***SHASHEMENE* TOWN**

**PLANNING AND DEVELOPMENT OFFICE**

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

**January, 2022**

***SHASHEMENE***

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# CHAPTER ONE

# Introduction

* 1. Background of Shashemene City

Shashemene (pronounced Sha-she-mene) is a town established in **1903 E.C**, in the Southern Region of the Federal Democratic Republic of Ethiopia in the Oromia regional State roughly 250 km from the Capital City of Addis Ababa /Finfine/.

Shashemene is one of the oldest towns in Ethiopia have been serving as the Capital of the west Arsi zone. The city lays on the Trans-African High Way international road that starched from Cairo (Egypt) to Cape Town (South Africa).

The emergence of Shashemene was the result of commercial activities in the Southern, South-Western and South Eastern Ethiopia. This was hastened by the subsequent political developments.

The location of Shashemene on a commercial crossroads played an important role not only for its emergence but also its fast growth. The construction of roads to and through the town to different areas in the south made the town a major commercial and distribution center for both agricultural and industrial products (Getahun Benti 1988 and Gunilla Bjeren, 1985). Thus, let us look at how the town was emerged.

The market at Alelu (Korre Rogicha), 13kms west ward away from present-day Shashemene town had been serving as a trade center for long-distance merchants.

It was one of the market centers in the south though its importance was limited because of scarcity of peace and security. Following incorporation, *Alelu* was selected as a military station that started using the site not only as a market center but also center of administration of the surrounding areas. Furthermore, *Harufa* which was peaceful and secure emerged as an important place serving as a breathtaking place for merchants from different areas of the south and gradually transformed into market where merchants from various places in the south exchange different items of trade.

The commercial activities at Harufa gradually increased and became more active than the one at Alelu (Korre Rogicha). This increased commercial activities attracted the attention of the officials at Alelu. The new place was given the name Alelu (new Alelu) whereas the old Alelu (Kore Rogicha) took a name AleluMooftu (old Alelu). This event believed to have marked the foundation of the town of Shashemene.

Two separate nuclei for urban settlement, one at the new Alelu and the other around Harufa emerged (Bent, 1988; informants 1, 3, 4; Katabo, 1999*).*

According to tradition, one of the pioneer settlers and who engage in the selling of local drinks and food was a certain lady whose name was *Shashe*. According to our informants, *Shashe* believed to have lived in the village in the early years of the emergence of urban settlement.

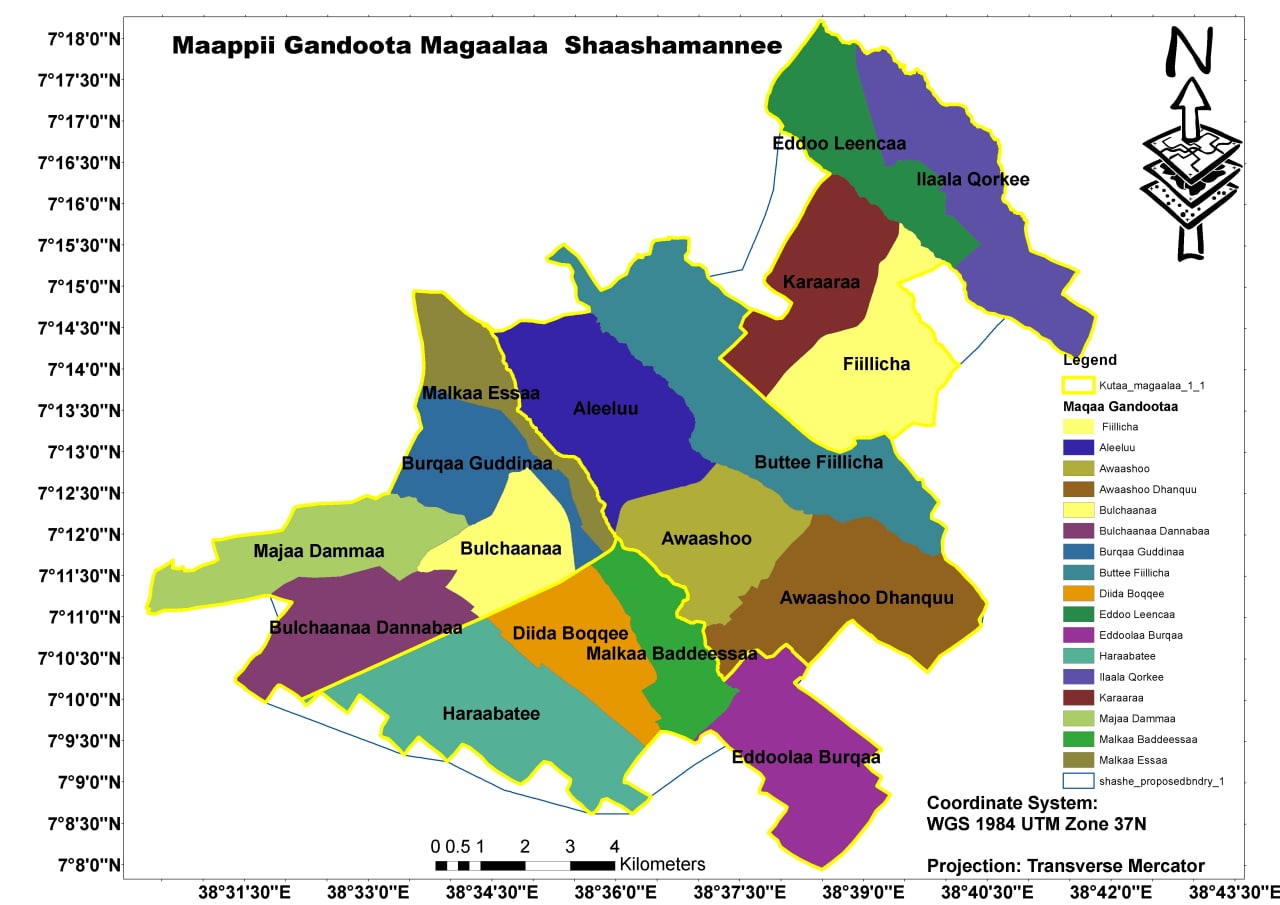
The name of the town Shashemene was derived from a famous Oromo lady named “Shashe”, who operated a famous Rest Stop/Shop named ‘Mene’ in the area. (Source: Local Elders). Providing “Tella and Booka” and food stuff to traders who were passing through Shashemene .

It was from this woman’s name that the word “Shashemene” derive from. That is “ManaShashe” by “Afaan Oromo “which means “Shashe’s House”.

Through time the name *Shashe* was developed to Shashemenne, (Mana-Shashe –i.e. *Shashe’s*House). The name Shashemanne became the name of both the town and district in which the town is found (informants 1, 2, 3, *Katabo, 1999).*

Shashemene is among the few privileged towns of its time to have its own municipal administration since **1935/36**, and a master plan since **1996**. It covers a total area of **17,119** hectares.

A couple of years ago, the current town administration made a determined move to speed up the development of the town and answer the questions of the residents and is one of the fast urbanizing urban centers in Oromia Regional State and has seventeen (17) sub-cities.



**Fig. 1: Map/Plan of the city that shows sub-cities /kebeles**

NamelyAbosto, Alelu, Arada, Awasho, Dida boqe, Bulchana, Burqa Gudina, Kuyera, Awasho Dhenqu, Aleche Harebate, Edola burqa, Alelu Ilu, Bute filicha, Kerara filicha, Ilala Qorke, Meja Dema, and Bulchana Deneba.

There are four rivers (Laftu, Melka Oda, Gogeti and Essa) that flow through the town towards Lake Shala. Dhedhaba is another major river that serves as a natural boundary between Shashemene and Arsi Negele.

The town is serving as an administrative, commercial and transport center of the western Arsi zone. The town was selected to be one of twenty in the Oromiya region to benefit from a federal reform program and it is one of the first -grade cities in Oromia Regional State.

* 1. Map/Plan of the city that shows the boundary of kebeles and settlements.

According to a proclamation of amended Oromia Regional Government cities re-establishment proclamation No.195/2008, Shashemene city has the rank of the principal city administration. The city has seventeen (17) sub-city administration units namely; Abosto, Alelu, Arada, Awasho, Dida boqe, Bulchana, Burqa Gudina, Kuyera, Awasho Dhenqu, Aleche Harebate, Edola burqa, Alelu Ilu, Bute filicha, Kerara filicha, Ilala Qorke, Meja Dema, and Bulchana Deneba.

The city covers total surface area of about **171,190,000 Km2** or about **17,119 hectare** of land. The distance ground from North to South extreme points of the city is about **22km** and from East to West is about **10.64km**. The shape of the city has an elongated shape toward along Hawassa to Addis Ababa road.

**Sources of information (government and other offices from where information was obtained)**

Shashemene city is governed through the Oromia region municipal establishment proclamation no. 65/95. The city has two tiers of administration. The highest level is the municipal council, which is responsible for service delivery, administering funds, and management of the city.

The other tiers of administration are the kebeles. The lowest administrative unit, kebeles are responsible for administering local issues including government-owned housing, mobilizing the community in development activities, and social and security issues

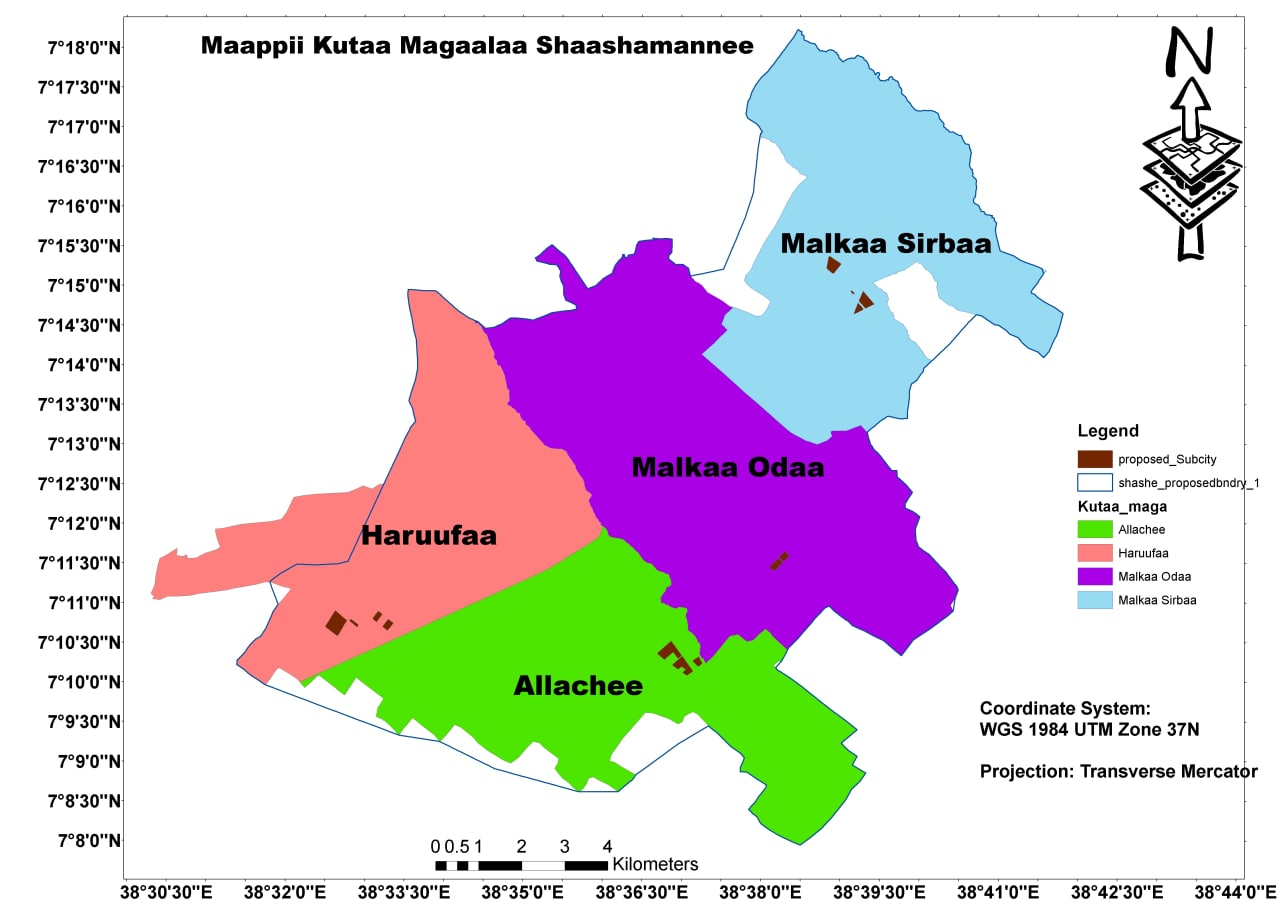


Fig.2:- Division of Sub- City (Ortho –photo)

Source:- Shashemene City Structural Plan, 2014

# CHAPTER TWO

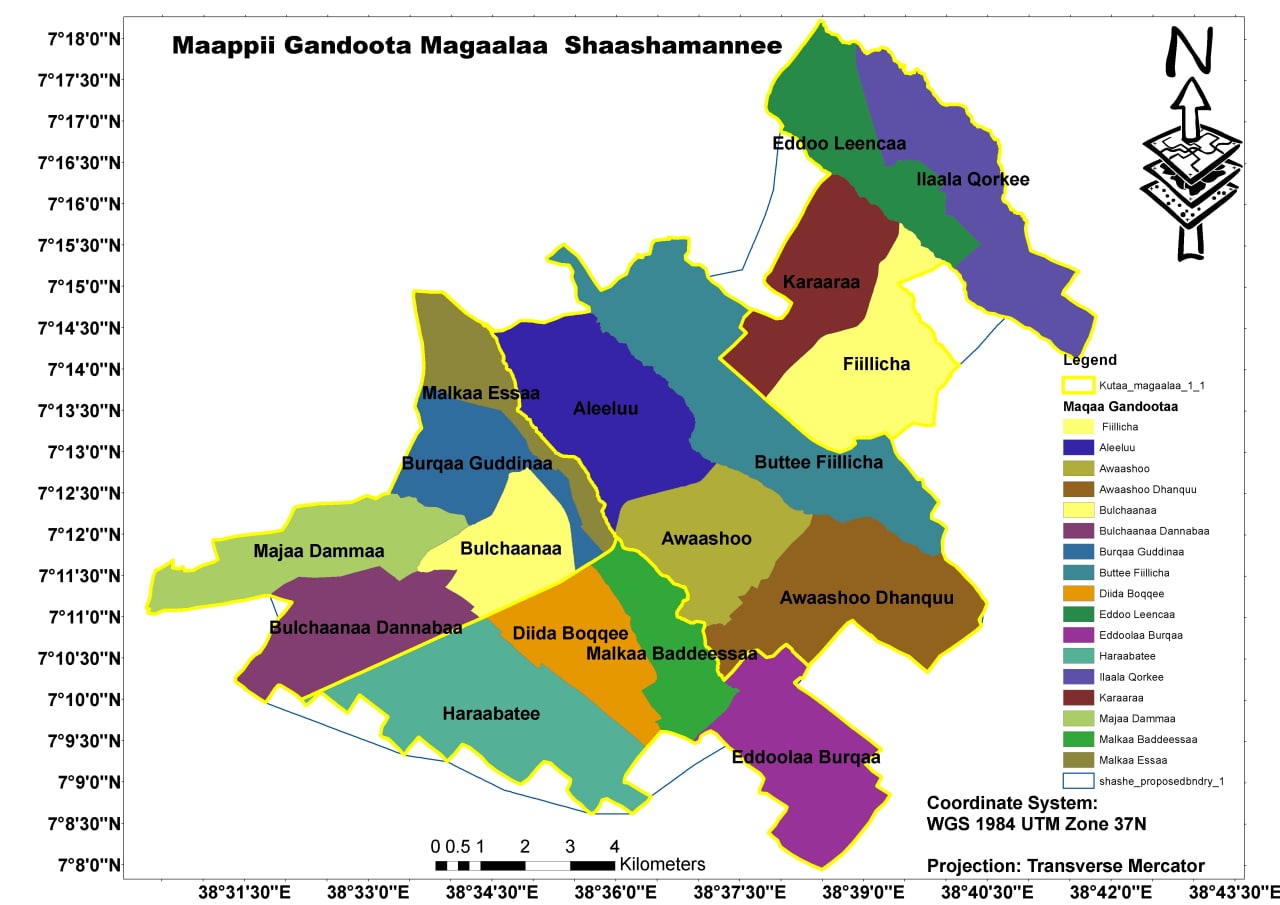
# Physical setting

* 1. Location.

Shashemene City is located in an absolute location with approximately geographical coordinates of 70 08’ 51’’N to 70 18’ 19’’N latitude and 380 32’ 43’’E 380 41’ 07’’E longitude. In relative location, comparatively, the city is found in East Africa Rift Valley. The city of Shashemene is found in Shashemene district of West Arsi zone of Oromia Region. The City is found at distance of 250 km south of Finfinne along the Trans-African High Way. The City is placed with of NegeleArsi at north at distance about 17 km, Kofele at east of about 25km, Bura west at distance about 6 km, Wendo- Genet in south east at about 17 km, and Hawasa at 26km in South.

Shashemene serves as junction spot and point of departure to the Southern part of the country (i.e. Hawasa-Dilla-Moyalle, Kofele-Dodola-Robe, Aje-Alaba-Wolayita Sodo-Arbamich, Wondo Genet and other areas around Shashemene district. The location of the city is join point for tourist for those who visit tourist destination in the southern region of the country.

The distance of well-known tourist destination sites are Hawassa City at 26km (average driving time 38 minutes), ArbaMinich City at 246 km (average driving time 3 hour 41 minutes),Wondo Genet Natural Spring at 19km (average driving time 31 minutes), Bale Mountain National Park at 155 (average driving time 2hour 33 minutes), Abidjatta-Shalla National Park at 47km (average driving time 50 minutes), Langano Lake Lodges and hotels at 53km (average driving time 52 minutes), Deneba Cave at 7km (average driving time 10 minutes), and Shashemene-Munessa Man Made and Natural forest. Therefore the geographical location of acuity enables to connect and interact with the regional urban centers.



**To Wond**

**To Bale**

**To Moyale**

**To Addis**

**To Arba Minch**

**Fig. 3: Shashemene City Structural Plan (Source:- City Structural Plan, 2014)**

2.2 Area

According to a proclamation of amended Oromia Regional Government cities re-establishment Proclamation No.195/2008, Shashemene City has a rank of the Principal city administration**.** The city covers total surface area of about **17,119 hectare** of land. The shape of the city has an elongated shape toward along Hawassa to Addis Ababa/Finfinne road.

* 1. Geology

The geological formation of rocks and soils in Shashemene city is dominantly related with rift valley formation by the outpouring of volcano lava during the tertiary period of the Cenozoic era and successive natural weathering and erosion. The bed rock is only exposed along river cuts and some hilly grounds; otherwise, it is covered by volcanic ash and soil deposit. The rocks of the area are composed of moderately weathered ignimbrites, un-welded tuff and ash flows.

2.4 Relief Drainage and Climate

## 2.4.1 *Relief*

The topography of Shashemene has been largely modified by geological events of the tertiary period of the Cenozoic era, mainly by the formation of rift valley associated with outpouring of volcanic lava and successive erosion and deposition cycles.

In general, the topography of the city is an almost gentle slope. The slope of the city is rise on the east and southeast and decreases toward west and northwest direction. According to the urban slope classification, the largest proportion 32.5 % (4222.0 ha) were covered under the gradient that ranges 2 – 3 %. This followed by the area that accounts about 23 % (2990.7 ha), 19.9 % (2589.7 ha), 13.6 % (1766.3 ha), and 7.29% (946.9 ha) covering the slope that ranges between 4 -5 %, 0 -2 %, 6 – 7 % and 7 - 8% respectively.

The very small proportion area of the city which accounts about 3 percent and 0.7 percent of urban area has cataloging in slope that ranges 9 – 11 and 12 -31 % respectively. In summary, about 99.3 % of total area of the city has slope gradient less than 12 %. On the other hand significant proportion (19.9 %) of urban area had 0 -2 % that may be found along flat plain, alluvial plain and or flood prone.

The maximum and the minimum altitude is about 1794m to 2094 meter above sea level respectively. The highest altitude is recorded at South East and North East part of the city and the lowest altitude is located in southwest and Western parts of the city. In terms of area coverage, the largest urban area is covered in the elevation of 1967 – 2009 meters (21.7 %), followed by ranges between 1924 – 1966 meters (21.1 %), 1881 – 1923 meters (18.9%), 2010 – 2051 meters (15.3%) and 1838 – 1880 meters (13.4%). The proportion of an elevation that range between1794–1837 and 2052 – 2094 meters covers about 6.6 and 3 percent respectively.

## 2.4.2 *Drainage*

The drainage pattern of Shashemene City is the outcome of the geographical occurrences of the tertiary period of the Cenozoic era. This drainage system is found in the Shalla Lake basin. Shalla Lake is located at distance of about 50km in the northwestern part of the City.

According to the study undertaken for the city structural plan preparation several rivers are sourced from eastern and south eastern part of the city and drained to west and northwest wards**.** Dadabaguda, Dadabatiqa, Laga xuxu, Malkalaftu, Melkaoda, Malkaesa, and Gogeti are among the main rivers drained to west and northwest of the city.

Somehow the perennial rivers are Dhadhabagudda, Dhadhabaxiqaa, Melkaodaa and Essarivers. Whereas Lagaxuxu, Malkalaaftu and Gogeti are streams which intermittent during dry season. Along the river banks, people are engaged in different activities such as irrigation for crop production and preparation for seedlings, fetching for domestic purpose and quarry sites for urban construction. On the contrary, due to human activities, rivers like Gogeti and Melkaessa have harmful effects on the community who are living adjacent to and along the rivers banks particularly by waste disposal from urban dwellers.

## *2.4.3 Season*

**Table.1 Major rainy seasons including their duration in months of the City for 2013-2014**

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Seasonal Temperature** | **Winter** | **Spring** | **Summer** | **Autumn** | **Annual** |
| Mean maximum | 26.3 | 23.3 | 22 | 26.3 | 24.5 |
| Mean minimum | 12.3 | 11.7 | 12 | 13.6 | 12.4 |
| Average | 19.3 | 17.5 | 17 | 19.9 | 18.4 |

In general, the amount of the total annual rainfall of the city gets yearly ranges between 570 – 980mm. The City also obtains high amount of rainfall in during the seasons of spring and autumn. During these seasons the city received about 36.2 and 31.3 % of its total annual rainfall in the spring and autumn respectively.

The minimum mean monthly amount of rainfall is recorded in January and December. The range of mean monthly and total annual of rainfall is about 94.4mm and 837.2mm respectively. In general the city has got rainfall throughout the year with significant amount of mean monthly range of rainfall. The distribution of rainfall in the area has two rainy seasons during spring and autumn which result from the wet winds of the Indian Ocean.

Broadly speaking, the prevailing winds of the city are supposed to be southeast, east, northeast, and northwest. This varies season to season as result of atmospheric air pressure.

Lastly the high amount of solar radiation that the city gets due to latitudinal location and amount magnified by the existence of the city within rift valley.

## *2.4.4 Climate*

Climate is the pattern of weather conditions experienced in an area over a long period. The major elements of climate are temperature, rain fall, air pressure, and wind. The distributions of such elements are generally controlled by altitude, latitude, and cloud covers.

Due to latitudinal location, the City has experienced to get high amount of temperature throughout the year. The *mean annual temperature* for the city (in the years 2013-2014) is generally about **18.4oC**. The *mean annual maximum temperature* is about **24.5oc.** The mean minimum monthly and annual range of temperature is about 11 and 28oC respectively. Mean monthly maximum temperature recorded during autumn and winter season. The climatic zone of Shashemene city is sub-tropical. Its altitude ranges from 1,672 to 2,722 meters above sea level. The temperature level ranges from 11-28°C and yearly rainfall varies from 1,500mm - 2,000mm.

2.5 Soils

The soils of Shashemene area can be classified as Colluvial deposit, lacustrine sediment, and Residual soil, based on nature of formation and parent material they are made of Colluvial soil is mostly found on topographically rugged part of the city. This group of soil is characterized by high variability in grain size distribution and thickness.

Their permeability is relatively high in order of 10-3 to 10-5cm/s and their thickness in depth is low for this group. The topography of the city varies from nearly flat to rolling plain. These made slight variability of soil from place to place within the city and surrounding area. There is high lateral and in-depth variability of soil because of high variability of soil formation factors.

2.6 Vegetation and Wildlife

## 2.6.1 *Vegetation*

Managing forest resources has become one of the most important agendas in climate

negotiations, which has resulted in proliferation of financial mechanisms such as CDM 11 (Clean Development Mechanism) and REDD (Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and Forest Degradation).The CDM was proposed by the Kyoto protocol as an instrument to reduce emissions with particular purpose of enhancing cooperation between developed and developing countries in mitigating climate change.

Similarly, REDD opens an opportunity for the development of sustainable forest management and utilization in developing countries that have historically experienced high rates of deforestation and forest degradation due to financial and technical constraints.

## *2.6.1.1 Major type of natural vegetation and man-made forests*

Various species of vegetation have been seen in the city due to wide range of temperature, rain fall, and altitude. In addition, the geographical location and the half perennial rivers crosses the city has also contributed a lot to the existences of different species of vegetation. In addition, there is protected and preserved indigenous vegetation in the compound of religious institutions and government offices. Thus, today it is common to observe a wide range of man-made and natural vegetation in the most part of the city.

The urban vegetation coverage is varies within the city from kebele to kebeles. Relatively dense vegetation are found at northern part of the city especially in the inner part of Kuyera city up to Ilalakorke and Turufewatera kebeles, areas along Dadhaba and xuxu river, the Eastern part of Alelu- Ilu, Maja-Dama and Bulchana kebeles.

On the other hand, the open spaces of the inner city, on the left side of MelkaOda River, western part of Aleche Harabate kebele, the inner part of KararaFilcha, ButeFilcha kebele and the way to Alaba near St. Marry Church somehow relatively have sparse forests.

Unlike the rift valley region, different species of trees like broadleaved rain forest, such as olia Africana (Ejersa), Solanumincanum (mokonisa), Apotes Dimidiata (oda), Cordial Africana (wodesa) Cupressus Lusitanica (Hindhesa), Eucalyptus tree and Ficus Vasta (qilxuu) are dispersed in the city.

In the same way, the semi-temperature forests the so called pod carpus forests or ‘*tid’*, lowland forests like acacia or ‘grar’, true man tree are largely grown. Moreover Casimiroa Edulis (kazmir), avocado, mango, papaya, banana, zeyitun, coffee and false banana (enset) are grown at small scale mainly by households. In differently, eucalyptus trees are largely found along river banks.

*2.6.2* ***Wild Life***

## 2.6.2.1 Names and types of wild life exist

Although Parks Zoe and reserved wild life conservation centers at urban level are not found in the city, we do have wild life animals associated with the natural vegetation which forms their natural habit. Unfortunately, since the distraction of natural vegetation also meant the distraction of wild animals thus most of the animals have either disappeared or migrated to the neighboring forest areas. As a result, at the moment there are common wild animals such as hyenas, foxes, rabbits, tortoises, some tree -climbing animals like: - Monkeys, Apes, and different kinds of birds are found in the city.

**Table 2: the name of wildlife that found in Shashemene city and surrounding**

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **No** | **W The name of wildlife that found in Shashemene city and surrounding ildlife Name** | **Remarks (In Afan Oromo)** | **No** | **Wildlife Name** | **Remarks (In Afan Oromo)** |
|  | Hyena | Warabessa | 8 | Ostrich | Guchii |
|  | Ape | Qamale | 9. | Quail | Solooli’a |
|  | Tortoise | Qochaa | 10. | Crow | Harageessa |
|  | Monkey | Jaldeessa | 11. | Vulture | Rumiichaa |
|  | Aardvark | Awaldiigeessa | 12. | Falcon | Risaa |
|  | Echidna | Dhaddee | 13 | Aves | Sinbirota adda addaa |
|  | Rabbit | Illeensa | 14. | Fox | Jeedala |

## 2.6.2.2 Greenery and Forestry Development

In recent years the development in urban land use and physical planning has a gain special concern in the area of urban beautification, park and recreation development, forest and buffer zone expansion, urban agriculture increase and sport field improvement. The data obtained from Shashemene city Municipality show that an area of 3107.82 hectares (18.15 %) has been allocated for this purpose.

Green areas provide recreational use:-

* A place to play, meditate, gather, or rest
* Give a sense of social place; allow one to gain social recognition and wedding ceremony.
* Provide habitat for a variety of birds, insects, and other organisms. See table bellow

Table 3.The name of greenery site by their areas, specific location and job created for micro and small scale enterprise in a year 2013 and 2014

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| No | **Specific Name of Greenery Site** | **Specific Location** | **Area m2** | **Job Created on Greenery** | | | |
| **Number of M&S Enterprise** | **Members of M&S Enterprise** | | |
| **Male** | **Female** | **Total** |
| 1 | Didaboke Condominium Greenery | Didaboke | 12,470 | 0 | 1 | 2 | 3 |
| 2 | 6 site Median Greenery | Didaboke, Abosto, Awasho, BurkaGudina & Alelu | 2023 | 0 | 2 | 1 | 3 |
| 3 | Buffer Zone of Essa River | Abosto | 54,250 | 3 | 7 | 23 | 30 |
| 4 | Parking of Goget River | Abosto | 46,900 | 2 | 2 | 19 | 21 |
| 5 | Recreation Center for Elders | Abosto | 3,000 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 6 | Rift Valley Greenery | Abosto | 4,000 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 7 | Botanical Garden | Awasho | 380,000 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 8 | Awasho High Tension Greenery | Awasho | 5,000 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 |
| 9 | AleluMagenanya Greenery | Alelu | 5,954 | 1 | 3 | 7 | 10 |
| 10 | Millennium Park | Alelu | 380,000 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 11 | Meles Park | Alelu | 3,666 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 12 | Nursery Site | Alelu | 10,000 | 1 | 8 | 2 | 10 |
| 13 | AleluShashe Genet Greenery | Alelu | 17,000 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 14 | New Awasho Asphalt road Adjacent greenery | Awasho | 10,000 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 15 | Aleluu sub city park | Alelu | 20100 | 1 | 76 | 64 | 140 |
| 16 | Near Alelu school Greenary | Alelu | 4730 | 1 | 31 | 26 | 57 |
| 17 | Alelu nursery side fence site establishment work | Alelu | 13000 | 1 | 29 | 28 | 57 |
|  | **Total** |  | **972,093** | **10** | **160** | **172** | **332** |

CHAPTER THREE

**3.** Socio-Economic Conditions

3.1 Population:-

Various population counts have been conducted during the past times by the Central Statistical Authority (CSA) since in 1958 EC. Since then, there have been successive counts, the first of which was conducted in 1962 as part of the national population sample survey first and second round to be followed by the national population and housing censuses of 1976 and 1986 E.C.

According to the 1986 and 1999E.Cpopulation and housing census of CSA the total population of the city was **52,080 and 102,062** respectively. This implies that the population of the city has fastest growing rate with 5.28% and within this figure the population growth almost twofold or doubled by 13 years.

Assuming this rate of growth to remain the same for the coming ten years the numbers of households, on the other hand, was 9,341in 1986 and reach 34,972 in 2001. From this information, the household formation trend has been grown almost by 4 folds within 15 years. The average family size in 1986 and 2001 was 5.5 and 5.4 respectively.

Depending on data given from city Municipality, total population of Shashemene city was **369,873** in 2013E.Cand **407,785** in 2014 E C**.**

## 3.1.1 Ethnic Population and Religion Distribution.

The population and housing census of 1986 reveal the fact that there are several ethnic groups that residing in Shashemene. Among the various ethnic groups, Oromo ethnic constituted the large proportion of the total population. Next to Oromo ethnic groups Amhara, Gurage, Wolayta, Kembata, Tigray, Silte, Hadiya , and others are still living in the city together harmoniously and in an harmonious manner.

Even though, the data for current religious composition for Shashemene city is not officially declared from the recent census, residents of the city was the followers of Muslim, Orthodox, Protestant, Catholic, Wakefata and others religion found in the city.

The population seventeen (17) sub-cities of urban units has a disproportionate distribution. According to data obtained from city municipality, the lowest concentration of population was observed in Ilalaqorke kebele about 6626 (1.62%) of the total population, were us the highest concentration was observed In Burqa gudina about 47,491(11.65%) of the total population. The following table presents the detail distribution of the population of 2013and 2014.

**Table 4 :- The average household, population number by sub-cities, and sex in a year 2013**

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **No** | **City Administrative units kebele (Ganda)** | **No of HH** | **Number of Population 2013** | | | |
| **Male** | **Fem.** | **Total** | **% share** |
| 1 | Awasho | 6622 | 15874 | 15911 | **31785** | 8.59 |
| 2 | Abosto | 7736 | 18544 | 18589 | **37133** | 10.04 |
| 3 | Dida boqe | 7024 | 16837 | 16878 | **33715** | 9.12 |
| 4 | Bulchana | 7899 | 18935 | 18979 | **37914** | 10.25 |
| 5 | Burqa gudina | 8300 | 19895 | 19942 | **39837** | 10.77 |
| 6 | Arada | 7009 | 16801 | 16840 | **33641** | 9.10 |
| 7 | Alelu | 7773 | 18633 | 18678 | **37311** | 10.09 |
| 8 | Kuyera | 5431 | 13019 | 13050 | **26069** | 7.05 |
| 9 | Awasoo dhanqu | 2437 | 5815 | 5880 | **11695** | 3.16 |
| 10 | Alache harabate | 2322 | 5542 | 5602 | **11144** | 3.01 |
| 11 | Bulchana Deneba | 1561 | 3726 | 3767 | **7493** | 2.03 |
| 12 | Alelu Ilu | 2026 | 4836 | 4890 | **9726** | 2.63 |
| 13 | Bute filicha | 1973 | 4709 | 4760 | **9469** | 2.26 |
| 14 | Karara filicha | 2734 | 6526 | 6598 | **13124** | 3.55 |
| 15 | Ilala qorke | 1934 | 4615 | 4667 | **9282** | 2.51 |
| 16 | Maja dema | 1751 | 4178 | 4226 | **8404** | 2.27 |
| 17 | Idola burqa | 2528 | 6032 | 6099 | **12131** | 3.28 |
|  | **Ida,ama** | **7757** | **184,517** | **185,356** | **369,873** | **100 %** |

**Table 5 The average household, population number by sub-cities , and sex in a year 2014**

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **No** | **City Administrative units kebele (Ganda)** | **No of HH** | **Number of Population 2014** | | | |
| **Male** | **Female** | **Total** | **% share** |
| 1 | Awasho | 7301 | 17,501 | 17,542 | **35,043** | 8.59 |
| 2 | Abosto | 8529 | 20,445 | 20,494 | **40,939** | 10.04 |
| 3 | Dida boqe | 7744 | 18,563 | 18,608 | **37,171** | 9.12 |
| 4 | Bulchana | 7808 | 20,875 | 20,925 | **41,800** | 10.25 |
| 5 | Burqa gudina | 9894 | 23,717 | 23,774 | **47,491** | 11.65 |
| 6 | Arada | 8471 | 20,306 | 20,355 | **40,661** | 9.97 |
| 7 | Alelu | 9314 | 22,326 | 22,379 | **44,705** | 10.96 |
| 8 | Kuyera | 5988 | 14,353 | 14,388 | **28,741** | 7.05 |
| 9 | Awasoo dhanqu | 2686 | 6,439 | 6,455 | **12,894** | 3.16 |
| 10 | Alache harabate | 2560 | 6,136 | 6,150 | **12,286** | 3.01 |
| 11 | Bulchana Deneba | 1721 | 4,126 | 4,135 | **8,261** | 2.03 |
| 12 | Alelu Ilu | 1636 | 3,922 | 3,932 | **7,854** | 1.93 |
| 13 | Bute filicha | 2175 | 5,214 | 5,226 | **10,440** | 2.56 |
| 14 | Karara filicha | 2132 | 5,110 | 5,123 | **10,233** | 2.51 |
| 15 | Ilala qorke | 1381 | 3,309 | 3,317 | **6,626** | 1.62 |
| 16 | Maja dema | 1930 | 4,627 | 4,638 | **9,265** | 2.27 |
| 17 | Idola burqa | 2787 | 6,680 | 6,695 | **13,375** | 3.28 |
|  | **Ida,ama** | **84956** | **203,651** | **204,134** | **407,785** | **100** |

3.2 Urban Agriculture

Urban agriculture is plays an imperative role in enhancing urban food security, local economic development, poverty improvement, and social inclusion of the urban poor and women in particular, as well as the greening of the city and the productive reuse of urban wastes. In the city, there are agricultural activities including dairy farming, cattle raring, agriculture, horticulture, and these all are carried out spreading throughout the city and other undeveloped agriculture on the out skirt of the city. One of the activities of the urban agriculture is the preparation of seedlings of trees, shrubs, herbs, and grass in nursery sites. Currently, the city has one nursery site for seedlings.

**3.2.1** Urban Land Use

For economic, transport, and social development effective and efficient land use is very essential .Successful land use planning will benefit the present population as well as the future ’’all the people who will live in the future’’ otherwise it will bring adverse effect on overall socio-economic development.

During the preparation of structural plan which was started in 2002 E.C and completed in 2004 E.C it was new in its approach by introducing and adopting an integrated development planning approach that is more flexible, participatory, and development -oriented. In this structural plan, a mixed land-use development as main approach was adopted.

The northwest part of the city was proposed for industries and manufacturing development and in the west, east and southern parts of the city along the main roads for different services. The intermediate and periphery areas are accommodated more for non-residential functions. The structural plan of city was incorporated in to the surrounding peasant association. The plan is guided and expanded by the present development of the city. Data obtained from the structural plan shows :- Residence, Commercial business & trade, Services, Administration, Road and associated infrastructures, Green areas & public spaces, and Reserved un foreseen activities were 17 %, 3.41 %, 3.53 %, 0.77, 14.63 %, 18.15 %, and 5.9 %, respectively. The detail land use classification is presented in the following table.

## *3.2.2. Urban land use*

**Table 6 Shashamanee Structural plan land use in the year 2013**

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **No** | **Land use category** | **Area (km2)** | **Area(He)** |
| 1 | Residence | 426260 | 4262.6 |
| 2 | Commerce, Business & Trade | 129170 | 1291.7 |
| 3 | Services Administration | 51700 | 517.0 |
| 4 | Manufacturing and Storage | 129170 | 1291.7 |
| 5 | Road network transportation | 271870 | 2718.7 |
| 6 | Urban Agriculture, recreation, green area | 244800 | 2448.0 |
| 7 | Special Functions | 3873 | 387.3 |
|  | **Total** | **1,291,700** | **12,917** |

**Table 7 Shashamanee Structural plan land use in the year 2014**

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Land use category** | | **Area (m2)** | **Area(He)** | **%** |
| 1 | Residence | 290759 | 2907.59 | 17 |
| 2 | Administration | 13282 | 132.8 | 0.77 |
| 3 | Commerce, Business & Trade | 85464 | 854.64 | 3.41 |
| 4 | Services | 60518 | 605.18 | 3.53 |
| 5 | Manufacturing and Storage | 43890 | 438.9 | 2.6 |
| 6 | Urban Agriculture | 545,323 | 5453.23 | 31.9 |
| 7 | Special Functions | 10690 | 106.9 | 0.62 |
| 8 | Road and associated infrastructures | 250530 | 2505.3 | 14.63 |
| 9 | Green areas & Public Spaces | 310782 | 3107.82 | 18.15 |
| 10 | Reserved Un Foreseen Activities | 100571 | 1005.71 | 5.9 |
|  | **TOTAL** | **171,190,000** | **17,119** | **100** |

**Sources: Shashemene City Structural Plan**

## 

**Fig.8 Map of Shashamanee city in sub-cities**

**Please Do not repeat the maps so many times so that better to remove this map.**

## *3.2.3. Livestock, Poultry and Beekeeping*

**Table 8 Major dairy farm products available in the city**

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **No** | **Dairy Farm** | **2013** | **2014** |
| 1 | Number of modern dairy farm in the city | 956 | 2032 |
| 2 | Major dairy farm products available | 7,677,100 ton | 15,346,486 ton |

**Table 9 Availability of veterinary services in the city**

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **No** | **Availability of veterinary services** | **2013** | **2014** |  | **No** | **Fattening** | **2013** | **2014** |
| 1 | Artificial insemination | 1523 | 4709 | 1 | Number of persons participating in fattening | 718 | 545 |
| 2 | PD Test | 1360 | 2023 | 2 | Number of Animal fattened | 3317 | 2465 |
| **Total** |  | 2883 | 6732 | 3 | Job opportunities created | 63 | 71 |

**Table 10 Poultry production**

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| No | Poultry | **2013** | **2014** |
| 1 | Number of persons participating in Poultry | 2129 | 1746 |
| 2 | Number of Poultry | 64,411 | 316,988 |
| 3 | Job opportunities created | 153 | 205 |
|  | **Capital** | **64,441,100** | **45,000,000** |

3.3 Mining and Industry:-

## 3.3.1 Number and type of registered small-scale industries by type of ownership

Among the factors that have been affecting the city, the economy is poverty, unemployment, and low level of the existing economic activities. To alleviate the poverty, unemployment and low level of economic growth within the city the intervention of government by organizing micro and small enterprise and enhancing micro and small enterprise to medium and large scale enterprise. The city’s five main sectors of the MSE were organized special in urban agriculture, industry, construction, services, and trade.

**Table 11 Number of MSE organized and their members in the City in the year 2013 and 2014**

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **No** | **Type** | **2013** | | | | **2014** | | | |
| **Number of Groups/ Association** | **Members** | | | **Number of Groups/ Association** | **Members** | | |
| **Male** | **Female** | **Total** | **Male** | **Female** | **Total** |
| **1** | **Urban Agriculture** | 57 | 131 | 71 | 202 |  |  |  |  |
|  | Dairy Production | 24 | 81 | 52 | 133 | 2 | 120 | 7 | 127 |
|  | Cattle Fattening | 26 | 34 | 13 | 47 | 2 | 120 | 7 | 127 |
|  | Poultry Production | 7 | 16 | 6 | 22 |  |  |  |  |
|  | Others | 27 | 2771 | 1477 | 4248 | 67 | 3030 | 1680 | 4710 |
| 2 | **Small Scale Industry** | 104 | 249 | 288 | 537 |  |  |  |  |
| 3 | **Construction** | 56 | 160 | 30 | 190 |  |  |  |  |
| 4 | **Services** | 247 | 989 | 988 | 1977 |  |  |  |  |
| 5 | **Trade** | 236 | 873 | 872 | 1745 |  |  |  |  |
|  | **Total** | **784** | **5304** | **3797** | **9101** | **71** | **3270** | **1694** | **4964** |

**Source:-Urban Job Opportunity and Food Security Office and City animals and fishery development Office**

Urban Job Opportunity and Food Security Office organized 784 MSEs in different types of economic activities in 2013. In urban agriculture, in 2013 about 57 MSEs Groups were organized with a total member ship of 202 of which 131 were male and 71 were female. Next in the services sector, about 247 MSEs were organized with 1977 members and of which 989 were male and 988 were female. In addition, in trade activities, 236 MSEs were organized 1745 with members of 873 male and 872 female. Finally within small scale industry and construction about 784 and 71 of MSEs organized respectively with total of 9101 and 4964 in a year 2013 and 2014 respectively.

**Table 12 Type of manufacturing industries in the city including their capital**

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **No** | **Type of manufacturing** | **The year of 2013 Capital** | **The year of 2014 Capital** |
| 1 | Small scale manufacturing | -- | 44,000,000.33 |
| 2 | Medium scale manufacturing | -- | 34,000,000 |
| 3 | Large scale manufacturing | -- | 138,000,000.9 |

**Source:-Urban Manufacturing Enterprising and Industry Office**

## 3.3.2 *Cooperatives:-*

The history of formal cooperatives in Ethiopia dates back to 1960 when the first directive of cooperatives was enacted. Since the introduction of the coopretive direcitve, Ethiopia has enacted four new proclamations and an ammendment act: Directive No. 44/1960, proclamation No. 241/1966; proclamation No.138/1978; proclamation No. 85 /1995; proclamation No.147/1998, and amendment No.402/2004. The latest proclamation ensures that cooperative policy is fully consistent with the universal cooperative principles and the ILO’s promotion of cooperatives recommendation 193(2002). Aside from enacting cooperatives proclamations, Ethiopia has formulated a-five year cooperative development program. This demonstrates that the federal and regional government has realized the contribution of cooperatives to econimic and social development, food security, and poverty reduction in Ethiopia.

A normal trend has been experienced in the number of consumers’ cooperatives formed in Shashemene, primary in response to the high cost of goods and services that occurred due to increases commodity prices during 2007/2008. For instance, in our city in 2013 and 2014 there were 27 and 51 cooperatives associations with a capital of **19,442,689** and **24,505,340** birr respectively.

The fact that, cooeratives play a crucial role in economic and social development the participation of cooperatives in housing, agro-processing, marketing, and finance (saving, credit, and banking) is increasing. Thus, the social role of cooperatives is promoted through voicing of common goals, enhanced participation in value chains, and protection of produsers from unfair pricing. Cooperatives also create opportunities for networking and working in partnership with other agency.

**Table 13 . Number of cooperatives by types, and their fixed and running capitals**

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **No** | **Type of Co-operatives** | **2013** | | | | **2014** | | | |
| **Number** | **Fixed Capital** | **Running Capital** | **Total** | **Number** | **Fixed Capital** | **Running Capital** | **Total** |
| 1 | Consumer  Co-operatives | 17 | 4,909,473 | 12,332,101 | 17,241,574 | 41 | 4,909,473 | 16,992,501 | **21,901,975** |
| 2 | Saving and loan co-operatives | 10 | - | 2,201,115 | 2,201,115 | 10 | - | 2,603,365 | **2,603,365** |
| Total | | **27** | **4,909,473** | **14533216** | **19,442,689** | **51** | **4,909,473** | **19,595,866** | **24,505,340** |

**Table 14 Type of street light by number of bulb and their length in the year 2013 and 2014**

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **No** | **Street light Type** | **No** | **KM.** |
| 1 | Florescent | 118 | 3.36 |
| 2 | Magnesium Light | 4 | 0.12 |
| 3 | Sodium Light | 967 | 29.01 |
| 4 | Incandescent | 20 | 6 |
| 5 | LED Lamp with steel Poll | 1427 | 42.81 |
|  | Total | 2536 | 81.3 |

## 

## 3.5. Infrastructure and Social Facilities

## 3.3.5 Transport and Communication

## 3.3.5.1 *Transport*

The city administration has been taking measures to facilitate means of transportation to alleviate traffic congestion within the city. The traffic flow in the inner city increased rapidly from time to time due to the increase of tri-wheel (Bajaj) motors for urban transportation.

As a result, at present there are about four bus stations within the city (Main Bus station in Awasho, Old Arada bus station in Aradaa, The new Alelu bus Station, and The new Wando

Mazoriya Bus station) main bus station functions as regional transportation. The Old Arada bus station serves an area of Hawassa, Ajee, and Alaba. New Alelu bus station functions

ArsiiNagellee, Bulbula, and Zeway ,and new WondoMazoriya bus station serves Wondo Genet and Washa. services such as clean water, sewerage, roads, electricity, telecommunications and other services to support the basic livelihood of the residents and businesses

The field survey conducted on street light revealed that there are about 2,536street lights in Shashemene city boundary. Approximately 1,427(56.4%), 967 (38.2%),118(4.4%) and 20 (0.8%) are the Light Emitting Diode (LED) Lamp, High Pressure Sodium (HPS) Lamp, Florescent Lamp and Incandescent Lamp are the highest street light in number based on the lamp type respectively.

## *Inventory of Traffic Signpost*

A total of 104 traffic sign post are inventoried in Shashemene City for various traffic signs and pole materials, from the total 7 of them have a concrete stand whereas the remaining 97 are made with steel posts.

**Table 15: Inventory of Traffic Sign Posts in Shashemene City**

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **No** | **Traffic Sign Post** | **Total Number of Traffic Post** |
| 1 | Traffic sign post (concrete) | 7 |
| 2 | Traffic Sigh Post (steel) | 97 |
|  | **Total** | **104** |

## *Road Network*

As the city experiencing rapid urbanization and expanding to new area that demands infrastructure facilities, the administration has been working on upgrading the existing road and constructing new road network within the city. The data obtained from the city municipal shows that the total length of road within the city is **385.80** km.

Out of the total length of the roads; asphalt road, all weather roads (gravel), cobblestone road, red ash road, and walkway road have length of 66.25km, 3.06km, 110.81km, 155.27km and 50.4km respectively.

Majority of the road pavements are red ash and compacted earth which lacks the proper drainage system. The new expansion area of the city lacks the basic infrastructure facilities. Flooding is the main causes of structural damage to the roads during rainy season and dust is a problem in the dry season. For brief information of types and length road are presented in the table here below.

**Table16 Total length of road within the city**

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **No** | **Type of Roads** | **Length (km)** | | **Increment** | **Remark** |
| **2013** | **2014** |
| 1 | Asphalted | 61.25 | 66.25 | 5 |  |
| 2 | All Whether (Graveled) | 3.06 | 3.06 | 0 |  |
| 3 | Cobble Stone | 101.28 | 110.81 | 9.53 |  |
| 4 | Red Ash | 104.78 | 155.27 | 50.49 |  |
|  | **Total** | **270.37** | **335.39** | 65.02 |  |
| 5 | Walkway | 49.95 | 50.402 | 0.452 |  |
|  | **Total** | **320.32** | **385.80** |  |  |

Table 17 Accommodation of bus stations in the year 2013 and 2014

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **No** | **Name of Bus Station** | **Year** | **Number of Buses and Passengers** | | | | | |
| **Small buses** | **Passengers** | **Medium buses** | **Passengers** | **Total** | |
| **Buses** | **Passengers** |
| 1 | Old Arada Bus Station | 2013 | 420 | 11513355 | 6 | 450892 | 426 | 17113136 |
| 2014 | 407 | 13241040 | 10 | 808310 | 417 | 18699050 |
| 2 | New Alelu Bus Station | 2013 | 103 | 2823513 | 0 | 0 | 103 | 4137683 |
| 2014 | 86 | 2797861 | 0 | 0 | 86 | 1856399 |
| 3 | New Didaboqe Bus Station | 2013 | 62 | 1699591 | 4 | 4809519 | 66 | 2651330 |
| 2014 | 46 | 1496530 | 1 | 80831 | 47 | 2107567 |
| 4 | Main Awasho Bus Station | 2013 | 210 | 5756677 | 280 | 0 | 490 | 19684123 |
| 2014 | 180 | 5855988 | 242 | 1956114 | 442 | 19820096 |
|  | **Total** | **2013** | **795** | **21793136** | **290** | **5260411** | **1085** | **43586272** |
| **2014** | **719** | **23391419** | **253** | **2845255** | **992** | **42483112** |

Table 18 Available mean of transportation in the city in the year 2013 and 2014

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **No** | **Means of transportation** | **2013** | **2014** |
| 1 | Taxi | 43 | 66 |
| 2 | Bajaj | 2471 | 2952 |
| 3 | City Bus | 2 | 2 |
| 4 | Bus | 0 | 0 |
| 5 | Mini Bus | 29 | 38 |
| 6 | Motor Cycle | 2580 | 2640 |
| 7 | Cross Country Bus | 0 | 0 |
| 8 | Others | 25 | 29 |
|  | **Total** | **5150** | **5727** |

## 

## *3.3.5.2 Communication*

**Table 20 Telephone services by type.**

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Year** | **Service Type** | | **Total** |
| 2013 | Fixed Telephone | | ---- |
| Wireless Telephone | | ----- |
| Mobile | | ------ |
| Internet | Broad band | ----- |
| Dialup | ----- |
| Fax | |  |
| 2014 | Fixed Telephone | | 7585 |
| Wireless Telephone | | ---- |
| Mobile | | 323,638 |
| Internet | Broad band | 2788 |
| Dialup | ----- |
| Total fixed data | | 267 |

## *3.3.5.3 Post Offices by type and number of post box.*

The typical accessibility and location of the office is convenient for the customers and for the service rendering officials. According to the postal service officer the capacity of the two post offices are adequately enough for the existing demand; it has about 800 post boxes rented to registered clients. The following figure shows the distribution of the incoming and outgoing domestic and international letters of Shashemene city in 2013 and 2014.

**Table 21 Post Offices by type the year 2013 and 2014**

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Name of town** | **No. of post station** | **No. of post box** | **No. of Employees** | | | **District /Zone** |
| **Male** | **Female** | **Total** |
| Shashemene | 2 | 800 | 12 | 9 | 21 |  |

**Source: Shashemene Postal Office**

3.3.6 Water and Energy Supply

Uncontaminated water, basic toilets, and good hygiene practices are basic need and crucial for the survival of human beings. Although 70% of earth is covered by oceans, lakes, and rivers most of our people lack clean water.

Considerable progress has been made since 1990, with one-third of humans now having access to improved water, but there is still more to do. New technology solutions and educational programs can ensure that people work together to use and manage limited water supplies efficiently so everyone on earth can have access to safe water.

In general all over the country, practically in Shashemene city administration, clean water is not adequately available, especially for the city administration’s rural as well as urban dweller.

According to Shashemene City Water and Liquid Service Enterprise, the city water supply service was started in 1976, at a time where there were few public taps in number and one water container/ reservoir; presently access to water supply in the city has shown spectacular progress. While access has increased substantially with funds from internal revenue and external aid, much remains to be done to achieve the millennium development goal.

The annual water production and annual water used were 4,212,245 m3 and 4,492,397 m3in 2013 year respectively and in 2014 about 3,327,674 m3 and 3,593,918 m3 of water was yielded and used respectively.

In the city's water supply service, there are six concrete reservoirs with different water holding capacity, two a capacity of 1000m3, two a capacity of 500 m3, and one a capacity of 350 m3. Besides, there is a masonry reservoir with water holding capacity of 100 m3.

## *3.3.6.1 Source of water*

The source of water supply of Shashemene is from two rivers namely Wosha in Wondo-Genet Wereda and Essa in Shashemene, and nine (9) boreholes in Sole and Awashodhanku areas. The production capacity of water sources to the city Idola treatment plant has 83.33 Li/s.

**Table 21The source of drinking water in the city in a year 2013 and 2014**

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **No.** | **Names of water supply sources** | **Types of sources** | **Description** |
|
|  | Tap Water |  |  |
|  | Deep Well **(**Borehole**)** | 8 (Sole 1,Sole 2, Sole 3, Sole 4, Sole 5, Sole 6 ,Sole 7,Sole 8)  Sole 1, |  |
|  | River | 2 (Wondo river and Essaa river) |  |
|  | Pond |  |  |
|  | Spring | - |  |
| **Current total supply in m3** | | **19,770.9 M3/day** |  |

**Table 22** Percentage and total house hold supplied with potable water in a city in a year 2013 and 2014

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **No** | **Total Population (HHs)** | **2013** | **2014** |
| 1 | Total population( HHs) | 256,563 | 371,168 |
| 2 | Total water coverage by HHs /%/ | 60.05 % | 65.05 % |

The data obtained from Shashemene City water and liquid service enterprise shows that the total number of 256563 and 371,168 households (customers) is accessed clean water in the year 2013 and 2014 respectively. From the total customers, residential customers consists 60.05% and 65.05% in a year 2013 and 2014 respectively.

## *3.3.6.3 Electricity Supply*

The source of electricity for almost the population within and surrounding the city is from hydroelectricity with total capacity /demand in the year 2013 and 2014 E.C

**Table24 Source of Electric of the city in the year 2013 and 2014**

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **No** | **Source** | **Total Customers** | | **No of supplied electricity** | |
| **2013** | **2014** |
| 1 | Hydro | - | - | 28,141 | 32,367 |
| 2 | Diesel | - | - | - | - |
| 3 | Biogas | - | - | - | - |
| 4 | Solar | - | - | - | - |
| 5 | Other | - | - | - | - |

**Table25 Customers users of Electric of the city in the year 2013 and 2014**

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **No** | **Types of Customers** | **Number of customers** | |
| **2013** | **2014** |
| 1 | Residential | 24,646 | 28,795 |
| 2 | Commercial | 3,172 | 3,231 |
| 3 | Institutional | 21 | 32 |
| 4 | Industrial | 254 | 261 |
| 5 | Others | 48 | 48 |
| **Total** | | **28,141** | **32,367** |

## 

**Table26 Rank of sources of domestic energy supply according to their uses in the city**

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **No** | **Source of Energy** | **Rank** |
| 1 | Fire Wood | 1 |
| 2 | Charcoal | 2 |
| 3 | Electricity | 3 |
| 4 | Kerosene | 4 |
| 5 | Crop product (by- products of Woodwork) | 5 |
| 6 | Dung and Other | 6 |

**Sources: Ethiopia Electric Power Shashemene District (EELUPA)**

## 3.3.6.5 *Fuel station by type, number and capacity in liters.*

Within and out of the city boundary (in surrounding or neighboring Peasant association) there are about 8 fuel stations. The holding capacity of fuel containers according to types of fuel is for kerosene 330,000 liters, diesel 700,000 and benzene 535,000 liters. The details explanation of name of fuel stations with their holding capacity in liters is presented here under the table.

**Table 27 Name of Fuel stations with their holding capacity in liters in the year 2013 - 2014**

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **No** | **Name of Fuel Station** | **Number of Branches** | **Capacity by liters** | | | **Remark** |
| **Kerosene** | **Diesel** | **Benzene** |
| 1 | Total | 2 | 60,000 | 100,000 | 75,000 |  |
| 2 | NOC | 3 | 90,000 | 150,000 | 130,000 |  |
| 3 | Dalol | 1 | 30,000 | 50,000 | 50,000 |  |
| 4 | Yetebaberut | 2 | 60,000 | 150,000 | 100,000 |  |
| 5 | TAF | 1 | 30,000 | 50,000 | 50,000 |  |
| 6 | OILBYE | 2 | 0 | 100,000 | 50,000 |  |
| 7 | Zemen | 1 | 30,000 | 50,000 | 50,000 |  |
| **8** | Zagol | 1 | 30,000 | 50,000 | 30,000 |  |
| **Total** | | **13** | **330,000** | **700,000** | **535,000** |  |

**Sources: Trade and Market Development Office**

3.3.7 Education

Certainly Education is a key to poverty alleviation and economic development in many countries of the world. Our Country Ethiopia also has been striving to improve access to education and reaching the Millennium Development Goals (MDG). In the past three decades, our education has been receiving significant attention generally in the country and particularly in our region. The case in Shashemene city administration is not exceptional.

Thus, an encouraging progress has been registered at each level of our country’s education programs from pre-primary to higher education, though it further needs more efforts to be done specially in the implementation of quality education.

In Shashemene city, the total numbers of schools were 167 by the year 2013. Out of these educational institutions, 73 were kindergartens, 23 first cycle primary schools (1-6), 59 full primary schools (1-8) and 12 secondary schools (9-12).

In the year 2014, the total numbers of educational institutions were 191. Out of these total numbers of schools 83 kindergartens, 20 first cycle primary schools (1-6), 74 full primary schools (1-8), and 14 secondary schools (9-12) for detail see the table below.

**Table 28 Numbers of educational institutions, with their cycle & ownership in the city in a year 2013-2014**

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **No** | **Cycles** | **2013** | | | **2014** | | |
| **Gov’t** | **Private** | **Total** | **Gov’t** | **Private** | **Total** |
| 1 | 0 class/KG | 10 | 63 | **73** | 12 | 71 | **83** |
| 2 | 1-6 | 0 | 23 | **23** | 0 | 20 | **20** |
| 3 | 1-8 | 11 | 48 | **59** | 13 | 61 | **74** |
| 4 | 9-12 | 5 | 7 | **12** | 6 | 8 | **14** |
|  | Total | 26 | 141 | **167** | 31 | 160 | **191** |

In 2013 the total numbers of students within the city were 63,559 of which 33,800 of them were males and 29,759 were females. In 2014 the total numbers of students were 85,418 of which 44,379 of them were males and 41,039 of them were females. The percentage of females attending the class from 2013 to 2014 shows an increasing from 46.82 % to 48.04 %. For detail see the table below.

**Table 29 Number of the students that enrolled, with sex and ownerships in the year 2013 and 2014**

**Table 30 Number of Kindergarten and student enrolment by sex**

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **No** | **Cycles** | **Owner**  **ship** | **2013** | | | **2014** | | | **%** | |
| **Male** | **Female** | **Total** | **Male** | **Female** | **Total** | **2013** | **2014** |
| 1 | KG+0 class | Gov’t | 559 | 655 | **1214** | 1214 | 1223 | **2463** | 53.9 | 49.6 |
| Private | 2900 | 2779 | **5679** | 6620 | 6352 | **12972** | 48.9 | 48.9 |
| Total | **3459** | **3434** | **6893** | **7843** | **7592** | **15435** | **49.8** | **49.1** |
| 2 | 1-12 | Gov’t | 11842 | 11861 | **23703** | 18989 | 16914 | **35903** | 50.04 | 47.1 |
| Private | 18499 | 14464 | **32963** | 17547 | 16533 | **34080** | 43.8 | 48.5 |
| Total | **30341** | **26325** | **56666** | **36536** | **33447** | **69983** | **46.4** | **47.7** |
|  | Grand Total | | **33,800** | **29,759** | **63,559** | **44,379** | **41,039** | **85,418** | **46.82** | **48.04** |

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **No** | **Type of Kindergarten** | **Number of Kindergarten** | | **Total Enrolment by sex** | | | | | |
| **2013** | **2014** | **2013** | | | **2014** | | |
| **M** | **F** | **Total** | **M** | **F** | **Total** |
| **1** | **Gov’t"O" class** | 10 | 12 | 559 | 655 | **1214** | 1214 | 1223 | **2463** |
| **2** | **Private** | 63 | 71 | 2900 | 2779 | **5679** | 6620 | 6352 | **12972** |
|  | **Total** | **73** | **83** | **3459** | **3434** | **6893** | **7843** | **7592** | **15435** |

**Table 31 Number of primary schools by first cycle (1-6), second cycle (7-8) and high schools (9-12) by ownership (Gov't and private**)

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Level** | **Ownership** | **2013** | **2014** | **Description** |
| **(1-6)** | **Gov’t** | **0** | **0** |  |
| **(1-8)** | **11** | **13** |  |
| **(9-12)** | **5** | **6** |  |
| **(1-6)** | **Private** | **23** | **20** |  |
| **(7-8)** | **48** | **61** |  |
| **(9-12)** | **5** | **8** |  |

**Table 32 Student gross enrolment and net enrolment ratio**

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Level of School** | **Gross in 2013** | | | **Net in 2013** | | | **Gross in 2014** | | | **Net in 2014** | | | |
| **M** | **F** | **Total** | **M** | **F** | **Total** | **M** | **F** | **Total** | **M** | **F** | | **Total** |
| **(1-6)** | **99.00** | **97.00** | **98.00** | **87.21** | **83.40** | **85.31** | **100** | **100** | **100** | **90** | | **80** | **85** |
| **(7-8)** | **101.01** | **99.00** | **100.01** | **78.09** | **56.32** | **67.21** | **106.22** | **100.00** | **103.11** | **77** | | **75** | **76** |
| **(9-12)** | **109.18** | **107.01** | **108.85** | **44.12** | **43.54** | **62** | **110** | **112** | **122** | **80** | | **56** | **68** |

**Table 33 Total Number of enrolled, dropped out and detained by sex and type of ownership.**

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Level** | **Ownership** | **Total number of enrolled** | | | | | | **Total number of dropped** | | | | | | **Total number of detained student** | | | | | |
| **2013** | | | **2014** | | | **2013** | | | **2014** | | | **2013** | | | **2014** | | |
| M | F | **Total** | M | F | **Total** | M | F | **Tota** | M | F | **Total** | M | F | **Tota** | M | F | **Total** |
| **(1-6)** | **Gov’t** | 4411 | 3521 | **8332** | 8916 | 7401 | **16317** | 221 | 220 | **441** | 100 | 81 | **181** | 10 | 13 | **23** | 11 | 18 | **29** |
| **(7-8)** | 2002 | 2074 | **4076** | 2773 | 2707 | **5544** | 42 | 69 | **111** | 21 | 30 | **51** | 12 | 19 | **31** | 12 | 17 | **29** |
| **(9-12)** | 5429 | 6266 | **11695** | 7300 | 6806 | **14106** | 34 | 38 | **72** | 14 | 15 | **29** | 15 | 17 | **32** | 5 | 7 | **12** |
| **Total** | 11842 | 11861 | **23703** | 18989 | 16914 | **35903** | 324 | 357 | **681** | 135 | 126 | **261** | 37 | 49 | **86** | 28 | 42 | **70** |
| **(1-6)** | **Private** | 13786 | 11500 | **25686** | 12643 | 12008 | **24651** | 12 | 21 | **33** | 11 | 12 | **23** | 12 | 11 | **23** | 8 | 20 | **28** |
| **(7-8)** | 1711 | 1795 | **3506** | 1504 | 1625 | **3129** | 20 | 28 | **48** | 8 | 17 | **25** | 14 | 16 | **30** | 10 | 15 | **25** |
| **(9-12)** | 3002 | 1169 | **4171** | 3400 | 2900 | **6300** | 19 | 28 | **47** | 6 | 12 | **18** | 13 | 18 | **31** | 10 | 9 | **19** |
| **Total** | **18499** | **14464** | **32963** | **17547** | **16533** | **34080** | **51** | **77** | **128** | **25** | **41** | **66** | **39** | **45** | **84** | **28** | **44** | **72** |

**Table 34 Number of students sit for university entrance examinations and promoted for degrees by sex and ownership, in the year 2013 and 2014**

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Year** | **School Owner** | **Registered student** | | | **Student sit for Examination** | | | **Promoted for university** | | |
|
| **M** | **F** | **Total** | **M** | **F** | **Total** | **M** | **F** | **Total** |
| **2013** | **Gov.t** | 355 | 244 | 599 | 335 | 143 | 478 | 84 | 78 | 162 |
| **2014** | **Gov.t** | 489 | 374 | 863 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| **2013** | **Private** | 1270 | 1051 | 2321 | 1270 | 1051 | 2321 | 478 | 338 | 816 |
| **2014** | **Private** | 2310 | 1807 | 4117 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| **2013** | **NGO** |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| **2014** | **NGO** |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

**Table 35 number of adult education centers enrollment by sex and levels in the year 2013and 2014**

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Year** | **Number of adult education center by level** | | | | **Number of center** | **Number of Enrolment** | | |
| **2013** | **levels** | **M** | F | **Total** |  | **M** | **F** | **Total** |
| **L-I** | 101 | 174 | **275** | **3** | 101 | 174 | **275** |
| **L-II** | **25** | **102** | **127** | **25** | **102** | **127** |
| **L-III** | **33** | **38** | **71** | **33** | **38** | **71** |
| Total | 359 | 314 | **473** | 326 | 276 | **402** |
| **2014** | **L-I** | 263 | 1058 | **1321** | **3** | 263 | 1058 | **1321** |
| **L-II** | 85 | 165 | **250** | 85 | 165 | **250** |
| **L-III** | 11 | 42 | **53** | 11 | 42 | **53** |
| Total | 359 | 1265 | **1654** | 359 | 1265 | **1654** |

**Table 36 Number of high schools and technical schools including number of teachers by level of education and sex**

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Year** | **H/School** | **Number of High schools** | **Level of Education** | **Number of teachers** | | |
| **M** | **F** | **Total** |
| **2013** | **9-12** | **12** | **Dip** | **-** | **-** | **-** |
| **BA/BSC** | **240** | **116** | **356** |
| **MA** | **62** | **12** | **74** |
| **Total** | **302** | **128** | **430** |
| **2014** | **9-12** | **14** | **Dip** | **-** | **-** | **-** |
| **BA/BSC** | **296** | **73** | **369** |
| **MA** | **78** | **12** | **90** |
| **Total** | **374** | **85** | **459** |

**Table 37 Number of teachers by levels of schools**

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Level** | **Ownership** | **Number of teachers by levels of schools** | | | | | |
|  |  | **2013** | | | **2014** | | |
| **M** | **F** | **Total** | **M** | **F** | **Total** |
| **(1-6)** | **Gov’t** | **95** | **182** | 277 | **104** | **226** | **330** |
| **(7-8)** | **86** | **80** | 166 | **80** | **72** | **152** |
| **(9-12)** | **224** | **74** | 298 | **250** | **75** | **325** |
| **Total** | 329 | 364 | 693 | 434 | 373 | **807** |
| **(1-6)** | **Private** | **215** | **196** | 411 | 270 | **195** | **465** |
| **(7-8)** | **145** | **33** | 178 | **141** | **25** | **166** |
| **(9-12)** | **141** | **109** | 250 | **124** | **10** | **134** |
| **Total** | **501** | **338** | **839** | **535** | **130** | **765** |

**Table 38 School age population in the year 2013 and 2014**

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **No** | **Types of educational institutions** | **Sex** | **Number of students** | | | | | |
| **2013** | | | **2014** | | |
| **Gov.t** | **Private** | **Total** | **Gov.t** | **Private** | **Total** |
| **1** | **Special need school** | **M** | 241 | 270 | **511** | 287 | 217 | **504** |
| **F** | 280 | 180 | **460** | 310 | 192 | **502** |
| T | **521** | **450** | **971** | **597** | **409** | **1006** |
| **2** | **Kindergarten year 4-6** | **M** | 578 | 2037 | **2615** | 478 | 5593 | **6071** |
| **F** | 570 | 1933 | **2503** | 541 | 5244 | **5785** |
| **T** | **1140** | **3970** | **5118** | **1019** | **10837** | **11856** |
| **3** | **Primary school 1-4 year 7-10** | **M** | 1920 | 2666 | **4586** | 538 | 4862 | **8400** |
| **F** | 2197 | 2564 | **4761** | 610 | 1908 | **8518** |
| **T** | **4117** | **5236** | **9347** | **1148** | **15768** | **16916** |
| **4** | **Jun/Primary school 5-8 year 11-14** | **M** | 1397 | 1821 | **3218** | 608 | 4210 | **4818** |
| **F** | 1506 | 1851 | **3357** | 665 | 4353 | **5018** |
| **T** | **2903** | **3672** | **6575** | **1273** | **8563** | **9836** |
| **5** | **Secondary School 9-10 year 15-16** | **M** | 512 | 393 | **905** | 432 | 1290 | **1722** |
| **F** | 680 | 315 | **993** | 442 | 1300 | **1742** |
| **T** | **1192** | **708** | **1900** | **874** | **2590** | **3464** |
| **6** | **High School (11-12) year 17-18** | **M** | 345 | 340 | **685** | 443 | 1321 | **1764** |
| **F** | 259 | 364 | **623** | 398 | 1129 | **1527** |
| **T** | **604** | **704** | **1308** | **841** | **2450** | **3291** |
| **7** | **Total** | M | 4993 | 7527 | **12520** | 2786 | 17493 | **20279** |
| F | 5492 | 6807 | **12297** | 2966 | 14126 | 17092 |
| T | 10485 | 14334 | **24817** | **5752** | **31619** | 37371 |
| **Percentage of Male** | |  | **47.6 %** | **52.5 %** | **50.4 %** | **48.4 %** | **55.3 %** | **54.2 %** |
| **Percentage of female** | |  | **52.4 %** | **47.5 %** | **49.6 %** | **51.6 %** | **44.7 %** | * 1. **%** |

**Table 39 Type and number of training centers (college), number of teachers, and students in a year 2013 and 2014**

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **No** | **Types of collages** | **No of collages** | | **No of teachers** | | **No of nurses/ teachers** | | **No of students** | | **Remark** |
| **2013** | **2014** | **2013** | **2014** | **2013** | **2014** | **2013** | **2014** |
| 1 | Africa Beza | 1 | 1 | 26 | 26 | - | - | 700 | 850 |  |
| 2 | Inat College | 1 | 1 | 7 | 6 | - | - | 290 | 190 |  |
| 3 | Dadimos | 1 | 1 | 23 | 29 | - | - | 639 | 628 |  |
| 4 | Zackbone | 1 | 1 | 3 | 3 | - | - | 37 | 20 |  |
| 5 | Eth Adv. | 1 | 1 | 4 | 4 | - | - | 84 | 60 |  |
| 6 | P/Vally | 1 | 1 | 21 | 25 | 4 | 4 | 722 | 774 |  |
| 7 | R/Vally | 1 | 1 | 17 | 20 | 4 | 4 | 475 | 501 |  |
| 8 | US College | 1 | 1 | 48 | 66 | - | - | 215 | 635 |  |
| 9 | New Global | 1 | 1 | 6 | 5 | - | - | 267 | 274 |  |
| 10 | Pharma | 1 | 1 | 53 | 61 |  |  | 1434 | 823 |  |
| 11 | Sh/p/ Tech. | 1 | 1 | 118 | 118 | 3 | 4 | 1825 | 1099 |  |
| 12 | Health Science college |  | 1 |  | 7 |  |  |  | 343 |  |
| 13 | SenaBoru | 1 | 1 | 6 | 4 | - | - | 60 | 32 |  |
|  | **Total** | **12** | **12** | **192** | **204** | **18** | **20** | **6479** | **6873** |  |

**Table 40 Number of Nursing Schools, number of students and teachers in a year 2013 and 2014**

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **No** | **Types of Schools** | **No of Nursing Schools** | | **No of nurses/ teachers** | | **No of students** | |
| **2013** | **2014** | **2013** | **2014** | **2013** | **2014** |
| 1 | Sh/poly Techniques | 1 | 1 | 3 | 4 | 56 | 60 |
| 2 | P/Valley College | 1 | 1 | 4 | 4 | 119 | 101 |
| 3 | R/Valley College | 1 | 1 | 3 | 3 | 72 | 47 |
| 4 | Pharma College | 1 | 1 | 4 | 4 | 110 | 96 |
|  | **Total** | **4** | **4** | **14** | **15** | **357** | **304** |

**Table 41 Number of Agricultural training center, number of students, number of teachers**

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **No** | **Types of training centers** | **No of Agri. training centers** | | **No of teachers** | | **No of students** | | **Remark** |
| **2013** | **2014** | **2013** | **2014** | **2013** | **2014** |  |
| 1 | Sh/poly Techniques | 1 | 1 | 5 | 6 | 30 | 36 |  |
| 2 | P/Valley College | 1 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 25 | 20 |  |
|  | Total | **2** | **2** | **7** | **8** | **55** | **56** |  |

3.8 Health Institutions

Health status is one of the fundamental factors which can have an impact on the socio political and economic progress, because it affects the efficiency and productivity of the workforce. The health status of a society is mainly affected by the environmental condition, personal hygiene, nutritional value, shelter, etc.

Public health is involved in the everyday lives of all of us. Our challenges are to protect and improve the health of families and communities by promoting healthy life styles, prevention of infectious diseases, insure a healthy environment, and injury prevention.

Thus, it is vital to give priority to improve the health status of the community. In this regard, several actions have been made by the governmental, NGOs, and other private investors in the country in general and in our city in particular.

The modern health service was initiated in Shashemene in 1950 E.C when today’s Shashemene Comprehensive Specialized Referral Hospital was established by Sudan Interior Mission (SIM). The first governmental clinic was opened in 1954 E.C. being staffed by only one dresser (health assistant). Then after that government, non-government and private owners were involved to provide adequate and quality health services for the residences.

Here the table indicated that, there are total of 135 and 189 health institutions by the year 2013 and 2014 respectively. Among these institutions by the year 2014, seventeen (17) of them were owned by government, 171 are privately owned and 1 by NGO. The numbers of health institutions was rapidly increasing particularly private health institution become predominant. There were 490 and 603 beds health institutions in a year 2013 and 2014 respectively. Number of health professionals in a year 2014 was 1054 in Government,477 in private, and 26 in NGO health institution .the existing health institution are currently serving more than 407,785 people of the city, the expansion areas, and the surrounding areas. For the detail information see in the table here below.

**Table 42 Number of health institutions in Shashemene city in the year 2013 and 2014 E.C**

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **No** | **Health institutions** | **Government** | | **NGO** | | **Private** | |
| **2013** | **2014** | **2013** | **2014** | **2013** | **2014** |
| 1 | Hospitals | 2 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 |
| 2 | Health centers | 4 | 6 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| 3 | Medium Clinics | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 33 | 50 |
| 4 | Specialty Clinics | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 17 | 19 |
| 5 | Pharmacies | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 30 | 37 |
| 6 | Drug Store | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 45 | 62 |
| 7 | Rural drug venders | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 2 |
| 8 | Health Post | 0 | 9 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| **Total** | | **6** | **17** | **1** | **1** | **128** | **171** |

**Fig.2 Number of bed in health institutions in the city in a year 2013 and 2014 E.C**

**Table 42Number of health professionals in the city in the year 2013 and 2014 E.C**

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **No** | **Health workers** | **Government** | | **NGO** | | **Private** | |
| **2013** | **2014** | **2013** | **2014** | **2013** | **2014** |
| 1 | Doctors | 64 | 66 | 0 | 0 | 22 | 24 |
| 2 | Midwifery | 80 | 83 | 2 | 2 | 4 | 5 |
| 2 | Nurses | 252 | 296 | 9 | 11 | 142 | 141 |
| 3 | Health officer | 20 | 29 | 5 | 5 | 33 | 36 |
| 4 | Laboratory technicians | 41 | 51 | 4 | 5 | 80 | 90 |
| 5 | X-ray technicians | 5 | 5 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 6 | Pharmacy technicians | 53 | 61 | 2 | 2 | 122 | 131 |
| 7 | Environmental health professional | 9 | 9 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| 8 | Health Education/ promotion | 2 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 9 | Urban health extension professional | 68 | 101 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 10 | Emergency surgery | 14 | 14 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 11 | Masters ( MPH ) | 14 | 18 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 12 | MSc | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 13 | MA | 2 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 14 | BA | 71 | 74 | 0 | 0 | 21 | 15 |
| 15 | HIT /IT | 11 | 12 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 16 | Administration staffs | 211 | 232 | 0 | 0 | 27 | 35 |
| **Total** | | **917** | **1054** | **23** | **26** | **451** | **477** |

## The ten top disease that cause mortality and morbidity in the city

The health services delivery system in Shashemene city was in good progress in providing equitable, quality, preventive, curative, rehabilitative, and palliative health services to all people of the city, the expansion areas and the neighboring rural district area.

The health coverage of the Shashemene city was 51% and 71% in a year 2013 and 2014 respectively. Despite the overall advancement in health service delivery; Typhoid fever, pneumonia, dyspepsia, urinary tract infection, tonsillitis (acute unspecified), respiratory infection (acute upper respiratory infection unspecified), diarrhea (shigellosis), acute amoebic dysentery, infection (bacterial intestinal infection unspecified and bronchitis (acute bronchitis) were common cause morbidity and mortality in the year 2013 and 2014 in the city. See tables below

**Table 43** **Ten top diseases cause mortality and morbidity in the city in a year 2013 E.C.**

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **No** | **Causes /disease** | **Number of patients /cases**  **2013** | |
| **Types Disease** | **Number of patients in 2013** | **Rank** |
| 1 | Typhoid Fever | 2995 | 1 |
| 2 | Pneumonia (Bacterial pneumonia unspecified) | 2875 | 2 |
| 3 | Urinary Tract Infection (Urinary tract infection site not specified) | 2724 | 3 |
| 4 | Tonsillitis (Acute pharyngit is unspecified | 2120 | 4 |
| 5 | Dyspepsia (Inability To Swallow) | 1955 | 5 |
| 6 | Respiratory Infection (Acute upper respiratory infection unspecified) | 1863 | 6 |
| 7 | Diarrhea (Shigellosis due to Shigella dysenteriae) | 1590 | 7 |
| 8 | Amoebiasis (Acute amoebic dysentery) | 1500 | 8 |
| 9 | Examination Encounter (Issue of medical certificate) | 1401 | 9 |
| 10 | Infection (Bacterial intestinal infection unspecified) | 1382 | 10 |

**Table 44** **Ten top diseases cause mortality and morbidity in the city in a year 2014 E.C**

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **No** | **Causes /disease** | **Number of patients /cases** | **Rank** |
| 1 | Typhoid Fever | 4446 | 1 |
| 2 | Pneumonia (Bacterial pneumonia unspecified) | 3970 | 2 |
| 3 | Dyspepsia(in ability to swallow) | 3064 | 3 |
| 4 | Urinary tract infection(UTI site not specified) | 2831 | 4 |
| 5 | Tonsillitis (Acute pharyngitis unspecified) | 2746 | 5 |
| 6 | Respiratory Infection (Acute upper respiratory infection unspecified) | 2682 | 6 |
| 7 | Diarrhea (Shigellosis due to Shigella dysenteries) | 2209 | 7 |
| 8 | Diabetes mellitus(insulin-dependent diabetes mellitus) | 1790 | 8 |
| 9 | Infection(bacterial intestinal infection unspecified) | 1583 | 9 |
| 10 | Bronchitis(Acute bronchitis) | 1539 | 10 |

**Table 45** **Maternal and child health care service provided in the city in the year 2013 & 2014**

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **No** | **Health care services provided** | **Services in number**  **and %** | **Years** | |
| **2013** | **2014** |
| 1 | Number of mothers received antenatal care services | No | 17006 | 16427 |
| % | >100 | >100 |
| 2 | Number of mothers received delivery services | No | 12881 | 13356 |
| % | >100 | >100 |
| 3 | Number of mothers received postnatal care services | No | 11778 | 12455 |
| % | >100 | >100 |
| 4 | Number of mothers received family planning services | No | 25357 | 29460 |
| % | 71 | 74 |
| 5 | Number of women of pregnant received TT2+ services | No | 11890 | 12759 |
| % | 100 | 100 |
| 6 | Number of women of non-pregnant received TT2+ services | No | 5439 | 9764 |
| % | 31 | 29 |
| 7 | Number of under 1 year children vaccinated by pent3 | No | 11256 | 11715 |
| % | >100 | >100 |
| 8 | Number of under 1 year children vaccinated by measles | No | 8662 | 9430 |
| % | 94 | 98 |
| 9 | Number of under 1 year children vaccinated fully | No | 8517 | 9162 |
| % | 93 | 97 |
| 10 | Number of households accessed to health care services | No | 61,049 | 84,955 |
| % | 100 | 100 |

**Fig. 3** **Health coverage of the city in the year 2013 & 2014**

## *Health problems of the city*

Shashemene city is the heart of technological development and economic growth of the country; at the same time as large numbers of people congregate in cities particularly many rural migrants who settle in an urban slum area bringing their families and their domestic animals with them. This leads to the vulnerability of all migrants to circulating communicable diseases. Moreover the most urban poor live in slums that are overcrowded and restricted to geographically dangerous areas such as near open sewers, and river banks that expose to flooding, or industrial hazards. Furthermore, since they have limited financial resources and the cost of food is higher in cities, the urban poor lack nutritious diets and this leads to malnutrition. However, the residents also suffer from over nutrition and obesity, which contribute to non-communicable chronic diseases such as cancers, diabetes, hypertension, and heart disease. In other street foods are often prepared in unhygienic conditions, leading to outbreaks of food-borne illnesses (e.g botulism, and shigellosis)

3.3.9 Children and women socio-economic indicators

Maternal and child mortality rate is widely accepted as a key indicator of health and socioeconomic development. The five top causes of maternal death in Shashemene city were severe bleeding, high blood pressure during pregnancy, complications from delivery, and unsafe abortion. In the city maternal mortality ratio reduced from 1.57 to 1.08 per 1000 live births in 2013 and 2014 respectively. It is a reflection of the city health service delivery system. Beyond these, it can also illustrate even the socio-cultural, political and economic philosophy of a society. See table below

**Table 48** **First 5 top causes for maternal death in the city in a year 2013 & 2014**

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **No** | **5 top causes for maternal death** | **Years** | |
| **2013** | **2014** |
| 1 | Severe bleeding (after childbirth) | 10 (1st) | 5( 1st) |
| 2 | Infection | 3(3rd ) | 4(2nd) |
| 3 | High blood pressure during pregnancy (pre- eclampsia and eclampsia) | 4(2nd) | 2(3rd) |
| 4 | Complications from delivery | 2(4th) | 1(5th) |
| 5 | Un safe abortion | 1(5th) | 2(3rd) |

**Table 49** **Prevention of mother to child transmission HIV/AIDS in the city in the year 2013 & 2014**

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **No** | **Prevention of mother to child transmission HIV/AIDS** | **Years** | |
| **2013** | **2014** |
| 1 | Women who have been tested for HIV/AIDS | 12649 | 10025 |
| 2 | The percentage of maternal mortality attributable to HIV/AIDS | 1.04 | 1.01 |
| 3 | The percentage of under-five mortality attributed to HIV/AIDS | 1.03 | 1.02 |

**Table 50****Number of women used family planning services (contraceptive prevalence) by age in the years 2013 & 2014**

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **No** | **Contraceptive Repeat Acceptors By Age** | **Contraceptive Repeat Acceptors By Age For The Years 2013** | **Contraceptive Repeat Acceptors By Age For The Years 2014** |
| 1 | 10 - 14 years | 37 | 10 |
| 2 | 15 - 19 years | 4085 | 5344 |
| 3 | 20 - 24 years | 5201 | 10259 |
| 4 | 25 - 29 years | 8619 | 9063 |
| 5 | 30 - 49 years | 3907 | 4784 |
|  | Total | 21,849 | 29,460 |

**Table 51****Number of women used family planning services (contraceptive prevalence) by method for the years 2013 & 2014.**

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **No** | **Contraceptive New Acceptors, By Method** | **Contraceptive New Acceptors, By Method For The Years 2013** | **Contraceptive New Acceptors, By Method For The Years 2014** |
| 1 | Oral contraceptives | 2489 | 4954 |
| 2 | Inject able | 12781 | 14115 |
| 3 | Implants | 8264 | 8851 |
| 4 | IUD | 1080 | 1353 |
| 5 | Vasectomy | 2 | 0 |
| 6 | Tubal ligation | 54 | 104 |
|  | Others | 663 | 54 |

**Table 52****Number of Women who gave birth before age 18 in the city**

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| No | **Women who gave birth before age 18** | **Years** | |
| **2013** | **2014** |
| 1 |  | 350 | 247 |

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **No** | **Total number of teenage girls tested positive for pregnancy (10-19)** | **Years** | |
| **2013** | **2014** |
| 1 | 10-14 Years | 44 | 34 |
| 2 | 15-19 years | 766 | 1100 |
|  | **Total** | **810** | **1134** |

**Table 53****Total numbers of teenage girls tested positive for pregnancy for the years of 2013 & 2014 E.C**

**Table 54****Access to safe delivery (mid wife) for non-complicated delivery in the year 2013 and 2014**

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **S/No** | **Access to safe delivery (mid wife) for non-complicated delivery.** | **Years** | |
| **2013** | **2014** |
| 1 | Number of women’s used ANC /antenatal care/ services | 1700 | 16427 |
| 2 | Number of women’s used PNC /postnatal care/services | 11778 | 12455 |
|  | **Total** | **13,478** | **28,882** |

**Fig.3****Total fertility rate /urban/**

**Table 55****Health facilities accessed to water supply and to sanitation facilities in the city in a year 2013 & 2014.**

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **No** | **Health facilities** | **Health facilities accessed to water supply** | | **Health facilities accessed to sanitation facilities** | |
| **2013** | **2014** | **2013** | **2014** |
| 1 | Hospitals | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 |
| 2 | Health centers | 4 | 5 | 4 | 5 |
| 3 | Medium Clinics | 33 | 50 | 33 | 50 |
| 4 | Specialty Clinics | 17 | 19 | 17 | 19 |
| 5 | Pharmacies | 27 | 37 | 27 | 37 |
| 6 | Drug shops | 44 | 62 | 44 | 62 |
| 7 | Rural drug venders | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 |
| **Total** | | **129** | **177** | **129** | **177** |

3.3.10 Children Issues Indicator

**Table 56****Infant mortality rate in the city in the year 2013 & 2014**

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **S/No** | **Access to safe delivery (mid wife) for non-complicated delivery.** | **Age** | **Sex** | | **Years** |
| **M** | **F** |
| 1 | Under 1 years old / neo-natal mortality rate/ (deaths per 1,000 live births) in sex, | <1 | 23.4 | 15.1 | **2013** |
| 2 | Under 5 years old/mortality rate | <5 | 27.6 | 18.5 | **2014** |

**Fig 2****Coverage of EPI in the city**

**Table 58****Five top reason for those increase infant mortality rate in the city.**

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **No** | **Five top reason for those increase infant mortality rate** | **Years** | |
| **2013** | **2014** |
| 1 | pneumonia ( bacterial pneumonia unspecified &pneumonia unspecified) | 15(2nd ) | 9(3nd) |
| 2 | Malnutrition d(unspecified protein –energy malnutrition &unspecified severe protein –energy malnutrition | 34 (1st) | 33(1st) |
| 3 | Diarrhea disease | 11(3rd) | 14(2nd) |
| 4 | Complication of pre maturity | 9(4th) | 7(4th |
| 5 | Intra-partum related events(asphyxia) | 8(5th) | 6(5th) |

**Table 59****Number of malnourished children by age for the years of 2013 & 2014**

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **No** | **Total number of malnourished children by age** | **Number of malnourished children. for the years** | | **Total for the years 2013 and 2014 &2014** |
| **2013** | **2014** |  |
| 1 | Number of children <5 year screened and have moderate acute malnutrition | 2257 | 3069 | 5326 |
| 1.1 | 0 - 5 months | 436 | 788 | 1224 |
| 1.2 | 6 - 59 months | 1821 | 2281 | 4102 |
| 2 | Number of children <5 year screened and have severe acute malnutrition | 1244 | 1369 | 3613 |
| 2.1 | 0 - 5 months | 227 | 278 | 505 |
| 2.2 | 6 - 59 months | 1017 | 1091 | 2108 |

## 

## The situation of HIV/AIDS in the city

HIV prevalence in Shashemene city seems declining. However, it varies along different groups of populations. There were many biological, socio-economical and behavioral risk factors like; drug addiction or substance abuse, chewing chat, drinking alcohol, and engaging in unprotected sex were factories predisposed to HIV/AIDS. The prevalence rate of HIV declined from 0.71% to 0.69% in the year 2013 and 2014 respectively. Moreover, there were 4,808 and 5,024 people on ART drugs in the year 2013 and 2014 respectively. See tables below

**Table 60****Prevalence of HIV/AIDS in the city in a year 2013 &2014**

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Year** | **Number of Visited Persons** | | | **Number of positive persons** | | | **% (Prevalence Rate)** |
| **Male** | **Female** | **Total** | **Male** | **Female** | **Total** |
| 2007 | 9,982 | 14,972 | 24,954 | 75 | 112 | 187 | 0.8 |
| 2008 | 12,562 | 18,842 | 31,404 | 115 | 173 | 288 | 0.9 |
| 2009 | 11,688 | 17,532 | 29,220 | 240 | 361 | 601 | 2.1 |
| 2010 | 29,322 | 43,984 | 73,306 | 264 | 396 | 660 | 0.9 |
| 2011 | 38,385 | 57,577 | 95,962 | 317 | 475 | 792 | 0.8 |
| 2012 | 29,884 | 50,849 | 80,733 | 145 | 212 | 357 | 0.44 |
| 2013 | 27,373 | 28584 | 57,168 | 179 | 229 | 408 | 0.71% |
| 2014 | 25,629 | 26,454 | 52,083 | 175 | 184 | 359 | 0.69% |

**Table 61****People Using ART and mothers received PMTCT in the city in a year 2013 & 2014**

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Year** | **Number of HIV positives who used ART** | | | **Mothers received PMTCT** |
| **Male** | **Female** | **Total** |
| 2007 | 1,390 | 2,086 | 3,476 | 76 |
| 2008 | 1,505 | 2,257 | 3,762 | 51 |
| 2009 | 1,597 | 2,396 | 3,993 | 162 |
| 2010 | 1,682 | 2,524 | 4,206 | 397 |
| 2011 | 1,922 | 2,883 | 4,805 | 278 |
| 2012 | 2,031 | 3,100 | 5,131 | 57 |
| 2013 | 2005 | 2803 | 4808 | 52 |
| 2014 | 2096 | 2928 | 5024 | 61 |

3.3.10 Social Security

## *UNEMPLOYMENT*

Alike to every under developed country city, Shashemene city is not only a prior city, but also it is a city where the greatest development challenges lie. Poverty aggravating factors, such as poor housing, unemployment, economic instability etc. are becoming growing concerns. Even more worrisome is the continually growing population, outpacing by far job creation. From this point of view, unemployment will therefore remain increase rather than decrease in the future, and if this trend is not mitigated and managed duly in the future it might be the source of the lack of good governance. The majority of the population in the city is engaged in informal and small-scale businesses and does not benefit from governmental social services. Those engaged in the civil service are few in number; even among these most are paid low salaries and get even lower pensions.

The unemployment rate measures the number of people actively looking for a job as a percentage of the labor force. As indicated in table below from the economic active population those who were employed in created job opportunities were 8952 and 10972, whereas 21931 and 26751 were unemployed in different level of education in the year 2013 and 2014 respectively.

**Table 62****Number of registered unemployed and employed persons in the city in the year 2013 and 2014 E.C**

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Year** | **No of Unemployed Person** | | | | **No of Employed Person** | | | |
| **Male** | **Female** | **Total** | **Level Of Educated** | **Male** | **Female** | **Total** | **Types of Occupation** |
| **2013** | 11328 | 10603 | **21931** | Form grade 0- 3rd degree | 4058 | 4894 | **8952** | From labelers to skilled person |
| **2014** | 16278 | 10473 | **26751** | Form grade 0- 3rd degree | 6443 | 4529 | **10972** | From labelers to skilled person |

## *Crimes*

Major types of crimes in the city with in the year of 2013 and 2014 were Inheritor, husband and wife argumentation, allotment inheritance, land argumentation, and command pretension. The rate of crime has increasing in last two years. This is because of an argument between children, inheritance, and some people’s disputes. Cases of crimes and disputes are taken either to their respective sub-cities/ district social court or to the police. Disputes involving not more than 1,000 birr can be presented to the social court. Cases beyond this might be referred to the police, city administration, or city court. The sub-city social court can pass judgment on fines reaching not more than 300 birr or one month imprisonments. Since the sub-city has no place in which to detain prisoners, it sends them to nearby West Arsi Zone prison. The sub-city social court is comprised of two male and one female member. They use the criminal and civil codes to pass resolutions. The other major means of solving disputes is through the intervention of elders (Jaarsumma). In some cases the Jaarsumma will ask the sub-city court to leave the cases to them. Elders are largely involved in resolving family disputes. They usually settle issues by letting the victim be compensated by the criminal.

**Table 63****Number of criminals recorded by types and civil cases lodged in the City in the year 2013 and 2014.**

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **No** | **Civil Cases** | **2013** | **2014** |
| 1 | Stake a claim | 25 | 40 |
| 2 | Inheritor | 2010 | 1778 |
| 3 | Husband and Wife argumentation | 972 | 1440 |
| 4 | Monitory assumption | 40 | 235 |
| 5 | Pandemonium debarment | 81 | 80 |
| 6 | Allotment inheritance | 401 | 442 |
| 7 | Land argumentation | 62 | 211 |
| 8 | Registrar | 86 | 190 |
| 9 | Inheritance opposition | 92 | 2 |
| 10 | Command pretension | 103 | 169 |
| Total | | **3872** | **4587** |

3.3.11 Finance

To improve service delivery and good governance through project construction management and implementation finance budgeting as well as resource mobilization is critical. The financial performance of the city shows that its efficiency for recurrent and capital expenditure has been improving. Shashemene city administration has been made its greater effort by enhancing service delivery and by increasing infrastructural coverage to eradicate poverty and improve the welfare of the community. Expenditure budget is deliberately allocated for salary, recurrent, and capital projects.

In the year 2013 utilized budget of the city was 99.98 % and in the year 2014 was 99.8**%.** Detail description of total budget expenditure of Shashemene city of the year 2013and 2014 were presented in following table.

The administration identified the major activities to be done and shared responsibilities among all levels of the administration. Realizing the fact that resources are key for undertaking developmental activities, the administration worked hard on revenue generation.

## *Revenue collected*

The city is speeding up the implementation of the tax reform program by further enhancing the capacity of tax collection institutions, implementation of the TIN system, improvement of the presumptive tax system, developing and implementation of an audit program to cover all taxes, and expanding and improvement of the administration of the Value Added Tax (VA*T).*

For revenue collection, efforts have been made towards promoting compliance and equipping tax collection institutions with adequate legal power which will further boost revenue mobilization.

In the past two years 2013 and 2014 revenue collection has been increased averagely for the state revenue and municipal revenue 92% and 113.18% respectively.

State revenue and municipal revenue collection was achieved in 2013 was **354,615,422.97** birr and **112,956,654.61**birr respectively. In the year 2014, state revenue and municipal revenue collection was achieved **598,689,502.34** birr and **169,070,793.68** birr respectively. The total revenue collection of the city within two years, in 2013 and 2014, was **467,572,078** and **767,760,296** birr respectively. As the city, average total revenue collection growth rate within two years was **617,666,187.**

The financial flow and mobilization within the city expresses the level of urban centers’ potential for social and economic growth and development. The existence of financial institutions within the city is one of the driving factors of the investors and business men to attract and make business in particular locality.

It also serves as a proxy indicator of the level of potential economic interaction. In this regard, 22 government and 57 private owned bank branches were attracted and provided banking services in the city. In addition to this, there are 1 government and 9 private owned insurance companies that work on the safety and protection of business activities. Furthermore, there are 8 private owned micro financial institutions playing a pivotal role by providing credit to the poor and micro and small enterprises that usually have limited access to a bank loan. A list of name and number of branches of financial institutions by ownership for the years 2013 and 2014 were presented here under the table.

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Table 64****Total Revenue Collected of the city in the year 2013 and 2014.** | | | | | | | | | | |  |
| **Year** | **Non- Municipality** | | | | | **Municipality** | | | **Total Revenue collected** |
| **Planed** | | **Achieved** | **%** | | **Planed** | **Achieved** | **%** |
| **2013** | **335,237,896.98** | | **354,615,422.97** | **105%** | | **122,728,315** | **112,956,654.61** | **92%** | **467,572,078** |
| **2014** | **711,216,553.00** | | **598,689,502.34** | **84.18%** | | **149,387,758** | **169,070,793.68** | **113.18%** | **767,760,296** |
|  | |  | | |

**Table 65****Total expenditure (Budget) of the city in the year 2013 and 2014**

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Year** | **Non-Municipality/State** | | | |
| **Planed** | **Recurrent** | **Capital** | **Total** |
| **2013** | 285,436,908.95 | 263,437747.87 | 5,999,160.28 | **269,436,908.15** |
| **2014** | 516,080,945.36 | 282,767,904.73 | 35,930,601.84 | **318,698,506.57** |

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Year** | **Municipality** | | | |
| **Planed** | **Recurrent** | **Capital** | **Total** |
| **2013** | 129,511,264.00 | 118,266,548.64 | 4,254,246.27 | **122,520,794.91** |
| **2014** | 206,356,751.36 | 186,895,122.62 | 5,953,649.83 | **192,848,772.45** |

**Table 66****Numbres of Percentage of Tax payers catagoreis of the city in the year 2013 and 2014**

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **No** | **Tax Payers Catagory** | **2013** | | **2014** | | **Remark** |
| **Tax Payers** | **Share of Payers %** | **Tax Payers** | **Share of Payers %** |  |
| **1** | ‘’A ‘’ | 1085 |  | 1154 |  |  |
| **2** | ‘’B ’’ | 528 |  | 1924 |  |  |
| **3** | ‘’C’’ | 5664 |  | 8631 |  |  |
|  | **Total** | **7297** |  | **11,709** |  |  |

**Sources: Shashemene City Administration Finance Office**

**Table 67****Number of Banks and insurance organizations by types and ownership**

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **No** | **Name of Financial Institutions** | **2013** | | | **2014** | | |
| **Gov’t** | **Private** | **Total** | **Gov’t** | **Private** | **Total** |
|  | **Name Of Banks** | **-** | **-** | **-** | **-** | **-** | **-** |
|  | Commercial Bank of Ethiopia | 17 | **-** | **17** | 20 | **-** | **20** |
|  | Awash Bank | **-** | 7 | **7** | **-** | 7 | **7** |
|  | Dashin Bank | **-** | 4 | **4** | **-** | 4 | **4** |
|  | Oromia Cooperative Bank | **-** | 6 | **6** | **-** | **7** | **7** |
|  | Oromiya international Bank | **-** | 3 | **3** | **-** | 6 | **6** |
|  | Birehan International Bank | **-** | 3 | **3** | **-** | 3 | **3** |
|  | Nib International Bank | **-** | 5 | **5** | **-** | 5 | **5** |
|  | Hibiret Bank | **-** | 4 | **4** | **-** | 4 | **4** |
|  | Buna International Bank | **-** | 2 | **2** | **-** | 2 | **2** |
|  | Abay Bank | **-** | 2 | **2** | **-** | 2 | **2** |
|  | Wogagen Bank | **-** | 3 | **3** | **-** | 3 | **3** |
|  | Addis international Bank | **-** | 1 | **1** | **-** | 1 | **1** |
|  | Development Bank of Ethiopia | 2 | **-** | **2** | 2 | **0** | **2** |
|  | Anbesa International Bank | **-** | 1 | **1** | **-** | 1 | **1** |
|  | Innat Bank | **-** | 1 | **1** | **-** | 2 | **2** |
|  | Debub Global bank | **-** | 1 | **1** | **-** | 1 | **1** |
|  | Absiniya Bank | **-** | 3 | **3** | **-** | 4 | **4** |
|  | Zemen Bank | **-** | 1 | **1** | **-** | 1 | **1** |
|  | Sinqe Bank | **-** | - | **-** | **-** | 3 | **3** |
|  | Hijira Bank | **-** | - | **-** | **-** | 1 | **1** |
|  | **Total** | **19** | **47** | **66** | **22** | **57** | **79** | |
| **2** | **Name of Insurance companies** | **-** | **-** | **-** | **-** | **-** | **-** | |
|  | Ethiopia Insurance Corporation | 1 | **-** | 1 | 1 | **-** | 1 | |
|  | Africa Insurance Share Company | **-** | 1 | 1 | **-** | 1 | 1 | |
|  | Nice Insurance Share Company | **-** | 1 | 1 | **-** | 1 | 1 | |
|  | Ethio-Life Insurance Company | **-** | 1 | 1 | **-** | 1 | 1 | |
|  | Awash Insurance Company | **-** | 1 | 1 | **-** | 1 | 1 | |
|  | Oromia Insurance Company | **-** | 1 | 1 | **-** | 1 | 1 | |
|  | Birhane Insurance Company | **-** | 1 | 1 | **-** | 1 | 1 | |
|  | Anbessa Insurance Company | **-** | 1 | 1 | **-** | 1 | 1 | |
|  | Hibret Insurance Company | **-** | 1 | 1 | **-** | 1 | 1 | |
|  | Nyala Insurance Company | **-** | 1 | 1 | **-** | 1 | 1 | |
|  | **Total** | **1** | **9** | **10** | **1** | **9** | **10** | |

**Table 68****Savings and credits associations in the city in the year 2013 and 2014**

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **TL** | **Name of micro finance institutions** | Gov’t | Private | Total |
| 1 | Kendil Micro Finance | **-** | 3 | 3 |
| 2 | Metemamen Micro finance | **-** | 1 | 1 |
| 3 | Vision Fund Micro Finance | **-** | 1 | 1 |
| 4 | Agar Micro Finance | **-** | 1 | 1 |
| 5 | Busa Gonofa Micro Finance | **-** | 2 | 2 |
|  | Total |  | 8 | 8 |

**Source: Collected from the field**

3.3.12 Trade , Tourism, and Sports

## *3.3.12.1 Trade*

The fact that trade is playing a major role in the economic development of the country. It is highly depends on the development of information and transportation access. The city contains a high concentration of trade and other services and small scale manufacturing. Private business sectors include whole sales, retail, service, manufacturing, and others. Trade activities in the city are supposedly associated with the founding of the city itself. As the city is located at a crossroads, many trade activities took place in it. Arada kebele is located in the center of the city and center of trade and marketing.

The “Taiwan” market, which was formerly the center for difference items and clothes, is the big center for ready-made clothes, household utensils, and multi-purpose plastic products.

There are two major markets in the city, one of which is located in Arada kebele, and it is called Arada market. The other market is Alelu market, which is mainly for cattle. Both markets are held on Saturday. In these markets, people from Shashemene city and the surrounding rural areas meet. Food grain, potatoes, cattle, firewood and other agricultural producers are introduced from the surrounding areas.

The people from rural areas buy kerosene, salt, oil, electronics goods etc. from Shashemene. Many also buy agricultural inputs (fertilizer, pesticides, and seeds) from city.

## *Major local cash crops*

In Shashemene city and its surrounding rural areas (West Arsi Zone) because of having good weather condition of cereal crops such as Teff , wheat, barley, maize, sorghum, are very high, and maize covers the largest portion of cultivated land.

**Table 69****Exportable items by types and amounts supplied to the central market**

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **No** | **Name of exportable items by types** | **Amounts supplied to the central market** | **2013** | **2014** |
| 1 | Red Haricot beans /Boloqe | 39,350 | 21486 (tone) | 17864 (tone) |

## 3.3.12.2 Tourism

## *Tourist Attraction*

Tourism is a smokeless industry comprising several tangible and intangible components. The tangible elements include transport systems such as air rail, water and new space, hospitality services accommodation foods & beverages, tours souvenir related services such as banking, insurance and safety and security. The intangible elements include relaxation, culture, adventure new, and different experience.

In addition to our city being home to numerous ethnic groups with diversified cultures of large and small ethnic groups, it is the home for Arsi-Oromo culture and some of international significance such as the RasTeferians. Furthermore, its proximity to touristic resorts and parks such as Abjata-Shalla, Sinqille Sanctuary, Wondo genet hot spring, Lake langano and Hwassa lake tourist attractions makes city more important. As a result, the number of tourists who visit the city increases from time to time.

The undergoing effort to create touristic attractions and destinations such as the Deneba manmade cave, Shashe monument and cultural museum, RasTafarians banana art gallery, Botanical garden with more 27 indigenous species of trees, and the Millennium Park, natural forest etc. is also important for the future growth tourism. There are also different religious institutions such as Churches, Mosques and others religious places found within the city and the surrounding areas.

Recently the city administration has been focusing on greenery and parking development for tourism attraction along the buffer zone of river Goggeti, Esa and various places in the city. It is now used for young ones for relaxation and recreational value.

The tourist wills also easily accessible with standard roads via the city to different directions of the country. For the attraction of tourism, the city has standard hotels, restaurants, cafes, and groceries. There are 253 establishments in 2014 that render the tourist with different services with catering, refreshments, entertainments, and lodge accommodations.

Regarding hotels found within the city are 3 is a star two, 2 is a star three, 1 is a star four and 7 of them are first level hotels. These hotels have total of 506 bed rooms:

The availability of related services within the city like banking, business activities, and manufacturing products have render to the tourists.

Around the city invites everybody to enjoy cherry blossoms in spring, see bathing in summer (Langano, Hawassa, Abijata and Shalla lakes) beautiful autumn colors in fall, and eat roasted raise in winter seasons. Shashe knows many wonders; some of them the biggest business centers in the region, over 14 diversified ethnic (language) groups, the only Rastafarian settlers in the Ethiopia, the place you can harvest three times in a year, center of recreation sites (lake Langano, Hawassa, Abijata and Shalla, Sinqile sanctuary, Wando Genet, also Bale Mountains National Park and Sofa Omer Cave), Man-made cave known as Deneba cave. So if you visit Shashe you are welcomed by standard stared Hotels, Cafes and Groceries in hundreds in the city. If you used this attraction site properly it benefits the city as well as the country as a whole.

**Table 70****Number of major hotels, restaurants, bars, beds, Etc. in the city**

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **No** | **Type** | **Number** | | **Number of Bed room** | | Description/Facility |
| **2013** | **2014** | **2013** | **2014** |
| 1 | Hotels | 11 | 13 | 441 | 506 | Food, Beverage, Beds, and additional services |
| 2 | Restaurant | 15 | 20 | - |  | Food and Beverage services |
| 3 | Pension | 13 | 16 | 308 | 345 | Room and soft drink services |
| 4 | Cafes | 6 | 8 | - |  | Fast food, non-alcohol and hot drinks |
| 5 | Lodge | 1 | 1 | 12 | 12 | Food, Beverage, Beds, and garden services like horse ride |
| 7 | Others | 162 | 162 | - |  |  |
| Total | | **208** | **220** | **428** | **856** |  |

**Table 71Number of tourist attraction centers by types in the city**

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **No** | **Type** | **Number** | **Description/Facility** |
| 1 | Shashe Museum and Monuments | 1 | Cultural Materials like clothes, Cafe etc. |
| 2 | Bar- kume Park | 1 | Forest and Birds |
| 3 | Botanical Garden | 1 | Medicine forest and for research purpose  and different type of birds |
| 4 | Banana Art Gallery | 1 | Hand Craft |

**Sources: Shashemene City Culture and Tourism Office.**

## 3.3.12.3 Sport.

In Shashemene city administration, there are several types of inclusive sport activities and facilities related to the culture, climate and practice of locality or society where as activities are exercised. The population size of most of the above facilities, except football, varies depending on the demand of the services, number of players, and spectators. This is because of either their level of affordability or their popularity.

In the city administration, there have been many types of sport games exercising and playing such as football, volleyball, athletics, taekwondo, different types of Paralympics games, handball, gymnastics, chess, basketball, wrestling, boxing etc. The city administration has been organizing two clubs;football and athletics in both genders.

Within the city, there are about 10 youth centers were found (6 of them are organized by Government and 4 of them are by NGO’s). Out of this youth center 4 of them are rendering full services and 6 of them are not yet started services.

***Type of Sport and Recreational Facilities***

**Table 72 List of Sport Clubs in Shashemene city for 2013-2014**

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **No** | **Name of Clubs/Sports fields** | **Year of Establishment** | **Number of players** | | **Owner/Founder** | **Remark** |
| **Male** | **Female** |
| 1 | Male & female foot ball | 1992 | 3440 | 60 | Shashemene city Municipality |  |
| 2 | Male & female hand ball | 2004 | 50 | 50 | Shashemene city Municipality |  |
| 3 | Athletics | 2002 | 40 | 15 | Shashemene city Municipality |  |
| 4 | Box | 2004 | 50 | 10 | Shashemene city Municipality |  |
| 5 | Taekwondo (WTF) | 2000 | 2950 | 500 | Shashemene city Municipality |  |
| 6 | Gymnastics | 2004 | 30 | 10 | Oromia Sport commission |  |
| 7 | Cheese | 2004 | 25 | 15 | Oromia Sport commission |  |
| 8 | Badminton | 2004 | 25 | 20 | Oromia Sport commission |  |
| 9 | Bicycle | 2004 | 25 | 0 | Shashemene city Municipality |  |
| 10 | Karate | 2012 | 45 | 20 | Oromia Sport commission |  |
| 11 | Paralympics | 2004 | 25 | 15 | Shashemene city Municipality |  |
| 12 | Deefalimpikii | 2004 | 25 | 10 | Shashemene city Municipality |  |
| 13 | Ushu | 2004 | 150 | 60 | Shashemene city Municipality |  |
| 14 | ITF | 2000 | 600 | 150 | Shashemene city Municipality |  |
|  | Total |  | **7480** | **935** |  |  |

**Table 73****Name of Sport Fields, Areas and Accommodation Capacity in 2013 - 2014**

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **No** | **Name of Sport Fields** | **No of Stadium** | | | |  | | | | | | | | **Total** |
| **Small Stadium** | **Area** | **Large Stadium** | **Area** | **Foot Ball** | **Area** | **Volley ball** | **Area** | **Basket Ball** | **Area** | **Hand Ball** | **Area** |  |
| 1 | Alelu Keble |  |  | 1 | 105x68 | 1 | - | 1 | 18x9 | 1 | 15x28 | 1 | 20x40 | 4 |
| 2 | KuyeraKebele |  |  | 1 | 105x68 |  | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 1 |
| 3 | BulchanaKebele | 1 |  | - | - | 1 | 45x90 | 1 | 18x9 | - | - | - | - | 2 |
| 4 | AwashoKebele | 1 |  | - | - | 1 | 45x90 | - | - | - | - | - | - | 1 |
| 5 | AbostoKebele | 1 |  | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 1 |
| 6 | CDI | 1 |  | - | - | - | - | 1 | 18x9 | 1 | 15x28 | 1 | 20x40 | 3 |
| 7 | PP School Shashemene | 1 |  | - | - | 1 | 45x90 | 1 | 18x9 | - | - | - | - | 2 |
| 8 | Secondary School Shashemene | 1 |  | - | - | 1 | 45x90 | 1 | 18x9 | - | - | - | - | 2 |
| 9 | Secondary School Kuyera | 1 |  | - | - | 1 | 45x90 | 1 | 18x9 | - | - | - | - | 2 |
| 10 | M/B PP School Kuyera | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| 11 | Secondary School Millennium | 1 |  | - | - | 1 | 45x90 | 1 | 18x9 | - | - | - | - | 2 |
| 12 | PP School Bulchana | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| 13 | Primary School Burka Gudinakebele | 1 |  | - | - | 1 | 45x90 | 1 | 18x9 | - | - | - | - | 2 |
| 14 | Primary School M/essaa | 1 |  | - | - | 1 | 45x90 | 1 | 18x9 | - | - | - | - | 2 |
| 15 | Primary School Aleeluu | 1 |  | - | - | 1 | 45x90 | 1 | 18x9 | - | - | - | - | 2 |
| 16 | Primary School Eddo Maddaa | 1 |  | - | - | 1 | 45x90 | 1 | 18x9 | - | - | - | - | 2 |
| 17 | Primary School B/Qerroo | 1 | - | - | - | 1 | 45x90 | - | - | - | - | - | - | 1 |
| 18 | Primary School Haaguugataa | 1 |  | - | - | 1 | 45x90 | - | - | - | - | - | - | 1 |
| 19 | Primary School KaraarraaEddoo | 1 |  | - | - | 1 | 45x90 | 1 | 18x9 |  |  | - | - | 2 |
| 20 | Primary School Biheeraawwii | 1 |  | - | - | 1 | 45x90 | 1 | 18x9 |  |  | - | - | 2 |
| 21 | Primary School Bulchaannaa | 1 |  | - | - | 1 | 45x90 | 1 | 18x9 |  |  | - | - | 2 |
| 22 | Primary School B/Qaaraaxaa | 1 |  | - | - | 1 | 45x90 | 1 | 18x9 |  |  | - | - | 2 |
| 23 | Catholic Hibrat | 1 |  | - | - | 1 | 45x90 | 1 | 18x9 | 1 | 15x28 | - | - | 3 |
| 24 | Salaam School | 1 |  | - | - | 1 | 45x90 | 1 | 18x9 |  |  | - | - | 2 |
| 25 | HawwiiBooruu School | 1 |  | - | - | 1 | 45x90 | 1 | 18x9 |  |  | - | - | 2 |
| 26 | Langaanno School | 1 |  | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| 27 | PaaradatizValiy School | 1 |  | - | - | 1 | 45x90 | 1 | 18x9 |  |  | - | - | 2 |
| 28 | Mahaad School | 1 |  | - | - | 1 | 45x90 | 1 | 18x9 |  |  | - | - | 2 |
| 29 | Betasaayidaa | 1 |  | - | - | 1 | 45x90 | - | - | - | - | - | - | 1 |
| 30 | Lusii School | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| 31 | ShaashemanneGannat School | 1 |  | - | - | 1 | 45x90 | - | - | - | - | - | - | 1 |
| 32 | J.R.D.C School | 1 |  | - | - | 1 | 45x90 | - | - | - | - | - | - | 1 |
| 33 | Maarramiyaabeet | 1 |  | - | - | 1 | 45x90 | - | - | - | - | - | - | 1 |
|  |  | 28 |  | 2 |  | 26 |  | 20 |  | 3 |  | 2 | - | 53 |

## Development Activities

Nature provides our city with the best environments for Hotel and Tourism industry, Agro-processing, and different investments and endowed with ample raw materials and fertile surroundings. Shashemene is the perfect for the production of cash crops and food processing and is expanding into animal husbandry, poultry, and related value chains. The city is situated at the junction of five major transport routes connecting the south and southeast of Ethiopia with the rest of the country. The city’s industrial zone is growing thanks to low and fixed lease prices for investors and the provision of Shashemene’s administration a one-stop-shop for investors.

## Major Problems of on-going Private Investment

The major problems and causes of on-going private investments are as follows:-

Some investors are not invested on the marketability of product or service. The relevant capacity of many investors in terms of capital is not identified. The reason behind is that, some investors are not using professionals in area which needs professional inputs in regard of construction and some investors are not following and monitoring their projects because they are at abroad.

**Table 74 Number of operational private investment projects in the year 2013 and 2014**

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **No** | **Type of operational investment** | No of projects | **Ownership** | **Employees** | | | **Capital** |
| Male | Female | Total |
| 1 | Manufacturing Industry | 63 | Private | 966 | 653 | 1619 | **1,206,029,146** |
| 2 | Trade and Service | 200 | Private | 4304 | 4081 | 8385 | **665,546,000** |
| 3 | Education and Health | 41 | Private | 1347 | 842 | 2189 | **151,700,000** |
| 4 | Hotel and Tourism | 105 | Private | 1906 | 2957 | 4863 | **572,681,749** |
| **Total** | | **409** |  | **8523** | **8533** | **17056** | **2,595,956,895** |

**Table 75****Number of under construction Investment activities**

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **No** | **Type of under construction investment** | **No of projects** | **Ownership** | **Employees** | | | **Capital** |
| **Male** | **Female** | **Total** |
| 1 | Manufacturing industry | 11 | Private | 129 | 61 | 190 | 15,400,104.9 |
| 2 | Trade and Service | 14 | Private | 386 | 313 | 699 | 238,100,000 |
| 3 | Education and Health | 10 | Private | 116 | 145 | 261 | 59,920,000 |
| 4 | Hotel and Tourism | 15 | Private | 351 | 208 | 559 | 204,360,000 |
| **Total** | | **50** |  | **982** | **727** | **1709** | **517,780,104.9** |

**Table 77****Number of Micro Enterprises and type of the work engaged on by Sectors in the year 2013 and 2014**

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Shashemene city** | | **Type of Work Engaged by Sector** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| **Manufactring** | | **Construction** | | **Agiculture** | | **Livestock** | | | **Mineral** | | **Service** | | **Trade** | | **Total** | |
| **2013** | | 149 | | 124 | | 30 | | 63 | | | 19 | | 332 | | 373 | | **1090** | |
| **2014** | | **115** | | **27** | | **25** | | 32 | | | 2 | | **3268** | | **2290** | | **5759** | |
| **Table 76Number of Micro Enterprises, and type of organization in the year 2013 and 2014** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|  |
| **Shashemene town** | **Forms of Business ownership /Organization** | | | | | | **Number of Employee** | | | | | | | | | | | **Estimated Capital (In Birr )** | |
| **Private** | | **Cooperative** | | **Total** | |
|  | | **Permanent** | | | | | **Temporary** | | | | | |
|  |  | | **Male** | | **Female** | **Total** | | **Male** | | **Female** | | **Total** | |
| **2013** | **259** | | **518** | | **777** | | **5987** | | **4267** | **10254** | | **3785** | | **2633** | | **6418** | | **501,949,918** | |
| **2014** | **220** | | **870** | | **1090** | | **16635** | | **11851** | **28486** | | **3590** | | **2701** | | **6291** | | **287,329,234** | |

Problems and potentialities:-

*Problems concerning*

As discussed in this document, our city is on a highly developmental path to assure good government and make the city contented to the community. The city has a great potentials and opportunities in various field of investment.

Short research was conducted to identify business opportunities with comparative advantage and degree of importance of various investments depending on many factors, mainly based on the natural resources, the current level of investment in the area, the strategic focus of the government and market availability, etc.

Even though our city is endowed with the abundant numbers of potentials and opportunities there are also plenty of problems to work on actively as shown here :-

Economic Conditions

* Urban Poverty and Unemployment
* Shortage of water/ low coverage of clean water
* Inadequate expansion of Electrical power
* Lack of instant land provision and expansion
* Inadequate and poor quality Infrastructure Development
* Inaccessibility and poor functional of street light and traffic light
* Informal land settlement and buildings
* Municipal Asset Management

Social Conditions

* Poor Urban Liquid and Solid waste Management
* Urban Poverty and Unemployment
* Housing Problems
* Traffic Congestion
* Water and Electricity Provision
* Shortage of primary as well as secondary schools in some sub-cities and shortage of sections in functioning schools.
* Lack of Government University.
* Lack of laboratories and chemicals, library reference books, pedagogical centers in most schools.
* Adult education is not functional as planned and needs due attention.

Environmental condition

The household in the city commonly hold their waste in plastic bag locally known “Madaberia”. Only few households use other facilities like metal sheets and used plastic baskets for handling waste at their compound. As observed during a visit made for a sample survey in March, 2015 GC, almost all households do not sort their waste at source. They used to store all wastes in a single bag or material.

## *Poor Urban Liquid and Solid waste Management*

Primary solid waste collection in Shashemene is performed using nine hand carts, one loader, and seven tractors of the municipality and by informal solid waste collectors operating in irregular and illegal manner who use their shoulder, donkeys, and hand carts to collect wastes from residents and business establishments to dump in the nearest area based containers, streams, bridges, and ditches.

Wastes temporarily stored in area-based containers transported to the existing open and uncontrolled solid waste dumping site support by the loaders owned and operated by the municipality.

The municipality does not have an adequate dumping site, and there is no sorting or recycling of garbage. Waste has traditionally been dumped on peasants’ land in the outskirts of the city, but growing volume and lack of treatment are making this more difficult. As a result, waste is being dumped in open spaces, drainage lines, and ditches.

Although the progress is in place, the sanitary situation of the city has similarly been deteriorating due to the increasing number of population, urbanization, and etc. In addition to this, there is no central sewerage system, and lack of toilet facilities, water supply, clearing/ section, and abattoir services are all adding to the complexity of the situation.

The municipal suction truck, also purchased twelve years ago, is still the only liquid waste collection mechanism of the city.

Liquid waste, like solid; used to be dumped in the outskirts of the city, but is also facing growing resistance. Household, butchery, and commercial wastes are therefore often discharged directly into streets, ditches and rivers.

There is no plan to approach either the solid or the liquid waste problem in any systematic manner and will likely continue to impact health, agricultural and commercial output.

As in other sectors, the poor environmental management is closely linked with inadequate resource mobilization and capacity limitations. Key factors include: no clear regulation for levying service charges, bad physical shape of machinery, low budget, little or no NGO involvement in environmental protection.

Soil erosion is ongoing issues, needs careful attention. Soil erosion, caused by deforestation, wind, overgrazing, and floods should be managed better. A disaster risk reduction strategy could be implemented, reducing the annual damage from floods and other hazards.

## *Market opportunity*

As the increasing number of population of the city, resulting from the city’s strategic location and many other factors the number of dwellers and their living standard needs are also increasing. These factors justify the need for standard and modern houses, apartments, business centers, and recreational areas, etc. Therefore, the potential market for contractors as well as investors in such areas is more likely feasible. Hence, the following areas are identified as the major construction- related investment opportunities in the city.

## *Investment Opportunities*

## Construction material rental and leasing centers

* Water and sewer line and related structures construction: This industry will comprise establishments primarily engaged in the construction of water and sewer lines, mains, pumping stations, treatment plants and storage tanks.
* Business consultancy: construction consultancy and design is another major investment opportunity area in Ethiopia in past 10 years.
* Contractors service: In the city has extensive opportunities in the construction industry, particularly in the construction of roads, residential development, commercial, and industrial construction and low-cost housing.

The government has given special attention to the development of the country’s road network. A wide range of opportunities exist for foreign and domestic investors who meet the standards set forth for the following services:

1. Real estate development
2. Construction input quarry and crashing
3. Mixed use building
4. Consultancy service
5. Earth moving machineries rental or leasing service
6. Construction material supply
7. Cement industry

## Education Related Investment

Primary and secondary education:

* Kindergarten and nursery;
* Primary and Secondary schools
* Especial need schools
* Collages which work on Hotel management, food complexand fashion designers.

## Health Related Investment

Accordingly, opportunities of investment are in the following areas:

1. Higher & Specialized clinics;
2. General & Comprehensive Specialized hospitals;
3. Diagnostic laboratory & Clinical laboratory's;
4. Medical equipment supply and maintenance service providers.

## Hotel and Tourism Related Investment

Opportunities exist in the construction and operation of Hotel and Tourism Related:

1. Star-rated hotels
2. Resorts & Lodges
3. Specialized Restaurants.
4. Tour car rental services
5. Tour guide and tour operations services.(including reception)
6. Super markets
7. Laundry and beauty salons
8. Sanitary service
9. Waste management service.
10. Food complex factory

**IV**. Recreational Facilities in the city

1. Building of Standard Cinema or theatre center with the stat of art facilities (both cultural and modern)
2. Children play ground
3. Sport and gymnasium center
4. Night clubs (cultural and modern)

**V.** Other Investment Areas

**A. Trade**

* Whole sales and distribution
* Warehousing
* Import and export
* Agency
* Franchising etc.

## Major Problems

## On-going private investment

* Some of investors are not invested on the marketability of product or service. The relevant capacity of many investors in terms of capital not identified. Some investors are not using professionals in the area which needs professional inputs in regard of construction.

## Advertising and Promotion service

* Printing press
* Stationary and electronic equipment supply, service, and maintenance are some of the business potentials in this area.

## Urban waste management

* Converting the solid waste in to different useable inputs (Such as charcoal, compost, jeweler materials etc.)
* Liquid waste carrying and disposal service as well as processing it in to different useful input.

## Existing Situation of the City

The city of Shashemene has been exercising to improve good governance, for instance consulting with the community in development projects.

However, the community is not consulted about annual plans and budgets, and service delivery remains an issue of dissatisfaction.

The key decision-making power in Shashemene rests on the city administration. It is accountable to the Oromia Regional State. The new system of administration allows the city administration to collect its revenue and use it for the development of the urban community.

The different departments of the city administration have their duties. The justice and public security coordination department works on ensuring peace and security in the city. Its social court deals with conflicts and disputes that are within its jurisdiction.

A different department of the city administration also works in facilitating the development of the city and creating fertile ground for investors who come to the city to invest the money as well. The city administration had reserved an industrial zone readily available for investment.

In creating job opportunities for the youth, the department for small-scale businesses has played a great role. It encourages the youth to organize in groups and start businesses of their own. It also helps them get credits. Many youth groups have organized themselves at the sub-city level and started wood work, metal workshops, hairdressing, different kinds of small trading and etc.

The sub-city administration is the other major area of decision-making. According to the new administration, there are seventeen (17) sub cities in the city.

The sub-cities are accountable to the city administration. Each sub-city has a chairperson, vice-chairperson and secretary. They are paid by the city administration. The major departments of the sub-city are the sub-city administration, the sub-city social court, and development team. The administrative division has the responsibility for implementing government regulations. It also issues ID cards for the dwellers of the sub-city.

Following the preparation of this profile which is based on the available resource and the gap it has the city administration invites all stake holders, societies, investors for the development and renaissance of the city.