

**THE NATIONAL REGIONAL GOVERNMENT OF OROMIYA**

**OROMIYA PLANNING AND ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT COMMISSION**

**PHYSICAL AND SOCIO-ECONOMIC PROFILE OF EAST WELLEGA ZONE AND ITS 17 DISTRICTS**

**Dec, 2021**

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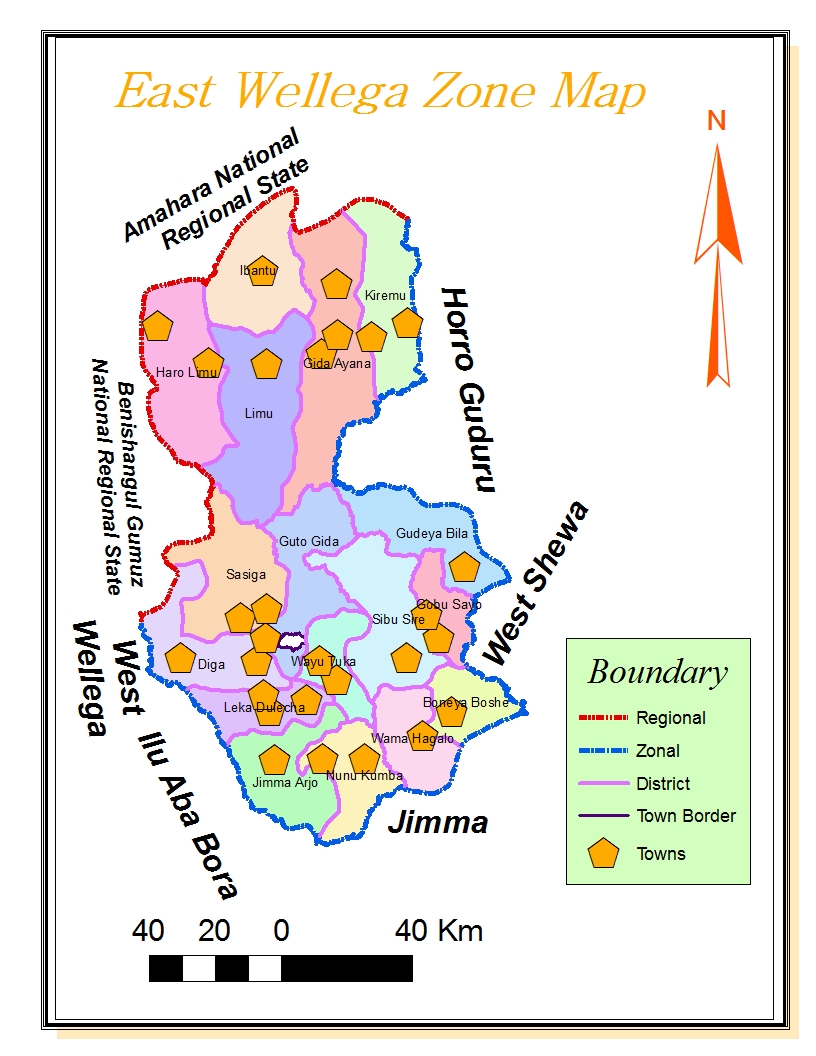
# 1. Introduction

East Wollega Zone is one of the zones of Oromia National Regional State and comprises 17 rural districts namely Haro Limmu, Limmu, Ebantu, GiddaAyyana, Kiremu, GutoGidda, Sasigga, Digga, LekaDullecha, JimmaArjo, NunnuKumba, WamaHagalo, BoneyyaBoshe, GudeyyaBila, GobbuSayyo, Sibu Sire, and WayyuTuka and one town administration, Nekemte town.East Wollega Zone is divided into 289 rural peasant associations with 47 towns which were called municipality towns and centers of rural districts. East wellega zone is located at 328 km west of Finfinne (Addis Ababa) and it’s at junction point of Jimma town (Jimma Zone) ,Gimbi town (West Wollega Zone),Bure town (Amhara National Regional State ), Shambu town (Horo GuduruWollega Zone),and Ambo town (West Shewa Zone) routes which makes the favorable town for commercial, communication and other activities. The total land area of the zone is about 14,102.5km2which accounts for about 3.88 % of the total area of the National. Regional State of Oromia.

East Wollega zone holds considerable potentials for economic development. The zone’s agro ecological condition gives an opportunity for the cultivation of an equally varied range of crops, agricultural products such as cereals, oilseeds, pulses; animal products like hides and skins are the major products of the zone. However, agricultural productivity are constrained by several factors including traditional farming methods, limited usage of modern technologies, shortage of farm land due to rapid population growth.

Agriculture also provides employment for large number of the population and similarly accounts larger share of the gross domestic product (GDP), the objective being increasing both output and productivity as the foundation of economic growth, the attainment of food security and the creation of employment opportunities in harmony with sound management of natural resources.

## Map 1. Map of East Wellega Zone



**Source: Regional statistics and information directorate GIS team.**

# 2. Physical Setting

## 2.1. Location

East Wollega Zone is found on Northing 8031'52"N to 10019'44"N and Easting 36007'51"E 37011'52"E,extending for about one degree and fifty-one minutes (1052') north to south or vice versa and about one degree and six minutes (106') east to west or vice versa. Thus, it has highland, midland and lowland of broad division of agro climatic zone. It has physical contact with Amhara National Regional State, Benishangul Gumuz National Regional State and zones within Oromia National Regional State. Accordingly, it is bordered by Amhara National Regional State in the North, Jimma zone in the South, Horo GuduruWollega and West Shewa zone in the East, Benishangul Gumuz National Regional State in the North - west, West Wellega zone in the West, and Buno Bedele zone in the South - West.

## 2.2. Area of the Zone

The area coverage of the zone is about 14,102.5km2. As explained on the table below the district that covers the largest area coverage of the zone is Gidda Ayyana district which accounts for about 10.61% of the total land of the zone and Nekemte town shares the smallest areal coverage of the zone which is about 0.39%.

***Table 1 District capital and their area coverage in km2***

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| *S.№* | *Name of Districts* | *Name of its Center (Capital)* | *Area in km2* | *percentage* |
| 1 | BoneyyaBoshe | Billo | 466.20 | 3.29 |
| 2 | Digga | Efa | 814.90 | 5.76 |
| 3 | Ebantu | Hinde | 920.10 | 6.50 |
| 4 | GiddaAyyana | Ayyana | 1,502.30 | 10.61 |
| 5 | GobbuSayyo | Anno | 383.80 | 2.71 |
| 6 | GudeyyaBila | Bila | 809.40 | 5.72 |
| 7 | GutoGidda | Nekemte | 847.81 | 6.37 |
| 8 | HaroLimmu | Haro | 1,132.80 | 8.00 |
| 9 | JimmaArjo | Arjo | 779.50 | 5.51 |
| 10 | Kiremu | Kiremu | 888.80 | 6.28 |
| 11 | LekaDullecha | Getema | 488.70 | 3.45 |
| 12 | Limmu | Gelila | 1,352.10 | 9.55 |
| 13 | Nekemte Town | Nekemte | 53.99 | 0.39 |
| 14 | NunnuKumba | Nunnu | 611.0 | 4.32 |
| 15 | Sasigga | Gallo | 980.70 | 6.92 |
| 16 | Sibu Sire | Sire | 1,054.40 | 7.45 |
| 17 | WamaHagalo | Mote | 564.10 | 3.98 |
| 18 | WayyuTuka | Gute | 451.90 | 3.19 |
| Total | | | **14,102.5** | **100** |

***Source: Computed from districts’ socio-economic data.***

There were 289 rural peasant associations and 47 urban centers in East Wollega Zone in the year 2012 E.C. According to the table below Sasigga district is district with larger number of peasant association whereas Gobbu Sayyo has small number of peasant associations.

***Table 2The number of peasant associations of each districts by the year 2010 E.C***

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| *S.№* | *Name of Districts* | *Number of Peasant Association* | | |
| **Rural** | **Urban** | **Total** |
| 1 | BoneyyaBoshe | 10 | 2 | 12 |
| 2 | Digga | 21 | 2 | 23 |
| 3 | Ebantu | 21 | 2 | 23 |
| 4 | GiddaAyyana | 21 | 5 | 26 |
| 5 | GobbuSayyo | 8 | 2 | 10 |
| 6 | GudeyyaBila | 13 | 2 | 15 |
| 7 | GutoGidda | 20 | 3 | 23 |
| 8 | HaroLimmu | 15 | 2 | 17 |
| 9 | JimmaArjo | 20 | 1 | 21 |
| 10 | Kiremu | 15 | 4 | 19 |
| 11 | LekaDullecha | 21 | 2 | 23 |
| 12 | Limmu | 17 | 3 | 20 |
| 13 | Nekemte Town | 1 | 1 | 2 |
| 14 | NunnuKumba | 20 | 3 | 23 |
| 15 | Sasigga | 27 | 5 | 32 |
| 16 | Sibu Sire | 19 | 3 | 22 |
| 17 | WamaHagalo | 10 | 3 | 13 |
| 18 | WayyuTuka | 10 | 2 | 12 |
| TOTAL | | **289** | **47** | **336** |

***Source: Computed from districts’ socio-economic data.***

## 2.3. Geology of the Zone

The land configuration, rock distribution of todays and natural phenomena of East Wollega zone is the result of the geologic and tectonic movements of the Afro-Arabian land mass. The Precambrian or basement complex rock such as Alghe group (ARI) occurs in south, northern, northeastern and central east wollega mainly around Didesa and Abay River. Non-metamorphosed continental sedimentary rocks mainly sand stones and minor tillite, and shell, siltstone and conglomerate, are considered to be late Paleozoic to early Mesozoic age occurs in some localities of northeastern part of East Wollega zone. Southeastern and western parts of east wollega zone are covered by Mackinnon basalts.

## 2.4. Climate

The climate of the zone is traditionally divided into three categories. Namely high land 20.50%, midland 50.90% and lowland 28.60%. The annual temperature is between 14 0c to 25 0c and annual rain fall is also between 1000 mm to 2400 mm. This shows that the zone is favorable for the existence of human being, animal rearing, and different kinds of agricultural activities.

## 2.5. Relief and Drainage

### **2.5.1. Relief**

East Wollega Zone is mainly of low plateau with some isolated ranges of 1200 to 2,960 meters above sea level such as Jima Arjo district. However, there are high peaks of over 2,960 meters above sea level, Ilfata Mountain found in Wayyu Tuka district.

### **2.5.2. Drainages**

Many rivers and streams drain East wollega zone. Some of the major rivers are Didesa, Abay, Anger, Wama Aleltu, Yebelo, Gumbi Halanci etc. There were two manmade lakes for fishery purpose around Nekemte town known as Sorga and Uke Lake.

## 2.6. Soils

There are different types of soils found in the zone. Namely; acrisols, cambisols, nitosols, vertisols, rendizenas, phaeozems and cambic aerosols. The distribution of each soil in the districts of the zone can be put as follows. Central parts of limu, small portions of Gidda Ayyana and Kiremu districts, Northern SibuSire, small portions of Guto Gidda and Wayyu Tuka districts in the zone are covered by Orthic Acrisols.Northern Portion of Ebantu & Gidda Ayyana and Western and Central portion of Limmu are covered by cambisols.Eutric.Nitosols occur in Estern GudeyyaBila & Gobbu Sayyo districts.Dystric Nitosols occur almost throughout the zone. These soils have rather good potential for agriculture.

## 2.7. Vegetation and Wildlife

### **2.7.1. Vegetation**

There are seven major forest areas in the zone Chato, Sengi, Dengeb (49,056 hectare), Konchi (1,176 hectare), Komto, Waja, Tsige (9,516 hectare) and others found in the zone following the distribution of natural forest.

### **2.7.2. Wildlife**

Wildlife reserve area is proposed along Nekemte- Bedelle road.The Major wild animals found in the zone are hyena, monkey, pig, ape fox, lion, tiger, civet, baboon, buffalo and others.

**3. Socio-Economic Conditions**

## 3.1. Population

Population size, compositions, its spatial distribution and some other demographic and socio-economic data are very important for planning, monitoring and evaluation of various development programs. As shown in table below projected population size of East Wollega zone, based on population and housing census conducted in 2007 G.C is 1,858,216 and 1,954,369 by the year 2011 and 2012 E.C respectively. By the year 2012 E.C from 1,954,369 total populations of the zone 1,004,252 (51.2%) were males whereas about 950,117 (48.6%) were females; this indicates that the sex ratio is almost one to one. During this year about 84.17% of the total populations were rural populations, which are directly engaged on agriculture. The crude population density of the zone in the year 2011 was 133.8 person per. km2.

***Table 3 Total population projected Based on 1999 E.C population and Housing census for the year 2007&2008 E.C***

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| *Year*  *(E.C)* | *Rural* | | | *Urban* | | | *Total* | | |
| ***Male*** | ***Female*** | ***Total*** | ***Male*** | ***Female*** | ***Total*** | ***Male*** | ***Female*** | ***Total*** |
| 2011 | 787,230 | 788,007 | **1,575,237** | 141,625 | 141,335 | **282,660** | 954,296 | 903,920 | **1,858,216** |
| 2012 | 818,603 | 826,586 | **1,645,178** | 159,206 | 149,990 | **309,196** | 1,004,252 | 950,117 | **1,954,369** |

***Source: Computed from districts’ socio-economic data.***

## 3.2. Agriculture

### **3.2.1. Farmer Associations and Their Members**

### The number of peasant associations various from time to time due to continues re-organizations. As explained on the table below there were 289 rural peasant associations by the year 2012 excluding urban centers and towns which has municipality. During the year 2012 there were 208, 261 males and 68,722 females totally **276,983 households** in peasant associations of the zone.

***Table 4 numbers of peasant associations and households by sex***

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| ***Description*** | ***2011 E.C*** | ***2012 E.C*** |
| Number of Peasant Associations (PAs) | 289 | 289 |
| Number or household of peasant association members (population) |  |  |
| Male | 189,945 | 208,261 |
| * Female | 52,434 | 68,722 |
| **Total** | **242,379** | **276,983** |

*Source: East Wollega Zone Statistical Abstract of the 2010 and 2011E.C*

2012 E.C. Members of farmers’ service cooperative were 350,543 (269,812 males and 80,731 females) in the zone by the year 2012 E.C. The cooperatives were supplies agricultural inputs, grain mill, multi-purpose, mining, irrigation, consumers, saving and storage services. In the year 2012 E.C the total capital of the service cooperative was **361,229,089.80** birr of which **114,262,017** birr was fixed capital.

***Table 5 Number of farmers’ service cooperatives and member farmers***

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| ***Description*** | ***2011 E.C*** | ***2012 E.C*** |
| Number of farmers’ service cooperatives (FSC) | 966 | 1,001 |
| Member of farmers of service cooperatives |  |  |
| * Male | 231,229 | 269,812 |
| * Female | 52,441 | 80731 |
| **Total** | **283,670** | **350,543** |
| **Total Capital of Cooperatives in birr** | **313,956,995** | **361,229,089.80** |

***Source: East Wollega Zone Statistical Abstract of the 2011&2012E.C***

### **3.2.2. Land Resources by Use**

The term land use refers to the ways that people use land and the natural resources it provides. It is the best allocation of land for its best alternative uses. Land use potential is necessary to select the land characteristics needed for any production. Some of the major factors that determine the potentiality of the land are temperature, length of growing period, moisture availability, flood hazard, soil degradation, toxicity, rooting condition, etc.

Arable land is a land that is ideal and economical for the cultivation of crops. Arable land is an area with more than 90 days of dependable growing period, soil depth of more than 25cm and surface stoniness of less than 50 to 90 %. Arable is pertaining to tillable land that is suitable for tillage and crop production. The area of arable land used in the zone is estimated to be 251,157.348 hectares.

* **Land use pattern of East Wellega zone is described as follows:**
* Natural Forest…………………………………………..95,896 hectares
* Man-made forest…………………………. 35,469.75 hectares
* Forest land covers……………………. 84,558.96 hectares of land
* Woodland covers …………………………39,253.58 hectares of land (Woodland is characterized by a discontinuous canopy and smaller trees than the high forest area.)
* Shrub land covers ………… 34,080.72 hectares of land (Shrubs are multi-stemmed woody plants in which most of the stems appear at or very close to the ground.)
* Bush land of the zone covers ……………….. 12,634 hectares of land
* Swamp/Marsh area of the zone covers ……….2, 595.798 hectare.
* Grass area of the zone covers …………………106,510.9349 hectare.
* Degraded/barrea/area………………………….. 9,046.672 hectare.

### **3.2.3. Crop Production**

The climatic condition of the zone is suitable for different types of crops. Among the major crops; cereal, pulses and oil seeds are produced largely throughout the zone. In the year 2012; 313,700 hectares of land was cultivated and **11,615,320.5** quintals of cereals was produced in the Zone. The following table shows the area cultivated and crops produced in quintals by the year 2012 E.C.

***Table 6 Land cultivated (in hectares) and production (in Quintal) of major crops formeher season.***

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| ***Type of crop*** | ***2012 E.C*** | |
| ***Area (in hectare)*** | ***Production (in quintal)*** |
| **Cereals** | **276,573** | **11,172,946.50** |
| Teff | 54,861.5 | 964,739.5 |
| Barley | 17,179.50 | 504,883.50 |
| Wheat | 15,950 | 464,021 |
| Maize | 144,322 | 8,131,528 |
| Sorghum | 35,836 | 916,546.50 |
| Millet | 8,308 | 189,280 |
| Oats | 116 | 1948 |
| Rice | 0 | 0 |
| **Pulses** | **13,309** | **240,944** |
| Horse Beans/ Peas | 1,902 | 39,305 |
| Field Peas | 2,456.50 | 45,423 |
| Haricot Beans | 6,617 | 113,374 |
| Feba Bean | 1,185 | 20,403 |
| Chick Peas | 195 | 3,803 |
| Lentils | 953 | 18,636 |
| Vetch /Grass Peas | 0 | 0 |
| **Oil Seeds** | **23,818** | **201,430** |
| Niger Seed | 9,052 | 67,628 |
| Linseed | 170.5 | 1,891 |
| Rape Seed | 195 | 1,511 |
| Ground nut | 3,105 | 36,797 |
| Sun flower | 33 | 165 |
| Sesame | 11,262 | 93,438 |
| Fenugreek |  |  |
| **Total** | **313,700** | **11,615,320.5** |

***Source: East Wollega Zone Statistical Abstract of the 2012E.C***

### **3.2.4. Livestock, Poultry and Beekeeping**

#### **3.2.4.1. Livestock**

Livestock play a key role in day-to-day life of the society, especially in the peasant sector. They provide meat & milk, transport, manure, skin & hide, furnish regular & easily realizable cash income. But in contrast to the size of the livestock population, physical & value productivity are low. The following table indicates the size of livestock in each district of the zone.

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| *Table 7 Numbers of animal health clinics, animal health posts and livestock distribution throughout the zone* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| *S.№* | *Name of districts* | *Number of animal health clinics (type A,B&C)* | | *Number of animal health post (type D)* | | *Cattle* | | *Goat* | | *Sheep* | | *Donkey* | | *Horse* | | *Mule* | | *Camel* | |
| 2011 E.C | 2012 E.C | 2011 E.C | 2012 E.C | 2011 E.C | 2012 E.C | 2011 E.C | 2012 E.C | 2011 E.C | 2012 E.C | 2011 E.C | 2012 E.C | 2011 E.C | 2012 E.C | 2011 E.C | 2012 E.C | 2011 E.C | 2012 E.C |
| 1 | BoneyaBoshe | 1 | 1 | 4 | 4 | 103,970 | 114,986 | 9986 | 11,986 | 14,860 | 16360 | 5980 | 6480 | 16 | 19 | 1670 | 1673 | 0 | 0 |
| 2 | Diga | 2 | 2 | 7 | 7 | 145,698 | 145,698 | 23,100 | 22,850 | 25,700 | 25,700 | 1,200 | 1890 | 500 | 500 | 830 | 830 | 0 | 0 |
| 3 | Ebantu | 1 | 2 | 10 | 11 | 125,220 | 127,755 | 32,699 | 34,007 | 41,433 | 43,090 | 14,245 | 15,826 | 0 | 0 | 228 | 230 | 0 | 0 |
| 4 | GidaAyana | 1 | 1 | 13 | 13 | 180,843 | 181,100 | 39,981 | 40,000 | 49,981 | 510,100 | 15,760 | 16,200 | 2 | 9 | 658 | 705 | 0 | 0 |
| 5 | GobuSayo | 1 | 1 | 7 | 8 | 53646 | 55091 | 8750 | 8914 | 10522 | 10715 | 3830 | 3943 | 62 | 64 | 1372 | 1466 | 0 | 0 |
| 6 | GudeyaBila | 0 | 0 | 4 | 4 | 116451 | 116501 | 12893 | 9406 | 15718 | 16491 | 5126 | 4056 | 4790 | 4003 | 6452 | 3126 | 0 | 0 |
| 7 | GutoGida | 1 | 1 | 9 | 9 | 136,005 | 142,803 | 23,349 | 24,516 | 22,004 | 24,204 | 5,000 | 5,300 | 1,268 | 1,382 | 944 | 972 | 0 | 0 |
| 8 | HaroLimu | 0 | 0 | 10 | 12 | 189446 | 228995 | 17275 | 17952 | 86,922 | 86986 | 7213 | 8425 | 0 | 0 | 420 | 420 | 0 | 0 |
| 9 | JimmaArjo | 1 | 1 | 11 | 12 | 118501 | 119451 | 19051 | 20821 | 22754 | 30546 | 7540 | 10424 | 798 | 1119 | 344 | 612 | 0 | 0 |
| 10 | Kiramu | 1 | 1 | 12 | 12 | 168,630 | 187,456 | 40,528 | 56,392 | 27,688 | 36,765 | 27,338 | 32,173 | 61 | 69 | 896 | 10,329 | 0 | 0 |
| 11 | LekaDulecha | 1 | 1 | 10 | 10 | 11,0316 | 13,6682 | 15,723 | 16327 | 27668 | 30224 | 9403 | 13127 | 675 | 837 | 502 | 1117 | 0 | 0 |
| 12 | Limmuu | 1 | 1 | 12 | 12 | 109,147 | 109,727 | 18,682 | 18,765 | 58,754 | 59,123 | 8,942 | 8,976 | 0 | 0 | 2,160 | 2,523 | 0 | 0 |
| 13 | NekemteTown | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 14 | NunuKumba | 1 | 1 | 8 | 9 | 134,291 | 152,603 | 22,675 | 23,362 | 18784 | 22,362 | 6837 | 6837 | 104 | 110 | 1116 | 1115 | 0 | 0 |
| 15 | Sasiga | 1 | 1 | 17 | 19 | 128,800 | 131,000 | 17,859 | 21,000 | 17,685 | 19,000 | 12,259 | 13,850 | 7 | 9 | 1226 | 1345 | 0 | 0 |
| 16 | Sibu Sire | 2 | 2 | 8 | 8 | 323954 | 32482 | 55326 | 56321 | 57320 | 57342 | 20465 | 21323 | 14910 | 15900 | 1657 | 1801 | 0 | 0 |
| 17 | WamaHagalo | 1 | 1 | 5 | 5 | 187995 | 196180 | 22,295 | 22310 | 27249 | 28100 | 11060 | 11070 | 0 | 0 | 2230 | 2232 | 0 | 0 |
| 18 | WayuTuka | 1 | 1 | 3 | 3 | 99385 | 99416 | 10,576 | 10,578 | 31,674 | 31,679 | 6192 | 6198 | 7756 | 7760 | 1068 | 1058 | 0 | 0 |
| *TOTAL* | | **17** | **18** | **150** | **158** | **2,432,298** | **2,277,926** | **390,748** | **415,507** | **556,716** | **1,048,787** | **168,390** | **186,098** | **23,193** | **24,021** | **22,705** | **172,607** | **0** | **0** |

***Source: East Wollega Zone Statistical Abstract of the 2011and 2012E.C***

#### **3.2.4.2. Poultry**

Poultry Farming is commercial rearing of chickens for their meat and eggs. Concerning production of poultry farming, in case of lack of management and disease, its productivity is low in the zone. However, because of unavailability of data, the zonal planning, population and statistics experts were unable to explain details of its production and productivity throughout the zone.

#### **3.2.4.3. Beekeeping**

Beekeeping is management of bees for the production of honey and other beehive products and for the pollination of crops. It is also refers to the husbandry of the honey bee. This sector is not equally practiced throughout the districts of the zone.

### **3.2.5. Farmers Training Center and Development Agents**

The role of farmers training centers and development agents is great towards ensuring food self sufficiency of the zone. There were 1002 development agents in districts of the zone in the year 2011 and this number was decreased to 774 in 2012 E.C. The following table shows details of development agent and farmers training centers throughout the zone during last two years.

***Table 8 Number of development agents and farmer training centers in the zone during last two years***

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| *S.№* | *Name of districts* | *Number of development agents in each districts* | | *Number of farmer training centers in the district* | |
| **2011 E.C** | **2012 E.C** | **2011 E.C** | **2012E.C** |
| 1 | BoneyaBoshe | 27 | 25 | 11 | 11 |
| 2 | Diga | 71 | 74 | 21 | 21 |
| 3 | Ebantu | 45 | 43 | 19 | 19 |
| 4 | GidaAyana | 96 | 101 | 22 | 22 |
| 5 | GobuSayo | 25 | 21 | 8 | 8 |
| 6 | GudeyaBila | 49 | 32 | 13 | 13 |
| 7 | GutoGida | 83 | 42 | 20 | 20 |
| 8 | HaroLimu | 78 | 30 | 17 | 17 |
| 9 | JimmaArjo | 92 | **79** | 20 | 20 |

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| *S.№* | *Name of districts* | *Number of development agents in each districts* | | *Number of farmer training centers in the district* | |
| **2011 E.C** | **2012 E.C** | **2011 E.C** | **2012 E.C** |
| 10 | Kiramu | 61 | 72 | 15 | 15 |
| 11 | LekaDulechaa | 57 | 53 | 21 | 21 |
| 12 | Limu | 67 | 34 | 16 | 16 |
| 13 | Nekemte Town | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 14 | NunnuKumba | 69 | 66 | 20 | 20 |
| 15 | Sasiga | 49 | 84 | 27 | 27 |
| 16 | Sibu Sire | 50 | 57 | 19 | 19 |
| 17 | WamaHagalo | 38 | 22 | 10 | 10 |
| 18 | WayuTuka | 43 | 21 | 10 | 10 |
| *TOTAL* | | **1,002** | **774** | **289** | **289** |

***Source: East Wollega Zone Statistical Abstract of the 2009 and 2010 E.C***

### **3.2.6. Major Constraints of Agriculture and Livestock Production**

The major problems hindering agricultural productivities in the zone are land degradation, erosion, uneven distribution of rainfall, small size land holding and fragmentation, backwardness of agricultural activities and lack of access roads to bring agricultural products to either local or central markets. Furthermore, poor and insufficient irrigation schemes, low emphasis to market system and poor infrastructure, and lack of credit facilities as well as lack of technical support are some of the constraining factors that adversely affect agricultural productivity.

## 3.3. Mining and Industry

### **3.3.1. Mining**

Mining is the process of extracting useful [minerals](ebcid:com.britannica.oec2.identifier.ArticleIdentifier?articleId=109683&library=EB&query=null&title=minerals#9109683.toc) from the surface of the earth, including the seas. One of the economic activities with the great role in economic development of a nation is mining. The following table explains the major minerals exist in the zone with their location.

***Table 9Major minerals exist in the zone with their location.***

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| *S.№* | *Name of Minerals* | *Location (district)* | *Specific area* |
| 1 | Gold | HaroLimmu | Gadiben, SugeLalisa, Bariso, Dugda-Guddu |
| Kiremu | Anger |
| Sasigga | Oda |
| 2 | Iron | GudeyyaBila | Zangi |
| Kiremu | Sombo,Bagin |
| Ebantu | Dongoro Muta, Sefera ,Lelisa |
| Haro Limmu | Melka, Bolo,Eto,Kophi |
| Limmu | Arkumbe,Sapera |
| 3 | Platinum | Limmu | Arkumbe |
| 4 | Mineral Water | GiddaAyyana | Inbabo, Saphera, Nafiro, Harbukane |
| Limmu | Warsu |
| Kiremu | Bagin,gonka |
| HaroLimmu | Wakino |
| WamaHagalo | Wayyu |
| 5 | Mercury Water | Kiremu | Tulu Bagin |
| 6 | Silver Glass | Kiremu | Wasti |
| 7 | Coal | Leka Dulecha | Bolo,H/Shako,Bedo,Gudina |
| 8 | Sand stone | GudeyyaBila | Hagalo, Tibbe, Sole Kalala |
| BoneyyaBoshe | Kura, Kattabobe, Tofo, Birbirsa, Dega Bora |
| GutoGidda | Kitessa,Dunekane,Abdeta, Jireegna, Ukke fi Gari |
| Sibu Sire | All peasant assocations |
| Limmu | Jimmitu |
| WayyuTuka | Dalokomto, BoneyyaMolo, GebaJimata, WarraBabboMigna, GiddaBasaka, MignaKura, HaroCalchis, GuteBadiyya |
| Sasigga | Derartu, Guddattu, Tanan, Gamta, AbdiBori, Mul'attu, TokkoTane, Jabanakanerra, Dandi Guddina, Megersa, Balina, Abdibiyya, Harro, Wali gale, Bidirsa, Jalala |

***Source: East Wollega Zone Finance and Economic Development Office***

### **3.3.2. Industry**

Industry is a group of productive enterprises or organizations that produce or supply goods, services, or sources of income. It consists of manufacturing, mining, and construction. Despite its paramount importance in economic development at large, the contribution of industry in the zone is very insignificant due to shortage of capital, technology, market, skilled manpower and infrastructural facilities. Although, there is no available and tangible data on small scale industries in the zone, there are considerable number of flour mills, saw mills, meat processing industries, brick and brocket manufacturing industries available in zone.

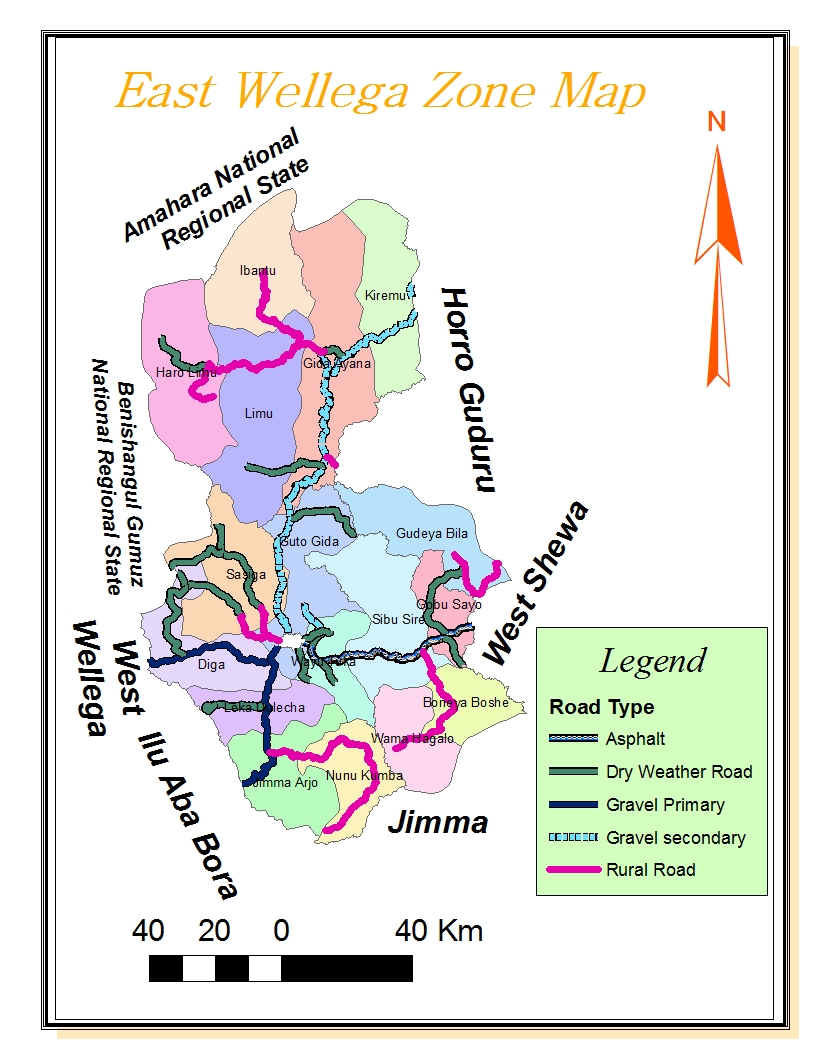
## 3.4. Infrastructure and Social Facilities

### 3**.4.1. Transport and Communication**

#### **3.4.1.1. Transportation**

Now a day, the development of transport network is very essential for sustainable development. Without road it is impossible to exchange goods and services, international aids, information, and technology to the region. In East Wollega Zone there are still problems of road networks where road density is yet small. According to data available 241 km asphalt, 1517.631 km gravel and 2025 km rural gravel and other standards of roads were available in 2012 E.C.

## Map 2 East Wellega Zone Road Type

****Source: Regional statistics and information directorate GIS team**

***Table 10 Length of all-weather roads giving services in East Wellega Zone***

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| *Types of road* | *Length of roads in km in years under investigation* | |
| 2011 E.C | 2012 E.C |
| Asphalt | 199.5 | 241 |
| Gravel | 1,416.2 | 1517.63 |
| Rural Road | 1,896.87 | 2025 |
| TOTAL | 3512.57 | 3783.63 |

***Source: East Wollega Zone Finance and Economic Development Office***

### **3.4.1.2. Communication**

**A) Postal Services**

***Table 11 Number of department, regular, agent post offices and post boys***

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| ***Postal service*** | ***2010 E.C*** | ***Name of districts*** |
| Regular | 7 | Jimma Arjo, Leka Dullecha, Sasiga, Guto Gidda & Wama Hagalo,Gida Ayana,Nekemte |
| Agent | 5 | Ebantu, Sibu Sire, Nunu kumba,Wayu Tuqa, and Limmu |
| Post Boys | 1 | GobbuSayyo |

***Source: East Wollega Zone Finance and Economic Development Office***

**B) Telephone Services**

In East Wollega Zone, among the services delivered by the government, telephone services are the most important ones and are existing in the zone. The Communication service includes telephone, postal and medium service (Radio, Television and Internet).Telecommunication service plays decisive roles in the social, political and economic activity in the zone. It facilitates symbiotic and efficient relationship among various economic sectors of the zone. In Majority of zone districts there is access of telephone service and in some area the existing telephone is no given service properly to ultimate users.

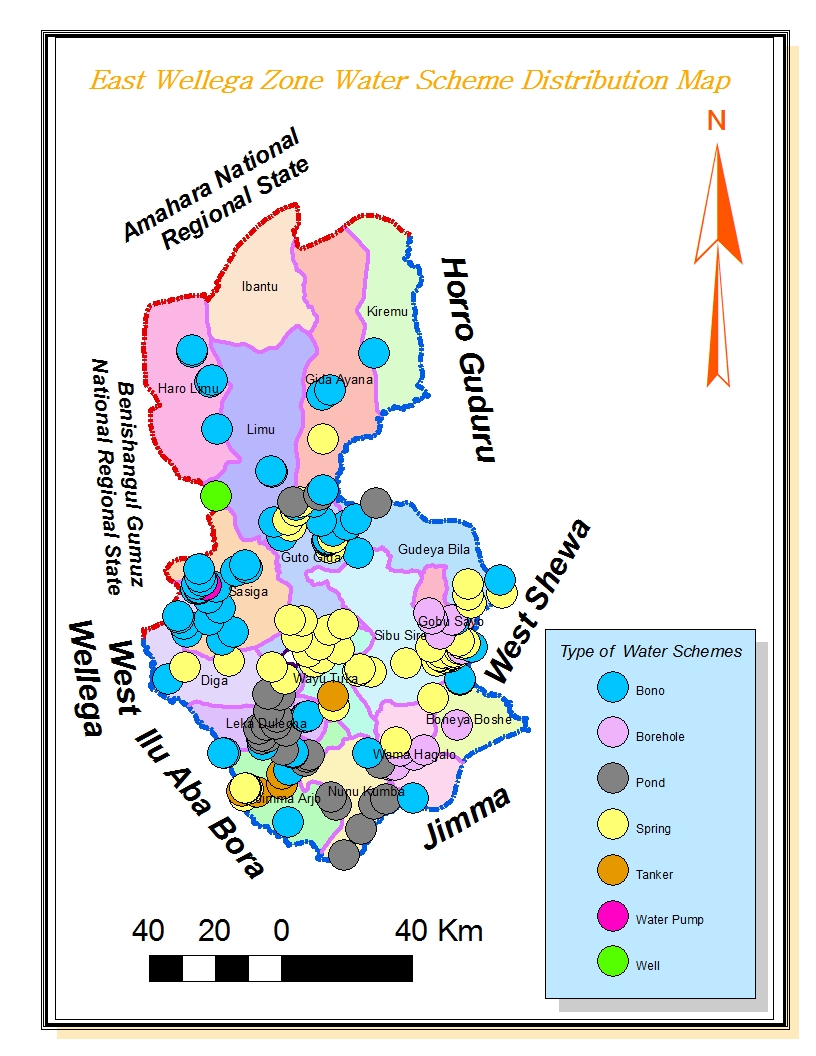
### **3.4.2. Water and Energy Supply**

#### **3.4.2.1. Water Supply**

Water is an indispensable resource for the survival of life on earth. Every movement of living things, either from one place to another or growth in a specific area is attached to the availability of water. The value (price) given for water is not according to its usefulness for its presence everywhere & full year flow. The available underground water is the great future potential of development.

## 

## Map 3 Water Scheme Distributions in East Wellega Zone

**** Source: Regional statistics and information directorate GIS team**

***Table 12 percentage of rural population supplied with potable water during last two years***

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| *S.№* | *Name of districts* | *Total rural population* | | *Rural population supplied with potable water* | | *Percent of rural population supplied with potable water* | |
| **2011E.C** | **2012 E.C** | **2011E.C** | **2012 E.C** | **2011E.C** | **2012 E.C** |
| 1 | Boneyya Boshe | 67454 | 69415 | 31594 | 32490 | 46.83 | 46.80 |
| 2 | Digga | 73,859 | 75,429 | 41,739 | 41,640 | 57 | 55.2 |
| 3 | Ebantu | 57092 | 58234 | 27068 | 31419 | 47 | 54 |
| 4 | GiddaAyyana | 270430 | 305461 | 66817 | 73487 | 24.70 | 24.05 |
| 5 | GobbuSayyo | 62861 | 64473 | 26903 | 29160 | 42.79 | 45.22 |
| 6 | Gudeyya Bila | 75516 | 75787 | 8508 | 8508 | 5.8 | 5.28 |
| 7 | GutoGidda | 100,822 | 102,923 | 4000 | 8000 | 3.5 | 6.66 |
| 8 | HaroLimmu | 65,120 | 67,010 | 55,381 | 59,068 | 76.9 | 79.9 |
| 9 | JimmaArjo | 105404 | 108440 | 76,273 | 76,273 | 54.82 | 53.29 |
| 10 | Kiremu | 69969 | 71859 | 30150 | 30150 | 43.09 | 41.95 |
| 11 | LekaDullecha | 93119 | 95572 | 60164 | 55629 | 59.7 | 62.9 |
| 12 | Limmu | 104660 | 106102 | 45392 | 56592 | 943.37 | 45.28 |
| 13 | Nekemte Town | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 14 | NunnuKumba | 76840 | 81431 | 46597 | 50399 | 560.4 | 61.89 |
| 15 | Sasigga | 89964 | 20017 | 54960 | 56233 | 61.09 | 63.6 |
| 16 | Sibu Sire | 125,961 | 129,267 | 67040 | 73003 | 58.1 | 61.2 |
| 17 | WamaHagalo | 60,407 | 60507 | 48095 | 49495 | 71.9 | 65 |
| 18 | WayyuTuka | 69,011 | 83,529 | 59281 | 62500 | 72.8 | 74.8 |
|  | | **1,568,489** | **1,575,456** | **749,962** | **794046** | **47.81** | **50.40** |

***Source: Computed from East Wollega Zone Statistical Abstract of 2009 and 2010 E.C***

#### **3.4.2.2. Energy Supply**

In rural areas, firewood, animal dung, crop residues and charcoal are major sources of domestic energy supply. Similarly; kerosene, electricity, firewood and charcoal are major sources of domestic energy supply in urban areas. Regarding electric supply, all centers of the districts in East Wollega Zone were supplied with it.

## 3.5. Education

Education is a base for the development of human society. It provides strength & resilience to people to respond to changing situations & enables them to cause & contribute to societal development through development of their attitudes, values, capabilities, both of knowledge & skills. A healthy & educated population is crucial for economic & social advancement. Education is, therefore an essential investment in people & as such a pre-requisite for equitable & sustainable development.

It is obvious that literate people are more productive than illiterate ones. An educated family has access to a broad range of opportunities, educated farmers are more receptive to new ideas & technology, and educated children & they are also open to the general trends in education. Therefore, there is no doubt that the socio-economy of the society would be more meaningful if everybody gets access to primary education. By the year 2011 there were 162 kindergartens in East Wollega Zone and it is increased to 163 in 2012 E.C.

***Table 13Total students enrolled in government & non-government schools by grade & sex***

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Grade** | **2011E.C** | | | **2012E.C** | | |
| Boys | Girls | Total | Boys | Girls | Total |
| Grade 1-4 | 102,832 | 88,823 | 191,655 | 113,336 | 101,000 | 214,336 |
| Grade 5-8 | 90,039 | 84,760 | 174,799 | 88,703 | 90,090 | 178,793 |
| Grade 9-10 | 22,210 | 17,612 | 39,822 | 24,907 | 20,114 | 45,021 |
| Grade 11-12 | 14,050 | 11,962 | 26,012 | 18,200 | 15,546 | 33,746 |
| **Total** | **229,131** | **203,157** | **432,288** | **245,146** | **226,750** | **471,896** |

***Source: Statistical Abstract of the year 2007and 2008 E.C***

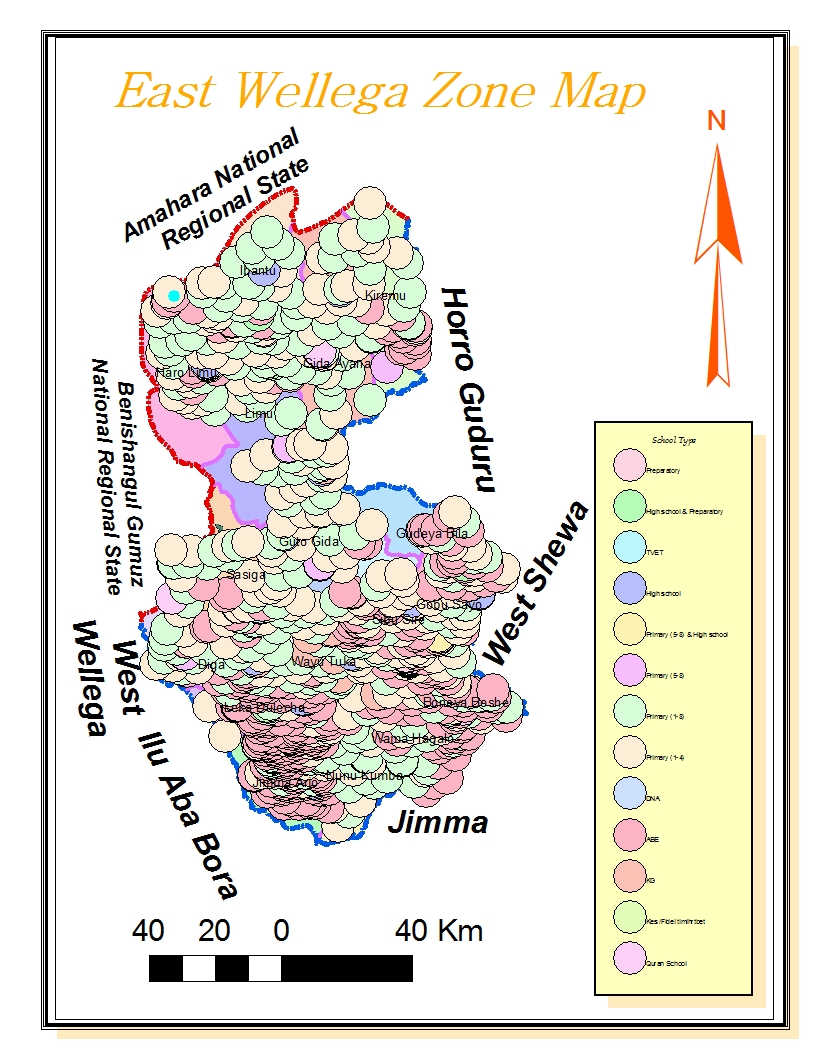
According to the above table there were **245,146** male students and **226,750** femal**e** students were followed their education by the year 2012 E.C in East Wollega Zone.

***Table 14 Number of schools, and classrooms of districts for the last two years***

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| *S.№* | *Name of districts* | *Number of schools* | | *Number of classrooms* | |
| ***2011 E.C*** | ***2012 E.C*** | ***2011 E.C*** | ***2012E.C*** |
| 1 | BoneyaBoshe | 45 | 45 | 350 | 338 |
| 2 | Diga | 40 | 42 | 366 | 391 |
| 3 | Ebantu | 45 | 45 | 352 | 372 |
| 4 | GidaAyana | 76 | 65 | 645 | 708 |
| 5 | GobuSayo | 28 | 28 | 265 | 267 |
| 6 | GudeyaBila | 39 | 40 | 354 | 369 |
| 7 | GutoGida | 38 | 39 | 401 | 424 |
| 8 | HaroLimu | 46 | 47 | 494 | 488 |
| 9 | JimmaArjo | 49 | 50 | 485 | 485 |
| 10 | Kiramu | 38 | 38 | 378 | 389 |
| 11 | LekaDulecha | 35 | 35 | 356 | 373 |
| 12 | Limmuu | 52 | 476 | 59 | 480 |
| 13 | NekemteTown | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 14 | NunuKumba | 35 | 36 | 439 | 411 |
| 15 | Sasiga | 48 | 49 | 403 | 405 |
| 16 | Sibu Sire | 69 | 69 | 499 | 522 |
| 17 | WamaHagalo | 34 | 30 | 327 | 341 |
| 18 | WayuTuka | 27 | 30 | 291 | 295 |
|  | **TOTAL** | **744** | **1164** | **6464** | **7058** |

***Source: Statistical Abstract of the year 2009 and 2010 E.C***

## Map 4 Distributions of Schools in East Wellega Zone

***Source: Regional statistics and information directorate GIS team***

## 3.6. Health Institutions

Among all needs to be available a healthy society, being well and free from any illness, is of great important for development. All activities whether economic or social, depend on the physical condition (mental, behavioral, internal & external body) of human being. Farmers perform farming activity if they have good health in farming season, trade, teaching, learning, & all other similar activities can be under taken if health care is properly kept.

***Table 15 Health institutions under government ownership by districts during last two years***

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| *S.№* | *Name of districts* | *Hospital* | | *Health Center* | | *Health Clinic* | | *Health post* | |
| **2011 E.C** | **2012 E.C** | **2011 E.C** | **2012 E.C** | **2011 E.C** | **2012 E.C** | **2011 E.C** | **2012 E.C** |
| 1 | BoneyaBoshe | 0 | 0 | 3 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 11 | 12 |
| 2 | Diga | 0 | 0 | 4 | 4 | 0 | 0 | 24 | 24 |
| 3 | Ebantu | 0 | 0 | 2 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 21 | 21 |
| 4 | GidaAyana | 1 | 1 | 6 | 6 | 0 | 0 | 29 | 29 |
| 5 | GobuSayo | 0 | 0 | 2 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 9 | 9 |
| 6 | GudeyaBila | 0 | 0 | 4 | 4 | 0 | 0 | 15 | 15 |
| 7 | GutoGida | 0 | 0 | 3 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 24 | 24 |
| 8 | HaroLimu | 0 | 0 | 3 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 17 | 19 |
| 9 | JimmaArjo | 1 | 1 | 6 | 6 | 0 | 0 | 20 | 20 |
| 10 | Kiramu | 0 | 0 | 3 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 17 | 17 |
| 11 | LekaDulecha | 0 | 0 | 3 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 23 | 23 |
| 12 | Limmuu | 0 | 0 | 4 | 4 | 0 | 0 | 17 | 17 |
| 13 | NekemteTown | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 14 | NunuKumba | 0 | 0 | 4 | 4 | 0 | 0 | 22 | 22 |
| 15 | Sasiga | 0 | 0 | 6 | 6 | 0 | 0 | 32 | 32 |
| 16 | Sibu Sire | 1 | 1 | 4 | 4 | 0 | 0 | 22 | 22 |
| 17 | WamaHagalo | 0 | 0 | 3 | 4 | 0 | 0 | 16 | 16 |
| 18 | WayuTuka | 0 | 0 | 3 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 11 | 11 |
| TOTAL | | 3 | 3 | 63 | 64 | 0 | 0 | 330 | 333 |

***Source: Statistical Abstract of the year 2011and 2012E.C***

According to the above table, the number of hospitals in the zone is 3 in the year 2012 E.C, The other health institutions like health centers and health post were also increased in order to meet the Sustainable Development Goals of United Nation. Health institutions are unevenly distributed across East Wollega Zone. Now a day the existing health institution in East Wollega Zone there is 3 Hospital, 64 Health Center, and 333 Health post owners under government excluding Nekemte town.

***Table 16 Number of health institutions’ technicians under government ownership by districts during last two years***

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| *S.№* | *Name of districts* | *Doctors* | | *Nurses* | | *Health Officers* | | *Sanitarians* | | *Laboratory technicians* | | *Pharmacy technicians* | | *health extention* | | *X-ray*  *technicians* | | *Health assistants* | |
| **2011 E.C** | **2012 E.C** | **2011 E.C** | **2012 E.C** | **2011 E.C** | **2012 E.C** | **2011 E.C** | **2012 E.C** | **2011 E.C** | **2012 E.C** | **2011 E.C** | **2012 E.C** | **2011 E.C** | **2012E.C** | **2011 E.C** | **2012 E.C** | **2011 E.C** | **2012E.C** |
| 1 | Baneya Boshe | 0 | 0 | 22 | 22 | 9 | 9 | 1 | 1 | 5 | 5 | 2 | 2 | 26 | 24 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 2 | Diga | 0 | 0 | 42 | 44 | 38 | 36 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 2 | 45 | 50 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 3 | Ebantu | 0 | 0 | 28 | 28 | 7 | 6 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 4 | 4 | 38 | 38 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 4 | GidaAyana | 15 | 13 | 90 | 115 | 42 | 15 | 6 | 6 | 18 | 28 | 18 | 19 | 45 | 45 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 |
| 5 | GobuSayo | 0 | 0 | 25 | 28 | 7 | 9 | 2 | 2 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 5 | 25 | 27 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 2 |
| 6 | GudeyaBila | 0 | 0 | 36 | 43 | 10 | 10 | 3 | 3 | 5 | 5 | 7 | 7 | 35 | 36 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 7 | GutoGida | 0 | 0 | 28 | 28 | 0 | 0 | 01 | 01 | 5 | 5 | 0 | 0 | 45 | 51 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 8 | HaroLimu | 0 | 0 | 39 | 43 | 6 | 8 | 3 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 3 | 5 | 39 | 38 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 9 | JimmaArjo | 0 | 0 | 46 | 57 | 17 | 19 | 2 | 2 | 8 | 11 | 6 | 10 | 48 | 48 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 10 | Kiramu | 0 | 0 | **37** | **42** | **13** | **13** | **3** | **3** | **4** | **4** | **5** | **5** | 42 | 40 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 11 | LekaDulecha | 0 | 0 | 42 | 45 | 12 | 12 | 2 | 2 | 4 | 4 | 7 | 6 | 49 | 47 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 12 | Limmuu | 0 | 0 | 34 | 31 | 6 | 7 | 1 | 1 | 5 | 7 | 4 | 6 | 45 | 45 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 13 | Nekemte town | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 14 | NunuKumba | 0 | 0 | 35 | 38 | 10 | 10 | 1 | 1 | 8 | 8 | 11 | 10 | 45 | 52 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 3 |
| 15 | Sasiga | 0 | 0 | 45 | 45 | 18 | 19 | 2 | 2 | 11 | 10 | 8 | 5 | 62 | 62 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 |
| 16 | Sibu Sire | 7 | 12 | 45 | 92 | 19 | 24 | 2 | 2 | 8 | 12 | 10 | 17 | 52 | 45 | 0 | 2 | 2 | 3 |
| 17 | WamaHagalo | 0 | 0 | 28 | 31 | 6 | 7 | 5 | 5 | 4 | 4 | 0 | 0 | 31 | 31 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 18 | WayuTuka | 0 | 0 | 35 | 35 | 13 | 14 | 0 | 0 | 6 | 6 | 3 | 3 | 35 | 35 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| TOTAL | | **22** | **25** | **657** | **767** | **233** | **218** | **43** | **43** | **100** | **119** | **94** | **106** | **707** | **714** | **2** | **4** | **9** | **11** |

The numbers of doctors in zone were increased from 22 in 2011 to 25 in 2012 E.C because of increment in hospital and the number of other health technicians in the zone is also increased during last two years except Nurses, Sanitarians, Laboratory technicians and Health assistants.

***Table 17 Medical health services given by government health institutions in East WellegaZone Districts in 2012 E.C***

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| *S.№* | *Name of districts* | *First incidence out-patient* | | *Repeatedly treated* | | *In-patients admission* | | *Test* | | | | *Operations (Major and minor)* | | *Other treatments* | |
| ***Laboratory test*** | | ***x-ray test*** | |
| ***Male*** | ***Female*** | ***Male*** | ***Female*** | ***Male*** | ***Female*** | ***Male*** | ***Female*** | ***Male*** | ***Female*** | ***Male*** | ***Female*** | ***Male*** | ***Female*** |
| 1 | Baneya Boshe | 9,140 | 9,513 | 5,250 | 6,785 | 47 | 50 | 6,250 | 5,785 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 2 | Diga | 24,100 | 25,000 | 10,000 | 11,200 | 60 | 200 | 10,200 | 8,520 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 3 | Ebantu | 10,305 | 4,499 | 7,000 | 4,500 | 358 | 142 | 389 | 265 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 4 | GidaAyana | 19,015 | 19,666 | 2,852 | 2,949 | 0 | 0 | 1,905 | 1,966 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 5 | GobuSayo | 4,651 | 5,460 | 2,240 | 2,439 | 345 | 516 | 2,516 | 2,689 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 6 | GudeyaBila | 9,560 | 11,240 | 17,907 | 21,024 | 100 | 69 | 3,000 | 2,100 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 7 | GutoGida | 10,378 | 10,706 | 2,906 | 2,432 | 114 | 120 | 2,331 | 1,554 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 8 | HaroLimu | **7,127** | **7,418** | **357** | **371** | **36** | **38** | **5,702** | **5,934** | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 9 | JimmaArjo | 36,642 | 46,800 | 2,000 | 2,172 | 35 | 41 | 10,430 | 11,500 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 10 | Kiramu | 33,435 | 41,435 | 12,145 | 14,145 | 202 | 30 | 6,128 | 10,128 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 11 | LekaDulecha | 9,272 | 9,559 | 7,418 | 7,647 | 60 | 78 | 1,858 | 5800 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 12 | Limmuu | 11,328 | 11,790 | 5,664 | 5,898 | 65 | 57 | 4,021 | 5446 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 13 | NunuKumba | 14,542 | 16,123 | 10,111 | 10,600 | 152 | 164 | 9,422 | 10214 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 14 | Sasiga | 51628 | 10477 | 43629 | 10476 | 132 | 124 | 4,911 | 2911 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 15 | Sibu Sire | 29,310 | 30,011 | 4,000 | 6,500 | 3,288 | 1,540 | 10,609 | 15,635 | 59 | 151 | 250 | 80 | 0 | 0 |
| 16 | WamaHagalo | 2,504 | 2,917 | 5,843 | 6,807 | 55 | 105 | 1,630 | 1,632 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 17 | WayuTuka | 15,900 | 19,795 | 3,105 | 3,213 | 15 | 46 | 4,315 | 5510 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Total | | **301,537** | **282,409** | **142,427** | **119,158** | **5,064** | **3,320** | **88,995** | **101,791** | **59** | **151** | **250** | **80** | **0** | **0** |

***Source: Statistical Abstract of the year 2010 E.C***

According to the above table the number of first incidence out-patient got service by the year 2012E.C were 583,946 of whom 301,537 were males and the number of persons those got minor and major operations were 330 and out of this 80 were females.

In general, to solve health problems of the zone some health centers and health posts were under

Construction. In additional two general Hospitals at Arjo & sire towns are also theconstruction was completed and work started.

## 3.7. Trade, Tourism and Sport

### **3.7.1. Trade**

The new trade regulation requires business enterprises to be licensed and get their licensed renewed every year to be considered as legal businesses and operational. According to the available data, about 74,776 traders were licensed of whom 60,903 were females, 2984 was given new licenses of whom 414 were females, 71,792 licenses were renewed of whom 60,489 were females while 1191 ( 278 were females) members were revoked there license due to illegal operation during the year 2012 in East Wollega Zone.

The type of trade undertaken were wholesale, retail, service and others while retail share the larger number of traders during the year 2012 E.C.

### **3.7.2. Tourism**

Tourism is an industry that brings about both direct and indirect economic and social benefits, and consequently supports other economic sectors. Despite the enormous tourism potential in the zone much was not developed and well recognized yet in the way it contributes to the overall regional development.

There are some existing tourist attraction sites like Wollega Museum, KumsaMoreda Palace, Sorga Lake and other natural attraction sites like waterfalls, caves, rivers, forest and hot spring. The table below shows the existing tourist attraction sites, their distance form zonal administration and their current situations.

***Table 18 Name of tourist attraction site, current situation, and their distance***

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| *S.№* | *Name of attraction site* | *Location* | *Distance in km* | | *Situation* |
| **Finfinne** | **Nekemte** |
| 1 | KumsaMoreda Palace | Nekemte Town | 328 | 0 | Functional |
| 2 | Wollega Museum | Nekemte Town | 328 | 0 | Functional |
| 3 | GadaGilinde Cave | Sasigga | 361 | 30 | Non-functional |
| 4 | Sorga Lake | GutoGidda | 328 | 4 | Functional |
| 5 | Bareda Waterfall | Sasigga | 411 | 80 | Functional |
| 6 | Anger Waterfall | Sasigga | 419 | 88 | Functional |
| 7 | Bollo Waterfall | GutoGidda | 334 | 3 | Functional |
| 8 | KetketoHot spring | NunnuKumba | 401 | 90 | Functional |
| 9 | DugumaJaldesso Forest | Limmu | 466 | 135 | Functional |
| 10 | Warabessa Waterfall | Kiremu | 455 | 123 | Functional |
| 11 | Gimbi Rabbi Worship Place | GobbuSayyo | 258 | 73 | Functional |

***Source: Statistical Abstract of the year 2010 E.C***

### **3.7.3. Sport**

Types of sport activities practiced in the zone were athletics, football, volleyball, boxing, basketball, tennis table, badminton and cultural sport. Facilities satisfied for these activities are sport uniform, ball, referee, coaches and field. The largest stadium in the zone as well as in the country, Wollega Stadium is also theconstruction was completed and work started. So that to support West Oromia in particular and the whole country in general to promote sport activities one step up. In addition to this in East Wellega zone there is public library, Cinema hall and a museum at Nekemte town.

# 4. Development Activities

In order to improve the social and economic wellbeing of the district the existence of development activities were very important. Project is task or planned program of work that requires a large amount of time, effort, and planning to complete.

Agriculture, education, health and water sectors are some of the priority areas and make the largest share of recurrent and capital budget allocation in the region as well as nationally. The same is true for the zone as expansion of farmers training centers (FTC), and expansion of extension package to improve food security, expansion of primary and secondary education, construction and rehabilitations of health institutions with the focus on primary health care and provision of pure water supply are among the sensitive issues of the government programs. In the same manner attempts have been also made to improve accessibility trough construction and maintenance of rural roads for exchange of goods and services within rural-urban community so that market mechanism will be optimal.

In addition, private enterprises and nongovernmental organizations involvement in areas of hotels, health, education, water supply, family planning and the like are encouraging. There were Organization for Social Service for AIDS, Endanger Health Ethiopia, World Vision Ethiopia, and German Foundation for World Populations, Marie Stops Ethiopia, New Vision in Education Association, Food for Hungry Ethiopia, and others as nongovernmental organizations dealing with socio-economic aspect of zone.

# 5. Problem and Potentialities

## 5.1. Problems

As already mentioned, erosion, unreliable rainfall, small sizes land holding and fragmentation, lack of sufficient feed for livestock, low performance of local breeds, inadequate veterinary services, political instability and high prevalence of animal diseases are some of constraining factors that adversely affect agricultural productivity.

The other problem in the zone is inaccessibility of road in far rural areas that strongly affect the ability of farmers to present their agricultural production to nearest and central market. This also affects intervention of nongovernmental organizations in these areas.

Similarly, shortage of health institutions like hospital, health center, health post, drug vendors, pharmacies, and others, medical personnel and equipment, potable water supply, hydroelectric supply in rural areas, postal services and telecommunication services are scarcely available especially in rural areas of zone.

## 5.2. Potentialities

East Wollega Zone unlike other peripheral zones has suitable land and order that enable to invite investors and nongovernmental organizations for suitable development of zones. The commitment of the government to work on poverty reduction program with its collaborators and to bring about democracy and good governance to improve the social and economic well-being of the society at the regional and national level is encouraging.

Likewise, the existence of abundant natural and human resources with favorable climatic condition, huge cultivable land for commercial investors, rich cultural values and potential labor forces, relatively better access to infrastructural facilities, and valuable cultural heritages in zone will be some of the development potential.

Moreover, the establishment of different higher academic institutions like Wollega University, TVET colleges, Teacher Training College, Nursing School and private colleges and universities will optimistic to generate substantial skilled human power which facilitate further research and development related endeavors in the zone.

PHYSICAL AND SOCIO-ECONOMIC PROFILE OF EBANTU DISTRICT

**1. Introduction**

Ebantu is one of the districts of East Wollega, which is located in the northwestern part of the Zone. Today this district is divided in to 21 farmers associations and two urban centers for its administrative purposes.

In the beginning of the 20th century, the district was delimited with Gida Ebantu district but later Ebantu became an independent district with the administrative center at Hinde. To prepare this profile, the experts prepared pertinent questionnaire from Zonal Finance and Economic Development office and some required information was gathered from district branches and zonal sectors.

This compiled profile is so expected to provide information about the district’s physical setting and its socio-economic conditions that help governmental and non-governmental bodies including private investors who needs to undertake developmental activities.

**2. Physical Settings**

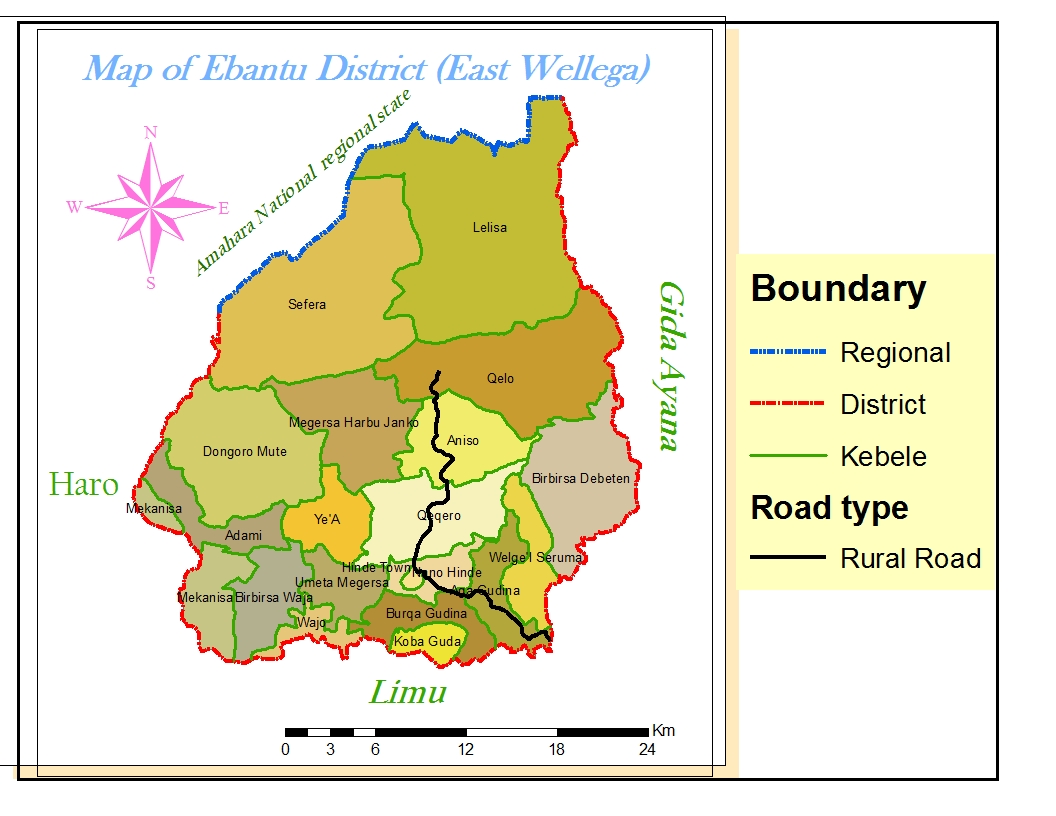
**2.1. Area and Location**

Ebantu is the district found in East Wollega zone it is located about **471** k.m from Finfine and 138 k.m North West from Nekemte town. Ebantu district have a total area of **920.10 k.m2**. This district is bordering (contiguous) with Gide Ayyana district in the east, Limmu district in the south, Haro Limmu district in the west, and Abay River in the north. Astronomically the location of the district is within 9055'20"- 10015'45"N latitudes and 36016'55" - 36035'10"E Longitudes, extending for about twenty minutes (20') north to south or vice versa and about nineteen minutes (19') east to west or vice versaIt is divided in to **21** rural kebeles and **2** urban centers namely Hinde and Kelo, the capital town of Ebantu district is named Hinde.

**2.2. Geology of the district**

Ebantuis divided in to two distinct geographical areas with different proportion; namely, the midland 65.50 percent and the lowland 34.50 percent.

**Map of Ebantu District**



**Source: Regional statistics and information directorate GIS team**

**2.3. Relief, Drainage and Climate.**

**2.3.1. Relief**

Regarding the relief of Ebantu district is characterized by ups and downs 85% of the land. There are two mountains namely Tarbi and Charam also have plateaus, hills outstanding of physical features of the district.the altitude range of the district is between 1200 to 2230 meters above sea level.

**2.3.2. Drainage**

In this district, there are few rivers that continuously drain through the year which are perennial with length of 70 m and 4-6 m depth covering an area of 260 hectare, namely; Moger, Welmel and Hama with high volume and consistent flows. In addition to the above rivers there are some streams which area seasonal and perennial used for drinking and irrigation like Aleltu, Lobicha, Jebeka, Kormi, Boye, Keremsa, Chancho, Ambiso, Ebicho Sankala Balimato and others are flowing permanently to the major rivers of the environment.

**2.3.3. Climate**

Climate, the long-term effect of the sun's radiation on the rotating earth's varied surface and atmosphere. It can be understood most easily in terms of annual or seasonal averages of temperature and precipitation. Most part of the land has an elevation above 1200 meters and characterized by sub-tropical climatic condition with a mean annual temperature between **180c** and **260c** and mean annual rainfall of 900 mm to 1400 mm.

**2.4. Soils**

Clay loam is the soil dominantly found in the district with spatial coverage of 9,289.10 hectares of land (10%), which has good potentiality for agriculture. Sandy soil covers 55,734.60 hectares of land which is about 60 % of the total land of the district. The other soil type exist in the district is loam soil which covers 27,867.30 (30%) hectares of land.

**2.5. Vegetation and Wildlife**

**2.5.1. Vegetation**

Major type of natural vegetation includes forest covering 15, 791 hectares, located in Mekenisa, dengoro, Sefera, Lelisa Adamii, Bibirsa debetan, Kelo peasant association. The other type of natural vegetation found wherever in the district is woodland with area of 3,750 hectare in Kelo peasant associations, Shrub and Bush land with 1,500 hectare found wherever in the district and Savanna grassland covering an area of 24,653.30 hectare in Balacho and Dagaga in lelisa and Birbirsa debetan peasant association.

**2.5.2. Wildlife.**

A number of wild animals are found in the district, among which lion, Tiger, Bambo, Swine, Monkey, Pips, Ape, fox, pig, & others are the major ones. There is no park & reserved areas or sanctuaries for wild life conservation in the district.

**3. Socio-Economic Conditions**

**3.1. Population**

Population size, compositions, its spatial distribution, and some other demographic and socio-economic data are very important for planning, monitoring, and evaluation of various development programs. As shown in table below: based on population and housing census conducted in 2007 G.C result of population projection indicates that Ebantu district has a population of 51,758 and 53,311 in 2009 E.C and 2010 E.C respectively. By the year 2009 E.C from 51,759 total populations of the district 25,420 (48.97 %) were males and about 26,339 (51.03 %) were females. During this year, about 88% of the total populations were rural population, which, their life is directly engaged on agriculture. The crude population density of the district in the year 2009 E.C was **50.57** persons per. km2.

***Table 1. Total populations projected Based on 1999 population and Housing census for the year 2009-2010E.****C*

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Year | Rural | | | Urban | | | Total | | |
| Male | Female | Total | Male | Female | Total | Male | Female | Total |
| 2011 | 26,326 | 27,080 | 53,405 | 3241 | 3414 | 6657 | 29,104 | 30,958 | 60,062 |
| 2012 | 27,112 | 27,895 | 55,007 | 3337 | 3520 | 6856 | 29,977 | 31,888 | 61,865 |

***Source: Office of agriculture and rural development***

The majority of the population of the district were included in the age group 15-64 and family size of the district were 6 for rural and 4 for urban. Based on the population density there is dispersed rural settlement pattern in each peasant association.

***Table 2. Population of the district by Sex and age group During2012 E.C*.**

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Age group | Rural | | | Urban | | | Total | | |
| **Male** | **Female** | **Total** | **Male** | **Female** | **Total** | **Male** | **Female** | Total |
| 0-14 | **8178** | **8848** | **17,026** | **1545** | **2491** | **4036** | **9723** | **11,339** | 21,062 |
| 15-64 | **11,367** | **13,306** | **24,673** | **1651** | **1713** | **3364** | **13,018** | **15,055** | 28,073 |
| Old age 65+ & above | **6533** | **6932** | **13,465** | **131** | **134** | **264** | **6664** | **6066** | 12,730 |
| Total | 26,078 | 29,086 | 55,164 | 3327 | 4338 | 7664 | 29,405 | 32,460 | 61,865 |

***Source:*** Finance and Economic Cooperation office

According to the data obtained from the district Finance and Economic Cooperation office, there were about **10,932** populations between the age 7-14 years (school age populations) of which **9620 (49.05%)** were males and **4901 (50.95%)** were females. Out of this, **1312 (12 %)** were urban population and **9,620(88 %)** were rural population.

***Table 3. School Age of the District’sPopulation by sex and age wider group During2012E.C*.**

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Age group | Rural | | | Urban | | | Total | | |
| **Male** | **Female** | **Total** | **Male** | **Female** | **Total** | **Male** | **Female** | **Total** |
| <7 (kindergarten) | **4,872** | **5,050** | **9,922** | **862** | **896** | **1,758** | **5,734** | **5,946** | **11,680** |
| 7-14 (primary school age) | **4719** | **4901** | **9620** | **644** | **668** | **1312** | **5364** | **5568** | **10,932** |
| 15-18 (secondary school age ) | **3737** | **3876** | **7613** | **212** | **220** | **432** | **1762** | **1828** | **3,590** |
| **Total** | **13,323** | **13,827** | **27,155** | **1,718** | **1,784** | **3,502** | **12,860** | **13,342** | **26,202** |

***Source: - Office of Education***

According to the above table, the total number of kindergarten less than 7 age pupils are totally **11,680** but there is no kindergarten in these two years. The number of children of primary school age, between 7-14, in Ebantu district is **9620** in rural and **1312** in urban centers and the number of secondary school age between 15-18 in totally **3590** in general **26,202** students at the end of 2012 E.c in this district.

**3.2. Agriculture**

According to the data obtained from the district agricultural and rural development office peasant association with larger families is first Sefera Kebele, Second Lelisa keble and Dengoro muta kebele ,Forth, kekero kebele Fifth, Qello Kebele.

***Table 4 .Farmer Associations and Member of Farmers Association***

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **No.** | **Name of farmers association** | **Members** | | | **Families** | | |
| **Male** | **Female** | **Total** | **Male** | **Female** | **Total** |
| **1** | N/Hindee | **100** | **14** | **114** | **225** | **389** | **614** |
| 2 | A/Gudina | **210** | **18** | **228** | **665** | **691** | **1356** |
| 3 | W/Soorumaa | **290** | **18** | **308** | **905** | **1108** | **2013** |
| 4 | B/Dabbettan | **294** | **200** | **494** | **1061** | **1390** | **2451** |
| 5 | K/Guddaa | **162** | **18** | **180** | **334** | **460** | **794** |
| 6 | Burqa Guddina | **188** | **14** | **202** | **968** | **1129** | **2097** |
| 7 | Uummata Magarsa | **185** | **14** | **199** | **862** | **1018** | **1880** |
| 8 | Wajo | **147** | **14** | **161** | **456** | **566** | **1022** |
| 9 | B/Waajjaa | **310** | **18** | **328** | **1223** | **1429** | **2652** |
| 10 | Makkanisa | **185** | **14** | **199** | **961** | **1097** | **2058** |
| 11 | Adaamii | **235** | **15** | **250** | **594** | **776** | **1370** |
| 12 | D/Muxa | **505** | **20** | **525** | **953** | **1700** | **2653** |
| 13 | Yaa’aa | **190** | **14** | **204** | **755** | **877** | **1632** |
| 14 | Qaqaroo | **355** | **20** | **375** | **1561** | **1798** | **3359** |
| 15 | Annisoo | **240** | **18** | **258** | **842** | **1025** | **1867** |
| 16 | M/H/Jankoo | **265** | **20** | **285** | **936** | **1168** | **2104** |
| 17 | Qeelloo | **301** | **20** | **321** | **807** | **1048** | **1855** |
| 18 | Lalisa | **505** | **20** | **525** | **1618** | **2150** | **3768** |
| 19 | Safara | **604** | **20** | **624** | **1757** | **2168** | **3925** |
| 20 | Korommii |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 21 | Zaadii |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | Total | **5,271** | **509** | **5780** | **17,483** | **21,987** | **39,470** |

***Source: Office of agriculture and rural development***

**3.2.1. Agriculture Service Co-Operative**

According to the data obtained from Agencies of cooperative promotion office Total members of co-operative are male **14,195** Female **9853** total **24,048** during 2012.

These co-operative have capital accumulated in 2011 **(598,550.73)** birr in 2012 **(1,142,251.83),** birr in 19 rural peasant association.

There is no occurrence of drought that affect households and children during the years 2011and 2012E.C in this district.

**3.2.2. Land Resources by Use**

The term land use refers to the ways that people use land and the natural resources it provides. It is the best allocation of land for its best alternative uses. Land use potential is necessary to select the land characteristics needed for any production. Some of the major factors that determine the potentiality of the land are temperature, length of growing period, moisture availability, flood hazard, degradation hazard, toxicity, rooting condition and workability

Out of the total land of the district the proximate areal coverage of land used for crop cultivation is 37,623 hectares of which 37,082 hectares of land is used for annual crop cultivation and 541 hectares of land is used for perennial crop production.

Arable land is a land that is ideal and economical for the cultivation of crops. Arable land is an area with more than 90 days of dependable growing period, soil depth of more than 25cm and surface stoniness of less than 50 to 90 %. Arable is pertaining to tillable land that is suitable for tillage and crop production. The area of arable land used in the district is estimated to be 18,860 hectares of the total land coverage of the district. Out of the total land of the district an area of land 12,420 hectare is pasture or grazing land.

The Natural forest of the district covers the total area of 10,541 hectares of land. Manmade type of forest is planted to solve the problem of environmental problem such as soil erosion, desertification, deforestation, and etc. With the aim of satisfying one of the sustainable development goals of United Nations the inhabitants of the district were participated on the planting and protecting the trees. There is no area covered by manmade forest in Ebantu district.

The woodland of the district covers the total area of 5,573.5 hectare. Woodland is characterized by a discontinuous canopy and smaller trees than the high forest area. The Shrub land of the district covers the total area of 4,644 hectare. Shrubs are multi-stemmed woody plants in which most of the stems appear at or very close to the ground. The Bush land of the district covers the total area of 1,857 hectare land. There is no Swamp/Marsh cover area of the district.

**3.2.3. Crop production**

The crop cultivation activity was conducted during meher and belg season. The production and area cultivated during last two years under private peasant holding is described on the following table.

***Table 5. Area cultivated for major crops under private peasant holdings and production obtained in the year 2011-2012 E.C***

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| *No.* | *Crop type* | *2011 E.C* | | *2012 E.C* | |
| ***Area (ha.)*** | ***Prod. (qt.)*** | ***Area (ha.)*** | *Prod. (qt.)* |
| In‘meher‘‘season | |  |  |  |  |
| 1 | Maize | 4260 | 255,754 | 4028 | 236,343 |
| 2 | Sorghum | 517 | 12,778 | 290 | 889 |
| 3 | Teff | 6302 | 100,461 | 6115 | 92,175 |
| 4 | Wheat | 394 | 13,010 | 1227 | 43,135 |
| 5 | Barley | 198 | 4540 | 241 | 7,230 |
| 6 | Finger Millet | 700 | 16,837 | 836 | 16,720 |
| 7 | Sesame | 260 | 1568 | 273 | 1732 |
| 8 | Niger seed(nug) | 1818 | 324 | 1440 | 9380 |
| 9 | Haricot bean | 108 | 2060 | 171 | 6193 |
| 10 | Soya been | 52 | 738 | 55 | 770 |
| 11 | Linseed | 54 | 324 | 88 | 528 |
| Total In‘meher‘‘season | | **14,663** | 408,394 | **14,764** | 415,095 |
| In‘belg ‘‘season | | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |

***Source: Office of agriculture and rural development***

Area cultivated for major crops under private peasant holdings and production obtained in the year 2011-2012 E.C. In meher season crop type produced in Ebantu wereda are maize, sorghum,teff, wheat, barly, finger millet, seasame, niger seed (nug), haricot bean, Area cultivated in hectar in 2011E.c 14,663 (ha.), production obtained 408,394 (qt),in 2012 area cultivated in hactar 14,764(ha.), production obtained 415,095 (qt),in 2012E.C.

In Ebantu district, there is no state farm and large scale private farms. Agricultural inputs are believed to be the most important factor to attain food self-sufficiency. Without chemical fertilizer, high yield is not expected & feeding a family of large size would be impossible. During last two years the farmers used fertilizers as DAP and Urea, improved seeds of maize as BH 660 and BH 540 and BH 543 and herbicides distributed for them in order to improve productivity.

Farmers of the district used the two methods of soil fertility. Traditional methods of maintaining soil fertility used are animal manure, mulching and crop rotation whereas modern methods of maintaining soil fertility in the district are using chemical fertilizers, compost, crop rotation and plantation of leguminous crop. Water way protection and cut off drain are among traditional methods of soil conservation and soil band, cut off drain and check dam are modern methods of soil conservation exist in the district.

Agricultural calendar of the district differ according to the weather condition of the area in the zone. The climatic conditions of the Ebantu district experience only one agricultural season. Land preparation, planting (sowing), weeding and harvesting can be performed in Maher season.

Agricultural calendar of the district differ according to the weather condition of the area in the zone. Land preparation, planting (sowing), weeding, and harvesting can be performed in ‘meher’ and ‘belg’ season.

***Table 6 Agricultural calendar and agricultural activities***

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| *Major activities* | *Seasons* | |
| Meher | Belg |
| Land preparation | April - July |  |
| Planting(sowing) | June and July |  |
| Weeding | July and August |  |
| Harvesting | November - January |  |

***Source: Ebantu District Agricultural Office***

Oxen are the main source of power for peasant farming & farmer with no farm oxen is considered as poor. A farmer having a pair of ox can feed himself & his family if he/she possesses enough farmland. Saving capacity depends on what they produce & amount they obtain. To produce large amount of crop, farmers should possess fertile land, farm oxen, improved seed, fertilizer, credit facility & know how or technical service regarding recent agricultural technologies. Besides; the farm oxen needs medical care & uninterrupted follow up not to be attacked by a serious animal diseases. Out of the total farmers of the district 3.5 % and 8.4 % were one hectare and three hectare holders respectively in the year 2012E.C.

***Table 7. Average number of farm plots per household***

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Item | | Review period | |
| 2011E.C | 2012 E.C |
| Total Farm plot in hectare(A) | | 15,015 | 15,500 |
| Total number of household(B) | | 5500 | 5502 |
| Average =A/B (Average number of farm plots per household) | | **2.73** | **2.81** |
| Percentage of farmers with | 1 hectare | 23.6% | 23.62% |
| 2 hectare | 14.54% | 14.54% |
| 3 hectare | 17.27% | 17.27% |
| 4 hectare | 30.8% | 3.89% |
| 5 hectare | 13.63% | 13.63% |

***Source: Ebantu District Agricultural Office***

Irrigation is practiced in Ebantu district on some irrigable land owned by few farmers. The presence of all season drain rivers in the district seems that it would have make possible the use of irrigation; but there were few farmers around these rivers those did practice the use of such activities. There is no modern irrigation in this district during last two years.

***Table 8. Number of farmers engaged in the irrigation, area irrigated and amount of crops produced in the district***

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| No. | Economic activity | | Reviewed period | | | | | |
| **2011E.C** | | | 2012E.C | | |
| **No. of farmers** | **Area irrigated** | **Crop produced** | **No. of farmers** | **Area irrigated** | Crop  produced |
| 1 | Irrigation | Traditional | **2605** | **3452** | **316,433** | **2648** | **3574** | 464,620 |
| Modern | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |

***Source: office of irrigation***.

Before 2011 E.C in this district there is no nongovernmental organization (NGO) but in these two years there are no non-governmental activities in this Ebantu district,

There are 62 development agents performing their rural development activities with farmers in all peasant association in the district by the year 2011 E.C and the number of development agents in 2012 E.C are 72. The crop produced in the district is sufficient to feed the total population of the district. But agricultural productivity in this district is with some obstacles as soil degradation in result in soil acidity; soil erosion, deforestation and lack of different types of seed for vegetables and cereal crops variability of rain fall etc… decrease the crop production in this district.

**3.2.4. Livestock, Poultry and Beekeeping**

***3.2.4.1. Livestock***

Livestock play a key role in day-to-day life of the society, especially in the peasant sector. They provide meat & milk, transport, manure, skin & hide & furnish regular & easily realizable cash income. But in contrast to the size of the livestock population, physical & value productivity are low. The following table indicates the size of livestock in the district.

***Table 9. Livestock population***

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Year | Cattle | Sheep | Goats | Mules | Horses | Asses |
| 2011 | 125,220 | 41,433 | 32,699 | 228 | 0 | 15,516 |
| 2012 | 127,755 | 43,090 | 34,007 | 230 | 0 | 15,826 |

***Source: Agency of animal health and market development***

The above table shows that the number of cattle population in the year 2012 E.C was 127,755, which is larger than that of 2011 E.C. Generally the population of the livestock in the year 2012 is greater than the year 2011 this implies that there is an increasing trend in the livestock population. But there is a disease for each type of livestock in the district. The production of Cattle is affected by bi-pasteurellosis, black leg, LSD, trips and CBPP whereas production of Sheep is affected by Oven pasteurellosis and sheep pox and Goats is by Goat pox, external & internal parasites. Diseases as gladness affect the production of Mules in the district.

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| The number of livestock vaccinated in 2011 was 263,122 and 267,850, which means the number of the livestock vaccinated was increased. About 508,298 in 2011 and 520,966 livestock in 2012 E.C were treated in the district. Concerning animal health intuitions there is one type “C” and 11 types” D” by last two years. The numbers of VET assistant giving service by the year 2011 E.C were 20 also in 2012 number of VET assistant were 16 and DVM in the district in last 2 years was two (2)  ***Table 10. Availability of animal health institutions by type (clinics)***   |  |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | --- | | **No** | **Type of clinics** | **Review Period** | | | **2011** | **2012** | | 1 | “A “ Type | **0** | **0** | | 2 | “B “ Type | **0** | **0** | | 3 | “C “ Type | **1** | **2** | | 4 | “D” or Local Type | **10** | **11** | |  | Type less | **0** | **0** |   ***Source: Agency of animal health and market development***  According to the above table there is no type “A” and “B” clinics in this district. Type “C” 1, Type “D”10 and Type less 0 in general in 2011E.C\_ 2010E.C there are 10 animal clinic in this district. For this reason according to number of livestock it is not sufficient clinics in Ebantu district. And lack of DVM, laboratory technicians and animal health technicians in the districtin last two years.  ***3.2.4.3. Poultry***  Poultry Farming is commercial rising of chickens for their meat and eggs. Concerning production of poultry farming because of lack of management and disease there is no privately owned, state owned and cooperatively owned poultry farming in the Ebantu district    ***Table 11. Poultry Farm Production and sales statistics- privately owned***   |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | | No | Type of products  (poultry farming) | Unit | Revised period | | | |  | | **2011** | | **2012** | |  | | **production** | **Sales inbirr** | **production** | **Sales in Birr** |  | | 1 | **Cockerel** | **No** | **23,522** | **5,880,500** | **24,869** | **6,714,630** |  | | 2 | **Pullet** | **No** | **21,874** | **2,406,140** | **22,133** | **3,319,950** |  | | 3 | **Day-old-chicks** |  | **0** | **0** | **0** | **0** |  | | 4 | **Fertile Eggs** | **No** | **1825** | **2,502,062** | **1912** | **2,614,532** |  | | 5 | **Table Eggs** | **0** | **0** | **0** | **0** | **0** |  | | 6 | **Chicken meats** | **0** | **0** | **0** | **0** | **0** |  | | 7 | **Culled hens** | **0** | **14,673** | **1,614,030** | **15,200** | **1,976,000** |  | | 8 | **Broken Eggs** | **0** | **0** | **0** | **0** | **0** |  | | 9 | Others(specify) | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |  |   ***Source: Agency of animal health and market development***  ***3.2.4.4. Beekeeping;***  Traditionally, farmers perform honey production not as a major duty but in their spare time. Registered data from the district Livestock Development, Health and Marketing Office indicate that there was 60,124 traditional bee hives under private holding and 3812 modern bee hives under private holding in 2011 E.C and honey obtained is sold to 14,597,280 birr (traditionally) and 1,300,500 birr (under modern method). In 2012, 725 modern bee hives under private holding and production obtained 11,655 kg sold 815,850 birr.  **Table 12. Bee keeping both traditional and modern form**   |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | | No | Type of bee farming | Revised period | | | | | |  | | 2011 | | | 2012 | | | | **I** | **Traditional** | **No. of bee hives** | **production** | **Sales in Br.** | **No. of bee hives** | **Prod (no.)** | **Sales (Birr)** | |  | **Privately owned** | **60,124** | **180,373** | **9,018,650** | **60,822** | **182,466** | **14,597,280** | |  | **Cooperatively owned** | **0** | **0** | **0** | **0** | **0** | **0** | |  | **State owned** | **0** | **0** | **0** | **0** | **0** | **0** | | **II** | **Transition** |  |  |  |  |  |  | |  | **Privately owned** | **3812** | **38,120** | **1,190,600** | **4210** | **42,100** | **3,368,000** | |  | **Cooperatively** | **0** | **0** | **0** | **0** | **0** | **0** | |  | **State onwed** | **0** | **0** | **0** | **0** | **0** | **0** | | **III** | **Modern** |  |  |  |  |  |  | |  | **Privately owned** | **725** | **11,655** | **815,850** | **765** | **13,005** | **1,300,500** | |  | **Cooperatively owned** | **0** | **0** | **0** | **0** | **0** | **0** | |  | **State owned** | **0** | **0** | **0** | **0** | **0** | **0** |   ***Source; Agency of animal health and market development***  As data obtained from the district Agricultural and Rural Development lack of genetic improvement and supplementary feeding affects the production of livestock rearing while lack of management of poultry feeding and housing affected poultry farming and beekeeping was affected by lack of equipments, disease such as black leg etc.and ants during last two years. |

**3.3. Mining and Industry**

**3.3.1. Mining**

Mining is the process of extracting useful [minerals](ebcid:com.britannica.oec2.identifier.ArticleIdentifier?articleId=109683&library=EB&query=null&title=minerals#9109683.toc) from the surface of the Earth, including the seas. One of the economic activities with the great role in economic development of a nation is mining. When we come to this district there are construction minerals as sand in Burka Gudina pesant association in specific area Moger and black stone in Kekero pesant assoction in specific area known Gobicho. At this time sand and black stone are in use for constraction in different place. In other hand there is metal and gold potentialities in Sefera, Dengoro muta Lelisa and sefera and Yeha pessant assoction at this time. But there is no under extraction in this two years.

**3.3.2. Industry**

Industry is a group of productive enterprises or organizations that produce or supply goods, services, or sources of income. There is no medium and large scale industries found in the district and there is no small scale manufacturing industry in the district.

**3.4. Infrastructure and Social Facilities**

**3.4.1. Transport and Communication**

In this district the road (gravel) with 35 km is constructed in 1996 and rural road is there in the district that connects kebeles with the town and/or other kebeles. In 2011 the road (gravel) constructed **38.5km and** in 2012, **13.5km** road constructed in the district. There was a telephone service started in 1997 at the capital town of the district called Hinde. There is one digital and automatic telephone service. Regarding the postal service, there is an agent postal service activity.

**3.4.2. Water and Energy Supply**

***3.4.2.1. Water Supply***

Water is an indispensable resource for the survival of life on earth. Every movement of living things, either from one place to another or growth in a specific area is attached to the availability of water. The value (price) given for water is not according to its usefulness for its presence everywhere & full year flow. The available underground water is the great future potential of development. Though there is hardly available studied data in hand at moment, there could be a great potential of underground water in the district.

Available information from the Ebantu Water, Mineral and Energy Office indicates that out of the total population 58,234 population supplied with portable water are 31,419 which mean **54 %** in the district.

***Table 13Percentage of and total population supplied with portable water supply in the district***

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | Number of centers | | | Total population of the district | | | Population supplied with portable water | | | %age of pop. supplied with portable water | | |
|  | Rural | Urban | Total | Rural | Urban | Total | Rural | Urban | Total | Rural | Urban | Total |
| **2011** | **19** | **2** | **21** | **47,119** | **9,973** | **57,092** | **18,763** | **8305** | **27,068** | **39.8** | **83** | **47** |
| **2012** | **19** | **2** | **21** | **48,061** | **10,173** | **58,234** | **23,069** | **8350** | **31,419** | **48** | **82** | **54** |

***Source: Bonaya Boshe District Water, Mineral and Energy Office***

The sources of drinking water according to their importance in the district for urban areas are tap water, spring, and river where as the rank according to the importance of sources of drinking water for rural areas in the district are spring, river and tap water.

***3.4.2.2. Energy Supply***

The sources of domestic energy supply according to their importance in the district for urban areas are electricity, kerosene, firewood, charcoal, and dung whereas the rank according to the importance of sources of domestic energy supply for rural areas in the district are kerosene, firewood, charcoal, dung, crop residue and electricity. The numbers of towns with hydro sources of electric supply by the year 2012 E.C are two that is Hinde and Kelo town. In the year of 2012 E.C the rural kebeles hydro sources of electric supply are 4 such as Welgahi soruma, Aga gudina, Kekero, Aniso.

Domestic energy supply according to their uses in the district ranking are firewood 1st charcoal 3rd, electricity **4th**, for rural in urban electricity 1st , firewood1st, charcoal 2nd ,kerosen rd  dung 0.

**3.4.3. Education**

Education is a base for the development of human society. It provides strength & resilience to people to respond to changing situations & enables them to cause & contribute to societal development through development of their attitudes, values, capabilities, both of knowledge & skills. A healthy & educated population is crucial for economic & social advancement. Education is, therefore an essential investment in people & as such a pre-requisite for equitable & sustainable development.

It is obvious that literate people are more productive than illiterate ones. An educated family has access to a broad range of opportunities, educated farmers are more receptive to new ideas & technology, and educated children & they are also open to the general trends in education. Therefore, there is no doubt that the socio-economy of the society would be more meaningful if everybody gets access to primary education.

Kindergarten programs emphasize creative play, social interaction, and natural expression. They also teach social skills and provide children with an academic foundation for first grade. Kindergarten students are typically four or five years of age. In class, they are introduced to the alphabet, numbers, and colors; they study their bodies, their families, and their communities; they listen to stories read aloud; they make art projects; they participate in skits and dramatic productions; and they learn about holidays, plants, animals, and other topics in science and social studies. Some kindergartens also teach introductory reading and mathematical skills. Kindergartens strive to offer children a foundation for the development of social skills, self-confidence, motivation, and cognition (the process of knowing).

The number of government primary school by the year 2011 E.C is 33 of which 10 were first cycle and 30 were second cycle. By the year 2012 E.C there were five senior secondary (9-10) school, and one preparatory (11-12) school.

***Table 14. Number of schools by levels and ownership***

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| No | Type of schools | Government | | Private | | Non Government | |
| 2011 | 2012 | 2011 | 2012 | 2011 | 2012 |
| 1 | Primary 1st cycle | 10 | 10 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 2 | “ 2nd cycle | 30 | 30 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 3 | Senior secondary (9-10) | 5 | 5 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 4 | Technical/vocational | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 5 | Preparatory(11-12) | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 6 | Colleges | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 7 | Universities | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
|  | TOTAL | 45 | 45 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |

***Source: Education office.***

The number of school is remaining 39 during the two years, the number of class rooms was also increased from 352 into 372 in 2010 E.C during last two years.

***Table 15. Total number of enrolled, dropped out and detained students in primary 1st cycle (1-4) by sex and type of ownership***

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| No | Situations  in school | Sex | Government | | Private | | Non Government | |
| **2011** | **2012** | **2011** | **2012** | **2011** | 2012 |
| 1 | Total  Enrollment | M | 4494 | 7317 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| F | 4302 | 7033 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 2 | Dropped out | M | 15 | 20 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| F | 35 | 30 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 3 | Detained | M | 102 | 85 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| F | 133 | 100 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |

***Source: Education office***

***Table 16 .Total number of enrolled, dropped out and detained students in primary 2nd cycle (5-8) by sex and type of ownership***

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| No | Situations in school | Sex | Government | | Private | | Non Government | |
| **2011** | **2012** | **2011** | **2012** | **2011** | 2012 |
| 1 | Total  Enrollment | M | 7591 | 7317 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| F | 7244 | 7033 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 2 | Dropped out | M | 15 | 20 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| F | 18 | 30 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 3 | Detained | M | 50 | 85 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| F | 60 | 10 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |

***Source: Education office***

***Table 17. Total number of enrolled, dropped out and detained students in senior secondary (9-10) by sex and type of ownership***

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| No | Situations in school | Sex | Government | | Private | | Non Government | |
| **2011** | **2012** | **2011** | **2012** | **2011** | 2012 |
| 1 | Total  Enrollment | M | 1345 | 1530 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| F | 1105 | 1216 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 2 | Dropped out | M | 36 | 58 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| F | 24 | 16 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 3 | Detained | M | 1309 | 1475 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| F | 1081 | 1207 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |

***Source: Education office***

***Table******18. Total number of enrolled, dropped out and detained students in preparatory (11-12) by sex and type of ownership***

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| No | Situations in school | Sex | Government | | Private | | Non Government | |
| **2011** | **2012** | **2011** | **2012** | **2011** | 2012 |
| 1 | Total  Enrollment | M | 710 | 746 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| F | 568 | 607 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 2 | Dropped out | M | 61 | 12 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| F | 35 | 15 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 3 | Detained | M | 649 | 734 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| F | 533 | 192 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |

***Source: Education office***

According to the above table the primary school, first cycle, students’ total enrollment is increase from 8135 in 2009E.C to 8944 in 2010 E.C where as second cycle student enrollment is increase in 2009 E.C from 5086 into 2796 in 2010 E.c, Senior secondary (9-10) total enrollment is increase from 2450 into 2746 in 2010 E.C, Preparatory (11-12) total enrollment is increase from 1278 into1353 in 2010 E.C in the district.

***Table 19.Student participation rate by levels of school and sex***

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| No. | Type of schools | Sex | Review period | | | |
| **2011** | | 2012 | |
| **Gross Enrollment** | **Net Enrollment** | **Gross Enrollment** | Net  Enrollment |
| 1 | **Kindergarten** | Male | **0** | **0** | **0** | 0 |
| Female | **0** | **0** | **0** | 0 |
| 2 | **Primary 1st cycle** | Male | **746** | **135** | **4299** | 146 |
| Female | **607** | **136** | **4562** | 148 |
| 3 | **Primary 2nd cycle** | Male | **2559** | **104** | **7317** | 108 |
| Female | **3500** | **101** | **7033** | 106 |
| 4 | **Senior secondary (9-10)** | Male | **1816** | **121** | **1400** | 130 |
| Female | **1916** | **100** | **1221** | 106 |
| 5 | **Technical/ vocational** | Male | **0** | **0** | **0** | 0 |
| Female | **0** | **0** | **0** | 0 |
| 6 | **Preparatory(11-12)** | Male | **0** | **0** | **0** | 0 |
| Female | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |

**Source: Education office**

According to the above tableStudent participation rate by levels of school and sex in Ebantu district is from Primary 1st cycle up to Preparatory (11-12) is by both sex decreases totally in this district.

***Table 20. Number of students sat for national examination (EGSCE) and promoted to preparatory by sex and Ownership***

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Year | Number of students sat for grade 10 national exam (EGSCE), passed and failed | | | | | | | | | Number of students sat for university entrance,  promoted for degrees and failed | | | | | | | | |
|  | **Candidate** | | | **Passed** | | | **Failed** | |  | **Candidate** | | | **Passed** | | | **Failed** | | |
| **M** | **F** | **T** | **M** | **F** | **T** | **M** | **F** | **T** | **M** | **F** | **T** | **M** | **F** | **T** | **M** | **F** | **T** |
| 2011 | 691 | 553 | 1244 | 688 | 550 | 1229 | 3 | 3 | 6 | 335 | 273 | 608 | 119 | 112 | 231 | 216 | 161 | 377 |
| 2012 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |

***Source: Ebantu District Education Office***

According to the above table Number of students sat for grade 10 national exam (EGSCE), passed and failed in to 2011 E.C Number of passed are 98% and number of failed are 2% in 2012 E.C the school closed and there is no national examination due to COVID 19.

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  |  |  | **2011E.C** | | | **2012 E.C** | | |
| M | F | T | M | F | T |
| 1 | Primary 1st cycle(1-4) | TTI | 0 | 0 | **0** | 0 | 0 | **0** |
| Diploma | 160 | 180 | **340** | 160 | 188 | **388** |
| 2 | Primary 2nd cycle(5-8) | TTI | 0 | 0 | **0** | 0 | 0 | **0** |
| Diploma | 140 | 158 | **298** | 185 | 164 | **349** |
| 3 | Senior secondary school(9-10) | MA/MSc | 11 | 0 | **11** | 10 | 0 | **10** |
| BA/BSc | 98 | 12 | **110** | 120 | 49 | **169** |
| Diploma | 0 | 0 | **0** | 0 | 0 | **0** |
| TTI | 0 | 0 | **0** | 0 | 0 | **0** |
| 4 | Vocational | MA/MSc | 0 | 0 | **0** | 0 | 0 | **0** |
| BA/BSc | 0 | 0 | **0** | 0 | 0 | **0** |
| Diploma | 0 | 0 | **0** | 0 | 0 | **0** |
| TTI | 0 | 0 | **0** | 0 | 0 | **0** |
| 5 | Preparatory | MA/MSc | 9 | 0 | **9** | 10 | 0 | **10** |
|  |  | BA/BSc | 30 | 2 | **32** | 60 | 10 | **70** |
| Diploma | 0 | 0 | **0** | 0 | 0 | **0** |
|  | **Total** |  | **246** | **117** | **363** | **250** | **124** | **374** |

***Table 21. Number of teachers by level of schools (1-4)(5-8) and (9-10) ,vocational, Preparatory , sex, level of education and ownership****.*

***Source: Ebantu District Education Office***

According to the above table number of teachers is increase from primary school up to preparatory school teachers in this district in last two years.

**3.4.4. Health Institutions**

Among all needs to be available a healthy society, being well and free from any illness, is of great important for development. All activities whether economic or social, depend on the physical condition (mental, behavioral, internal body, external body) of human being. Farmers perform farming activity if they have good health in farming season, trade, teaching, learning, & all other similar activities can be under taken if health care is properly kept.

A health facility in the district indicates that there are two health centers, 21 health posts, and under government ownership providing health services for the community in 2011E.C. Health professionals exist in Ebantu district by 2012 E.Caccording to the following table.

***Table******22.******Number of health institutions of the district***

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **No.** | **Health institutions** | **Review period with type of ownership** | | | | | |
| **Government** | | **Private** | | **Non Government** | |
| **2011** | **2012** | **2011** | **2012** | **2011** | **2012** |
| 1 | Hospital | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 2 | Health centers | 2 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 3 | Clinics | 0 | 0 | 4 | 4 | 0 | 0 |
| 4 | Health posts | 21 | 21 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 5 | Rural drug vendors | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 6 | Malaria controlling centers | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 7 | Drug shops | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 8 | Pharmacies | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 9 | Others | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |

***Source: Office of health***

**Table** **23** ***Number of health technicians in the district***

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **No** | **Health technicians** | **Review period with type of ownership** | | | | | |
| **Government** | | **Private** | | **Non Government** | |
| **2011** | **2012** | **2011** | **2012** | **2011** | **2012** |
| 1 | Doctors | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 2 | Nurses | 28 | 28 | 4 | 4 | 0 | 0 |
| 3 | Health assistants | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 4 | Health officers | 7 | 6 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 5 | Laboratory technicians | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 6 | X-ray technicians | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 7 | Sanitarians | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 8 | Community health agents | 41 | 41 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 9 | Pharmacists | 4 | 4 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |

***Source: O office of health***

According to the above table 28 nurses, 9 health officers,4 pharmacists, 3 lab technicians, sanitarians, and X-ray technicians is not there in the district and health agents operating in health institutions under government in Health posts, by the year 2012 E.C and no private pharmacists. Human Disease is any harmful change that interferes with the normal appearance, structure, or function of the body or any of its parts. The most challenging diseases (the ten top diseases) in the district are as Typhoid fever, Acute Febrile illness, Pneumonia, Diarhea/non bloody/,Diseases of the musculoskeletal system and Connective tissue, Helimentises,Urinery tract infection, Dyspesia, Medical abortion without Complication and Acute upper respiratory infections.

***Table 24. Health coverage of the district***

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Name of the district | Health coverage (%) | |
| **2011** | **2012** |
| Ebantu | % 47 | % 50 |

**Source: *office of health***

In the other case it is possible to understand from the following table that the health coverage in the district was found on a good position in the year under investigation. For example in 2011 E.C which was 47% grew to 50 % in 2012 E.C. In general this trend shows a better health attention in the district was exists in these two years.

The major health problems of the district are high occurrences of ten top diseases like that of Typhoid fever, Acute Febrile illness, Pneumonia, Diarrhea/non bloody/, Diseases of the musculoskeletal system and Connective tissue, Helimentises, Urinary tract infection, Dyspesia, Medical abortion without Complication and Acute upper respiratory infections.

***Table 25. Number of children malnourished, affected by malaria, affected by HIV/AIDS***

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| No. | Item | Reviewed period | | | | | |
| 2011E.C | | | 2012E.C | | |
| Male | Female | Total | Male | Female | Total |
| 1 | Number of malnourished children of 6-59 months | **23** | **29** | **52** | **23** | **31** | **54** |
| 2 | Number of children affected by malaria | **68** | **56** | **144** | **54** | **78** | **132** |
| 3 | Number of children affected by HIV/AIDS | **0** | **0** | **0** | **0** | **0** | **0** |
| 4 | If other? | **0** | **0** | **0** | **0** | **0** | **0** |

***Source: District health office.***

According to the above table the number of children affected by malaria is 132 during the year 2012 E.C. There is no child affected by HIV/AIDS during last two years. In this district the major child health related problems were lack of proper sanitation and hygiene, poor latrine usage, using be net improperly and incomplete vaccination status. In other words the major causes of death of the children in this district were child diarrheal disease, pneumonia.

Reducing maternal, infant and child morbidity and mortality rates as well as promoting the level of general welfare of the population is one of the national population policy goals and targets.

Healthy mothers are likely to look after the health of infants and a child, thus promoting the health of mothers is imperative to promoting child-care and reducing child mortality. Reducing maternal mortality ratio by three quarters, between 2016 and 2030, is proposed in the SDGs.

**3.4.5. Children and Women Socio Economic Indicators**

***3.4.5.1. Women Issue Indicators***

The top causes of maternal death are hypertension, Sepsis, during delivery, Abortion, and other complication.

***Table 26. Number of Women who have been tested for HIV/AIDS and percentage of maternal mortality attributable to AIDS***

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Year | Number Women who have been tested for HIV/AIDS | The percentage of maternal mortality attributable to AIDS | The percentage of under-five mortality attributed to AIDS |
| 2011 E.C | 830 | 0 | 0 |
| 2012E.C | 882 | 0 | 0 |

***Source: District health office.***

Family planning is choosing the number of children in a family and the length of time between their births. This can be done through different methods. Birth control or contraception is deliberate prevention of pregnancy using any of several methods. Birth control prevents a female sex cell (egg) from being fertilized by a male sex cell (sperm) and implanting in the uterus. In this district the numbers of women who have taken family planning services have been increased during last two years.

***Table 27. Number of women used family planning services (Contraceptive prevalence***)

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Year | Number of women used family planning services | | | | | |
| Traditional method | Modern method | | | | All method |
| Pills | Norplant | IUCD | Inject ables |
| 2011 E.C | 0 | 2759 | 2125 | 1034 | 2154 | 8072 |
| 2012 E.C | 0 | 2790 | 1719 | 1507 | 2914 | 9020 |

**Source: *District health office.***

According to the table below number of women used ANC (Antenatal Care) service was increased during last two years while the number of women used PNC (Postnatal Care) was too increased in all method in 2012 E.C from 9020 in 2011E.C to 8072 in number.

***Table 28. Number of women access to safe delivery (mid wife) for non-complicated delivery***

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Year | Number of women’s used ANC (antenatal care) services | Number of women’s used PNC(postnatal care) services |
| 2011 E.C | 1660 | 1774 |
| 2012 E.C | 1820 | 1802 |

***Source: District health office.***

According to the above table Number of women’s used ANC (antenatal care) services in last two years is increased, and also number of women’s used PNC (postnatal care) services in last two years is increased in this district.

***Table 29. Total fertility rate in the district***

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Year** | **Rural/Urban** | **Number of child bearing mothers**  **(A)** | **Total number reproductive age mothers (B)** | **(A/B) \*1,000** |
| 2011 E.C | Rural | 910 | 2240 | 40 |
| Urban | 440 | 890 | 49 |
| **Total** | **1350** | **3130** | **43** |
| 2012 E.C | Rural | 1149 | 2364 | 48 |
| Urban | 540 | 560 | 96 |
| **Total** | **1689** | **2924** | **57** |

***Source: Office of health***

According to the above table total fertility rate in the district at rural and urban increase in last two years in Ebantu district.Water is necessary for every activity of the society. The goal of health care facilities cannot be fulfilled without pure water supply. There were 2 health centers and 19 health posts are not supplied with improved sanitation facilities during last two years.

Women empowerment is one of the current issues of the government of Ethiopia. In order to fulfill the government plan in empowering women in the socio economic life of the society a rewarding activity was done. In the year, 2011 & 2012 10 women were appointed on different positions.

***3.4.5.2. Children Issues Indicators***

In Ebantu district infant mortality rate was increased due to malnutrition, Pneumonia, Intestine Parasites, diarrhea, malaria, upper respiratory infection, and intestinal parasite. The number of children malnourished was decreased to 54 in 2012 from that of 52 in 2011E.C.

There were 40 primary schools; one preparatory school and five secondary school, which were not supplied with improved sanitation by the year 2011 and additionally one primary school, have got sanitation facility by the year 2012 E.C.

* **The five top reasons those increase infant mortality**. **Pneumonia, Malnutrition, malaria, Sepsis and other measles.**

**3.4.6. Social Security**

***Table 30. Number of Unemployed Persons Registered By Sex and Level of Education***

***(for 2009 -2010E.C)***

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| No | Unemployed persons | Review period | | | | | |
| 2011 | | | 2012 | | |
| Male | Female | Total | Male | Female | Total |
| 1 | Registered |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | * Illiterate | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
|  | * 1-8 | 30 | 10 | 40 | 15 | 5 | 20 |
|  | * 9-12 | 450 | 460 | 910 | 550 | 280 | 830 |
|  | * Vocational and technical | 30 | 7 | 37 | 28 | 7 | 35 |
|  | * Diploma | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
|  | * Degree | 320 | 230 | 550 | 320 | 230 | 550 |
|  | Total | 830 | 707 | 1537 | 913 | 522 | 1435 |

***Source: : office of Public Organization social affairs.***

Social Security is public programs designed to provide income and services to individuals in the event of retirement, sickness, disability, death, or unemployment. The number of unemployed persons in last two years are, in 2011 E. total male 830 female 707 in both sex 1537 person were registered. unemployed persons in 2012 E.C total male 913 female 522 in both sex 1435 person were registered.

***Table 31. Number of Employed Persons by Occupational Type, Sex and Level of Education***

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Type of occupation | Level of education | Review period | | | | | |
| 2011 | | | 2012 | | |
| Male | Female | Total | Male | Female | Total |
| **Government** |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| * **Permanent** | 1-4 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 5-8 | 30 | 10 | 40 | 15 | 5 | 20 |
| 9-12 | 305 | 147 | 452 | 305 | 147 | 452 |
| 10/12 complete | 1352 | 1136 | 2492 | 1400 | 1221 | 2621 |
| Certificate | 2 | 2 | 4 | 2 | 2 | 4 |
| Diploma | 352 | 201 | 553 | 352 | 201 | 553 |
| Degree | 500 | 118 | 618 | 500 | 118 | 618 |
| M.A | 15 | 5 | 20 | 15 | 5 | 20 |
| PhD | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
|  | **Total** | **1174** | **473** | **1647** | **1174** | **473** | **1647** |

***Source: : office of Public Organization social affairs***

According to the above tablenumber of employed persons byoccupational type, sex and level of education under government permanently registered in 2011 E.C from 9-12 up to M.A total in both sex are 1647 in 2012 E.C in both sex 1647 person registered in Ebantu district in last two years registered.

**Table 32 Number of criminals and civil cases lodged in the district**

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Year | Number of cases lodged during the year | | Decided cases | | Pending cases | |
|  | Civil | Criminals | Civil | Criminals | Civil | Criminals |
| 2011 | 236 | 48 | 230 | 48 | 6 | 0 |
| 2012 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Total | 236 | 48 | 230 | 48 | 6 | 0 |

***Source: District Court office***

Crime is commission of an act or act of omission that violates the law and is punishable by the state. The number of cases lodged during 2011 E.C is about 236 of which 48 were decided and 188 were pended.

**3.4.7 Finance**

***3.4.7.1. Revenue***

***Table 33. Total Revenue Collected in the district***

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| No | Source of revenue | Review Period | |
| **2011 E.C** | 2012 E.C |
| 1 | Direct tax | 11,491,584 | 12,775,949 |
| 2 | Indirect tax | 598,972 | 712,094 |
| 3 | Non tax revenue | 505,876 | 459071 |
| 4 | Total Revenue | 12,596,433 | 13,947,116 |

***Source: Ebantu District Revenue Office***

According to the above tablet the total revenue of Ebantu district in 2011 is 12,596,433 in 2012E.C the total revenue is 13,947,116 increases by 1,350,683 Birr.

***3.4.7.2. Expenditure or budget***

***Total 34. Expenditure or budget (capital and recurrent) of the district***

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| year |  | Expenditures for General services | Expenditures for Economic services | Expenditures for Social services | Various expenditures | Total  Expenditures |
| 2011 | Salary | 17,348,513.98 | 12,666564.1 | 43,408,621.6 | 0 | 73,423,699.71 |
| Operating Expense | 5,133,946.98 | 4,886,773.52 | 3,208,963.51 | 0 | 13,229,684.01 |
| Capital | 392,964,.34 | 2,042,366.26 | 694,958.31 | 0 | 3130288.91 |
| Total | **22,875,425.30** | **19,595,703.90** | **47,312,543.4** | 0 | **89,783,672.63** |
| 2012 | Salary | 17,783,853.33 | 17,284,289 | 49,432,740.2 | 0 | 84,500,882.57 |
| Operating Expense | 5,136029.64 | 2016732.11 | 2,992,107.40 | 0 | 10,144,869.17 |
| Capital | 3029547.57 | 3704105.27 | 232,949.53 | 0 | 6,966,602.37 |
| Total | **25,949,430.54** | **23005126.4** | **52,657,797.2** | 0 | **101,612,354.10** |

***Source:-Finance and economic Development office***

According to the above table in 2011E.C expenditures for General services is 25.48%, for economic services,21.83% and expenditures for Social services is 52.69%, total expenditures in 2011 E.C is **89,783,672.63**,in 2012 E.C expenditures for General services is 25.53% for economic services 22.64%, expenditures for Social services is 51.83%,increase by 5,345,253 in 2012 E.C**.** From total expenditures **83.16%** during 2012 E.C for salary others for operating expense and capital expenditures use in the district. No banks and insurance organization in this district during last two years.

***Table 35. Saving and rural credits associations available in the district***

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| No. | Type of saving and rural credit association | Member sizes | | | | | |
| 2011 | | | 2012 | | |
| Male | Female | Total | Male | Female | Total |
| **1** | **Saving and credit** | **1417** | **692** | **2109** | **7435** | **6175** | **13610** |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | **Total** | **1417** | **692** | **2109** | **7435** | **6175** | **13610** |

***Source: Agency of micro small enterprise development.***

From the above Saving and rural credits associations in both sexes totally in 2011 E.C increase by 11,501 in 2012 E.C totally in the district.

**3.4.8. Trade, Tourism and Sport**

***3.4.8.1. Trade***

This district produces all cereal crops, Pulses, oil seeds, vegetables, root crops, spices and others. Farmers produce their crops for home consumption and for sale in order to cover their expenses such as fertilizer cost, cloths purchase, school fees and learning materials for their children, land use fee, and others. For all these expenses, farmers obtain money from the sale of crops produced and livestock’s rearing.

Mostly the local cash crop that farmers produce is sesame, haricot beans, and millet, sorghum, barley, maize and oil seeds. This oil seeds are supplied to the central market. Large amount of hides & skins also supplied to the central market. This district also supply relatively large amount of food crops to the neighboring districts. Exportable items in Ebantu in last two years are sesame in 2011, 260ku, Nug 6950 ku. 0ku, coffee 2001 kun.exported in 2012 E.C sesame 273 Kun. Nug 10,382 Kun, kobo 0 Kun. Coffee 2441.84 Kun is exported from Ebantu district to central market.

***3.4.8.2. Tourism***

Tourism is an industry that brings about both direct and indirect economic and social benefits, and consequently supports other economic sectors. There were two cultural and five historical tourist attraction sites in the district in 2011 E.C and 2012 E.C respectively. Tourist attraction centers by type in Ebantu district are; ***Shara water fall, Foka dilalo, sako water fall, Muger water fall, cave kumi, biyo kute, abaliya forest, jijo forest.***

***3.4.8.4. Sport***

Types of sport activities practiced in the district were athletics, football, volleyball and cultural sport and facilities satisfied for these activities are sport uniform, ball, and field.

**3.4.9. Development Activities**

In order to improve the social and economic wellbeing of the district the existence of development activities were very important. Project is task or planned program of work that requires a large amount of time, effort, and planning to complete. The major ongoing government project exist in the district were VET Clinic construction, rural road construction Hinde town cave construction, development of spring on spot and others. There is no investment practice started in the district during last two years.

The major problems of ongoing governmental projects and programs are lack of skilled man power to complete the project according to the schedule, lack of sufficient budget, the increment of material cost and lack of budget to complete the project, Less quality and standard of the working project and lack of availability of construction place (problem of site selection), Lack of transportation, lack project of planning, lack of awareness and environmental condition etc. The other challenge with NGOs projects and programs is unavailability of road to reach the district since the district is far from the capital of zone.

**4. Problem and Potentialities**

**4.1. Problems**

The district has problems in the side of economic, social and environmental conditions that affect people. Shortage of farm land, lack of health institutions, lack of transportation and communications, less quality of the working project, shortage of budget on project working, lack of good governance, lack of clean water and a problem of getting sufficient rain for crop production and insufficient supply of agricultural inputs are among the problems in the district.

**4.2. Potentialities**

As of potentialities, the availability of the cultivable land, irrigable land, fertile soil, and good potentiality of livestock rearing are suitable for mechanized agricultural activities. According to the data obtained from the district, the district is with best condition of livestock rearing in addition to bee keeping and production of different crops.

**PHYSICAL AND SOCIO-ECONOMIC PROFILE OF GIDA AYANA**

**1. Introduction**

Gida Ayana is one of the oldest historical districts of East Wollega Zone Being one of the Jawi’s children, Gidda is living around ‘Anger’ river Jawi belongs to Oromo clan called mecha, Ayana is also a woman who where living at a place now a day called Ayana twon. The name of this district was derived from the combination of the jawi family Gidda Ayyana, finally, Gidda Ayana district was established in 1807 E.C.

Gida Ayana district was located in the northern part of the zone and bordered by kiramu and Dongoro district in the east, by Guto Gidda and Limmu districts in south, by Amhara region in the north and by Limu and Ebantu districts in the west This district wass located at distance of 112km and 445 km from zonal town called Nekemte associations and 7 urban kebele with a capital town of Ayana for all its administrative purposes.

In the beginning of the 20th the district was known by the name Gidda Ebantu but later on Ebantu became an independent district with the administrative center at Ayana. But at the end of 1999 E.C Gidda Kiramu district was again divided into two district Gida Ayana and Kiramu district with the administrative center at Ayana and kiramu respectively.

Generaly, The district is categorized into two climatic zone low land and mid altitude. The altitudinal range of the district is from 1400 materials above sea level to 2250 meters above sea level.

This compiled profile is so expected to provide information about the district’s physical setting and its socio- economic conditions that help governmental and non- governmental bodies including private investors who needs to undertake developmental activates.

**2. Physical Settings**

**2.1 Area and Location.**

Gida Ayana district was located in the northem part of the zone and bordered by kiramu and Abe Dongoro in the east. By Guto Gidda and Limmu districts in south. By Amhara region in the north and by limmu and Ebentu districts in the west. This district was located at distance of 112 km and 445km zonal town called Nekemte and Addis Ababa respectively. The total area of the district is about 1502.30km2 of land with having 21 farmers associations and 4 urban kebele.

**2.2 Geology of the District**

Gida Ayana is divided into two district geographical areas with different proportions, namely the mid land 46% and the law land 54%

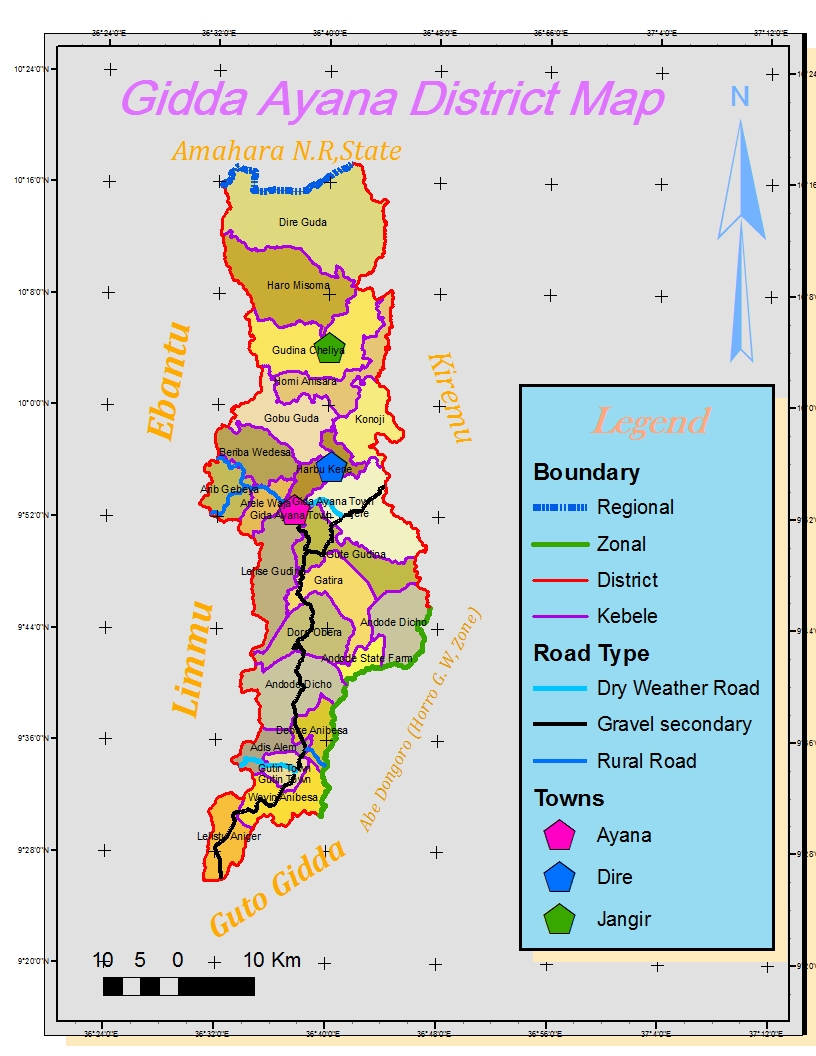
**2.2.1. Topography**

***Table 1. Major Topographic Feature of the District***

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Topography | Altitude (m) | Size (km2) | Number of peasant Association under the topography |
| High land (Baddaa) | 2500-3500 | 32.44 | 2 |
| Mid altitude( Badda Daree) | 1500-2500 | 778.665 | 11 |
| Low land (Gammoojjii) | 500-1500 | 811.111 | 9 |
| Desert (Gammojjii ho’aa ) | < 500 |  |  |
| Total |  |  |  |

***Source: land Ad/& environment*** ***protection of G/Ayana distric***

**Map 1.Gidda Ayana District Map**



**Source: Regional statistics and information directorate GIS team**

**2.3. Relief, Drainage and climate**

**2.3.1. Relief**

Gidda Ayana is characterized by undulating land form features to the north of Ditcho ridge and by plain to the south of Ditcho in the Gutin area. The major mountains exist in the district are Gutin, Gonder, Bongi and Tullu Lenca. In addition to the above mountains, plateaus, plateaus like kamela, sobi and others are there.

**2.3.2. Drainage**

The major rivers flow though the district is warabessa. Mito, jawaro with length 200m, 150m, and 80m respectively from these rivers warabessa river is used for fishing service in addition to other economic activities as irrigation similarly there are numerous streams namely wasarbe, laga kabade, Burka Ketta and some others serving as a tributary for Anger and Abay Rivers There is one natural lake called Haro with length of 100m catchments area of 200 m2 and depth of one meter is used in undertaking fishing.

**2.3.3. Climate**

Climate, the long-term effect of the sun’s radiation on the rotating earth’s varied surface and atmosphere. It can be understood most easily in terms of annual or seasonal averages of temperature and precipitation, most part of the land has an elevation above 1400 meters and characterized by sub-tropical climatic condition with a mean annual temperature between 160 C and 21 0 C and mean annual rainfall of 1000 m to 1450m.

**2.4. Soil**

Types soils commonly found in the area (Gidda Ayana) district include District Nito soils District and humic camisoles and orthic cambisols, Dystric nitosols cover highest proportion and have good agricultural potential with high water retention capacity, But the rest two types of soils since they are found on a steep slopes, they have limited agricultural potentiality

***Table 2. Major Types of soils in the District***

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Soil Type | Spatial coverage (in hectares) | Suitability for agriculture |
| Sand soil | 8,111.11 | Less-suitable |
| Clay soil | 8,111.11 | Less-suitable |
| Loam soil | 123,288.89 | Most suitable |
| Sandy-loam | 22,711.11 | suitable |
| total | 163,222.22 hak |  |

***Source: Land Administration & Environmental protection***

**2.5. Vegetation and wild life**

**2.5.1 Vegetation**

Major type of natural vegetation includes high forest covering 71,950 hectares exist in the district. The other type of natural vegetation found in the district is shrub and bush land and manmade forest was also exists in the district.

**2.5.2. Wild life**

Major types of wild life found in the district are Hyena, pig- monkey, Ape, Fox, Lion, & tiger as well as Antelope; these wild animals are reserved in different sanctuaries like Tullu Bulgu, Dicho, Arba Nabo, Baragam Conservation areas.

**3. Socio-economic conditions**

**3.1. Population**

Population size, compositions its spatial distribution and some other demographic and Socio- Economic data are very important for planning monitoring and evaluation of various development programs, As shown in table below the counted population of Gidda Ayana district based on population and housing census conducted.

***Table 3. Total populations projected Based on 1999 population and Housing census for the year 2019-2020E.C***

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Year (E.C) | **Rural** | | | **Urban** | | | **Total** | | |
| Male | Female | Total | Male | Female | Total | Male | Female | Total |
| 2019 | 138,366 | 132,064 | 270,430 | 35,682 | 34,810 | 70,492 | 174,048 | 166,874 | 340,922 |
| 2020 | 151,900 | 153,561 | 305,461 | 47,395 | 36,071 | 83,466 | 199,296 | 189,632 | 388,928 |

*Source:* ***G/Ayana District Administration office***

***Table 4.******Population of the District by Sex and Age wider Group***

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Age group | Rural | | | Urban | | | Total | | |
| male | Female | Total | Male | Female | Total | Male | Female | Total |
| 0-14 | 89,272 | 85,307 | 167,579 | 41,011 | 28,832 | 69,843 | 175,283 | 172,887 | 348,170 |
| 15-64 | 58,339 | 49,435 | 86,774 | 4,823 | 6,343 | 11,166 | 20,678 | 15,462 | 36,140 |
| Old age 65 & above | 4,289 | 18,819 | 6,472 | 1561 | 896 | 2,457 | 3,335 | 1,283 | 4,616 |
| Total | 151,900 | 153,561 | 305,461 | 47,395 | 36,071 | 83,466 | 199,296 | 189,632 | 388,928 |

*Source:* ***G/Ayana District Health Office***

**3.2. Agriculture**

**3.2.1. Farmers Associations and Agriculture Service**

According to the data obtained from the district agricultural and rural development office peasant association with larger families is Andode Dicho total of13,980 whom 7,129 were females and peasant association with smaller family is Saphera- meti, total of 1,744 of whom 855were females.

***Table 5. Farmer Associations and Member of Farmers Association***

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| No. | Name of farmers association | Members | | | Families | | |
| Male | Female | Total | Male | Female | Total |
| 1 | L/Angar | 1,012 | 192 | 1,204 | 3,146 | 3,296 | 6,442 |
| 2 | Warabo | 1,164 | 307 | 1,471 | 3,268 | 2,812 | 6,079 |
| 3 | D/Makanisa | 808 | 120 | 928 | 3,320 | 2,047 | 5,367 |
| 4 | T/Lencha | 929 | 171 | 11,00 | 3,152 | 1,767 | 4,919 |
| 5 | A/dicho | 1,672 | 438 | 2,110 | 7,249 | 7,336 | 14,585 |
| 6 | D/Hobora | 589 | 64 | 653 | 2,019 | 2,100 | 4,119 |
| 7 | Gatira | 477 | 61 | 538 | 1,867 | 1,941 | 3,808 |
| 8 | G/Gudina | 743 | 107 | 850 | 3920 | 4081 | 8001 |
| 9 | S/mexi | 267 | 64 | 331 | 855 | 889 | 1,744 |
| 10 | Ejere | 1,183 | 77 | 1,260 | 4,930 | 5,131 | 10,061 |
| 11 | Q/H/Kane | 567 | 38 | 605 | 1,983 | 2,063 | 4,046 |
| 12 | A/Waja | 224 | 39 | 263 | 1,293 | 1,345 | 2,678 |
| 13 | S/Wadessa | 434 | 24 | 458 | 1,946 | 2,027 | 3,973 |
| 14 | Gobu - Guda | 561 | 129 | 670 | 3,387 | 3,525 | 6,912 |
| 15 | Konoji | 686 | 75 | 760 | 3,362 | 3,499 | 6,861 |
| 16 | H/Ansara | 538 | 81 | 619 | 2,321 | 2,415 | 4,736 |
| 17 | G/Jimata | 960 | 79 | 1,039 | 3,842 | 4,211 | 8,053 |
| 18 | G/Caliya | 833 | 127 | 960 | 2,752 | 3,205 | 5,957 |
| 19 | H/misooma | 371 | 64 | 435 | 1,792 | 1,866 | 3,658 |
| 20 | Lalise Gudina | 470 | 55 | 524 | 1,436 | 1,495 | 2,931 |
| 21 | D/Guda | 605 | 50 | 655 | 3,510 | 3,653 | 7,163 |
|  | Total | 15,132 | 2,368 | 17,478 | 61,554 | 60,916 | 122,509 |

***Source:-Gida Ayana Wored Agriculture and Rural development office***

**3.2.2 Agriculture Service Co-Operative**

There are 83 different cooperatives in the Gida Ayana district which serving the members of the cooperatives and other ideals societies living around These service delivered to the members and people around have been such as agricultural service, construction and building material service for saving and credit as well as service delivered for other purpose is the major one The 21 Farmers’ Associations multipurpose cooperatives possess total capital of 3,603,812.42 by the year 2020 E.C

***Table 6. Agriculture Service Co-Operative***

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| No. | Major types of co-operatives | Members | | | Service delivered by co-operatives to the members |
| **Male** | **Female** | **Total** |
| 1 | Primary farmers cooperatives | 9,729 | 535 | 10,264 | Supply & Distribute Agr/in puts |
| 2 | Sand % stone cooperatives | 67 | 10 | 77 | Service sand & stone for their |
| 3 | Rural saving & credit cooperatives | 981 | 315 | 1,296 | Credit to their members |
| 4 | Urban saving & credit cooperatives | 541 | 117 | 658 | Credit to their members |
| 5 | Consume cooperatives | 270 | 79 | 349 | Supply consumers goods |
| 6 | Honey & coffee produce cooperatives | 405 | 15 | 420 | Supply D/t goods & Service |
|  | Total | 11,318 | 1,071 | 13,756 |  |

***Source:- Gida AyanaWoreda Cooperative office***

***Table 7. Total capital of the agricultural service cooperative (2019- 2020)***

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| No | Number of cooperative | Amount of capital by year | |
| 2019 | 2020 |
| 1, | 18 | 33,153,805.03 | 3,6038,312.42 |
|  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |

***Source:-Gida Ayana district Cooperative office***

**3.2.3 Land Resources by Use**

The term land refers to ways that people use land the natural resources it provides; it is the best allocation of land for its best alternative uses. Land potential is necessary to select the land characteristics needed for any production some of the major factors that determine the potentiality of the land are temperature, length of growing period, moisture availability, flood hazard, degradation hazard, toxicity, rooting condition and workability Of land, the natural forest of the district covers the total area of 23,734 hectares of land manmade type of forest is planted to solve the problem of environmental problem of environmental problem such as soil erosion, desertification, deforestation, & etc with the aim of satisfying one of the sustainable development goals of united nations the inhabitants of the district were participated on the planting and protecting the trees, out of the total land of the district about 23,734 hectare is covered with manmade forest.

**Table 3.2.5. Land Resource by Use (hectares)**

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | Types of land resource use in the district | Proximate areal coverage  (in hectare) | Location in Peasant Association |
| 1 | Land for crop cultivation |  |  |
|  | * For annual crop production | 93,548 Hec | 21 Peasant association |
|  | * For perennial crop production | 46,425 |  |
| 2 | Arable land |  |  |
| 3 | Pasture land/Grazing Land | 31,703 Hec | 21 Peasant association |
| 4 | Degraded /barren area |  |  |
| 5 | Forests |  |  |
|  | * Natural forest | 24,108 Hec | 21 Peasant association |
|  | * Man-made forest | 23,734 Hec | 21 Peasant & 5 Urban |
|  | * Forests | 24,826 Hec | 21 Peasant association |
|  | * Woodland | 12,794 Hec | 21 Peasant association |
|  | * Shrub land |  |  |
|  | * Bush land |  |  |
| 6 | Swampy/marsh land |  |  |
|  | Others |  |  |

**Source: G/Ayana Wareda Adi &Environmental protection office**

**3.2.4. Crop production**

The crop cultivation activity was conducted during Maher season only. The production and area cultivated during last two years under private peasant bolding is described on the following table

Table **3.2.6.1**. Area cultivated for major crops under private peasant holdings and production obtained in the year 2019 - 2020 E.C

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| No. | Crop type | 2019 | | 2020 | |
| Area (ha.) | Prod. (qt.) | Area (ha.) | Prod. (qt.) |
| **In‘meher‘‘season** | |  |  |  |  |
|  | **Stalk crops** | 14,741 | 907,600 | 8,170 | 12,505,000 |
|  | **Cereal crops** | 15,900 | 280,500 | 14,500 | 175,667 |
|  | **Pulse crops** | 4,000 | 50,500 | 3,500 | 45,200 |
|  | **Oil crops** | 9,500 | 92,556 | 9,100 | 80,200 |
|  | **Total** | 44,141 | 1,331,156 | 35,270 | 12,806,067 |

**Source: G/Ayana Agriculture office**

In Gida Ayana district, there is no state farm and large scale private farms, Agricultural inputs are believed to be the most important factors to attain food self-sufficiency. Without chemical fertilizer, high vied is not expected & feeding a family of large size would be impossible, during last two years the farmers used fertilizers as DAP and urea. Improved seeds and others distributed for them in order to improve productivity.

Famers of the district used the two methods of soil fertility, Traditional methods of maintaining soil fertility used are animal manure, compositing intercropping, crop rotation and the use of nitrogen fixing crops whereas modern methods of maintaining soil fertility in the district are using fertilizer gars strip versus terraces, mulch tillage, soil organic matter management and agro forestry area closure (resting grating land) use of micro basin, planting of tree are among traditional methods of soil conservation and soil bund, stone bund, check dam are methods of soil conservation exist in the district.

***Table 3.2.6.3. Amounts and Types Of Fertilizers, Improved Seeds Pesticides And Herbicides Distributed To Farmers And Number Of Farmers Utilizing By Types.***

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **No.** | **Types and amounts of inputs distributed** | **Number of farmers utilizing in each year** | |
| **2019** | **2020** |
| **1** | **Fertilizers** |  |  |
|  | * **DAP(in Quintal)** | 11,858 | 12,443 |
|  | * **NpsmB** | 13,114 | 16,579 |
|  | * **Urea (in Quintal)** | 30,712 | 41,694 |
|  | * **Others (in Quintal)** | 0 | 0 |
| **2** | **Improved seed ( Specify)** | 0 | 0 |
|  | **1. (in Quintal)** | 6,237 | 6,607 |
|  | **2. (in Quintal)** | 0 | 0 |
|  | **3. (in Quintal)** | 11 | 20 |
|  | **Horticultural seeds (quintals)** | 0 | 0 |
| **3** | **Pesticide** | 0 | 0 |
|  | * **Powder** | 0 | 0 |
|  | * **Liquid** | 102,606 | 128,069 L IT |
|  | * **Tablets** | 0 | 0 |
| **4** | **Herbicides** | 0 | 0 |
|  | **Others (specify)** | 0 | 0 |

***Source: Gida Ayana District Agriculture development office &Notes DNA***

* Methods of Maintaining **Soil Fertility** in the district; are
* Traditional methods

1. crop rotations
2. follow land
3. To rest land cultivation
4. Add manure of animals

* Modern methods

1. Compost application
2. Control soil erosion
3. Planting legumes plant

* Some methods of soil conservation in the district
* Traditional methods

1. Cultivate contour line
2. constructing water way
3. Zero tillage plantation

* Modern methods

1. construct different structure( soil bund) ,cut of drain
2. Re foresting

Agricultural calendar of the district differ according to the weather condition of the area in the zone. The climatic conditions of the Gida Ayana district experience only one agricultural season.

*Table* ***3.2.6.7.*** *Agricultural calendar and agricultural activities*

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Major activities | Seasons | |
| Meher | Belg |
| Land preparation | March-June |  |
| Planting(sowing) | April-Augest |  |
| Weeding | May-September |  |
| Harvesting | Nov-Junuary |  |

***Source:******Gida Ayana District Agriculture development office***

Oxen are the main source of power for peasant farming & farmer with no farm oxen is considered as poor. A farmer having a pair of ox can feed himself & his family if he /she possesses enough farmland saving capacity depends on what they produce & amount they obtain, to produce large amount of crop. Farmers should possess fertile land, farm oxen, improved seed fertilizer, credit facility & know how or technical service regarding recent agricultural technologies Besides, the farm oxen needs medical care & uninterrupted follow up not to be attacked by a serious animal diseases.

*Table* ***3.2.6.7.A.*** *Average number of farm plots per household*

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Item | | Review period | |
| 2019 | 2020 |
| Total Farm plot in hectare(A) | | 11,770 | 12,124 |
| Total number of household(B) | | 30,227 | 31,104 |
| **Average =A/B (Average number of farm plots per household)** | | **078** | **040** |
| Percentage of farmers with | 0(No Ox) | 20% | 10% |
| ½ Ox(single ox) | 40% | 40% |
| 1 Ox( one pair Oxen) | 20% | 25% |
| 2 Oxen (two pair oxen) | 15% | 15% |
| 3 Oxen (three pair oxen | 5% | 10% |

Source: Gida Ayana district Agriculture office

Irrigation is practiced in Gidda Ayana district on some irrigable land by few farmers. The presence of all season drain rivers in the district seems that it would have make possible the use irrigation but farmers, around these rivers did not practice the use of such activates There are a number of rivers such as kersadi. Labu, Melka Balla, Jawaro & Senkora, waja Warabesa & Angar Rivers are that can be used for irrigation in the district that needs high technological application, which might be costly for the development of irrigation activities.

*Table* ***3.2.6.8* Number of farmers engaged in irrigation, area irrigated and amount of crops produced in the district**

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| ***S.№*** | ***Economic Activity*** | | ***Reviewed period*** | | | | | |
| 2019 E.C | | | 2020 E.C | | |
| 1 | Irrigation |  | Number of farmers | Area irrigated | Crop produced | Number of farmers | Area irrigated | Cropproduced |
| Traditional | 7,546 | 4,321 | 46,835 | 8,250 | 3,791 | 543,041 |
| Modern |  |  |  |  |  |  |

***Source: G/Ayana district Authority of irrigation Development office***

The crop produced in the district is sufficient to feed total population of the district, because at this time farmers became the user’s new technologies and agricultural inputs which increase the crop of production. And also they use the wise using Agricultural farming systems by the advice of DA But. There are some constraints on the productivity of agriculture Among these constraints soil erosion, termite problem, animal’s disease, crop disease, undeveloped work culture, short rainy season ,and fluctuations of weather condition exist:

Table **3.2.6.13.** Number of Development Agents by year

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Year | Number of DA (Development Agents) |
| 2019 | 80 |
| 2020 | 101 |

*Source:* ***Gida Ayana District Agriculture development office***

**3.2.5. Livestock, Poultry and Beekeeping**

***3.2.5.1. Livestock***

Livestock play a key role in day-life of the society, especially in the peasant sector. As we know agriculture is not only ploughing the land rather it is the sum total of rearing animals and growing crops. In the daily activates of human beings and animals have a long history that they have passed in the daily activities of human beings livestock’s have also the right to upgrade their life. They provide meat & milk, transport. Manure, skin & hide & furnish regular & easily realizable cash income, but in contrast to the size of the livestock population, & value productivity are low. The following table indicates the size of livestock in the district.

**3.2.7.1.1. Livestock population**

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Year | Cattle | Sheep | Goats | Mules | Horses | Asses |
| 2019 | 180,843 | 49,981 | 39,981 | 658 | 2 | 15,760 |
| 2020 | 181,100 | 510,100 | 40,000 | 705 | 9 | 16,200 |

***Source: Gida Ayana District livestock development office*** The production of cattle is affected by internal parasite, Trypanosome infection disease, and lung worm mastitis whereas sheep and Goats are affected by internal parasite, infections disease, Ectoparasite and Trypanosome Diseases an internal parasite, infections parasites Trypanosome, infections disease and Ectoparasite are among the major diseases that affect the production of Asses in the district.

**3.2.6. Poultry**

Poultry Farming is commercial rising of chickens for their meat and eggs concerning production of poultry farming because of lack of management and disease there is no privately owned state owned and cooperatively owned poultry farming in the Gidda Ayana district.

**3.2.7.2. Poultry Farm (Production**)

**Table 3.2.7.2.1. Poultry** Farm Production and sales statistics- privately owned

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| No | Type of products  (poultry farming) | Unit | Revised period | | | |
| 2019 | | 2020 | |
| production | Sales in Br. | production | Sales in Br. |
| 1 | Cockerel | Pc4 | 11,741 | 7,044,900 | 42,261 | 4,638,810 |
| 2 | Pullet | Pc4 | 27,396 | 3,383,520 | 95,400 | 7,872,000 |
| 3 | Day-old-chicks | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 4 | Fertile Eggs | Pc5 | 441,172 | 3,088,204 | 1,404,000 | 3,510,000 |
| 5 | Table Eggs | Pc4 | 2,499,973 | 17,839,590 | 11,253,840 | 61,896,120 |
| 6 | Chicken meats | Pc4 | 27,390 | 7,980,000 | 98,430 | 88,587,000 |
| 7 | Culled hens | Pc4 | 11,742 | 3,078,000 | 42,180 | 3,796,200 |
| 8 | Broken Eggs |  |  |  |  |  |
| 9 | Others(specify) |  |  |  |  |  |

***Source: G/Ayana District live stock resource Dv.t health office***

**3.2.7. Beekeeping**

Traditionally, Farmers perform honey production not as major duty but in their space time, registered data from the district livestock development, Health and marketing office indicate that 39,000 kg honey was produced traditionally and 139,000 kg was produced by Modern method of production under private holding in 2020 E.C

In the Gidda Ayana district livestock rearing there were factors that, affect the production of it as disease, drought. Shortage of feed. Shortage of grazing land and water climatic condition and environment. And also factors that affect the production of honey;- Application of chemical fertilizer, Deforestation, Climatic condition and wax moth.

**3.2.7.3. Beekeeping**

**Table** **3.2.7.3.1.** Bee keeping both traditional and modern form

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| No | Type of bee farming | Revised period | | | | | |
| 2019 | | | 2020 | | |
| I | **Traditional** | No. of bee hives | Prod (no.) | Sales (Birr) | No. of bee hives | Prod (no.) | Sales (Birr) |
|  | Privately owned | 66,500 | 385,700 | 4,000,000 | 68,220 | 39,000 | 40,000,500 |
|  | Cooperatively owned |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | State owned |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| II | **Transition** |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | Privately owned | 4,750 | 86,022 | 8,000,000 | 4,900 | 87,100 | 8,710,000 |
|  | Cooperatively owned |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | State owned |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| III | **Modern** |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | Privately owned | 4,185 | 138,105 | 13,000,000 | 5,200 | 139,000 | 139,000,000 |
|  | Cooperatively owned |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | State owned |  |  |  |  |  |  |

*Source:Base line from data kebele’s*

**3.3. Mining and Industry**

**3.3.1. Mining**

Mining is the process of extracting minerals form the surface of the Earth, including the seas, one of the economic activities with the great role in economic development of a nation is mining As data obtained from Gidda Ayana water mineral and Energy office there are construction minerals with known reserve stone & sand exist in 9 kebeles.

**3.3.2. Industry**

Industry is a ground of productive enterprises of Non-Gov’t organizations that produce of supply goods, services, or sources of income. There were 39 registered small scale industries in Gidda Ayana district by the year 2020 E.C with capital of 8,090,470

**3.3.3. Industry**

**Table 3.3.3.1. Number and type of registered Small Scale Industries by the type of ownership and their capital (2009- 2010 E.C)**

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| No | Name and type of registered industries | Review period | | | | | |
| 2019 | | | 2020 | | |
|  | | | Ownership | | |
| Gov’t | Non-Gov’t | capital | Gov’t | Non-Gov’t | capital |
|
| 1 | Wood & metal | 0 | 37 | 7,825,120 | 0 | 39 | 8,090,470 |

Source: Small scale Industry

**3.4. Infrastructure and social Facilities**

**3.4.1. Transport and Communication**

The length of gravel road in this District by 2020 E. C is about 87Km only .The length of Rural road 229 km by the year 2010 E c and increased to 18.7 km by 2019 E.C which connects kebele with kebeles and with District.

Telephone service has started in 1994 at the capital town of the district called Ayana after that the telephone and postal service in the district has been expanding to A/gute town and telephone expanding small town to nearby kebeles.

***3.4.1.2. Communication***

**Table** **3.4.1.2.**1.Number of urban centers having telephone services in the district

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| No | Type of telephone services | Review period | |
| 2019 E.C | 2020 E.C |
| 1 | Manual | 0 | 0 |
| 2 | Automatic | 2 | 2 |
| 3 | Digital | 0 | 0 |
| 4 | Semi-automatic | 0 | 0 |
| 5 | Pay station | 1 | 1 |
|  | Total | 3 | 3 |

Source: Gida Ayana Communication office

**3.4.2. Water and Energy Supply**

***3.4.2.1. Water Supply***

Water is an indispensable resource for the survival of life on earth every movement of living things, either from one place to another or growth in a specific area is attached to the availability of water. The value (Price) given for water is not according to its usefulness for its presence every Where & full year flow. The available underground water is the great future potential of development, though there is hardly available data in hand at moment there could be a great potential of underground water in the district.

The source of drinking water according their importance in the district for urban areas is tap water. Well, spring, river, and pound, whereas the rank according to the importance of source of drinking water for rural in the district are spring, River, and tap water, Well pound.

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Year | Number of centers | | | Total population of the district | | | Population supplied with portable water | | | %age of pop. supplied with portable water | | |
| Rural | Urban | Total | Rural | Urban | Total | Rural | Urban | Total | Rural | Urban | Total |
| 2019 E.C | 21 | 7 | 28 | 270,430 | 70,492 | 340,922 | 66,817 | 29,239 | 95,726 | 24.70 | 41.47 | 28.07 |
| 2020 E.C | 21 | 7 | 28 | 305,461 | 83,466 | 388,927 | 73,487 | 37,119 | 110,606 | 24.05 | 44.4 | 28.4 |

**Table 3.4.2.2**. Percentage of and total population supplied with portable water supply in the district

Source: G/A werada Water maning energy office

Ayana town is supplied with motorized spring while the rural communities obtain water from protected and unprotected springs and rivers and around their home. Available information from the Gidda Ayana water mineral and Energy office indicates that out the total population in the district 69% by 2019 E.C and 75% by 2020 E.C. are supplied with portable water.

***3.4.2.2. Energy Supply***

The sources of domestic energy supply according to their importance in the district for urban areas are fire wood, charcoal, crop. Residue dung and electricity, whereas the rank according to the importance of source of domestic energy supply for rural areas in the district are firewood, crop residue, dung. Kerosene, electricity and charcoal. The numbers of towns with hydro source of electric supply by the supply by the year 2009 E.C are four.

***Table 3.4.2.4 Number of towns having electric supply by sources for the last two years.***

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Year | Number of towns with sources of electric supply | | |
| Hydro | Diesel | Biogas |
| 2019 E.C | 7 |  |  |
| 2020 E.C | 7 |  |  |

Source:G/A werada Water maning energy office

**3.4.3. Education**

Education is a base for the development of human society it provides strength & resilience to people to respond to changing situations & enables them to cause & contribute to societal development through development of their attitudes, values, capabilities, both of knowledge & skill a health & education population is crucial for economic & social advancement Education is therefore as essential investment in people & as such pre requisite for equitable & sustainable development.

It is obvious that literate people are more productive than illiterate one’s An education family has access to a board range of opportunities, educated farmers are more receptive to new ideas & technology, and educated children & they socio-economy of the society would be more meaningful if everybody gets access primary education.

Kindergarten programs emphasize creative play. Social interaction and natural expression, They also teach skills and provide children with an academic foundation for first grade, kindergarten students are typically four of five years of age, in class, they are introduced to the alphabet, Numbers, and colors, they study their bodies, their families, and their communities, they listen to stories read aloud, they make art projects they participate in skits and dramatic productions and they learn about holidays, plants, animals, and other topics in science and social studies some kindergartens also teach introductory reading and mathematical skills, kindergartens strive to offer Chilean foundation for the development of social skills, self-confidence, motivation, and cognition (the process of knowing). Four Kindergartens under private ownership provides service in Gida Ayana district

The number of government primary First Cycle by the year 2020 E.C is 53 and 34 were second cycle, By year 2020 E.C there were 5 senior secondary schools, one technical vocational and 2 preparatory (11-12) school.

**3.4.3. Education (for 2019-2020 E.C)**

**Table** **3.4.3.1.** Number and Enrollment by sex and type of ownership of kindergarten

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Year | Government | | | | Private | | | | Non - Government | | | |
| Number of kindergarten | Enrollment by sex | | | Number of kindergarten | Enrollment by sex | | | Number of kindergarten | Enrollment by sex | | |
| M | F | M | M | F | T | M | F | T |
| 2019 E.C |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 3 | 463 | 404 | 867 |
| 2020 E.C |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 3 | 194 | 190 | 384 |

Source: G/Ayana Education office

**Table** **3.4.3.2** Number of schools by levels and ownership

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| No | Type of schools | Government | | Private | | Non Government | |
| 2019 E.C | 2020 E.C | 2019 E.C | 2020 E.C | 2019 E.C | 2020 E.C |
| 1 | Primary 1st cycle (1- 4) | 7 | 19 | 2 | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| 2 | “ 2nd cycle (5- 8) | 57 | 34 | 3 | 3 | 0 | 0 |
| 3 | Senior secondary (9-10) | 4 | 5 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 4 | Technical/vocational | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 5 | Preparatory(11-12) | 2 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 6 | Colleges | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 7 | Universities | 71 | 59 | 5 | 4 | 0 | 0 |

Source: G/Ayana Education office

***Table******3.4.3.3.1.****Total number of enrolled, dropped out and detained students in primary 1st cycle (1-4) by sex and type of ownership*

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| No | Situations in school | Sex | Government | | Private | | Non Government | |
| 2019 E.C | 2020 E.C | 2019 E.C | 2020 E.C | 2019 E.C | 2020 E.C |
| 1 | Total  Enrollment | M | 11,277 | 12,892 | 93 | 549 | 0 | 0 |
| F | 11,869 | 12,299 | 78 | 409 | 0 | 0 |
| 2 | Dropped out | M | 567 | 521 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| F | 450 | 432 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 3 | Detained | M | 320 | 201 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| F | 312 | 153 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |

Source: G/Ayana Education office

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| No | Situations in school | Sex | Government | | Private | | Non Government | |
| 2019 E.C | 2020 E.C | 2019 E.C | 2020 E.C | 2019 E.C | 2020 E.C |
| 1 | Total  Enrollment | M | 7,151 | 7,143 | 43 | 225 | 0 | 0 |
| F | 6,530 | 10,718 | 41 | 182 | 0 | 0 |
| 2 | Dropped out | M | 132 | 97 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| F | 95 | 112 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 3 | Detained | M | 41 | 74 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| F | 83 | 54 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |

*Table 3.4.3.3.2 Total number of enrolled, dropped out and detained students in primary 2nd cycle (5-8) by sex and* type of ownership

Source: G/Ayana Education office

***Table 3.4.3.3.3*** *Total number of enrolled, dropped out and detained students in senior secondary (9-10) by sex and type of ownership*

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| No | Situations in school | Sex | Government | | Private | | Non-Government | |
| 2019 E.C | 2020 E.C | 2019 E.C | 2020 E.C | 2019 E.C | 2020 E.C |
| 1 | Total  Enrollment | M | 2,808 | 3,308 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| F | 2,251 | 2,913 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 2 | Dropped out | M | 34 | 32 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| F | 24 | 17 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 3 | Detained | M | 12 | 15 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| F | 15 | 18 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |

Source: G/Ayana Education office

***Table 3.4.3.7. Indicate Student participation rate by levels of school and sex***

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| No. | Type of schools | Sex | Review period | | | |
| 2019 E.C | | 2020 E.C | |
| Gross Enrollment | Net Enrollment | Gross Enrollment | Net  Enrollment |
| 1 | Kindergarten | Male | 463 | 410 | 194 | 185 |
| Female | 404 | 391 | 190 | 175 |
| 2 | Primary 1st cycle (1- 4) | Male | 1,127 | 560 | 12,892 | 12,371 |
| Female | 11,869 | 11,469 | 12,299 | 11,867 |
| 3 | Primary 2nd cycle (5- 8) | Male | 7,151 | 7,019 | 12,371 | 3,579 |
| Female | 6,530 | 6,435 | 10,718 | 7,046 |
| 4 | Senior secondary (9-10) | Male | 2,808 | 2,774 | 3,308 | 10,606 |
| Female | 2,251 | 2,227 | 2,913 | 2,851 |
| 5 | Technical/ vocational | Male |  |  |  |  |
| Female |  |  |  |  |
| 6 | Preparatory (11-12) | Male | 2,349 | 2,335 | 3,015 | 2,922 |
| Female | 1,876 | 1,861 | 2,449 | 2,387 |

Source: G/Ayana Education office

*Table 3.4.9.Number of students sat for national examination (EGSCE) and promoted to preparatory by sex and Ownership*

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| No of candidates with sex | | Review period with type of ownership | | | | | |
| Government | | Private | | Non-Government | |
| 2019 E.C | 2020 E.C | 2019 E.C | 2020 E.C | 2019 E.C | 2020 E.C |
| Candidates | |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | Male | 1699 | - | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
|  | Female | 1,011 | - | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
|  | Total | 2,711 | - | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Passed |  |  | - | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
|  | Male | 1,242 | - | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
|  | Female | 1,012 | - | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
|  | Total | 2,254 | - | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Failed |  |  | - | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
|  | Male | 457 | - | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
|  | Female | 0 | - | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
|  | Total | 457 | - | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |

Source: G/Ayana Education office

***Table 3.4.3.10.Number of students sat for university entrance and promoted for degrees by sex and ownership***

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| No of candidates with sex | | Review period with type of ownership | | | | | |
| Government | | Private | | Non Government | |
| 2019 E.C | 2020 E.C | 2019 E.C | 2020 E.C | 2019 E.C | 2020 E.C |
| Candidates |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | Male | 733 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |  |
|  | Female | 603 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |  |
|  | Total | 1,336 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |  |
| Passed |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | Male | 148 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |  |
|  | Female | 50 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |  |
|  | Total | 198 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |  |
| Failed |  |  | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |  |
|  | Male | 585 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |  |
|  | Female | 553 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |  |
|  | Total | 1,138 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |  |

Source: G/Ayana Education office

*Table 3.4.3.11.Number of teachers by level of schools (1-4), (5-8) and (9-10), vocational, Preparatory, sex, level of education and ownership.*

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| No | Type of school | Level of education | Review period with type of ownership | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Government | | | | | | Private | | | | | | Non Government | | | | | |
| 2019 E.C | | | 2020 E.C | | | 2019 E.C | | | 2020 E.C | | | 2019 E.C | | | 2020 E.C | | |
| M | F | T | M | F | T | M | F | T | M | F | T | M | F | T | M | F | T |
| 1 | Primary 1st cycle(1-4) | TTI | 5 | 14 | 19 | 2 | 7 | 9 |  |  |  |  |  |  | 1 | 6 | 6 | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| Diploma | 43 | 93 | 136 | 64 | 112 | 176 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 2 | Primary 2nd cycle(5-8) | TTI | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Diploma | 31 | 27 | 58 | 74 | 42 | 116 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 3 | Senior secondary school(9-10) | MA/MSc | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 1 | 3 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| BA/BSc | 104 | 15 | 119 | 127 | 21 | 148 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Diploma | 2 | 1 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 0 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

***Source: : Gidda Ayana District Education office***

***Table 3.4.3.12.Number of teachers by level of schools (1-4), (5-8) and (9-10), vocational, Preparatory, sex, level of education and ownership.***

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| No | Type of school | Level of education | Review period with type of ownership | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Government | | | | | | Private | | | | | | Non Government | | | | | |
| 2019 E.C | | | 2020 E.C | | | 2019 E.C | | | 2020 E.C | | | 2019 E.C | | | 2020 E.C | | |
| M | F | T | M | F | T | M | F | T | M | F | T | M | F | T | M | F | T |
| 4 | Vocational | MA/MSc | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| BA/BSc | 9 | 0 | 9 | 7 | 1 | 8 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Diploma | 29 | 0 | 29 | 30 | 10 | 38 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| TTI | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 5 | Preparatory( 11- 12) | MA/MSc | 18 | 1 | 19 | 14 | 0 | 14 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
|  |  | BA/BSc | 57 | 6 | 63 | 72 | 6 | 78 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Diploma | 4 | 2 | 6 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| TT |  |  |  |  |  |  | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |

***Source: Gidda Ayana District Education office***

**3.4.4. Health Institutions**

Among all needs to be available a health, society being well and free from any illness, is of great important for development, all activities whether economic or social. Depend on the physical condition (mental, behavioral body, external body) of human being Farmers perform farming activity if they have good health in farming season, trade, teaching, learning & all other activities can be under taken if health care is properly kept.

A health facility in the district indicates than there is 1 Hospital, 4 health center, 28 health posts, and one malaria controlling center under government ownership providing health services for the community in 2020 E. C There is also 2 rural drug venders and 26 clinics under private holding and 1 Clinic under NGO ownership by the year 2020 E. C

**Table** **3.4.4.2** Number of health institutions beds

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| No. | Health institutions | Review period with type of ownership | | | | | |
| Government | | Private | | Non-Government | |
| 2019 E.C | 2020 E.C | 2019 E.C | 2020 E.C | 2019 E.C | 2020 E.C |
| 1 | Hospital | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 2 | Health centers | 6 | 6 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 3 | Clinics | 0 | 0 | 30 | 32 | 0 | 0 |
| 4 | Health posts | 29 | 29 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 |
| 5 | Rural drug vendors | 0 | 0 | 3 | 2 | 0 | 0 |
| 6 | Malaria controlling centers | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 7 | Drug shops | 0 | 0 | 13 | 13 | 0 | 0 |
| 8 | Pharmacies | 0 | 0 | 13 | 13 | 0 | 0 |
| 9 | Others | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 |

***Source: Wareda Health office***

**Table** **3.4.4.3** Number of health technicians in the district

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| No | Health technicians | Review period with type of ownership | | | | | |
| Government | | Private | | Non-Government | |
| 2019 E.C | 2020 E.C | 2019 E.C | 2020 E.C | 2019 E.C | 2020 E.C |
| 1 | Doctors | 15 | 13 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 2 | Nurses | 90 | 115 | 54 | 50 | 0 | 0 |
| 3 | Health assistants | 2 | 2 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 2 |
| 4 | Health officers | 42 | 15 | 0 | 6 | 0 | 0 |
| 5 | Laboratory technicians | 18 | 28 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 0 |
| 6 | X-ray technicians | 2 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 7 | Sanitarians | 6 | 6 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 8 | Community health agents (workers) | 55 | 57 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 9 | Pharmacists | 18 | 19 | 13 | 1 | 0 | 0 |

Source: Wareda Health office

Human Disease is any harmful change that interferes with the normal appearance. Structure, or function of the body or any its parts, The most challenging diseases) the ten top) diseases) in the district are as URTI, pneumonia, Rheumatism, Intestine Parasites, Typhoid fever, Gastritis, Jialing, UTI, Skin disease, AFI in the other case it is possible to understand from the following table that health coverage in the district was found on a good position in the year under investigation, For example in 2020 E. C health coverage was reached 98% in general this trend shows a better health attention in the district was exists.

**Table** **3.4.4.5** Health coverage of the district

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Name of the district | Health coverage (%) | |
| 2019 E.C | 2020 E.C |
| G/A | 80% | 85% |

Source: Wareda Health office

* **The major health problems of the District are**
* Luck of hygiene & sanitation
* Non communicable disease
* Luck of health profession
* Luck of drugs

**3.4.5. Women and Children Socio- Economic Indicator**

***3.4.5.1. Women Issue Indicators***

Reducing maternal, infant and child morbidity and mortality rates as well as promoting the level of general welfare of the population is one the national population policy goals and targets, Healthy mothers are likely to look after the health of infants and a child, thus promoting child care and reducing child mortality, reducing maternal mortality ratio by three quarters, between 2016 and 2030, is proposed in the SDGS.

1. **The 5 top causes for maternal death in our district are**
2. Abortion

**B**- Hemorrhage

**C**- Sever prechasia

**D-** Obstructed labor

**E**- Hypertensive disorder of pregnancy

**2**. **The 5 main, time taking duty of gender disparity (type of activities, carried out by [in its**

Magnitude direction] are;-

**A.** free service/ without any payment/ of Antenatal care during pregnancy.0

**B**. free service/ without any payment/ of delivery service.

**C**. free service/ without any payment/ postnatal care

**D**. Ambulance service for women during delivery.

**E**. free service/ without any payment/ of family planning

1. **The activities undertaken in prevention of mother-to-child transmission of HIV/AIDS during last two years (2019 and 2020 E.C)**
2. Increasing access to ART Service
3. Increasing PMICT service
4. Health Education
5. ANC follow up

***Table 3.4.5.1.5.Number of women used family planning services (Contraceptive prevalence)***

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Year | Number of women used family planning services | | | | | |
| Traditional method | Modern method | | | | All method |
| Pills | Norplant | IUCD | Injectables |
| 2019 E.C | 0 | 2,606 | 9,854 | 5,870 | 8,775 | 11,677 |
| 2020 E.C | 0 | 2,301 | 6,913 | 3,619 | 7,661 | 6,888 |

***Source:*** Wareda Health office

**Table 3.4.5.1.7.** Number of women access to safe delivery (mid wife) for non-complicated delivery

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Year | Number of women’s used ANC (antenatal care) services | Number of women’s used PNC(postnatal care) services |
| 2019 E.C | 5,906 | 3,864 |
| 2020 E.C | 4,700 | 3,680 |

***Source:*** Wareda Health

**Table 3.4.5.1.9.** Total fertility rate in the district

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Year | Rural/Urban | Number of child bearing mothers**(A)** | Total number reproductive age mothers **(B)** | (A/B) \*1,000 |
| 2019 E.C | Rural | 16,273 | 20,241 | 804 |
| Urban | 9,560 | 10,231 | 932 |
| Total | 25,833 | 30,472 | 848 |
| 2020 E.C | Rural | 18,900 | 19,953 | 948 |
| Urban | 8,924 | 11,372 | 785 |
| Total | 27,824 | 31,325 | 889 |

***Source:*** Wareda Health office

The Number of women elected or appointed at different level (member of council, cabinet, etc.) in the district

Members of Woredas council -75

Members of Woredas Cabine--30

* The status of women empowerment in our district during last two years (2019 and 2020 E.C During the last two years not this much ,But in now cases our government can give attention to them . Because of this number can increase in member of council & cabinet.

**3.4.5.2. Children Issues Indicators**

**Table 3.4.5.2.1.** Infant mortality rate by sex during last two years

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Infant mortality rate | Sex | 2019 E.C | 2020 E.C |
| Under 1 years old / neonatal mortality rate/ (deaths per 1,000 live births) in sex | M | 0 | 0 |
| F | 0 | 0 |
| T | 0 | 0 |
| Under 5 years old (deaths per 1,000 live births) in sex | M | 0 | 0 |
| F | 0 | 0 |
| T | 0 | 0 |
| Coverage of EPI under five years in sex | M | 30 | 225 |
| F | 9.7 | 4,000 |
| T | 39.7 | 4,225 |

***Source:*** Wareda Health office

**The 5 top reasons those increase infant mortality rate**

1. List major causes of death for children in the district

* Pneumonia
* Diarrhea
* Malaria
* Acute ear

1. List major child health related problems in the district

* Pneumonia
* Diarrhea
* Malaria
* Acute ear

**Table 3.4.5.2.3.** Number of Orphan and vulnerable, disabled, malnourished children by age type, and sex

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Item | Age | 2019 E.C | | | 2020 E.C | | |
| M | F | T | M | F | T |
| Orphan and vulnerable children | <1 year | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| <5 year | 01 | 02 | 03 | 04 | 02 | 06 |
| Disabled children | <1 year | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| <5 year | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Malnourished Children | <1 year | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| <5 year | 1,000 | 362 | 1,362 | 570 | 577 | 1,147 |

***Source:*** *Wareda Health office*

**3.4.6. Social Security**

Social security is public programs designed to provide income and services to individuals in the event of retirement, sickness, disability, death or unemployment.

***Table 3.4.6.1.A. Number of Unemployed Persons Registered by Sex and Level of Education***

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| No | Unemployed persons | Review period | | | | | |
| 2019 E.C | | | 2020 E.C | | |
| Male | Female | Total | Male | Female | Total |
| 1 | Registered |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | * Illiterate | 149 | 233 | 382 | 72 | 53 | 125 |
|  | * 1-6 | 508 | 411 | 919 | 261 | 154 | 415 |
|  | * 7-8 | 484 | 252 | 736 | 699 | 381 | 1,080 |
|  | * 9-12 | 804 | 279 | 1,083 | 2,124 | 1,260 | 3,384 |
|  | * Vocational and technical | 50 | 9 | 59 | 154 | 85 | 239 |
|  | * Non graduate | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
|  | * Graduate | 746 | 307 | 1,053 | 1,505 | 864 | 2,369 |
|  | **Total** | 1,995 | 3,486 | 4,232 | 3,156 |  |  |

***Source: G/Ayana district social & labors affairs office***

Crime is commission of an act of omission that lea that violates the law and is punishable by the state The number of cases lodged during 2019 E.C was about 1,448 of which 1,335 were decided and 113 were pended and the number of cases lodged in 2020 E.C. 1,417 which 1,319were decided and 98 were pended as the year preceded it.

**Table 3.4.6.2.** **Number of criminals and civil cases lodged, decided, and pending in the district**

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Year | Number of cases lodged during the year | Decided cases | Pending cases |
| 2019 E.C | 1,448 | 1,335 | 113 |
| 2020 E.C | 1,417 | 1,319 | 98 |

Source: Gida Ayana court office

**3.4.7. Finance**

Revenue static’s of Gidda Ayana district that in 2019 E.C the total revenue collected 30,036,258 , 2020 E.C 40,121,527.79 collected which has grown year to year the highest revenue was collected from direct taxes such as personal income tax. Business income tax agricultural income tax & land use fee. The table below indicates revenue collected annually by source of revenue.

**3.4.7. Finance (for 2019-2020 E.C)**

**Table 3.4.7.1.**Total Revenue Collected in the district

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| No | Source of revenue | Review Period | |
| **2019 E.C** | 2020 E.C |
| 1 | Direct tax | 26,075,246.20 | 33,833,283.09 |
| 2 | Indirect tax | 3,837,899.69 | 4,137,080.94 |
| 3 | Non tax revenue | 1,509,641.69 | 2,151,163.76 |
| 4 | Total Revenue collected | 31,422,787.58 | 40,121,527.79 |

Source:Gida Ayana Revenue collected office

***Table 3.4.7.2****.Total Expenditure of the District*

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| year |  | Expenditures for General services | Expenditures for Economic services | Expenditures for Social services | Various expenditures | Total  Expenditures |
| **2019** | Salary | 27,780,584.57 | 24,106,184.21 | 76,500,088.12 | 0 | 128,386,856.9 |
| Operating Expense | 8,100,254.58 | 679,670.77 | 114,065.72 | 0 | 8,893,991.07 |
| Capital | 1,582,683.06 | 12,464,788.67 | 435,649.33 | 0 | 14,483,121.06 |
| **Total** | 37,463,522 | 37,250,644 | 77,049,803 | 0 | 151,763,969 |
| **2020** | Salary | 131,903,615.90 | 27,822,609.65 | 85,926,751.84 | 0 | 245,652,977.39 |
| Operating Expense | 13,254,766.41 | 31,369,020.91 | 798,042.04 | 0 | 45,411,829.36 |
| Capital | 4,248,968.85 | 3,274,231.34 | 176,696.47 | 0 | 7,699,896.6627 |
| **Total** | 149,407,351 | 62,465,862 | 86,901,490 | 0 | 298,764,703.4 |
| **Total** | |  |  |  |  |  |

***Source:G/Ayana finance office***

**3.4.8. Trade, Tourism and Sports**

***3.4.8.1. Trade***

This district produces all cereal crops, oil seeds, vegetables, root crops, and others, Farmers produce their crops for home consumption and for sale in order to cover their expenses such as fertilizer cost, cloths purchase, school fees and learning materials for their children, lands use fee, and others, for all these expenses, farmers obtain money from the sale of crops produced and livestock’s rearing mostly the local cash crop that farmers produce is sesame, Niger seed, linseed and rapeseed. This oil seeds are supplied to the central market and to the local oil producing mills, large amount of hides & skin also supplied to the neighboring district.

**Table 3.4.8.1.2**.Exportable items by types and amount supplied to the central market (2019 – 2020)

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| No | Exportable item | Amount supplied to the central market | |
| 2019 E.C | 2020 E.C |
| 1 | 1 sesame | 13,963 kun | 50,282 kun |

***Source: G/Ayana Culture and Tourism***

Tourism is an industry that bring about direct and indirect economic and social benefits and consequently supports other economic sectors

* + - 1. **Tourism**

***Table 3.4.8.2.1.*** *Number of tourist attraction centers by type and available service facilities*

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| No | Types of tourist attraction | Number of tourist attraction centers | | Available services |
| 2019 | 2020 |
| 1 | Hot springs |  |  |  |
| 2 | Cultural and historical sites | 4 | 4 | Giving service (Gada-sob-calliya & Gada Oda tullu injiro) |
| 3 | Parks | 0 | 0 |  |
| 4 | Game reserves | 0 | 0 |  |
| 5 | Others | 4 | 6 | Not giving service (Warabessa ,Tirigin& Didim Gudar & Nafuro) |

Source**: G/Ayana Culture and** Tourism

***3.4.8.3. Sport***

Types of sport activities practiced in the district were **athletics, football under 15 and under 17 years, volleyball and marshal art** and facilities satisfied for these activities are full sport uniform, ball, field, and training hall.

**3.4.9. Development Activates.**

In order to improve the social and economic wellbeing of the district the existence of development activates were very important project is task or planned program of work that requires a large amount of time Effort. And planning to complete. The major ongoing government project exist in the district was universal rural roads accessing program (URRAP) which have objective to connect by constructing roads ol a standard that provides all weather and to provide. Yea round access to their markets social and others services.

**4. Problem and Potentialities**

**4.1. Problems**

The district has problems in the economic. Social and environmental conditions that affect people. The major problems were:-

* ***Economic Conditions***,
* Inflation
* Fluctuation of the market
* shortage of farm land
* Shortage grazing land
* ***Social conditions***;
* Lack of health institutions Ex;- health center.
* Luck of higher Education Eg University
* Unemployment
* Lack of clean water.
* ***Environmental conditions, unfair distribution of rainfall***
* Variability in rainfall amount
* Deforestation
* Soil erosion
* Occurrence of frost
* Lack of soil fertility

But the severity of this problem is not recorded as the experts of the district forwarded for us

**4.2. Potentialities**

As of potentialities the major that attract investors and other development partners to the district were the following Agricultural resource are available cultivable land, Irrigable land, Fertility of the soil, Livestock rearing, mining fishing, tourism, the major natural resources endowments are water resources, rives, mineral resources, Forest and others.

**PHYSICAL AND SOCIO-ECONOMIC PROFILE OF GOBU SEYO DISTRICT (2011-2012 EC)**

**Introduction**

**Gobu Seyo** is one of the districts of east Wollega Zone, which is located in the eastern part of the zone. Today this district is sub divided in to 8 farmers associations and two urban center for all its administrative purposes.

Gobu Seyo was administratively with the district **Gudeya Bila** possessing common governmental offices at the town **Ano until 1995**. To enhance service delivery and for close supervision of development activities, a separate administrative power was set for Gobu Seyo departed from the previous district name **Bila Seyo** and today Gobu Seyo has its own separate administrative power. **Ano** is the capital town of the district located on the way along to Addis at the distance of 265 km and far 65 km from the zonal capital of **Nekemte.**

In doing this profile, the experts prepared pertinent questionnaire from the zonal Finance and Economic Development Office and some required information was gathered from district branches and from zonal sectors that to some extent tried in compiling besides shorter periods of time.

This compiled profile is so expected to provide information about the district’s physical setting and its socio-economic conditions that help governmental and non-governmental bodies including private investors who needs to undertake developmental activities.

**Physical Settings**

**Area and Location**

Gobu Seyo is the district found in **East Wollega** zone. It is located at about **65** kilometers to the east of zonal town, Nekemte town, possessing a total area of **337.53** **km2**. This district is contiguous with **Bako Tibe** district of West Shewa Zone in the east, **Gudeya Bila** district in the north, **Boneya Boshe** district in the south and **Sibu Sire** district in the west. It is divided in to **8** farmers associations and two urban center having the capital town named Ano.

**Geology of the district**

Gobu Seyo is divided into two distinct geographical areas with different proportion; namely, the midland **79.99** percent having six (6) rural peasant associations and the low land **20.01** percent holding 2 rural peasant associations. The general altitude range of the district is **1500m** to **1960**m above sea level.

**Relief, Drainage and Climate**

**Relief**

Regarding the relief of the district **Egu, Tulu Gelma, Ago and Tulu Gushi** are some of the mountains with low land plain areas especially to the east of Seyo.

**Drainage**

Rivers and streams are also found in this district. Some of the rivers found in the district are Gibe River, Meki and Dokonu. As it is common for most districts of the zone, Gobu Seyo is characterized by undulating land structures.

**Climate**

Climate, the long-term effect of the sun's radiation on the rotating earth's varied surface and atmosphere. It can be understood most easily in terms of annual or seasonal averages of temperature and precipitation. Most part of the land has an elevation above **1500** meters and characterized by sub tropical climatic condition with a mean annual temperature between **130c** and **270c** and mean annual rainfall of **770 mm** to **1,657** mm.

**Soils**

Clay loam and loam soil is exceedingly dominating the district, which has a good quality of agricultural potentialities. The coverage of Clay loam soil in hectares is **27,002** and of this hectare **14,889.4** hectares is suitability for agriculture. Loam soil also covers **6,750.6** hectares and it is totally suitable for agriculture.

**Vegetation and Wildlife**

**Vegetation**

**Gobu Seyo** district has a better vegetation cover than the other neighboring districts. There are different patches of forests along the riverside. There was a forest area assumed to be under forest on some areas having a total area of about **1,381** hectares, but not demarcated as assumed. However, there is a very serious deforestation especially along the river and its surrounding where there had been a jangle forest before a decade.

**Wildlife**

Different wildlife those had been surviving in the district for a long period of time has migrated to different neighboring areas; such wildlife was **Lion, Tiger, Buffalo,** and other different wild animals.

**Socio-Economic Conditions**

**Population**

**Population** size, compositions, its spatial distribution and some other demographic and socio-economic data are very important for **planning, monitoring and evaluation** of various development programs. As shown in table below the counted population of **Gobu Seyo** district based on population and housing census conducted in 1999 population in 2012 E.C is **75,512** and 2011 E.C **73,624**. By the year **2011** E.C from **73,624** total populations of the district **62,861 (85.3%)** were males and about **10763** **(14.6%)** were females. During this year about 87.36% of the total populations were rural population, which are directly engaged their life with even the back bone of the country called agriculture. The crude population density of the district in the year **2012 E.C was 354 persons per. km2.**

Table 3.1 Total population projected Based on **1999 E.C** population and Housing census for the year **2011-2012 E.C**

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Year (E.C) | Rural | | | Urban | | | Total | | |
| Male | Female | Total | Male | Female | Total | male | female | total |
| 2011 | 31448 | 31413 | 62861 | 5506 | 5273 | 10,779 | 62861 | 10763 | 73,624 |
| 2012 | 32254 | 32219 | 64473 | 5305 | 5734 | 11,039 | 64473 | 11039 | 75,512 |

*Source: Gobbu Sayyo District Agriculture dev’t Office*

The majority of the population of the district were included in the age group 15-64 and family size of the district were 9 for rural and 7 for urban. Based on the population density there is dispersed rural settlement pattern in each peasant association.

**Table 2. Total population projected Based on 1999 E.C population and Housing census for the year 2011-2012 E.C**

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Age group | Rural | | | Urban | | | Total | | |
| Male | Female | Total | Male | Female | Total | Male | Female | Total |
| 0-14 | 6941 | 3846 | 9987 | 1143 | 908 | 2051 | 8084 | 4757 | 12841 |
| 15-64 | 20503 | 24650 | 39826 | 4990 | 5160 | 10150 | 30493 | 29810 | 60303 |
| Old age 65+ and above | 3236 | 2714 | 5950 | 778 | 612 | 1390 | 4014 | 3326 | 7340 |
| Total | 30680 | 31210 | 55763 | 6911 | 6680 | 13591 | 42591 | **37893** | 80484 |

*Source: Gobbu Sayyo District Agricultural Development Office*

According to the data obtained from the district **Education office**, there were about 16,429 populations between the age 7-14 years, school age populations, of who 8121were females and the rest were males. Out of the total, 1509 were urban population with school age and 14920 were rural population with school age.

Table 3. School Age of the District’s Population by Age Group

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Age group | Rural | | | Urban | | | Total | | |
| Male | Female | Total | Male | Female | Total | Male | Female | Total |
| <7 (kindergarten) | **1450** | **1399** | **2849** | **750** | **759** | **1509** | **2200** | **2158** | 4358 |
| 7-14 (primary school age) | **7558** | **7362** | **14920** | **750** | **759** | **1509** | **8308** | **8121** | 16,429 |
| 15-18 (secondary school age ) | **2550** | **2448** | **4998** | **350** | **351** | **701** | **2900** | **2799** | 5699 |
| Total | 11558 | 11209 | 22767 | 1850 | 1869 | 3719 | 13408 | 13078 | 26486 |

Source: Gobbu Sayyo District Education Office

**Agriculture**

**Farmers Associations and Agriculture Service**

According to the data obtained from the district agricultural and rural development office peasant association with larger families is Tibe Hara, total of 9774 of whom 5056 were females and peasant association with smaller family is Gambela Tare, total of 3259 of whom 1665 were females.

Table 4. Farmer Associations and Member of Farmers Association

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| No. | Name of farmers association | Members | | | Families | | |
| **Male** | **Female** | **Total** | **Male** | **Female** | Total |
| 1 | O/Bekanisa | 1906 | 409 | 2315 | 4644 | 4440 | 9084 |
| 2 | G/Tare | 568 | 159 | 727 | 1594 | 1665 | 3259 |
| 3 | S/Kejo | 1062 | 251 | 1313 | 3898 | 3882 | 7780 |
| 4 | U/Chala | 1145 | 319 | 1464 | 4244 | 3839 | 8083 |
| 5 | A/Laften | 1563 | 301 | 1864 | 5260 | 3601 | 8861 |
| 6 | T/Hara | 2013 | 401 | 2414 | 4718 | 5056 | 9774 |
| 7 | A/Sayo | 1280 | 261 | 1541 | 3958 | 4786 | 8744 |
| 8 | A/Tiksa | 862 | 231 | 1093 | 1745 | 2120 | 3865 |
| 9 | Ano 01 | 2041 | 688 | 2729 | 4040 | 5043 | 9083 |
| 10 | Sayo | 959 | 213 | 1172 | 1984 | 2705 | 4689 |
|  | Total | 13399 | 3233 | 16632 | 36085 | 37137 | 73,222 |

Source: *Gobbu Sayyo District Agriculture and Rural Development Office*

There are farmer service cooperatives with a member of 10695 male and **2618** female on delivering service as agricultural input supplies and credit giving services during last two years. These cooperatives have capital accumulated **2,812,435** birr in 2012 E.C. Concerning the settlers there is no any settlers settled in the district during last two years. There is no occurrence of drought that affect households and children during the years 2011 and 2012 E.C.

**Land Resources by Use**

The term land use refers to the ways that people use land and the natural resources it provides. It is the best allocation of land for its best alternative uses. Land use potential is necessary to select the land characteristics needed for any production. Some of the major factors that determine the potentiality of the land are temperature, length of growing period, moisture availability, flood hazard, degradation hazard, toxicity, rooting condition and workability.

Out of the total land of the district the proximate areal coverage of land used for crop cultivation is **21640** hectares of which **21,096** hectares of land is used for annual crop cultivation and **544** hectares of land is used for perennial crop production.

Arable land is a land that is ideal and economical for the cultivation of crops. Arable land is an area with more than 90 days of dependable growing period, soil depth of more than **25cm** and surface stoniness of less than **50** to **90 %.** Arable is pertaining to tillable land that is suitable for tillage and crop production. The area of arable land used in the district is23853.02 hectares. Out of the total land of the district an area of land **2438.75** hectare is pasture or grazing land and **1292.37** hectare is degraded or barren land.

The Natural forest of the district covers the total area of 4193.62 hectares of land. Man made type of forest is planted to solve the problem of environmental problem such as **soil erosion, desertification, deforestation**, and etc. With the aim of satisfying one of the millennium development goals of United Nations the inhabitants of the district were participated on the planting and protecting the trees. Out of the total land of the district about **366** hectare is covered with manmade forest.

**Crop Production**

The crop cultivation activity was conducted during meher season only. The production and area cultivated during last two years under private peasant holding is described on the following table.

***Table 5. Area cultivated for major crops under private peasant holdings and production obtained in the year 2011 -2012 E.C***

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| No. | Crop type | 2011 E.C | | 2012 E.C | |
| Area (ha.) | Prod. (qt.) | Area (ha.) | Prod. (qt.) |
| In‘meher‘‘season | |  |  |  |  |
|  | **Maize** | **6677** | **10648** | **7776** | 438793 |
|  | **Sorghm** | **397** | **10648** | **467** | 8928 |
|  | **Teff** | **3288** | **60704.5** | **2704** | 35150 |
|  | **Wheat** | **4.5** | **40.5** | **6.5** | 54.5 |
|  | **Barley** | **2** | **16** | **7** | 55 |
|  | **Millet** | **1207** | **19041** | **1031** | 14680 |
|  | **Haricot been** | **70** | **1138** | **75** | 1062 |
|  | **Field bean** | **3.5** | **85** | **3.5** | 49 |
|  | **Niger seed** | **718** | **4521** | **723** | 4259 |
|  | **Linseed** | **4** | **44** | **4.5** | 36 |
|  | **Groundnut** | **7.25** | **79.25** | **8** | 96 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| In‘belg ‘‘season | |  |  |  |  |
|  | **Soya bean** |  |  |  |  |
|  | Total | 12415 |  | 12839 | 503587 |

*Source: Gobu Seyo District Agriculture and Rural Development Office*

In Gobu Seyo district, there is no state farm and large scale private farms. Agricultural inputs are believed to be the most important factor to attain food self-sufficiency. Without chemical fertilizer, high yield is not expected & feeding a family of large size would be impossible. During last two years the farmers used fertilizers as DAP and Urea, improved seeds of maize and wheat and others distributed for them in order to improve productivity.

Farmers of the district used two methods of soil fertility. Traditional methods of maintaining soil fertility such as organic and green maturing and mulching the other one is modern methods of maintaining soil fertility, which is using chemical fertilizers, use compost and crop rotation. Shifting cultivation, intercropping and counter sloughing are among traditional methods of soil conservation and soil bund, cut off drain, grass strip and water way are modern methods of soil conservation in the district.

Agricultural calendar of the district differ according to the weather condition of the area in the zone. The climatic conditions of the Gobu Seyo district experience only one agricultural season. Land preparation, planting (sowing), weeding and harvesting can be performed in Maher season where as harvesting is performed in meher season.

***Table 6. Agricultural calendar and agricultural activities***

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Major activities | Seasons | |
| Meher | Belg |
| Land preparation | March, April, May |  |
| Sowing | April, May, June |  |
| Planting | May, June, July |  |
| Weeding | June, July, August, September |  |
| Harvesting | November, December, January |  |

***Source: Gobbu Sayyo District Agriculture and Rural Development Office***

Oxen are the main source of power for peasant farming & farmer with no farm oxen is considered as poor. A farmer having a pair of ox can feed himself & his family if he/she possesses enough farmland. Saving capacity depends on what they produce & amount they obtain. To produce large amount of crop, farmers should possess fertile land, farm oxen, improved seed, fertilizer, credit facility & know how or technical service regarding recent agricultural technologies. Besides; the farm oxen needs medical care & uninterrupted follow up not to be attacked by a serious animal diseases.

As explained on table below average number of farm plots per household is increased to 2.85 from 2.84 because total number of farm plots in the district is increased in 2012 E.C.

***Table 7. Average number of farm plots per household***

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Item | | Review period | |
| 2011 E.C | 2012 E.C |
| Total Farm plot in hectare(A) | | 12,839 | 12,256 |
| Total number of household(B) | | 6,306 | 6,306 |
| Average =A/B (Average number of farm plots per household) | | **2** | **2** |
| Percentage of farmers with | 1 hectare | 2350 (18.3%) | 2350 |
| 2 hectare | 5777 (44.9%) | 5777 |
| 3 hectare | 3922 (30%) | 4108 |
|  | Above 3 hectare | 613 (4.7%) | 643 |

*Source: Gobbu Sayyo District Agriculture and Rural Development Office*

Out of the total farmers of the district 45% and 20% were one hectare and three hectare holders respectively in the year 2012 E.C

As explained on table below average number of farm oxen per household is increased to 1.63 from 1.14, because total number of farm oxen in the district is increased largely in 2012 E.C than households’ increment.

***Table 8. Average number of farm oxen per household***

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Item | | Review period | |
| **2011 E.C** | 2012 E.C |
| Total number of farm oxen (A) | | 6615 | 6615 |
| Total number of household(B) | | 6306 | 6306 |
| Average =A/B | | 1 | 1 |
| Percentage of farmers with | 0 (No Ox) | 1991 | 1991 |
| ½ Ox (single ox) | 1371 | 1371 |
| 1 Ox (one pair oxen) | 2581 | 4443 |
| 2 Oxen(two pair oxen) | 838 | 2008 |
| 3 Oxen (three pair oxen) | 475 | 775 |

*Source: Gobbu Sayyo District Agriculture and Rural Development Office*

The major diseases found and affect crops in the district are gray leaf sport, tuvcicum leat blight, common test, diploid ear rot and maize streak virus.

Irrigation is practiced in Gobu Seyo district on some irrigable land owned by few farmers. The presence of all season drain rivers in the district seems that it would have make possible the use of irrigation; but there were few farmers around these rivers those did practice the use of such activities.

***Table 9. Number of farmers engaged in the irrigation, area irrigated &amount of crops produced in the district***

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| No. | Economic activity | | Reviewed period | | | | | |
| **2011 E.C** | | | 2012 E.C | | |
| No. of farmers | Area irrigated | Crop produced | No. of farmers | Area irrigated | Crop produced |
| 1 | Irrigation | Traditional | 5217 | 1120 | Tomato, Onion,  & Potato | 5442 | 1278 | Tomato, Onion,  & Potato |
| Modern | 694 | 415 | Tomato, Onion,& Cabbage | 685 | 410 | Tomato, Onion,& Cabbage |

*Source: Gobbu Sayyo District Agriculture and Rural Development Office*

Non Governmental Organization is an independent, voluntary, non-profit making, non-self serving, value-based society, association, and foundation, charitable trust working for a betterment of a target society and which is not regarded under particular legal system as part of the government sector.

There are **36** development agents performing their rural development activities with farmers in all peasant association in the district by the year 2012 E.C. The crop produced in the district is sufficient to feed the total population of the district.But agricultural productivity in this district is with some obstacles as shortage of cultivates land and lack of new technology.

**Livestock, Poultry and Beekeeping**

**Livestock**

Livestock play a key role in day-to-day life of the society, especially in the peasant sector. They provide meat & milk, transport, manure, skin & hide & furnish regular & easily realizable cash income. But in contrast to the size of the livestock population, physical & value productivity are low. The following table indicates the size of livestock in the district.

Table **10.** Livestock population

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Year | Cattle | Sheep | Goats | Mules | Horses | Asses |
| 2011 | 53646 | 10522 | 8750 | 1372 | 62 | 3830 |
| 2012 | 55091 | 10715 | 8914 | 1466 | 64 | 3943 |

***Source: Gobbu Sayyo district Livestock Development, Health and Marketing Office***.

The above table shows that the number of cattle population in 2011 E.C was **53, 646** which that in 2012 E.Cwas 55,091 Generally the population of the livestock in the year 2012 is increasing trend in the livestock population year 2012;. But there is a disease for each type of livestock in the district. The production of Cattle is affected by Internal parasite **try panosomiasis**, **external parasite, bounce pasterellosis , blackleg, and anthrax mastitis,** where as production of Sheep and Goats is affected by **Internal parasite , external parasite, coccidiesis, and pneumonia and Mules is by Internal parasite, eternal parasite, try panosomiasisi and AHS lymphangitis** . Diseases as Internal parasite, external parasite, try paronomasias, African horses sickness, and lymphangitis affect the production of Horses and production of Asses is affected by diseases like Internal parasite, external parasite, try panesomiasisi and pneumonia in the district.

The number of livestock vaccinated in 2011 E.C was 130,250 and 119,400 in 2012 E.C, which means the number of the livestock vaccinated was decreased. Concerning animal health institutions there are 7 type D clinics by 2011 E.C and 8 type D clinics by 2012E.C. There is only one type C clinic by 2011 and 2012E.C. The number of VET assistant giving service by the year 2011 E.C were 11 and also 11in 2012 E.C.

***Table 11. Availability of veterinary services by type***

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| No | Type of Services | Review period | |
| **2011E.C** | 2012 E.C |
| 1 | Vaccination | 130250 | 119400 |
|  | Type A | 92070 | 70000 |
|  | Type B |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |
| 2 | Treatment | 38180 | 49400 |
|  | Internal parasite | 166712 | 138709 |
|  | External parasite | 25310 | 21298 |
|  | Bacterial diseases | 28237 | 23527 |
|  |  | 32586 | 23819 |
| 3 | Clinical examination | 75215 |  |
|  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |
| 4 | If others |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |

**Source**: Gobbu Sayyo district Livestock Development, Health and Marketing Office.

**Poultry**

Poultry Farming is commercial raising of chickens for their meat and eggs. Concerning production of poultry farming because of lack of management and disease there is no privately owned, state owned and cooperatively owned poultry farming in the Gobu Seyo district.

**Beekeeping**

Traditionally, farmers perform honey production not as a major duty but in their spare time. Registered data from the district Livestock Development, Health and Marketing Office indicate that 60,110 kg honey was produced traditionally and 2030 kg was produced by modern method of production under private holding in 2010 E.C and sold to 1,996,648 birr (traditionally) and 155,450 birr (under modern method).

***Table 12. Number of bee hives, production of honey in kg and sales in birr for both types of bee farming***

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| No | Type of bee farming | Revised period | | | | | |
| 2011 E.C | | | 2012 E.C | | |
| I | **Traditional** | No. of bee hives | Prod (no.) | Sales (Birr) | No. of bee hives | Prod (no.) | Sales (Birr) |
|  | Privately owned | 20330 | 12,500kg | 1,250,000 | 20,452 | 17,500kg | 2,100,000 |
|  | Cooperatively owned |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | State owned |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| II | **Transition** |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | Transition owned |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| III | **Modern** |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | Privately owned | 238 | 19000kg | 2,280,000 | 241 | 1000kg | 200,000 |
|  | Cooperatively owned |  |  |  |  |  |  |

***Source****: Gobbu Sayyo district Livestock Development, Health and Marketing Office*.

In the Gobbu Sayyo district concerning livestock rearing there were factors that affect the production of it as **less grazing land, problem of leach and diseases (rare case)**. Ants, herbicides and lack of infrastructure for bee keeping affect the production and productivity of bee keeping in the district.

**Mining and Industry**

**Mining**

Mining is the process of extracting useful [minerals](ebcid:com.britannica.oec2.identifier.ArticleIdentifier?articleId=109683&library=EB&query=null&title=minerals#9109683.toc) from the surface of the Earth, including the seas. One of the economic activities with the great role in economic development of a nation is mining. As data obtained from Gobbu Sayyo Water, Mineral and Energy Office there are construction minerals with known reserve as stone exist in10 kebeles with potentially available reserve of 420,000 ton and actual production of 170,000 ton.

**Industry**

Industry is a group of productive enterprises or organizations that produce or supply goods, services, or sources of income. There were 3 registered small scale industries in Gobbu Sayyo district by the year 2012 E.C with capital of 13,000 birr.

**Infrastructure and Social Facilities**

**Transport and Communication**

The length of rural road in this district by 2011 E.C is about 377.1km Gravel and increased to 394.63 km by 2012 E.C and the length of Asphalt by the year 2012 is 15 km which connects this district with other districts and zonal town. There was a telephone service in this district at agent level but there is no postal service.

**Water and Energy Supply**

**Water Supply**

Water is an indispensable resource for the survival of life on earth. Every movement of living things, either from one place to another or growth in a specific area is attached to the availability of water. The value (price) given for water is not according to its usefulness for its presence everywhere and full year flow. The available underground water is the great future potential of development. Though there is hardly available studied data in hand at moment, there could be a great potential of underground water in the district.

The available under ground water is the great future potential in water resource of the Gibe River. This river is expected to provide the irrigation scheme development at large. There are also other rivers that drain the whole year with none modern scale irrigation practice.

The source of water for home utilization is mainly from spring for rural & urban dwellers. Both spring & well are the source of drinking & other purposeful source for rural community.

The sources of drinking water according to their importance in the district for urban areas are tap water, spring, river, well, and pound, where as the rank according to the importance of sources of drinking water for rural areas in the district are spring, river, well, tap water and pound.

**Table13.**Percentage of and total population supplied with portable water supply in the district

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Year | Number of centers | | | Total population of the district | | | Population supplied with portable water | | | %age of pop. supplied with portable water | | |
| Rural | Urban | Total | Rural | Urban | Total | Rural | Urban | Total | Rural | Urban | Total |
| *2011E.C* | 8 | 2 | 10 | 62861 | 10763 | 73594 | 26903 | 9704 | 36584 | 42.79 | 90.16 | 49.71 |
| *2012E.C* | 8 | 2 | 10 | 64473 | 11039 | 75481 | 29160 | 10245 | 39405 | 45.22 | 92.8 | 52.2 |

***Source****: Gobbu Sayyo Water, Mineral and Energy Office*

Ano town is supplied with motorized spring, while the rural communities obtain water from protected and unprotected springs and rivers around their home. Available information from the Gobu Seyo Water, Mineral and Energy Office indicates that out of the total population in the district **49.71 %** by 2011 E.C and **52.2 %** by 2012 E.C are supplied with potable water.

**Energy Supply**

The sources of domestic energy supply according to their importance in the district for urban areas are electricity, firewood, charcoal, dung, crop residue and kerosene, where as the rank according to the importance of sources of domestic energy supply for rural areas in the district are firewood, charcoal, dung, and crop residue. The numbers of towns with hydro sources of electric supply by the year 2011 E.C and 2012 E.C is one.

***Table 14. Number of towns having electric supply by source in the district up to 2010 E.C***

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| |  |  |  |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | | No. | Name of the town | Total population of the town | Source of electric power | | | | Hydro | Diesel | Biogas | | 1 | Ano | 6859 |  |  |  | | 2 | Sayo | 3522 |  |  |  | | 3 | H/Mamo | 3593 |  |  |  | | 4 | Kejo | 600 |  |  |  | | 5 | G/Tare | 500 |  |  |  | | 6 | T/Haraa |  |  |  |  | | Total |  |  |  |  |  | |

*Source: Gobbu Sayyo Water, Mineral and Energy Office*

**Education**

Education is a base for the development of human society. It provides strength & resilience to people to respond to changing situations & enables them to cause & contribute to societal development through development of their attitudes, values, capabilities, both of knowledge & skills. A healthy & educated population is crucial for economic & social advancement. Education is, therefore an essential investment in people & as such a pre-requisite for equitable & sustainable development.

It is obvious that literate people are more productive than illiterate ones. An educated family has access to a broad range of opportunities, educated farmers are more receptive to new ideas & technology, and educated children & they are also open to the general trends in education. Therefore, there is no doubt that the socio-economy of the society would be more meaningful if everybody gets access to primary education.

Kindergarten programs emphasize creative play, social interaction, and natural expression. They also teach social skills and provide children with an academic foundation for first grade. Kindergarten students are typically four or five years of age. In class, they are introduced to the alphabet, numbers, and colors; they study their bodies, their families, and their communities; they listen to stories read aloud; they make art projects; they participate in skits and dramatic productions; and they learn about holidays, plants, animals, and other topics in science and social studies. Some kindergartens also teach introductory reading and mathematical skills. Kindergartens strive to offer children a foundation for the development of social skills, self-confidence, motivation, and cognition (the process of knowing).One Kindergarten under private ownership provides service in Ano town by the year 2011 and 2012 E.C. The number of student enrollment in kindergarten is increased to **3** in 2011 and 2012 E.C.

The number of government primary school by the year 2011 E.C is 24 of which 10 were first cycle and14 were second cycle. By the year 2012 E.C there was three senior secondary school & one Preparatory school.

***Table 15. Number of schools and classrooms under government holding by the year 2011 E.C and 2012 E.C Student participation rate by levels of school and sex***

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| No. | Type of schools | Sex | Review period | | | |
| 2011 E.C | | 2012 E.C | |
| Gross Enrollment | Net Enrollment | Gross Enrollment | Net Enrollment |
| 1 | Kindergarten | Male |  |  |  |  |
| Female |  |  |  |  |
| 2 | Primary 1st cycle | Male | 97.64 | 96.08 | 97.64 | 96.08 |
| Female | 96.64 | 96.60 | 96.64 | 96.60 |
| 3 | Primary 2nd cycle | Male | 97.90 | 97.08 | 97.90 | 97.08 |
| Female | 90.62 | 89.94 | 90.62 | 89.94 |
| 4 | Senior secondary (9-10) | Male | 48.69 | 48.47 | 48.69 | 48.47 |
| Female | 32.28 | 32.24 | 32.28 | 32.24 |
| 6 | Preparatory(11-12) | Male |  |  |  |  |
| Female |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

*Source:-Gobbu Sayyo Education Office*

**Table16.**Number of literacy classes or centers and enrollment by sex and levels

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| No | Type of schools | Number of schools and classrooms under government holding | | | |
| **2011 E.C** | | **2012 E.C** | |
| **School** | **Room** | **School** | **Room** |
| 1 | Primary 1st cycle | 10 | 40 | 10 | 42 |
| 2 | Primary 2nd cycle | 14 | 148 | 14 | 152 |
| 3 | Senior secondary (9-10) | 3 | 32 | 3 | 34 |
| 4 | Technical/vocational | - | - | - | - |
| 5 | Preparatory(11-12) | 1 | 16 | 1 | 16 |
| TOTAL | | **28** | **226** | **28** | **244** |

***Source****: Gobbu Sayyo Education Office*

**Table17.**Number of student enrolled, dropped out & detained by level of school in the year 2011 E.C and 2012E.C.

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Year | Sex | Student enrolled, dropped out and detained by level of school | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| **Primary school** | | | | | | **Senior secondary**  **(9-10)** | | | **Technical**  **(vocational)** | | | **Preparatory**  **(11-12)** | | |
| **First cycle** | | | **Second cycle** | | |
| Total  Enrolled | Dropped out | detained | Total  Enrolled | Dropped out | detained | Total  Enrolled | Dropped out | detained | Total  Enrolled | Dropped out | detained | Total  Enrolled | Dropped out | detained |
| 2011 E.C | M | 4065 | 76 | 89 | 2617 | 35 | 79 | 1306 | 31 | 40 |  |  |  | **407** | 16 | 5 |
| F | 3712 | 57 | 93 | 2146 | 48 | 62 | 901 | 25 | 58 |  |  |  | **269** | 12 | 7 |
| **T** | **7777** | **133** | **177** | **4763** | **83** | **141** | 2207 | 56 | 98 |  |  |  | **676** | **28** | **12** |
| 2012 E.C | M | 3975 | 93 | 62 | 2620 | 28 | 90 | **976** | 20 | 25 |  |  |  | **591** | 11 | 4 |
| F | 3756 | 82 | 82 | 2408 | 44 | 75 | **714** | 19 | 56 |  |  |  | **526** | 10 | 6 |
| **T** | **7731** | **175** | **144** | **5028** | **72** | **165** | **1690** | **39** | **81** |  |  |  | **1117** | **21** | **10** |

**Source**: Gobu Seyo Education Office

***Table18.*** *Number of students sat for grade 10 national exams (EGSCE), passed and failed and those sat for university entrance, promoted for degrees and failed by sex and year.*

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Year | Number of students sat for grade 10 national exam (EGSCE), passed and failed | | | | | | | | | Number of students sat for university entrance, promoted for degrees and failed | | | | | | | | |
| **Candidate** | | | **Passed** | | | **Failed** | | | **Candidate** | | | **Passed** | | | **Failed** | | |
| **M** | **F** | **T** | **M** | **F** | **T** | **M** | **F** | **T** | **M** | **F** | **T** | **M** | **F** | **T** | **M** | **F** | **T** |
| 2011 | 396 | 291 | 687 | 393 | 290 | 683 | 3 | 1 | 4 | 79 | 56 | 135 | 60 | 38 | 98 |  |  |  |
| 2012 | 176 | 65 | 241 | 168 | 64 | 232 | 8 | 1 | 9 | 3 | 0 | 3 | 1 | 0 | 1 |  |  |  |

**Source**: Gobbu Sayyo Education Office

***Table19.*** *Number of teachers by level of schools (1-4),(5-8) and (9-10) ,vocational, Preparatory , sex, level of education and ownership.*

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| No | Level of school | Level of education | Number of teachers under government ownership | | | | | |
| 2011E.C | | | 2012 E.C | | |
| M | F | T | M | F | T |
| 1 | Primary 1st cycle(1-4) | TTI | 13 | 20 | 33 | 13 | 20 | 33 |
| Diploma | 1 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 1 |
| BA/BSC | 48 | 44 | 92 | 48 | 44 | 92 |
| 2 | Primary 2nd cycle(5-8) | TTI | 12 | 6 | 18 | 12 | 6 | 18 |
| Diploma | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| BA/BSC | 42 | 39 | 81 | 42 | 39 | 81 |
| 3 | Senior secondary school(9-10) | MA/MSC | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| BA/BSC | 62 | 58 | 120 | 62 | 58 | 120 |
| Diploma | 22 | 0 | 22 | 22 | 0 | 22 |
| TTI | 52 | 16 | 68 | 52 | 16 | 68 |
| 4 | Preparatory | MA/MSC |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | BA/BSC |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | Diploma |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | TTI |  |  |  |  |  |  |

*Source: Gobbu Sayyo Education Of*

**Health Institutions**

Among all needs to be available a healthy society, being well and free from any illness, is of great important for development. All activities whether economic or social, depend on the physical condition (mental, behavioral, internal body, external body) of human being. Farmers perform farming activity if they have good health in farming season, trade, teaching, learning, & all other similar activities can be under taken if health care is properly kept.

A health facility in the district indicates that there are two health center and 9 health posts under government ownership providing health services for the community in 2012 E.C. Health professionals exist in Gobbu Sayyo district by 2012 E.C were 28 government nurses, 9 health officers, 4 lab technicians,2 health assistant, 2 sanitarians, 0 community health agents operating & 5 Pharmacists in health institutions by the year 2012 E.C.

**Table 20. Number of health technicians in the district under government, private and nongovernmental organizations ownership by the year2011 and 2012 E.C**

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| No | Health technicians | Number of health technicians by the year 2011 and 2012 E.C | | | | | |
| Government | | Private | | Non Government | |
| 2011 E.C | 2012 E.C | 2011 E.C | 2012 E.C | 2011 E.C | 2012 E.C |
| 1 | Doctors | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 2 | Nurses | 25 | 28 | 22 | 22 | 0 | 0 |
| 3 | Health assistants | 1 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 4 | Health officers | 7 | 9 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 5 | Laboratory technicians | 4 | 4 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 6 | X-ray technicians | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 7 | Sanitarians | 2 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 8 | Community health agents | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 9 | Pharmacists | 4 | 5 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |

***Source:*** *Gobbu Sayyo Health Office*

Human Disease is any harmful change that interferes with the normal appearance, structure, or function of the body or any of its parts. The most challenging diseases (the ten top diseases) in the district are as **malaria, intestinal parasite, rheumatism, gastritis, respiratory tract infections, and diarrheal diseases, fighting cases, acute febrile diseases other than malaria, eye & ear infections and sexual transmitted infections.**

In the other case it is possible to understand from the following table that the health coverage in the district was found on a good position in the year under investigation. For example in 2011 E.C and 2012 E.C which was 94. In general this trend shows a better health attention in the district was exists.

***Table21.*** *Health coverage of the district*

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Name of the district | Districts health coverage (%) | |
| 2011 E.C | 2012 E.C |
| Gobbu Sayyo | 93 | 94 |

***Source:*** *Gobbu Sayyo Health Office*

The major health problems of the district are high communicable diseases and lack of transportation & number of people at *district* gain in this year.

***Table 22. Child health index, maternal health index, Disease index***

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| No. | Child health index | Reviewed period | |
| 2011 E.C | 2012 E.C |
| 1 | **Child health index** | 0 | 0 |
| 1.1 | Infant mortality ratio | 0 | 0 |
| 1.2 | Child mortality ratio | 0 | 0 |
| 1.3 | Coverage EPI under 5 | 92 | 92 |
| 1.4 | Proportion of children vaccinated for measles from 9 months to 12 months | 1470 | 1490 |
| 1.5 | Proportion of malnourished children  6 -59 months | 16 | 830 |
| 2 | **Maternal health index** |  |  |
| 2.1 | Maternal mortality ratio | 0.19 | 0 |
| 2.2 | Access to reproductive health service | 0.10 | 0 |
| 2.3 | Access to natal care | 0 | 0 |
| 3 | **Disease index** |  |  |
| 3.1 | Malaria |  |  |
|  | * Prevalence | 964 | 624 |
|  | * Mortality | 0 | 0624 |
|  | * Morbidity | 964 | 54 |
| 3.2 | HIV/AIDS |  |  |
|  | * Prevalence | 470 | 1 |
|  | * Mortality | 47 | 55 |
|  |  |  |  |
|  | * Morbidity | 38 | 38 |

***Source:*** *Gobbu Sayyo Health Office*

According to the data obtained from Gobbu Sayyo Health Office the total number of children vaccinated during the year 2012 E.C were 1490. In this district the major child health related problems in the district were most of malaria, pneumonia, and diarrheal diseases.

**Social Security**

Social Security is public programs designed to provide income and services to individuals in the event of retirement, sickness, disability, death, or unemployment. The number of vocational and technical persons in the district registered unemployed persons in the year 2012 E.C was about 702 from this 259 was females and 443 males. There were 36 males and 5 females registered employed persons on permanent basis under nongovernmental organization by the year 2012 E.C.

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Year | Sex | Unemployed registered persons | | | | | | | | Employed registered persons | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Government | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Permanent | | | | | | | | | | Contractual | | | | | | | | | |
| Illiterate | Grade 1-6 | Grade 7-8 | Grade 9-12 | Vocational & technical | Non-Graduate | Graduate | Total | Grade 1-4 | Grade 5-8 | Grade 9-12 | Complete(10/12) | Certificate | Diploma | Degree | M.A | PhD | Total | Grade 1-4 | Grade 5-8 | Grade 9-12 | Complete(10/12 | Certificate | Diploma | Degree | M.A | PhD | Total |
| 2011 E.C | **M** |  | 69 | 204 | 189 | 443 |  | 217 | **1122** |  | 40 | 15 | 268 |  | 160 | 403 | 20 |  | 664 |  | 0 | 6 | 10 | 0 | 14 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 30 |
| **F** |  | 34 | 54 | 173 | 259 |  | 147 | **667** |  | 27 | 8 | 34 |  | 90 | 200 | 5 |  | 338 |  | 6 | 6 | 8 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 22 |
| **T** |  | 103 | 258 | 362 | 702 |  | 364 | **1787** |  | 67 | 23 | 83 |  | 250 | 603 | 25 |  | 1002 |  | 6 | 12 | 18 | 0 | 16 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 52 |
| 2012 E. | **M** | 150 | 328 | 153 | 367 | 508 |  | 60 | **1566** |  | 115 | 100 | 83 |  | 160 | 40 |  |  | 767 | 30 | 20 | 15 | 28 | 0 | 32 | 4 | 0 | 0 | 129 |
| **F** | 104 | 222 | 107 | 137 | 165 |  | 35 | **770** |  | 90 | 40 | 49 |  | 100 | 37 |  |  | 371 | 8 | 13 | 0 | 4 | 0 | 0 | 5 | 0 | 0 | 30 |
| T | 254 | 550 | 260 | 504 | 673 |  | 95 | 2336 |  | 205 | 140 | 132 |  | 260 | 77 |  |  | 1338 | 38 | 23 | 15 | 32 | 0 | 32 | 9 | 0 | 0 | 159 |

***Table 23.***Number of unemployed, employed persons registered by sex and level of education

***Source: Gobbu Sayyo Workers and Social Affairs Office***

Crime is commission of an act or act of omission that violates the law and is punishable by the state. The number of cases lodged during 2011 E.C is about 20 of which 19 were decided and 1 were pended and the numbers of cases lodged in 2012 E.C were 104 of which 102 were decided and 2 were pended as the year preceded it.

**Finance**

According to the data obtained from district Inland Revenue Office the larger share of revenue was from direct tax revenue and non tax revenue and the total revenue of the district is increased to ***17,015,621.17*** *birr* in the year 2012 E.C from ***15,724,916.12*** birr in 2011E.C. There is one saving and credit association under government ownership. Total expenditures of the district were increased to ***94, 515, 221,.23*** birr in the year 2012 E.C from ***84,130,467.48*** birr in the year 2011 E.C.

***Table 24. Total Revenue collected in the district***

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| No | Source of revenue | Review Period | |
| **2009 E.C** | 2010E.C |
| 1 | Direct tax | 7,767,896 | 8,866,456 |
| 2 | Indirect tax | - | - |
| 3 | Non tax revenue | 1,896,337 | 2,951,192 |
| 4 | Total Revenue | 9,664,233 | 11,817,648 |

**Source: *Gobu Seyo Woreda Revenue Authority Office***

**Table 25.**Total Expenditure or budget (capital and recurrent) of the district

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| year |  | Expenditures for General services | Expenditures for Economic services | Expenditures for Social services | Various expenditures | Total  Expenditures |
| 2011 | Salary | 19,986,856 | 14,427,976.95 | 35,532,043..9 |  | 69,946,876.79 |
| Operating Expense | 2,440,422.64 | 2,137,772.37 | 2,726,839.07 |  | 7,305,034.08 |
| Capital | 2,739,791.46 | 3,280,439,.90 | 858,325.25 |  | 6,878,556,.61 |
| **Total** | **25,167,070.85** | **19,846,189.22** | **39,117,207.41** |  | 84,130,467.48 |
| 2012 | Salary | 19,842,571.21 |  |  |  |  |
| Operating Expense | 3,802,767.36 |  |  |  |  |
| Capital | 972,324.54 | 3,685,381.82 | 5,044,589.46 |  | 9,702,295.82 |
| Total | 24,617,663,11 | 21,536,828.28 | 48,360,729.84 |  | 94,515,221.23 |

**Source:** *Gobbu Sayyo Finance and Economic Development Office*

**Trade, Tourism and Sport**

**Trade**

This district produces all cereal crops, Pulses, oil seeds, vegetables, root crops, spices and others. Farmers produce their crops for home consumption and for sale in order to cover their expenses such as fertilizer cost, cloths purchase, school fees and learning materials for their children, land use fee, and others. For all these expenses, farmers obtain money from the sale of crops produced and livestock’s rearing.

Mostly the local cash crop that farmers produce is Niger seed, Linseed and rapeseed. This oil seeds are supplied to the central market and to the local oil producing mills. Large amount of hides & skins also supplied to the central market. This district also supply relatively large amount of food crops to the neighboring districts

**Tourism**

Tourism is an industry that brings about both direct and indirect economic and social benefits, and consequently supports other economic sectors. There were three cultural and historical tourist attraction sites that are well known religiously in the district. These are Gimbi Rabbi, Habri mineral water, bosok cave, Arsa Abba Tune and Laga Ongobo waterfalls

**Sport**

Types of sport activities practiced in the district were **table tennis, football, volleyball and badman tan** and facilities satisfied for these activities are sport uniform, ball, shoes, pomp, net, tennis, field, and training hall.

**Development Activities**

In order to improve the social and economic wellbeing of the district the existence of development activities were very important. Project is task or planned program of work that requires a large amount of time, effort, and planning to complete. The major ongoing government project exist in the district were primary school construction, road construction.

**Table26.**Number of operational private investment projects by types of sector including their total employees and capital

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| No | Name of operational private investment projects | Number of operational private investment projects | Type of sector | Total number of employees | Total capital  (Br) |
| 1 | Ano Agro Industry | 1 | Agriculture | 35 | 200,500,000 |
| 2 | Taye Dhugasa | 1 | Agriculture | 10 | 5,979,643 |
| 4 | Gibe Gambela |  | Agriculture | 12 | 2,500,000 |
| 5 | Leka Gibe |  | Eco-Turizim | 4 | 2,300,000 |
| 6 | Lalistu Gibe |  | Agriculture | 5 | 1,500,000 |
| 7 | Kalaka PLC |  | Agriculture | 7 | 10,000,000 |
| 8 | Tulu Rabi |  | Agriculture | 2 | 2,130,000 |
| 9 | Nint Agri. PLC |  | Industry | 21 | 11,000,000 |
|  | Total | 7 |  | 86 | 229,930,000 |

**Source:** *Gobu Seyo Investment Office*

The major problems of ongoing governmental projects and programs are lack of skilled man power to complete the project according to the schedule, lack of sufficient money, the increment of material cost and lack of budget to complete the project, and lack quality of the project under construction. There is also problem with NGOs projects. Among these problems lack of regular monitoring and evaluation by project owners can be mentioned.

**Problem and Potentialities**

**Problems**

The district has problems in the side of economic, social and environmental conditions that affect people. Shortage of farm land, lack of health institutions, lack of transportation and communications, lack of clean water and insufficient supply of agricultural inputs are among the problems in the district. Deforestation, malaria, farm land degradation, serious pest problem, lack of health institutions & professionals, insufficient veterinary services, lack of credit & saving opportunities, lack of educational facilities, and others can be mentioned among the problems with the district. But the severity of these problems is not recorded as the experts of the district forwarded for us

**Potentialities**

Regarding the potentiality of the district, there are big promising rivers like Gibe and others flowing all the year without any hindrance and plain land that can be used for large-scale farming are available. Habri mineral water, bosok cave, Arsa Abba Tune and Laga Ongobo waterfalls were among the natural tourist attraction sites. Gimbi Rabbi is among the cultural and historical tourist attraction sites exist in the district.

**PHYSICAL AND SOCIO-ECONOMIC PROFILE OF GUDAYA BILA DISTRICT (2011-2012 E.C)**

**Introduction**

Gudaya Bila is one of the districts of East Wollega Zone. It is situated in the North East part of the Zone. Today this district is divided in to 13 farmers associations and two urban centers for its administrative purposes.

Gudeya Bila was possessing common administrative division and governmental offices with Gobu Seyo district at the town Ano. To enhance service delivery and for close supervision of development activities, a separate administrative power was set for Gudeya Bila in 1995 E.C.

In preparing this profile, experts distributes relevant questionnaire from the district Finance and Economic Development Office to sectors to fill required information on questioner distributed; to some extent it is a tire some activity.

This compiled profile is so expected to provide information about Gudaya Bila district physical setting and its socio-economic conditions that help governmental and non-governmental bodies including private investors who needs to undertake developmental activities.

**Physical Settings**

**Area and Location**

Gudaya Bila is the district found in East Wollega Zone. It is located at about **105 km** from Nekemte having a total area of **842.75km2 or 84275 hectare**. Astronomically the district was located between 9011'25"Nto 9029'10"N latitude **and** 36042'25"E to 37009'25"E longitude, extending for about eighteen minutes (18') north to south or vice versa and about twenty seven minutes (27') east to west or vice versa.The Relative location of the district is contiguous bounded with Abe Dongoro in the North, Gobu Sayo and Bako Tibe (West Shewa Zone) in the South, Jima Ganati in the East and Sibu Sire & Guto Gidda in the West. It is divided into 13 farmers associations and 2 urban centers. Out of13 farmers association the largest kebele in area (km2) is Abay Dale and the smallest one is Tibe.

**Geology of the district**

Gudaya Bila is divided in to three topographic geological features with different proportions; namely the highland 17. 6 %, midland 55.8 %, & the lowland is 26.6 %.

**Relief, Drainage and Climate**

**Relief**

Regarding the relief of the district, it was divided in to three ecological areas such as lowland 224.1715 km2 (22417.15hect), mid-altitude 470.2545km2(47025.45hect) and high land 148.3240km2 (14832.4 hector) Mainly rugged terrain landform features with ridge and plain in all its land area dominate the district. Many small and large rivers those drain throughout the year dissect the rugged terrain land of the district. The district has also an altitude ranges from 500 to 3178 meters above sea level.

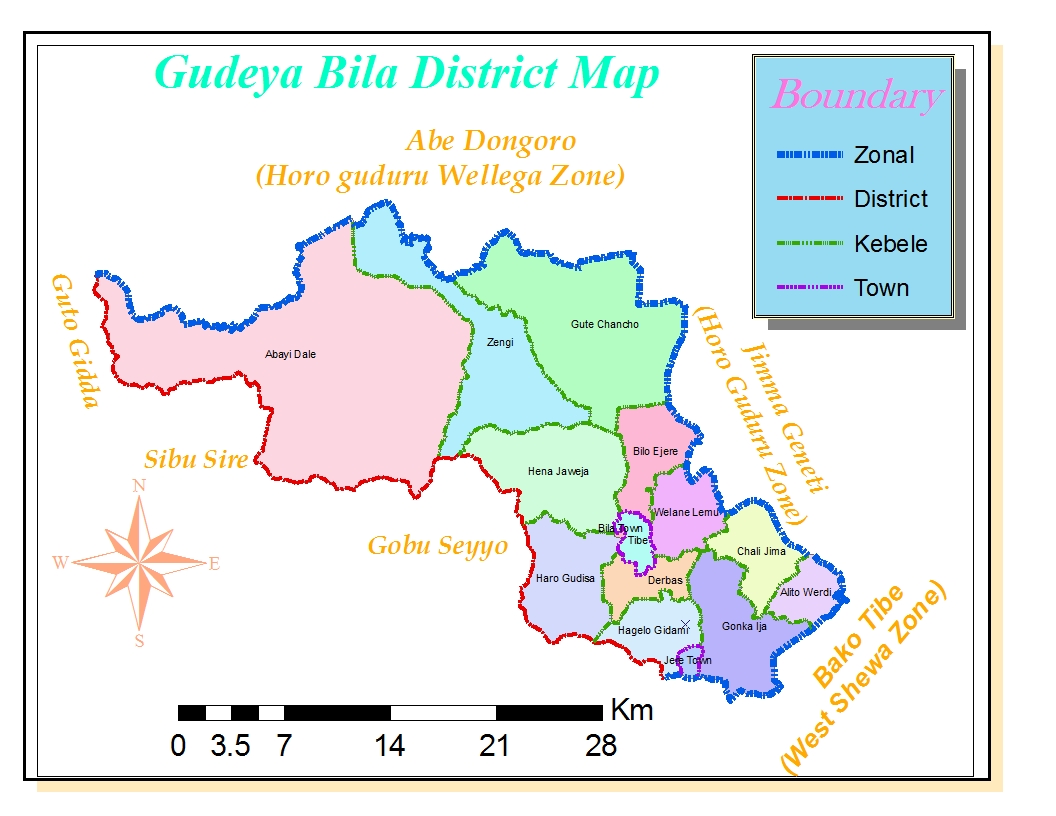
Mountain Balbala is a highest peak in the district and measures 3178 m.a.s.l and some mountains such as Cali, Tulu Merti and Tulu Gushi are some of the mountains with low land plain areas especially to the east of Seyo.

***Table 1.Major Topographic feature of the District***

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| *S.№* | *Topography* | *Area* | | *Name of the Peasant Association under*  *the Topography* |
| ***in km2*** | ***In hectare*** |
| 1 | Lowland | 224.1715 | 22,417.1500 | Abay dale, Zangi, and Gute Chanco |
| 2 | Mid latitude | 470.2545 | 47,025.4500 | Tibe, Darbas, H/Gadami, Haro, G/Ija, H/Jaweja, Bila, Jare |
| 3 | High land | 148.3240 | 14,832.4000 | Bilo Ejere, Walane Lemme Chali Jima and Alito Waredi |
| Total | | 842.7500 | 8,4275.0000 |  |

***Source: Gudeya Bila Woreda Administration office***

**Map 1 Gudeya Bila District Map**



***Source: Regional statistics and information directorate GIS team*.**

**Drainage and Climate**

The district is endowed with numerous rivers used for drinking and irrigation. Some of the rivers found in the district are Tokir, Jare Jima and Sanbat River**.**

***Table 2. Length and depth of different rivers & streams/ponds in the District***

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| *S.№* | *Name of Rivers, Streams or ponds* | *Length in meter* | *Depth in meter* | *Remarks* |
| 1 | Tokir river | 10000 | 1.5 |  |
| 2 | Jare river | 700 | 1.5 |  |
| 3 | Jima river | 7000 | 1.3 |  |
| 4 | Senbat stream | 6000 | 1.0 |  |
| 5 | Kersa stream | 2000 | 0.9 |  |
| 6 | Hamume stream | 2000 | 1.0 |  |

***Source: District Agricultural office***

As it is common for most districts of the zone, Gudeya Bila is characterized by undulating land structures. The mean annual temperature is between 11.30 and 23.360c. The mean annual rainfall is between 1400to 2000 mm in both years.

**Soils**

Gudeya Bila district has five types of soils; namely Loam Soil covers about 67,420 hectare of land and suitable for agricultural activities, Clay soil covers about 3,340 hectare of land and it is also suitable for agricultural activities, Sandy Soil covers about 1,110 hectare of land and less suitable for agricultural activities, Silt soil covers about 11,840 hectare of land and less suitable for agricultural activities and clay loam is 6,640.

**Vegetation and Wildlife**

**Vegetation**

Information obtained from District Land administration and environmental Protection office Gudeya Bila reveals that deforestation is practiced for the expansion of farm land as a result there are only few patches of **Forests** which, covers about **10,368** hectare of land and located in farmers association Hena Jawaja, Gute Chancho, Abbay Dallee and Bilo Ejere. **Shrub and Bush Land** covers about **2,590** hectares and **Woodland** covers about **1,428** hectares of land and located in farmers association Zangi, Gonka Ija, Chali Jima, Abay Dalle,Darbas and **Man Made Forest** covers about **70.5** hectare of land and located in farmers association Bilo Ejere, Gonka Ija, Hagelo Gidami, Haro Gudisa ,Hena Jewaja and Walane Lemu.

**Wildlife**

Due to the above impacts, the number of different wild life’s present in the district is being highly reduced from time to time. To reverse this effect of deforestation there is manmade forest, which covers about 5,671 hectare of land and planted by community participation. This district is rich in wildlife’s of different kinds, such as Pigs, Buffalo, Leopard, Hyena, Fox, Monkey, Apes, Wild Goat, and Columbus Monkey are some from many. Some Wild life such as Tiger, Wolf, and Lion are migrating to other place (district) due to deforestation for expansion of farmland.

**Socio-Economic Conditions**

**Population**

Population size, compositions, its spatial distribution, and some other demographic and socio-economic data are very important for planning, monitoring, and evaluation of various development programs. As shown in table below the projected population of Gudeya Bila district based on population and housing census conducted in 2007 G.C 84,362 and 84,965 in the year 2011 and 2012E.C respectively. By the year 2012 from 84,965 total populations of the district 42,422 (49.93%) were males where as about 42,543 (50.07%) were females; this indicates that the sex ratio is almost one to one. During this year, about 89.2% of the total populations were rural population, which are directly engaged their life on agriculture. The crude population density of the district in the year 2012 E.C was 77 persons per. km2.

***Table 3. Total populations projected Based on 1999 population and Housing census for the year 2011-2012 E.C***

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Year (E.C) | Rural | | | Urban | | | Total | | |
| Male | Female | Total | Male | Female | Total | Male | Female | Total |
| 2011 | 36,852 | 38,664 | **75,516** | 4,225 | 4,621 | **8,846** | 41,077 | 43,285 | 84,362 |
| 2012 | 37,899 | 37,888 | 75,787 | 4,523 | 4,655 | 9,178 | 42,422 | 42,543 | 84,965 |

***Source: Administration office***

***Table 4. School age of district’s population by age group***

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Age group | Rural | | | Urban | | | Total | | |
| Male | Female | Total | Male | Female | Total | Male | Female | Total |
| <7 (kindergarten) | **2,988** | **2,936** | **5,927** | **329** | **359** | **688** | **3,320** | **3,295** | **6,614** |
| 7-14 (primary school age) | **6,810** | **6,857** | **13,667** | **841** | **914** | **1,754** | **7,649** | **7,773** | **1,5425** |
| 15-18 (sec. school age ) | **2,808** | **2,890** | **5,699** | **375** | **406** | **781** | **3,183** | **3,297** | **6,480** |
| **Total** | **12,609** | **12,683** | **25,293** | **1,545** | **1,679** | **3,225** | **1,4154** | **14,365** | **28,519** |

***Source: District Education Office***

According to the above table, the total number of kindergarten children less than seven years by the year 2012 E.C is about 6,614 of which females are 3,295and males 3,320. The number of primary school age between 7-14 in the district is 13,667 for rural and 1,754 for urban centers and this age group covers the majority of school age in the district; and 15-18 (Secondary School Age) population of the district is 6,480 of which 3,297are female and 3,183 are male.

***Table 5. Population Density (crude and agricultural density*)**

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| No. | Peasant association | Area  (km2) | Population  (number) | Crude population density(population/km2) |
| 1 | Abay-Dale | 96.8317 | 6177 | 64 |
| 2 | Alito Waradi | 61.7068 | 4182 | 68 |
| 3 | Bilo Ejere | 63.6613 | 3839 | 60 |
| 4 | Cali Jima | 64.2934 | 4965 | 77 |
| 5 | Darbas | 62.0805 | 3658 | 59 |
| 6 | Gute Canco | 68.7774 | 3166 | 46 |
| 7 | Gonka Ija | 65.7871 | 9567 | 145 |
| 8 | Haro Gudisa | 64.3433 | 7378 | 115 |
| 9 | Hagalo Gidami | 62.6986 | 5298 | 84 |
| 10 | Hena Jawaja | 64.6332 | 4938 | 76 |
| 11 | Tibe | 25.0501 | 2122 | 85 |
| 12 | Walane Lemu | 62.2335 | 4486 | 72 |
| 13 | Zangi | 67.4959 | 3158 | 47 |
|  | **Total** | **829.59** | **62,934** | **76** |

***Source: District Administration Office***

**Agriculture**

**Farmers Associations and Agriculture Service**

***Table 6. Farmer Associations and Their Members***

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| No. | Name of farmers association | Members | | | Families | | |
| **Male** | **Female** | **Total** | **Male** | **Female** | Total |
| 1 | Alito Waradi | **374** | **39** | **410** | **2025** | **2134** | 4188 |
| 2 | Chali Jima | 491 | 50 | 541 | 2439 | 2536 | 4975 |
| 3 | Gonka Ija | 933 | 89 | 1022 | 4699 | 4886 | 9585 |
| 4 | Hagalo Gidami | 485 | 81 | 566 | 3626 | 3769 | 7395 |
| 5 | Darbas | 348 | 30 | 378 | 1799 | 1867 | 3666 |
| 6 | Haro Gudisa | 563 | 59 | 622 | 3626 | 3769 | 7395 |
| 7 | Hena Jawoja | 508 | 28 | 536 | 2426 | 2523 | 4949 |
| 8 | Tibe | 159 | 14 | 173 | 1044 | 1082 | 2126 |
| 9 | Walane Lemu | 411 | 42 | 453 | 2205 | 2262 | 4497 |
| 10 | Bilo Ejere | 401 | 22 | 423 | 1887 | 1959 | 3848 |
| 11 | Gute Chancho | 351 | 42 | 393 | 1555 | 1616 | 3171 |
| 12 | Zangi | 351 | 42 | 393 | 1353 | 1612 | 3165 |
| 13 | Abay Dale | 2281 | 1059 | 463 | 3035 | 3155 | 6189 |
|  |  | 7,736 | 1,614 | 8,749 | 31,719 | 33,170 | 60,174 |

***Source: District Agricultural office***

There are 13 farmers association with members of 7,736 male and 1,614 female and families 31,719 male and 33,170 females in the district.

***Table 7.Types of Cooperatives and their members***

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| *S.№* | *Major types of*  *co-operatives* | *Members* | | | *Service delivered by co-operatives to the members* |
| **Male** | **Female** | **Total** |
| 1 | Multipurpose primary Cooperative society | 6176 | 411 | 6587 | The distribution of materials to use the agricultural services are like to the following.eg B.B.M,B.B.R,Seeds,Fertilizer,Herbcedis,pestcids and etc The other utilities are,Oil,Sugar, and Soap etc.  10031 |
| 2 | Saving and credit coop. Society | 482 | 264 | 746 |
| 3 | Rural Electrification coop. society | 88 | 0 | 88 |
| 4 | Vegetable Co-operative society | 23 | 0 | 23 |
| 5 | Irrigation Co-operative society | 155 | 39 | 194 |
| 6 | Honey Cooperative society | 22 | 0 | 22 |
| 7 | Consumer primer Coop. Society | 555 | 134 | 689 |
| Total | | **7,501** | **848** | **8,349** |

***Source: District cooperative promotion office***

There are 13 farmer service cooperatives with a member of 7,501 male and 848 female on delivering service like agricultural input supply during last two years. These cooperatives have capital accumulated of **16,140,737.93** birr in 2011 and **17,925,985.26** birr in 2012 E.C.

Concerning the settlers there is no any settlers settled in the district during last two years. There is no occurrence of drought that affects households and children during the years 2011 and 2012E.C.  **Land Resources by Use**

The term land use refers to the ways that people use land and the natural resources it provides. It is the best allocation of land for its best alternative uses. Land use potential is necessary to select the land characteristics needed for any production. Some of the major factors that determine the potentiality of the land are temperature, length of growing period, moisture availability, flood hazard, degradation, toxicity, rooting condition and workability.

Out of the total land of the district, approximately land used for crop cultivation is 36,758 hectares (43.62%) of which is used for annual and perennial crop production. Arable land is a land that is ideal and economical for the cultivation of crops. Arable land is an area with more than 90 days of dependable growing period, soil depth of more than 25cm and surface stoniness of less than 50 to 90 %. Arable is pertaining to tillable land that is suitable for tillage and crop production. The area of arable land used in the district is estimated to be 47,517 hectares of land, which is about 56.38% of the total land coverage of the district.

Natural forest of the district covers the total area of 6,021 hectares of land. This forest area accounts for about 7.14 % of the total area of the district. Manmade type of forest is planted on proximate areal coverage of 705 hectares to solve the problem of environmental degradation such as soil erosion, desertification, deforestation, etc. With the aim of satisfying one of the sustainable development goals of United Nations, the inhabitants of the district were participated on the planting and protecting the trees. Out of the total land of the district about 0.084% hectare is covered with manmade forest.

**Crop Production**

The crop cultivation activity was conducted during meher season only. The production and area cultivated during last two years under private peasant holding is described on the following table.

***Table 8 .Area cultivated for major crops under private peasant holdings and production obtained in the year 2011 and 2012E.C***

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| No | Crop type | 2011 E.C | | 2012 E.C | |
| **Area (ha.)** | **Prod.(qt.)** | **Area (ha.)** | Prod.(qt.) |
| In‘meher‘‘season | |  |  |  |  |
|  | Teff | 3,477 | 25,879.5 | 3,477 | 32,516 |
|  | Barley | 1,237 | 3,4677 | 1,499 | 49,487 |
|  | Wheat | 2,652 | 77,418 | 2,652 | 87,228 |
|  | Maize | 8,624 | 341,408 | 8,793 | 474,324 |
|  | Sorghum | 4,733 | 17,531 | 4,733 | 141,921 |
|  | Millet | 0 | 0 | 42 | 561 |
|  | Oats | 0 | 0 | 17 | 390 |
|  | Horse Beans | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
|  | Field Peas | 433 | 3,791 | 596 | 9,058 |
|  | Haricot Beans | 422 | 4,483 | 101 | 1,212 |
|  | Vetch | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
|  | Niger seed | 393 | 2,832 | 393 | 3,538 |
|  | Lentils | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
|  | Linseed | 3 | 23 | 3 | 33 |
|  | Rape seed | 51 | 560 | 51 | 642 |
|  | Ground nut | 324 | 3163.5 | 324 | 3,894 |
|  | Sesame | 443 | 3025 | 443 | 3,278 |
|  | **Total** | **22,792** | **514,791** | **23,124** | 808,082 |
| In‘belg ‘‘season” | | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |

***Source: Gudaya Bila District Agriculture and Natural Resource Office***

In Gudaya Bila district, there is no state farm and large-scale private farms. Agricultural inputs are believed to be the most important factor to attain food self-sufficiency. Without chemical fertilizer, high yield is not expected & feeding a family of large size would be impossible. During last two years, the farmers used fertilizers like DAP and Urea, improved seed, and pesticide were distributed for them in order to improve productivity.

Farmers of the district used two types of soil fertility methods. Traditional methods of maintaining soil fertility like Fallowing, crop rotation and maturing, whereas modern methods of maintaining soil fertility are application of Fertilizer, Compost, Green manure and agro forestry practices. Mulching and crop rotation are some of traditional methods of soil conservation practices and Check dams, soil bund, plantation of different types of grasses on terrace, cut off drains and waterway are modern methods of soil conservation practices in the district.

Agricultural calendar and its activity are differing according to the weather condition of the district. Land preparation is in the month of February to July and harvesting is between September and January. The Belg season is not suitable for production in the district.

***Table 9. Agricultural calendar and activities in Gudeya bila district***

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| *S.№* | *Major activities* | *seasons* | |
| **Meher** | **Belg** |
| 01 | Land preparation |  |  |
| 02 | Planting(sowing) |  |  |
| 03 | Weeding |  |  |
| 04 | Harvesting |  |  |

***Source:- Gudaya Bila District Agriculture and Natural Resource Office***

Oxen are the main source of power for peasants (farmers) and, farmer with no farm oxen is considered as poor. A farmer having a pair of ox can feed himself & his family too, if he/she possesses enough farmland. Saving capacity depends on what they produce & amount they obtain. To produce large amount of crop, farmers should possess fertile land, farm oxen, improved seed, fertilizer, credit facility & know how or technical service regarding recent agricultural technologies. Besides; the farm oxen needs medical care & uninterrupted follow up not to be attacked by a serious animal diseases.

***Table 10.Average number of farm plots per household***

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Item | | | Review period | |
| **2011 E.C** | 2012 E.C |
| Total Farm plot in hectare(A) | | | 16,842 | 21,035 |
| Total number of household(B) | | | 12,165 | 8,684 |
| Average =A/B (Average number of farm plots per household) | | | **1.38** | 2.42 |
| Percentage of farmers with | 1 hectare | 30% | 30% | 30% |
| 2 hectare | 38% | 38% | 38% |
| 3 hectare | 32% | 32% | 32% |

***Gudaya Bila District Agriculture and Natural Resource Office***

***Table 11.Average number of farm oxen per household***

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Item | | Review period | |
| **2011 E.C** | 2012 E.C |
| Total number of farm oxen (A) | | 16,842 | 16,893 |
| Total number of household(B) | | 12,165 | 8,684 |
| Average =A/B | | **1.38** | 1.95 |
| Percentage of farmers with | 0 (No Ox) | 6% | 5.5% |
| ½ Ox (single ox) | 13% | 13.5% |
| 1 Ox (one pair oxen) | 48% | 48% |
| 2 Oxen(two pair oxen) | 31% | 31% |
| 3 Oxen (three pair oxen) | 2% | 2% |

***Gudaya Bila District Agriculture and Natural Resource Office***

* **The major crop diseases found & affect the district**
* Rust
* Stock borer
* Leave blight

Irrigation is practiced in Gudaya Bila district on some irrigable land owned by few farmers. The presence of all season drain rivers in the district seems that it would have make possible the use of irrigation; but there were few farmers around these rivers those did practice the use of such activities. Traditionally farmers use irrigation by diverting available rivers around their home using the local materials of their own.

According to the information encoded in below table the number of farmers engaged on different plots of cultivable land has produces different amount of product in this successive years under study.

***Table 12. Number of farmers engaged in irrigation, area irrigated and amount of crops produced in the district***

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| S.№ | Economic activity | | Reviewed period | | | | | |
| ***2011 E.C*** | | | *2012E.C* | | |
| ***Number of farmers*** | ***Area irrigated*** | ***Crop produced*** | ***Number of farmers*** | ***Area irrigated*** | *Crop produced* |
| 1 | Irrigation | Traditional | 6813 | 2802 | 334,515.5 | 2312 | 2802 | 352,116 |
| Modern | 900 | 140 | 17,824 | 457 | 150 | 18,617 |

***Source: Gudaya Bila District Agricultural Office***

Non-Governmental Organization is an independent, voluntary, non-profit making, non-self-serving, value-based society, association, and foundation, charitable trust working for a betterment of a target society and which is not regarded under particular legal system as part of the government sector. There is two non-government organization interventions in this district as other districts of the zone. Among the non-governmental organization implementing their activities in the zone, their main objective are Introducing Sustainable land management to improve production and productivity and the other is Introducing integrated soil fertility to improve production and productivity in the district. There are 38 development agents performing their rural development activities with farmers in all peasant association in the district by the year 2012E.C. The crop produced in the district would be sufficient for the population in the district.

* **Major constraints of agriculture in the district**
* In some areas there is soil acidity happen
* Soil Erosion by high runoff
* The deficiency of micro and micro nutrients due to high rain fall.
* Lack of proper land management.

**Livestock, Poultry and Beekeeping**

**Livestock**

Livestock play a key role in day-to-day life of the society, especially in the peasant sector. They provide meat & milk, transport, manure, skin & hide, furnish regular & easily realizable cash income. In contrast to the size of livestock population, physical & value productivity are low. The following table indicates the size of livestock in the district.

***Table 13. Livestock population***

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| *Year* | *Cattle* | *Sheep* | *Goats* | *Mules* | *Horses* | *Asses* |
| 2011 | 116,451 | 15,718 | 12,893 | 6,452 | 4,790 | 5,126 |
| 2012 | 116,501 | 16,491 | 9,406 | 3,126 | 4,003 | 4,056 |

***Source: Gudaya Bila district Livestock Development, Health, and Marketing Office.***

The above table shows that the number of cattle population in 2012 was 116,501 which is larger than that of 2011 E.C.Generally the population of livestock in the year 2012 is greater than in the year 2011 this implies that there is a production increment of livestock population in the district. Nevertheless there is a disease for each type of livestock in the district. The production of Cattle is affected by CBPP,LSD,FMD,Anthrax,BL,BP,Babesiosis,HEMO Parasite,Fasiolosis(Liver Flukes), typanosomosis, mastitis, GIT Parasitism and recto parasites whereas Sheep and Goats are affected by Anthrax, OP,CCPP,Sheep pox,internaland external parasite etc. AHS, Epizootic hymphangitis, Conjunctivestypes Internal and external parasites, affect Mules, Horses andAsses.

The number of livestock vaccinated in 2011 was 248,210 and 287,657 in the year 2012 E.C, the number of livestock treated in the year 2011was 354,976 and 276,765 in the year 2012 E.C. which means the number of the livestock vaccinated increased in 2012 and number of treated decrease in 2012. There is only Four (4) animal health clinic, which is type “D”. There are also Two DVM, eight VET Assistant, and six animals Health Technician of veterinary personnel in the district by the year of 2012 E.C.

**Poultry**

Poultry Farming is commercial rising of chickens for their meat and eggs. Concerning production of poultry farming, in case of poor management practice and disease incident there is no state and cooperative owned farming in the district.

**Beekeeping**

Registered data from the Livestock Development, Health, and Marketing Office indicates that from 5,148 beehives 21,500 kg of honey was produced in 2011 and from 4,805 beehives 5,100 kg of honey was produced in 2012 traditionally, and From 550 beehives 2,000 kg was produced by modern method of production under private holding in 2012 E.C.

***Table 14. Bee keeping both traditional and modern form***

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| No | Type of bee farming | Revised period | | | | | |
| 2011 E.C | | | 2012E.C | | |
| I | **Traditional** | No. of bee hives | Prod (no.)KG | Sales (Birr) | No. of bee hives | Prod (no.) | Sales (Birr) |
|  | Privately owned | 5,148 | 21,500 | 1,075,000 | 4,805 | 5,100 | 255,000 |
|  | Cooperatively owned | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
|  | State owned | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| II | **Modern** |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | Privately owned | 480 | 600 | 72,000 | 550 | 2,000 | 24,000 |
|  | Cooperatively owned | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
|  | State owned | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |

***Source: Gudaya Bila district Livestock Development, Health, and Marketing Office.***

In Gudaya Bila district there are different factors those affect livestock production such as Climatic, Topography Ecological factors and there is no access of improved cattle production. The factors that affect poultry farming are disease incident Market access and Poor management practice. Enemies like mites and diseases affected bee farming and also lack of awareness of farmers to rear bees in modern technology and lack of management of beekeeping by farmers affect the production and productivity of bee keeping in the district.

**Mining and Industry**

**Mining**

Mining is the process of extracting useful minerals from the surface of the Earth & seas. One of the economic activities with the great role in economic development of a nation is mining. There are major types of minerals that are under study and some of them are known reserve. Metallic minerals (under study) are found in Zangi peasant There are also construction materials like building stone, sand which are found in Hagalo Gidami, Haro Gudisa and Tibe peasant association. Construction minerals such as Lime stone and sand were found in Darbas and Haro Gudisa peasant association respectively. There are also minerals (metallic minerals, lime stone and sand) under extraction in the district.

**Industry**

Industry is a group of productive enterprises or organizations that produce or supply goods, services, or sources of income. Grind mill is one of small-scale industry in Gudeya Bila District. The Medium-scale industries those are found in the district are Non-Government in 2011 and Small scale manufacturing in this district in 2012. But there is no large-scale manufacturing industry found in the district.

**Infrastructure and Social Facilities**

**Transport and Communication**

The length of Gravel road in the district is about 69.51 km in 2011 and 84.51 in 2012. The length of Rural Road in the district is about 68.836 km and also others are 8 km in 2011 and 53.836 in 2012 total length of dry and all weather roads is about 161.346 km in 2012 E.C.

***Table15. Length of dry and all weather roads giving services in the district***

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| No | Types of roads  (kms) | Review period | |
| 2011E.C | 2012E.C |
| 1 | Asphalt | 4 | 15 |
| 2 | Gravel | 69.51 | 84.51 |
| 3 | Rural road | 68.836 | 53.836 |
| 4 | Others (if any) | 7 | 8 |

***Source: Road Offic***

There was a telephone service started recently at the center of the district’s town which was the Pay station satellite having a receiver and telephone operator at the station. Only two urban centers have a telephone service in both years. Regarding the postal service, the district has an agent that receives a sent post from Nekemte and distributes to the owners

**Water and Energy Supply**

**Water Supply**

Water is an indispensable resource for the survival of life on earth. Every movement of living things, either from one place to another or growth in a specific area is attached to the availability of water. The value (price) given for water is not according to its usefulness for its presence everywhere & full year flow. The available under ground water is the great potential of development. The district has rivers can supply sufficient water for irrigation as well as home use purpose. The sources of drinking water according to their importance in the district for **urban** areas are Spring, River, pond, Well and Tap water whereas the rank according to the importance of sources of drinking water for **rural** areas in the district River, pond, Well, Tap water and Spring.

***Table 16. Percentage and total population supplied with portable water supply in the district***

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Year | Number of centers | | | Total population of the district | | | Population supplied with portable water | | | %age of pop. supplied with portable water | | |
| **Rural** | **Urban** | **Total** | **Rural** | **Urban** | **Total** | **Rural** | **Urban** | **Total** | **Rural** | **Urban** | **Total** |
| *2011* | 11 | 2 | 13 | 75516 | 8846 | 84362 | 4,003 | 4,505 | 8,508 | 5.3 | 50.9 | 10.08 |
| *2012* | 11 | 2 | 13 | 75787 | 9178 | 84965 | 4,003 | 4,505 | 8,508 | 5.28 | 49.08 | 10.01 |

***Source: Gudaya Bila Water, Mineral and Energy Office***

Bila town is supplied with motorized spring, while the rural communities obtain water from protected and unprotected rivers around their home. Available information from the Gudaya Bila Water, Mineral, and Energy Office indicates that out of the total population in the district **69.115%** by 2011 and **69.79%** by 2012 E.C are supplied with potable water.

***Energy Supply***

Source of energy for urban dwellers is from electric power such as about 4,500 peoples of Bila towen and about 5,071 peoples of Jare towns are having electric supply by source of Hydro in the year 2012. Regarding energy for cooking for both rural and urban residents is mainly from firewood. Firewood holds the highest rank and charcoal in the second place for urban dwellers. Crop residue in the rural and kerosene is used in both urban and rural areas. The following table indicates sources of energy supply by rank.

**Rank the following source of domestic energy supply according to their uses in the district as well as by urban and rural.**

***Table 17. Rank of domestic energy supply***

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| No |  | Urban | Rural |
| 1 | Charcoal | 2 nd | 3 nd |
| 2 | Firewood | 1rd | 1th |
| 3 | Dung | 5th | 4th |
| 4 | Crop residue | 4th | 2rd |
| 5 | Kerosene | 6th | 5th |
| 6 | Electricity | 3th | 6th |

***Source: Water, minerals and Energy Office***

**Education**

Education is a base for the development of human society. It provides strength & resilience to people to respond to changing situations & enables them to cause & contribute to societal development through development of their attitudes, values, capabilities, both of knowledge & skills. A healthy & educated population is crucial for economic & social advancement. Education is, therefore an essential investment in people & as such a pre-requisite for equitable & sustainable development.

It is obvious that literate people are more productive than illiterate ones. An educated family has access to a broad range of opportunities, educated farmers are more receptive to new ideas & technology, and educated children are also open to the general trends in education. Therefore, there is no doubt that the socio-economy of the society would be more meaningful if everybody gets access to primary education.

Kindergarten programs emphasize creative play, social interaction, and natural expression. They also teach social skills and provide children with an academic foundation for first grade. Kindergarten students are typically four or five years of age. In class, they are introduced to the alphabet, numbers, and colors; they study their bodies, their families, and their communities; they listen to stories read aloud; they make art projects; they participate in skits and dramatic productions; and they learn about holidays, plants, animals, and other topics in science and social studies. Some kindergartens also teach introductory reading and mathematical skills. Kindergartens strive to offer children a foundation for the development of social skills, self-confidence, motivation, and cognition (the process of knowing).

***Table 18.Number of schools and classrooms under government holding during last two years***

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **S.№** | **Type of schools** | **Number of schools and classrooms under government holding** | | | |
| **2011** | | **2012** | |
| **School** | **Room** | **School** | **Room** |
| 1 | Primary 1st cycle | 9 | 169 | 7 | 177 |
| 2 | Primary 2nd cycle | 21 | 120 | 24 | 125 |
| 3 | Senior secondary (9-10) | 3 | 31 | 3 | 31 |
| 4 | Technical/vocational | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| 5 | Preparatory(11-12) | 2 | 30 | 2 | 32 |
| **TOTAL** | |  |  |  |  |

***Source: Gudaya Bila Education Office***

***Table 19. Number of student enrolled, dropped out and detained by level of school in the year 2011 and 2012***

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| ***Year*** | ***Sex*** | ***Student enrolled, dropped out and detained by level of school*** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| **Primary school** | | | | | | **Senior secondary**  **(9-10)** | | | **Technical**  **(vocational)** | | | **Preparatory**  **(11-12)** | | |
| **First cycle** | | | **Second cycle** | | |
| Total  Enrolled | Dropped out | detained | Total  Enrolled | Dropped out | detained | Total  Enrolled | Dropped out | detained | Total  Enrolled | Dropped out | detained | Total  Enrolled | Dropped out | detained |
| **2011 E.C** | M | 5378 | 308 | 553 | 3108 | 86 | 144 | 1348 | 56 | 208 | 68 | 50 | 0 | 741 | 30 | 70 |
| F | 5133 | 306 | 377 | 2880 | 127 | 151 | 1022 | 16 | 251 | 52 | 25 | 0 | 586 | 27 | 79 |
| **T** | **10511** | **614** | **930** | **5988** | **213** | **295** | **2370** | **72** | **459** | **120** | **75** | **0** | **1327** | **57** | **149** |
| **2012 E.C** | M | 5262 | 343 | 334 | 2196 | 128 | 242 | 1211 | 95 | 521 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 966 | 38 | 157 |
| F | 4591 | 341 | 336 | 3044 | 151 | 378 | 1005 | 34 | 423 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 793 | 36 | 112 |
| **T** | **9153** | **684** | **670** | **5240** | 279 | **620** | **2216** | **129** | **944** | **0** | **0** | **0** | **1759** | **74** | **269** |

***Source: Gudaya Bila Education Office***

***Table 20.Student Participation rate by levels of school and sex in the year 2009 and 2010 E.C***

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| *S.№* | *Type of schools* | *Sex* | *Review period* | | | |
| **2011 E.C** | | **2012 E.C** | |
| **Gross Enrollment** | **Net Enrollment** | **Gross Enrollment** | **Net**  **Enrollment** |
| 1 | Kindergarten | Male | 0 | 0 | 0 | DNA |
| Female | 0 | 0 | 0 | DNA |
| 2 | Primary 1st cycle | Male | 151.8 | 135.3 | 93.7 | DNA |
| Female | 137.8 | 124.1 | 92.4 | DNA |
| 3 | Primary 2nd cycle (1-8) | Male | 77.1 | 72.1 | 91.4 | DNA |
| Female | 69.3 | 66.4 | 89.5 | DNA |
| 4 | Senior secondary (9-10) | Male | 73 | 46.2 | 83.2 | DNA |
| Female | 48.4 | 36.2 | 85.3 | DNA |
| 5 | Technical/Vocational | Male | 38.4 | 21.2 | 0 | DNA |
| Female | 31.4 | 21.9 | 0 | DNA |
| 6 | Preparatory(11-12) | Male | 38.4 | 21.2 | 154 | DNA |
| Female | 31.4 | 21.9 | 154.9 | DNA |

***Source: Gudaya Bila Education Office***

***Table 21. Number of students sat for grade 10 national exams (EGSCE), passed, and failed; and those sat for university entrance, promoted and failed for degrees by sex and year.***

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Year | Number of students sat for grade 10 national exam (EGSCE), passed and failed | | | | | | | | | Number of students sat for university entrance, promoted for degrees and failed | | | | | | | | |
| **Candidate** | | | **Passed** | | | **Failed** | | | **Candidate** | | | **Passed** | | | **Failed** | | |
| **M** | **F** | **T** | **M** | **F** | **T** | **M** | **F** | **T** | **M** | **F** | **T** | **M** | **F** | **T** | **M** | **F** | **T** |
| 2011 | 541 | 427 | **968** | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 222 | 173 | **395** | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 2012 | 547 | 434 | **981** | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 226 | 177 | **403** | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |

**Source*: Gudaya Bila Education Office***

* *Because of the shortage of data we are unable to explain the exact* ***Number of students sat for grade 10 national exams (EGSCE), passed, and failed; and those sat for university entrance, promoted and failed for degrees by the year of 2011 and 2012 E.C in Gudaya Bila district.***
* By the year 2012E.C, there were 18 adult education centers with 1,127 total numbers of participants of which 686 were male and 441 were females in Gudaya Bila district.

***Table 22. Number of teachers by level of schools (1-4),(5-8) and (9-10) ,vocational, Preparatory , sex, level of education and ownership.***

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| *S.№* | *Level of school* | *Level of education* | *Number of teachers under government ownership* | | | | | |
| **2011E.C** | | | **2012 E.C** | | |
| **Male** | **Female** | **Total** | **Male** | **Female** | **Total** |
| 1 | Primary 1st cycle(1-4) | TTI | 4 | 7 | 11 | 4 | 7 | 11 |
| Diploma | 40 | 10 | 50 | 40 | 10 | 50 |
| 2 | Primary 2nd cycle(5-8) | TTI | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Diploma | 144 | 106 | 250 | 104 | 102 | 206 |
| 3 | Senior sec.school(9-10) | MA/MSC | 4 | 2 | 6 | 7 | 0 | 7 |
| BA/BSC | 89 | 17 | 106 | 66 | 13 | 78 |
| Diploma | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| TTI | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 4 | Preparatory | MA/MSC | 8 | 2 | 10 | 15 | 2 | 17 |
| BA/BSC | 38 | 0 | 38 | 191 | 56 | 247 |
| Diploma | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| TTI | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |

***Source: Gudaya Bila Education Office***

**Health Institutions**

Among all needs to be available, a healthy society, being well and free from any illness, is of great important for development. All activities whether economic or social, depend on the physical condition (mental, behavioral, internal,& external body) of human being. Farmers perform farming activity if they have good health in farming season, trade, teaching, learning, & all other similar activities can be under taken if health care is properly kept.

Data from District Health office indicates that there are 4 health centers and 15 health posts under government ownership. These health infrastructures provide health services for the community in both years (2011& 2012), also there are 8 clinics which are under private ownership by the year of 2011 E.C and 2012 E.C. There were twelve beds in the healthy centers and fourteen beds health posts under government ownership.

***Table 23. Number of health institutions of the district***

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| *S.№* | *Health technicians* | *Review period with type of ownership* | | | | | |
| **Government** | | **Private** | | **Non-Government** | |
| **2011** | **2012** | **2011** | **2012** | **2011** | **2012** |
| 1 | Hospital | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 2 | Health centers | 4 | 4 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 3 | Clinics | 0 | 0 | 8 | 8 | 0 | 0 |
| 4 | Health posts | 15 | 15 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 5 | Rural drug vendors | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 6 | Malaria controlling centers | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 7 | Drug shops | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 8 | Pharmacies | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |

***Source: Gudaya Bila District Health Office***

Health professionals exist in Gudaya Bila district were 43 nurses, 10 health officers, 5 lab technicians, 3 sanitarians and Seven pharmacy technicians operating in health institutions by the year 2012 E.C.

***Table 24. Number of health technicians in the district***

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| *S.№* | *Health technicians* | *Review period with type of ownership* | | | | | |
| **Government** | | **Private** | | **Non-Government** | |
| **2011** | **2012** | **2011** | **2012** | **2011** | **2012** |
| 1 | Doctors | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 2 | Nurses | 36 | 43 | NR | NR | 0 | 0 |
| 3 | Health assistants | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 4 | Health officers | 10 | 10 | NR | NR | 0 | 0 |
| 5 | Laboratory technicians | 5 | 5 | NR | NR | 0 | 0 |
| 6 | X-ray technicians | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 7 | Sanitarians | 3 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 8 | Community health agents | NR | NR | NR | NR | 0 | 0 |
| 9 | Pharmacists | 7 | 7 | NR | NR | 0 | 0 |

***Source: Gudaya Bila District Health Office***

Human Disease is any harmful change that interferes with the normal appearance, structure, or function of the body or any of its parts. The most challenging diseases (the ten top diseases) in the district are Diarrhea ,Pneumonia, Acute upper respiratory infections ,Typhoid fever Helminthiasis, Acute febrile illness(AFI)Diseases of muscular skeleton system and connective tissue, Malaria all types, Other or unspecified disease and Trauma.

In other case, it is possible to understand from the following table that health coverage of the district was found in a good position in the year under investigation. For example in 2011 E.C, which was, 95% increased to 96% in 2012 E.C. generally this trend shows that there is a better health attention in the district.

***Table 25. Health coverage of the district***

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| *Name of the district* | *Districts health coverage (%)* | |
| **2011 E.C** | **2012 E.C** |
| Gudeyya Bila | 95 | 96 |

***Source: Gudaya Bila Health Office***.

The major health problems of the district are Lack of pure water quality in most of kebeles which aggravate diarrheal disease, Poor sanitation and Poor personal hygiene and etc are the problem of health in the district.

According to data obtained from Gudaya Bila Health Office the total number of children vaccinated in the year 2012 E.C were 2,749 in both males & females.

* The major causes of death for children in the district
* The major causes of death for children in the district
* Malaria
* Malnutrition
* Intestine parasites
* Pneumonia
* The major child health related problems in the district
* Poor sanitation
* Poor personal hygiene
* Poor balanced diet
* Diarrhea

**Women and Children Socio-Economic Indicator**

***Women Issue Indicators***

Reducing maternal, infant and child morbidity and mortality rates as well as promoting the level of general welfare of the population is one of the national population policy goals and targets. Healthy mothers are likely to look after the health of infants and a child, thus promoting the health of mothers is imperative to promoting child-care and reducing child mortality. Reducing maternal mortality ratio by three quarters, between 2016 and 2030, is proposed in the SDGs.

***Table 26. Maternal mortality ratio***

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Year | Number of mothers died (A) | Total numbers of mothers (B) | (A/B/\*1,000 |
| 2011 E.C | DNA | 16,040 | **0** |
| 2012 E.C | DNA | 17,058 | **0** |

***Source: Gudeya Bila District Health Office***

There is 1 mother died in Gudeya Bila district during last two years. During last two years, certain strategies have been undertaken in prevention of mother to child transmission of HIV/AIDS. PMTCT prophylaxis service delivery, counseling of mothers, awareness creation on prevention of mother to child transmission of HIV/AIDS and condom promotion were among the measures taken.

***Table 27. Number of woman who have been tested to HIV/AIDS and percentage of maternal mortality attributable to AIDS***

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| ***Year*** | ***Number woman who have been tested to HIV/AIDS*** | ***The percentage of maternal mortality attributable to AIDS*** | ***The percentage of under-five mortality attributed to AIDS*** |
| 2011 E.C | 2,900 | 0 | 0 |
| **2012** E.C | 3,150 | 0 | 0 |

***Source: Gudeya Bila District Health Office***

In Gudeya Bila district, the number of women who have been tested for HIV/AIDS was increased from 2 900 in 2011 to 3 150 in 2012 E.C. this shows that awareness creation on HIV/AIDS has been well done.

Family planning is choosing the number of children in a family and the length of time between their births. This can be done through different methods. Birth control or contraception is deliberate prevention of pregnancy using any of several methods. Birth control prevents a female sex cell (egg) from being fertilized by a male sex cell (sperm) and implanting in the uterus. In this district, the numbers of women who have taken family planning services have been increased from time to time.

***Table 28.Nnumber of women used family planning service (contraceptive prevalence)***

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Year** | **Number of women used family planning service** | | | | | |
| **Traditional method** | **Modern method** | | | | |
| **Pills** | **Norplant** | **IUCD** | **Inject able** | **All method** |
| 2011E.C | 0 | 2,113 | 3,050 | 996 | 3,949 | 10,108 |
| 2012 E.C | 0 | 2,019 | 3,635 | 1,234 | 4,952 | 11,840 |

***Source: Gudeya Bila District Health Office***

The number of women used ANC (Antenatal Care) and PNC (Postnatal Care) services were increased in both years.

***Table 29. Number of women access to save delivery (mid wife) for non- complicated delivery***

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| ***Year*** | ***Number of women’s used ANC (antenatal care) services*** | ***Number of women’s used PNC (postnatal care) services*** |
| 2011 E.C | 3,219 | 3,506 |
| 2012E.C | 3,578 | 3,327 |

***Source: Gudeya Bila District Health Office***

***Table 30. Number of women assisted during delivery***

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Year** | **Number of delivery assisted by health professional** | **Number of delivery assisted at home traditionally** |
| 2011 E.C | 2,172 | DNA |
| 2012 E.C | 1,882 | DNA |

***Source: Gudeya Bila District Health Office***

Water is necessary for every activity of the society. The goal of health care facilities cannot be fulfilled without pure water supply. There were three health centers with improved water supply in Gudeya Bila district by 2012 E.C. similarly these one health centers were also supplied with improved sanitation facilities.

Women empowerment is one of the current issues of the government of Ethiopia. In order to fulfill the government plan in empowering women in the socio economic life of the society a rewarding activity was done during last two years. There was one woman who was a member of district cabinet during last two years.

Women are empowered at different levels in order to make them obtain basic needs and opportunities. Enhancing women competiveness economically, affording educational opportunities for them, and encouraging women in political participation were among activities implemented during last two years.

***Children Issue Indicators***

The coverage of EPI less than 5 years of age was decreased to 99 in 2011 from that of 100 in 2012E.C. In Gudeya Bila district infant mortality rate was increased due to asphyxia because of immediate neonatal care, pneumonia, diarrhea, malnutrition and neonatal sepsis.

***Table 31. Number of Orphan and vulnerable, disabled, malnourished children by age type and sex***

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Item | Age | 2011 E.C | | | 2012 E.C | | |
| M | F | T | M | F | T |
| Orphan and vulnerable children | <1 year | DNA | DNA | DNA | DNA | DNA | DNA |
| <5 year | DNA | DNA | DNA | DNA | DNA | DNA |
| Disabled children | <1 year | DNA | DNA | DNA | DNA | DNA | DNA |
| <5 year | DNA | DNA | DNA | DNA | DNA | DNA |
| Malnourished Children | <1 year | DNA | DNA | DNA | DNA | DNA | DNA |
| <5 year | DNA | DNA | DNA | DNA | DNA | DNA |

***Source: Gudeya Bila District Health Office***

***Notice:****-* ***Because of the shortage of data we are unable to explain the exact Number of Orphan and vulnerable, disabled, malnourished children by the year of 2011 and 2012 E.C in Gudaya Bila district.***

There were 8 primary schools which were supplied with improved water by the year 2011 but this was increased to 12 primary school and 1 secondary school in 2012 E.C. There were 8 primary schools and two secondary schools which were supplied with improved sanitation by the year 2012E.C.

**Social Security**

Population issue is a social issue in which the facilities such as education, health, banking services, court and justice services, social and employment affairs are the most important issue that government policy framework give attention to provide in the coming decades to alleviate poverty marginalized in our country.To overcome the gap of employment and unemployment of productive age group (engine for production and productivity), enhancing the countries, development should be a vital issue. Total number of unemployed persons registered in 2011 is 3,230 of which 1,820 are male and 1,410 are female and Total number of unemployed persons registered in 2012 is 2,502 of which 1,540 are male and 962 are female. This implies that the number of unemployed persons would be increased from time to time.

***Table 32. Number of Unemployed Persons Registered By Sex and Level of Education***

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| *S.№* | Unemployed persons | Review period | | | | | |
| 2011 | | | 2012 | | |
| Male | Female | Total | Male | Female | Total |
| 1 | Registered |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | * Illiterate | 248 | 129 | 377 | 120 | 80 | 200 |
|  | * 1-6 | 64 | 14 | 78 | 58 | 36 | 94 |
|  | * 7-8 | 94 | 43 | 78 | 58 | 36 | 94 |
|  | * 9-12 | 192 | 125 | 317 | 224 | 168 | 392 |
|  | * Certificate | 20 | 16 | 36 | 97 | 30 | 127 |
|  | * Vocational and technical | 456 | 460 | 916 | 320 | 185 | 505 |
|  | * Diploma | 505 | 503 | 1008 | 370 | 225 | 595 |
|  | * Degree | 241 | 120 | 361 | 333 | 222 | 555 |
| Total | | 1,820 | 1,410 | 3,230 | 1,540 | 962 | 2,502 |

***Source: Social Security Office***

The number of permanent employed persons is 1,062 of which 767 are male and 295 are female in 2011 Ec. by having different level of education; and also Contractual employed persons are 43 in 2012. For further information, watch the following table.

***Table 33. Number of Employed Persons by Occupation, Sex, and Level of Education***

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| ***Type of occupation*** | ***Level of education*** | ***Review period*** | | | | | | |
| **2011** | | | **2012** | | | |
| **Male** | **Female** | **Total** | **Male** | **Female** | **Total** |
| **Government** |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| ***Permanent*** | 1-4 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 5-8 | 2 | 0 | 2 | 2 | 0 | 2 |
| 9-12 | 25 | 24 | 49 | 30 | 29 | 59 |
| 10/12 complete | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Certificate | 83 | 45 | 128 | 68 | 45 | 113 |
| Diploma/Level | 456 | 183 | 639 | 459 | 171 | 630 |
| Degree | 197 | 42 | 239 | 240 | 57 | 297 |
| MA | 4 | 1 | 5 | 4 | 1 | 5 |
| PhD | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| ***Total*** | | **767** | **295** | **1,062** | **803** | **303** | **1,106** |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| ***Contractual*** | 1-4 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | |
| 5-8 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 9-12 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 10/12 complete | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 1-12 | 18 | 16 | 34 | 25 | 18 | 43 |
| Certificate | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Diploma | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Degree | 1 | 1 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| M.A | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| PhD | **0** | **0** | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| ***Total*** | | **19** | **17** | **36** | **25** | **18** | **43** |

***Source: Social Security Office***

Crime is commission of an act or act of omission that violates the law and is punishable by the state. The number of cases lodged during 2012 E.C is about 158 of which 152 were decided and 17were pended.

***Table 34. Number of criminals and civil cases lodged in the district***

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Year | Number of cases lodged during the year | Decided cases | Pending cases |
| 2011 | 124 | 109 | 15 |
| 2012 | 158 | 152 | 17 |

***Source: District Justice Office***

***Finance***

***Revenue***

According to data obtained from district Inland Revenue office the larger share of revenue was from direct tax and non-tax revenue; the total revenue of the district is increased from **13,595,416.56 to 14,561,935.97** in 2012 than that of 2011E.C. Thus, in the year 2012 revenue collected from different sources indicates that **13,675,510.68** birr from direct tax revenue only.

***Table 35. Total Revenue Collected in the district***

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| *S.№* | *Source of revenue* | *Review Period* | |
| **2011** | 2012 |
| 1 | Direct tax | 12208853.05 | 13,675,510.68 |
| 2 | Indirect tax | 1,386,563.51 | 886,425.29 |
| 3 | Non tax revenue | 0 | 0 |
| Total Revenue | | 13595416.56 | 14561935.97 |

***Source: District Revenue Office,***

**Expenditure**

According to District Finance and Economic Development office, there are three types’ expenditures (general service expenditure, Economic service expenditure and Social service expenditure) on salary, Operating expense, and Capital budget. Thus, in the year 2011 and 2012 total expense for different services is ***95,818,428*** birr and ***107,509,840*** birr respectively. Generally, the following table explains about expenditure incurred in Gudeya Bila district.

***Table 36.Total Expenditure or budget (capital and recurrent) of the district***

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| year |  | Expenditures for General services | Expenditures for Economic services | Expenditures for Social services | Various expenditures | Total  Expenditures |
| 2011 | Salary and  Operating Expense | 24,950,010 | 8,437,344 | 53,780,608 | 0 | 87,167,962 |
| Capital | 89,486 | 3,410,024 | 5,150,956 | 0 | 8,650,466 |
| **Total** | **25,039,496** | **11,847,368** | **58,931,564** | **0** | 95,818,428 |
| 2012 | Salary and  Operating Expense | 22, 317, 318 | 22,604,250 | 53,261,394 | **0** | 98,182,962 |
| Capital | 389,549 | 4,724,325 | 4,213,004 | **0** | 9,326,878 |
| Total | 22,706,867 | 27,328,575 | 57,474,398 | 0 | 107,509,840 |

***Source: Gudaya Bila District Finance and Economic Development Office***

There is one commercial banks and two saving and rural credits financial institutions in the district. Out of the three financial institutions in the district, two rural saving and credits institutions are one government holding, whereas one and the remaining is non-government holding institution.

***Table 37. Number of banks, insurance and rural finance found in the district.***

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| ***S.№*** | ***Types of financial institutions*** | ***Review period*** | | | |
| **2011** | | **2012** | |
| **Gov’t** | **Non-Gov’t** | **Gov’t** | **Non-Gov’t** |
| 1 | Banks | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| 2 | Insurance | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 3 | Rural credit and saving | 0 | 2 | 0 | 2 |
| **Total** | | **1** | **2** | **1** | **2** |

***Source: Gudaya Bila District Finance and Economic Development Office***

**Trade, Tourism and Sport**

***Trade***

The district produces teff, maize, wheat, beans, peas, barley, and others. Farmers produce their crops for home consumption and for sale in order to cover their expenses such as fertilizer cost, to purchase cloths, school fees, and learning materials for their children, land use fee, and others. For all these expenses, farmers obtain money from the sale of crops produced and livestock’s rearing. Mostly the local cash crop that farmers produce is coffee seed. These cash crops are supplied to the central market

***Tourism***

In Gudaya Bila district there are a shortage of hotels, restaurants, bars and beds which are the basic necessities to be fulfilled by different social classes of the district communities to help and participate in the development of the district. There is one hotel, twenty eight restaurants and six bars but they not fulfill the criteria of hotels and restaurants.

***Sport***

Types of sport activities practiced in the district were athletics; football, volleyball, Chess Table tennis and cultural sports.

**Development Activities**

There are major ongoing governmental projects and programs such as Road Construction, water, shed and Sustainable Land Management program projects to cover the gap of clean water in the country generally and the regions, Zones and Woredas as well as kebeles specifically. Therefore , the Woredas main objectives is to construct clean water in each kebeles of the Woreda in the case that to supply clean water to the farmers by maintaining farmer’s health to increase agricultural productivity, to cover the gap of unemployment in the country and the regions , Zones and Woredas as well as kebeles specifically.

**Problems and Potentialities**

**Problems**

Problems & potentialities are used to measure the socio-economic standards of the district. There are so many problems in the district: -

* Shortage of farm land and grazing land,
* Shortage of agricultural inputs,
* Lack of schools,
* Lack of health institutions,
* Unemployment,
* Lack of transportation and communication services,
* Lack of potable clean water
* Reduction of crops due to unfair distribution of rainfall
* Problem of human and livestock diseases

**Potentialities**

There are some Potentialities in the district like agricultural resource, Natural resource, and investment. Agricultural resource contains availability of cultivable land, Irrigable land, and fertile soil. The potential use of cultivable land is 36,758.61 hectare, the actual (currently) used cultivable land were 24,356 hectare, the potential use of irrigable land is 5610 hectare, the actual (currently) used irrigable land were 3,903 hectares and having good soil fertility. Natural resource contains water, mineral and forest. The potential use of mineral is more than 10 hectare whereas the actual use was 4.5 hectare. Investment contains agriculture and hotel. The potential land uses for agricultural investment were 1,831.89 hectare whereas their actual uses were 1,089.06 hectare the potential land use of Hotel is not measured but the actual use were 0.1 hectare.

# PHYSICAL AND SOCIO-ECONOMIC PROFILE OF GUTO GIDA DISTRICT (2011-2012 E.C)

# Introduction

Guto Gida is one of the districts of East Wollega Zone. It is located at the administrative center of the Zone. Today this district is divided in to 20 farmers associations and two towns namely Ukke Lugo & Horo Alalitu

This district is divided in to three distinct geographical areas with different proportions; namely the high land 0.26 percent, which is very small part of the district, midland 46.74 percent, & the low land 53 percent. The district has an altitude that lies within elevation of 1,350 to 2,450 meters above sea level.

To prepare this profile, the experts prepared pertinent questionnaire from the zonal Finance and Economic Development Department and some required information was gathered from district.

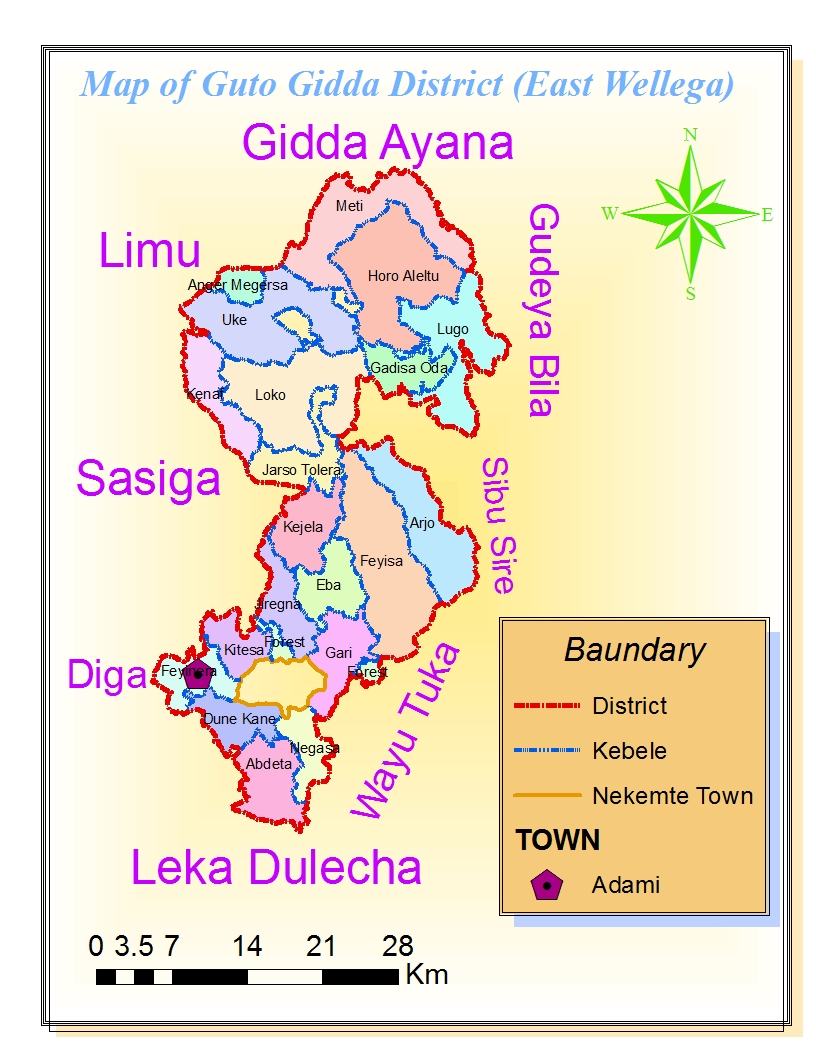
This compiled profile is so expected to provide information about the district’s physical setting and its socio-economic conditions that help governmental and non-governmental bodies including private investors who needs to undertake developmental activities.

# Physical Settings

## Area and Location

Guto Gida is the district found in east Wollega zone. It is located at about 331 kilometers distance from Addis Ababa to the western direction possessing a total area of 901.75 km2(90,174.8hectares). Guto Gida district is contiguous with Gudeya Bila, Sibu Sire and Wayyu Tuka in the east; Limu, Sasiga, and Digga in the west; Gida Ayana, and Gudaya Bila in the north; and Leka Dulecha and Wayyu Tuqa to the south. Guto Gidda district is located within 8057'40"- 9030'55"N latitudes and 36026'25" - 36044'20"E Longitudes, extending for about thirty-three minutes (33') north to south or vice versa and about eighteen minutes (18') east to west or vice versa. It occupies a total surface area of 901.80 km2. Currently, the District is divided in to 20 Peasant associations and 3 urban centers having the capital town named Nekemte.

## Map 1 GutoGidda District Map

***Source: Regional statistics and information directorate***

## Geology of the district

Guto Gida is divided in to three distinct geographical areas with different proportion; namely, highland 0.26 percent, the midland 46.74 percent and the lowland 53.00 percent.

## Relief, Drainage and Climate

### Relief

Regarding the relief of the district Guto Gida is also characterized by ups and downs like the other districts bordering it. With the exception of Ukke and Loko peasant association, the district is full of ups and downs with some hills and mountains. Dalo and Arruu are two of the mountains having an altitude of 2270 meters and 2200 meters above sea level respectively. Additionally there are some hills namely Loko 21600 meters, Ongorcha 2200 meters and Mootee 2200 meters above sea level.

### **Drainage**

There are few rivers that continuously drain the district through the year which are perennial with catchment area of 696 hectares, namely; LagaHarre, Wachu, Ukke and Loko with high volume and consistent flows. In addition to the above rivers, there are some streams that flows seasonal and perennial used for drinking and irrigation and others are flowing permanently to the major rivers of the environment. Sorga and Ukke were among the artificial lakes exist in the district.

### **Climate**

Climate, the long-term effect of the sun's radiation on the rotating earth has varied surface and atmosphere. It can be understood most easily in terms of annual or seasonal averages of temperature and precipitation. Since the district is situated at an altitude of 500 to 2500 meters above sea level, the dominant climatic condition is a sub-tropical type. As a result, this area is experienced mean annual temperature of slightly greater than 160c and mean annual rainfall of 580 to 2200mm per annum.

## Soils

Clay loam is among the soil types found in the district; it covers 16.33% of the total land of the area. Sandy soil covers 11726.4 hectares of land, the other type of soil exist in the district is loam soil, dominantly found in the district, which has a good potential for agriculture.

## Vegetation and Wildlife

### **Vegetation**

Previously the district was highly covered with dense forests and savanna grasses. Even the high lands around the capital town “Nekemte” have remnants or big mother trees, which show the presence of forests in the past that is now denuded, and left the area barren without any regret. Today manmade and natural forests of the district like Komto and some others are under savior condition, which needs close control in order to save future ecological balance for the surrounding. These forests are also the home of different wild animals including very attractive seasonal birds, which are not found in areas where there is no forest. Deforestation is highly practiced by the local farmers through which they gain an income by selling charcoal, firewood, and different lumbering materials. The greatest portion of fuel wood consumption of the capital town is obtained from this district.

### **Wildlife**

Major types of wild animals found in the district are Hyena, Monkey, Ape, Bush Pig, Columbus Monkey, Dikdik (kurupe), Bush Buck, Aardvark, Seedaa (crested Purus pine), and civet. There is no reserved land for wild life conservation.

**Socio-Economic Conditions**

## Population

Population size, compositions, its spatial distribution, and some other demographic and socio-economic data are very important for planning, monitoring, and evaluation of various development programs. As shown in the table below the projected population of Guto Gida district based on population and housing census conducted in 2019 G.C is 125,731and 129,040 in 2019 and 2020 E.C respectively. By the year 2019 E.C from 125,731total populations of the district 65,631 (60.90%) were males whereas about 63,409 (59.1%) were females. During this year, about 91.2% of the total populations were rural population, which are directly engaged their life on agriculture. The crude population density of the district in the year 2020 E.C was **98 persons** per. km2.

***Table 1. Total population projected Based on 1999 E.C population and Housing census for the year 2019 &2020 E.C***

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| *Year* | *Rural* | | | *Urban* | | | *Total* | | |
| **Male** | **Female** | **Total** | **Male** | **Female** | **Total** | **Male** | **Female** | **Total** |
| 2011 | 50486 | 50,336 | 100,822 | 13,880 | 11,029 | 24,909 | 64,366 | 61,365 | 125,731 |
| 2012 | 51,528 | 51,395 | 102,923 | 14,103 | 12,014 | 26,117 | 65,631 | 63,409 | 129,040 |

***Source: GutoGida District Health Office***

***Table 2. Population of the District by Sex and Wider Age Group***

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| *Age group* | *Rural* | | | *Urban* | | | *Total* | | |
| **Male** | **Female** | **Total** | **Male** | **Female** | **Total** | **Male** | **Female** | **Total** |
| 0-14 | 25,730 | 24,642 | **50,372** | 1,666 | 1,985 | **3,651** | 27,401 | 26,629 | **54,023** |
| 15-64 | 32,362 | 31,729 | **64,091** | 3,947 | 3,156 | **7,103** | 36,309 | 34,885 | **71,194** |
| Oldage65+&  above | 1,718 | 1,323 | **3,041** | 402 | 380 | **782** | 2,120 | 1,703 | **3,823** |
| Total | **59,815** | **57,696** | **117,511** | **4,295** | **4,284** | **8,579** | **61,808** | **59,680** | **129,040** |

***Source: GutoGida District Agricultural Office***

***Table 3 .School Age of the District’s Population by Age Group***

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| *Age group* | *Rural* | | | *Urban* | | | *Total* | | |
| **Male** | **Female** | **Total** | **Male** | **Female** | **Total** | **Male** | **Female** | **Total** |
| < 7 (kindergarten) | 671 | 641 | **1312** | 173 | 169 | **342** | 844 | 810 | **1654** |
| 7-14 (primary school age) | 6861 | 5969 | **12830** | 956 | 851 | **1807** | 7817 | 6820 | **14637** |
| 15-18 (secondary school age ) | - | - | **-** | 310 | 252 | **562** | 310 | 252 | **562** |
| Total | **7532** | **7532** | **15064** | **1439** | **1272** | **2711** | **8971** | **7882** | **16853** |

***Source: GutoGida District Education Office***

According to the above table, total numbers of kindergarten pupils less than seven years by the year 2020 are about **562** the number of children for primary school age between15-18 in Guto Gida district is **14637** for urban centers, and the number of primary school age between 7-14 covers majority of school age in the district.

**Agriculture**

### **Farmer’s service cooperatives**

According to the data obtained from the district agricultural and rural development office peasant association with larger families is Ofata 06, total of 20104 of whom 5552were females and peasant association with smaller family is Warsu, total of 16341ofwhom 1781were females.

***Table 4. Farmer Associations and Member of Farmers Association***

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| No. | Name of farmers association | Members | | | Families | | |
| Male | Female | Total | Male | Female | Total |
| 1 | Abdata | 996 | 159 | 1155 | 3797 | 7748 | 11605 |
| 2 | Nagasa | 723 | 91 | 814 | 1715 | 996 | 2661 |
| 3 | Gari | 729 | 85 | 814 | 1879 | 1898 | 3827 |
| 4 | Fayinera | 693 | 58 | 751 | 1599 | 1840 | 3389 |
| 5 | Fayisa | 1764 | 101 | 1865 | 3352 | 3978 | 7384 |
| 6 | Eba | 810 | 59 | 869 | 2934 | 3330 | 6314 |
| 7 | Uke | 1018 | 34 | 1052 | 1551 | 1921 | 3422 |
| 8 | G/oda | 1110 | 601 | 1711 | 1344 | 2874 | 4268 |
| 9 | H/Alaltu | 850 | 77 | 927 | 2985 | 2629 | 5664 |
| 10 | Jiregna | 868 | 81 | 949 | 2257 | 2326 | 4633 |
| 11 | Kenaf | 534 | 41 | 575 | 2045 | 2251 | 4346 |
| 12 | loko | 824 | 56 | 880 | 1673 | 1935 | 3658 |
| 13 | M/Jalala | 418 | 35 | 453 | 1841 | 2010 | 3901 |
| 14 | Lugo | 422 | 54 | 476 | 1490 | 1050 | 2590 |
| 15 | Mexi | 1075 | 46 | 1121 | 1271 | 1652 | 2873 |
| 16 | Kitesa | 437 | 59 | 496 | 1932 | 2795 | 4677 |
| 17 | kajela | 304 | 44 | 348 | 818 | 996 | 1764 |
| 18 | A/Magarsa | 196 | 24 | 220 | 551 | 432 | 1010 |
| 19 | Arjo | 265 | 35 | 300 | 2313 | 1927 | 4290 |
| 20 | J/Tolera | 524 | 41 | 565 | 939 | 3050 | 4039 |
|  | total | 14560 | 1781 | 16341 | 38286 | 47638 | 86315 |

***Source: Guto Gida District Agriculture and Rural Development Office***

Farmer’s service co-operatives serve members in fields of agricultural development. Among the services provided; private cooperative saving and Credit. Saving service a cooperative provides different. The major types of service cooperatives have total members of 20104 out of which 14652Males and 5552Females. These cooperatives have capital accumulated 27,158,244 birr in 2020 E.C. Concerning the settlers there is no any settlers settled in the district during last two years. There is no occurrence of drought that affect households and children during the years 2019 and 2020 E.C.

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Major types of co-operatives | Members | | | Service delivered by co-operatives to the members |
| Male | Female | Total |
| Private cooperative | 70 | 40 | 110 | fulfill members need fertilizer distribution |
| Saving and Credit | 1,459 | 1,395 | 2,854 | save and credit money fulfill member’s need |
| Total | 1,529 | 1,435 | 2,964 |  |

**Table 5. Members of Different Service Cooperatives in the District**

***Source: District Cooperative Promotion Office***

### **Land Resources by Use**

The term land use refers to the ways that people use land and the natural resources it provides. It is the best allocation of land for its best alternative uses. Land use potential is necessary to select the land characteristics needed for any production. Some of the major factors that determine the potentiality of the land are temperature, length of growing period, moisture availability, flood hazard, degradation hazard, toxicity, rooting condition and workability.

Potential land for crop cultivation approximate area coverage is **29,340 hek**. From it 30,248is currently under annual crop production and the remaining 9,531.9 hectare is under perennial crop cultivation. The remaining percent of the potential arable land, pasture land/grazing land, degraded/barren area, forest area (natural forest 63.35% & man-made forest 22.19%) is 6393.2 ,6827.1, 2347.5,5068.4,2807,and 1621.40 hectare respectively

***Table 6.Land Resource by Use (hectares)***

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | Types of land resource use in the district | Proximate areal coverage(in hectare) | Location in Peasant Association |
| 1 | Land for crop cultivation | 82104.6 |  |
|  | * For annual crop production | 30248 |  |
|  | * For perennial crop production | 9681 |  |
| 2 | Arable land | 0 |  |
| 3 | Pasture land/Grazing Land | 6353 |  |
| 4 | Degraded /barren area | 0 |  |
| 5 | Forests | 0 |  |
|  | * Natural forest | 0 |  |
|  | * Man-made forest | 362 |  |
|  | * Forests | 4864 |  |
|  | * Woodland | 2805 |  |
|  | * Shrub land | == |  |
|  | * Bush land | 634.5 |  |
| 6 | Swampy/marsh land | 0 |  |
|  | Others | 2958.5 |  |
|  | total | 192,923. |  |
| *Source: Guto Gida District Agriculture and Rural Development Office* | | | |

### **Crop Production**

Among the major crops produced both year 2019 and 2020; maize, Sorghum, , Teff, Wheat ,Barley, Millet ,ruz Kaba beans, Field beans, Haricot Beans, Soya beans ,Nug, Rage seed, Sesame ,Ground nut are highly produced under private peasant holdings. According to the table below, there is decrement of production and cultivated land from year 2019 to 2020.

***Table 7. Area cultivated for major crops under private peasant holdings and production obtained in year 2007-2008E.C***

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| No. | | Crop type | 2007/2008 E.C | | 2007/2008 E.C | |
| Area (ha.) | Prod. (qt.) | Area (ha.) | Prod. (qt.) |
| In‘meher‘‘season | | |  |  |  |  |
| 1 | | Maize | 16510 | 816,346 | 18,346 | 880.608 |
| 2 | | Sorgham | 2600 | 53635 | 2125 | 53.125 |
| 3 | | Tef | 3571 | 37495.5 | 2623 | 26130 |
| 4 | | Bary | 165 | 1089 | 142 | 2514 |
| 5 | | Wheat | 195 | 1950 | 214 | 5286 |
| 6 | | Oets | 0 | 0 | 57 | 1101 |
| 7 | | Rice | 599 | 1916.8 | 107 | 1284 |
| 8 | | F.millef | 1154.6 | 12700.6 | 902 | 18,491.10 |
| 9 | | Faba been | 104 | 650 | 110 | 990 |
| 10 | | Field | 30.5 | 248.8 | 74 | 666 |
| 11 | | Haric of been | 1218 | 12180 | 937 | 13118 |
| 12 | | Peas | 146 | 1460 | 189 | 2079 |
| 13 | | Neug | 1348 | 7605.2 | 985 | 8569.6 |
| 14 | | Ground | 1842 | 22104 | 1378 | 12402 |
| 15 | | Sesame | 1345 | 5380 | 1073 | 10583 |
| In‘belg ‘‘season | | |  |  |  |  |
|  | Rege seed | | 46 | 135.2 | 78 | 827 |
|  | Total | | 30874.1 | 974960.2 | 29,340 | 1,037,873.7 |

***Source: District Agricultural Office***

### **Agricultural Input Supply**

In Guto Gida district, there is no state farm but there are large scale private farms. The productivity and production initiative also calls for increasing recognition of the importance of post-harvest losses. Which are a major factor in household food security, and due to quality issues, limit the capacity of smallholders to commercialize their agricultural activities. It also minimize the need to improve cooperative and private sector participation in the supply of agricultural inputs, particularly the production and distribution of high quality seed, fertilizers and others inputs which is believed to be the most important factor to maximize production and productivity to attain food self-sufficiency.

From the total population of the district more than 95.22 % are rural populations, which are directly; sustain their life on agriculture and related activities. The district has a long tradition (over two - three decades) in using chemical fertilizers. Without chemical fertilizer, high yield is not expected and feeding a family of large size would be impossible.

Nevertheless, Fertilizer distribution in past two years was not according to the number of farm house holds. The distribution of DAP and UREA in the year 2019 was 43 quintals and 14927.5 quintals respectively. In the year 2020, there is no distribution of DAP and 2202.5 quintal of UREA was distributed to the farmers. Also among the supply of agricultural inputs improved maize seeds, 81,634.6 quintal in 2019, and 880,608 quintal in 2020, 195 quintal of wheat, 3,749.55 quintal of teff was distributed in2 019 to the farmers.

* **Some Methods of Maintaining Soil Fertility in the district;**
* **Traditional methods** 
  + Crop rotation
  + Land fallowing
  + Using dang and crop residue

- Plantation

* **Modern methods**
* Using compost
* Using fertilizer (DAP & UREA)
* Using D/t bunds, check dams
* Using decompose materials
* Plantation &etc
* **Some Methods of Soil Conservation in the District**;
* **Traditional methods** 
  + Using d/t bunds, check dams
  + Using decompose materials
  + Plantation &etc
  + Crop rotation
* **Modern methods**
* Fertilizer
* Modernized bund & check dams construction
* Development soil & water conservation structure
* Preparation of compost
* Developing bench terracing, hill side terracing
* Alley cropping
* Plantation of wind breaking trees on the farm land

### **Agricultural calendar**

The district has diverse landscape that causes varied microclimatic zones in the area. The thermal zones or temperature zones represent the classified mean temperature during the growing period. The division of the district into different thermal zones is based on the mean temperature of the time of the year during which a growing period would be most likely to occur. Climate plays a decisive role on the activities of agriculture. On the other hand, it is an important economic sector in the country as well as in the district, on which the life of the overwhelming majority of the population of the district make its day by day subsistence life activity. In addition to climate, particularly, temperature and rainfall are the two dominant elements create seasonal diversions on major agricultural activities. The two dominant seasons are Maher and Belg. In Maher season activities such as land preparation, planting (sowing) and weeding would be undertaken. Also in Beg season activities such as harvesting and storing, the major agricultural activities are under taken for the success of crop production. This will be achieved through increased crop productivity (intensification) and area expansion. Intensification is to be achieved through integrated use of agricultural inputs including improved seeds, fertilizer, effective pest control and better management practices.

The agricultural calendar of the districts extends from beginning of April to the end of December. Land clearing is in the month of April and May, which is the beginning of rainy season. The rainy season ends at the end of December. The following table indicates agricultural calendar of Guto Gida district

***Table 7. Agricultural calendar of the district***

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| *S.№* | *Activities* | *Seasons* | |
| **Meher season** | **Belg season** |
| 1 | Land preparation |  |  |
| 2 | Planting(sowing) |  |  |
| 3 | Weeding |  |  |
| 4 | Harvesting |  |  |

***Source: District Agricultural Office***

The poorest sub-sector of rural households is unable to meet their basic needs and is chronically food insecure. About one-third of rural households have a farm less than 0.5 hectares, which under rain fed agriculture, at current yield levels it, cannot produce enough food to meet their requirements. Thus, the most important components of crop production are the average of having farmland holding size per household. Thus, the average number of farm land holding size per household were indicates that 1.85 hectare. by the year 2019 & 2020 or majority of the farm households proportionally holds 2 hectare and above in both reviewed periods. Similarly, the estimates of the size of the land holding size versus the number of household having farm plot equal in both year 2019 and 2020 E.C.

Oxen are the main source of power for peasant farming & farmer with no farm oxen is considered as poor. A farmer having a pair of ox can feed himself & his family if he/she possesses enough farmland. Saving capacity depends on what they produce & amount they obtain. To produce large amount of crop, farmers should possess fertile land, farm oxen, improved seed, fertilizer, credit facility & know how or technical service regarding recent agricultural technologies. Besides; the farm oxen needs medical care & uninterrupted follow up not to be attacked by a serious animal diseases.

As explained on table below average number of farm oxen per household is increased to 15.09 from 29, because total number of farm oxen in the district is increased largely in 2019 E.C than households’ increment.

***Table 8. Average number of farm oxen per household***

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Item | | Review period | |
| **2019** | 2020 |
| Total number of farm oxen (A) | |  |  |
| Total number of household(B) | | 15877 | 16341 |
| Average =A/B | |  |  |
| Percentage of farmers with | 0 (No Ox) | 14.66 | 4.5 |
| ½ Ox (single ox) | 19.92 | 16.37 |
| 1 Ox (one pair oxen) | 40.92 | 48.98 |
| 2 Oxen(two pair oxen) | 15.09 | 29 |
| 3 Oxen (three pair oxen) | 15.8 | 9.15 |

***Source: Guto Gida District Agriculture and Rural Development Office***

Out of the total farmers of the district verage number of farm oxen per household is 1:2.48 (around 2 oxen). Similarly percentage of farmer with 0 number of ox, 0.5 (single ox), 1 pair ox, 2 pair ox, 3 pair ox is 12.78%, 17.97%, 37.06%, 19.01%,13.08% respectively.

Major crop pests in the district are cut worms, stalk borer, bollworm, termite, and aphid and shoot fly. From the different agricultural extension system, Agricultural Technical and Vocational Education and Training (ATVET) centers and the Farmer Training Centers (FTCs) are the most important agricultural and rural development strategy (extension) elements in Ethiopia. These institutions are currently functioning to produce, as well as use, the human capital that is embodied in Development Agents (DAs). ATVETs train DAs and the DAs in turn use FTCs to train farmers.

Irrigation is practiced in Guto Gida district on some irrigable land owned by few farmers. The presence of all season drain rivers in the district seems that it would have make possible the use of irrigation; but there were few farmers around these rivers those did practice the use of such activities.

***Table 9. Number of farmers engaged in the irrigation, area irrigated and amount of crops produced in the district***

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Economic activity | | Review period | | | | | |
| 2019E.C | | | 2020 E.C | | |
| No. of farmers | Area irrigated  (Hectare) | Crop produced | No. of farmers | Area irrigated  (Hectare) | Crop produced |
| Irrigation | Traditional | 8,636 | 3,878 | 53,7314 |  | 4,445 | 503,670 |
| Modern | 309 | 723.5 | 102,744 |  | 1,120 | 211,746 |

***Source: Guto Gida District Agriculture and Rural Development Office***

Non-Governmental Organization is an independent, voluntary, non-profit making, non-self-serving, value-based society, association, and foundation, charitable trust working for a betterment of a target society and which is not regarded under particular legal system as part of the government sector. There is nongovernmental organization intervention in this district as other districts of the zone. Among the nongovernmental organization implementing their activities in the zone, Siiqqee Womens’ Development Association (SWDA), Developmental experties center (DEC), Ethiopian Catholic Church Social Development Coordinating Nekemte (ECCSADCN) exists in Guto Gidda district.

At present based on the extension system deploys three/four DAs at each kebele: with responsibility for crop production, livestock production, natural resource management, and cooperative promotions/animal health (plant science, animal production and animal health). Presently the district is divided in to 36 farmers associations with 38 FTC’s and 78 DA’s (development agents) in the year 2019, and 2020 E.C.

Now a time majority of the population of the district are ensured their food security. In addition to this, some farmers are awarded at regional and federal level being as model farmer. The major constraints of agriculture in this district are lack of improved seed*,* lack of communication, soil acidity problem*,* shortage of farmland*,* lack of transportation, lack of soil fertility, and termite problem.

### **Livestock, poultry and beekeeping**

#### **Livestock Population**

Most agricultural production is used to meet consumption needs, for a very large number of households; there is a prolonged hunger season during the pre-harvest period. When there are surpluses, smallholder farmers are often constrained by lack of access to markets. In all farming systems, livestock are the single most important household asset and there is a strong correlation between lack of livestock ownership and poverty, particularly among woman-headed households.

Therefore, Livestock play a key role in a day-to-day life of the community, especially in the peasant sector. They provide meat, milk, transport, manure, skins, and hides and furnish regular and easily realizable cash income. In contrast to the size of the livestock population, physical and value productivity are low. Oromia takes largest portion of cattle production in the country, the benefit obtained from this large number of cattle population, is still shows much low. The reason could be due to the absence of appropriate livestock rearing with proper handling mechanisms and absence of sufficient feeds as well as proper health services.

The following table shows that the district is endowed with different livestock types like; cattle, sheep, Goats, Mules, and horses.

***Table 10.Livestock population of the district***

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Year | Cattle | Sheep | Goats | Mules | Horses | Asses |
| 2011 | 136,005 | 22,004 | 23,349 | 944 | 1,268 | 5,000 |
| 2012 | 142,803 | 24,204 | 24,516 | 972 | 1,382 | 5,300 |

***Source: District Livestock Development, Health, and Marketing Office***

Based on the available information from the district, the most important diseases affecting the livestock resources are black leg anthrax, Tryanasomiasis, internal parasites and bacterial infection. Regarding animal health clinics, there is One (1) type B and five (9)-type D animal health clinics in the district that provides service with 16 VET Assistant personnel in the year of 2020E.C.

**Poultry**

Poultry Farming is commercial rising of chickens for their meat and eggs. Concerning production of poultry farming in case of lack of management and disease there is no state and cooperative owned farming in Guto Gida district. However, during last two years the poultry production was undertaken in a good manner in the district.

**Beekeeping**

Traditionally, farmers perform honey production in the district. However, there are no better practices both in traditional and modern type of honey production. In the recent time, traditional method of honey production indicates better than previous years. Therefore, according to data obtained from the district Livestock Development, Health, and Marketing Office there is an increment of production of honey by the year 2019and 2020 E.C.

***Table 11. Bee keeping both traditional and modern form***

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| No | Type of bee farming | Revised period | | | | | |
| 2019 | | | 2020 | | |
| I | **Traditional** | No. of bee hives | Prod (no.) | Sales (Birr) | No. of bee hives | Prod (no.) | Sales (Birr) |
| 8,888 | 44,320 | 3,963,600 | 10,450 | 52,250 | 4,702,500 |
|  | Privately owned | 80 | 44,040 | 3,938,400 | 10280 | 51,400 | 4,626,000 |
|  | Cooperatively owned | 8,808 | 280 | 25,200 | 170 | 850 | 76,500 |
|  | State owned |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| II | **Transition** | 6,818 | 13,000 | 1,170,000 | 7,636 | 83,996 | 7,559,640 |
|  | Privately owned | 6,796 | 12,736 | 1,146,240 | 7,606 | 83,665 | 7,529,940 |
|  | Cooperatively owned | 22 | 264 | 23,760 | 30 | 330 | 29,700 |
|  | State owned |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| III | **Modern** | 3,572 | 60,724 | 5,465,160 | 3,640 | 61,880 | 5,569,200 |
|  | Privately owned | 3,462 | 58,854 | 5,296,860 | 3,450 | 58,650 | 5,278,500 |
|  | Cooperatively owned | 120 | 1,870 | 1,683,300 | 190 | 3,230 | 290,700 |
|  | State owned |  |  |  |  |  |  |

***Source: Livestock Development, Health, and Marketing Office***

Similarly, the available local materials to construct traditional beehive and the amount of honey gained from this beehive are lower than the honey that can be obtained from the modern beehive. From different factors that affecting beekeeping; bee paralyzes, pesticides, herbicides and environmental conditions are the major one in the district.

**Factors Affecting Livestock Rearing, Poultry, and Beekeeping**

**Livestock rearing**

* Nutrition deficiency
* External & Internal parasite
* Inbreeding problem
* Absence of enough pasture land
* Lack of industrial by product feed and diseases
* Genetic problem of cattle
* Water scarcity, food scarcity,leaches problem,lack of grazing land

**Poultry**

* Disease problemin our wereda is diseases out break and predators

**Beekeeping**

* Wax moth
* High temperature
* Insect problem
* herbicide
* ants
* birds and disease problems

## Mining and industry

### **Mining**

Mining is the process of extracting useful minerals from the surface of the Earth, and seas. One of the economic activities with the great role in economic development of a nation is mining. When we come to this district, there are construction materials (minerals) like stone and clay with 65,000M2 and 2,800M2 ton per year actual production in the district.

### **Industry**

Industry is a group of productive enterprises or organizations that produce or supply goods, services, or sources of income. There is no medium and large scale industries found in the district and there is a data problem on small-scale manufacturing industries.

**Infrastructure and social facilities**

### **Transport and Communication**

There was 1 km asphalt, 52 km gravel road exist and gives services in the district during last two years. There was also 107.07 km rural road in the district that connects kebeles with the town and/or other kebeles. There were 20 semi-automatic telephone services by the year 2020 E.C.

***Table12. Length of dry and all weather roads giving services in the district (2019-2020 E.C)***

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| No | Types of roads  (kms) | Review period | |
| 2019 E.C | 2020 E.C |
| 1 | Asphalt | 1km | 1km |
| 2 | Gravel | 52km | 52km |
| 3 | Rural road | 107.07km | 118.321km |
| 4 | Others (if any) |  |  |

***Source: Guto Gida District Roads Development office***

### **Water and Energy Supply**

#### **Water Supply**

Water is an indispensable resource for the survival of life on earth. Every movement of living things, either from one place to another or growth in a specific area is attached to the availability of water. The value (price) given for water is not according to its usefulness for its presence everywhere & full year flow. The available underground water is the great potential of development. Though there is hardly available studied data in hand at moment, there could be a great potential of underground water in the district.

The sources of drinking water according to their importance in the district for urban areas are pond, well, river, tap water and spring; whereas the rank according to the importance of sources of drinking water for rural areas in the district are river, well, tap water, pond and spring.

***Table 13. Number of centers with potable water supply in the district***

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| *Year* | ***Number of centers*** | | | ***Total population of the district*** | | | ***Population supplied with potable water*** | | | ***% age of population supplied with portable water*** | | |
|  | **Rural** | **Urban** | **Tot.** | **Rural** | **Urban** | **Total** | **Rural** | **Urban** | **Total** | **Rural** | **Urban** | **Total** |
| 2011 | 2 | 3 | 5 | 100,822 | 24,909 | 125,731 | 4000 | 8000 | 12,000 | 3.5 | 80.22 | 9.5 |
| 2012 | 4 | 3 | 7 | 102923 | 26,117 | 129,040 | 8000 | 8000 | 16,000 | 6.66 | 7.96 | 12.3 |

***Source: GutoGida District Water Mineral, and Energy Office, 2006***

Available information from Guto Gida District Water, Mineral and Energy Office indicates that out of the total population in the district 9.5**%** by 2019 and 12.3**%** by 2020 E.C are supplied with potable water.

**Energy Supply**

The sources of domestic energy supply according to their importance in the district for urban areas are charcoal, firewood Dung; kerosene, and electricity. Whereas the rank according to the importance of sources of domestic energy supply for rural areas in the district are firewood, crop residue, dung, kerosene, electricity, and charcoal. The numbers of towns with hydroelectric power sources were four by the year 2020E.C.

***Table 14. Number of towns having electric supply by source in the district up to 2020 E.C***

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| |  |  |  |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | | ***S.№*** | ***Name of town*** | ***Total population of the town*** | ***Source of electric power*** | | | | **Hydro** | **Diesel** | **Biogas** | | 1 | Ukke | 7350 |  |  |  | | 2 | kenaf | 0 |  |  |  | | 3 | Lugo | 0 |  |  |  | | 4 | Horo Alalitu | 0 |  |  |  | |

***Source: GutoGida District Water, Mineral, and Energy Office***

### **Education**

Education is a base for the development of human society. It provides strength & resilience to people to respond to changing situations & enables them to cause & contribute to societal development through development of their attitudes, values, capabilities, both of knowledge & skills. A healthy & educated population is crucial for economic & social advancement. Education is, therefore an essential investment in people & as such a pre-requisite for equitable & sustainable development.

It is obvious that literate people are more productive than illiterate ones. An educated family has access to a broad range of opportunities, educated farmers are more receptive to new ideas & technology, and educated children are open to the general trends in education. Therefore, there is no doubt that the socio-economy of the society would be more meaningful if everybody gets access to primary education.

Kindergarten programs emphasize creative play, social interaction, and natural expression. They also teach social skills and provide children with an academic foundation for first grade. Kindergarten students are typically four or five years of age. In class, they are introduced to the alphabet, numbers, and colors; they study their bodies, their families, and their communities; they listen to stories read aloud; they make art projects; they participate in skits and dramatic productions; and they learn about holidays, plants, animals, and other topics in science and social studies. Some kindergartens also teach introductory reading and mathematical skills. Kindergartens strive to offer children a foundation for the development of social skills, self-confidence, motivation, and cognition (the process of knowing). When we come to the district, there was 3(Three) kindergarten under nongovernment 0 peoples & 0 kinder garnet under government with 1647 peoplesin the year of 2020E.C

The number of government primary school in the district are 35 of which 6 were first cycle and 29 were second cycle, there was also 3 senior secondary school.

***Table 15. Number of schools and classrooms under government holding by the year 2019and 2020 E.C***

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| *S.№* | *Type of schools* | *Number of schools and classrooms under government holding* | | | |
| **2019** | | **2020** | |
| **School** | **Room** | **School** | **Room** |
| 1 | Primary 1st cycle | 5 | 20 | 6 | 21 |
|  | “ 2nd cycle | 29 | 338 | 29 | 338 |
| 3 | Senior secondary (9-10) | 3 | 25 | 3 | 47 |
| 4 | Technical/vocational | 0 | 5 | 0 | 5 |
|  | Preparatory(11-12) | 1 | 8 |  | - |
| 5 | Colleges and Universities) | 0 | 5 |  | 5 |
| TOTAL | | **38** | **381** | **38** | **416** |

***Source: GutoGida District Education Office***

***Total 16.number of enrolled, dropped out and detained students in primary 1st cycle (1-4) by sex and type of ownership***

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| No | Situations in school | Sex | Government | | Private | | Non Government | |
| 2019 E.C | 2020 E.C | 2019 E.C | 2020 E.C | 2019 E.C | 2020 E.C |
|  | Total Kgenrollment | M | 675 | 882 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| F | 621 | 765 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 1 | Total  Enrollment | M | 610 | 756 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| F | 512 | 659 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 2 | Dropped out | M | 43 | 90 | 0 | 0 |  | 0 |
| F | 41 | 93 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 3 | Detained | M | 6 | 20 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| F | 5 | 19 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
|  | total |  |  |  | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |

***Source: GutoGida District Education Office,***

**Total 17. Number of enrolled, dropped out and detained students in primary 2nd cycle (5-8) by sex and type of ownership**

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| No | Situations in school | Sex | Government | | Private | | Non Government | |
| 2019 E.C | 2020 E.C | 2019 E.C | 2020 E.C | 2019 E.C | 2020 E.C |
| 1 | Total  Enrollment | M | 10215 | 10594 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| F | 8715 | 8826 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 2 | Dropped out | M | 715 | 1402 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| F | 521 | 1050 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 3 | Detained | M | 189 | 207 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| F | 106 | 157 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |

***Source: GutoGida District Education Office,***

***Total 18.number of enrolled, dropped out and detained students in senior secondary (9-10) by sex and type of ownership***

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| No | Situations in school | Sex | Government | | Private | | Non Government | |
| 2019 E.C | 2020 E.C | 2019 E.C | 2020 E.C | 2019 E.C | 2020 E.C |
| 1 | Total  Enrollment | M | 710 | 1311 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| F | 427 | 847 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 2 | Dropped out | M | 25 | 84 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| F | 17 | 43 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 3 | Detained | M | 19 | 29 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| F | 9 | 22 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |

***Source: GutoGida District Education Office,***

Significant progress has also been achieved in secondary school education (9–10) having3 high school and 25 number of class rooms in 2019 and 47 number of class rooms in 2020 years. Accordingly, number of students in secondary school increased from 1,137 to 2,158 total enrollments, dropped out in 2019 & 2020 is 5 & 6 respectively. Similarly, detained student 2019& 2020 is 9 and 22 respectively.

***Table 19. Student participation rate by levels of school and sex***

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| *S.№* | ***Type of schools*** | ***Sex*** | *Review period* | | | |
| **2007** | | 2008 | |
| **Gross Enrollment** | **Net Enrollment** | **Gross Enrollment** | Net  Enrollment |
| 1 | Kindergarten | Male | 675 | 675 | 882 | 882 |
| Female | 621 | 621 | 765 | 765 |
|  | Primary 1st cycle | Male | 6,788 | 5,382 | 7,204 | 5,868 |
| Female | 5,874 | 4,748 | 6,112 | 4,961 |
|  | Primary 2nd cycle | Male | 4,037 | 3,263 | 4,146 | 3,506 |
| Female | 3,353 | 2,784 | 3,373 | 2,916 |
| 2 | Senior secondary (9-10) | Male | 710 | 369 | 1,311 | 407 |
| Female | 427 | 257 | 847 | 799 |
| 3 | Technical/ vocational | Male |  |  |  |  |
| Female |  |  |  |  |
| 4 | Preparatory School | Male | 286 | 221 |  |  |
| female | 215 | 189 |  |  |

***Source: GutoGida District Education Office***

Great progress has been achieved in both primary and secondary school education. Accordingly the number of diploma teachers in primary school dcreased from 20 in 2019 to 30 in 2020E.C. On the other hand the number of degree teachers in secondary & Preparatory has dcreased from 41 in 2019 to 35 by the year 2020 E.C. Beside this, the number of qualified teachers has also increased through summer and distance education program; upgrading from diploma to degree under the summer training program.

***Table 20.Number of students sat for national examination (EGSCE) and promoted to preparatory by sex and***

***Ownership***

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| No of candidates  with sex | | Review period with type of ownership | | | | | |
| Government | | Private | | Non Government | |
| 2019 E.C | 2020 E.C | 2019 E.C | 2020 E.C | 2019 E.C | 2020 E.C |
| Candidates | |  |  | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
|  | Male | 304 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
|  | Female | 161 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
|  | **Total** | **465** | **0** |  | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Passed |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | Male | 304 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
|  | Female | 161 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
|  | **Total** | **465** | **0** | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Failed |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | Male | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
|  | Female | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
|  | Total | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |

***Source: GutoGida District Education Office***

***Table 21.Number of adult education centers and participants by sex***

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| No | Type | | Review Period | |
| 2019 E.C | 2020 E.C |
| 1 | Number of adult education centers | | 53 | 75 |
| 2 | Number of participants | Male | 1,405 | 1,721 |
| Female | 1,397 | 1,364 |
| Total | 2,805 | 3,084 |

***Source: GutoGida District Education Office***

By the year 2019 E.C there were 4 adult education centers with 2,805 total numbers of participants of which 1,405were male and 1,397were females in the Guto Gida district. There were 15 teachers participated on learning teaching process in Guto Gida Preparatory School by the year 2020 E.C.

***Table Number of teachers by level of schools (1-4), (5-8) and (9-10), vocational, Preparatory, sex, level of education and ownership****.*

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| No | Type of school | Level of education | Review period with type of ownership | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Government | | | | | | Private | | | | | | Non Government | | |
| 2019 E.C | | | 2020 E.C | | | 2019 E.C | | | 2020 E.C | | | 2019 E.C | | | 2020 E.C |
| M | F | T | M | F | T | M | F | T | M | F | T | M | F | T | M | | F | T |
| 1 | Facilitator of 0 class | <12 | 16 | 14 | 30 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | |  |  |
| 2 | Primary 1st cycle(1-4) | TTI | 17 | 3 | 20 | 16 | 14 | 30 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | |  |  |
| Diploma | 5 | 1 | 6 | 3 | 2 | 5 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | |  |  |
| 3 | Primary 2nd cycle(5-8) | TTI | 3 | 21 | 24 | 15 | 5 | 20 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | |  |  |
| Diploma | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | |  |  |
| appilaayidii | 137 | 14 | 27 | 14 | 16 | 305 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | |  |  |
| BA/BSc | 3 | 1 | 4 | 2 | 0 | 2 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | |  |  |
| 4 | Senior secondary (9-10) | MA/MSc |  |  |  | 12 | 1 | 13 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | |  |  |
| BA/BSc | 85 | 33 | 118 | 72 | 61 | 133 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | |  |  |
| Diploma | 40 | 10 | 50 | 49 | 14 | 63 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | |  |  |
| TTI |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | |  |  |
| 5 | Vocational | MA/MSc | - | - | - | - | - | - |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | |  |  |
| BA/BSc | - | - | - | - | - | - |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | |  |  |
| Diploma | - | - | - | - | - | - |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | |  |  |
| TTI | - | - | - | - | - | - |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | |  |  |
| 6 | Preparatory( 11- 12) | MA/MSc | 3 | 0 | 3 | - | - | - |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | |  |  |
|  |  | BA/BSc | 10 | 2 | 12 | - | - | - |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | |  |  |
| Diploma | 0 | 0 | 0 | - | - | - |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | |  |  |
| TT | 0 | 0 | 0 | - | - | - |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | |  |  |

***Source: GutoGida District Education Office***

### **Health Institutions**

The national policy framework that guides programming in health sector development programs is the main emphasis of the growth and transformation program of five years with the clear focus on poverty related health condition. In GutoGidda District, the ten top Communicable diseases are; malaria, parasite, pneumonia, respiratory disease, genitor urinary disease, disease of digestive system, skin disease, anemia, accidental causes, and diarrheal disease. In addition to these, spread of HIV/AIDS and other problems that affect mothers and children, especially exists in rural areas. Health facilities has been extended to reach villages and households to accelerate the expansion of primary health care coverage which has already been developed and endorsed by the government with the view to achieve universal primary health care to the rural population.

Health indicators reveal that the current health situation of the district is in a better condition. Population that gets access to health service is below the standard but the situation is better compared to the near past periods. Health coverage of the District would be 96% in the years 2019 & 2020E.C.

A health facility indicates that there is no hospital presently functioning in the district. As indicated by District Health office there are 3 governmental health centers and 17 private clinics in 2019 and 2020 E.C, there are also 23 governmental health posts in 2019 and 2020 E.C. All are provides health services to the people of the district.

***Table 23. Number of health institutions of the district***

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| No. | Health institutions | Review period with type of ownership | | | | | |
| Government | | Private | | Non Government | |
| 2019 E.C | 2020 E.C | 2019 E.C | 2020 E.C | 2019 E.C | 2020 E.C |
| 1 | Hospital | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |  |  |
| 2 | Health centers | 3 | 3 |  |  |  |  |
| 3 | Clinics | 1 | 1 | 8 | 9 |  |  |
| 4 | Health posts | 24 | 24 |  |  |  |  |
| 5 | Rural drug vendors |  |  | 2 | 2 |  |  |
| 6 | Malaria controlling centers | 0 | 0 | 2 | 2 |  |  |
| 7 | Drug shops | 0 | 0 | 2 | 2 |  |  |
| 8 | Pharmacies | 0 | 0 | 2 | 2 |  |  |
| 9 | Others | 0 | 0 | 2 | 2 |  |  |

*Source:* ***Guto Gida District Health Office***

Health professionals exist in Guto Gida district were 37 nurses, 17 health officers, 5 lab technicians, and 01sanitarians operating in health institutions by the year 2020 E.C.

***Table 24. Number of health technicians in the district***

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| No | Health technicians | Review period with type of ownership | | | | | |
| Government | | Private | | Non-Government | |
| 2019 E.C | 2020 E.C | 2019 E.C | 2020 E.C | 2019 E.C | 2020 E.C |
| 1 | Doctors |  |  | 1 | 1 |  |  |
| 2 | Nurses | 28 | 28 | 17 | 17 |  |  |
| 3 | Health assistants |  |  | 1 | 1 |  |  |
| 4 | Health officers |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 5 | Laboratory technicians | 5 | 5 | 1 | 1 |  |  |
| 6 | X-ray technicians |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 7 | Sanitarians | 01 | 01 |  |  |  |  |
| 8 | Community health agents | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |  |  |
|  | Health post workers | 49 | 49 |  |  |  |  |
| 9 | Pharmacists |  |  |  |  |  |  |

*Source:* ***Guto Gida District Health Office***

Among different health policy and programs, universal immunization of children deals with vaccine-preventable diseases, namely Typhoid fever, Dyspers,IPs, Pneumonia malaria, UTI,skin problem DS, Diarrheal DS Rheumatic ,Arthritis and Anemia. As the district, data indicates in the year 2020 among the total children 3432 children fully vaccinated during the last 12 months against measles.

The major health problems of the district are those problems, which are associated in traditional and cultural traits that include low awareness of the community about prevention of diseases rather than cure or that is to say, the major parts of our population, prefer treatment rather than prevention. In addition to this, low coverage of environmental sanitation, low supply of rural and urban potable water, increases scalability of the community to major endemic and epidemic causes of death. For children such as malaria, tonsillitis, intestinal parasites and pneumonic are diseases occurred occasionally in the district.

***Table 25. List the 1st ten top diseases in the district***

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| No |  |  | Top diseases |
| 1 | Malaria | pneumonic |  |
| 2 | URTI | malaria |  |
| 3 | Rheumatoid Arthritics | IP |  |
| 4 | I/P | Gastrites |  |
| 5 | Pneumonia | URTI |  |
| 6 | ARI | CDD |  |
| 7 | Gastritis | RA |  |
| 8 | Accidental cases | Figting |  |
| 9 | CDD | AC |  |
| 10 | Fighting | ARI |  |
| 11 | Skin disease | Skin disease |  |

***Source: Guto Gida District Health Office***

In the other case it is possible to understand from the following table that the health coverage in the district was found on a good position in the year under investigation. For example in 2019 E.C which was 93.96 % grew to 94.96 % in 2020 E.C. In general this trend shows a better health attention in the district was exists.

According to the data obtained from Guto Gida Health Office the total number of children vaccinated during the last month of 2020 E.C was 3,432of which 50% were males and 53%were females.

* **Major causes of death for children in the district**
* Pneumonia
* Malaria
* Diar haria
* **Major Child health related problems in the district**

-Health infrastructures like:- Electricity for health center, not well constructed main road, lack of water supply and human resources.

### **Women and Children Socio-Economic Indicators**

#### **Women Issue Indicators**

Reducing maternal, infant and child morbidity and mortality rates as well as promoting the level of general welfare of the population is one of the national population policy goals and targets. Healthy mothers are likely to look after the health of infants and a child, thus promoting the health of mothers is imperative to promoting child-care and reducing child mortality. Reducing maternal mortality ratio by three quarters, between 24,593 and 26,360, is proposed in the SDGs.

The top causes of maternal death are malaria, obstructed labor, and unsafe delivery. During last two years, certain strategies have been undertaken in prevention of mother to child transmission of HIV/AIDS. PMTCT prophylaxis service delivery, counseling of mothers, awareness creation on prevention of mother to child transmission and condom promotion were among the measures taken

***Table 26. Maternal mortality ratio***

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Year | Number of mothers died  (A) | Total number of mothers  (B) | (A/B) \*1,000 |
| 2019 E.C | 0 | 24593 | 0 |
| 2020 E.C | 0 | 26360 | 0 |

***Source: GutoGida District Health Office***

***Table 27. Number of woman who have been tested HIV/AIDS and percentage of maternal mortality attributable to AIDS***

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| ***Year*** | ***Number woman who have been tested to HIV/AIDS*** | ***The percentage of maternal mortality attributable to AIDS*** | ***The percentage of under-five mortality attributed to AIDS*** |
| 2019 E.C | 2,452 | 0 | 0 |
| 2020 E.C | 2,027 | 0 | 0.8 |

***Source: GutoGida District Health Office***

In Guto Gida district, the number of women who have been tested for HIV/AIDS was decreased from 2,452 in 2019 to 2,027 in 2020 E.C.

Family planning is choosing the number of children in a family and the length of time between their births. This can be done through different methods. Birth control or contraception is deliberate prevention of pregnancy using any of several methods. Birth control prevents a female sex cell (egg) from being fertilized by a male sex cell (sperm) and implanting in the uterus. In this district, the numbers of women who have taken family planning services have been increased from time to time.

***Table 28.Number of women used family planning service (contraceptive prevalence)***

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| *Year* | ***Number of women used family planning service*** | | | | | |
| ***Traditional method*** | ***Modern method*** | | | | |
| ***Pills*** | ***Norplant*** | ***IUCD*** | ***Injectable*** | ***All method*** |
| 2019 E.C | 0 | 2,670 | 6,795 | 2,572 | 8,963 | 21,000(10,396) |
| 2020E.C | 0 | 2,792 | 6,144(5896) | 1,993(1996) | 9723 | 22,900(10,396) |

***Source: GutoGida District Health Office***

The number of women used ANC (Antenatal Care) service was increased during last two years and the number of women used PNC (Postnatal Care) was also increased to 2,660 in 2020 E.C from 3,726 in 2019 E.C.

***Table 29. Number of women access to save delivery (mid wife) for non- complicated delivery***

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| *year* | *Number of women’s used ANC (antenatal care) services* | *Number of women’s used PNC*  *(postnatal care) services* |
| 2019E.C | 3,408 | 3,726 |
| 2020E.C | 4,783(116%) | 2,660(68%) |

***Source: GutoGida District Health Office***

***Table 30.Total fertility rate in the distinct***

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| *year* | *Rural/urban* | *Number of child bearing mothers (A)* | *Total number productive age mothers (B)* | *(A/B)\*1,000* |
| 2019 | Rural | 2,111 | 12,296 | 171 |
| Urban | 2,000 | 12,297 | 163 |
| **Total** | 4,111 | 24,593 | 167 |
| 2020 | Rural | 2,247 | 13,270 | 170 |
| Urban | 2,160 | 13,190 | 164 |
| **Total** | 4,407 | 26,360 | 168 |

***Source: GutoGida District Health Office***

Women empowerment is one of the current issues of the government. In order to fulfill the government plan in empowering women in the socio economic life of the society a rewarding activities would be done from time to time. Among many indications, political leadership is a tool to know empowerment of women’s. Eight women were a member of district cabinet during last two years.

Women are empowered at different levels in order to make them obtain basic needs and opportunities. Enhancing women competitiveness economically, affording educational opportunities for them, and encouraging women in political participation were among activities implemented during last two years.

#### **Children Issue Indicators**

According to the following table, coverage of EPI less than 5 years of age was increased to 3346 in 2007 from that of 3475 in 2008 E.C.

***Table 31. Infant mortality rate by sex during last two years***

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| *Infant mortality rate* | *Sex* | *2007 E.C* | *2008 E.C* |
| Under 1 years old / neonatal mortality rate/ (deaths per 1,000 live births) | Male | DNA | DNA |
| Female | DNA | DNA |
| **Total** | DNA | DNA |
| Under 5 years old (deaths per 1,000 live births) | Male | DNA | DNA |
| Female | DNA | DNA |
| **Total** | DNA | DNA |
| Coverage of EPI under five | Male | 1,666 | 150 |
| Female | 1,734 | 1,682 |
| **Total** | 3,400 | 3,432 |

***Source: GutoGida District Health Office***

In the district, infant mortality rate was increased due to intestinal parasite, malaria, malnutrition, acute febrile illness, diarrheal disease, and pneumonia. The number of children malnourished in 2019 and 2020 was 1,191 and 667 children registered as malnourished in the district.

There were 0 primary schools; one preparatory school and one secondary school, which were supplied with improved sanitation facility by the year 2020.

### **Social Security**

Population issue is a social issue in which the facilities such as education, health, banking services court and justice services, social and employment affairs are the most important issue that government policy framework give attention. In the coming decades to alleviate poverty our country aimed to marginalize and overcoming the gap of employment and unemployment of productive age group (engine for production and productivity).

Thus, among the total population of the district described, about **5,600** persons in the year 2019 and **2,926** persons in the year 2020 were unemployed, where as about **1,325** persons in 2019 and **1,304** persons in the year 2020 are employed in different organizations.

***Table 32. Number of Unemployed Persons Registered by Sex and Level of Education***

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| No | Unemployed persons | Review period | | | | | |
| 2019E.C | | | 2020E.C | | |
| Male | Female | Total | Male | Female | Total |
| 1 | Registered |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | * Illiterate | 528 | 205 | 733 | 330 | 105 | 435 |
|  | * 1-6 | 658 | 412 | 1070 | 63 | 44 | 107 |
|  | * 7-8 | 782 | 224 | 1006 | 332 | 276 | 608 |
|  | * 9-12 | 693 | 217 | 910 | 518 | 325 | 843 |
|  | * Vocational and technical | 602 | 157 | 759 | 87 | 93 | 180 |
|  | * Non graduate | 184 | 88 | 272 | 73 | 23 | 96 |
|  | * Graduate | 577 | 273 | 850 | 493 | 164 | 657 |
|  | **Total** | **4,042** | **1,576** | **5,600** | **1,896** | **1,030** | **2,926** |
| ***Source: District of Social Affairs Office*** | | | | | | | |

Regarding criminal and civil cases lodged in the district, from 0 cases 0 were lodged; and from 0 about 0 criminal and civil cases is decided; while 0 to 0 were pending by the year 2019 to 2020 respectively.

### 3.4.7. Finance

Revenue statistics of Guto Gida district indicates that, there is a fluctuation in collecting revenue income in each successive budget year. Thus, total revenue collected from different sources indicates 24,246,848.92 **birr** and **27,194,027.66 birr** from direct tax, indirect and non-tax revenue in the year 2019 and 2020 respectively. The highest revenue was collected from non tax revenue.

The total expenditure of Guto Gida district in each successive year indicates an increasing trend*.* When we are going to analyze expenditure of the district, the economic service shows minimum portion than social and general service sectors found in the district. In other way the district give low attention to economic sectors with respect to other sectors.

***Table 33.Total Expenditure or budget (capital and recurrent) of the district***

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Year | Types of expenditure | Expenditures for General services | Expenditures for Economic services | Expenditures for Social services | Various expenditures | Total  Expenditures |
| 2019E.C | Salary | 23,341,502 | 21,598,746 | 48,775,593 |  | **95, 715,841** |
| Operating Expense | 5,014,110 | 2,886,077 | 6,499,710 |  | **14,399,897** |
| Capital | 360,500 | 5,547,516 | 5,384,032 |  | **11,292,048** |
| **Total** | 23,341,502 | 21,598,746 | 48,775,593 |  | **95, 715,841** |
| 2020 E.C | Salary | 25,288,732.15 | 23,065,050.16 | 54,644,150.69 |  | 102,997,933.00 |
| Operating Expense | 7,039,265 | 3,329,840 | 6,678,230 |  | 17,047,335 |
| **Capital** | 2,990,070 | 6,557,403 | 2,471,761 |  | 12,019,234 |
| **Total** | **35,318,067.15** | **29,622,453.16** | **63,794,141.69** | **504,033** | **132,568,535** |

**Source: *GutoGida Finance and Economic Development Office\***

There is one micro finance institution in the district known as Oromia credit and saving institution of Guto Gidda district branch. Now a day this organization provides credit and saving services to the farm households on annual cash base credit, which is to be disbursed and playing a vital role in poverty reduction to the poor farm households in the district.

### **Trade, Tourism and Sport**

#### **Trade**

The district produces all cereal crops, pulses, oil seeds, fruits, vegetables, root crops, spices, and others. Farmers produce their crops for home consumption and for sale in order to cover their expenses such as fertilizer cost, to purchase cloths, school fees, and learning materials for their children, land use fee, and others. For all these expenses, farmers obtain money from the sale of crops produced and livestock’s rearing. Mostly the local cash crop that farmers produce is sesame, haricot beans, and coffee. These cash crops are supplied to the central markets.

#### **Tourism**

Tourism is an industry that brings about both direct and indirect economic and social benefits, and consequently supports other economic sectors. There were three cultural and historical tourist attraction sites, one park, and one game reserve in the district.

#### **Sport:-**Types of sport activities practiced in the district were athletics, football, volleyball and different cultural sports.

### **Development Activities**

In order to improve the social and economic wellbeing of the district the existence of development activities were very important. Project is task or planned program of work that requires a large amount of time, effort, and planning to complete. The major ongoing government project exist in the district were Farmer Training Center construction, VET Clinic construction, development of spring on spot and others. Concerning the investment practices in the district, change occurred in the district during last two years is effective than any other districts of the zone. Major problems of ongoing governmental projects and programs are lack of trained man power at district level and lack of timely implementation of program.

**Problems & Potentialities**

## Problems

The major problems of Guto Gidda district are economic problems; like shortage of farm land, grazing land, agricultural input supply, social problems; like lack of transportation, disease, unemployment, education and environmental problems; like deforestation, soil erosion, soil fertility& variability, amount and un fair distribution of rainfall affecting the district’s productivity.

## Potentialities

Among different natural resource endowment potentialities Guto Gidda district has,

* Agricultural resources like cultivable land, fertile soil, livestock rearing, mining, fishing,
* Available human power,
* Natural resource like water, minerals and forest,
* Natural, cultural, and historical tourist attraction sites like Komto,Arjo ,Bolo,Dugadungule mountains, Dalo high land and lake Sorga.
* Major rivers like; Anger, Hare, Loko, Lugo, Tinfa, and Ebicha, rivers found in the district to use in different investment activities.

## Existing situation of the district

There is a change in the administrative unit in the district as well as in each peasant association in 2019-2020 E.C. Administrative unit change treated in this district of peasant association what they ought to be capable of being by responsibilities of laundered issues of their problem for the benefit of the peasant in this district administrative was treated and the available added back up. Then the change was becalmed agreement between the product of agriculture and domestic animals was developed in the year of 2019-2020 by the administrative district come over the peasant association, also in each peasant association there was changed their life by economically, socially and environmental change of peace full in their life time of in this district being the year of 2019-2020 E.C

# PHYSICAL AND SOCIO-ECONOMIC PROFILE OF HARO LIMU DISTRICT (2011-2012E.C)

# Introduction

# Haro Limu is one of the districts of East Wollega zone. Now a day this district is divided in to 17 farmers associations and 2 urban *centers* for its administrative purposes. Before 1998, this district was under the district Limu but later on Haro Limu became an independent district with the administrative center at Haro. Out of one of the Jawi’s children, Haro is living around Anger River. Jawi’s belong to Oromo clan called mocha. Haro is also a woman who was living at a place now a day called Haro town. The name of this district was derived from the combination of the Jawi family Haro and Limu. Finally, Haro Limu district was established in December 21/4/1998E.C.

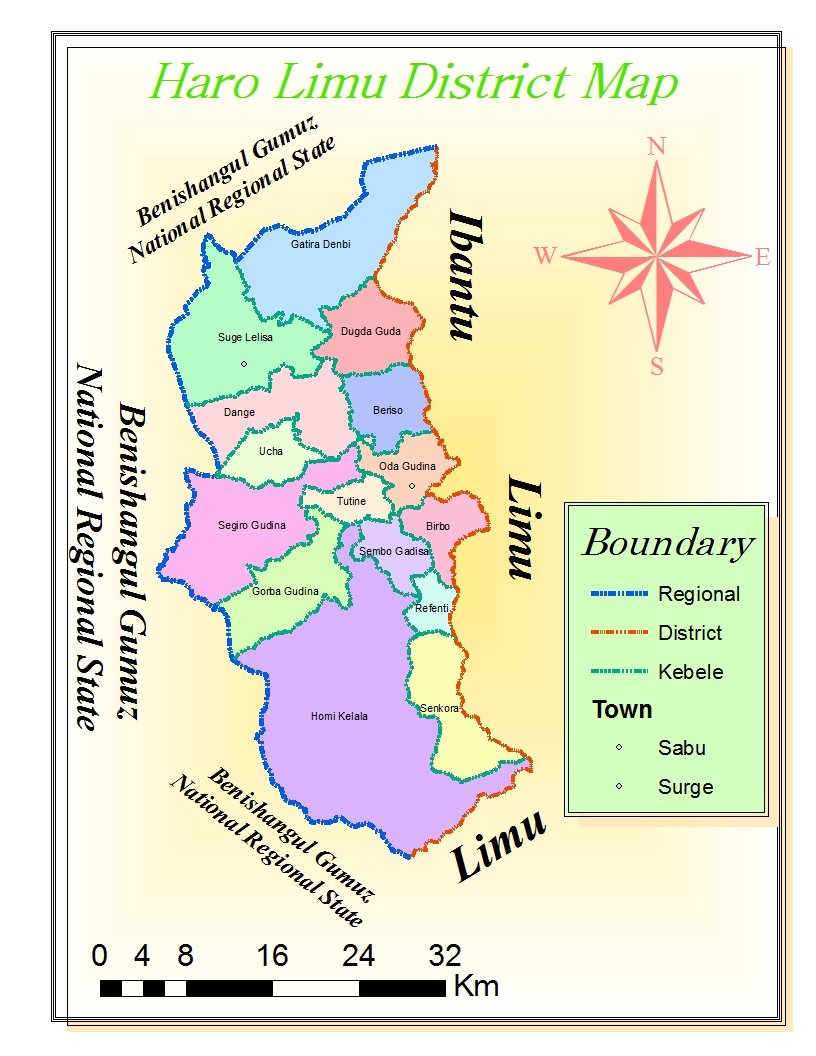
In the beginning of 20th, century the district was known by the name Haro Limu; but later as soon as Ebantu became an independent district, then Haro Limu district was also segregated in to Haro Limu and Limu district and became two independent districts with the administrative center at Haro and Gelila respectively.

In compiling this profile, the experts prepared pertinent questionnaire from the zonal Finance and Economic Development office.

This compiled profile is so expected to provide information about the district’s physical setting and its socio-economic and some important information was gathered from district branch offices and zonal sectors conditions that help governmental and non-governmental bodies including private investors who needs to undertake developmental activities.

## 

## Map 1 Map of Haro Limu District

 Source: Regional statistics and information directorate

Hub :-gandoonnilamaan dabalaman kaartaa irratti hin sararamiin waan jiruuf kanuma duuraan jiru dha .

# Physical Settings

## Area and Location

Haro Limu possessed a total area of 1235.9501km2 and/or 123,591hectar. It is contiguous with Limu in the east, Benshangul Gumuz National Regional state in the west and northern west of the district, Anger River (Limu district) in the south and Ebantu district in the north& northern east of the district. The district is located within 9032'12"- 10007'55"N latitudes and 36006'00" - 36024'57"E Longitudes, extending for about thirty-five minutes (35') north to south or vice versa and about nineteen minutes (19') east to west or vice versa. It was located at a distance of 158 km & 488 km from zonal town Nekemte and Addis Ababa respectively. Today this district is divided into 17 farmers associations (Area km21224.95) & 2 urban center (219.30km2) kebele with a capital town of Haro for its administrative purposes.

## Relief, Drainage and Climate

### **Relief**

Haro Limu is characterized by undulating landform features to the north of Ditcho ridge and by plain to the south of ditcho in the sankora area. Mountains exist in the district are **Gediben 2300** meters above sea level. Jurum **2,230** meters above sea level, Salan **2,220** meters above sea level, and Tullu Sire. In addition to the above mountains, plateaus like Kamela, Sobi and others are found in the district.

### **Drainage**

The major rivers flows through the district are Meti, Kallu and Hangu. From these rivers,Kallu Riveris used for irrigation service in addition to other economic activities. Similarly, there are numerous streams namely; Jorga, Sankora and Welmel with high volume and consistent flows. There are also some other streams which are seasonal and used for drinking and irrigation, flowing permanently to the major rivers of the environment.

### **Climate**

As far as Climate of the district is concerned, the long-term effect of the sun's radiation on the rotating earth's varied surface and atmosphere. It can be understood most easily in terms of annual or seasonal averages of temperature and precipitation. Most part of the land has an elevation above 2243 meters and characterized. By sub-tropical climatic, condition with a mean annual temperature between 160c &300c and mean annual rainfall of 1700 to 2200mm.

## Soils

Soil type found in the district includes loam soil, clay loam soil and sandy soil. Loam soil is a soil type located in the district, which is unsuitable for agricultural production and productivities. The moderately suitable soil type used for agricultural production in the district is clay loam soil. Sandy soil is suitable for some crops only.

## Vegetation and Wildlife

### **Vegetation**

Major type of natural vegetation includes high forest covering 3,372 hectares, other type of natural vegetation found in the district is shrub and bush land with 5,796 hectare of land and manmade forest 786 hectares of land.

### **Wildlife**

Due to deforestation problems, the number of different wild life’s present in the district is being highly reduced from time to time. To reverse this effect of deforestation there is manmade forest and planted by community participation. This district has wildlife’s of different kinds, such as pig, monkey, lion, fox, duck, Eagle, tiger, Hyena, and other different kinds of Birds. These wild animals are reserved in different sanctuaries like Tumujo, Meti, Gorba Gudina, Sagiro, Gatira Dambi and Dange conservation areas. These sanctuaries totally cover an area of 1,325 hectares.

# Socio-Economic Conditions

## Population

Population size, compositions, its spatial distribution, and some other demographic and socio-economic data are very important for planning, monitoring, and evaluation of various development programs. As shown in table below the projected population of Haro Limu district based on population and housing census conducted in 2007 G.C 75,850 and 78,054in the year 2011 and 2012 E.C respectively. By the year 2012 E.C from 78,054 total populations of the district 38,926 (50.36%) were males whereas about 37,828 (49.64%) were females. During this year, about 85.85% of the total populations were rural population, which are directly engaged on agricultural activities. The crude population density of the district in the year 2012was 13.48person’s per. km2.

***Table 1. Total population projected Based on 1999 E.C population and Housing census for the year 2011-2012 E.C***

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| *Year (E.C)* | *Rural* | | | *Urban* | | | *Total* | | |
| **Male** | **Female** | **Total** | **Male** | **Female** | **Total** | **Male** | **Female** | **Total** |
| 2011 E.C | 32,678 | 32,442 | **65,120** | 5,150 | 5,580 | **10,730** | 37,828 | 38,022 | **75,850** |
| 2012 E.C | 33,623 | 33,387 | **67,010** | 5,303 | 5,741 | **11,044** | 38,926 | 39,128 | **78,054** |

***Source: Haro Limu District Health Office***

The majority of the population of the district was included in the age group 15-64 and family sizes of the district were **33,019** for rural and **7,003** for urban. Based on the population density there is dispersed rural settlement pattern in each peasant association. The targeted population of the study was all of in this district.

***Table 2. Population of the district by age group***

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| *Age group* | *Rural* | | | *Urban* | | | *Total* | | |
| **Male** | **Female** | **Total** | **Male** | **Female** | **Total** | **Male** | **Female** | **Total** |
| 0-14 | 16,049 | 15,642 | **31,691** | 1,475 | 1,895 | **3,370** | 17,524 | 17,537 | **35,061** |
| 15-64 | 16,355 | 16,664 | **33,019** | 3,496 | 3,515 | **7,003** | 19,851 | 20,179 | **40,030** |
| Old age65+ & above | 1,219 | 1,081 | **2,300** | 340 | 331 | **671** | 1,559 | 1,412 | **2,971** |
| Total | **33,623** | **33,387** | **67,010** | **5,303** | **5,741** | **11,044** | **38,926** | **39,128** | **78,054** |

***Source: HaroLimu District Agricultural Development Office***

According to data obtained from district education office, there were about **488** populations below the age 18 (school age populations) of whom **260(53.28%)** were males and **228 (46.72%)** were females. Out of this **252(51.64%)** were urban population with school age and **236 (48.36 %)** were rural population with school age.

***Table 3. School Age of the District’s Population by Age Group***

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| *Age group* | *Rural* | | | *Urban* | | | *Total* | | |
| **Male** | **Female** | **Total** | **Male** | **Female** | **Total** | **Male** | **Female** | **Total** |
| <7 (kindergarten) | 0 | 0 | 0 | 26 | 34 | 60 | 26 | 34 | 60 |
| 7-14 (primary school age) | 4,356 | 4,987 | **8,443** | 1,089 | 1,106 | **2,195** | 5,456 | 5,193 | **10,649** |
| 15-18 (secondary school age ) | 3,429 | 3,252 | **6,681** | 1,533 | 1,243 | **2,776** | 4,962 | 4,494 | **9,456** |
| Total | **7,785** | **8,239** | **15,124** | **2,648** | **2,383** | **5,031** | **10,444** | **9,721** | **20,165** |

***Source: HaroLimu District Education Office***

According to the above table, the total number of kindergarten pupils less than seven years by 2012 E.Cis unknown because data availability. The number of students of primary school age between 7-14 in HaroLimmu district was 180 for rural and 192 for urban centers and this age group covers majority of school age in the district.

## Agriculture

### **Farmers Association and their members**.

According to data obtained from district Agricultural office, peasant association with larger families is Gorba Gudina, total of 5,917 people of whom 1,032 were females and peasant association with smaller family is Rifenti, total of 2,288 people of whom 342 were females.

***Table 4. Farmer Associations and Their Member***

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| S.№ | *Name of farmers association* | *Members* | | | *Families* | | |
| **Male** | **Female** | **Total** | **Male** | **Female** | **Total** |
| 1 | Oda Gudina | 370 | 52 | 422 | 2702 | 364 | 3066 |
| 2 | Birbo ``` | 365 | 45 | 410 | 2737 | 330 | 3067 |
| 3 | Tutine | 354 | 48 | 402 | 2728 | 348 | 3076 |
| 4 | Sombo Gadisa | 325 | 39 | 364 | 2275 | 273 | 2548 |
| 5 | Homi Kelala | 629 | 70 | 699 | 4632 | 425 | 5057 |
| 6 | Gorba Gudina | 655 | 142 | 797 | 4885 | 1032 | 5917 |
| 7 | Rifenti | 262 | 46 | 308 | 1946 | 342 | 2288 |
| 8 | Sankora | 468 | 31 | 499 | 3476 | 232 | 3708 |
| 9 | Bariso | 289 | 27 | 316 | 2273 | 209 | 2482 |
| 10 | Dange | 811 | 38 | 849 | 6377 | 296 | 6673 |
| 11 | Ucha | 468 | 99 | 567 | 3444 | 732 | 4176 |
| 12 | Sagiro Gudina | 393 | 61 | 454 | 2890 | 447 | **3337** |
| 13 | Dugda Gudda | 470 | 40 | 510 | 3760 | 295 | 4055 |
| 14 | Suge Lalisa | 702 | 68 | 770 | 5166 | 494 | 5660 |
| 15 | Gatira Danbi | 471 | 71 | 542 | 3368 | 497 | 3865 |
| 16 | Bo/guddina | 475 | 69 | 544 | 3475 | 508 | 3983 |
| 17 | Dhibbaa Bashiir | 471 | 71 | 542 | 3368 | 497 | 3865 |
| 18 | Qarsaa Bulbuloo | 391 | 61 | 453 | 2890 | 447 | 3337 |
| 19 | Haro | 688 | 355 | 1043 | 5054 | 2840 | 7894 |
|  | Total | **9058** | **1433** | **10491** | **67446** | **10608** | **78054** |

***Source: HaroLimu District Agricultural Office***

There are farmer service cooperatives with a member of 11,200 male and 1,930 female on delivering different services like agricultural input supply, credit and saving services, etc. during last two years.

According to the data obtained from the woreda there are about two settlers settled on two areas called Rifenti with 2,288 total members out of which 342 were female and Sankora settlers with 3,708members out of which 232 were females are there in the district. There is no occurrence of drought that affect households and children during the years 2011 and 2012 E.C.

### **Land Resources by Use**

The term land use refers to the ways that people use land and the natural resources it provides. It is the best allocation of land for its best alternative uses. Land use potential is necessary to select the land characteristics needed for any production. Some of the major factors that determine the potentiality of the land are temperature, length of growing period, moisture availability, flood hazard, degradation, toxicity, rooting condition and workability.

Potential arable land (13,316 hectare) accounts for larger percent of the total land of the district. The other land type as pasture land 9,520 hectare, degraded land 540 hectare and the others are also found in the district. Because of the shortage of data we are unable to explain the exact percentage of the land type coverage out of the total area of the district.

Natural forest of the district covers the total area of 675 hectares of land. Man-made forest is planted to solve environmental problem of the district such as soil erosion, desertification, deforestation, etc. With the aim of satisfying one of the sustainable development goals of United Nations the inhabitants of the district were participated on the planting and protecting the trees. Out of the total land of the district about 5 hectare is covered with manmade forest.

**Crop Production**

Crop cultivation activity was conducted during meher season only. The production and area cultivated during last two years under private peasant holding is described on the following table.

***Table 5. Crop under production during last two years***

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | *Crop under production* | | *2011E.C* | | *2012E.C* | |
| Area (hectare.) | Production (quintals.) | Area (hectare.) | Production (quintals.) |
| In ‘meher’ season | | |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | |  |  |  |  |
| **Miidhaan Nyataa** | | | **13,550.50** | **414,341** | **14,218** | **445,599** |
|  | Teff | | 3762 | 41053 | 4231 | 42310 |
|  | Barley | | 693 | 13167 | 315 | 6059 |
|  | Wheat | | 1217 | 24355 | 2033 | 47858 |
|  | Maize | | 5766.5 | 282237 | 5528 | 320624 |
|  | Sorghum | | 1707 | 45680 | 1706 | 23441 |
|  | Dagujaa | | 391 | 7625 | 391 | 5137 |
|  | Ayasaa (ombori) | | 14 | 224 | 14 | 170 |
| Dhedhiiwwan | | | **829** | **12,199** | **947** | **15,144** |
|  | Baqela | | 324 | 4212 | 387 | 6158 |
|  | Dangule | | 156 | 1947 | 210 | 2946 |
|  | Boloqee | | 173 | 3460 | 173 | 3460 |
|  | peas | | 176 | 2580 | 177 | 2580 |
| **Midhaan zayitaa** | | | **3,708** | **23,165** | **4,035** | **29,040** |
|  | | Nugi | 1130 | 7232 | 1132 | 7924 |
|  | | Qonxora | 42 | 378 | 363 | 2904 |
|  | | S /Rafuu | 113 | 1017 | 116 | 1972 |
|  | | Arfuullee | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
|  | | Sun flower | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
|  | | Sesame | 2423 | 14,538 | 2424 | 16240 |
| **Total** | | | **218,087.50** | **449,705** | **19,200** | **489,783** |
| **In ‘belg’ season** | | |  |  |  |  |

***Source: HaroLimu District Agricultural Office***

In Haro Limu district, there is no state farm and large-scale private farms. Agricultural inputs are believed to be the most important factor to attain food self-sufficiency. With chemical fertilizer, high yield is not expected & feeding a family of large size would be impossible. During last two years the farmers used fertilizers (DAP and Urea), herbicides, improved seeds, Pesticides, & others in order to improve productivity.

Farmers of the district used two methods of soil fertility. Traditional methods of maintaining soil fertility are utilizing of manure, fallowing, crop rotation and intercropping where as modern methods of maintaining soil fertility are using chemical fertilizers and compost. Planting and check dams are among traditional methods of soil conservation and soil bund, cut off drain, mixed farming, allay cropping and water way are modern methods of soil conservation in the district.

Agricultural calendar of the district differ according to the weather condition of the area in the zone. The climatic conditions of Haro Limu district experience only one agricultural season. Land preparation, planting (sowing), weeding, and harvesting can be performed in meher season.

***Table 6. Agricultural calendar and agricultural activities***

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| ***Major activities*** | ***Seasons*** | |
| **Maher** | **Belg** |
| Land preparation | April and May |  |
| Planting (sowing ) | June, July and August |  |
| Weeding | September and December |  |
| Harvesting | November & December |  |

***Source: Haro Limu District Agricultural Office***

Oxen are the main source of power for peasant farming & farmer with no farm oxen is considered as poor. A farmer having a pair of ox can feed himself & his family if he/she possesses enough farmland. Saving capacity depends on what they produce & amount they obtain. To produce large amount of crop, farmers should possess fertile land, farm oxen, improved seed, fertilizer, credit facility & know how or technical service regarding recent agricultural technologies. Besides; the farm oxen needs medical care & uninterrupted follow up not to be attacked by a serious animal diseases.

As explained on the table below average number of farm plots per household was 1.06 & 1.77 in 2011 and 2012 respectively.

***Table 7. Average farmland holding size per household in hectare***

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| *Item* | | *Review period* | |
| 2011 E.C | 2012 E.C |
| Total Farm land size in hectare(A) | | 10,582 | 18,556.5 |
| Total number of household(B) | | 9987 | 10491 |
| Average =A/B | | **1.06** | **1.77** |
|  | ½ hectare | 5105 | 5331 |
| 1.0 hectare | 813 | 863 |
| 1.5 hectare | 610 | 652 |
| 2.0 hectare | 587 | 604 |
| 2.5 hectare | 555 | 590 |
| 3 and above | 2317 | 2451 |

***Source: Haro Limu District Agricultural Office***

Out of the total farmers of the district, about 10,565 & 10.45` percentage was three-hectare holders. The table below explained the average number of farm oxen per household. It shows that is increased from 0.99 to because total number of households in the district is increased largely in 2012 E.C

***Table 8. Average number of farm oxen per household***

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| *Item* | | *Review period* | |
| **2011 E.C** | **2012E.C** |
| Total number of farm oxen (A) | | 9886 | 10,368 |
| Total number of household(B) | | 9987 | 10,491 |
| Average =A/B | | **0.98** | **0.99** |
| Percentage of farmers with | 0 (No Ox) | 1165 | 1231 |
| ½ Ox (single ox) | 2348 | 2479 |
| 1 Ox (one pair oxen) | 3052 | 3148 |
| 2 Oxen(two pair oxen) | 2812 | 2989 |
| 3 Oxen (three pair oxen) | 509 | 521 |
| 4 Oxen (four pair oxen) | 101 | 123 |

***Source: Haro Limu District Agricultural Office***

Out of the total farmers of the district 1,165 and 1,231 were farmers without ox and three pair of oxen respectively in the year 2012 E.C

The major diseases found and affect crops in the district are Rust affect teff, Choler “me’ze”, maize blight disease, yellow dust, and dumping off. Irrigation is practiced in Haro Limu district on some irrigable land owned by few farmers. The presence of all season drain rivers in the district seems that it would have make possible the use of irrigation; but there were few farmers around these rivers were best benefited.

***Table 9. Number of farmers engaged in irrigation, area irrigated and amount of crops produced in the district***

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Economic activity | | Review period | | | | | |
| **2011** | | | **2012** | | |
| **Number of farmers** | **Area irrigated**  **(Hectare)** | **Crop produced** | **Number of farmers** | **Area irrigated**  **(Hectare)** | **Crop produced** |
| Irrigation | Traditional | 6124 | 2,183 | 309,548 | 6,254 | 2,183 | 318,562 |
|  | Modern | - | - | - | - | - | - |

***Source: HaroLimu District Agricultural Office***

Non Governmental Organization is an independent, voluntary, non-profit making, non-self serving, value-based society, association, and foundation, charitable trust working for a betterment of a target society and which is not regarded under particular legal system as part of the government sector. There is two non-government organization interventions in this district as other districts of the zone. Among the non-governmental organization implementing their activities in the zone, AFDB & AFD was working with the community.

There are 77 development agents performing their rural development activities with farmers in all peasant association in the district by the year 2012E.C.

### **Livestock, Poultry and Beekeeping**

#### **Livestock**

Live stock play a key role in day-to-day life of the society, especially in the peasant sector. They provide meat & milk, transport, manure, skin & hide, furnish regular & easily realizable cash income. In contrast to the size of the livestock population, physical & value productivity are low. The following table indicates the size of livestock in the district.

***Table 10. Livestock population***

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| *Year* | *Cattle* | *Sheep* | *Goats* | *Mules* | *Horses* | *Donkey* |
| 2011 | 189,446 | 86,922 | 17,275 | 420 | 0 | 7,213 |
| 2012 | 228,995 | 86,986 | 17,952 | 420 | 0 | 8,425 |

***Source: HaroLimu district Livestock Development, Health, and Marketing Office***.

The above table shows that the number of cattle population in 2012 was 228,995 which is larger than that of 2011 E.C. Generally, the population of the livestock in the year 2012 is greater than that of in the year 2011E.C this implies that there is an increasing trend in livestock Production. However, there is a disease for each type of livestock in the district. Internal parasite, trypanosomiasis, external parasite, bounce pasterellosis, blackleg, anthrax, and mastitis affect the production of Cattle. Production of Sheep and Goats is affected by internal parasite, external parasite, coccidiesis, and pneumonia; Mules & Horses are affected by internal parasite, external parasite, trypanosomiasisi and AHS lymphangitis; Asses is affected by diseases like internal parasite, external parasite, try panesomiasisi and pneumonia.

The number of livestock vaccinated was increased during last two years. Concerning animal health institutions there are ten and twelve type D animal health clinics in the year 2011 and 2012 E.C respectively. The numbers of VET assistant giving service by the year 2011 were 25 while they were the same as by the year 2012 E.C.

**Poultry**

Poultry Farming is commercial rising of chickens for their meat and eggs. Concerning production of poultry farming in case of lack of management and disease there is no state and cooperative owned poultry farming in Haro Limu district.

#### **Beekeeping**

Traditionally, farmers perform honey production not as a major duty but in their spare time. Registered data from the district Livestock Development, Health and Marketing Office indicate that 162,275.5 kg honey was produced traditionally and 11,454 kg was produced by modern method of production under private holding in 2012 E.C.

***Table 11. Number of bee hives, production of honey in kg and sales in birr for both types of bee farming***

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | | S.№ | *Type of bee farming* | *Revised period* | | | | | | | **2011** | | | **2012** | | | | I | **Traditional** | **Number**  **of bee hives** | **Production in kg** | **Sales**  **(Birr)** | **Number of bee hives** | **Production**  **in kg** | **Sales**  **(Birr)** | |  |  |  |  |  |  | |  | Privately owned | 15,908 | 107,985 | 5,399,250 | 15,700 | 162,275.5 | 8,113,775 | |  | Cooperatively owned | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | |  | State owned | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | | II | **Modern** |  |  |  |  |  |  | |  | Privately owned | 458 | 10534 | 526,700 | 498 | 11,454 | 572,700 | |  | Cooperatively owned | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | |  | State owned |  |  |  |  |  |  |   Source : ***HaroLimu district Livestock Development, Health, and Marketing Office*** |

In Haro Limu district concerning livestock rearing there were factors that affect the production of it, such as lack of grazing land, problem of leach and diseases. Most of the time poultry farming in the district is affected by new castle disease, and in adequate poultry feed. Ants, herbicides, and lack of infrastructure affect the production and productivity of bee keeping in the district.

## Mining and Industry

### **Mining**

Mining is the process of extracting use ful [minerals](ebcid:com.britannica.oec2.identifier.ArticleIdentifier?articleId=109683&library=EB&query=null&title=minerals#9109683.toc) from the surface of the Earth, including seas. It is one of the economic activities with the great role in economic development of a nation. As data obtained from Haro Limu district Water, Mineral and Energy Office there are metallic mineral such as Gold, which were under study in Suge Lalisa peasant association, Non-metallic mineral like glass & chekesiment was most probably found in Kopi and Dugda Gudda peasant association. Construction minerals like stone found with unknown reserve in Birbo, Kelala and Sombo Gadisa farmers association.

### **Industry**

Industry is a group of productive enterprises or organizations that produce or supply goods, services, or sources of income. There is no medium and large scale industries found in the district.

## Infrastructure and Social Facilities

### **Transport and Communication**

The district has 124.8 km gravel road, which is constructed in the year 2012 and 491 km rural road constructed in 2010. The rural road connects Kebeles with the town and/or other kebeles. There was a telephone service in this district and postal service at agent level. And mobile Communication service in this district more peoples served

### **Water and Energy Supply**

#### **Water Supply**

Water is an indispensable resource for the survival of life on earth. Every movement of living things, either from one place to another or growth in a specific area is attached to the availability of water. The value (price) given for water is fine. for its presence everywhere & full year flow. The available underground water is the great future potential of development. Though there is hardly available studied data in hand at moment, there could be a great potential of underground water in the district.

The sources of drinking water according to their importance in the district for urban areas are well, spring, river, pond, and tap water whereas the rank according to the importance of sources of drinking water for rural areas in the district are spring, river, well, pond and tap water.

***Table******12. Percentage of and total population supplied with portable water supply in the district***

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Year | Number of centers | | | Total population of the district | | | Population supplied with portable water | | | %age of pop. supplied with portable water | | |
| Rural | Urban | Total | Rural | Urban | Total | Rural | Urban | Total | Rural | Urban | Total |
| *2011* | 15 | 2 | 17 | 65,120 | 10,730 | 75,850 | 50,082 | 5,299 | 55,381 | 76.9 | 49.38 | 73.01 |
| *2012* | 17 | 2 | 19 | 67,010 | 11,044 | 78,054 | 53,542 | 5,526 | 59,068 | 79.9 | 50.3 | 75.6 |

***Source: Haro Limu District Water, Mineral and Energy Office***

Available information from HaroLimu Water, Mineral, and Energy Office indicates that out of the total population in the district 78.27**%** by 2012 E.C & 75.08% by 2011 E.c are supplied with potable water.

**Energy Supply**

The sources of domestic energy supply according to their importance in the district for urban areas are electricity, firewood, charcoal, dung, crop residue and kerosene, where as the rank according to the importance of sources of domestic energy supply for rural areas in the district are firewood, charcoal, crop residue, electricity, Kerosene & dung. The numbers of towns with diesel sources of electric supply by the year 2011 E.c are two and this increased to two & kebeles the year 2012 E.c.

***Table 13. Number of towns having electric supply by source in the district up to 2012 E.C***

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| |  |  |  |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | | S.№ | *Name of the town* | *Total population of the town* | *Source of electric power* | | | | Hydro | Diesel | Biogas | | 1 | Bariso | 8249 |  |  |  | | 2 | Haroo |  |  |  | | Total | |  |  |  |  | |

***Source: Haro Limu District Water, Mineral and Energy Office***

### **Education**

Education is a base for the development of human society. It provides strength & resilience to people to respond to changing situations & enables them to cause & contribute to societal development through development of their attitudes, values, capabilities, both of knowledge & skills. A healthy & educated population is crucial for economic & social advancement. Education is, therefore an essential investment in people & as such a pre-requisite for equitable & sustainable development.

It is obvious that literate people are more productive than illiterate ones. An educated family has access to a broad range of opportunities, educated farmers are more receptive to new ideas & technology, and educated children & they are also open to the general trends in education. Therefore, there is no doubt that the socio-economy of the society would be more meaningful if everybody gets access to primary education.

Kindergarten programs emphasize creative play, social interaction, and natural expression. They also teach social skills and provide children with an academic foundation for first grade. Kindergarten students are typically four or five years of age. In class, they are introduced to the alphabet, numbers, and colors; they study their bodies, their families, and their communities; they listen to stories read aloud; they make art projects; they participate in skits and dramatic productions; and they learn about holidays, plants, animals, and other topics in science and social studies. Some kindergartens also teach introductory reading and mathematical skills. Kindergartens strive to offer children a foundation for the development of social skills, self-confidence, motivation, and cognition (the process of knowing). One Kindergarten under private ownership provides service in Haro town by the year 2011 and 2012 E.C. The number of students enrolled in kindergarten is increase to 60in 2012 from that of **58** in 2011 E.C.The number of government primary school by the year 2012 is 43 of which 7 were first cycle and 36 were second cycle and 4 senior secondary. In both years there was one Preparatory school.

***Table 14. Number of schools and classrooms under government holding by the year 2011 and 2012 E.C.***

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| S.№ | *Type of schools* | *Number of schools and classrooms under government holding* | | | |
| **2011** | | **2012** | |
| **School** | **Room** | **School** | **Room** |
| 1 | Primary 1st cycle | 7 | 220 | 7 | 212 |
| 2 | Primary 2nd cycle | 36 | 158 | 36 | 160 |
| 3 | Senior secondary (9-12) | 3 | 116 | 4 | 116 |
| 4 | Technical/vocational | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 5 | Preparatory(11-12) | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| TOTAL | | **47** | **494** | **47** | **488** |

***Source: HaroLimu District Education Office***

As explained in the above table the number of school is increased in 2012 than that of in 2011 E.C. During the last two years students’ total enrollment in primary school first cycle is increased and the number of students’ dropout is decreased from 921 in 2011 to 29 in 2012 E.C. This is explained in the following table clearly.

***Table 15. Number of student enrolled, dropped out and detained by level of school in the year 2011 and 2012 E.C***

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| *Year* | *Sex* | *Student enrolled, dropped out and detained by level of school* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| **Primary school** | | | | | | **Senior secondary**  **(9-10)** | | | **Technical**  **(vocational)** | | | **Preparatory**  **(11-12)** | | |
| **First cycle** | | | **Second cycle** | | |
| **Total Enrolled** | **Dropped out** | **Detained** | **Total Enrolled** | **Dropped out** | **Detained** | **Total Enrolled** | **Dropped out** | **detained** | **Total Enrolled** | **Dropped out** | **detained** | **Total Enrolled** | **Dropped out** | **Detained** |
| 2011 E.C | M | **5836** | **443** | **5393** | **4131** | **233** | **3898** | **1472** | **132** | **1340** | **0** | **0** | **0** | **1181** | **41** | **1146** |
| F | **5735** | **478** | **5257** | **3731** | **122** | **3609** | **1204** | **51** | **1153** | **0** | **0** | **0** | **1032** | **29** | **1006** |
| **T** | **11,571** | **921** | **10,650** | **7862** | **355** | **7507** | **2676** | **183** | **2493** | **0** | **0** | **0** | **2213** | **70** | **2152** |
| 2012 E.C | M | **6210** | **0** | **6210** | **4423** | **187** | **4236** | **1577** | **350** | **1227** | **0** | **0** | **0** | **1304** | **99** | **1205** |
| F | **5952** | **29** | **5923** | **4082** | **76** | **4006** | **1370** | **25** | **1345** | **0** | **0** | **0** | **1131** | **13** | **1118** |
| **T** | **12,162** | **29** | **12,133** | **8505** | **263** | **8242** | **2947** | **375** | **2572** | **0** | **0** | **0** | **2435** | **112** | **2323** |

***Source: Haro Limu District Education Office***

***Table 16. Number of literacy classes by school levels during last two years***

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| SN | *Number of literacy classes by levels* | *Sex* | *Enrollment* | |
| **2011** | **2012** |
| 1 | 1st cycle | Male | 1840 | 2792 |
| Female | 2922 | 3199 |
| **Total** | 4762 | 5991 |
| 2 | 2st cycle | Male | - | - |
| Female | - | - |
| **Total** | - | - |
| 3 | 3rd cycle (9-12) | Male | - | - |
| Female | - | - |
| **Total** | - | - |

***Source: HaroLimu District Education Office***

***Table 17 .Student participation rate by levels of school and sex***

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| S.№ | Type of schools | Sex | Review period | | | |
| **2011 E.C** | | **2012 E.C** | |
| **Gross Enrollment** | **Net Enrollment** | **Gross Enrollment** | **Net**  **Enrollment** |
| 1 | Kindergarten | Male | - | - | - | - |
| Female | - | - | - | - |
| 2 | Primary 1st cycle(1-4) | Male | 112 | 81.4 | 124 | 84.6 |
| Female | 113 | 80.6 | 122.75 | 84.22 |
| 3 | Primary 2nd cycle (5-8) | Male | 96.35 | 51.4 | 98.4 | 56.74 |
| Female | 94.31 | 38.6 | 98.2 | 49.00 |
| 4 | Secondary school (9-10) | Male | 76.21 | 21.62 | 83.4 | 24.88 |
| Female | 78.23 | 19.4 | 83.2 | 18.00 |
|  | Preparatory (11-12) | Male | 69.6 | 41.8 | 76.4 | 44.8 |
| 5 | Female | 67.4 | 36 | 76.2 | 39 |

***Source: HaroLimu District Education Office***

***Table 18. Number of students sat for grade 10 national exams (EGSCE), passed and failed and those sat for university entrance, promoted for degrees and failed by sex and year.***

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| *Year* | *Number of students sat for grade 10 national exam (EGSCE), passed and failed* | | | | | | | | | *Number of students sat for university entrance, promoted for degrees and failed* | | | | | | | | |
| **Candidate** | | | **Passed** | | | **Failed** | | | **Candidate** | | | **Passed** | | | **Failed** | | |
| **M** | **F** | **T** | **M** | **F** | **T** | **M** | **F** | **T** | **M** | **F** | **T** | **M** | **F** | **T** | **M** | **F** | **T** |
| 2011 | 812 | 506 | **1318** | 811 | 505 | **1316** | 1 | 1 | **2** | 322 | 242 | **565** | 120 | 95 | **215** | 136 | 99 | **235** |
| 2012 | 0 | 0 | **0** | 0 | 0 | **0** | 0 | 0 | **0** | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |

***Source: HaroLimu District Education Office***

By the year 2012 there were **614** adult education centers with **55** total numbers of participants of which **358** were male and **256** were females in HaroLimu district.

***Table 19. Number of teachers by level of schools (1-4), (5-8), (9-10) and (11-12) vocational, Preparatory, sex, level of education and ownership***

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | *Level of school* | *Level of education* | *Number of teachers under government ownership* | | | | | |
| **2011 E.C** | | | **2012 E.C** | | |
| **M** | **F** | **T** | **M** | **F** | **T** |
| 1 | **Primary 1st cycle(1-4)** | TTI | 1 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 12 | 13 |
| Diploma | 115 | 93 | 208 | 65 | 130 | 195 |
| 2 | **Primary 2nd cycle (5-8)** | TTI | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Diploma | 11 | 19 | 30 | 18 | 12 | 30 |
| BA/Bsc | 80 | 40 | 120 | 130 | 39 | 169 |
| 3 | **Senior secondary school (9-10)** | MA/MSC | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| BA/BSC | 66 | 11 | 77 | 68 | 12 | 80 |
| Diploma | 1 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 1 |
| TTI | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| TOTAL | | | **274** | **164** | **438** | **283** | **205** | **488** |

***Source: HaroLimu District Education Office***

From the table above the number of teachers in the district were increased from 438 to 488 in 2012 E.C. The total number of female teachers in the district is also increased during last two years. There were 249 degree holders from 488 exist in the district by the year 2012 E.C.

### **Health Institutions**

Among all needs to be available a healthy society, being well and free from any illness, is of great important for development. All activities whether economic or social, depend on the physical condition (mental, behavioral, internal and external body) of human being. Farmers perform farming activity if they have good health in farming season, trade, teaching, learning, & all other similar activities can be under taken if health care is properly kept.

A health facility in the district indicates that there are three health centers. There is also 4 rural drug vendor under private holding in the year 2012. Health professionals exist in Haro Limmu district by the year 2012 were **43** government nurses, **8** health officers, **5** pharmacist, **5** lab technician, and 3 sanitarians operating in health institutions by the year 2012 E.C.

**Table 20.Number of health technicians in the district under government, private and non-governmental organizations by the year 2011 and 2012 E.C.**

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| S.№ | *Health technicians* | Number of health technicians by the year 2011 and 2012 E.C | | | | | |
| **Government** | | **Private** | | **Non Government** | |
| **2011** | **2012** | **2011** | **2012** | **2011** | **2012** |
| 1 | Doctors | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 2 | Nurses | 39 | 43 | 5 | 5 | 0 | 0 |
| 3 | Health assistants | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 4 | Health officers | 6 | 8 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 5 | Laboratory technicians | 4 | 5 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 6 | X-ray technicians | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 7 | Sanitarians | 3 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 8 | Community health agents | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 9 | Pharmacists | 3 | 5 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 |

**Source: HaroLimu District Health Office**

Human Disease is any harmful change that interferes with the normal appearance, structure, or function of the body or any of its parts. The most challenging diseases (the ten top diseases) in the district are as URTI, diarrheal diseases, intestinal parasite, gastritis, malaria, rheumatism, skin disease, anemia, toothache, and fever of unknown origin.

The major health problems of the district are lack of man power (professional personel), lack of infrastructure like car, shortage of budget, lack of on job training, lack of PMTCT and ART services, absence of the support of NGOs, all health posts are not well equipped and lack of sustainable support for PIWHA and OVC. According to the data obtained from Haro Limmu district Health Office the total number of children vaccinated in the year 2012 E.C were **2577** of which **1286** were males and **1291** were females.

***Table 21. Number of death of children before celebrating their 5th anniversary and death of children under one year in the district***

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| S.№ | *Item* | *2011* | | | *2012* | | |
| **Male** | **Female** | **Total** | **Male** | **Female** | **Total** |
| 1 | Number of death of children before celebrating their 5th anniversary | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 2 | Number of death of children under one year | 14 | 15 | 29 | 8 | 11 | 19 |

**Source: HaroLimu Health Office**

***Table 22 Number of children malnourished, affected by malaria, affected by HIV/AIDS***

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| S.№ | *Item* | 2011 | | | 2012 | | |
| **Male** | **Female** | **Total** | **Male** | **Female** | **Total** |
| 1 | Number of malnourished children of 6-59 months | 839 | 870 | 1709 | 891 | 784 | 1675 |
| 2 | Number of children  affected by malaria | 25 | 34 | 59 | 12 | 14 | 26 |
| 3 | Number of children  affected by HIV/AIDS | 1 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 2 |

**Source:** HaroLimu Health Office

***Table 23 Child health index, maternal health index, and Disease index***

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| S.№ | *Child health index* | *Reviewed period* | |
| **2011** | **2012** |
| 1 | **Child health index** |  |  |
|  | 1.1. Infant mortality ratio | 0 | 0 |
|  | 1.2. Child mortality ratio | 0 | 0 |
|  | 1.3. Coverage EPI under 5 | 2,154 | 2,203 |
|  | 1.4. Proportion of children vaccinated for measles from 9 months to 12 months | 29 | 1132 |

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| S.№ | Maternal health index | *Reviewed period* | |
| **2011** | **2012** |
| 2 | ***1.Child health index*** |  |  |
|  | 1.1 Infant Mortality ratio | 0 | 0 |
|  | *1.2 Child* Mortality ratio | 0 | 0 |
|  | 1.3Coverage EPI under 5 | 2,154 | 2,203 |
|  | 1.4Proportion of children vaccinated for measles from 9 monthto 12 month | 29 | 1,132 |
|  | 1.5. Proportion of malnourished children 6 -59 months | 1,079 | 1,675 |
|  |  |  |  |
|  | 2.1. Maternal mortality ratio | 0 | 0 |
|  | 2.2. Access to reproductive health service | 9,443 | 9,004 |
|  | 2.3. Access to natal care | 2,313 | 2,156 |
| 3 | **Disease index** |  |  |
|  | 3.1. Malaria | 0 | 0 |
|  | * Prevalence | 19 | 21 |
|  | * Mortality | 0 | 0 |
|  | * Morbidity | 928 | 935 |
|  | 3.2. HIV/AIDS |  |  |
|  | * Prevalence | 0 | 0 |
|  | * Mortality | 0 | 1 |
|  | * Morbidity | 37 | 39 |

**Source: HaroLimu District Health Office**

In this district the major child health related problems were lack of adequate tracer drugs, socio-economic status of the people, Malnutrition, pneumonia, and CDD (diarrheal DLse) diseases. In other words the major causes of death of the children in this district were child diarrheal disease, pneumonia and seizure disorder.

### **Women and Children Socio-Economic Indicator**

### **Women Issue Indicators**

Reducing maternal, infant and child morbidity and mortality rates as well as promoting the level of general welfare of the population is one of the national population policy goals and targets. Healthy mothers are likely to look after the health of infants and a child, thus promoting the health of mothers is imperative to promoting child-care and reducing child mortality.

***Table 24. Maternal mortality ratio***

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| ***Year*** | ***Number of mothers died (A)*** | ***Total numbers of mothers (B)*** | ***(A/B/\*1,000*** |
| **2011** | 6 | 16,072 | 0.37 |
| **2012** | 3 | 16,242 | 0.18 |

***Source: HaroLimuDistrict Health Office***

Number of mothers died in the year 2011 was **6** and this was decreased to **3** in the year 2012 E.C in Haro Limu district. The top causes of maternal death are traditional delivery, obstructed labor, sepsis related to delivery, and retained placenta. During last two years certain strategies have been undertaken in prevention of mother to child transmission of HIV/AIDS, PMTCT prophylaxis service delivery, counseling of mothers, awareness creation on prevention of mother to child transmission and initiating the mothers as they get ANC in health facilities were among the measures taken.

Family planning is choosing the number of children in a family and the length of time between their births. This can be done through different methods. Birth control or contraception is deliberate prevention of pregnancy using any of several methods. Birth control prevents a female sex cell (egg) from being fertilized by a male sex cell (sperm) and implanting in the uterus. In this district the numbers of women who have taken family planning services have been increased from time to time.

***Table 25. Number of women used family planning service (contraceptive prevalence)***

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| *Year* | *Number of women used family planning service* | | | | | |
| **Traditional method** | **Modern method** | | | | |
| **Pills** | **Norplant** | **IUCD** | **Injectable** | **All method** |
| 2011 | 0 | 1326 | 3540 | 647 | 3930 | 9443 |
| 2012 | 0 | 1243 | 3174 | 513 | 4074 | 9004 |

***Source: HaroLimu District Health Office***

The number of women used ANC (Antenatal Care) and PNC (Postnatal Care) service was decreased during last two years.

***Table 26. Number of women access to save delivery (mid wife) for non- complicated delivery***

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| *Year* | *Number of women’s used ANC (antenatal care) services* | *Number of women’s used PNC (postnatal care) services* |
| 2011 | 2,313 | 1,621 |
| 2012 | 2,156 | 1,384 |

***Source: HaroLimu District Health Office***

***Table 27. Total fertility rate in the distinct***

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| *Year* | *Rural/urban* | *Number of child bearing mothers (A)* | *Total number productive age mothers (B)* | *(A/B)\*1,000* |
| 2011 | Rural | 2283 | 14540 | 15.7 |
| Urban | 240 | 1532 | 15.66 |
| **Total** | **2,523** | **16,072** | **15.7** |
| 2012 | Rural | 2307 | 14694 | 15.7 |
| Urban | 243 | 1548 | 15.7 |
| **Total** | **2,550** | **16,242** | **15.7** |

***Source: HaroLimu District Health Office***

Water is necessary for every activity of the society. The goal of health care facilities cannot be fulfilled without pure water supply. There was one health center with improved water supply in Haro Limu district. There were three health center supplied with improved sanitation facilities.

**Children Issue Indicators**

In Haro Limu district infant mortality rate was increased due to neonatal TT, malnutrition, diarrheal disease and pneumonia. The number of children malnourished was 1675 in the year 2012E.C. There was only two primary school and one secondary school have got improved water supply facilities during last two years.

### **Social Security**

Social Security is public programs designed to provide income and services to individuals in the event of retirement, sickness, disability, death, or unemployment. The number of vocational and technical persons in the district registered unemployed persons in the year 2012 E.C were **718** of which **507** were male and **211** were females. There were **183 males** and **41** female registered employed people with degree on permanent basis under governmental organization by the year 2012 E.C.

**Table 28. Number of unemployed, employed persons registered by sex and level of education**

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| *Year* | *Sex* | *Unemployed registered persons* | | | | | | | | *Employed registered persons* | | | | | | | | | | | | | |  | | | |
| Government | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Permanent | | | | | | | | | Contractual | | | | |
| Illiterate | Grade 1-6 | Grade 7-8 | Grade 9-12 | Vocational & technical | Non-Graduate | Graduate | **Total** | Grade 1-4 | Grade 5-8 | Grade 9-12 | Complete(10/12) | Certificate | Diploma | Degree | M.A | PhD | Grade 1-4 | Grade 5-8 | Grade 9-12 | Complete(10/12) | Certificate | Diploma | Degree | M.A | PhD |
| 2011 | Male | 0 | 0 | 152 | 1397 | 11 | 0 | 267 | **1827** | 0 | 0 | **12** | **12** | **0** | **507** | **251** | **10** | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | **6** | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Female | 0 | 0 | 35 | 420 | 19 | 0 | 196 | **670** | 0 | 0 | **0** | **0** | **0** | **264** | **32** | **0** | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | **1** | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| **Total** | **0** | **0** | **187** | **1817** | **30** | **0** | **463** | **2497** | **0** | **0** | **12** | **12** | **0** | **771** | **283** | **10** | **0** | **0** | **0** | **0** | **7** | **0** | **0** | **0** | **0** | 0 |
| 2012 | Male | 0 | 0 | 161 | 166 | 8 | 0 | 183 | **518** | 0 | 0 | **20** | **20** | **6** | **507** | **251** | **10** | **0** | **0** | **0** | **0** | **3** | **0** | **0** | **0** | **0** | 0 |
| Female | 0 | 0 | 58 | 135 | 5 | 0 | 41 | **239** | 0 | 0 | **18** | **18** | **9** | **264** | **32** | **0** | **0** | **0** | **0** | **0** | **0** | **0** | **0** | **0** | **0** | 0 |
| Total | 0 | 0 | 219 | 301 | 13 | 0 | 224 | 758 | 0 | 0 | 38 | 38 | 15 | 771 | 283 | 10 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |

### **Finance**

According to data obtained from district Inland Revenue Office, the larger share of revenue was from direct tax and indirect tax revenue and the total revenue of the district is increased to **13,890,596.14** birr in the year 2012 from **11,560,903 .52** birr in 2011 E.C. There is one saving and credit association under government ownership. Total expenditure of the district was decided to **108,190,932.6** birr in the year 2012 E.c from **96,672,428 birr** in the year 2011 E.C

***Table 29. Total Expenditure or budget (capital and recurrent) of the district***

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| *Year* | Types of expenditure | Expenditures for General services | Expenditures for Economic services | Expenditures for Social services | Various expenditures | Total  Expenditures |
| 2011 | Salary& Operating Expense | 20,148,180 | 14,652,000 | 44,326,730 | 0 | 79,126,910 |
| 0 | 5,022,192 | 1,978,668 | 4,343,498 | 0 | 11,344,358 |
| Capital | - | 4,738,040 | 1,463,120 | 0 | 6,201,160 |
| **Total** | **25,170,372** | **21,368,708** | **50,133,348** | **0** | **96,672,428** |
| 2012 | Salary& Operating Expense | 20,237,300 | 15,894,873.7 | 48,535,804.9 | 0 | 84,667,978.6 |
| 0 | 7,242,785 | 2,409,711 | 3,013,195 | 0 | 12,665,691 |
| Capital | 0 | 7,745,000.81 | 3,112,262.19 |  | 10,857,263 |
| **Total** | **27,480,085** | **26,049,585.51** | **54,661,262.09** | **0** | **108,190,932.6** |

**Source: HaroLimu District *Finance and Economic Development Office***

### **Trade, Tourism and Sport**

#### **Trade**

This district produces all cereal crops, Pulses, oil seeds, vegetables, root crops, spices and others. Farmers produce their crops for home consumption and for sale in order to cover their expenses such as fertilizer cost, to purchase cloths, school fees, and learning materials for their children, land use fee, and others. For all these expenses, farmers obtain money from the sale of crops produced and livestock’s rearing.

Mostly the local cash crop that farmers produce is Niger seed, Linseed, and Rapeseed. This oil seeds are supplied to the central market and to the local oil producing mills. Large amount of hides & skins also supplied to the central market. This district also supply relatively large amount of food crops to the neighboring districts.

#### **Tourism**

Tourism is an industry that brings about both direct and indirect economic and social benefits, and consequently supports other economic sectors.

#### **Sport**

Types of sport activities practiced in the district were athletics, football under 15 and under 17 years, volley ball and marshal art and facilities satisfied for these activities are full sport uniform, ball, field & training hall.

### **Development Activities**

In order to improve the social and economic wellbeing of the district the existence of development activities were very important. Project is task or planned program of work that requires a large amount of time, effort, and planning to complete. The major ongoing government project exist in the district were livestock health post, spring water development, road construction and others.

**Problem and Potentialities**

# Problems

The district has problems in the side of economic, social and environmental conditions that affect people. Shortage of farmland, lack of health institutions, lack of transportation lack of hydroelectric power and communications, and a problem of getting sufficient rain for crop production and insufficient supply of agricultural inputs are among the problems in the district.

## Potentialities

As of potentialities, the availability of cultivable and irrigable land, fertile soil, and good potentiality of livestock rearing are suitable for mechanized agricultural activities.

**PHYSICAL AND SOCIO-ECONOMIC PROFILE OF JIMMA ARJO DISTRICT**

**(2011-2012 E.C)**

# Introduction

Jimma Arjo is one of the districts of East Wollega, which is located in the southern part of the zone. Today this district is divided in to 20 farmers associations and two urban 01 & 02 kebele centers for its administrative purposes.

Before the triumph over of Emperor Menilik II, a man named Dano Bera governed the district. However, after the district became under the control of Menilik II, RasDemisew who later on gave his power to his son Bitiwadad Mekonnen Demisew governed the district and its surrounding. Similarly, Bitiwadad Mekonnen gave his political power and his position to his successors. Therefore, the district has a long period-established administrative power.

In preparing this profile, the experts prepared pertinent questionnaire from the zonal Finance and Economic Development office and some required information was gathered from district branches and zonal sectors.

This compiled profile is so expected to provide information about the district’s physical setting and its socio-economic conditions that help governmental and non-governmental bodies including private investors who needs to undertake developmental activities.

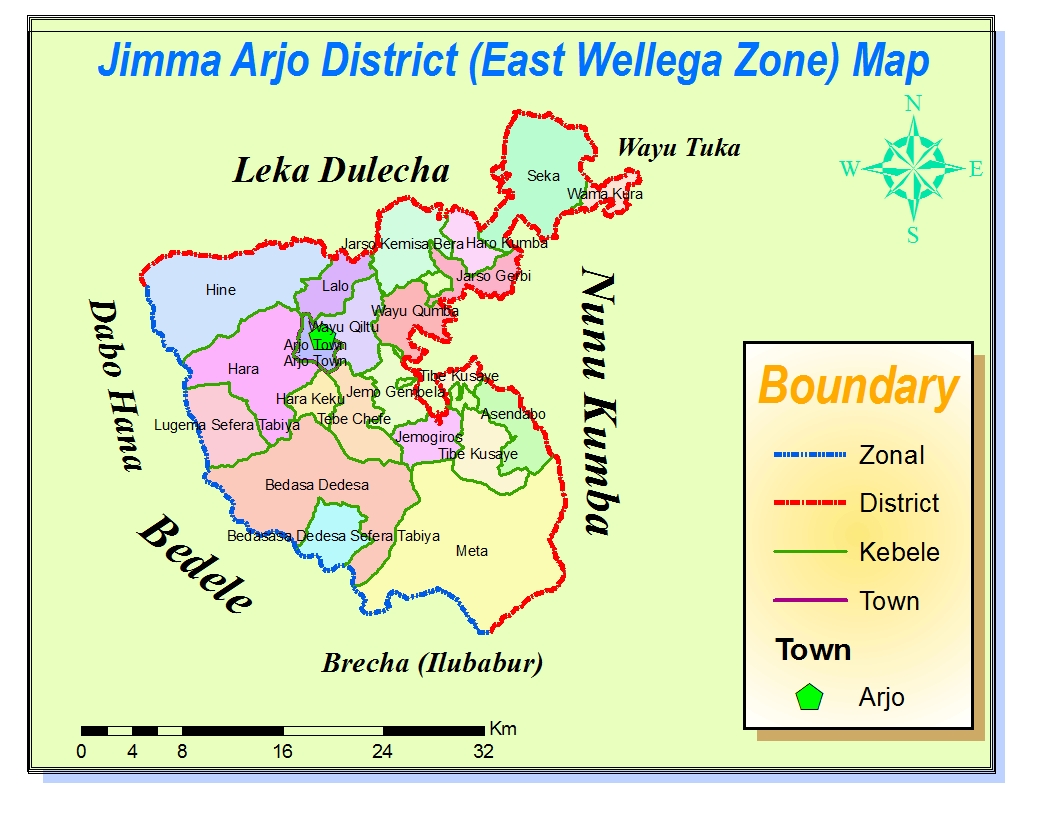
**Physical Settings**

## Area and Location

Jimma Arjo is the district found in East Wollega zone. It possesses a total area of 758.12 square Kilometers. This district occupies nearly 3.05% of the zone’s total area & is contiguous with Nunu Kumba in the East, Leka Dulecha and Wayu Tuka in the north, Dabo Hana & Bedele District (Ilu Aba Bora zone) in the West, and Borecha (Ilu Aba Bora Zone) in the south of the district. The district is located within 8033- 8055N latitudes and 36022’ - 36044’E Longitudes, extending for about twenty-four minutes (24') north to south or vice versa and about twenty-one minutes (21') east to west or vice versa. It is divided in to 20 farmers associations having the capital town named Arjo.

## 

## Map 1.JimmaArjo District Map

**

Source: Regional statistics and information directorate

## Relief, Drainage and Climate

### **Relief**

Regarding the relief of the district JimmaArjo is also characterized by ups and downs of lands like other neighboring districts. With the exception of areas along the Didesa river valley, most of the land has higher altitude, especially areas surrounding Arjo town have an elevation greater than 2000 meters above sea level.

### **Drainage**

In this district, there are few rivers that continuously drain throughout the year, namely; Nagesso, Asendabo, Kumbabo, Kurufa, Raka, Abayi, Chancho and Haro with high volume and consistent flows. In addition to the above rivers there are some streams that are flowing as tributary to the major rivers like Samsa, Tiksa, Sheto, Gerba and others.

### **Climate**

Climate, the long-term effect of the sun's radiation on the rotating earth has varied surface and atmosphere. It can be understood most easily in terms of annual or seasonal averages of temperature and precipitation. Most areas of JimmaArjoare situated at an altitude greater than 1200 meters above sea level; the district is characterized as tropical and sub-tropical types of climate. The mean annual temperature ranges between 150c and 200c whereas the mean annual rainfall is between 1400 and 2000mm.

## Soils

There are two types of soils in the district namely: Dystric Nitosols and OrthicAcrisols. DystricNitosols, which have good agricultural potential, covers most part of the district. On the other handorthicacrisols, which occur mostly on sloping terrain and have less agricultural potential, occupy the areas along the Didessa river valley bordering west wollega zone.

## Vegetation and Wildlife

### **Vegetation**

The potential forest area of this district is in the low lands around the upper and lower valley of Didesa (Lalo Bobi) that had been under study for the reservation of wild lives. In the high land, areas there are different patches of natural and manmade forests like Jemo (8ha), Laro (5ha), Koye (95ha), and Garjaja (94ha) with different tree species.

**Wildlife**

According to the information obtained from the district agricultural office deforestation takes place around the Didessa valley by the local farmers to expand their farmlands. This district is rich in wildlife’s of different kinds, such as Mammals, Birds, mammals, Reptiles, Birds, and others are found in the district.

# Socio- Economic Conditions

## Population

Population size, compositions, its spatial distribution, and some other demographic and socio-economic data are very important for planning, monitoring, and evaluation of various development programs. As shown in table below the projected population of Jima Arjo district based on population and housing census conducted in 2020 G.C is 127,609 are estimated to be found by the year 2020 E.C. From this 127,609 total populations of the district 61798 (44.9%) were males and about 65,811 (55.09%) were females, out of the total population about 88.16% were rural populations, which are directly engaged their life on agriculture. The crude population density of the district in the year 2020 E.C was 129persons per. km2.

***Table 1. Total population projected Based on 1999 E.C population and Housing census for the year 2019 and 2020 E.C***

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| *Year (E.C)* | *Rural* | | | *Urban* | | | *Total* | | |
| **Male** | **Female** | **Total** | **Male** | **Female** | **Total** | **Male** | **Female** | **Total** |
| 2011 | 51,428 | 53,976 | 105,404 | 7738 | 7950 | 15688 | 59166 | 61926 | 121,092 |
| 2012 | 52,801 | 55,639 | 108,440 | 8,997 | 10,172 | 19,169 | 61798 | 65,811 | 127,609 |

***Source: Jimma Arjo District***

## Agriculture

### **Farmers Associations and their members**

According to data obtained from the District Agricultural office, peasant association with larger families is Hine, which is 1,000 of whom 90 were females and peasant association with smaller family is Wama kura, which is 200 of whom28 were females

***Table 2. Farmer Associations and Member of Farmers Association***

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **No.** | **Name of farmers association** | **Members** | | | **Families** | | |
| **Male** | **Female** | **Total** | **Male** | **Female** | **Total** |
| 1 | Wama kura | 200 | 28 | 228 | 1156 | 1186 | 2342 |
| 2 | Jarso Gerbi | 381 | 40 | 421 | 1050 | 1447 | 2497 |
| 3 | Seqa | 783 | 50 | 833 | 2895 | 3256 | 6151 |
| 4 | Jemo Giros | 370 | 30 | 400 | 2197 | 2118 | 4315 |
| 5 | Hunde Gudina | 470 | 41 | 511 | 1495 | 2128 | 3623 |
| 6 | Jemo Gembela | 540 | 66 | 606 | 1239 | 2967 | 4206 |
| 7 | Meta | 750 | 18 | 768 | 2329 | 2879 | 5208 |
| 8 | Hara Keku | 282 | 17 | 299 | 2414 | 2149 | 4563 |
| 9 | Lalo | 511 | 58 | 569 | 1640 | 3493 | 5133 |
| 10 | Bedesa Dedesa | 550 | 37 | 587 | 2915 | 2005 | 4920 |
| 11 | Wayu Qiltu | 740 | 77 | 817 | 1394 | 2609 | 4003 |
| 12 | Hara | 560 | 79 | 639 | 1671 | 2391 | 4062 |
| 13 | Jarso Kemisa Bera | 750 | 37 | 787 | 3021 | 3467 | 6488 |
| 14 | A/Dhidhesa | 214 | 63 | 277 | 1361 | 1888 | 3249 |
| 15 | Tibe chefe | 660 | 55 | 715 | 2674 | 3454 | 6128 |
| 16 | Asendabo | 627 | 76 | 703 | 2657 | 3234 | 5891 |
| 17 | Tibe Kusaye | 505 | 60 | 565 | 2800 | 3092 | 5892 |
| 18 | Wayu kumba | 717 | 80 | 797 | 2760 | 3245 | 6005 |
| 19 | Hine | 1000 | 90 | 1090 | 2650 | 3357 | 6007 |
| 20 | Haro Kumba | 329 | 61 | 390 | 2865 | 2890 | 5755 |
|  | **Ida’ama** | **10939** | **1063** | **12002** | **43183** | **53255** | **96438** |

***Source: Jimma Arjo District Agricultural Office***

There are farmer service cooperatives Male 292 and Female 980 on delivering different services like agricultural input supplies, supplying of electric power/solar electric power supply and facilitating saving & credit services for their members.

### **Land Resources by Use**

The term land use refers to the ways that people use land and the natural resources it provides. It is the best allocation of land for its best alternative uses. Land use potential is necessary to select the land characteristics needed for any production. Some of the major factors that determine the potentiality of the land are temperature, length of growing period, moisture availability, flood hazard, degradation, soil toxicity, rooting condition and workability. Out of the total land of the district, the proximate areal coverage of land used for crop cultivation is 59,258 hectares of which 59,258 hectares of land is used for annual crop cultivation and 59,258 hectares of land is used for perennial crop production.

Arable land is a land that is ideal and economical for the cultivation of crops. Arable land is an area with more than 0 days of dependable growing period, soil depth of more than 25cm and surface stoniness of less than 50 to 90 %. Arable is pertaining to tillable land that is suitable for tillage and crop production. The area of arable land used in the district is unknown because of unavailability of data. Out of the total land of the district, an area of 3,421 hectare is pasture or grazing land.

The Natural forest of the district covers an area of 2,030 hectares of land. Manmade type of forest is planted to solve environmental problem such as soil erosion, desertification, deforestation, etc. With the aim of satisfying one of the Sustainable development goals of United Nations. The inhabitants of the district were participated on the planting and protecting of the trees. According to data obtained from Jimma Arjo Agricultural Office, the area covered by manmade forest is about 2,944 hectare.

### **Crop Production**

The crop cultivation activity was conducted during belg season only. The production and area cultivated during last two years under private peasant holding is described in the following table. In Jimma Arjo district, there is no state farm and large-scale private farms.

***Table 3. Crop under production during last two years***

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | *Crop under production* | *2009* | | *2010* | |
| **Area**  **(Inhectare.)** | **Production (in quintals.)** | **Area**  **(Inhectare.)** | **Production (in quintals.)** |
| In ‘meher’ season | |  |  |  |  |
|  | Teffe | 4,321 | 64,815 | 4,306 | 84,138 |
|  | Barley | 3,769 | 96,840 | 3,765 | 78,499 |
|  | Wheat | 4,123 | 127,813 | 4,107 | 125,272 |
|  | Maize | 4,810 | 19,2400 | 5,554 | 328,495 |
|  | Sorghum | 3,519 | 31,494 | 3,118 | 101,736 |
|  | Oats | 14 | 168 | 19 | 273 |
|  | Rice | 7 | 140 | 713 | 7,130 |
|  | Faba beans | 963 | 12,519 | 1,042 | 19,152 |
|  | Field Peas | 1,079 | 15,106 | 1,139 | 17,098 |
|  | Haricot beans | 342 | 5,130 | 341 | 6,265 |
|  | Lentils | 32 | 224 | 36 | 330 |
|  | Neug | 3,240 | 19,440 | 3,074 | 23,674 |
|  | Total | 26,219 | 566,089 | 27,214 | 792,062 |

***Source: JimmaArjo District Agricultural Office***

Agricultural inputs are believed to be the most important factor to attain food self-sufficiency. Without chemical fertilizer, high yield is not expected & feeding a family of large size would be impossible. During last two years, the farmers used fertilizers like DAP and Urea, improved seeds of. Maize BH 474.5 and BH 880, herbicides distributed for them in order to improve productivity.

Farmers of the district used two methods of soil fertility. Traditional methods of maintaining soil fertility like crop rotation, using compost for their farm whereas modern methods of maintaining soil fertility are applying organic matter and applying in organic fertilizer. Horizontal sloughing, strip cropping, and multiple cropping are among traditional soil conservation methods and soil bunds, terrace, etc. are modern soil conservation methods undertaken in the district.

Agricultural calendar of the district differ according to the weather condition of the districts’ in the zone. Land clearing is in the month of March and April, which is the beginning of the rainy season. The rainy season starts at the middle of March and it ends at the month of October.

**Table 4. Agricultural calendar of the district.**

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| |  | | --- | | S.№ | | Activities | Months (Operational months) | |
|  |  | |  |  | | --- | --- | | Meher season | Belg season | | Belg season |
| 1 | Land clearing | March, April |  |
| 2 | Sowing (planting) | May, June, July & August |  |
| 3 | Weeding | June, July, August |  |
| 4 | Harvesting | November, December |  |
| 5 | Storing | January & February |  |

**Source: JimmaArjo District Agricultural Office**

Oxen are the main source of power for peasant farming & farmer with no farm oxen is considered as poor. A farmer having a pair of ox can feed himself & his family if he/she possesses enough farmland. Saving capacity depends on what they produce & amount they obtain. To produce large amount of crop, farmers should possess fertile land, farm oxen, improved seed, fertilizer, credit facility & know how or technical service regarding recent agricultural technologies. Besides; the farm oxen needs medical care & uninterrupted follow up not to be attacked by a serious animal diseases.

Generally, the major diseases (crop pests) that affect the production of crop in the district were coffee bear disease (CBD) and fungus affecting vegetables and pulses.

Irrigation is practiced in Jimma Arjo district on some irrigable land owned by few farmers. The presence of all season drain rivers in the district seems that it would have make possible the use of irrigation; but there were few farmers around these rivers those did practice the use of such activities.

**Table 5. Number of farmers engaged in irrigation, area irrigated and amount of crops produced in the district**

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| ***S.№*** | ***Economic Activity*** | | ***Reviewed period*** | | | | | |
| 2019 E.C | | | 2020 E.C | | |
| 1 | Irrigation |  | Number of farmers | Area irrigated | Crop produced | Number of farmers | Area irrigated | Cropproduced |
| Traditional | 9,500 | 3420 | 459608 | 9567 | 3570 | 447250 |
| Modern | 151 | 1 | 4620 | 151 | 1 | 4620 |

***Source: Agricultural Office***

Non-Governmental Organization is an independent, voluntary, non-profit making, non-self-serving, value-based society, association, and foundation, charitable trust working for the betterment of a target group and which is not regarded under particular legal system as part of the government sector. There is nongovernmental organization intervention in this district as that of other districts of the zone.

There are 93 development agents performing their rural development activities with farmers in all peasant association in the district by the year 2020 E.C, which is greater than the number of development agents in 2019 E.C, which are only 87. The crop produced in the district is not sufficient to feed the total population of the district. Agricultural productivity has a problem of lack of improved seed variety, lack of cultivated land, decline of soil fertility due to soil erosion, improper or traditional agronomic practice, natural disaster throughout the year, and insufficient supply of agricultural inputs.

### 3.2.4. Livestock, Poultry and Beekeeping

#### **Livestock**

Livestock play a key role in day-to-day life of the society, especially in peasant sector. They provide meat & milk, transport, manure, skin & hide, and furnish regular & easily realizable cash income. In contrast to the size of livestock population, physical & value productivity are low. The following table indicates the size of livestock in the district.

***Table 6. Livestock population***

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Year | Cattle | Sheep | Goats | Mules | Horses | Asses |
| 2019 | 118,501 | 22,754 | 19,051 | 344 | 798 | 7,540 |
| 2020 | 119,451 | 30,546 | 20,821 | 612 | 1,119 | 10,424 |

Source: - ***Jimma Arjo district Livestock Development, Health, and Marketing Office.***

The above table shows that the number of cattle population in 2020 was 119,451which is larger than that of 2019 E.C. Generally, the population of livestock in the year 2020 is greater than the number of livestock population in the year 2019; this implies that there is an increasing trend in livestock production. Nevertheless, there is disease for each type of livestock in the district. The production of Cattle is affected by try paronomasias, internal & external parasite infection whereas production of Sheep and Goats are affected by internal & external parasite, bacterial infection and try paronomasias. Diseases such as try paronomasias, and internal parasite affect the production of Mules and Horses in the district.

The number of livestock vaccinated in the district was 163,200 and **171,179** in the year 2019 and 2020 respectively. Concerning animal health institution there is one type B and twelve type D animal health clinics are found in the district. The numbers of VET assistant giving service by the year 2019 were 21 while year 2020 E.C also 21. There is one DVM 2019, one in 2020.

#### **Poultry**

Poultry Farming is commercial rising of chickens for their meat and eggs. Concerning production of poultry farming in case of lack of management and disease there is no state and cooperative owned, poultry farming in Jimma Arjo district.

#### **Beekeeping**

Traditionally, farmers perform beekeeping practices in Jima Arjo district, but we faced data there is problem but to explain details of number of hives 11,864 also production 38.5 in bir. 2,310,000 2019 E.C and also 2020 number of hives 7,946 also production 83 in bir. 6,640,000 exist in the district with honey produced during last two years. As data obtained from the district Agricultural office there were factors affecting production of livestock rearing, poultry farming, and beekeeping during last two years.

**Mining and Industry**

### **Mining**

Mining is the process of extracting useful [minerals](ebcid:com.britannica.oec2.identifier.ArticleIdentifier?articleId=109683&library=EB&query=null&title=minerals#9109683.toc) from the surface of the Earth, and seas. One of the economic activities with the great role in economic development of a nation is mining. When we come to this district, there are construction minerals as sand stone with unknown reserve in lalo and Jarso Kamisa Bera peasant associations.

### **Industry**

Industry is a group of productive enterprises or organizations that produce or supply goods, services, or sources of income. There is large-scale industry such as Arjo Didessa sugar factory but under the small-scale industry, few private owned grain mills are found in the district.

## Infrastructure and Social Facilities

### **Transport and Communication**

Jimma Arjo has rural road from the capital town of the zone to Arjo and all whether road that takes to Bedele via to Jimma and Metu crosses the district town & connected with kebele to kebele. There was a manual operating telephone, one digital and wireless service started long time ago at the capital town of the district, Arjo. Regarding the postal service, the district has a post office at Arjo town, and this district has better communication service as compared to neighboring districts.

### **Water and Energy Supply**

### **Water Supply**

Water is an indispensable resource for the survival of life on earth. Every movement of living things, either from one place to another or growth in a specific area is attached to the availability of water. The value (price) given for water is not according to its usefulness for its presence everywhere & full year flow. The available of underground water is the great potential of development. This district has great potential in water resource of Chancho and Haro rivers. These rivers can supply sufficient water for irrigation as well as home use.

The sources of drinking water according to their importance in the district for urban areas are spring, well, river, pond and top water whereas the rank according to the importance of sources of drinking water for rural areas in the district are well, spring, river, pond and top water.

***Table 7. Percentage and total population supplied with potable water in the district***

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Year E.C | Number of centers | | | Total population of the district | | | Population supplied with portable water | | | % age of pop.supplied with portable water |
| Rural | Urban | Total | Rural | Urban | Total | Rural | Urban | Total |  |
| *2019* | 20 | 2 | 22 | 105,404 | 15,688 | 121,092 | 57790 | 11399 | 69189 | 57.1 |
| *2020* | 20 | 2 | 22 | 108,440 | 19,169 | 137,609 | 57790 | 11399 | 69189 | 50.27 |

**Source**: JimmaArjo District Water, Mineral, and Energy Office

Available information from Jimma Arjo Water, Mineral, and Energy Office indicates that out of the total population in the district 63**%,** in the year 2020 E.C are supplied with potable water.

#### **Energy Supply**

The sources of domestic energy supply according to their importance in the district for urban areas are firewood, charcoal, electricity, and kerosene; Crop residue, and Dung whereas the rank according to the importance of sources of domestic energy supply for rural areas in the district are firewood, kerosene and charcoal. The numbers of towns with hydroelectric power supply by the year 2020 E.C is one that is Arjo town.

*Table 8. Number of towns having electric supply by source in the district up to 2020 E.C*

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| S.№ | *Name of the town* | *Total population of the town* | *Source of electric power* | | |
| ***Hydro*** | ***Diesel*** | ***Biogas*** |
| 1 | Arjo | *21,204* | 4 |  |  |
| Total | | *21,204* | 4 |  |  |
| *Source: Jimma Arjo District Water, Mineral, and Energy Office* | | | | | |

### **Education**

Education is a base for the development of human society. It provides strength & resilience to people to respond to changing situations & enables them to cause & contribute to societal development through development of their attitudes, values, capabilities, both of knowledge & skills. A healthy & educated population is crucial for economic & social advancement. Education is, therefore an essential investment in people & as such a pre-requisite for equitable & sustainable development.

It is obvious that literate people are more productive than illiterate ones. An educated family has access to a broad range of opportunities, educated farmers are more receptive to new ideas & technology, and educated children & they are also open to the general trends in education. Therefore, there is no doubt that the socio-economy of the society would be more meaningful if everybody gets access to primary education.

Kindergarten programs emphasize creative play, social interaction, and natural expression. They also teach social skills and provide children with an academic foundation for first grade. Kindergarten students are typically four or five years of age. In class, they are introduced to the alphabet, numbers, and colors; they study their bodies, their families, and their communities; they listen to stories read aloud; they make art projects; they participate in skits and dramatic productions; and they learn about holidays, plants, animals, and other topics in science and social studies. Some kindergartens also teach introductory reading and mathematical skills. Kindergartens strive to offer children a foundation for the development of social skills, self-confidence, motivation, and cognition (the process of knowledge). When we come to the district there was one kindergarten in the 2012 with 229 pupils.

The number of government primary school by the year 2011 E.C is 415 of which 24 were first cycle and 21 were second cycle. There were also three senior secondary schools, and one preparatory (11-12) school was found in the district.

***Table 9. Number of schools and classrooms under government holding in the year 2019and 2020 E.C***

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **S.№** | ***Type of schools*** | ***Number of schools and classrooms under government holding*** | | | |
| **2019** | | **2020** | |
| **School** | **Room** | **School** | **Room** |
| 1 | Primary 1st cycle | 24 | 254 | 24 | 254 |
| 2 | Primary 2nd cycle | 21 | 136 | 22 | 137 |
| 3 | Senior secondary (9-10) | 3 | 50 | 3 | 50 |
| 4 | Technical/vocational | 1 | 5 | 1 | 5 |
| 5 | Preparatory(11-12) | 1 | 20 | 1 | 20 |
| **TOTAL** | | **50** | **465** | **51** | **466** |

***Source: Jimma Arjo District Education Office***

As explained on the above table the number of classrooms was increased from 465 in the year 2019 E.C. to 466 in the year 2020 Ec

***Table 10.Number of student enrolled, dropped out and detained by level of school in the year 2019 and 2020 E.C***

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| ***Year*** | ***Sex*** | ***Student enrolled, dropped out and detained by level of school*** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| **Primary school** | | | | | | | **Senior secondary**  **(9-10)** | | | **Technical**  **(vocational)** | | | **Preparatory**  **(11-12)** | | |
| **First cycle** | | | | **Second cycle** | | |
| Total KGenrollment | **Total Enrolled** | **Dropped out** | **detained** | **Total**  **Enrolled** | **Dropped out** | **detained** | **Total**  **Enrolled** | **Dropped out** | **detained** | **Total**  **Enrolled** | **Dropped out** | **detained** | **Total**  **Enrolled** | **Dropped out** | **detained** |
| **2019** | M | 8,146 | 8,146 | 1,281 | 6,865 | 4,810 | 348 | 4,462 | 1,660 | 126 | 1534 |  |  |  | 767 | 48 | 719 |
| F | 7,491 | 7,491 | 865 | 6,626 | 4,301 | 264 | 4,037 | 1,535 | 426 | 1493 |  |  |  | 764 | 35 | 729 |
| **T** | **15,637** | **15,637** | **2,146** | **13,491** | **9,111** | **612** | **8,499** | **3,195** | **552** | **3,027** |  |  |  | **1,531** | **83** | **1,448** |
| **2020** | M | 8,100 | 8,100 | 480 | 7,620 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| F | 7,421 | 4,301 | 407 | 7,014 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| **T** | **15,521** | **12,401** | **887** | **14,634** |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

***Source: JimmaArjo District Education Office***

According to the above table the primary school, first cycle, students’ total enrollment is decreased to **12,401**in 2020 from that of **15,637**in the year 2011 E.C, and the second cycle student enrollment is also decreased to 0 in 2020 from that of **9,111** in the year 2019 E.C, in case of student participant was established.

***Table 11. Student participation rate by levels of school and sex***

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| No. | Type of schools | Sex | Review period | | | |
| 2019E.C | | 2022 E.C | |
| Gross Enrollment | Net Enrollment | Gross Enrollment | Net Enrollment |
| 1 | Kindergarten | Male | 121 | 115 | 114 | 105 |
| Female | 108 | 100 | 100 | 95 |
| 2 | Primary 1st cycle (1- 4) | Male | 8146 | 5167 | 8132 | 5656 |
| Female | 4301 | 3151 | 7484 | 5091 |
| 3 | Primary 2nd cycle (5- 8) | Male | 4810 | 2934 | 4811 | 2844 |
| Female | 4301 | 2315 | 4478 | 2656 |
| 4 | Senior secondary (9-10) | Male | 1660 | 762 | 1733 | 229 |
| Female | 1535 | 536 | 1585 | 407 |
| 5 | Technical/ vocational | Male | - | - | - | - |
| Female | - | - | - | - |
| 6 | Preparatory (11-12) | Male | 767 | 279 | 1148 | 353 |
| Female | 764 | 195 | 1168 | 19 |

***Jima Arjo District Education Office***

***Table 12 Number of students sat for grade 10 national exams (EGSCE), passed, and failed and those sat for university entrance, promoted for degrees and failed by sex and year.***

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| *Year* | *Number of students sat for grade 10 national exam (EGSCE), passed and failed* | | | | | | | | | *Number of students sat for university entrance, promoted for degrees and failed* | | | | | | | | |
| **Candidate** | | | **Passed** | | | **Failed** | | | **Candidate** | | | **Passed** | | | **Failed** | | |
| **M** | **F** | **T** | **M** | **F** | **T** | **M** | **F** | **T** | **M** | **F** | **T** | **M** | **F** | **T** | **M** | **F** | **T** |
| 2019 | 709 | 709 | **1,418** | 709 | 709 | **1,418** |  |  |  | 233 | 196 | 429 | 87 | 61 | 148 | 146 | 135 | **281** |
| 2020 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

***Source: JimmaArjo District Education Office***

In the year 2020 E.C, in Jimma Arjo district 2,049 total numbers of participants of which 1,164 were male and 885 were females.

***Table 13.Number of teachers by level of schools (1-4), (5-8) and (9-10), vocational, Preparatory by sex, and by level of education.***

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| S.№ | *Level of school* | *Level of education* | *Number of teachers under government ownership* | | | | | |
| **2011** | | | **2012** | | |
| **M** | **F** | **T** | **M** | **F** | **T** |
| 1 | Facilitator of 0 class | <12 | 17 | 12 | 29 | 29 | 0 | 11 |
| 2 | Primary 1st cycle(1-4) | TTI | 5 | 8 | 13 | 11 | 13 | 24 |
| Diploma | 88 | 18 | 106 | 107 | 144 | 251 |
| 3 | Primary 2nd cycle(5-8) | TTI | 6 | 5 | 11 | 3 | 0 | 3 |
| Diploma | 87 | 162 | 249 | 83 | 42 | 125 |
| Appilaayidii | 12 | 5 | 17 | 10 | 3 | 13 |
| BA/BSC | 74 | 30 | 104 | 113 | 26 | 139 |
| MA | 1 | 0 | 1 | 2 | 0 | 2 |
| 4 | Seniorsecondary school(9-10) | MA/MSC | 3 | 0 | 3 | 9 | 0 | 9 |
| BA/BSC | 91 | 8 | 99 | 52 | 6 | **85** |
| Diploma | 2 | 0 | 2 | 5 | 0 | **4** |
| TTI | 0 | 0 | **0** | 0 | 0 | **0** |
| 5 | Vocational | MA/MSC | 0 | 0 | **0** | 0 | 0 | **0** |
| BA/BSC | 0 | 0 | **0** | 0 | 0 | **0** |
| Diploma | 0 | 0 | **0** | 0 | 0 | **0** |
| TTI | 0 | 0 | **0** | 0 | 0 | **0** |
| 6 | Preparatory | MA/MSC | 16 | 0 | 16 | 21 | 4 | 25 |
| BA/BSC | 14 | 3 | 17 | 37 | 1 | 38 |
| Diploma | 0 | 0 | **0** | 0 | 0 | **0** |
| TTI | 0 | 0 | **0** | 0 | 0 | **0** |

**Source**: JimmaArjo District Education Office

### **Health Institutions**

Among all needs to be available, a healthy society, being well and free from any illness, is of great important for development. All activities whether economic or social, depend on the physical condition (mental, behavioral, internal, and external body) of human being. Farmers perform farming activity if they have good health in farming season, trade, teaching, learning, & all other similar activities can be under taken if health care is properly kept.

A health facility in the district indicates that there are 6 health centers, one hospital, 49 health posts, and 6 pharmacies under government ownership providing health services for the community and 13 private clinics in 2020..Health professionals exist in Jimma Arjo district were 20 health officers, 19 nurses, 57 lab technicians, 10 pharmacists, and 2 sanitarians operating in health institutions under government ownership by the year 2020 E.C. under private clinics there are 0 nurses, 2 health assistants and 0 pharmacists are serving there,

**Table 14.Number of health technicians in the district under government, private and non-governmental organizations by the year 2011 and 2012 E.C**

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| S.№ | *Health technicians* | Number of health technicians by the year 2011 and 2012 E.C | | | | | |
| **Government** | | **Private** | | **Non**  **-Government** | |
| **2011** | **2012** | **2011** | **2012** | **2011** | **2012** |
| 1 | Doctors | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 2 | Nurses | 46 | 57 | 13 | 13 | 0 | 0 |
| 3 | Health assistants | 0 | 0 | 2 | 2 | 0 | 0 |
| 4 | Health officers | 17 | 19 | - | - | 0 | 0 |
| 5 | Laboratory technicians | 8 | 11 | - | - | 0 | 0 |
| 6 | X-ray technicians | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 7 | Sanitarians | 2 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 8 | Community health agents | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
|  | Health post workers | 48 | 48 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 9 | Pharmacists | 6 | 10 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |

**Source: JimmaArjo Health Office**

In other case, it is possible to understand from the following table that the health coverage in the district was founding a good position in the year under investigation. For example in 2019, this was, 59.12% raised to 66.8 % in 2020 E.C. In general, this trend shows that, there is a better health attention in the district.

***Table 15. Health coverage of the district***

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| *Name of the district* | *Districts health coverage (%)* | |
| 2019 E.C | 2020 E.C |
| Health coverage | 59.12% | 66.8% |

**Source: Jimma Arjo Health Office**

The major health problems of the district are high occurrences of ten top diseases like that of rheumatism, malaria, intestinal parasites, Diarrhea, gastritis, pneumonia, skin infection, ear infection, Urinary and anemia. According to data obtained from Jimma Arjo Health Office the total number of children vaccinated in the year 2020 E.C was 2,286. The number of malnourished children vaccinated for measles from 9 months to 12 months in the year 2020 E.C was 3,341; this was larger than the figure in 2019E.C, which is 2062.

In this district, the major child health related problems were lack of proper sanitation and hygiene, poor latrine usage, using improperly and incomplete vaccination status. The major causes of death of the children were child diarrheal disease, pneumonia, and malaria.

**Women and Children Socio-Economic Indicator**

**Women Issue Indicators**

Reducing maternal, infant and child morbidity and mortality rates as well as promoting the level of general welfare of the population is one of the national population policy goals and targets. Healthy mothers are likely to look after the health of infants and a child, thus promoting the health of mothers is imperative to promoting child-care and reducing child mortality. Reducing maternal mortality ratio by three quarters, between 2016 and 2030, is proposed in the SDGs.

The top causes of maternal death are traditional delivery, obstructed labour, sepsis related to delivery, and retained placenta. During last two years certain strategies have been undertaken in prevention of mother to child transmission of HIV/AIDS. PMTCT prophylaxis service delivery, counseling of mothers, awareness creation on prevention of mother to child transmission and initiating the mothers as they get ANC in health facilities were among the measures taken.

Family planning is choosing the number of children in a family and the length of time between their births. This can be done through different methods. Birth control or contraception is deliberate prevention of pregnancy using any of several methods. Birth control prevents a female sex cell (egg) from being fertilized by a male sex cell (sperm) and implanting in the uterus. In this district, the numbers of women who have taken family planning services have been increased from time to time

***Table 16. Number of women used family planning service (contraceptive prevalence)***

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| *Year* | *Number of women used family planning service* | | | | | |
| Traditional method | Modern method | | | | |
| Pills | Norplant | IUCD | Inject able | All method |
| 2019 E.C | 113 | 1,763 | 5,916 | 2,076 | 4,826 | 17,703 |
| 2020 E.C | 64 | 1,712 | 4,735 | 1,605 | 4,962 | 13,109 |

***Source: Jima Arjo District Health Office***

The number of women used ANC (Antenatal Care) and PNC (Postnatal Care) services were increased in the year 2020 from 3673 to 2274and from 3635 to 2610 respectively.

***Table 17. Number of women access to save delivery (mid wife) for non- complicated delivery***

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| *year* | *Number of women’s used ANC (antenatal care) services* | *Number of women’s used PNC (postnatal care) services* |
| 2019 E.C | 3,789 | 2,503 |
| 2020 E.C | 2,500 | 2,325 |

***Source: Jima Arjo District Health Office***

***Table 18. Total fertility rate in the distinct***

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| *year* | *Rural/urban* | *Number of child bearing mothers (A)* | *Total number productive age mothers (B)* | *(A/B)\*1,000* |
| 2019EC | Rural | 3,666 | 23,382 | 15.67 |
| Urban | 523 | 3,332 | 15.7 |
| Total | 4,189 | 26,714 | 15.7 |
| 2020E.C | Rural | 3,763 | 23,998 | 15.7 |
| Urban | 544 | 3,472 | 15.7 |
| Total | 4,307 | 27,469 | 15.7 |

**Source: Jima Arjo District Health Office**

Water is necessary for every activity of the society. The goal of health care facilities cannot be fulfilled without pure water supply. There were three health centers with improved water supply in Jima Arjo district during last two years. There was four health center supplied with improved sanitation facilities.

### 3.4.6. Social Security

Social Security is public programs designed to provide income and services to individuals in the event of retirement, sickness, disability, death, or unemployment. The number of unemployed persons in the district registered in the year 2019 E.C was about **2,038** of which **1,335** were males and **703** were females. There were 594 males and202 female registered employed persons on permanent basis under governmental organization by the year 2020 E.C.

Crime is commission of an act or act of omission that violates the law and is punishable by the state. The number of cases lodged during 2020E.C is about **1,730** of which **650** were all decided.

### **Finance**

#### **Revenue**

According to data obtained from district Inland Revenue Office, the larger share of revenue was from direct tax and indirect tax revenue and the total revenue of the district is increased to **24,993,094.32** birr in the year 2020 from that of **20,214,731.92** birr in 2019 E.C. There are two saving and credit association and one government bank in Jimma Arjo District.

#### **Expenditures:-**According to the table below total expenditures of the district was increased in the year 2020 E.C.

***Table 19. Total Expenditure or budget (capital and recurrent) of the district***

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| *Year* | *Types of expenditure* | *Expenditures for General services* | *Expenditures for Economic services* | *Expenditures for Social services* | *Various expenditures* | *Total*  *Expenditures* |
| 2011E.C | Salary and | 20,864,830 | 18,402,314 | 57,570,567 |  | **96,838,111** |
| Operating Expense | 3,414,042 | 1,370,983 | 7,059,096 |  | **11,844,091** |
| Capital | 591,394 | 8,443,532 | 3,432,907 |  | **12,467,833** |
| **Total** | **24,870,266** | **28,216,829** | **68,062,570** |  | **121,150,035** |
| 2012 E.C | Salary and | 30,175,245 | 21,837,840 | 74,173,693 |  | 126,186,778 |
| Operating Expense | 22,732,815 | 19,987,724 | 66,101,752 |  | 108,822,291 |
| Capital | 1,001,862 | 6,479,779 | 1,020,004 |  | 8,501,645 |
| **Total** | **31,177,107** | **28,317,619** | **75,193,697** |  | **134,688,423** |

**Source: Jimma Arjo Finance and Economic Development Office**

### **Trade, Tourism and Sport**

#### **Trade:-**The local cash crops are Niger seed, linseed & rapeseed. This oil seeds are supplied to the central market in some amount from the district. Large amount of hides & skins also supplied to the central market

#### **Tourism:-**Tourism is an industry that brings about both direct and indirect economic and social benefits, and consequently supports other economic sectors. There is one hot spring and three cultural and historical **tourist attraction sites in the District.**

#### **Sport:-**Types of sport activities practiced in the district were athletics, football, volley ball, and basketball. Sport facilities satisfied for these activities are Arbiter (referee), ball and field.

### **Development Activities**

In order to improve the social and economic wellbeing of the district the existence of development activities were very important. Project is task or planned program of work that requires a large amount of time, effort, and planning to complete. The major ongoing government project exist in the district were Farmer Training Center construction, VET Clinic construction, development of spring on spot and others.

The major problems of ongoing governmental projects and programs are lack of skilled man power to complete the project according to the schedule, lack of sufficient money, the increment of material cost and lack of budget to complete the project, and lack of availability of construction places.

# Problem and Potentialities

# Problems

The district has economic, social, and environmental problems that affect people. Shortage of farm land, lack of health institutions, lack of transportation and communications, lack of clean water and a problem of getting sufficient rain for crop production and insufficient supply of agricultural inputs are among the problems in the district.

## 4.2. Potentialities

As of potentialities, the availability of cultivable and irrigable land, fertile soil, and good potentiality of livestock rearing are suitable for mechanized agricultural activities. In other words, there are rivers flowing throughout the year and there is an accessible road for investors if dared to operate in this district.

**PHYSICAL AND SOCO-ECONOMIC PROFILE OF KIRAMU DISTRICT**

**(2011-2012 E.C)**

**Introduction**

Kiremu is one of the 17’s districts of East Wollega Zone, which is located in the northern part of the zone. Today this district is sub divided in to 15 farmers associations and 4 (four) urban centers for all its administrative purposes. In the beginning of the 20th, the district was known by the name Gidda Ebantu but later on Ebantu became an independent district and then Gidda Kiremu became another independent district with the administrative center at Ayyana. Again in 1998 Kiremu became an independent district and administer itself. But at the end of 1999 E.C GiddaKiremu district was again divided into two district Gidda Ayyana and Kiremu district with the administrative center at Ayyana and Kiremu respectively..

Generally, the district is categorized into two climatic zone lowland and midaltitude. The altitudinal range of the district is from **1600** meters above sea level to **1900 meters** above sea level. In doing this profile, the experts prepared pertinent questionnaire from the district Finance and Economic Development Department and some required information was gathered from district branch offices and to some extent tried in compiling besides shorter periods of time.

This compiled profile is so expected to provide information about the district’s physical setting and its socio-economic conditions that help governmental and non-governmental bodies including private investors who needs to undertake developmental activitie

**Physical Setting**

**Area and Location**

**Kiremu** district was located in the northern part of the zone and is bordered by **Amhar**a region in the north, by **Abe Dongoro** district of **Horro Guduru Wollega Zone** in south, by **Amuru district** of **Horro Guduru Wollega Zone** in the east and by **Gidda Ayyana districts** in the west. This district was located at distance of **140 km** and 475 **km** from zonal town called **Nekemte** and **Finfinne** respectively. The total area of the district is about 888.8 **km2** of land having **15** farmers associations and **4** urbanganda.

**Geology of the zone**

Kiremu is divided in **to two** distinct geographical areas with different proportions; namely the mid land **57.30** percent & the lowland **42.70** percent.

**Relief, Drainage and Climate**

**Relief**

Regarding the relief of the district **Walbe** (**1900** meters above sea level), and **Bora** (**1600** meters above sea level) are among mountains of which elevation is known in the district and **Wasti** (**1700** meters above sea level), & **Badessa** (**1600** meters above sea level) are some of the plateaus and hills such as **Lami**, and **Godane** are found in this district

**Drainage**

The major rivers flows through the district are **Warabessa** River is flowing in the district with length of **2,700meter**, catchment area of **30,000 m2** and **5** meter depth. It serves for drinking, irrigation and recreation.

**Climate** annual or seasonal averages of temperature and precipitation. Most part of the land has an elevation above **1300** meters and characterized by subtropical climatic condition with a mean annual temperature between**250c** and**280c** and mean annualrainfall of **1000 to 2400 mm.**

**Soils**

Climate, the long-term effect of the sun's radiation on the rotating earth's varied surface and atmosphere. It can be understood most easily in terms of

The types of soil commonly found in the area include clay loam which covers **80%** of the area of district and it is also suitable for crops cultivation and loam soil is also another soil type found in the district with spatial coverage of **10%** of the land. Clay loam soil type holds the largest proportion and has good agricultural potential with high water retention capacity. Nevertheless the rest soil types are found on steep slopes and they have limited agricultural potentiality.

**Vegetation and Wildlife**

**Vegetation**

In general in this district the natural vegetation occupies **362** hectares of land; in which **40** hectare is high forest, **180** hectares is shrub and bush land and **62** hectares is savanna grassland and woodland and manmade forest covers **80** hectare and **76** hectare of land respectively.

**Wildlife**

Major types of wild animals found in the district are Hyena, pig, Monkey, Ape, Fox, Lion & Tiger. There is no reserved land for wild life conservation in the district.

**Socio-Economic Conditions**

**Population**

Population size, compositions, its spatial distribution and some other demographic and socio-economic data are very important for planning, monitoring and evaluation of various development programs. As shown in table below the counted population of Kiremu district based on population and housing census conducted in **2011 E.C is 91,860** and **94,344** in **2012**E.C respectively. By the year **2012** E.C from **94,344** total populations of the district **44,066(46.70%)** were males where as about **50,278 (53.29%)** were females. During this year about **76.16%**of the total populations were rural population, which are directly engaged their life with even the back bone of the country called agriculture.The crude population density of the district in the year **2012**E.C was **94.40** persons per. km2.

**Table 3.1.1 Total population projected Based on 1999 E.C population and Housing census for 2011-2012E.C**

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Year (E.C) | Rural | | | Urban | | | Total | | |
| Male | Female | Total | Male | Female | Total | Male | Female | Total |
| 2011E.C | 32,478 | 37,491 | **69,969** | 10,428 | 11,428 | **21,891** | 42,905 | 48,954 | **91,860** |
| 2012E.C | 33,355 | 38,504 | **71,859** | 10,711 | 11,774 | **22,485** | 44,066 | 50,278 | **94,344** |

*Source: Kiremu District Health Office*

The majority of the population of the district were included in the age group 15-64 and family size of the district were 15 for rural and 4 for urban. Based on the population density there is dispersed rural settlement pattern in each peasant association.

**Agriculture**

**Farmers Associations and Agriculture Service**

According to the data obtained from the district agricultural and rural development office peasant association with larger families is **Baagin**, total of **10,496 of whom 5,075** were females and peasant association with smaller family is **Babbo**, total of **1383** of whom **1,003** were fees.

**Table 3.1.2** Farmer Associations and Member of Farmers Association

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| No. | Name of farmers association | Members | | | Families | | |
| **Male** | **Female** | **Total** | Male | Female | **Total** |
| 1 | Wasti | 1274 | 96 | 1370 | 3035 | 5408 | 9813 |
| 2 | Bagin | 2334 | 1696 | 4030 | 4980 | 5083 | 14,093 |
| 3 | MergaJiregna | 699 | 200 | 899 | 1405 | 1708 | 4012 |
| 4 | CaffeGudina | 1980 | 1062 | 3042 | 3695 | 3688 | 10425 |
| 5 | AshuKusaye | 1139 | 92 | 1231 | 3209 | 3500 | 7940 |
| 6 | KiltuAbbo | 218 | 57 | 275 | 483 | 579 | 1337 |
| 7 | LalistuSombo | 962 | 65 | 1027 | 2226 | 2448 | 5701 |
| 8 | Babbo | 156 | 45 | 201 | 302 | 465 | 968 |
| 9 | CaffeSoruma | 406 | 44 | 450 | 577 | 766 | 1793 |
| 10 | Nachino | 300 | 39 | 339 | 572 | 656 | 1567 |
| 11 | WadessaDima | 380 | 40 | 420 | 508 | 877 | 1805 |
| 12 | Burka Soruma | 486 | 35 | 521 | 1306 | 1354 | 3181 |
| 13 | GudinaJiregna | 560 | 101 | 661 | 1549 | 1697 | 3907 |
| 14 | TokummaKofkofe | 895 | 331 | 1226 | 1573 | 1862 | 4661 |
| 15 | Badessa | 595 | 82 | 677 | 1203 | 1399 | 3279 |
| 16 | Kiremu Town | 1160 | 427 | 1587 | 2575 | 3194 | 7356 |
| 17 | Haro Town | 861 | 128 | 989 | 1174 | 1326 | 3489 |
| 18 | Kokofetowon | 682 | 326 | 1008 | 2123 | 2326 | 5457 |
| 19 | Sire doro town | 357 | 207 | 564 | 1394 | 1602 | 3560 |

There are farmer service cooperatives with a member of **12,823** male and **2123** female on delivering service as agricultural input supplies during last two years. These cooperatives have capital accumulated **5,659,132** birr in 2012 E.C. Concerning the settlers there no any settlers settled in the district during last two years. There is no occurrence of drought that affect households and children during the years 2011 and 2012 E.C.

**Land Resources by Use (in hectares)**

The term land use refers to the ways that people use land and the natural resources it provides. It is the best allocation of land for its best alternative uses. Land use potential is necessary to select the land characteristics needed for any production. Some of the major factors that determine the potentiality of the land are temperature, length of growing period, moisture availability, flood hazard, degradation hazard, toxicity, rooting condition and workability.

Out of the total land of the district the proximate areal coverage of land used for crop cultivation is **61,258**hectares of which 61,236 hectares of land is used for annual crop cultivation and **22** hectares of land is used for perennial crop production. Arable land is a land that is ideal and economical for the cultivation of crops. Arable land is an area with more than **90** days of dependable growing period, soil depth of more than **25cm** and surface stoniness of less than **50 to 90** %. Arable is pertaining to tillable land that is suitable for tillage and crop production. The area of arable land used in the district is estimated to be **1,230** hectares of land. Out of the total land of the district an area of land **14,510** hectare is pasture or grazing land and **670** hectare is degraded or barren land.

The Natural forest of the district covers the total area of **846.50** hectares of land. Manmade type of forest is planted to solve the problem of environmental problem such as soil erosion, desertification, deforestation, and etc. With the aim of satisfying one of the millennium development goals of United Nations the inhabitants of the district were participated on the planting and protecting the trees. Out of the total land of the district about **176** hectare is covered with manmade forest.

The woodland of the district covers the total area of **80** hectare. Woodland is characterized by a discontinuous canopy and smaller trees than the high forest area. The Shrub land of the district covers the total area of **50** hectare. Shrubs are multi-stemmed woody plants in which most of the stems appear at or very close to the ground. The Bush land of the district covers the total area of **130** hectare land.

**Crop Production (for 2011-2012E.C)**

The crop cultivation activity was conducted during meher season only. The production and area cultivated during last two years under private peasant holding is described on the following table.

Table 3.2.3.1 Crop produced in quintals and areal coverage of crops during last two years

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | Crop under production | 2011E.C | | 2012 E.C | |
| **Area (hectare.)** | **Production (quintals.)** | **Area (hectare.)** | **Production (quintals.)** |
| In ‘meher’ season | |  |  |  |  |
| 1 | Maize | **13,809** | **940,810** | **16,250** | **1,146,624** |
| 2 | Sourghum | **873** | **18,975** | **783** | **12,387** |
| 3 | Teff | **4819** | **47,207** | **2992** | **24,032** |
| 4 | Wheat | **531** | **12,744** | **521** | **10,200** |
| 5 | Barley | **322** | **3864** | **222** | **3996** |
| 6 | Finger millet | **0** | **0** | **0** | **0** |
| 7 | Haricot bean (boloke) | **658** | **13,165** | **632** | **12,608** |
| 8 | Sea same | **1211** | **11,687** | **1211** | **8,764** |
| 9 | Chick Peans | **0** | **0** | **0** | **0** |
| 10 | Nugi | **1484** | **13,668** | **1211** | **8,764** |
| 11 | Bean | **86** | **9894** | **86** | **9824** |
| 12 | Pean | **38** | **6684** | **38** | **6684** |
| 13 | **In‘belg ‘‘season** | **0** | **0** | **0** | **0** |
|  | **Total** | **23,831** | **1,078,698** | **23,946** | **1,243,883** |

*Source: Kiremu District Agriculture and Rural Development Office*

In Kiremu district, there is no state farm. There is private farm in the district in which **1,078,698**quintals is produced from an area of 2,003hectare of land in **2011 E.**C **and 1,243,883** quintals is produced from **2,442**hectares of land by the year **2012** C. Agricultural inputs are believed to be the most important factor to attain food self-sufficiency. Without chemical fertilizer, high yield is not expected & feeding a family of large size would be impossible. During last two years the farmers used fertilizers as DAP and Urea, improved seeds as BH542, BH140, 30H83, 30G19, 30D79 and BH660 and others distributed for them in order to improve productivity.

Farmers of the district used the two methods of soil fertility. Traditional methods of maintaining soil fertility used are animal manure (dung), and shifting cultivation as modern methods of maintaining soil fertility in the district are using crop rotation, compost preparation, planting and area closure. Area closure(resting grating land), mulching, and planting are among traditional methods of soil conservation and grass striping, planting, cut off drain, waterway and graded bunds are modern methods of soil conservation exist in the district.

Agricultural calendar of the district differ according to the weather condition of the area in the zone. The agricultural calendar of the districts extends from beginning of April to the end of December. Land clearing is in the month of April & May, which is the beginning of the raining season. The raining season ends at the end of November. The following table indicates agricultural calendar of Kiremu.

**Table 4.2.6.7 Agricultural calendar and agricultural activities**

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | | Major activities | Seasons | | | Meher | Belg | | Land preparation | April-July |  | | Planting(sowing) | May-July |  | | Weeding | June-September |  | | Harvesting | November-January |  | |

*Source: Kiremu District Agriculture and Rural Development Office*

Oxen are the main source of power for peasant farming & farmer with no farm oxen is considered as poor. A farmer having a pair of ox can feed himself & his family if he/she possesses enough farmland. Saving capacity depends on what they produce & amount they obtain. To produce large amount of crop, farmers **should possess fertile land, farm oxen, improved seed, fertilizer, credit facility & know how or technical** service regarding recent agricultural technologies. Besides; the farm oxen needs medical care & uninterrupted followup not to be attacked by a serious animal diseases. As explained on table below average number of farm plots per house hold is2.1in the district in 2011and 2012 E.C.

**Table 4.2.7.8 Average number of farm plots per household**

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| No | Item | | | | | Review period | | | | | | |
| **2011E.C** | | **2012E.C** | | | | |
| 1 | Total Farm plot in hectare(A) | | | | | 26,932.6 | | 26,932.6 | | | | |
| 2 | Total number of household(B) | | | | | 12,823 | | 12,823 | | | | |
| 3 | **Average =A/B (Average number of farm plots per household)** | | | | | 2.1% | | 2.1% | | | | |
| 4 | Percentage of farmers with | | 16.49% | | | 16.49% | | 16.49% | | | | |
| 42.25% | | | 42.25% | | 42.25% | | | | |
| 41.25% | | | 41.25% | | 41.25% | | | | |
| Source: The Kiremu District Agricultural and Rural Development Office  Out of the total farmers of the district 35.00% and 25.00% were one hectare and three hectare holders respectively. As explained on table below average number of farm oxen per house hold is 2.99 in the district in 2011 and 2012E.C  Table 4.2.6.9Average number of farm oxen per household | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| No | | Item | | | | | | | Review period | | | |
| **2011 E.C** | | **2012 E.C** | |
|  | | Total number of farm oxen (A) | | | | | | | 17,831 | | 17,891 | |
|  | | Total number of household(B) | | | | | | | 12,823 | | 12,823 | |
|  | | Average =A/B | | | | | | | 1.39 | | 1.39 | |
|  | | Percentage of farmers with | | | 0( no ox) | | | | 1.16 | | **0** | |
| ½ oxen(single ox) | | | | 12.92 | | 12.91 | |
| 1 oxen(one pair oxen ) | | | | 38.15 | | 38.09 | |
| 2 oxen(two pair ox) | | | | 22.57 | | 22.57 | |
| 3 oxen(three pair oxen ) | | | | 25.2 | | 26.43 | |
| Source: The Kirmu District Agricultural and Rural Development Office  Table 4.2.6.10 Average farm land size plots per household | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| No | Item | | | | | | Review period | | | | |
| **2011E.C** | | | **2012 E.C** | |
|  | Total Farm land size in hectare(A) | | | | | | **26,932.6** | | | **26,932.6** | |
|  | Total number of household(B) | | | | | | 12,823 | | | 12,823 | |
|  | Average =A/B | | | | | | **2.1%** | | | **2.1%** | |
|  | Average farm land holding size per household | | | ½ hectare | | | 8.19% | | | 8.19% | |
| 1.0 hectare | | | 8.32% | | | 8.32% | |
| 1.50 hectare | | | 10.46% | | | 10.46% | |
| 2.0 hectare | | | 10.62% | | | 10.62% | |
| 2.50 hectare | | | 20.66% | | | 20.66% | |

Out of the total farmers of the district **25.2%** and **26.43%**were farmers without ox and three pair of oxen respectively. Army worm, Apes, and Locust are the major crop pests occurred during last two years. Generally the major diseases (crop pests) that affect the production of crop in the district were leaf spot and CBD (Coffee Berry Diseases).

Irrigation is practiced in Kiremu district on some irrigable land owned by few farmers. The presence of all season drain rivers in the district seems that it would have make possible the use of irrigation; but there were few farmers around these rivers those did practice the use of such activities.

**Table 4.2.6.11 Number of farmers engaged in the irrigation, area irrigated and amount of crops produced in the district**

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| No. | Economic activity | | Reviewed period | | | | | |
| **2011E.C** | | | **2012 E.C** | | |
| No. of farmers | Area irrigated  (Hectare) | Crop produced | No. of farmers | Area irrigated  (Hectare) | Crop produced |
|  | Irrigation | Traditional | 7325 | 40,816 | 1,502,854 | 7339 | 5790 | 592,159 |
| Modern | **0** | **0** | **0** | **0** | **0** | **0** |

*Source: Kiremu District Agriculture and Rural Development Office*

Non Governmental Organization is an independent, voluntary, non-profit making, non-self serving, value-based society, association, and foundation, charitable trust working for a betterment of a target society and which is not regarded under particular legal system as part of the government sector. There is nongovernmental organization intervention in this district as other districts of the zone.

Among the nongovernmental organization implementing their activities in the zone, Ethiopian Evangelical Church MekaneYesus Central Synod Development and Social Service Commission with the project called Gidda Integrated Rural Development exists in Kiremu district having a site. The main activities of this project were the following.

* Increasing household’s agricultural skills, access to basic agricultural inputs and services.
* Train model farmers on integrated & improved agricultural & natural resource management.
* Selected model farmers visit the Holota Research Center for experience sharing.
* Purchase & distribute agricultural nursery inputs to model households.
* Train selected members (potential members) of the honey producers’ cooperative in modern & transitional bee hive’s production.
* Improving road condition in the project area.
* Improving personal and environmental sanitation and hygiene skills & practices.

There are **62** development agents performing their rural development activities with farmers in all peasant association in the district by the year **2011 E.C,** which is greater than number of development agents in 2012 E.C, which are only **63** the crop produced in the district is sufficient to feed the total population of the district. The major constraints of agriculture in this district are lack of different agricultural in puts, outbreak of army worm in lowland areas and lack of fertile soil.

**Livestock, Poultry and Beekeeping**

**Livestock**

Livestock play a key role in day-to-day life of the society, especially in the peasant sector. They provide meat & milk, transport, manure, skin & hide & furnish regular & easily realizable cash income. But in contrast to the size of the livestock population, physical & value productivity are low. The following table indicates the size of livestock in the district.Table**4.2.7.1.1** Livestock population

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Year | Cattle | Sheep | Goats | Mules | Horses | Asses |
| 2011 | 168,630 | 27,688 | 40,528 | 896 | 61 | 27,338 |
| 2012 | 187,456 | 36,765 | 56,392 | 10,329 | 69 | 32,173 |

**Source**: Kiremu district Livestock Development, Health and Marketing Office.

The above table shows that the number of cattle population in 2011 E.C was **187,456**,which is less than that in 2012 E.C.Generally the population of the livestock in the year 2012 is greater than the year 2011; this implies that there is an increasing trend in the livestock population. But there is a disease for each type of livestock in the district. The production of Cattle is affected byinternal and external parasite, anthrax, blackleg, and FMD, where as Sheep are affected by internal and external parasite, ovine, and pasteuron and Goats are affected by internal and external parasite and mastitis. Diseases asinternal and external parasite, affect the production of Mules and Horses. Internal and external parasite and anthrax are among the major diseases that affect the production of Asses in the district.

**Table4.2.7.1.3 Availability** of veterinary services by type

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| No | Type of Services | Review period | |
| **2011E.C** | **2012 E.C** |
| 1 | Vaccination | **265,140** | **323,184** |
| 2 | Treatment | **872,862** | **712,852** |
| 3 | Clinical examination | **457,558** | **374,355** |
| 4 | Others | **415,304** | **339,497** |

**Source**: Kiremu district Livestock Development, Health and Marketing Office.

The number of livestock vaccinated in **2011** E.C was **265,140**and **323,184** in **2012 E.**C, which means the number of the livestock vaccinated was increased. The number of VET assistant giving service by the year 2011 E.C **were 27 it was increased to 25** by the year **2012 E.C**. There is **2** DVM by the year **2012E.C**.

**Poultry**

Poultry Farming is commercial rising of chickens for their meat and eggs. Concerning production of poultry farming because of lack of management and disease there is no privately owned, state owned and cooperatively owned poultry farming in the Kiremu district.

**Beekeeping**

Traditionally, farmers perform honey production not as a major duty but in their spare time. Registered data from the district Livestock Development, Health and Marketing Office indicate that 91,000**kg** honey was produced traditionally and 1305**kg** was produced by modern method of production under private holding in **2011 E.**C and sold to **4,550,000birr** (traditionally) and **5,460,000**birr (under modern method).

**Table 4.2.7.3 Number of bee hives, production of honey in kg and sales in birr for both types of bee farming**

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| No |  | Type of bee farming |  | Revised period | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|  |  |  |  | 2011 E.C | | |  | | | 2012E.C | | | | | | |  |
|  |  |  | No. of bee hives | Prod (no.)  kg | | Sales (Birr |  | | | No. of  bee hives |  | | Prod (no.) kg | |  | | Sales (Birr) |
| I |  | **Traditional** |  |  |  |  | | |  |  |  | | |  | |  |  |  |
|  |  | |  | |  | |  |  | |  | |  | |  |  |
|  |  | Privately+ | 42,100 | 91,000 ton | | 14,560,000 | |  | | 42,115 | 91,010 | |  | |  | | 14,561,600 |  |
|  |  | owned |  |  |  |  | | |  |  |  | | |  | |  |  |  |
|  | Cooperatively owned | 0 | 0 |  | 0 | | |  | 0 | 0 | | |  | |  | 0 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  | | |  |  |  | | |  | |  |  |
|  |  | State owned | 0 | 0 |  | 0 | | |  | 0 | 0 | | |  | |  | 0 |  |
| II |  | **Modern** |  |  |  |  | | |  |  |  | | |  | |  |  |  |  |  |  | 41,490 |
|  |  | Privately owned | 1862 | 1,305 | | 1,975,200 | |  | | 1,868 | 1305kg | |  | |  | | 1,976,000 |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | Cooperatively owned | 0 |  | 0 | 0 | | |  | 0 | 0 | | |  | |  | 0 |  | 0 | 0 |  | 0 |  | |  | 0 | 0 |  | 38880 |
|  |  | State owned | 0 | 0 |  | 0 | | |  | 0 | | 0 | |  | |  | 0 |  |  | 0 |  |  |  |

In the Kiremu district livestock rearing there were factors that affect the production of it as scarcity of feed resource for animals, lack of grazing land and disease. The factors that affect poultry farming are prevalence of different poultry diseases, lack of improved poultry seeds, lack of modern poultry rearing house and management, lack of improved poultry breeds and lack of awareness of farmers to breed /to rear poultry. Pesticides, herbicides and lack of infrastructure for bee keeping affect the production and productivity of bee keeping in the district.

**Mining and Industry**

**Mining**

Mining is the process of extracting useful [minerals](ebcid:com.britannica.oec2.identifier.ArticleIdentifier?articleId=109683&library=EB&query=null&title=minerals#9109683.toc) from the surface of the Earth, including the seas. One of the economic activities with the great role in economic development of a nation is mining. As data obtained from Kiremu Water, Mineral and Energy Office there are minerals as red metal in Ingido Dongor area, mercury water in **Tullu Bogin**, mineral water in **Gonka** and **Bagin**, and construction minerals as stone. Among minerals under extraction stone and sands were under extraction at this moment in Kiremu 01, KiltuAbbo, Sire Doro, Haro 01, and AshuKusaye.

**Industry**

Industry is a group of productive enterprises or organizations that produce or supply goods, services, or sources of income. There were 2 registered small scale industries in Kiremu district by the year 2012 E.C under private ownership with total capital of birr 352.200.

**Infrastructure and Social Facilities**

**Transport and Communication**

The length of gravel road in this district is **59km**and **65km** by 2011 E.C and 2012 E.C respectively and the length of rural road by the year 2011 E.C and 2012E.C is **149.56km** and which connects kebele with kebeles and with district. Telephones services exist in the district were automatic, semi-automatic and pay station during last two years.

**Water and Energy Supply**

**Water Supply**

Water is an indispensable resource for the survival of life on earth. Every movement of living things, either from one place to another or growth in a specific area is attached to the availability of water. The value (price) given for water is not according to its usefulness for its presence everywhere & full year flow. The available underground water is the great future potential of development. Though there is hardly available studied data in hand at moment, there could be a great potential of underground water in the district.

The sources of drinking water according to their importance in the district for urban areas are tap water, well, spring, river, and pond, whereas the rank according to the importance of sources of drinking water for rural areas in the district are river, spring, well, tap water and pound.

**Table 4.4.3.2 Percentage of and total population supplied with portable water supply in the district**

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Year | Number of centers | | | Total population of the district | | | Population supplied with portable water | | | %age of pop. supplied with portable water | | |
| Rural | Urban | Total | Rural | Urban | Total | Rural | Urban | Total | Rural | Urban | Total |
| ***2011.E.C*** | **58** | **13** | **71** | 69,969 | 21,892 | 91,860 | 30,150 | 14,805 | 44,955 | 43.09 | 67.62 | 48.93 |
| ***2012 E.C*** | 68 | 14 | 82 | 71,859 | 22,485 | 94,344 | 30,150 | 14,805 | 44,955 | 41.95 | 65.84 | 47.65 |

**Source**: Kiremu Water, Mineral and Energy Office

Available information from the Kiremu Water, Mineral and Energy Office indicates that out of the total population in the district **48.93%**by 2011E.C and **47.65%**by 2012 E.C are supplied with potable water.

**Energy Supply**

The sources of domestic energy supply according to their importance in the district for urban areas are charcoal, electricity, firewood, kerosene, dung and crop residue where as the rank according to the importance of sources of domestic energy supply for rural areas in the district are firewood, kerosene, crop residue , charcoal, dung and electricity.

**Education**

Education is a base for the development of human society. It provides strength & resilience to people respond to changing situations & enables them to cause & contribute to societal development through development of their attitudes, values, capabilities, both of knowledge & skills. A healthy & educated population is crucial for economic & social advancement. Education is, therefore an essential investment in people & as such a pre-requisite for equitable & sustainable development. It is obvious that literate people are more productive than illiterate ones. An educated family has access to a broad range of opportunities, educated farmers are more receptive to new ideas & technology, and educated children & they are also open to the general trends in education. Therefore, there is no doubt that the socio-economy of the society would be more meaningful if everybody gets access to primary education.

Kindergarten programs emphasize creative play, social interaction, and natural expression. They also teach social skills and provide children with an academic foundation for first grade. Kindergarten students are typically four or five years of age. In class, they are introduced to the alphabet, numbers, and colors; they study their bodies, their families, and their communities; they listen to stories read aloud; they make art projects; they participate in skits and dramatic productions; and they learn about holidays, plants, animals, and other topics in science and social studies. Some kindergartens also teach introductory reading and mathematical skills. Kindergartens strive to offer children a foundation for the development of social skills, self-confidence, motivation, and cognition (the process of knowing) the number of enrollment of kindergartens in 2011 and 2012 E.C are **182** and 210*respectively*

**Table 4.4.4.3 Number of student enrolled, dropped out and detained by level of school in the year 2011 E.C and 2012E.C.**

**Source**: Kiremu Education Office

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Year** | **Sex** | **Student enrolled, dropped out and detained by level of school** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| **Primary school** | | | | | | **Senior secondary**  **(9-12)** | | | **Technical**  **(vocational)** | | | **Preparatory**  **(11-12)** | | |
| **First cycle** | | | **Second cycle** | | |
| **Total**  **Enrolled** | Dropped out | Detained | **Total**  **Enrolled** | Dropped out | Detained | **Total**  **Enrolled** | Dropped out | Detained | **Total**  **Enrolled** | Dropped out | detained | **Total**  **Enrolled** | Dropped out | Detained |
| **2011E.C** | M | 6397 | 490 | 5907 | 3667 | 310 | 3357 | 2600 | 72 | 2528 | **0** | 0 | 0 | **0** | 0 | 0 |
| F | 5611 | 419 | 5192 | 3188 | 205 | 2983 | 1258 | 84 | 1174 | **0** | 0 | 0 | **0** | 0 | 0 |
| **T** | **12,008** | **909** | **11,099** | **6855** | **515** | **6340** | **5358** | **156** | **3702** | **0** | **0** | **0** | **0** | **0** | **0** |
| **2012 E.C** | M | 6625 | 254 | 6371 | 3858 | 190 | 3668 | 1330 | 42 | 1288 | **0** | 0 | 0 | **0** | 0 | 0 |
| F | 5784 | 132 | 5652 | 3463 | 146 | 3317 | 1235 | 19 | 1216 | **0** | 0 | 0 | **0** | 0 | 0 |
| **T** | **12,409** | **386** | **12,023** | **7,321** | **336** | **6,985** | **2565** | **61** | **2504** | **0** | **0** | **0** | **0** | **0** | **0** |

**Table4.4.4.9** Number of students sat for grade 10 national exams (EGSCE), passed and failed and those sat for university entrance, promoted for degrees and failed by sex and year.

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Year | Number of students sat for grade 10 national exam (EGSCE), passed and failed | | | | | | | | | Number of students sat for university entrance, promoted for degrees and failed | | | | | | | | |
| **Candidate** | | | **Passed** | | | **Failed** | | | **Passed** | | | **Candidate** | | | **Passed** | | |
| **M** | **F** | **T** | **M** | **F** | **T** | **M** | **F** | **T** | **M** | **F** | **T** | **M** | **F** | **T** | **M** | **F** | **T** |
| 2011E.C | **708** | **568** | **1276** | **678** | **533** | **1211** | **30** | **35** | **65** | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 2012 E.C | 718 | 734 | 1452 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |

**Source**: Kiremu Education Office

By the year 2011E.C there were**100** adult education centers with **2728** total numbers of participants of which **1276**were male and **1452** were females in the Kiremu district. There were **30** teachers participated on learning teaching process in Kiremu Preparatory School by the year 2012 E.C.

**Table 4.4.4.13 Number of teachers by level of schools (1-4), (5-8) and (9-10), vocational, Preparatory, sex, level of education and ownership.**

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| No | Level of school | Level of education | Number of teachers under government ownership | | | | | |
| 2011 E.C | | | 2012 E.C | | |
| M | F | T | M | F | T |
| 1 | Primary 1st cycle(1-4) | TTI | 3 | 7 | **10** | 3 | 2 | **5** |
| Diploma | 20 | 49 | **69** | 8 | 10 | **18** |
| 2 | Primary 2nd cycle(5-8) | TTI | 0 | 0 | **0** | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Diploma | 40 | 56 | **96** | 40 | 50 | **90** |
|  | Senior secondary school(9-10) | MA/MSC | 4 | 0 | **4** | 6 | 0 | **0** |
| BA/BSC | 93 | 14 | **100** | 0 | 0 | **0** |
| Diploma | 3 | 0 | **3** | 0 | 0 | **0** |
| TTI | - | - | **-** | - | - | **-** |
| 4 | Vocational | MA/MSC | - | - | **-** | - | - | **-** |
| BA/BSC |  | - |  |  |  |  |
| Diploma |  | - |  | - | - | **-** |
| TTI | - | - | **-** | - | - | **-** |
| 5 | Preparatory | MA/MSC | 2 | 0 | **2** | 33 | 1 | **34** |
| BA/BSC | 93 | 14 | 107 | 106 | 15 | **121** |
| Diploma | 0 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 1 | **3** |
| TTI | 0 | 0 | **0** | 0 | 0 | **0** |

**Source**: Kiremu Education Office

**Health Institutions (for 2011and 2012E.c)**

Among all needs to be available a healthy society, being well and free from any illness, is of great important for development. All activities whether economic or social, depend on the physical condition (mental, behavioral, internal body, external body) of human being. Farmers perform farming activity if they have good health in farming season, trade, teaching, learning, & all other similar activities can be under taken if health care is properly kept.

A health facility in the district indicates that there are three health center and**17** health posts by the year **2012E.C.** Health professionals exist in Kiremu district by **2012 E.C** were13 health officers, 4lab technicians, and 3sanitarians operating in health institutions by the year **2012** E.C.

**Table 4.4.5.3 Number of Doctors, nurses, health assistants, health officers, Laboratory and X-ray technicians, Sanitarians community health worker, and Pharmacists by types of institution and in the district under government, private and nongovernmental organizations ownership by the year 2011 and 2012 E.C**

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| No | Health technicians | Number of health technicians by the year 2007 and 2008 E.C | | | | | |
| Government | | Private | | Non-Government | |
| **2011 E.C** | **2012E.C** | **2011 E.C** | **2012 E.C** | **2011 E.C** | **2012E.C** |
| 1 | Doctors | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| 2 | Nurses | **37** | **42** | **0** | **0** | - | - |
| 3 | Health assistants | **0** | **0** | **0** | **0** | - | - |
| 4 | Health officers | **13** | **13** | **-** | **-** | - | - |
| 5 | Laboratory technicians | **4** | **4** | **-** | **-** | - | - |
| 6 | X-ray technicians | **-** | **-** | **-** | **-** | - | - |
| 7 | Sanitarians | **3** | **3** | **-** | **-** | - | - |
| 8 | Community health agents | **40** | **42** | **-** | **-** | - | - |
| 9 | Pharmacists | **5** | **5** | **-** | **-** | - | - |

**Source:** Kiremu Health Office

Human Disease is any harmful change that interferes with the normal appearance, structure, or function of the body or any of its parts. The most challenging diseases (the ten top diseases) in the district are as malaria, intestinal parasite, fever of unknown origin, diarrhea, skin infection, gastritis, rheumatism, common cold, and pneumonia and eye disease.

In the other case it is possible to understand from the following table that the health coverage in the district was found on a relatively good position in the year under investigation. For example in **2011 E.C** which was **17.6%** grew to **18.9%**in **2012 E.C**. In general this trend shows a better health attention in the district was exists.

**Table4.4.5.5** Health coverage of the district

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Name of the districtKiremu | Districts health coverage (%) | |
| 2011 E.C | 2012 E.C |
| Health Center | 75% | 75% |
| Health Post | 100 % | 100% |

**Source:** Kiremu Health Office

The major health problems of the district are high occurrences of above specified ten top diseases, lack of transportation at district health office and due to this it is difficult to achieve & cover the needed program, lack of sufficient budget and lack of appropriate medical equipment.

According to the data obtained from Kiremu Health Office the total number of children vaccinated during the year 2012 E.C were **2742**of which 2856were males and **3565**were females.

**Table3.4.4.3 Number of death of children before celebrating their 5th anniversary and death of children under one year in the district**

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| No | Item | 2011 E.C | | | 2012E.C | | |
| Male | Female | Total | Male | Female | Total |
| 1 | No. of death of children before celebrating their 5th anniversary | **12** | **15** | **27** | **11** | **13** | **24** |
| 2 | Number of death of children under one year | **8** | **10** | **18** | **9** | **11** | **20** |

**Source:** Kiremu Health Office

**Table 3.4.4.4 Number of children malnourished, affected by malaria, affected by HIV/AIDS**

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| No | Item | 2011E.C | | | 2012 E.C | | |
| Male | Female | Total | Male | Female | Total |
| 1 | Number of malnourished children of 6-59 months | **34** | **35** | **69** | **56** | **52** | **108** |
| 2 | Number of children  affected by malaria | **93** | **78** | **171** | **162** | **223** | **385** |
| 3 | Number of children  affected by HIV/AIDS | **13** | **14** | **27** | **43** | **85** | **128** |

**Source:** Kiremu Health Office

The major causes of death of children in the district are malaria, pneumonia, fever of unknown origin, intestinal parasite and others. In this district the major child health related problems in the district were malaria, pneumonia, fever of unknown origin, intestinal parasite and diarrhea.

**4.4.7Women and Children Socio-Economic Indicator**

Reducing maternal, infant and child morbidity and mortality rates as well as promoting the level of general welfare of the population is one of the national population policy goals and targets. Healthy mothers are likely to look after the health of infants and a child, thus promoting the health of mothers is imperative to promoting child-care and reducing child mortality. Reducing maternal mortality ratio by two-thirds, between 1990 and 2015, is proposed in the MDGs.

**Table 4.4.6.1.1 maternal mortality ratio**

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Year | Number of mothers died (A) | Total numbers of mothers (B) | (A/B/\*1,000 |
| **2011E.C** | **6** | **2315** | **0.19** |
| **2012E.C** | **5** | **2485** | **0.12** |

***Source: Kiremu District Health Office***

Number of mothers died during 2011 EC was 6and this was decreased to 5 in the year 2012 E.C in Kiremu district. The top causes of maternal death are malaria, obstructed labor, and unsafe delivery. During last two years certain strategies have been undertaken in prevention of mother to child transmission of HIV/AIDS. PMTCT prophylaxis service delivery, counseling of mothers, awareness creation on prevention of mother to child transmission and condom promotion were among the measures taken.

**Table 4.4.6.1.4Prevention of mother to child transmission Number woman who have been tested to HIV/AIDS and percentage of maternal mortality attributable to AIDS**

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Year | Number woman who have been tested to HIV/AIDS | The percentage of maternal mortality attributable to AIDS | The percentage of under-five mortality attributed to AIDS |
| 2011E.C | **1513** | **0** | 0 |
| 2012 E.C | **1518** | **0** | 0 |

***Source: Kiremu District Health Office***

In Kiremu district the number of women who have been tested for HIV/AIDS was dicreased from **1513** in 2011 E.C to**1518**in 2012 E.C. this shows that awareness creation on HIV has been less..

Family planning is choosing the number of children in a family and the length of time between their births. This can be done through different methods. Birth control or contraception is deliberate prevention of pregnancy using any of several methods. Birth control prevents a female sex cell (egg) from being fertilized by a male sex cell (sperm) and implanting in the uterus. In this district the numbers of women who have taken family planning services have been increased during last two years.

**Table 4.4.6.1.5 number of women used family planning service (contraceptive prevalence)**

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Year | Number of women used family planning service | | | | | |
| Traditional method | Modern method | | | | |
| Pills | Norplant | IUCD | Injectables | All method |
| **2011 E.C** | **0** | 1640 | 4512 | 1812 | 6810 | 14,774 |
| **2012E.C** | **0** | 1430 | 4136 | 1849 | 7141 | 14,556 |

***Source: Kiremu District Health Office***

From the total of women in the district the number of women who gave birth before 18 years of age was dicreased to 9 in **2011 E.C from 8in 2012 E.C**.

Table 4.4.6.1.6 number and percentage of women who gave birth before age 18

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Year | Total number of women in the district | number of women who gave birth before age 18 | percentage of women who gave birth before age 18 |
| **2011 E.C** | **3126** | **0.12** | **0** |
| **2012 E.C** | **2767** | **0.07** | **0** |

***Source: Kiremu District Health Office***

The number of women used ANC (Antenatal Care) service was increased during last two years and the number of women used PNC (Postnatal Care) was also increased to**3126** in 2011 E.C from **2767**in 2012E.C.

**Table 4.4.6.1.7 Access to save delivery (mid wife) for non- complicated delivery**

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Year | Number of women’s used ANC (antenatal care) services | Number of women’s used PNC (postnatal care) services |
| **2011 E.C** | **4991** | **2595** |
| 2012E.C | **3695** | **2283** |

***Source: Kiremu District Health Office***

**Table 4.4.6.1.8 Total fertility rate rural, Urban**

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Year | Rural/urban | Number of child bearing mothers (A) | Total number productive age mothers (B) | (A/B)\*1,000 |
| 2011 E.C | Rural | 625 | 12987 | **0** |
| Urban | 1143 | 3489 | **0** |
| Total | 1768 | 16,476 | **0** |
| 2012E.C | Rural | 553 | 13,467 | **0** |
| Urban | 1103 | 3898 | **0** |
| Total | 1656 | 17,365 | **0** |

***Source: Kiremu District Health Office***

Water is necessary for every activity of the society. The goal of health care facilities cannot be fulfilled without pure water supply. There were three health centers and four health posts with improved sanitation facilities in Kiremu district by 2012 E.C.

Women e1mpowerment is one of the current issues of the government of Ethiopia. In order to fulfill the government plan in empowering women in the socio economic life of the society a rewarding activity was done during last two years. There were**11**women who were a member of woreda cabine during last two years.

Women are empowered at different levels in order to make them obtain basic needs and opportunities. Enhancing women competiveness economically, affording educational opportunities for them and encouraging women in political participation were among activities implemented during last two years.

**3.4.5.2 Children Issue Indicators**

According to the following table neonatal mortality rate increased during last two years. Death of children under 5 years old was **8** in 2011 E.C. The coverage of EPI less than 5years of age was 1078 in 2011E.C and 1111in 2012E.C.

Table 4.4.7.1.1Infant mortality rate

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Infant mortality rate | Sex | 2011E.C | 2012 E.C |
| Under 1 years old / neonatal mortality rate/ (deaths per 1,000 live births) | M | 0 | 0 |
| F | 0 | 0 |
| T | 0 | 0 |
| Under 5 years old (deaths per 1,000 live births) | M | 0 | 0 |
| F | 0 | 0 |
| T | 0 | 0 |
| Coverage of EPI under five | M | 100% | 100% |
| F | 100% | 100% |
| T | 100% | 100% |

***Source: Kiremu District Health Office***

In Kiremu district infant mortality rate was increased due to malaria, pneumonia, diarrhea, typhoid fever and HIV/AIDS. The number of orphan and vulnerable children under 5 years of age was decreased 27 in 2011 E.C from 32 in 2012 E.C.

There were 1 primary schools and one secondary school which were supplied with improved water by the year 2011 E.C and2012 E .C. There were also **27 primary schools and 4/four** secondary schools were supplied with sanitation facilities and additionally two primary schools were supplied with sanitation facilities by the year 2012 E.C.

Among all needs to be available a healthy society, being well and free from any illness, is of great important for development. All activities whether economic or social, depend on the physical condition (mental, behavioral, internal body, external body) of human being. Farmers perform farming activity if they have good health in farming season, trade, teaching, learning, & all other similar activities can be under taken if health care is properly kept.

A health facility in the district indicates that there are three health center and 17 health posts by the year 2012 E.C. Health professionals exist in Kiremu district by 2012 E.C were **13**health officers,**4** lab technicians, and **3**sanitarians operating in health institutions by the year 2012 E.C.

**Table 3.4.4.1** Number of health technicians in the district under government, private and nongovernmental organizations ownership by the year 2011 and 2012E.C

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| No | Health technicians | Number of health technicians by the year 2011 and 2012 E.C | | | | | |
| Government | | Private | | Non-Government | |
| 2011 E.C | 2012E.C | 2011 E.C | 2012 E.C | 2011E.C | 2012E.C |
| 1 | Doctors | 0 | 0 | - | - | - | - |
| 2 | Nurses | 36 | 42 | **-** | **-** | - | - |
| 3 | Health assistants | 0 | 0 | **-** | **-** | - | - |
| 4 | Health officers | 9 | 13 | **-** | **-** | - | - |
| 5 | Laboratory technicians | 4 | 4 | **-** | **-** | - | - |
| 6 | X-ray technicians | 0 | 0 | **-** | **-** | - | - |
| 7 | Sanitarians | 2 | 3 | **-** | **-** | - | - |
| 8 | Community health agents | 40 | 42 | **-** | **-** | - | - |
| 9 | Pharmacists | 4 | 5 | **-** | **-** | - | - |

**Source:** Kiremu Health Office

Human Disease is any harmful change that interferes with the normal appearance, structure, or function of the body or any of its parts. The most challenging diseases (the ten top diseases) in the district are as malaria, intestinal parasite, fever of unknown origin, diarrhea, skin infection, gastritis, rheumatism, common cold, and pneumonia and eye disease.

In the other case it is possible to understand from the following table that the health coverage in the district was found on a relatively good position in the year under investigation. For example in **2011E.C** which was **15.8%** grew to **16.40%**in **2012 E.C**. In general this trend shows a better health attention in the district was exists.

**Table3.4.4.2** Health coverage of the distric

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Name of the district | Districts health coverage (%) | |
| 2011 E.C | 2012 E.C |
| Kiremu | 75% | 75% |

**Source:** Kiremu Health Office

The major health problems of the district are high occurrences of above specified ten top diseases, lack of transportation at district health office and due to this it is difficult to achieve & cover the needed program, lack of sufficient budget and lack of appropriate medical equipment

**Social Security**

Social Security is public programs designed to provide income and services to individuals in the event of retirement, sickness, disability, death, or unemployment. The number of graduate persons in the district registered in the year 2011 E.C was about **1269**of which **776**were male and**22**were females. There were **2080** males and **451** females registered employed persons on contractual basis under governmental organization by the year 2011 E.C. Crime is commission of an act or act of omission that violates the law and is punishable by the state. The number of cases lodged during 2011 E.C is about **104**all of which were decided and the numbers of cases lodged in 2012 E.C were **87**all of which were decided.

**Finance (For 2011 and 2012E.C)**

According to the data obtained from district Inland Revenue Office the larger share of revenue was from direct tax revenue and non-tax revenue and the total revenue of the district is increased to **15,558,476** birr in the year 2011 E.C from **17,272,969** birr in 2012 E.C. Total expenditures of the district was increased in the year 2012 E.C which is **17,272,969** birr.

**Table 4.4.9.4.**Total Expenditure or budget (capital and recurrent) of the district

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Year | Types of expenditure | Expenditures for General services | Expenditures for Economic services | Expenditures for Social services | Various expenditures | Total  Expenditures |
| 2011ec | Salary | 17,516,449.92 | 16,681,160.76 | 47,168,233.61 | 0 | 81,365,844.29 |
| Operating Expense | 3,933,916.64 | 1,911,679.98 | 3,590,799.40 | 0 | 9,436,396.02 |
| Capital | 110,400 | 3,473,874.98 | 387,785 | 0 | 3,972,059.98 |
| **Total** | 21,560,766.56 | 22,066,715.72 | 51,146,818.01 | 0 | 94,774,300.29 |
| 2012 E.C | Salarymn | 17,984,646.72 | 18,330,781.98 | 53,911,418.97 | 0 | 90,226,847.67 |
| Operating Expense | 6,365,125.48 | 3,103,996.01 | 5,729,930.07 | 0 | 15,199,051.56 |
| Capital | 2,068,600 | 3,983,008.18 | 277,739.20 | 0 | 6,329,347.38 |
| **Total** | 26,418,372.2 | 25,417,786.17 | 59,919,088.24 | 0 | 111,755,246.61 |

**Source:** *Kiremu District Finance and Economic Development Office*

**4.4.10 Trade, Tourism and Sport**

**4.4.10.1 Trade**

This district produces crops as sesame, nug, coffee and others that are used for local cash crops. Farmers produce their crops for home consumption and for sale in order to cover their expenses such as fertilizer cost, cloths purchase, school fees and learning materials for their children, land use fee, and others. For all these expenses, farmers obtain money from the sale of crops produced and livestock’s rearing. There are six hotels giving services for the district with **50** beds during last two years

**Tourism**

Tourism is an industry that brings about both direct and indirect economic and social benefits, and consequently supports other economic sectors. There are five cultural and historical sites in the district.

**Sport** Types of sport activities practiced in the district were athletics, football and volleyball.

**Development Activities (For2011 and 2012E.C)**

In order to improve the social and economic wellbeing of the district the existence of development activities were very important. Project is task or planned program of work that requires a large amount of time, effort, and planning to complete.

**Table:-Number of operational private investment projects by types of sector including their total employees and capital**

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| No | Name of operational private investment projects | |  | Number of operational private investment projects | Type of sector | Total number of employees | Total capital  (Br) |
| 1 |  | AshunaDhibalello | 3 |  | Crop product | 5 | 4,000,000 |
| 2 |  | DemisoOljira | 1 |  | Crop product | 3 | 2,500,000 |
| 3 |  | JammarraKabaa | 1 |  | Crop product | 3 | 7,000,000 |
| 4 |  | BLI | 1 | | Crop product | 8 | 15,000,000 |
| 5 |  | ShiferaAdula | 1 |  | Crop product | 4 | 3,000,000 |
| 6 |  | BHM | 3 |  | Crop product | 3 | 1,000,000 |
| 7 |  | total | 10 |  | Crop product | 26 | 32,500,000 |

**Source:** *Kiremu District Investment Office*

The major problems of ongoing governmental projects and programs are lack of skilled man power to complete the project according to the schedule, lack of quality construction, the increment of material cost and lack of budget to complete the project, and lack of availability of construction place. The major problems of private investment practices in the district are lack of infrastructure as road, electricity and clean drinking water.

**Problem and Potentialities**

**Problems**

The district has problems in the side of economic, social and environmental conditions that affect people. Shortage of farm land, shortage of grazing land, lack of health institutions, lack of transportation and communications, lack of clean water and a problem of getting sufficient rain for crop production and insufficient supply of agricultural inputs are among the problems in the district.

**Potentialities**

As of potentialities, the availability of the cultivable land, irrigable land, fertile soil, and good potentiality of livestock rearing are suitable for mechanized agricultural activities.

**Table4.2.2** potentialities of major natural resource endowment

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| No. | Potential Resource | | Actual used | Potential used |
|  | Agricultural resources | cultivable land in hectare | **56935** | **567633** |
| Irrigable land in hectare | **2765** | **2019** |
| Fertile soil in hectare | **1453** | **1451** |
| Livestockrearing in number | **0** | **0** |

*Source: Kiremu District Agriculture and Rural Development Office*

Concerning the natural tourist attraction that serves as potentialities in kiremu district were Warabessa waterfall, Watino forest, Walbe Mountain, Hargoye forest, Amaro Iron ore and Bakare waterfall. FokaDereba and Galite cave were among potential historical tourist attraction sites under study.