 | 404.43 |
| 7 | Seedling Site | Seedling Site | 1 | 125.76 |
| 8 | Public Park | Tulema Park | 9 | 234.97 |
| 9 | Public Park | Katta Park | 9 | 226.77 |
| 10 | Public Park | Kurkura Park | 7 | 58.27 |
| 11 | Public Park | Kebele 01 Park | 7 | 58.27 |
| 12 | Public Park | Irrecha Memorial Park | 8 | 116.65 |
| 13 | Public Space | Irrecha Festival Public Square | 1 | 792.17 |
| 14 | Transfer Station | Transfer Station K01 | 4 | 115.17 |
| 15 | Transfer Station | Transfer Station K08 | 2 | 57.59 |
| 16 | Waste Management Facility | Bishoftu Land Fill Site | 3 | 54.83 |
| 17 | Public Park | Melese Park | 9 | 535.42 |
| **TOTAL** | | | **96** | **7,725.79** |

**3.15 Transportation**

It is well known that the role of transport services is very important in the development of a country and without transport services any change and development is inconceivable. Plans have been made at various times to expand the transportation deployment line to provide convenient, accessible and safe transportation services and to improve the coverage of transportation services.

**Table 3.41 Types of vichicles in 2021-2022**

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | **Types of Vichicles** | **Years and Quantity** | | **Ownership and Quantity** | | | |
| **2021** | **2022** | **Govenment** | **Private** | **NGOs** | **Total** |
|  | Freight | 179 | 185 |  |  |  |  |
|  | Passengers | 3266 | 3720 |  |  |  |  |
|  | Moto Cycles | 495 | 505 |  |  |  |  |
|  | Bajaj | 2110 | 5698 |  |  |  |  |
|  | Others | 34 | 36 |  |  |  |  |
|  | **Total** | **8,105** | **11,045** | **382** | **10,658** | **5** | **11,045** |

Source; BC Transport Office

**Reduction of traffic accidents**

Regarding the reduction of traffic accidents, the total number of accidents will increase from 137 in 2020 to 159 in 2022

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Table 3.42 showsAnalisys of traffic accidents of the city in 2020, 2021 and 2022** | | | | | | |
| **No** | **Types Accidents** | **Years** | | | | **Remark** |
| **2020** | **2021** | **Difference** | **%** |
| 1 | Total Accidents | 137 | 172 | 35 | 25.55 | Increased |
| 2 | Death Accidents | 16 | 17 | 1 | 6.25 | Increased |
| 3 | Serious Accidents | 8 | 23 | 15 | 187.50 | Increased |
| 4 | Simple Accidents | 55 | 29 | -26 | (47.27) | Decreased |
| 5 | Estimate of destroyed resources in cash | 1,838,168 | 5,209,763 | 3,371,595 | 183.42 | Increased |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| **T/L** | **Types Accidents** | **Years** | | | | **Remark** |
| **2021** | **2022** | **Difference** | **%** |
| 1 | Total Accidents | 172 | 159 | -13 | (7.6) | Decreased |
| 2 | Death Accidents | 17 | 17 | 0 | - | No difference |
| 3 | Serious Accidents | 23 | 26 | 3 | 13.04 | Increased |
| 4 | Simple Accidents | 29 | 13 | -16 | (55.17) | Decreased |
| 5 | Estimate of destroyed resources in cash | 5,209,763 | 2,871,942 | -2337821 | (44.87) | Decreased |

Source; BC Transport Office

**3.16 Water Supply**

The water supply system of Bishoftu City mainly comprises production of water at the source (borehole), transmission of water to reservoirs and distribution of water to customers. The major assets being used for provision of the water supply service includes Water Pipe Line, Reservoir, Pumps, Valves, Water Wells (Boreholes), Public Water Taps, and Hydrants. Accordingly; the inventory result revealed that, the water Supply Network Asset inventory of Bishoftu City revealed that the city has 110.16 kilo meter length of transmission line and 41.38 Kilo meter distribution line. Besides, the Water Supply office of Bishoftu city has a point location asset which includes public tap (*Bono*) with a total count of 39, Reservoir (5), Borehole (22), Borehole Pumps (19), Valves (65) and Hydrant (9).

Table 4.43: Shows Breakdown of the Water Supply Network by Feature Class

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Feature classes and (for pipes) feature class components | Unit | Quantity |
| Transmission Network | km | 110.16 |
| Distribution Network | km | 41.38 |
| Borehole pumps | No. | 19 |
| Valves | No. | 65 |
| Borehole | No. | 22 |
| Public Tap | No. | 39 |
| Reservoirs | No. | 5 |
| Hydrant | No. | 9 |

Source; BCM and Water Office

The Water Supply Network Asset of Bishoftu City has been with detailed description of each feature classes like pipe material, pipe diameter, reservoir material and other detailed attributes as presented in table to follow.

**Table 3.44 Pure water production, No. of customers and coverage in percentage in each year**

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Activities** | **2018** | **2019** | **2020** | **2021** | **2022** |
| Deep water wall / public tap/ | 18 | 20 | 26 | 31 | 39 |
| Daily water production in m3 |  |  |  | 17,462 | 21,202 |
| Daily water Supply in m3 |  |  |  | 12,482 | 18,371 |
| No .of customers in HH |  |  |  | 37,172 | 51,319 |
| Coverage water in % | 65 | 75 | 85 | 90 | 91.4 |

**Source; BCAWSA**

**3.17 Energy Supply**

**Table 3.45.Distribution of Street Light by Type 2022**

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Street Light Type** | **Number** | **Percentage** |
| Compact Florescent Lamp (CFL) | 76 | 3.05 |
| Florescent Lamp | 200 | 8.05 |
| High Pressure Sodium (HPS) Lamp | 1,331 | 53.58 |
| Solar with LED Lamp | 661 | 26.6 |
| Solar with CFL Lamp | 184 | 7.4 |
| Incandescent Lamp | 23 | 0.9 |
| No Lamp | 9 | 0.36 |
| **Total** | **2,484** | **100.00** |

**Source**: BCAMO

Table 3.46: Distribution of Street Light by Road Hierarchy 2022

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Type | Street light on Primary road in No | Street light on Secondary road in No | Street light on Collectors & Local Road in No | Total |
| Wooden Pole | 60 | 85 | 251 | 396 |
| Steel Pole | 1,198 | 768 | 122 | 2,088 |
| Total | 1,258 | 853 | 373 | 2,484 |

**Source**: BCAMO

**Table 3.47 Shows types of street light by number of Bulbs and their Length 2022**

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Types of street light** | **Quantity** | **Coverage in %** |
| Florescent | 76 | 3 |
| Magnesium Light | 200 | 8 |
| Sodium Light | 1481 | 59.8 |
| Incandesces | 23 | 0.9 |
| LED Lamp with steel pole | 696 | 28 |
| Pole without Lamp | 8 | 0.3 |
| **Total** | **2484** | **100** |

**Source: BCAMO**

### 3.18. Machinery and Vehicles of the City

Machineries and vehicles composed of different types and operations (construction machines, freight services, waste transporting, abattoir related services, heavy public transport bus and light office vehicles) are inventoried and their capacity and operational status are recorded.

A total of 79 vehicles were inventoried and the details of it are clearly depicted in table 4.46 below.

**Table 3.48: Municipal Machineries and Vehicles in 2021 and 2022**

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **No** | **Type of Machiner and Vehicles** | **Year and Quantity** | | | |
| **2021** | **2022** | **2022** | |
| **Functional** | **Non-functional** |
| 1 | Dam Track | 5 | 5 | 5 | - |
| 2 | Loader | 1 | 1 | - | 1 |
| 3 | Pick Up Cars | 11 | 17 | 16 | 1 |
| 4 | Public Bus | 4 | 4 | 4 | - |
| 5 | Skip Loader | 3 | 3 | 3 | - |
| 6 | Bajaj | 12 | 12 | 12 | - |
| 7 | Motor Cycle | 14 | 14 | 14 | - |
| 8 | Fire Track | 1 | 1 | 1 | - |
| 9 | Meat Transport Vehicle | 2 | 2 | 2 | - |
| 10 | Tractor | 3 | 3 | 3 | - |
| 11 | Rulo | 1 | 1 | - | 1 |
| 12 | Greder | 3 | 3 | 1 | 2 |
| 13 | Workers’ bus | 3 | 3 | 3 | - |
| 14 | Higher bus | 1 | 1 | 1 | - |
| 15 | IstationWagan | 8 | 9 | 7 | 2 |
|  | **Total** | **72** | **79** | **72** | **7** |

**Source** :-BCAMO

**Table 3.49: State Machineries and Vehicles of the city in 2021 and 2022**

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **No** | **Type of Machiner and Vehicles** | **Year and Quantity** | | | |
| **2021** | **2022** | **2022** | |
| **Functional** | **Non-functional** |
| 1 | Motor Cycle | 20 | 23 | 23 | - |
| 2 | Bajaj | 15 | 22 | 22 | - |
| 3 | Puplic Bus | 2 | 2 | 2 | - |
| 4 | RUSH Car | 1 | 1 | 1 | - |
| 5 | Toyota | 1 | 1 | 1 | - |
| 6 | Tractor | 1 | 1 | 1 | - |
| 7 | ISUZU | 1 | 1 | 1 | - |
| 8 | Pick Up | 1 | 2 | 2 | - |
| 9 | IlouksTota /From Health Bureau/ | 1 | 1 | 1 | - |
| 10 | Ambulance | 4 | 4 | 4 | - |
| 11 | Auto Moble | **-** | 3 | 3 |  |
|  | **Total** | **47** | **61** | **61** | - |

**Source:**-BCAFO

## CHAPTER FOUR

## Social Services

Statistics of Social services is a global agenda in development which has to be relevance and has sustainability of social development like education, health and other social issues. Official statistics will have to be relevant and able to generate impact from its use by policy and decision makers in their planning and programming of sustainable social development. Based on these stastical data; social activities of last years /2021-2022/ summarized and distribute to users.

## 4.1. Education

Education is a purposeful activity directed that achieving certain aims, such as transmitting knowledge or fostering skills and character traits. These aims may include the development of understanding, rationality, kindness, and honesty. Based on this various researchers emphasize the process of education is the role of higher critical thinking in social development in order to distinguish education from other activities.

The city administration has paid substantial attentions to education sector to encourage learning, modernize and enlarge schools by giving free general education for all students to make citizens more productive and widen accesses to schooling in the country with the aim of producing capable human capital that meet the needs of present and future economy and empowering young citizens.

**4.1.1. Quality of Education**

The strategic way is the application of the General Education Quality Improvement Package/GEQIP/.That cover **six** programs namely:-Teacher Development Program/TDP/, Assessment and Examination, Ethics Program, Management and Administration Program MAP/, Information and communication Technology Program, Monitoring and Evaluation Program and the likes. Based on this, various activities have been performed to prepare and implement this package. During the fiscal year a number of activities have been accomplished on each of the program.

**Table 4.1:-Shows Number of schools by ownership in** 2018-2022

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Year** | Number of Schools by ownership | | | | | | | | | | |
| **KG** | | **1-8** | | **9-12** | | **1-12** | | | **% share** | |
| **Go.** | **Priv** | **Gov’t** | **Priv** | **Go** | **Priv** | **G** | **P** | **T** | **Go** | **Priv** |
| 2018 | 3 | 39 | 14 | 47 | 3 | 7 | 17 | 54 | 71 | 24 | 76 |
| 2019 | 2 | 56 | 26 | 47 | 3 | 9 | 29 | 56 | 85 | 34 | 66 |
| 2020 | 5 | 70 | 29 | 48 | 4 | 9 | 33 | 57 | 90 | 37 | 63 |
| 2021 | 5 | 70 | 29 | 49 | 5 | 9 | 34 | 58 | 92 | 37 | 63 |
| 2022 | 5 | 75 | 29 | 54 | 7 | 9 | 36 | 63 | 99 | 36 | 64 |

**Source: BCAEO**

The above table shows that, contribution of private investment on KG and Elementary Schools is increasing from year to year. In this case government should plan to construct especially, both KGs and elementary school to increase student enrolment because families who have low income cannot afford expensive payments in private schools,

**Table 4.2:-Shows Distribution of schools in each kebele 2020-2022**

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Name of Kebeles** | Number of Schools by Level | | | | | | | | | | | |
| **KG** | | | **1-8** | | | **9-12** | | | **KG-12** | | |
| **2020** | **2021** | **2022** | **2020** | **2021** | **2022** | **2020** | **2021** | **2022** | **2020** | **2021** | **2022** |
| Dire Jitu | 27 | 27 | 26 | 27 | 26 | 25 | 7 | 7 | 7 | 61 | 60 | 58 |
| Kudadaa | 12 | 12 | 11 | 8 | 8 | 9 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 22 | 22 | 22 |
| Burka Hora Bishoftu | 2 | 2 | 5 | 3 | 3 | 4 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 5 | 5 | 9 |
| Dabaso | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 3 | 3 | 4 |
| Cheleleka | 8 | 5 | 5 | 12 | 6 | 6 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 20 | 11 | 11 |
| Filtu | 6 | 6 | 6 | 1 | 6 | 2 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 7 | 13 | 9 |
| Biftu | 1 | 3 | 4 | 1 | 4 | 6 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 7 | 10 |
| Kata | 11 | 11 | 6 | 9 | 9 | 4 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 20 | 20 | 11 |
| Birbirsa Foka | 6 | 6 | 6 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 2 | 2 | 3 | 13 | 14 | 16 |
| Hora Hado | 0 | 1 | 0 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 3 | 2 |
| G/gorba | 1 | 1 | 1 | 3 | 2 | 5 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 4 | 3 | 7 |
| Kajima and Dibyu | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 2 |
| Kurkura and Dembi | 0 | 0 | 4 | 2 | 2 | 3 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 3 | 3 | 8 |
| Kaliti | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 2 | 2 |
| **Government** | 5 | 5 | 5 | 29 | 29 | 29 | 4 | 5 | 7 | 38 | 39 | 41 |
| **Non Government** | 70 | 70 | 71 | 48 | 49 | 54 | 9 | 9 | 9 | 127 | 128 | 134 |
| **Total** | **75** | **75** | **76** | **77** | **78** | **83** | **13** | **14** | **16** | **165** | **167** | **175** |

**Source; BCAEO Source; BCAEO**

**Table 4.3 Shows teacher’s educational status in government and non-government Schools in 2022**

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Level of schools** | **Ownership** | **TTTI and Bellow** | | | **Dip.** | | | **Degree and above** | | | **Total** | | |
| **M** | **F** | **T** | **M** | **F** | **T** | **M** | **F** | **T** | **M** | **F** | **T** |
| Kindergarten(KG) | Government | 9 | 15 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 9 | 15 | 24 |
| No-government | 6 | 327 | 333 | 11 | 132 | 143 | 4 | 2 | 6 | 21 | 461 | 482 |
| Total | 15 | 342 | 357 | 11 | 132 | 143 | 4 | 2 | 6 | 30 | 476 | 506 |
| Elementary (1-8) | Government | 0 | 11 | 11 | 139 | 229 | 368 | 115 | 119 | 239 | 254 | 359 | 613 |
| No-government | 25 | 26 | 51 | 60 | 81 | 141 | 150 | 162 | 307 | 235 | 269 | 504 |
| Total | 25 | 37 | 62 | 199 | 310 | 509 | 265 | 281 | 546 | 489 | 628 | 1117 |
| High school (9-12) | Government | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 2 | 269 | 81 | 350 | 269 | 83 | 352 |
| No-government | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 111 | 25 | 136 | 112 | 25 | 137 |
| Total | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 380 | 106 | 486 | 381 | 108 | 489 |
| **Grand Total** | | 40 | 379 | 419 | 211 | 444 | 655 | 649 | 389 | 1038 | 900 | 1212 | 1623 |

**Source: BCA Education Office**

Teacher’s educational status matters in all quality of education. In the city, instructive position of teachers is increasing from year to year and better result is expected in quality of education**.**

**Table 4.4.Shows Number of students, student class room ratio, teacher student ratio and text Book student ratio in the year of 2022**

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Level of school** | **Owner ship** | **No of student** | | | **No of class room** | **Class room student ratio** | **No of teacher** | **Teacher student ratio** |
| **Male** | **Female** | **Total** |
| **KG** | Government | 1913 | 1223 | 3136 | 63 | 1:50 | 24 | 1:131 |
| Non-Gove’s | 5620 | 5211 | 10831 | 210 | 1:51 | 482 | 1:23 |
| **Total** | **7533** | **6434** | **13967** | **273** | 1:51 | 506 | 1:28 |
| **1-8** | Government | 9352 | 12258 | 21610 | 334 | 1:64 | 613 | 1:35 |
| Non-Gove’s | 6636 | 6744 | 13380 | 615 | 1:21 | 504 | 1:27 |
| **Total** | **15988** | **19002** | **34990** | **949** | 1:37 | 1117 | 1:31 |
| **9-12** | Government | 5242 | 6722 | 11964 | 220 | 1:54 | 352 | 1:34 |
| Non-Gove’s | 1322 | 1588 | 2910 | 74 | 1:39 | 137 | 1:21 |
| **Total** | **6564** | **8310** | **14874** | **294** | 1:50 | 489 | 1:30 |
| **Grand total** | **30085** | **33746** | **63831** | **1516** | 1:42 | 2112 | 1:31 |

**Source: BCAEO**

The above table shows that, **teacher student ratio** of KG in government is 1:131. This indicates that the shortage of teachers and large number of students in one class in KG of government. Therefore, it needs to increase the the number of teacher to standardize the student teachers ratio in KG of government.

**Table 4.5.-shows Gross and Net Enrollment in Different Level of Schools**

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Year | Enrollment | In KG | | In Primary Schools  (Grade 1-8) | | In Scondary Schools  (Grade 9-12) | |
| Male | Female | Male | Femle | Male | Femle |
| 2021 | Gross enrollment | 95.77 | 89.88 | 108.25 | 109.97 | 82.85 | 80.23 |
| Net enrollment | 80.52 | 73.94 | 93.62 | 91.37 | 69.92 | 70.21 |
| Net Intake Rate | 97.11 | 85.82 | 33.29 | 32.20 | 78.74 | 71.36 |
| 2022 | Gross enrollment | 160.96 | 134.06 | 110.65 | 111.68 | 86.04 | 72.01 |
| Net enrollment | 107.05 | 92.73 | 98.34 | 94.54 | 71.34 | 76.17 |
| Net Intake Rate | 69.72 | 63.46 | 45.29 | 59.93 | 97.38 | 86.66 |

**Source; BCAEO**

The above table indicates Gross enrollment, Net enrollment and Net Intake Rate increase in all levels. But, Net Intake Rate in KG shows decreasing in the year 2021to 2022.

**Table 4.6 .Shows Number of Centers for Adult Basic Education**

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Name of Kebeles | Number of centers |  | | | **Number of Adult students in Each kebele by sex** | | | | | | | | |
| Number of Facilitators | | | 2020 | | | 2021 | | | 2022 | | |
| Male | Female | Total | Male | Female | Total | Male | Female | Total | Male | Female | Total |
| Gorba | 6 | 6 | 0 | 6 | 59 | 20 | 79 | 72 | 24 | 96 | 266 | 103 | 369 |
| Hora Hado | 3 | 6 | 1 | 7 | 84 | 124 | 208 | 102 | 151 | 253 | 322 | 148 | 470 |
| Kurkuraand Dembi | 6 | 3 | 3 | 6 | 132 | 76 | 208 | 161 | 93 | 254 | 325 | 290 | 615 |
| Kajiand Dibayu | 4 | 2 | 2 | 4 | 50 | 28 | 78 | 61 | 34 | 95 | 96 | 93 | 189 |
| Kaliti | 5 | 5 | 0 | 5 | 137 | 80 | 217 | 167 | 98 | 265 | 387 | 231 | 618 |
| Dire Jitu | 3 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 64 | 95 | 159 | 78 | 116 | 194 | 74 | 63 | 137 |
| Kudada | 3 | 0 | 3 | 3 | 77 | 192 | 269 | 94 | 234 | 328 | 72 | 213 | 285 |
| Burka HoraBishoftu | 3 | 0 | 3 | 3 | 23 | 51 | 74 | 28 | 62 | 90 | 128 | 156 | 284 |
| Debesso | 3 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 35 | 50 | 85 | 43 | 61 | 104 | 73 | 140 | 213 |
| Cheleleka | 3 | 3 | 0 | 3 | 6 | 31 | 37 | 7 | 38 | 45 | 57 | 175 | 232 |
| Filtu | 3 | 0 | 3 | 3 | 4 | 81 | 85 | 5 | 99 | 104 | 34 | 125 | 159 |
| Biftu | 4 | 2 | 2 | 4 | 57 | 94 | 151 | 70 | 115 | 185 | 129 | 146 | 275 |
| Keta | 3 | 2 | 1 | 3 | 27 | 23 | 50 | 33 | 28 | 61 | 120 | 165 | 285 |
| BirbirsaFoka | 4 | 1 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 73 | 80 | 9 | 89 | 98 | 102 | 206 | 308 |
| **Total** | **53** | 32 | 27 | 59 | 762 | 1018 | 1780 | 930 | 1242 | 2172 | 2185 | 2254 | 4439 |

**Source: BCAEO**

The above table shows that except Kudada and Dire Jitu kebels; the number of adults who followed adult education increased in the 2020, 2021 and 2022. It has values in social and economical development of the city.

## Table 4.7 Shows Educational Facility of the City

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Primary Schools (1-8) in 2022** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Primary Schools | | | | | Drinking Water | | | | Electricity | | | | Labirary | | | | Toilet | |
| Gov | | Private | | Total | Available | | Not Available | | Available | | Not Available | | Available | | Not Available | | Available | Not Available |
| 29 | | 54 | | 83 | 75 | | 8 | | 74 | | 9 | | 53 | | 30 | | 83 | 0 |
| **Secondary Schools (9-12) in 2022** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| **Secondary Schools** | | | | | | Drinking Water | | Electricity | | | | Labirary | | | | Toilet | | |
| Gov | Private | | Total | | | Available | Not Available | Available | | Not Available | | Available | | Not Available | | Available | | Not Available | |
| 7 | 9 | | 16 | | | 16 | 0 | 14 | | 2 | | 16 | | 0 | | 16 | | 0 | |

## Table 4.8 Passing Status of the 2021-2022 Grade 8 Examination

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Year | Number of students sat for examination | | | Promoted to grade 9 | | | | Not Promoted/Detained/ | | | |
| Male | Female | Total | Male | Female | Total | % | Male | Female | Total | % |
| 2021 | 1,709 | 2,478 | 4,187 | 1,582 | 2,186 | 3,768 | **89.99** | 127 | 292 | 419 | 10.01 |
| 2022 | 1,405 | 2,054 | 3,459 | 1,249 | 1,766 | 3,015 | **87.16** | 156 | 288 | 444 | 12.84 |

## The above table shows that the number of students who took and passed the grade 8 examinations in 2021 was higher than in 2022. Therefore, the issue of quality of primary education still requires a lot of work.

## Gabatee 4.9 Pass Status of 2022 National Examination for Grade 12

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Stream** | Number of students sat for examination | | | Direct Promoted to university entrance | | | |
| Male | Female | Total | Male | Female | Total | **%** |
| **Saayinsii Uumamaa** | 754 | 696 | 1450 | 182 | 138 | 320 | 22.06 |
| **Saayinsii Hawaasaa** | 348 | 611 | 959 | 28 | 14 | 42 | 4.21 |
| **Ida’ama** | **1,102** | **1,307** | **2,409** | **210** | **152** | **362** | **15.03** |
| Overall, the results of the 20**22** Grade 12 examination are very low (15.03%), especially in the field of social sciences. This work requires working hard to maintain the quality of education | | | | | | | |

## 4.2. Technical and Vocational Education and Training (TVET)

TVET schools play a vital role in producing and meeting the demand for middle level skill of the different industries in the city and its surrounding. It is acute to perform activities that increase participation and expand the implementation of TVET program.

**Table 4.10, Shows TVET Schools in 2022**

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **No** | **TVET Schools** | **Training Rank** | **Sector of Training**  **Skill** | **Ownership and Number of Branches** | | |
| **Government** | **Private** | **Total** |
| 1 | Bishoftu Poly Technic College | Level I-V | Agri, EIS, HT | 1 | - | 1 |
| 2 | Rift Valey College | Level I-IV | EIS, Health | - | 1 | 1 |
| 3 | Admas College | Level I-IV | EIS | - | 1 | 1 |
| 4 | Social Medium College | Level I-IV | Social Walfare Service | 1 | - | 1 |
| 5 | Beka College | Level I-IV | EIS | - | 1 | 1 |
|  | **Total** |  |  | **2** | **3** | **5** |

**Source: BCA JOS Office**

Table 4.11, Shows students enrolled in Bishoftu Poly Technical and other TVETs School in 2021-2022

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Year | Owner | Level I | | | Level II | | | Level III | | | Level IV | | | Level V | | |
| M | F | To | M | F | Tot. | M | F | Tot. | M | F | Tot. | M | F | Tot. |
| 2021 | Government | 1095 | 915 | 2010 | 950 | 713 | 1663 | 864 | 634 | 1498 | 549 | 292 | 841 | 134 | 27 | 161 |
| Non-government | 16 | 36 | 50 | 102 | 204 | 408 | 816 | 1632 | 3264 | 423 | 562 | 985 | - | - | - |
| **Total** | 1111 | 951 | 2060 | 1052 | 917 | 2071 | 1680 | 2266 | 4762 | 972 | 854 | 1826 | 134 | 27 | 161 |
| 2022 | Government | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1289 | 1675 | 2964 | 139 | 182 | 321 | 669 | 584 | 1253 | 76 | 11 | 87 |
| Non-government | 0 | 0 | 0 | 752 | 744 | 1496 | 35 | 44 | 79 | 180 | 174 | 352 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| **Total** | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2041 | 2419 | 4460 | 174 | 226 | 400 | 849 | 756 | 1605 | 76 | 11 | 87 |

**Source: BCA JOS Office**

**Table 4.12; Shows Institutions of Short Training Sessions in 2022**

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **No** | **Training**  **Institutions** | **Training Rank** | **Sector of Training**  **Skill** | **Ownership and Number of Branches** | | | |
| **Government** | **Private** | **NGO** | **Total** |
| 1 | Dombosco | Short training sessions | HD & Beauty Care | **-** | - | 1 | 1 |
| 2 | Yonas | Short training sessions | HD & Beauty Care | **-** | 1 |  | 1 |
| 3 | Iyob | Short training sessions | HD & Beauty Care | **-** | 1 |  | 1 |
| 4 | Bosten | Short training sessions | HD & Beauty Care | **-** | 1 |  | 1 |
| 5 | Glory | Short training sessions | HDBC, HK, IT | **-** | 1 |  | 1 |
| 6 | Amenka | Short training sessions | Computeried Acc | **-** | 1 |  | 1 |
| 7 | Fikre | Short training sessions | TI, Mobile Mentainance | **-** | 1 |  | 1 |
| 8 | Skill | Short training sessions | IT | **-** | 1 |  | 1 |
| 9 | Radical | Short training sessions | IT, SSIS | **-** | 1 |  | 1 |
| 10 | Grees | Short training sessions | IT | **-** | 1 |  | 1 |
| 11 | Kera Gudina | Short training sessions | Domestic Work | **-** | 1 |  | 1 |
| 12 | Mekane Yesus | Short training sessions | Politer, fish production | **-** | 1 |  | 1 |
| 13 | Barenus | Short training sessions | Domestic Work | **-** | 1 |  | 1 |
| 14 | Wanofi | Short training sessions | Fashion Design | **-** | 1 |  | 1 |
| 15 | KHW | Short training sessions | Hotel & Kitchen | **-** | - | 1 | 1 |
|  | **Total** |  |  | **-** | **13** | **2** | **15** |
| **Source: BCA JOS Office** | | | | | | | |

**4.3. Health Service / Health institution/**

## The goal of health service is to provide and control comprehensive health services of high quality and coordination to promote public health and well-being, solve public health problems and benefit the people by providing fast and clean health services to all communities creating a beneficiary of the results. And also its purpose is to create a community that can contribute to the development of the country by maintaining its health and improving its economic and social life.

The vision of the city's health service is to see a healthy, productive and prosperous community. And the mission of the city's health services is to promote the health and well-being of our city's community by providing and monitoring a comprehensive health service package of high quality and equity.

## 4.3.1 Health institution

Public health is a concern in day to day lives of all of us. The major strategies are to protect and improve the health of families and communities by promoting healthy lifestyles, prevention of infectious diseases, insure a healthy environment, and injury prevention by providing education, clinical services, environmental regulators, family planning services, child health, and nutritional assistance, surveillance and treatment of communicable diseases and prenatal and postnatal care.

Currently, there are one government and one private hospital in the city administration; of which one is owned by the Ethiopian Air Force (that serves only its members). Furthermore, there are six health centers, five health posts, and one defense Health College. Besides this, the participation of private health institutions contributes a lot to the provision of health-related services in the city.

**Table 4.13 Types and Number of Government and Private Health Facilities in 2022**

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| No | Type of health facilities | Government | Private | NGO | Total |
| 1 | General Hospital | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 |
| 2 | First Hospital | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 |
| 3 | Air Force Hospital | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 |
| 4 | Health Center | 6 | 1 | 0 | 7 |
| 5 | MCH Center | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 |
| 6 | Medium Clinic | 0 | 27 | 3 | 30 |
| 7 | First Clinic | 1 | 12 | 0 | 13 |
| 8 | Medium Dental Clinic | 0 | 8 | 0 | 8 |
| 9 | Medium Eye Clinic | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 |
| 10 | Pharmacy | 0 | 19 | 1 | 20 |
| 11 | Drug Store | 0 | 30 | 0 | 30 |
| 12 | Traditional Drug Store | 0 | 2 | 0 | 2 |
| 13 | Health Post | 5 | 0 | 0 | 5 |
|  | **Total** | **14** | **102** | **4** | **120** |

Source: BCAHO

**Table 4.14 Shows number and owner ship of health institutions in the city**

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Year | Hospital | | H/ Center | | Clinics | | H/ Post | | Pharmacy | | Drugstore | |
| Gov | Pri. | Gov | Pri. | Gov. | Pri. | Gov | Pri. | Gov | Pri. | Gov. | Pri. |
| 2020 | 2 | 0 | 5 | 1 | 1 | 50 | 5 | 0 | 0 | 18 | 0 | 21 |
| 2021 | 2 | 1 | 6 | 1 | 1 | 53 | 5 | 0 | 0 | 22 | 0 | 26 |
| 2022 | 2 | 1 | 6 | 1 | 1 | 53 | 5 | 0 | 1 | 20 | 1 | 26 |

Source: BCAHO

The above table shows that the coverage of the health institution is still not enough when compared to the size of city population. For example, according to the standard of health policy of our country, the city needs one more hospital and health center.

**Table; 4.15 Indicator, standerd and Actual Performance of health institutions**

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Years** | **Indicator** | **Standard** | **Actual performance** |
| **2021** | Population-Hospital ratio | 1:1.5mil | 1:1.5mil |
| Population-Health center ratio | 1:40,000 | 1:43,594 |
| **2022** | Population-Hospital ratio | 1:1.5mil | 1:1.5mil |
| Population-Health center ratio | 1:40,000 | 1:42,766 |

**Source; BCAHO**

**Table 4.16 Shows Number of different health personnel’s in health center, clinics and health posts**

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **No** | **Different health personnel’s/** | **2020** | **2021** | **2022** |
| 1 | Medical Doctors / | 17 | 21 | 55 |
| 2 | Health Officers | 26 | 26 | 28 |
| 3 | Nurses | 22 | 26 | 27 |
| 4 | Clinical nurse | 26 | 27 | 28 |
| 5 | Mid wives | 10 | 10 | 26 |
| 6 | MLT /M/Laboratory technician/ | 11 | 14 | 16 |
| 7 | Environmentalist | 5 | 4 | 4 |
| 8 | Pharmacist | 9 | 17 | 22 |
| 9 | Dental surgery /Dentist/ | 2 | 2 | 2 |
| 10 | Laboratory technician | 27 | 27 | 58 |
| 11 | Extension worker | 56 | 56 | 55 |
|  | **Total** | **211** | **230** | **321** |

Source: BCAHO

**Table 4.17 Health Professionals of Bishoftu General Hospital in 2021-2022**

| No | Professional Name | Year | |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 2021 | 2022 |
| 1 | GYN OBS | 3 | 3 |
| 2 | Surgery | 3 | 3 |
| 3 | Internist | 2 | 2 |
| 4 | Dermatologist | 1 | 1 |
| 5 | Radiologist | 2 | 2 |
| 6 | Orthopedics | 1 | 1 |
| 7 | Pediatrics | 1 | 1 |
| 8 | IESO | 4 | 4 |
| 9 | GP | 21 | 20 |
| 10 | Dental Surgeon | 3 | 3 |
| 11 | HO | 3 | 3 |
| 12 | BSC Nurse | 88 | 84 |
| 13 | Clinical Nurse | 17 | 17 |
| 14 | Pharmacy | 20 | 19 |
| 15 | Druggist | 3 | 3 |
| 16 | Laboratory Technologist | 13 | 13 |
| 17 | Laboratory Techncian | 3 | 3 |
| 18 | Midwifery BSC | 32 | 32 |
| 19 | Midwifery Diploma | 2 | 2 |
| 20 | Anesthetist BSC | 5 | 5 |
| 21 | Anesthetist Nurse | 2 | 2 |
| 22 | Environmental | 2 | 2 |
| 23 | Psychiatry BSC | 1 | 1 |
| 24 | Psychiatry MSC | 1 | 1 |
| 25 | Opt meter Nurse | 2 | 3 |
| 26 | Biomedical | 2 | 2 |
| 27 | Physiotherapy | 2 | 3 |
| 28 | Emergency and Critical Nurse BSC | 4 | 4 |
| 29 | Radiographer | 4 | 4 |
| 30 | Other Health | 2 | 2 |
| 31 | EMT | 1 | 1 |
| 32 | Neonatal Nurse BSC | 3 | 3 |
| 33 | Eye Specialist | 1 | 1 |
|  | **Total** | **254** | **250** |

Source: BCA General Hospial

**Table4.18 Women and Children Health Service Delivery 2021-2022**

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| No | Description of Women and Children Health Service | Year | |
| **2021** | **2022** |
| **1** | **Type of maternal health service (MHS)** |  |  |
| 1.1 | Family planning | 28,976 | 33,319 |
| 1.2 | Anti-Natal Care (ANC) | 9,229 | 9,084 |
| 1.3 | Post-Natal Care (PNC) | 7,754 | 8,005 |
| 1.4 | Number of fully vaccinated women | 7,080 | 7,640 |
| 1.5 | Number of Delivery by health Professionals | 8,429 | 9,008 |
| **2.** | **Number of under 5 Children vaccinated by type** |  |  |
| 2.1. | DPT1 | 6,399 | 6,988 |
| 2.2. | DPT3 | 6,270 | 7,053 |
| 2.3. | Measles | 6,075 | 5,519 |
| 2.4. | BCG | 6,708 | 7,599 |
| 2.5 | Number of children fully vaccinated | 6,046 | 6,582 |

Source: BCA Health Office

**Table 4.19 Top 5 diseases**

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **No** | **Types and Number of patients** | | | |
| **Types** | **2021** | **Types** | **2022** |
| 1 | Acute upper respiratory infections | 15,167 | Acute upper respiratory infections | 25,753 |
| 2 | Disorders of urinary system | 9,868 | Acute tonsillitis | 15,347 |
| 3 | Typhoid and paratyphoid | 9,590 | Disorders of urinary system | 14,492 |
| 4 | Acute tonsillitis | 8,775 | Typhoid and paratyphoid | 12,048 |
| 5 | Dyspepsia | 6,477 | Pneumonia | 9,016 |
|  | **Total** | **49,877** | **Total** | **76,656** |

**Source:** BCA Health Office 2022

**Table 4.20 Children Health Issue**

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| No | Type of issue | Number of children | |
| 2021 | 2022 |
| 1 | Number of malnourished children | 437 | 390 |
| 1.1 | Moderate | 277 | 245 |
| 1.2 | Sever | 160 | 145 |

**Source:** BCA Health Office 2022

**Table 4.21 Shows People tested for HIV AIDS in different health institutions**

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **year** | **Number of people tested** | | | **HIV +ve** | | |
| **Male** | **Female** | **Total** | **Male** | **Female** | **Total**  **.l** |
| **2020** | 28008 | 41168 | 69176 | 170 | 273 | 443 |
| **2021** | 21088 | 34880 | 55968 | 168 | 275 | 443 |
| **2022** | 1667 | 3652 | 5319 | 40 | 55 | 95 |

**Source:** BCA Health Office 2022

**Table 4.22 Health services for patients**

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Year** | **Number of patients** | | |
| **First** | **Repeatedly treated** | **In patients admission** |
| **2020** |  | 550,504 | 7,535 |
| **2021** |  | 436,921 | 6,976 |
| **2022** | 462,899 | 575,054 | 7,999 |

**Source:** BCA Health Office 2022

**Table 4.23 shows the vaccination service.**

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Type of vaccination given** | **2021** | **2022** |
| Vat. A | 20471 | 32478 |
| BCG | 6708 | 7599 |
| Measles | 6075 | 5519 |
| Penta valent (DPT-HEPB-HI | 5950 | 7056 |
| Polio 3 | 5950 | 35026 |
| TT2+pregnant women | 12764 | 9115 |

**Source:** BCA Health Office 2022

The communal of the health problems which occur due to communicable diseases affect the population. The city health office working with incorporation of stakeholders to increase convenience and treatment of vaccination services by fulfilling an integrated health extension package.

**Table 4.24 Basic Infrastructure of Government Health Institutions in 2022**

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Basic Infrastructure** | **Health Institutions** | | | | | |
| **Hospitals** | | **Health Centers** | | **Health Posts** | |
| **Who have** | **Which does not have** | **Who have** | **Which does not have** | **Who have** | **Which does not have** |
| Drinking water | 2 | - | 6 | 0 | 1 | 4 |
| Electric Light | 2 | - | 6 | 0 | 2 | 3 |
| Phone | 2 | - | 5 | 1 | 0 | 5 |

**Source:** BCA Health Office 2022

**Table 4.25 Shows the numbers of women’s used family planning service**

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Family planning methods** | **2012** | **2013** | **2022** |
| contraceptive methods | 26594 | 28976 | 33,197 |
| Oral contraceptive | 2311 | 2704 | 3,375 |
| Injectable | 15842 | 15723 | 17316 |
| Implants | 6902 | 8187 | 8833 |
| IUD | 864 | 923 | 687 |
| Vasectomy | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| Tubal ligation | 0 | 1 | 1 |
| Pills |  |  | 3219 |
| Other | 675 | 1437 | 1,002 |

**Source:** BCA Health Office 2022

One of the major mark for achievement in family health services up to the year 2022 plan were: to increase family planning service coverage especially, Long term Family planning from **17% to 58%.** Oral contraceptive, injectable, implants, IUD, Vasectomy, and tubal ligation commonly used types of family planning.

**Mothers related services**

**Table 4.26 Shows Number of mother received different services.**

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Mothers related services** | **2021** | **2022** |
| Antenatal care | 9229 | 9115 |
| Delivery services by skilled Health Professionals | 8429 | 9008 |
| Postnatal care | 7754 | 9037 |
| Family planning services | 28976 | 33319 |

**Source:** BCA Health Office 2022

**4.4. Others Social Affairs**

**4.4.1 Women Children and youth related issue**

In the city administration at present, the total population is 48.9% Female, 51.1are Male, 40.4% youths, and Children account for about 27.8% of the total population. This issue is the issue of all citizens. Hence all sectors take into consideration and play their own role by considering these part efforts being made to address the problem of women in the city administration. In this respect empowerment of women in terms of political, economic, and social is more than 30%.In addition, the city is working to minimize gender-related problems.

To empower women economic efforts are made by facilitating long-turn-revolving funds, and job opportunities in Horticulture, Agriculture, construction, city cleaning, and the like.

**Table 4.27 People of the city with Different Social problems in 2022**

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **No** | **Social problems** | **Sex** | | |
| **Male** | **Female** | **Total** |
| 1 | Extremely poor women | - | 4,500 | 4,500 |
| 2 | Extremely poor elders | 2,188 | 2,132 | 4,320 |
| 3 | Commercial sex workers | - | 147 | 147 |
| 4 | Orphans | 644 | 741 | 1385 |
| 5 | Street children | 26 | 72 | 98 |
| 6 | Beggars | 26 | 11 | 37 |
| 7 | The disabled residents below age 30 | 667 | 796 | 1,463 |
| 8 | Disabled people included in the social safety net program | 31 | 15 | 46 |
| 9 | Patients remaining in bed included in the social Safety Net program | 13 | 41 | 44 |
|  | **Total** | **3,595** | **8,455** | **12,040** |

**Source: Lobours and Social Affairs, Women and Children Affairs Office** **of Bishoftu City Administration**

# 

# Table 4.28 Distribution of the disabled people below age 30 in the town in 2022

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **S/N** | Kebele | ***Sex*** | | |
| ***Female*** | ***Male*** | Total |
| 1 | Dire Jitu | 78 | 26 | 104 |
| 2 | Kudada | 32 | 60 | 92 |
| 3 | Burka Hora Bishoftu | 33 | 29 | 62 |
| 4 | Debeso | 43 | 54 | 97 |
| 5 | Cheleleka | 21 | 32 | 53 |
| 6 | Filtu | 96 | 118 | 214 |
| 7 | Biftu | 62 | 78 | 140 |
| 8 | Keta | 204 | 283 | 487 |
| 9 | Birbersa Foka | 98 | 116 | 214 |
|  | **Total** | **667** | **796** | **1,463** |

**Source: Lobours and Social Affairs Office** **of Bishoftu City Administration**

# Table 4.29 Shows Data of Migrants from Foreign to Bishoftu in 2021-2022

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Lak** | **Name of Kebele** | **Number of Migrants** | | | | | |
| 2021 | | | 2022 | | |
| Male | Female | Total | Male | Female | Total |
| 1 | Dire Jitu | - | 5 | 5 | - | 1 | 1 |
| 2 | Burka Hora Bishoftu | 1 | 1 | 2 | - | - | - |
| 3 | Debeso | - | - | - | - | 2 | 2 |
| 4 | Cheleleka |  | 1 | 1 | - | - | - |
| 5 | Filtu |  | 1 | 1 | - | - | - |
| 6 | Biftu | 1 | 4 | 5 | 3 | 1 | 4 |
| 7 | Keta | - | 1 | 1 | - | - | - |
| 8 | Birbirsa Foka | - | 1 | 1 | - | 1 | 1 |
| 9 | Kajima and Dibayu | - | 2 | 2 | - | - | - |
| 10 | Hora Hado | - | 1 | 1 | - | 1 | 1 |
| 11 | Ganda Gorba | - | - | - | - | 2 | 2 |
| **Total** | | **2** | **17** | **19** | **3** | **8** | **11** |

**Source: Lobours and Social Affairs Office** **of Bishoftu City Administration**

**4.5 Youth and Sport activities**

## 4.5.1. Sport activities and existing Facilities

## 4.5.1.1 Sport activities and Existing Facilities

There are many types of sport activities under taken in the city. These includes include Football, volleyball, athletics, taekwondo, Paralympics, handball, gymnastic, table tennis, ground tennis, basketball, and etc.

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

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

Table 4 30 Number of Coaches and referees by type of Sport, Year 2022

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **No** | **Types of Sport** | Number of Coaches and referees | | **Remark** |
| Number of sports coach | Number of sport referees |
| 1 | Foot Ball | 98 | 56 |  |
| 2 | Basket Ball | 5 | 5 |  |
| 3 | Hand Ball | 4 | 4 |  |
| 4 | Volleyball | 10 | 6 |  |
| 5 | Table Tenis | 2 | 2 |  |
| 6 | Ground Tenis | 4 | 2 |  |
| 7 | Culture sport | 2 | 1 |  |
| 8 | Atiletics | 4 | 5 |  |
| 9 | World Taekwondo | 6 | 9 |  |
| 10 | International Wushu | 3 | 2 |  |
| 11 | Wheight Lifting | 4 | 5 |  |
| 12 | Chezi, Dart | 3 | 9 |  |
| 13 | Deaflympics | 3 | 5 |  |
| 14 | Paralympics | 3 | 3 |  |
| 15 | Badminton | 2 | 2 |  |
| 16 | Karate | 2 | 2 |  |
| 17 | Swimming | 7 | 6 |  |
| 18 | Boxing | 6 | 3 |  |
|  | **Ida’ama** | **168** | **127** |  |

**Source:** Youth and Sport Office of Bishoftu City Administration in 2022

**Table 4.31 Shows Number of Stadium by Level in 2022**

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Level A Stadium** | **Level B Stadium** | **Level C Stadium** | **Level D Stadium** | **Total** |
| **-** | 1 | 1 | - | 2 |

**Source:** Youth and Sport Office of Bishoftu City Administration in 2022

**Table 4.32 Types of Major Soprts in the city in 2022**

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **No** | **Types of Sport** | **No of team** | **Number of registered sportsmen** | | | **No. of coaches** | | | **No. of team leaders** | | | **No. of referees** | | |
| Male. | fema | Total. | Male. | fema | Tota | Male | fema | Tota | Male. | femal | Tot |
| 1 | Foot ball | 40 | 950 | 50 | 1,000 | 94 | 12 | 106 | 88 | 10 | 98 | 46 | 10 | 56 |
| 2 | Basket ball | 2 | 25 | - | 25 | 4 | 1 | 5 | 4 | 1 | 5 | 4 | 1 | 5 |
| 3 | Hand ball | 1 | 25 | - | 25 | 4 | - | 4 | 4 | - | 4 | 4 | - | 4 |
| 4 | Valley ball | 6 | 50 | - | 50 | 10 | - | 10 | 10 | - | 10 | 6 | - | 6 |
| 5 | Table Tenis | 1 | 13 | 12 | 25 | 2 | - | 2 | 2 | - | 2 | - | - | - |
| 6 | Ground Tenis | 2 | 13 | 12 | 25 | 3 | 1 | 4 | 3 | 1 | 4 | 2 | - | 2 |
| 7 | Culture Sport | 2 | 20 | 5 | 25 | 4 | 2 | 6 | 4 | 2 | 6 | 2 | 1 | 3 |
| 8 | Atiletics | 1 | 13 | 12 | 25 | 3 | 1 | 4 | 3 | 1 | 4 | 5 | 2 | 7 |
| 9 | Wushu | 1 | 20 | 5 | 25 | - | - | - | - | - | - | 3 |  | 3 |
| 10 | Caratee | 1 | 13 | 12 | 25 | 2 | 2 | 4 | 2 | 2 | 4 | 4 | 2 | 6 |
| 11 | Chezii | 1 | 13 | 12 | 25 | 2 | 2 | 4 | 2 | 2 | 4 | 4 | 2 | 6 |
| 12 | Badmantan | 1 | 13 | 12 | 25 | 2 | - | 2 | 2 | - | 2 | 2 | - | 2 |
| 13 | Bicyle | 1 | 13 | 12 | 25 | 2 | - | 2 | 2 | - | 2 | 3 | - | 3 |
| 14 | Dart | 1 | 13 | 12 | 25 | 1 | - | 1 | 1 | - | 1 | 1 | - | 1 |
| 15 | Weight | 1 | 25 | - | 25 | 3 | 1 | 4 | 3 | 1 | 4 | 4 | 1 | 5 |
| 16 | Swimming | 4 | 13 | 12 | 25 | 6 | 1 | 7 | 6 | 1 | 7 | 4 | 2 | 6 |
| 17 | Gymnastics | 1 | 13 | 12 | 25 | 2 | 2 | 4 | 2 | 2 | 4 | 2 | 2 | 4 |
| 18 | ITF | 5 | 50 | 25 | 75 | 6 | - | 6 | 6 | - | 6 | 6 | - | 6 |
| 19 | WTF | 12 | 50 | 25 | 75 | 4 | 2 | 6 | 4 | 2 | 6 | 2 | 1 | 3 |
| 20 | Para Olompic | 1 | 13 | 12 | 25 | 2 | 1 | 3 | 2 | 1 | 3 | 4 | 1 | 5 |
| 21 | Deaflympic | 1 | 13 | 12 | 25 | 2 | 1 | 3 | 2 | 1 | 3 | 4 | 1 | 5 |
|  | **Total** | 86 | 1371 | 254 | 1625 | 158 | 29 | 187 | 152 | 27 | 179 | 112 | 26 | 138 |

**Source:** Youth and Sport Office of Bishoftu City Administration (2022)

**Table 4.33 Shows Number of Mini Play grounds in each kebele**

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **No .** | **Name of kebeles** | **Amount by year** | | **Place where /around/ they found** |
| 2021 | 2022 |
| **1** | Dire Jitu | 2 | 2 | Iyasu Meda and Youth Center |
| **2** | Kudada | 2 | 2 | Near by bus station and Sink Meda |
| **3** | Biftu | 1 | 1 | Near by Air Force |
| **4** | Birbirsa Foka | 2 | 2 | Shemane Meda and Youth Center |
|  | **Total** | **7** | **7** |  |

According to the standards all playgrounds must be constructed in each Genda of the city. However, these places are occupied by other activities. As a result, there is a lack of playgrounds in the city. So, it is very important to construct according to the predetermined structural plan of the city.

**4.6. Women and Children /Women and Children Issues/**

**4.6.1 Women Children and youth related issue**

In the city administration at present from the total 256,594 population of the City, 48.8% are Female and 27.8% are children. Extensive work has been done in past years to empower women and protect their interests and the right of children. As a result issues of women and children are being addressed in most sectors in terms of economic, social, and political aspects. Currently, the participation of women is an average of more than 30% in all aspects.

**Table 4.34. Shows**  women and children with different social problems in 2022

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **No** | **Social problems** | **Sex** | | |
| **Male** | **Female** | **Total** |
| 1 | Extremely poor women | - | 4,500 | 4,500 |
| 2 | Commercial sex workers | - | 147 | 147 |
| 3 | Orphans | 644 | 741 | 1385 |
| 4 | Street children | 26 | 72 | 98 |
|  | **Total** | **670** | **5,460** | **6,130** |

**Table 4.35 Share of Women in Different Social and Economical Activities in 2022**

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **No** | **Social and**  **economical Activities** | **Sex** | | | **% of Female** |
| **Male** | **Femal** | **Total** |
| 1 | Projecton of population | 131,329 | 125,265 | 256,594 | 48.8 |
| 2 | Public servants | **925** | **686** | **1,611** | **43** |
| 3 | Safety Net | 1,276 | 1,805 | 3,081 | **58.6** |
| 4 | Eduction KG-12 | **53,606** | **59,182** | **112,788** | **52.5** |
| 5 | Pension | 31 | 23 | 54 | **42.6** |
| 6 | Health insurance | 3,857 | 3,472 | 7,329 | **47.4** |
| 7 | Job opportunities in MSE | **4,054** | **3,924** | **7,978** | **49.2** |
| 7.1 | Loan Provision | 523 | 631 | 1,154 | 54.7 |
| 7.2 | Shade supplied | **523** | **631** | **1,154** | **54.7** |
| 7.3 | Land Provided | 1,596 | 1,138 | 2,784 | 40.9 |
| 7.4 | Market Linkage | 1,817 | 1,473 | 3,290 | 44.8 |
| 7.5 | **Transferred to investment** | 41 | 32 | 73 | 43.8 |
|  | **AV** |  |  |  | **48.4** |

**4.7. Tourism and Culture of the city**

## 4.7.1 Tourism resource of the city

Bishoftu has a very attractive and conducive environment to attract tourists with plenty of natural resources surrounding it. There are many natural & man-made attraction sites.

The city is like other Ethiopia attraction sites it can be visited at any time of the year. Bishoftu tourist attractions are characterized by a cluster of volcanic crater lakes and popular spiritual sites around the city. There are seven crater lakes in and around the city namely: HoraArsadi, Babogaya, Bishoftu, Kuriftu, Cheleleka, Kilole, and Green Lake.

Most of them are well-developed with lodges, resorts, and spas all becoming tourist attractions. Endemic birds & plants, the chain of mountains are also a good tourist attraction site of the city. in addition to this; there are many different types of indigenous birds that live around the lakes..

**Irrecha**

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

**LAKES**

**Lake Arsedi**

It is the oldest lake and nearest to the center and its name is derived from the name of a person which called Harsadi from the Liban ethnic group. On this lake, the irrecha melka ceremony is conducted once a year.

The Oromo cultural ceremony irrecha/thanksgiving ceremony / is conducted once a year a million of local & foreign visitors participate in and it is an opportunity for a colorful ceremony. On top of this cultural event becomes one of the greatest attraction sites for tourists. Since many of the citizens and foreigners observe and exercise the hospitality of the community questions are raised to UNESCO for registration of this ceremony. In addition to this one can observe the following very easily.

It is the largest of the others lake around Bishoftu and there were 37 bird species. It is 2 km far distance from the center of the city and more easily accessible by transportation

Scenic beauty, Water sports, Watching birds / different species, Fishing (tilapia fish) 

**Bishoftu Lake**

This lake has an attractive feature of the water body in its scenic beauty. The beautiful surrounding rocky steep invite for sightseeing and nature admiring. It is probably the deepest of the surrounding lakes.

It is 1 km from the central point of the city to the south and southwest direction. It is easily accessible from the main road of the Finfine -Adama highway (around the circle of the city to the south). The current both domestic and international tourist flows and receipts are more satisfying to this destination because it is well-developed by many hotels and resorts surrounding it. There are 12 resorts and hotels around the lake.

**Babogaya Lake**

It is a crater lake which is a very attractive ideal place of tourism-based water body with many biodiversities that attract any kind of tourists. Especially, on a weekend many trustees come to this area to relax and conduct national and international meetings. It is 4km from the central point of the city to the northeast. There are 10 hotels around it.

The current both domestic and international tourist flows and receipts are more satisfied than other destination because it is more developed by lodges, Resort Hotels, and Water sport like kayaking and boat riding is common on this lake.

**Kuriftu Lake**

It is one of the manmade attractive ideal places and a wide swap area developed by modern resorts and spas. This lake has an attractive feature landscape and water body in its scenic beauty as well as rich biodiversity. There is an excellent tourist-recommended service that constructs in cultural style and delivers excellent accommodation services. Currently, the potential source of income is based on providing services full of accommodation lodging. There is 1 hotel around the lake.

**Cheleleka Lake**

Is one of the shallow seasonal lakes that is formed by rainwater and non-crater with many kinds of species of birds. and other wild birds exist around 106 bird species namely flamingos, that migrants from Europe especially from September to March.

There is not so much satisfied tourist flow continuously, because it is seasonal and formed by rainwater during the summer season only. Communities are used for local irrigation and harvesting from this lake. This lake is currently, becoming dry because of water pollution due to flood sewerage from the partial part of the city Dire Jitu and Chelelekakebele to this lake.

**Kilole Lake**

It is situated in the east shown a zone Adeawereda and located East of Bishoftu city. The Lake is surrounded by farming land and mountains which are sophisticated with caves. By nature, it is an attraction site because it is a Crater Lake and also it has an amazing mountain covered by forest and caves which are serving different species of birds as a shelter. It is 12 km far away from the central point of the city to the east.

Even though, the Lake is not more developed as the rest of the lakes it is visited by local and foreign tourists. Half of the Lake is surrounded by farming land and the rest is the mountain.

**Hadho /Green/ Lake**

This means “HadhoLake” is about 10 km away to the southwest of the city just behind the Ethiopian Air force base. The lake looks green because of its algae. It is more dramatic, colorful, and beautiful when viewed against the backdrop of the surrounding hills. It is a quiet lake with no activity around it.

The water source of this lake is a natural source and water are alkaline, and is believed to nest, in the rocky hills that surround the lake. There is a manmade opening from the further end of the lake, which is driven in cattle to the lakeside for water. Currently, it has no market draw.

**Haile sillassie palace**

Former Ethiopian Emperor Haile Selassie's Palace, Bishoftu was a favored weekend destination for his majesty Emperor Haile Selassie consequently, he built his palace which is named "Fairfield” the town after his wartime home in easily in the town bath, England. The Palace was constructed at the shore of Lake Hora, Bishotu.

It is constructed in 1946 by a Sweden contractor, and it has a view of the lake, It is 1.5 km from the central point of the city to the northeast and the Palace is accessible only by Air Force Hospital

**Bishoftu Cultural Museum**

This Museum is a collection of artifacts and historical & cultural heritages that are protected and preserved for public exhibition and transfer from generation to generation.

It has the ability to attract visitors with the collection of different cultural materials like different house materials, jewelry & necklaces, instrumental tools, cultural dressings as well as 7 lakes pictures.

It is 1.2 km from the central point of the city and it is easily accessible on the main road of the Addis Ababa-Adama highway simply displays nearby the bus station. The compound of the museum is overcrowded cause there is some other micros and small enterprises that run their own business related to tourism products like a souvenir.

**Lemaguya Africa art gallery**

It is owned by individual one of the famous Artist called Dr. Lemma Guya. He is an Afro centric painter. Renowned Ethiopian painter LemaGuya has just put the finishing touch on the goat skin-mounted portrait of African leaders who founded in the organizations.

Most of Lema's work depicts realistic scenes from nature, portraying the lives of farmers with definite social meanings. It covers **10,000** square meters and estimate **3** km from the center of the city and approximately, **50m** from main road of Finfine-Adama easy accessible from the main road of Finfinne-Adama highway. This Art Gallery locates nearby TokumaAbotiGada Office and It has an art gallery teaching school.

**4.7. 2 Monuments**

Three Statues were inventoried with a detail of their construction materials. One is found in Irrecha Memorial Park, the Second is Monument found in the Circle roundabout and the third is Memehran Statue on the Memehran road.

**Source:** BCA Culture and Tourism Office

**4.7.3 Oromo cultural foods**

The Oromo Cultural foods are very precious and unique. Some of the major cultural food prepared around Bishoftu is listed below.

**Table 4.36 Oromo cultural foods in and around Bishoftu**

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| No | Name of  cultural food | From what it may prepared | Type of spice combined | When we can use it |
| 1 | Cuko/Michira/ | Barley | Butter  Ethiopian Cardamom  Lippie Adoensis  White Cumin | Ceremony of Gada system  Wedding ceremony  When women deliver  As a different gift  We can use in our home with milk and coffee any time |
| 2 | Merka | Barley  Oats | Milk  Butter  Pepper | Ceremony of Gada system  Atete Ceremony  During holiday /Meskel/  We can use any time |
| 3 | Dhenga | Red Teff | Butter  Ethiopian Cardamom  Lippie Adoensis  White Cumin | Ceremony of Gada system  Wedding |
| 4 | Chechebsa | Red Teff | Butter  Ethiopian Cardamom  Lippie Adoensis  White Cumin | Ceremony of Gada system  We can use in our home with milk and coffee any time |
| 5 | Kince | Wheat  Oats | Butter  Ethiopian Cardamom  Lippie Adoensis  White Cumin | Ceremony of Gada system  Atete Ceremony  We can use in our home with milk and coffee any time |

**Table 4.37 the number of tourist service provider organization in the city**

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Type of Organizations** | **2019** | **2020** | **2021** | **2022** |
| Resorts | 11 | 12 | 11 | 12 |
| Lodges | 5 | 5 | 5 | 5 |
| Hotels | 88 | 94 | 66 | 70 |
| Pensions | 42 | 43 | 34 | 40 |
| Restaurants | 121 | 128 | 98 | 98 |
| Caffés | 318 | 326 | 150 | 136 |
| Cultural Clothes | 67 | 69 | 53 | 63 |
| Night Clubs | 7 | 8 | 8 | 7 |
| Tour Travel Guides | 4 | 4 | 5 | 5 |
| Travel Agents | 3 | 2 | 2 | 2 |
| Promotion & Printings | 2 | 14 | 14 | 12 |
| **Total** | **668** | **705** | **446** | **450** |

**Source:**Bishoftu City Administration Culture and Tourism Office 2022

**Table 4.38 Shows Star Hotels of the City in 2022** Fig 23 Hotel

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **No** | **Hotels and Resorts** | **Stars** |
| 1 | Kuriftu Resort | 5 star |
| 2 | Yatu Hotel | 5 star |
| 3 | East Gate Hotel | 4 star |
| 4 | Pyramid Resort | 4 star |
| 5 | Adulala Resort | 4 star |
| 6 | IVY | 3 star |
| 7 | Bin International Hotel | 3star |
| 8 | Asham Africa Resort | 3 star |
| 9 | Liesak Resort | 3 star |
| 10 | Kilole Hotel | 3 star |
| 11 | Lake Bishoftu Hotel | 3 star |
| 12 | Daka Hotel | 2 star |
| 13 | Rosmary Hotel | 2 star |
| 14 | Dreamland Resort | 2 star |
| 15 | Pelican Paradise Resort | 2 star |
| 16 | Gold Mark Hotel | 2 star |
| 17 | Tommy International Hotel | 1 star |
| 18 | Pyramid Hotel | 1 star |
| 19 | Babogaya Resort | 1 star |

**Source:** BCA Culture and Tourism Office 2022

**Table 4.39**.**Service Organizations those have stars upto 2021**

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Levels of Service Organizations | Year and Quantity | |
| 2021 | 2022 |
| 5 stars | 1 | 2 |
| 4 stars | 3 | 3 |
| 3stars | 6 | 6 |
| 2 stars | 5 | 5 |
| 1 stars | 3 | 3 |
| Total | 18 | 19 |

**Source:** BCA Culture and Tourism Office 2022

**Tourist flow and Revenue Generation**

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

**Table 4.40 Tourist flow and Revenue Generation in Bishoftu city**

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Tourist Flow** | **Measurement** | **2016** | **2020** | **2021** | **2022** |
| **Domestic** | No | 2 61,800 | 363,525 | 410,751 | 3,299,333 |
| Birr | 209,621,118 | 38,232,241 | 410,751,000 | 3,299,333,000 |
| **Foreign** | No | 42,952 | 53,029 | 26,900 | 106,689 |
| Birr | 31,109,218 | 70,309,656 | 67,250,000 | 266,722,500 |
| **Total** | **No** | **304,752** | **416,554** | **437,651** | **3,406,022** |
| **Birr** | **240,730,336** | **10,8541,898** | **478,001,000** | **3,566,055,500** |
| **Source:** Bishoftu City Administration Culture and Tourism Office 2022 | | | | | |

**4.8. Vital Events**

**Table 4.41 Registration of Vital Events**

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **No** | **Types of Events** | **2020** | **2021** | **2022** |
| 1 | Birth | 4,718 | 5,374 | 7413 |
| 2 | Adoption | 13 | 6 | 16 |
| 3 | Marriage | 1,014 | 1,064 | 1336 |
| 4 | Divorce | 37 | 60 | 36 |
| 5 | Death | 42 | 155 | 202 |
|  | **Total** | **5,824** | **6,659** | **9003** |

**Source: BCA Vital Events Office 2022**

## 4.9. Human Resource

## Table 4.42 Human Power Permanently Assigned of Government Sectors in 2022

| **No** | **Government Offices** | **Human resource needed according to**  **Approved Structure** | **Permanently assigned manpower** | | | | | | **Based on 2022 manpower** | |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **% From**  **needed structure** | **% of Female**  **from existing human power** |
| **2021** | | | **2022** | | |
| **M** | **F** | **T** | **M** | **F** | **T** |
| **1** | Mayor Office | 23 | 14 | 5 | 19 | 15 | 4 | 19 | 83 | 21 |
| **2** | Public service | 68 | 17 | 19 | 37 | 18 | 19 | 37 | 54 | 51 |
| **3** | Women's and children Affairs | 22 | 8 | 8 | 16 | 7 | 7 | 14 | 64 | 50 |
| **4** | Finance office | 75 | 24 | 42 | 66 | 22 | 43 | 65 | 87 | 66 |
| **5** | Trade office | 96 | 23 | 28 | 51 | 34 | 33 | 67 | 70 | 49 |
| **6** | Education | 44 | 24 | 10 | 34 | 24 | 10 | 34 | 77 | 29 |
| **7** | Communication office | 12 | 9 | 2 | 11 | 10 | 2 | 12 | 100 | 17 |
| **8** | Health office | 486 | 110 | 195 | 305 | 119 | 209 | 328 | 67 | 64 |
| **9** | Security office | 27 | 8 | 2 | 10 | 9 | 3 | 12 | 44 | 25 |
| **10** | House of speaker | 23 | 7 | 4 | 10 | 7 | 4 | 11 | 48 | 36 |
| **11** | Municipality office | 540 | 164 | 78 | 242 | 171 | 75 | 246 | 46 | 30 |
| **12** | Culture & Tourism | 47 | 11 | 16 | 27 | 10 | 17 | 27 | 57 | 63 |
| **13** | Revenue office | 162 | 50 | 42 | 92 | 51 | 43 | 94 | 58 | 46 |
| **14** | Plan and Development office | 19 | 8 | 6 | 14 | 10 | 7 | 17 | 89.5 | 41 |
| **15** | Water and Sanitation | 257 | 86 | 33 | 119 | 126 | 39 | 165 | 64 | 24 |
| **18** | Youth & Sport | 51 | 13 | 6 | 19 | 17 | 6 | 23 | 45 | 26 |
| **19** | Transport office | 123 | 42 | 31 | 73 | 43 | 34 | 77 | 63 | 44 |
| **20** | Environmental protection office | 18 | 7 | 10 | 17 | 7 | 10 | 17 | 94 | 59 |
| **22.** | Investment and Industry | 30 | 4 | 5 | 9 | 7 | 5 | 12 | 40 | 42 |
| ***23.*** | Land Office | 351 | 73 | 13 | 86 | 73 | 13 | 86 | 25 | 15 |
| ***24*** | Agriculture office | 57 | 30 | 19 | 49 | 30 | 20 | 50 | 88 | 40 |
| **25** | Workers and Social Affair office | 31 | 13 | 10 | 23 | 13 | 10 | 23 | 74 | 43 |
| **26** | Vital Event registration agency | 22 | 8 | 7 | 15 | 9 | 7 | 16 | 73 | 44 |
| **27** | Job Creation and Skill | 135 | 48 | 42 | 90 | 43 | 39 | 82 | 61 | 48 |
| **28** | Milisha office | 18 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 6 | 0 | 6 | 33 | 0 |
| **29** | Justices office | 39 | 19 | 13 | 32 | 19 | 15 | 34 | 87 | 44 |
| **30** | Court office | 81 | 25 | 12 | 37 | 25 | 12 | 37 | 46 | 32 |
|  | **Total** | **2,857** | **845** | **658** | **1,503** | **925** | **686** | **1,611** | **56** | **43** |

**Source: BCA Public Service Office 2022**

This table shows the number of structurally needed public sector employees and permanently assigned employees in 2022. Based on this regard, from the workers required by the structure as whole only % 56 employees were assigned. In terms of women’s participation, 43% of the women are permanently allocated to human resources and 7% remains to equalize women with men.

**CHAPTER FIVE**

**SOCIAL ISSUES**

**5.1 Social Security**

**Security** is the state of being free from danger or threat. The degree of protection from harm applies to any vulnerable and valuable asset, such as a person, dwelling, community, nation, or organization. It is about poverty reduction, prevention /elimination by the assistance of the low-income/those without any other source income, pensions for old-age to reduce dependence, implementing Safety-Net to prevent poverty

**Social Security** matters in many social orders there are people who need protection like monetary assistance from the state for people with inadequate or no income. For instance, it is a federal insurance scheme providing benefits for pensioners and those poor people who are unemployed, older, or disabled.

Table 5.1 Number of Older People Have Been Using Pensions in 2013 and 2014

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Year | Government Workers | | | Teachers | | | Total | | |
| Male | Female | Total | Male | Female | Total | Male | Female | Total |
| 2021 | 15 | 3 | 18 | 6 | 15 | 21 | 21 | 18 | 39 |
| 2022 | 4 | 3 | 7 | 27 | 20 | 47 | 31 | 23 | 54 |

Source: BCA Public Service Office 2022

Table 5.2 Number of social entities in the social softnet program in 2022

| Name of Kebeles | Type of beneficiaries | Beneficiaries | | | Households | | | Work Force | | |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Male | Female | Total | M | F | T | M | F | T |
| Debeso | Public work beneficiaries | 90 | 96 | 186 | 9 | 46 | 55 | 9 | 46 | 55 |
| Direct Work beneficiaries | 12 | 23 | 35 | 6 | 11 | 17 | - | - | - |
| Total | 102 | 119 | 221 | 15 | 55 | 72 | 9 | 46 | 55 |
| Cheleke | Public work beneficiaries | 243 | 294 | 537 | 30 | 127 | 157 | 30 | 127 | 157 |
| Direct Work beneficiaries | 33 | 69 | 102 | 12 | 39 | 51 | - | - | - |
| Total | 276 | 363 | 639 | 42 | 166 | 208 | 30 | 127 | 157 |
| Filtu | Public work beneficiaries | 161 | 251 | 412 | 45 | 70 | 115 | 20 | 95 | 115 |
| Direct Work beneficiaries | 25 | 55 | 80 | 11 | 30 | 41 | - | - | - |
| Total | 186 | 306 | 492 | 56 | 100 | 156 | 20 | 95 | 115 |
| Biftu | Public work beneficiaries | 291 | 424 | 715 | 80 | 129 | 209 | 80 | 129 | 209 |
| Direct Work beneficiaries | 39 | 97 | 136 | 37 | 93 | 130 | - | - | - |
| Total | 330 | 521 | 851 | 117 | 222 | 339 | 80 | 129 | 209 |
| Birbirsa Foka | Public work beneficiaries | 326 | 412 | 738 | 108 | 101 | 209 | 65 | 144 | 209 |
| Direct Work beneficiaries | 56 | 84 | 140 | 20 | 45 | 65 | - | - | - |
| Total | 382 | 496 | 878 | 128 | 147 | 275 | 65 | 144 | 209 |
| **Total** | **Public work beneficiaries** | **1,111** | **1,477** | **2.588** | **272** | **473** | **745** | **207** | **538** | **745** |
| **Direct Work beneficiaries** | **165** | **328** | **493** | **86** | **218** | **304** | **-** | **-** | **-** |
| **Total** | **1,276** | **1,805** | **3,081** | **358** | **691** | **1,049** | **207** | **538** | **745** |

**Source:** Municipality of Bishoftu City Administration 2022

**Public Works (PW) and Transfer Schedule (PSNP 2014) Public works are labor-intensive community-based sub-¬‐projects designed to address underlying causes of chronic food insecurity through the provision of employment for chronically food-insecure people who have able-bodied labor. Through public works, 1,388,400 Birr were supplied to participate in different urban development activities.**

**Transfer Schedule for Permanent Direct Support (DS)**  
Permanent direct support clients will be entitled to 12 months of transfers. The transfers will be made in all twelve months of the year directly. By direct support 469,624 Birr was supplied to clients in 2014.

**Table 5.3 Shows members of Society Health Inshurance in 2021**

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| No | Name of Kebeles | Condition of Health Inshurace | | |
| Number of payer | Number of poor | Total |
|  | Biftu | 231 | 237 | 468 |
|  | Birbirsa Foka | 47 | 137 | 184 |
|  | B/H/Bishoftu | 83 | 215 | 298 |
|  | Diree Jitu | 100 | 53 | 153 |
|  | Kurkura & Dembi | 92 | 33 | 125 |
|  | Kudada | 117 | 148 | 265 |
|  | Gorbaa | 148 | 0 | 148 |
|  | Filtu | 95 | 211 | 306 |
|  | H/Hado | 177 | 48 | 225 |
|  | Kajima & Dibayu | 118 | 11 | 166 |
|  | Kaliti | 107 | 19 | 126 |
|  | Cheleleka | 138 | 88 | 226 |
|  | Debeso | 190 | 108 | 298 |
|  | Ketta | 99 | 42 | 141 |
|  | **Total** | **1,742** | **1,350** | **3,092** |

Source: BCA Health Office 2022

**Table 5.4 Shows Members of Society Health Inshurance in 2022**

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Lakk** | **Name of**  **Kebeles** | **Condition of Health Inshurace** | | | | | |
| **New Members** | **Vendors**  **Regestered** | **Payer**  **renewed** | **Poor renewed** | **Total** | **Birr Supplied**  **to Bank** |
|  | Biftu | 237 | 3 | 106 | 268 | 614 | 201,006 |
|  | Birbirsa Foka | 270 | 0 | 45 | 120 | 435 | 181,330 |
|  | B/H/Bishoftu | 150 | 0 | 44 | 187 | 381 | 104,244 |
|  | Dire Jitu | 303 | 0 | 101 | 81 | 485 | 232,764 |
|  | Kurkura Dambii | 227 | 3 | 90 | 146 | 466 | 167,472 |
|  | Kudada | 548 | 0 | 65 | 41 | 654 | 343,712 |
|  | Gorba | 180 | 0 | 65 | 176 | 421 | 190,142 |
|  | Filtu | 156 | 0 | 27 | 0 | 183 | 101,530 |
|  | H/Hado | 127 | 0 | 89 | 32 | 248 | 109,140 |
|  | Kajima | 237 | 0 | 85 | 54 | 376 | 178,908 |
|  | Kaliti | 354 | 0 | 91 | 122 | 567 | 254,227 |
|  | Cheleleka | 254 | 10 | 50 | 11 | 325 | 168,080 |
|  | Debeso | 280 | 0 | 88 | 7 | 375 | 174,930 |
|  | Keta | 902 | 6 | 78 | 33 | 1019 | 533,654 |
|  | **Total** | **4225** | **22** | **1024** | **1531** | **6549** | **2,941,139** |

Source: BCA Health Office 2022

Table 5.5 Number of children with disabilities enrolled in Primary and Secondary 2021-2022

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Year** | Primary | | | Secondary | | | Total | | |
| Male | Female | Total | Male | Female | Total | Male | Female | Total |
| **2021** | 257 | 295 | 552 | 42 | 54 | 96 | 299 | 349 | 648 |
| **2022** | 312 | 408 | 720 | 54 | 50 | 104 | 366 | 458 | 824 |

Source: BCA Education Office 2022

**5.2 Social Justics**

The goal of social justice is to create equality of opportunity for every individual without eliminating freedoms and to ensure a fair distribution of income.

In particular, the objective of justice is to provide services such as education, tax, social security, equal opportunities, and fair and adequate wages.

Policy goals and principles are made into laws by proclamations and regulations.

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

Table 5.6. Number of Crimes Recorded and Offenders by Sex, Year 2022 of Bishoftu City

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Number of Recorded Crimes | Number of Persons Involved in Crime | | | Number of Crimes Committed | | | | |
| Male | Female | Total | Murder | Seriously injured | Slightly injured | Property Damaged | |
| In Number | Estimate  in Birr |
| 1,532 | 1,454 | 78 | 1,532 | 4 | 27 | 11 | 110 | 8,081,705 |

Source: Reports of Bishoftu City Court, Police and Justices Offices 2022

Table 5.7 Number of Criminal and Civil Cases Lodged in Courts, Year 2022 of Bishoftu City

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Criminal Cases | | | Civil Cases | | | Corruption and Tax Cases | | | Grand Total | | |
| Lodged | Decided | Pending | Lodged | Decided | Pending | Lodged | Decided | Pending | Lodged | Decided | Pending |
| 1,532 | 1,526 | 6 | 4,021 | 3,821 | 200 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 5,553 | 5,347 | 206 |

Source: Bishoftu City Court Office 2022

Table 5.8.Number of Prisoners by Sex and Type of Sentence, Year 2022 of Bishoftu City

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Decision ≤5 Years | | Decision >5 Years | | Life Time Prisoners | | The Death  Penalty | | Total | |
| Men | Women | Men | Women | Men | Women | Men | Women | Men | Women |
| 58 | 3 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 60 | 3 |

Source: Bishoftu City Court Office 2022

**5.3 Religion Freedom**

People who follow different religions respect other religious groups are living peacefully and freely in the city.

**Table 5.9 the Religion Group and Number of Branches /Worship Places/ in 2021-2022**

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| No. | Religious group | Years and Number of branches  /Worship Places/ | | Number of cemetery/burial/ places |
| 2021 | 2022 |
| 1 | Orthodox | 20 | 20 | 7 |
| 2 | Muslim | 18 | 20 | 1 |
| 3 | Protestant | 133 | 135 | 1 |
| 4 | Catholic | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| 5 | Wakefata | 4 | 4 | 1  (Municipal) |
| 6 | Jova | 1 | 1 |
| 7 | Others | 3 | 3 |
| **Total** | | **180** | **184** | **11** |

Source Source: BCA Security Office 2022

**CHAPTER SIX**

## FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS

**6.1 Banks**

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

# Table 6.1 Shows number of banks available in the city by the year 2022

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **SN** | **Name of Bank** | **Number of branches** |
| 1 | Commercial Bank | 13 |
| 2 | Abyssinia Bank | 3 |
| 3 | Awash bank | 5 |
| 4 | Zemen Bank | 1 |
| 5 | Cooperative Bank of Oromia | 5 |
| 6 | Oromia Bank | 4 |
| 7 | Nib Bank | 3 |
| 8 | Wegagen Bank | 3 |
| 9 | Dashen Bank | 3 |
| 10 | Hibret Bandnet Bank | 2 |
| 11 | Buna Bank | 1 |
| 12 | Limat Bank | 2 |
| 13 | Abay Bank | 1 |
| 14 | Birhan Bank | 4 |
| 15 | Addis bank | 1 |
| 16 | Enat Bank | 1 |
| 17 | Anbessa Bank | 1 |
| 18 | Debub Global Bank | 1 |
| 19 | Sinke Bank | 3 |
| 20 | Amhara Bank | 1 |
| 21 | **Tsedey Bank** | **1** |
| 22 | **Geda Bank** | **1** |
|  | **Total braches of Banks** | **60** |

***Source: Kebeles of Bishoftu City Administration Office 2022***

## 6.2 Insurance companies

## The demand for insurance companies in the fields of insurance against vehicle accidents and property damage is highly increasing to minimize risk and provide insurance against third-party risks. Hence, it paved the way for the establishment of many insurance companies in the city.

## Table : 6.2 Shows number of insurances by 2022

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| SN | **Name of *Insurance*** | Number of branches |
| 1 | Nyala insurances | 1 |
| 2 | Awash insurances | 1 |
| 3 | United insurances | 1 |
| 4 | Medhin insurances | 1 |
| 5 | Oromia insurances | 1 |
|  | **Total** | **5** |

**Source; Bishoftu City Socio-economic Profile 2022**

## 6.3 Micro- finance institutions.

## Many developing economies have developed and provided credit to the poor through microfinance schemes. Bishoftu is home to some micro-finance institutions that have particularly participated in small businesses. There are saving and credit institutions that support the community to engage in the business of their choice and produce according to their ability and skill.

## Table 6.3: Shows number of saving and credit association/ enterprise

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **SN** | **Name of enterprise** | **Number of branches** |
| 1 | Busa Gonofa credit enterprise | 2 |
| 2 | Gasha credit enterprise | 1 |
| 3 | Yetigel fire credit enterprise | 1 |
| 4 | Awachi | 1 |
| 5 | Liyu | 1 |
| 6 | Addis Hiwot | 1 |
| 7 | Mender Africa | 1 |
| 8 | Consumption | 1 |
| 9 | Abdi Bedadina | 1 |
|  | **Total** | **10** |

**Source; Bishoftu City Socio-economic Profile 2022**

**CHAPTER SEVEN**

**CHARITIES AND SOCIETIES ORGANIZATIONS**

**7.1 Charities and Societies Organizations (CSOs) Activities**

Charities and Societies Organizations (CSOs) are not-for-profit organizations and they are one of the major development partners engaged in the provision of generous services to needy communities and contributing a role towards socio-economic development efforts made by the government and other partners.

To this effect, there are 43 CSO with a total of 48 operational projects in Bishoftu city administration. Among the total CSOs of the city, 9 are International CSOs s 26 of them are Local or Ethiopian Residence based organizations whereas 8 are Compassion or church-based organizations focused on child sponsorship programs.

The majority of these organizations are implementing children and women empowerment-focused and integrated projects those intervened in multi-sector project activities. When we see the CSOs project intervention in terms of sector two projects in urban agriculture, two in health sector, five projects in education sector, eight are purely child sponsorship/compassion projects/, 11 of them are in child and women empowerment projects while 11 are integrated project and the remaining 9 projects are intervened

**Table 7.1.Type of CSOs with their Budget and Target Beneficiaries in 2021**

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Type of CSOs** | **Number of Organization** | **Number of projects** | **Total budget**  **In ETB** | **Number of Beneficiaries** | | |
| **Male** | **Female** | **Total** |
| International | 9 | 11 | 84,180,827.83 | 7,426 | 10456 | 17882 |
| Local /Ethiopian Residences | 26 | 29 | 196,232,651.39 | 16,069 | 17,635 | 33,704 |
| Compassion based projects/church based/ projects | 8 | 8 | 89,445,919.19 | 896 | 846 | 1,742 |
| **Total** | **43** | **48** | **369,859,398.41** | **24,391** | **28,937** | **53,328** |

*Source: Finance Office of Bishoftu City Administration CSOs project summary report*

7.1. Major Opportunities, Potentials, Developmental Support and Problems

7.1.1 Major Opportunities

Geographical location, suitable air, nearness to Addis Ababa, and the existing institutional arrangement to coordinate and facilitate conditions to implement their projects in line with government and sectoral policies and strategies of the city contributed to the increasing number of CSOs projects. In addition to these; the contribution of different development partners including CSOs operating in the city has a significant role in the successful implementation of projects.

**7.1.2 Major Potentials to** CSOs

The main opportunities of NGOs in the development of the city are the existence of constitution, policies, laws, regulations and guidelines of the government that can work, the city is well secured, the climate is favorable for human life and the government's willingness to welcome and work with these NGOs and public interest being the main and encouraging potentials of CSOs /Charities and Societies Organizations/

7.1, 3 **Contribution on Socio economic Development**

In the socio-economic development of the city, 43 CSOs participated. From these 9 of CSOs are International and 34 of them are Local /Ethiopian Residence based organizations/ with a total of 48 operational projects.

The main socio-economic development contribution had been made include; care and support for elders, children sponsorship in terms of education, clothing, medical and psycho-social support, women's economic empowerment, support and care for people with disability, and youths related projects are major areas of engagement for CSOs projects in the city. In this socio-economic contribution, 82,090 (male 49,497; female 32,593) beneficiaries were directly used the total investment budget of these projects was estimated to be 92,586,082.05 in ETB.

**Table 7.2.**Shows socio economic development contribution of CSOs Bishoftu City in 2022

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| No | Sector  intervention area | Number  of CSOs | Number of  Projects | **Total budget**  **In ETB** | Number of Beneficiaries | | |
| Male | Female | Total |
| 1 | Child Support | 11 | 12 | 35,692,681.17 | 1,525 | 1,839 | 3,364 |
| 2 | Integrated | 5 | 7 | 12,504,421.55 | 452 | 651 | 1,103 |
| 3 | Education | 6 | 6 | 18,242,965.70 | 2,008 | 2,323 | 4,331 |
| 4 | Health | 5 | 5 | 11,109,396.18 | 8,693 | 6,232 | 14,925 |
| 5 | Economic Empowerment | 5 | 5 | 3,661,417.67 | 33 | 388 | 421 |
| 6 | Social /Elders and disabilities/ | 4 | 5 | 3,543,415.39 | 112 | 188 | 300 |
| 7 | school Feeding | 1 | 2 | 1,601,741.17 | 104 | 96 | 200 |
| 8 | Others | 6 | 6 | 6,230,043.22 | 36,570 | 20,876 | 57,446 |
|  | Total | **43** | **48** | **92,586,082.05** | **49,497** | **32,593** | **82,090** |
| *Source: Finance Office of Bishoftu City Administration CSOs project summary report (2022)* | | | | | | | |

## 7.1,4 Major Problems will be solved in the future

* Shortage of budget from some CSOs affected the planed project
* Market inflation adversely affected the project budget and service provided to the beneficiary

**Recommendation**

* Focusing on local resource mobilization will solve impact of donors from abroad
* Strengthening working collaboration among stakeholders and focusing on empowerment rather than handout support projects

## 7.2 Federal Level Government Institutions

## Table 7.3 Shows Federal Level Government Institutions of Ethipia in Bishoftu

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **No** | **Name of Institutions** | **Number of Branches** |
| 1 | Ethiopian Air Force | 1 |
| 2 | Defence Engineering University | 1 |
| 3 | Addis Ababa Veteranery Faculty University | 1 |
| 4 | Ethipian Live Stoke Institution | 1 |
| 5 | Agricultural Research Center | 1 |
| 6 | Ethiopian Management Institute | 1 |
| 7 | Defence Health University College | 1 |
| 8 | Ethiopian Air Force Hospital | 1 |
| 9 | Ethiotelecom | 2 |
| 10 | Electric Power Aauthority | 2 |
| 11 | Dejen Aivatoin | 1 |
| 12 | Motorization Camp Automotive | 1 |
| 13 | Defence Training Center | 1 |
| 14 | Employees Pension Commission | 1 |
|  | **Total** | **16** |

## Soure: BCA 2022

## 7.3. The major potential of the city

Bishoftu city to its proximity to the capital of the country allows easy access to transport raw materials, finished goods, and other trade and commerce activities coupled with urban agriculture and suitable air that make life easy and comfortable. On the other hand for its beautiful creator lakes and natural beauty the availability of suitable flat land, adequate services, and infrastructure, the presence of national and international research institutes, abundant water resources, and feed for animals can make it stand in the front better than other cities in the country.

In general, the city has the following major prospects. These are A research center, a Horticulture and agro-industrial center, A good residential village, A manufacturing center, Tourist attraction sites, proximity to express and railroads, Fair investment opportunities, Accessibility to the central market, Sufficient labor forces, Industry of different types, Accessibility of Gallery, universities and the great Ethiopian Air Force, Source of fresh vegetables and fruits that cultivated by underground unmarked water, Dairy and cattle fattening Potential for urban agriculture, Potential for flower farming, Trade activities and Some Real estates.

## 8.2 Strategic Plans of the City in Ten Years (2021-2030)

## 8.2.1 Economic growth

## Minimizing unemployment from 19% to10%

## Transfer 100 MSE enterprises to investment

## Increasing revenue generation of the city by more than 20%

## To implement cadastral coverage 100%

## To increase basic infrastructure coverage of the city from 70% to 100%

## To make100% of investment projects to be functional

## To implement trade reform by 100%

## Minimizing traffic accidents yearly by 4%

## By implementing policy and strategy minimizing Environmental pollution

## To increase urban greenery coverage from80% to100%

## To increase agricultural production from 32 Quntal per Hector to 41

## To increase the capacity and role of cooperatives in multi direction

## To increase the covrage of driking water %100 according toWHO standard

## 8.2.2 Social development

* + To increase the standard and facility of schools by %100
* To decrease dropout and reception to 1%4
* To increase the total number of students who score in all subjects %50 and above from % 84.7 to %100
* Providing basic adult education 100% in all kebeles
* Increasing life expectancy from 56.1 to 67.5
* Decreasing mother mortality rate from 353 /100,000 to 199/100,000
* Minimizing infant mortality under 5 years from 55/1,000 to 38/1,000
* To strengthen and bring the health working area of industries.
* Work to prevent informal migration and human trafficking
* Work to increase participation and benefit of disabled and destitute citizens in social and economic affairs
* To build 15,005 low-cost houses
* To copy, creat and transfer different technologies
* Promoting tourism potential and increasing tourist flow by 10%
* Working to keep the rights and benefits of childs’, youths’ and females’
* Improving and mainstraming the system of spatial and socio-economic data collection,manuplation and using it
* To monitor and evaluate the implementation of polcy and strategies in all public institutions.

**8.2.3. Strategies designed to implement the plan**

* **Monitoring, Support and Review System**

A monitoring and support system is one of the management tools to ensure the achievement of long, medium, and short-term plans. Therefore, in this ten-year plan, the implementation of policies, strategies, programs, packages, plans, projects, and directions of the government in a comprehensive and continuous manner to monitor, support, review, and provide feedback to ensure the highest level of public benefits. Accordingly, it is necessary to implement and normalize the system at the city level to establish a strategy to implement it at the village-to-city level and to involve stakeholders and stakeholders at all levels to achieve results.

The monitoring and support system will be normalized at all levels of government offices and various committees and monitoring and support clusters will support, monitor, and review the implementation of this plan at the city level. Implementing this system will not only focus on the shortcomings and strengths in the implementation but also identify and coordinate the best practices in solving the problems and implementing them in the directed manner and spread them in all the existing sectors and villages and in this process will be focused on strengthening our enforcement forces..

* **Develop a Monitoring and Review Planning System**

Developing a Monitoring and Review Plan is necessary to ensure that the monitoring and support system is strengthened. This planning will be self-contained and centered around the time when programs, projects and routines are conceived from planning. This will be implemented in all sectors. Accordingly, the implementation of this plan will be identified from time to time from its preparation to its completion, identifying problems, strengths and weaknesses and giving adjustments.

* **Development Plan Implementation Monitoring Activities**

The main task of monitoring the implementation of programs and projects is to focus on physical, financial, service quality and expected outcomes and achievement of the planned mission of the program/project. Monitoring and support of the implementation of the annual plan will be conducted by the offices on a quarterly basis and monthly as required.

* **Plan Performance Review Activities**

This performance review is conducted over a period of time to help search, analyze and provide direction to the decision-making body. The ten-year plan review will be conducted at sector to village level for two and a half years, five years or mid-term for the implementation period. The complete report shall be submitted to the city governing body at least annually and quarterly and shall be analyzed and stakeholders shall be consulted. However, the sectors will conduct their own monitoring and evaluation of the implementation of programs, projects and routine activities according to the nature of the work.

* **Final stage review**

The summative evaluation is conducted at the end of the plan but at the end of five years (mid-plan) it will be in-depth for the next five years. To conduct a review of the results and success of the program/project implementation, baseline data and post-completion data are collected and analyzed in collaboration with the sectors. It will also be used to evaluate planning and implementation with the participation of various stakeholders and identify strengths and weaknesses in implementation.

* **Role of Offices (Sectors and Villages)**

The offices will focus on the following points. They are, strengthening and increasing the executive capacity of professionals,Public needs and baseline performance data updated from time to time, planning and performance results documents of routine activities, reforms, good governance, projects and programs, performance data demonstrating these various various Example. training documentaries and discussions; Have the results and achievements of the focus lines, policies and strategies in the workplace and present and report to the relevant authority and timely communication to all concerned parties and Feedback will be conducted on time and in accordance with the schedule.

* **Strengthen the Monitoring and Support System in an accountable manner**

Through the established monitoring and support system, timely corrective action will be taken using the identified deficiencies or errors as inputs regarding the audit results submitted by various agencies, and the Ethics and Anti-Corruption Commission, monitoring and review teams.