****

**Oromiya Regional State, Jimma zone Plan & Economic Development Office**

**Jimma Zone physical & socio-economic profile OF the year 2011 and 2012**

**May 2013/2021**

**Jimmaa**

Contents Pages

[1.1 Historical Background of the Zone : 2](#_Toc72827223)

[THE FIVE MAIN GIBESTATES OF JIMMA : 2](#_Toc72827224)

[**1.4. *Statement of the problem*** 7](#_Toc72827225)

[**1.5. *Significance of the study*** 8](#_Toc72827227)

[1.6. OBJECTIVES 9](#_Toc72827229)

[1.6.1. General Objectives 9](#_Toc72827230)

[1.6.2 Specific Objective 9](#_Toc72827231)

[1.7. METHODOLOGIES 10](#_Toc72827232)

[1.8) Sources of data & information 10](#_Toc72827233)

[1.9. Limitation of the profile 10](#_Toc72827234)

[1.10. Organization system of the profile 10](#_Toc72827235)

[2. Physical Setting: 11](#_Toc72827237)

[2.1. Location 11](#_Toc72827238)

[2.2. Area:- 11](#_Toc72827239)

[Summery on comparative size of Jimma zone Woredas with their respective numbers of PAS, areas and capital towns (1998-2000) 12](#_Toc72827240)

[2.3. Geology: 13](#_Toc72827241)

[2.4 Relief, Drainage and Climate : 13](#_Toc72827242)

[2.4.1. RELIEF- 13](#_Toc72827243)

[2.4.2 ALTITUDE/ELEVATION: 14](#_Toc72827244)

[2.4.3 DRAINAGE BASINS 15](#_Toc72827245)

[2.4.4. CLIMATE :- 16](#_Toc72827246)

[ANNUAL TEMPRATURE 16](#_Toc72827247)

[2.5 Soils 18](#_Toc72827248)

[2.6. VEGETATION AND WILDLIFE 18](#_Toc72827250)

[2.6.1. VEGETATION 18](#_Toc72827251)

[2.6.2. Wild Life: 20](#_Toc72827252)

[3. SOCIO-ECONOMIC CONDITION: 21](#_Toc72827253)

[3.1. POPULATION 21](#_Toc72827254)

[Dependency Ratio 22](#_Toc72827255)

[3.2 AGRICULTURE 25](#_Toc72827256)

[3.3. Land resources by Use (in km2) 27](#_Toc72827257)

[3.4. CROP PRODUCTION 28](#_Toc72827258)

[3.5. Small Scale Irrigation 45](#_Toc72827259)

[None Governmental Organizations (NGOs) 48](#_Toc72827260)

[INTERNATIONAL NGO PROJECTS OPERATING IN JIMMA ZONE IN THE YEAR 2019/2011 48](#_Toc72827261)

[ETHIOPIAN NATIONAL NGO PROJECTS OPERATING IN JIMMA ZONE IN THE YEAR 2019/2011 51](#_Toc72827262)

[INTERNATIONAL NGO/CSOs PROJECTS OPERATING IN JIMMA ZONE IN THE YEAR 2020/2012 54](#_Toc72827263)

[LOCAL NGO/CSOs PROJECTS OPERATING IN JIMMA ZONE IN THE YEAR 2020 57](#_Toc72827264)

[Beekeeping 65](#_Toc72827265)

[Mining and Industry 68](#_Toc72827266)

[Transport and Communication 69](#_Toc72827267)

[Transport 69](#_Toc72827268)

[Road Density 70](#_Toc72827269)

[Water and Energy Supply 71](#_Toc72827270)

[Functional and Non-Functional Water Schemes in the Zone 71](#_Toc72827271)

[Fuel Stations 77](#_Toc72827272)

[Education 78](#_Toc72827273)

[Educational Quality 85](#_Toc72827274)

[Qualification of Teachers; 86](#_Toc72827275)

[Pupil/Student Teacher Ratio (PTR) & Pupil Section Ratio (PSR) 95](#_Toc72827276)

[Health Institutions 101](#_Toc72827277)

[General Over View of Health; 111](#_Toc72827278)

[Social Security 113](#_Toc72827279)

[Law & Order 114](#_Toc72827280)

[Number of Civil and Criminal Cases Lodged to Courts, Decided & Pending in the year 2011 and 2012EC. 115](#_Toc72827281)

[Number of Crimes recorded and Number of Persons recorded as Offenders in the year 2011 and 2012EC. 117](#_Toc72827282)

[Finance 117](#_Toc72827283)

[Trade 122](#_Toc72827284)

[Tourisms 125](#_Toc72827285)

[Problems & Potentialities in the zone. 128](#_Toc72827286)

[Problems 128](#_Toc72827287)

[Potentialities 130](#_Toc72827288)

[Conclusions & Recommendations 131](#_Toc72827289)

[Conclusions! 131](#_Toc72827290)

[Recommendations! 134](#_Toc72827291)

**List of Tables;**

**Table 1**:- Summery on comparative size of Jimma zone Woredas with their respective numbers of PAS, areas and capital towns (1998-2000)

**Table 2:-** Altitudinal Elevation of Jimma zone

**Table 3:-** Summary of known streams, rivers (both Seasonal And perennial) in cluding length and depth of rivers in the zone..

**Table 4:-** Distribution of Regional state forests in Jimma Zone by their areal coverage (Km2) and Location.

**Table 5**:- The most common tree species, the most economical and the most environmental protection trees in Jimma Zone

**Table 6:-** Population Size by Urban and Rural by sex and wider age group and Average Family size by Rural and Urban)

**Table 7:-**School Age Population

**Table 8:-**Farmers’ Associations and Service Cooperatives by their members, sex and Family size

**Table 9:-** Land resources by Use (in km2)

**Table 10:-**Estimates of area (in hectare) and Porduction (quaintal) of major crops for private peasant Holdings .

**Table 11:-** Productivity of Cereals in the Zone in the two Consecutive years of study

**Table 12:-**Productivity of the Zone with Respect to Pulses in the past two consecutive years of study

**Table 13**: Productivity of the Zone with respect to Oil Seeds in 2011EC-2012EC –

**Table 14:-**Productivity of the Zone with respect to Root Crops, Vegetables, Spices and Fruit Crops in 2011EC-2012EC

**Table 15:-**The overall Productivity of the Zone with respect to all types of Crops in the past two consecutive years of study

**Table 16:-** Fettilizers, Improved seeds, Horticultural Seeds and Pesticides distributed to farmers.

**Table 17:-** Seasons for Agricultural Production

**Table 18:-**Average number of farm Oxen pr household, number and Percentage of farmers’ households holding oxen 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, and above 5 oxen if exist with respect to the total number of farmers’ households in the Zone.

**Table 19:-** Average Farm land holding size per household in hectares and percentage of farmers land holding >1, 1-2, 2.01-3, 3.01-4 and 4.01-5 hectares with respect to the total number of peasant households in the Zone

**Table 20:-** The area of land cultivated and production obtained by type of irrigation

**Table 21:-** international ngo projects operating in jimma zone in the year 2019/2011

**Table 22:-** ethiopian national ngo projects operating in jimma zone in the year 2019/2011

**Table 23:-** international ngo/csos projects operating in jimma zone in the year 2020/2012

**Table 24:-** local ngo/csos projects operating in jimma zone in the year 2020

**Table 25:-** Number of Development Agents in the Zone by Levels of Education in the year 2011 and 2012EC.

**Table 26:-** Livestock Diseases

**Table 27:-** Number of live-stocks Vaccinated by type of diseases

**Table 28**:- Number of Veterinary Clinics by type

**Table 29**:- Number of Veterinary Personnel by types of Profession they Hold

**Table 30:-** Beekeeping

**Table 31:-**Minerals available in the Zone

**Table 32:-** Transport:-Length of dry and all weather roads

**Table 33:-** Road Density

**Table 34:-** Functional and Non-Functional Water Schemes in the Zone

**Table 35**:- Potable Water Coverage and Beneficiaries up to 2011EC

**Table 36:-** Potable Water Coverage and Beneficiaries up to 2012EC

**Table 37:-** Number of Social Service Institutions supplied with Potable Water

**Table 38:-** Fuel Stations

**Table 39:-**Kindergarten:-Number of Students by sex and type of School Ownership

**Table 40:-** Number of Students and Schools by Levels and Ownership

**Table 41:-**Primary Regular Enrollment by Grade (Government + Non-Government) 2011EC (2018-2019 G.C.)

**Table 42:-**Primary Regular Enrollment by Grade (Government + Non-Government) 2012EC (2018/19 G.C.)

**Table 43:-**Secondary & Preparatory Regular Enrollment by Grade (Government + Non-Government) 2011EC (2018/19 G.C.)

**Table 44:-** Secondary & Preparatory Regular Enrollment by Grade (Government + Non-Government) 2012EC (2019/20 G.C.)

**Table 45:-** Number of Schools and Teachers by Levels of Schools & Education in the year 2011EC (Gov’t +non-Gov’t) by Urban+Rural levels in the Zone.

**Table 46:-** Number of Schools and Teachers by Levels of Schools & Education in the year 2012EC (Gov’t +non-Gov’t) by Urban+Rural levels in the Zone.

**Table 47:-** Teachers’ Qualifications by Levels of Schools in 1st Cycle Primary Schools 1-4 in the year 2011EC.

**Table 48:-** Teachers’ Qualifications by Levels of Schools in 2nd Cycle Primary Schools 5-8 in the year 2011EC.

**Table 49:-**Teachers’ Qualifications by Levels of Schools in Full Primary Schools 1-8 in the year 2011EC**.**

**Table 50:-** Teachers’ Qualifications by Levels of Schools in 1st Cycle Primary Schools 1-4 in the year 2012EC.

**Table 51:-**Teachers’ Qualifications by Levels of Schools in 2nd Cycle Primary Schools 5-8 in the year 2012EC.

**Table 52:-** Teachers’ Qualifications by Levels of Schools in full Primary Schools 1-8 in the year 2012EC.

**Table 53**:- Teachers’ Qualifications by Levels of Schools in Secondary Schools 9-10 in the year 2011EC.

**Table 54:-**Primary Sections by grade, Student Section and Teacher Ratios for 1st Cycle Primary Schools 1-4 , 2011EC (2018/19 G.C.)

**Table 55**:-Students to Teacher & Students to Section Ratios for 2nd Cycle Primary Schools 5-8 , 2011EC (2018/19 G.C.)

**Table 56:-**Students to Teacher & Students to Section Ratios for full Primary Schools 1-8 , 2011EC (2018/19 G.C.)

**Table 57:-** Students to Teacher & Students to Section Ratios for 1st Cycle Primary Schools 1-4 , 2012EC (2019/20 G.C.)

**Table 58:-** Students to Teacher & Students to Section Ratios for 2nd Cycle Primary Schools 5-8 , 2012EC (2019/20 G.C.)

**Table 59:-** Students to Teacher & Students to Section Ratios for full Primary Schools 1-8 , 2012EC (2019/20 G.C.)

**Table 60:-** Number of Health Institutions in The Zone

**Table 61:-** Number of Heaalth Professionals in both Government and Non Government Health Institutions in the year 2011-2012EC.

**Table 62:-** Number of Patients by type of Services and Sex in Government and Non-government Health Institutions in the year 2011-2012EC.

**Table 63:-** Different Medical Health Services by type and Sex in Government Health Institutions;

**Table 64:-** Number of Mothers Received Antenatal Care, Delivery Service by Skilled Professionals, Postnatal Care and Family Planning Serrvices

**Table 65:-**Nmber of Registered Unemployed Persons and Employed by level of Education and Sex

**Table 66:-** Number of Prisoners by Sex and Type of Sentences

**Table 67:-** Number of Civil and Criminal Cases Lodged to Courts, Decided & Pending in the year 2011 and 2012EC.

**Table 68:-** Number of Crimes recorded and Number of Persons recorded as Offenders in the year 2011 and 2012EC.

**Table 69:-** Number of Tax Payers in the Zone in the year 2011 & 2012EC

**Table 70:-**Expenditure by major Classification of Sectors in the year 2011 & 2012EC

**Table 71:-** Government Expenditure in the year 2012EC compared to that of 2011EC.

**Table 72:-** Number of Goovernment & Non-government Financial Institutions

**Table 73:-** Number of Trade License Renewed, New Licence Issued & License Returned/Cancelled by Capital in the year 2011 and 2012EC

**Table 74:-** Number of Private Traders and Their Capital by years of the Sstudy

**Table 75:-** Number of Religious Institutions in the Zone

**1**. Introduction :

## 1.1 Historical Background of the Zone :

The present Jimma Administrative zone resumes its historical origin more or less from the growing small states of the Gibe basin formed at the late 16th and early 17th century .The five main states formed during those times along this basin were Limmu Enariya ,Jimma ,Gomma ,Gumay and Gera states .The establishment of these states had been possible by the day’s activities such as

* Growing and expanding sedentary type of agricultural transformation,
* The growing of local industries and
* Important local and long distance trade that flourished in the region /zone.

The zone was economically and socially strong relative to other parts of the region because of the following reasons:

* + - Its potential for effective supply and route of the predominant exportable items.
    - Its geographical and Economic importance as trade for import and export.
    - Its importance for the spread of Islamic religion during the 19th century.

In the five kingdoms of Gibe states, the type of administrative structure established during the period had taken the form of hierarchy that puts the **“Moti**” (**King**) at the very top and the

domains of his council. Abba Koros and Abba gandas etc at its bottom **i.e**. Each state being politically independent of each other and hence each kingdom divided into its many small Woredas named Koros. These Koros headed by governors known by Abba Koros. The Social Class or individuals that had smaller power than Abba Koros were called abba gandas who were responsible for collection of taxes from land owners or peasants. The responsibility of legal and court affairs were given to the government appointed officials called Abba Mizamu. (Adapted from Socio-Economic Profile of Jimma Zone**;** May,**1997** E.C).

## THE FIVE MAIN GIBESTATES OF JIMMA :

1. Limmu Enariya –According to the information obtained from elders, this region comprises the present Woreda Limmu Seka and Limmu Kossa.
2. Gumay: This comprises the present three Woredas **Gomma**, **Setema** and **Sigimo**
3. Gomma: The present Manna Woreda .The peculiar feature of this state was the accommodation of Islam to the extent that all the people become the followers of the religion.
4. Jimma: Abba Megal stated the process of state formation of Jimma, the Father of Abba JifarI (Guda). During his regime the center of administration was called **hirmata**.

Abba Jifar (Guda), who was the first king that introduced the kingdom and became strong ruler in 1830 and in this time that the people of the zone embraced Islam. In 1850, after the death of Abba Jifar I, his eldest son Abba Gomol favored to ascend the throne. His regime was known for the boundary extension and the connecting of people of other localities with the ruling families. After the death of Abba Gomol in 1878, Abba Jifar **II** came to power and took political and administrative responsibility.

**V**. **Gera**: The **kingdom** of Gera is affirmed to be created by **Gunji**, a wise and powerful King of the time. Gera is assumed to take **its** full state structure during the regime of King **Abba** **Bosso**.

The five Gibe states had brought to liquidation except the Jimma state by the Nortnern states of **Ethiopia** and so that Abba Jifar remained more or less continuously with pavement of annual tributes. During the Italian invasion, Jimma was an administrative center for Southern and South Western area of the country. When the Italians left the country in **1940,** Jimma and its surrounding areas turned to be ruled under the central government of **Ethiopia** .The present Sigimo, Setema and Western part of Gomma Woreda (The then Gumay Woreda) were administered under Illu-Abba Bora province.(Adapted from Socio-Economic Profile of Jimma Zone; May, 1997).

Jimma is one of the known zone of Oromia in the past years by its culture and historical heritage and also has experienced good market structures with its **neighboring** weredas such as Seka, Hirmata, Bonga, Asendabo and Gumay.They were the known market sites for the people during the previous years. The known market commodities were Coffee, Skins, Spices , and Ivory (Elephant Teeth ). The main reason of peoples coming to Jimma for market is that the area was comfortable for different market and also the climate of the area was good. There are also attractive historical sites such as Abba Jiffar’s Palace ,flowing water and others . Before the year 1988, the vast majority of the current Jimma zone land was united under Jimma or Keffa province and zone of Illubabor province. While during the year **1988**, with the formation of Democratic Republic of **Ethiopia**, area under Jimma; Limmu part, Keffa province and the whole Illubabor province were structured in a newly manner and form Illubabor administrative region with its capital at Jimma.

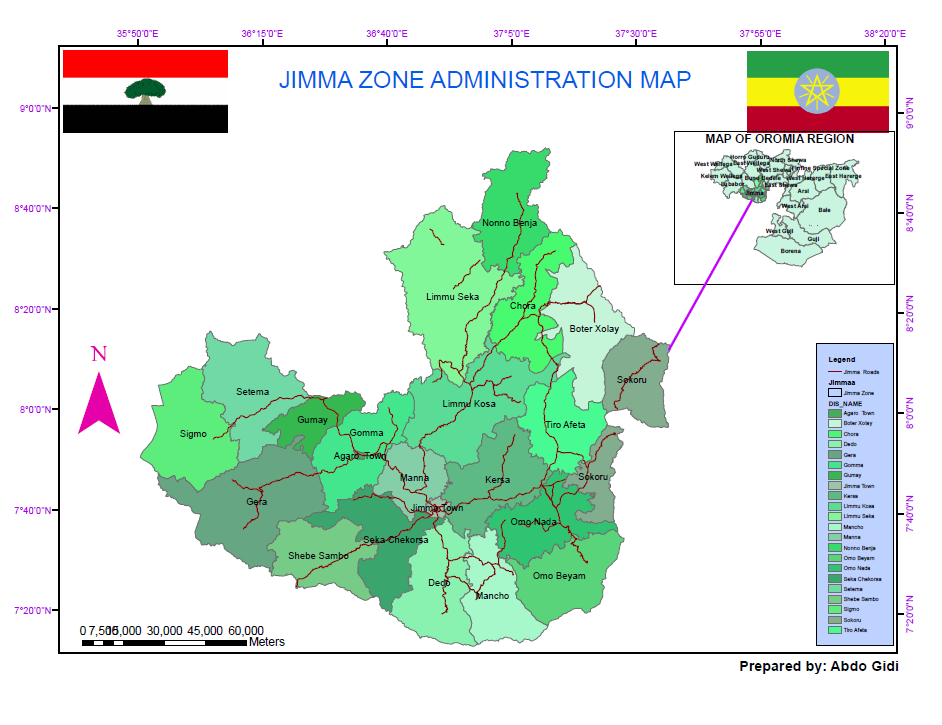
Illubabor administrative region was continued until the end of 1991 considering Jimma town as a capital of the administrative region. However**,** during the transitional period**,** 1992 with the formation of federal government, Jimma zone had lost the majority of Illubabor area and form one of the 12 Zones of Oromia national regional states with Jimma town as capital.

**The zone extends between 7013’17”N-9053’16”N Nortn latitudes and 35051’07”E-37036’16”E latitudes. It is located in the South Western part of Oromiya National Regional State. It is bordered by East wollega zone in the Nortn, with Shewa zone and SouthWest shawa zone in Nortn East, with SNNP administration in the South East and South part, and with Ilubabor zone in the West.**

Because of **geographical** locations i.e. [near to the largest market centers like **Finfinne** and **Welliso**), compared to other periferial zones,the zone has a great advantage for accessing the local products to the **market** and creates favorable condition for the **provision** of the demanded commodities to the **communities**. On the basis of the recent form of the border, Jimma zone has a total surface area of **18,696 km2**at which all area were under land body. The zone constitutes nearly **5.15**% of the **regional** total surface area. **Limu Seka**, **Sigmo** and **Gera** are the **widest** Woredas of the zone while **Botor Toley**, **Secka Chekorsa, Mana** and **Gumay** Woredas share the **smallest** areas of the zone. **Limmu Secka** is the widest Woredas of the zone that does have more than **Three** fold than those small Woredas**.**

* Currently, the zone has divided into **20 Rural** Woredas **and 2 towns**.The Zone has a total of 606 kebeles among which 496 are rural kebeles while the rest 56 are urban kebeles including Jimma town kebeles which is the capital of Jimma zone.

**1.3) Administrative Map of Jimma zone**



**1.4.** Statement of the problem

This Socio-economic profile is prepared in order to handle the social needs of the communities & to provide the communities with important needs & to improve the social & economic status of the population in the zone. This profile is also essential in providing almost good information that will be used as inputs for Strategic planning especially Spatial Planning which might be appropriate for the Zone.

* So ,in order to have good & rational planning & for further development of the zone ,Socio-economic profile should be prepared with great care in order to give good approach & improvement in behavioral change by giving possible recommendations. The problem of the economic situation occurring in the zone must be handled so as to make the communities to improve their economic standards.
  + There are problems of miss- interpretations of statistical data; misunderstanding of economic situation.
  + Numerical informations have to be at hand, for further improvement of new administration systems**,** availability of resources & material enrichment .However to our community ,there are failures to give basic information when required.But ,in developed countries ,relevant information is obtained from the community when needed.
* Plan and Economic Development Office has the responsibility to investigate the socio- economic conditions of the community, and this profile needs to be prepared in order to handle the effect of socio-economic activity

**1.5.** Significance of the study

Prior to preparing socio-economi profile it is better to know to which direction it is to be applied & in what manner. The critical aim of preparing socio-economic profile is to use & manage resources in an efficient manner and to know how the resources can be utilized effectively is to arrange & optimize the existing natural resources.

* + And, therefore socio-economic profile gives guide lines for improving good economic standards & how to use resources effectively.
    - To give these guide lines, it uses the existing data & interpret the results obtained & then **f**orecast the future values of the economic magnitudes.
  + And the guidelines, on the other hand are used to evaluate the short & long term planning for the future career.
  + In addition to give short & long term planning, it is used for managerial decision making, for policy making, for different adjustments.
* Generally ,the important point of preparing socio-economic profile is to give guidelines for:
  + Decision making of firms & business institutions.
  + Manage mental Decision making.
  + For short & long term planning.
  + To forecast future values of economic magnitudes & certain adjustments to overcome economic crisis. Thus, here critical ideas should be incorporated in order to give basic ideas for future adjustments & to stabilize the economy

## 1.6. OBJECTIVES

Planning & Economic Development Office has the duty to insure good socio-economic prifle as per its mandate and the responsibility given to it. Therefore, in order to have good & basic economic planning, Planning and Economic Development Office/commission/ has the responsibility to prepare socio-economic profile of the zone with the following objectives:-

### 1.6.1. General Objectives

The general objective of this profile is to know the prevailing socio-economic situations and to give further adjustments and solutions for the community at every level by the respective bodies of the Government by showing the gap existing in social and economic conditions of the Zone.

### 1.6.2 Specific Objective

1) To identify the prevailing physical conditions, social & economic service level of each Woreda.

2) To identify current potential of natural resources & knowing its problems & preparing possible climate of existence.

3) To identify & have overview of the existing potentials for both private & government organizations.

4) To create baseline data for both strategic & operational development & predicting future values of economic magnitudes using that data.

5) To provide top management of local governments , zonal and regional administration with latest or current information on physical, social & economic service coverage of the zone.

6) To provide Communities with good image of working habits by giving guiding principles relating to socio-economic conditions.

7) To know current situation of the zone & to forecast future values of economic magnitudes by using econometric & statistical analysis.

8) To give information for the zone/regions and for others by knowing certain problems relating to socio-economic issues & to provide firms for policy making & its current status.

9) To give informations for future adjustments in order to reduce the coming problems due to poverty, scarcity and the like.

## 1.7. METHODOLOGIES

This document which deals with physical, social & economic situation of the zone is prepared by the zonal Plan and Economic Development Office by using the procedures listed below: Data on physical ,social & economic conditions of **20 Rural** **Woredas** and **2 Urban Centers** collected by using primary & secondary data by preparing questionnaire & collecting data immediately. We collected our data by using primary & secondary data & then use different statistical software & techniques to analyze & interpret the economic variables to have valuable information for further development & policy making.

## 1.8) Sources of data & information

We are able to organize socio-economic profile based on the information that was collected from different concerned public institutions, private sectors, previously written documents on physical condition & historical background of the zone ,& different public offices.

These are:

1. Zonal and Woredas rural & agricultural development offices.

2. Zonal and Woredas education & capacity building offices.

3. Zonal & Woredas Health Offices

4. Zonal and Woredas & rural water offices.

5. zonal and woreda Finance & Economic Cooperation offices.

6. Zonal financial institutions.

7. Zonal revenue & investment Offices, CSA reports, coffee plantation offices.

## 1.9. Limitation of the profile

The major limiting factors encountered us in preparing this socio-economic profile were: absence of reliable statistical data, transportation problems; sectors are not interested in giving reliable data.Absence of enough knowledge for the importance of statistical data in the sectors also cited as the major problems.

## 1.10. Organization system of the profile

This paper which deals with the physical and socio-economic profile of Jimma zone has **four** parts. The first part deals with the historical **background** of the zone , the second part deals with **physical** setting -meaning **geographical** location ,**area** ,**geology** , **relief** & the like.The **third** part contains socio-economic conditions of the zone & the last part contains **conclusions** and **recommendations** of the stated profile .

# PART TWO

2. Physical Setting:

## 2.1. Location

Astronomically, the Zone extends between 7013’17’’N – 8o53’16’’ Nortn latitudes and 35051’07’’E -37036’16’’ East longitudes. Relatively, it is located in the South Western part of Oromiya National Regional State. It is bordered with East Wollega zone in the Nortn, with East Shewa zone and SouthWest Shewa zone in Nortn East, with SNNP administration in the South East and South part, and with Illubabor zone in the West.

Because of geographical locations i.e. [near to the largest market centers like Finfinne and Welliso)compared to other peripherial zones.The zone has a great advantage for accessing the local products to the market and creates favorable condition for the provision of the demanded commodities to the communities.

* 1. Area:- On the basis of the recent form of the border, Jimma zone has a total surface area of 18,696 km2 at which all area were under land body. The zone constitutes nearly 5.15% of the regional total surface area. Limmu Seka ,Sigmo and Gera become to the widest Woredas of the zone while Botor Toley, Secka Chekorsa and Mana Woredas share the smallest areas of the zone. Limmu seka is the widest Woreda of the zone.Of the total area of the Zone,1,801 , 16,134 and761 km2 is under Lowland,sub-Lowland and Temperate weather condition respectivelty.

Table. 1 Jimma Zone and Weredas With Their Areas, Capital Towns, Number of Rural and Urban Kebeles

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | | | | | | | |
| SNo | **Zone/Wereda** | **Capital Town** | **Number of Rural Kebeles** | **Number of Towns** | **Number of Urban Kebeles** | **Total Noumber of Kebeles** | **Area of zone/ weredas (Km2)** |
|  | **Jimma Zone** | **JimmaZone** | **514** | **33** | **59** | **606** | **18696** |
| 1 | Limu SeKa | Atinago | 36 | 2 | 2 | 38 | 1777 |
| 2 | Limu Kosa | Limu Genet | 42 | 1 | 1 | 43 | 1354 |
| 3 | Sokoru | Sokoru | 38 | 2 | 4 | 42 | 876 |
| 4 | Tiro Afeta | Dmetu | 23 | 2 | 2 | 25 | 801 |
| 5 | Kersa | Serbo | 30 | 1 | 2 | 32 | 1006.5 |
| 6 | Manna | Yebu | 24 | 1 | 2 | 26 | 517 |
| 7 | Gomma | Choche | 36 | 4 | 4 | 40 | 766.8 |
| 8 | Gera | Chira | 31 | 1 | 1 | 32 | 1388 |
| 9 | SeKa CheKorsa | Seka | 34 | 1 | 2 | 36 | 516 |
| 10 | Dedo | Sheki | 32 | 3 | 3 | 35 | 849 |
| 11 | Mancho | Geriru Kedida | 22 | 1 | 1 | 23 | 749 |
| 12 | Omo Nada | Nada | 22 | 4 | 5 | 27 | 768 |
| 13 | Omo Beyam | Dalota | 17 | 1 | 1 | 18 | 849 |
| 14 | Sigmo | Sigmo | 19 | 1 | 2 | 21 | 1069 |
| 15 | Setema | Gatira | 21 | 1 | 2 | 23 | 1176 |
| 16 | Shebe Senbo | Shebe | 20 | 1 | 2 | 22 | 1191 |
| 17 | Chora | Bage | 18 | 1 | 2 | 20 | 760 |
| 18 | Boter Tolay | Weyu | 16 | 1 | 1 | 17 | 896 |
| 19 | Gumay | Toba | 14 | 1 | 1 | 15 | 544 |
| 20 | Agaro Town | Agaro | 0 | 1 | 5 | 5 | 8.2 |
| 21 | Jimma Town | Jimma | 0 | 1 | 13 | 13 | 50.5 |
| 22 | Nono Benja | Alga | 19 | 1 | 1 | 20 | 784 |

**Source:-Adopted from OPEDC directorate of Socio-conomic profile&physical geography(GIS team) 2010/2011**

According to the above table, Limu Seka is of the largest area in size of all Woredas in the zone which covers an area of about 1776.8 square kilometers. The second largest Woreda is Sigmo which covers an area of about 1585.51 square kilometers.

With in the last four consecutive years, three new Woredas were separated from the existing Woredas; the first of which is Mencho which was separated from Dedo. The second Woreda was Botor Toley which was basically separated from Chora Botor and took around four administrative Rural Villages from Tiro Afeta Woreda. The third one was Omo Beyam which was separated from Omo Nada Woreda in the above specified years of our study. The separation of new Woredas from the existing one made impossible to know the exact surface area of the new Woredas as well as the Original Woredas from which the new one were separated. This was the big challenge we have encountered.

2.3. Geology: - Geological surveys indicated that the present land form of Jimma zone created as a result of different geological processes. The vast areas of the zone land formation had taken place during the Cenozoic era. The Central and Southern part of the zone (Woredas of Kersa , Nonno, Tirro Afata, Sokorru, Gomma part of Seka Chekorsa, Limmu Seka and Limmu Kossa fall to Makdala group of tertiary volcanic. While, the Nortnern and Western part of the zone that share with trap series of tertiary volcanic geological formation which includes the Woredas of Sigmo, Setema, Gera, part of Gomma, Omo Nada, Limmu Kossa and Limmu Seka.

The thick basaltic lava rocks of the trap series were the results of tertiary volcanic erruption of the Cenozoic era that covered the largest area of the Woreda. It is conducive for farming activities, extraction of construction and industrial materials.

The geological formation of the zone had depicted that Jimma zone has a good potential for the development of a wide range of mineral resources. However, so far the zone mineral deposits exploitation did not deeply investigated except those in Dedo areas, but currently very essential mineral extraction is being conducted in Kersa and Gomma Woredas on the lignite mineral at Delbimoye that can be cited as an indicator for the availability of essential minerals. There is also information that indicates the availability of Steel mineral in Tiro Afeta Woreda in Rural village which is around five kilometers away from the center of Ako Town. According to the information obtained from elders, the author of this profile has gathered that, steel mineral was being extracted from this village through cultural methods and brought to Omo Nada for making Niles and other materials by black smiths there during Aba Jifar First. Even though there is such information on the availability of this mineral, no one conducted further study. In different Woredas of the Zone including Dedo, there is also coal deposit. In some Woredas including Dedo, Coal is being extracted.

## 2.4 Relief, Drainage and Climate :

2.4.1. RELIEF- The present land configuration of Jimma zone is the result of past tectonic and denudation activities. The relief feature of the zone is dominated by undulating to mountainous. The zone does generally bordered by largest rivers namely Didesa, Gibe, and Gojeb.

2.4.2. ALTITUDE/ELEVATION: The land form of the Woredas relief elevation ranges between 1000-3500m. Jimma zone generally lies with the altitude between 1000 and 3500 meters above sea level. But the widest areas of the zone (which accounts 52%) lies between 1500 and 2000 meters above sea level. Areas lying between 1500 and 2000 meters above see level are found on the all area of Limmu Seka, Manna, East Kersa, Nortnern area of Dedo, Omo Nada, Eastern and Southern Gera, Seka Chekorsa , Sokoru & Eastern Gomma.

All area of Sigmo, Vast area of Setema, Gera, central Seka Chekorsa, Dedo, Omo Nada, Tiro Afeta, Nortnern part of Kersa, and Eastern part of Limmu Kossa Woredas have undulating and intermediate plateau topography that highly ideal for the farming which lies within altitude 2000-2500m. It accounts 34% of the zone total surface area. This high land also has bounded the mountain ranges that have 2500 and 3000 m. Other topography of the zone consists of areas that have elevation between *1000* and 1500m which includes also the major rivers of Dedesa, Gojeb and Gibe Woredas of Limmu Seka, Gomma, Seka Chekorsa, Dedo, Omonada, Limmu Kosa and Sokoru. Only the small amounts (0.4%) of areas do have elevation that ranges between 500 and 1000m as indicated.

Table. 2 Altitudinal Elevation of Jimma zone

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| No | Altitudinal ranges (Elevation) | Area in | |
| **Km2** | % |
| 1 | 3000-3500 | 37 | 0.2 |
| 2 | 2500-3000 | 616 | 3.3 |
| 3 | 2000-2500 | 6356 | 34 |
| 4 | 1500-2000 | 9722 | 52.0 |
| 5 | 1000-1500 | 1888 | 10.1 |
| ****6**** | **500-1000** | **74** | ****0.4**** |
|  | Total | 18,696.7 | 100 |

**Source: Adopted from Oromiya Atlas (1997) and woody Biomass Project Atlas (*2007*)**

The highest elevation of the zone is found in the central part of **Omo Nada** Woreda with the most remarkable mountain peak called **Gudo** mount with an elevation of **3344m**. The lowest elevation of the zone is also found in the Woreda mentioned above with **880m** along Gibe river valley.

### 2.4.3 DRAINAGE BASINS

A drainage basin is one area of land drained by a river and its tributaries. Its boundary is shown by a ridge of high land beyond which any precipitation drain in to **adjacent** basins. *T*his boundary refers to all water shed or water parting. Jimma zone constitutes three major water sheds that separate the rivers that flow to the **Omo**, **Gibe** and **Baro** rivers. It has three drainage basins namely Omo-Gibe, Abay and Baro Rivers that characterized by the type of dendrite drainage pattern. Gibe river basin occupies the largest (**16,559** **Km2**) surface area of the zonal drainage basin. River Gojeb, Gilgel Gibe, Kersa, Kelecha, Unta, Kewa, Anderacha, Dembi, Nada, Abbonno, Doma, Busa and Nedi are remarkable perennial rivers flowing from the Eastern and Southern part and dendrite on the lower part.

Abay river basin occupies **1846** km2 surface area of the zonal drainage basin. Didesa, Dugaji, Wama, Wabe, Bokoka, Boror, Yebu and Anisu Are perennial) rivers in the Western part of the zone. Didesa River constitutes the longest volume of the river basin. **Baro** river basin occupies the area of **1101**.**24** **km2** that found on the top of Gera mountain range. River Gebba, Onja, Sallako, Gidecha and Bodecha are the major perennial rivers in Baro river basin. Another water body is swampy locality that highly tress to the upper Gibe river catchments area; for instance, Cheleleka small lake in Limmu Kossa Woreda does remarkable in the zone.

Table. 3 Summary of known streams, rivers (both Seasonal And perennial) including of rivers in the zone..

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| No | River | Tributaries | Length | Seasonal | Perennial |
| 1 | Gibe | Gojeb  Gilgel Gibe  Kersa  Kelecha  Unta  Kewe  Anderacha  Dembi  Nada  Abbonno  Busa  Nedi | **16559** **km2** |  | √  √  √  √  √  √  √  √  √  √  √  √ |
| 2 | Abay | Didesa  Dugaji  Wama  Wabe  Bokoka  Boror  Yebu  Anisu | **1846** **km2** |  | √  √  √  √  √  √  √  √ |
| 3 | Baro | Gebba  Onja  Sallako  Gidacha  Bodacha | 1101.24 km2 |  | √  √  √  √  √ |

***Source: - Adapted from Oromia regional statistics and information center (BOFED)***

* The above table indicates that the largest area of the zone is covered by **Gibe** **River** and that the rivers is **perennial** and this makes the zone suitable for building **irrigation** projects.
* Gibe River creates favorable condition for getting electric power supply for the zone. It is also being used as the main source of fishes for the communities in the Zone.

### 2.4.4. CLIMATE :-

One of the basic important features for human beings to live on the earth is favorable **environment**, which in a sense is said to be favorable if and only if the climate is favorable. Most part of Jimma administrative zone comprises **2** of three major agro-climates. I.e. Bada dare (mid-land”weyina dega”/), bada *(high land*) and Gamooji (Lowland). The zone has characterized by three major climates.

ANNUAL TEMPRATURE The largert areas of Sigmo, Setema, Nortnern and Western Gera, Seka Chekorsa, Kersa, central Omo Nada ,Dedo,Eastern part of Limu Kossa and Western Tiro Afeta Woredas have mean annual temperature between **15**-**180c.**

Central part of the zone along **Finfinne** –**Jimma**, Mettu road (large part of **Tiro Afeta**, Kersa Mana, Nortnen part of Omo Nada and Dedo) have mean annual temperature between **18**-**200c**. But area along major river valley, (Didessa, Gibe and Gojeb) which consists of Goma, Mana, Limu Kossa, Sokorru, Seka Chekorsa and Limu Seka have mean annual temperature between **20**-**230c**. Only small portion of the zone area (Gibe Valley of Sokoru Woreda has mean annual temperature between **20**-**230c**)

The zone is weakly bimodal rainfall with spring a small rainy season during the months of **April** and **may** while summer a long rainy season during the months of **July**, **August** and **September**.

The zone has four rainfall classes. The first class covers the Vast area of the zone and abundantly found in the **Southern** and **central** part that is common to Woredas of Mana, Kersa, Seka Chekorsa, Dedo, Tiro Afeta, Omo Nada, Limmu Seka and Limmu Kossa. The annual rainfall of this class lies between **1300mm** -**1700mm**. The second class of the rainfall lies between **1700** and **2100mm** which is common to the Western and Nortnern part of the zone including Setema, Gera, Gomma, Limmu Seka and Limmu Kossa. All parts of Sigimo, part of Limmu Seka, Limmu Kossa and Western part of Setema Woredas experience annual rainfall between **900** and **1300** mm which is restricted to Gibe river valley of Sokorru and OmoNada Woredas. These are the information obtained before two years.When it is compared to the current situation of the zone, some part of the Woredas rain fall is changed with the temperature of the area.

* **Agro-** **Ecological** **climate**: - is natural regions characterized by a fair, homogenous climate, physiographic, altitude (relief) and human activities. It is delineated in terms of major climatic variables and plant growing period, which is suitable for a certain ranges of crops and cultivators. It pulls together ecological parameters significant to agriculture (growing periods soils, physiographic (**altitude and relief**) and land degradation and **environmental** **conservation**.

Based on the general characteristics of traditional ecology, Jimma zone consists of three major climates: bada dare (mid-land”weyina dega”/), bada(highland) and Gamoji(Lowland) which covers an area of about **78**%, **12**% & **10**% respectively. Gamoji (Lowland) agro-climate is found in Didessa, Gibe and Gojeb river valley of Limmu Seka, Gomma ,Sokorru, Dedo and Seka Chekorsa which accounts 10% of the Woreda agro –climate having annual temperature of **20**-**250c.** Manna, Gumay, Aggaro, Tiro Afeta and Nono Benja have Badda daree (**mid-land”weyina dega”/**) agro climate that accounts **78**% of the zonal total area. Sigmo, part of Setema, Gera, Omo Nada, Kersa and Limmu Seka high lands have bada (cool) agro climate that accounts **12**% of the zone. The climate, to the current sense is changed, meaning the percentage of bada (highland) decreases, when that of Lowland increases due to **environment**al **degradation.**

## 2.5 Soils

## The major soil categories of Jimma Zone are chromic and pelvic verti soils.Of the total soil type 2925.9Km2 (15 %), OrthicAcrisols, 9553 Km 2 (50%),Dystric Nitosols and 6827 Km2 (35%). OrthicAcrisols cover the part of the Zone’s total area. 50%,Which covers the vast area of Omo Nada, Dedo, Limmu Kosa, Kersa, and Sokoru. It constitutes the larger part of the zone soils. Chromic and pellic verity soils cover the smallest area of the zone’s total area (15%). The vast area of the Limmu Seka, Kersa, Yabu, Nortnern Omo Nada and Dedo. It constitutes the smallest part of zone soils. Dystric Nito soils have found in Setema, Sigimo, Nortnern and Southern, Western Gomma and Limmu Kossa inpart have good agricultural potentialities but land preparations do have a difficult task.It cracks during dry season and has in fact water logged character during wet season. Those extreme cases contributed for limiting agricultural potentialities of the soil. But it is very fertile soils for crop production, from the soils encountered in Jimma Zone.Dystric Nitosols have great potential for crop production, which is found in the Woredas mentioned above.

## 2.6. VEGETATION AND WILDLIFE

### 2.6.1. VEGETATION

For sustainable development of the country, vegetation has great (**positive** **impact**) on the development. Because, if there are vegetation coverage, there can also be wild lives for the attraction of **tourists**.Jimma zone, almost **49**.**6**% of the zone total area is devoted to cultivation. The remaining **50**.4% of the total area of land were under vegetation cover.Of 50.4% vegetation cover (**22**.**8%,18% and 9.6% is** under forest, wood land(bush and shrub land ), and grass land respecrtively. The Natural vegetation is highly endangered through human intervention for different purposes. Jimma Zone is one of the zones of **Oromia** Regional state which have large regional **Forest** priority areas. There are broad leaved forests that abundantly found in Jimma Zone which includes Abelti- Gibe (Sokorru), Belete (Shabe Sombo), Gera ,Tiro-Boter- Becho (Tiro Afeta and Limmu Kossa), *Sigimo* - Geba (Sigimo & Setema Woredas) and Bebiya –Folla (Kersa & Tiro Afeta) forests. The widest Regional Forest in Jimma Zone is **Sigimo** Geba Forest which covers (**1168Km2**).But the ***Abbelti****-* ***Gibe*** forest covers the smallest area (**146Km2**) of the zone land.

Table. 4 Distribution of Regional state forests in Jimma Zone by their areal coverage (Km2) and Location.

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| S.N | Name of Regional Forest | Location of the forest | Areal coverage in Km2 |
| *1* | *Abelti- Gibe* | *Sokorru* | *146.7* |
| 2 | Belete | Seka chekorsa | 346.4 |
| 3 | Gera | Gera | 1133.6 |
| 4 | Tiro-Botor- Becho | Limmu Kossa & Tiro Afeta | 950.9 |
| 5 | Sigimo- Geba | Sigmo & Setema | 1168.8 |
| 6 | Babiya Folla | Kersa | 705.5 |
|  | Total |  | 4,451.9 |

Source: Oromiya, BOFED, Regional statistics, Jan 1997 EC

* The above table indicates that the largest area of Jimma zone is covered by the **Sigimo**-**Geba** forest which is found in Sigmo & Setema and there are no bush- land in jimma zone as data indicate.
* It is not only customary to list the name of high forest in the zone, but it is better to identify which trees are the most **economical** and which ones are the most ***environmental***protection trees.

Table. 5. The most common tree species, the most economical and the most environmental protection trees in Jimma Zone.....

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| S.N | Common tree species | Economical trees | Environmental protection trees |
| 1 | Acacia Abyssinica | Cathay Edulis | 1. Acacia Abyssinica |
| 2 | Acacia Albia | 2. Citrus Sinensis | 2. Acacia Albia |
| 3 | Albia Gumiferia | 3. Eucalyptus camel dutersis | 3. Cordia Africana |
| 4 | Aningeria Adelphi | 4. Inset Ventricosum | 4. Croton macro Stacie |
| 5 | Cordia Africana | 5. Ficussur | 5. Pelonic xenia |
| 6 | Croton macro Stacie | 6. Mongifera indicia | 6.Duodena Eugustolia |
| 7 | Deloris Regna | 7. Persia Americana | 7. Ekberg capiases |
| 8 | Dedonia angustifolia | 8**. Ramona peo Nies** | 8. Maginia Abysinica |
| 9 | Ekberg Capiases | - |  |
| 10 | Eucalyptus globules | - |  |
| 11 | Inset Ventricosum | - | - |
| 12 | Podocarpus falcate | - | - |
| 13 | Pigeum Africana | - | - |
| 14 | Vernon Angelina | - | - |

**Source: Oromia Forest Enterprise, Jimma Forest Agency 1999 & 2000**

### 2.6.2. Wild Life:

One of the basic criteria to be satisfied for wild animal is to prepare the place for their **conservation**. Because, in developed countries also, tourist **attraction** and the revenue collected from the tourists have **accelerated** the development of the country. In Jimma’s case, there are no protected areas i.e. (**National** **Parks**, **Sanctuaries** and **Game** **reserves**) for wild animal conservation.

* **This resulted in the presence of small number of wild animals** in the zone. Wild animals those found in Jimma zone are, **Leopard,** **Lion, Greater kudu, Civet, Pig, Buffalo, Monkey, Warthog, Spotted hyena, Bush back, Bush duiker, fox, and Rabbit.** There are also small number of wild animals and birds with no **special** **features** in the zone. M**igration** of people from their original place to another and deforestation occurred which result in natural resource degradation. In place of the reserved area for wild life *conservation*, Regional state forests are used as the home of those wild **lives.**

3. SOCIO-ECONOMIC CONDITION:

## 3.1. POPULATION

As Indicated in table 6, there were about 768,699 male and 759,794 female who are economically inactive children in rural areas of the Zone in the year 2011EC. In the year 2012EC, out of the total population in rural areas of the Zone, about 790,223 male and 781,068 female were economically inactive. Of the total rural population in the Zone, about 801,410 male and 792,125 female were economically active in the year 2011EC. In the year 2012EC, about 823,850 male and 814,305 female were economically active on whom economically inactive people depends for living. In the rural areas of the Zone, about 65,421 male and 64,663 female were also economically inactive people those found in the old age group in the year 2011EC while in the year 2012EC, about 67,253 male and 66,474 female were economically inactive those found in the age group of >64.

According to the above table, about 93,112 male and 91,751 female were economically inactive those found in the age group of 0-14 in the year 2011EC in Urban areas of the Zone. In the same year, out of the total urban dwellers, about 97,075 male and 95,655 female were economically active while 7,924 male and 7,810 female were economically inactive who are found in the age group of >64. In the year 2012EC, about 95,676 male and 94,228 female were economically inactive those found in the age group of 0-14 in urban areas of the Zone while 99,696 male and 98,237 female were economically active. In the same year, about 8,138 male and 8,020 female were economically inactive those found in the old age group in urban areas of the Zone.

**Table. 6 Population Size by Urban and Rural by sex and wider age group and Average Family size**

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Zone/District | Age-Group | Rural | | | | Urban | | | |
| Male | | Female | | Male | | Female | |
| 2011EC | 2012EC | 2011EC | 2012EC | 2011EC | 2012EC | 2011EC | 2012EC |
|  | 0-14 | 768,699 | 790,223 | 759,794 | 781,068 | 93,112 | 95,676 | 91,751 | 94,228 |
|  | 15-64 | 801,410 | 823,850 | 792,125 | 814,305 | 97,075 | 99,696 | 95,655 | 98,237 |
|  | >64 | 65,421 | 67,253 | 64,663 | 66,474 | 7,924 | 8,138 | 7,810 | 8,020 |
|  | **Total** | **1,635,531** | **1,681,325** | **1,616,582** | **1,661,847** | **198,111** | **203,460** | **195,216** | **200,486** |

**Source:-Projected From the Census of 1999EC.**

## Dependency Ratio

We remember that, the total population of a given country is sub-divided into three main age groups out of which one age group is economically active and independent. The remaining two age groups are economically not active and depend on the active age group to sustain their lives. Population those found in the age group of 15-64 are economically active while those found in the age groups of 0-14 and above 64 are economically inactive. Therefore, it is very important to calculate dependency ratio based on the population data we have on our hand in the following manner. Even though there is no pure population data directly obtained from census in the required manner, dependency ratio of the Zone looks like the following;

**Dependency Ratio of 2011EC**. =Popn. 0-14 (Ur+Ru) + popn. >64(Ur+Ru) x100

Popn. 15-64 (Ur+Rur)

=1,713,356+145,818 x100

1,786,265

=1,859,174 x100

1,786,265

=104.08

The above figure indicates that dependency ratio of the Zone in the year 2011EC was about 104.08% which is almost 1:1 which means that for every one dependent person in the Zone, there is also one dependent person according to the data organized

**Dependency Ratio of 2012EC**. =Popn. 0-14 (Ur+Ru) + popn. >64(Ur+Ru) x100

Popn. 15-64 (Ur+Rur)

=1,761,195+149,885 x100

1,836,088

=1,911,080 x100

1,836,088

=1.040843x100

=104.084%

The above estimated figure indicates that dependency ratio of the Zone in the year 2012EC was about 104.084% which shows that for every 100 independent persons in the Zone, there are almost about 104 dependent people. This indicates that dependency ratio of the Zone was almost one to one.

As we know, Dependency ratio has directly correlation with economically active and in-active Population. According to the Analytical Report on the 2013 National Labor Force Survey, the data on economically active population relates to that of the size and distribution of the work force engaged or available to be engaged in the production of economic goods and services during a given reference period.

Economic activity in the this document was defined in terms of production of goods and services that fall within the United Nations System of National Accounts (SNA) Production Boundary (ILO, 1990). Hence, in the 2013 National Labor Force Survey, economic activity is defined as work, which involves the production of goods and/or services for sale or exchange and production of certain products for own consumption. But the above dependency ratio was estimated using the population aged 14 and below as economically in-active. For our sake, the above estimated dependency ratio is enough that is why we reject to estimate dependency ratio depending upon the United Nations System of National Accounts (SNA) production boundary (ILO,1990). Because in Ethiopia, children those aged 0-14 are dependents upon those who are economically active.

**Graphically, Jimma Zone population by age group looks like the following;**

Projected from the Census of 1999EC.

**School Age Population**

Table. 7

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Zone/Woreda | School Age-Group | Population size by years of Education/Study | | | |
| 2011EC. | | 2012EC. | |
| Male | Female | Male | Female |
| J/Zone | <7 | 403,446 | 398,640 | 414,742 | 409,802 |
|  | 7-14 Primary | 411,757 | 398,864 | 423,286 | 410,032 |
|  | 15-18 Secondary | 178,520 | 181,200 | 183,519 | 186,274 |
|  | Total | 993,723 | 978,704 | 1,021,548 | 1,006,108 |

Source:-Projected From the Census of 1999EC.

The above table shows that in the year 2011EC, about 403,446 males and 398,640 females were under the age of seven while that of 2012EC was about 414,742 males and 409,802 females were under the age of seven. Out of the total population in the Zone, in the year 2011EC, about 411,757 males and 398,864 females were found within Primary School age group while in the year 2012EC, about 423,286 males and 410,032 females were found within the age group. Out of the estimated total population of the Zone, in the year 2011EC, about 178,520 males and 181,200 females were found within the Secondary School age group while in the year 2012EC, about 183,519 males and 186,274 females were found within such age group. In general, a total of 993,723 males and 978,704 females were found within the School age group in the year 2011EC while about 1,021,548 males and 1,006,108 females were within the School age group in the year 2012EC. Graphically, it can be shown in the following manner;

Source:-Adopted from the Census of 1999EC.

## 3.2 AGRICULTURE

As it is obviously known, the main activity of the Ethiopian population to the extreme is **agriculture** . Agricultuure takes the main and dominant place in the country. Now adays, according to Growth and Transformation Plan, our country’s develpment should depend on Agro-industry: an industry based on agricultural inputs.

* Since our country has the largest agricultural practice, the main activity to be required from the sector should depend on increasing production and productivity, good irrigation practice, creating access to modern tecknology.
* Before ten or five years ago, there was no irrigation practice in the Zone, but nowadays there is an improvement in every aspect of irrigation practices in the Zone. Both traditional and modern irrigation is being practiced in the Zone.

Jimma Zone is potentially rich particularly for farming practices. The agro-Climatic conditions is dominated by (Lowland,”weyina dega”/ and highland) suitable for production of (permanent crops like coffee, fruits) and annual crops like cereals, pulses, and oil seeds, which is relatively free from meager and erratic rain fall as compared to other zones of Oromia. Coffee production is the major production which is improving the living standards of peasants. Mixed farming is a common practice prevailing in the zone.

## 3.4. CROP PRODUCTION

It is well known that agriculture is the dominant sector of the Regional Economy. It is the base for the growth of all the remaining economic sectors and consequently the Regional Economy. The sector is dominated by small scale farmers those practice rain-fed mixed farming with the help of traditional technology, adopting low input and low output production system which is hand to mouth. In the case of Jimma Zone, there are both temporary and permanent crops being produced by the farmers. In Jimma Zone, temporary crops which are being produced are:-teff, maize, wheat, barley, beans and the like. Permanent crops are:- chat, Coffee, abukado, Mango and the like. Even though there are no pure separated data of both temporary and permanent crops, it was tried to show by some available statistical data. Accordingly, temporary crops produced in the Zone are revealed as below table. The three major types of temporary crops grwn in the zone are cereals, pulses and oil seeds.

Table-10 Estimates of area (in hectare) and Porduction ( in quaintal) of major crops for private peasant Holdings .

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Type of crops | For private peasant Holdings | | | |
| **2011EC** | | 2012EC | |
| **Area(in hectares)** | **Production** | **Area(in hectares)** | Production(in Qt.) |
| Cereals (Total) | **459,390** | **14,489,775** | **455,397.37** | 14,051,411 |
| Teff | 141,777 | 1,758,035 | 171,275.87 | 2,795,511 |
| Wheat | 43,707 | 1,245,650 | 34,095 | 1,050,538 |
| Bread Wheat | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Barley | 30,200 | 676,480 | 21,810 | 548,110 |
| Food Barley | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Finger Millet | 4,135 | 72,034 | 2891 | 72,446 |
| Emmer Wheat | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Sorghum | 61,750 | 1,599,325 | 51,968 | 1,569,764 |
| Maize | 173,286 | 9,010,872 | 172,113.5 | 7,991,737 |
| Oats | 2588 | 67,022 | 831 | 13,718 |
| Rice | 1947 | 60,357 | 413 | 9,587 |
| Others (specify) |  |  |  |  |
| 1 |  |  |  |  |
| 2 |  |  |  |  |
| 3 |  |  |  |  |
| Pulses (total) | **71,672** | **1,343,776** | **49,272** | 954,013 |
| Lentils | 589 | 4,123 | 858 | 12,642 |
| Faba beans | 23,264 | 411,773 | 20,664 | 459,541 |
| Chick peas | 9,800 | 249,105 | 7,609 | 134,394 |
| Field peas | 13,228 | 224,876 | 7,609 | 134,394 |
| Haricot Beans | 11,729 | 211,122 | 1224 | 21,724 |
| Peas | 12,897 | 241,952 | 10,540 | 179,444 |
| Mung Beans | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Soya Beans | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Others(Specifu) | **0** | **0** | **0** | 0 |
| 1. Fenugreek | 165 | 825 | 768 | 11,874 |
| 1. Gibto | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 3 |  |  |  |  |
| Oil seeds(total) | **30,141** | **319,708** | **24,475.27** | 175,030 |
| Neug | 18,322 | 146,576 | 18,734.5 | 136,416 |
| Linseed | 2462 | 17,234 | 2,940.77 | 15,725 |
| Groundnuts | 6234 | 130,914 | 492.5 | 7,194.5 |
| Seasame | 3,123 | 24,984 | 2,209.5 | 14,104.5 |
| Rape Seeds | 0 | 0 | 98 | 1590 |
| Flnug reek/others) | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Others | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Root Crops (Total) | **9,668** | **1,553,826** | **5,490.43** | 1,208,369.02 |
| Potato | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Sweet Potato | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Other Temporary Crops | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Vegetables (Total) | **14,828.5** | **2,290,961** | **28,782.75** | 4,084,248 |
| Onions | 0 | 0 | 61.95 | 5,305.31 |
| Others | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Spices (Total) | **0** | **0** | **0** | 0 |
| Pepper | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Fruit Crops (Total) | **2148** | **172,688** | **8,863.45** | 615,661 |
| Total | 587,848 | 20,170,734 | 572,281.27 | 21,088,732.02 |

Source:- Taken from Jimma Zone Annual Statistical Abstract & Jimma Zone Agriculture and Natural Resource Office.

The above table indicates area of land cultivated and production of different types of crops obtained in the two consecutive years of study. According to the table, in the year 2011EC, about 459,390 hectares of land cultivated from which a total of 14,489,775 quintals of cereals was obtained. In this year, 71,672 hectares of land was cultivated and a total of about 1,343,776 quintals of pulses was produced in the Zone while 30,141 hectares of land was cultivated and a total of 319,708 quintals of oil seeds was obtained. In the same year, about 9,668 hectares of land was cultivated and 1,553,826 quintals of root crops was obtained. In the year specified above, 14,828.5 hectares of land was cultivated from which a total yield of 2,290,961 quintals of vegetables was produced. With regard to fruit crops, in this year, about 2,148 hectares of land was cultivated and a total yield of 172,688 quintals was produced.

In the year 2012EC, about 455,397.37 hectares of land was cultivated from which a total of 14,051,411 quintals of cereals was obtained. In this year, 49,272 hectares of land cultivated & a total yield of 954,013 quintals of pulses was collected while 24,475.27 hectares of land was cultivated from which 175,030 quintals of oil seeds was obtained. In the same year, 5,490.43 hectares of land cultivated & a total yield of 1,208,369.02 quintals of root crops was produced. Regarding the production of vegetables, about 28,782.75 hectares of land was cultivated & a total yield of 4,084,248 quintals was produced in the Zone. In the same way, about 8,863.45 hectares of land was cultivated & a total of 615,661 quintals of fruit crops was obtained.

**Graph-Production of Cereals** Source:-Depicted from the above table Data for the year 2011 & 2012E

**ine Graph, Production of Pulses in Jimma zone;**

Source:-Depicted from the above table Data.

**Using graph, Production of Oil Seeds**

Source:-Depicted from the above table.

**Productivity of Cereals in the Zone in the two Consecutive years of study**

As it is well known, productivity can be calculated by dividing production obtained to area cultivated in hectares.Units of measurement for productivity is quintals per hectare. Depending up on the data obtained from zonal Statistical Abstract in the year 2011EC and 2012EC, productivity of cereals was shown in the following manner.

**Table 11 Productivity of Cereals crops in the Zone**

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| No. | Types of cereals | Area cultivated in hectares | | Production in quintals | | Productivity in the Zone in Quintals per hectares(Qt/Ha) | |
| 2011EC | 2012EC | 2011EC | 2012EC | 2011EC | 2012EC |
| 1 | Teff | 141,777 | 171,275.87 | 1,758,035 | 2,795,511 | 12 | 16 |
| 2 | Wheat | 43,707 | 34,095 | 1,245,650 | 1,050,538 | 28.50 | 30.81 |
| 3 | Bread Wheat | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 4 | Barley | 30,200 | 21,810 | 676,480 | 548,110 | 22.4 | 25.13 |
| 5 | Food Barley | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 6 | Finger Millet | 4,135 | 2891 | 72,034 | 72,446 | 17.42 | 25.06 |
| 7 | Emmer Wheat | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 8 | Sorghum | 61,750 | 51,968 | 1,599,325 | 1,569,764 | 25.9 | 30.21 |
| 9 | Maize | 173,286 | 172,113.5 | 9,010,872 | 7,991,737 | 52 | 46.433 |
| 10 | Oats | 2588 | 831 | 67,022 | 13,718 | 25.9 | 16.51 |
| 11 | Rice | 1947 | 413 | 60,357 | 9,587 | 31 | 23.21 |
|  | **Total** | **459,390** | **455,397.37** | **14,489,775** | **14,051,411** | **32** | **31** |

Source:-Depicted from the above table Data.

The above table indicates productivity of cereals in the two consecutive years of study. In the year 2011EC, productivity of teff was 12 quintals per hectare, wheat 28.5 quintals per hectare, barley 22.4 quintals per hectare, finger millet 17.42 quintals per hectare, sorghum 25.9 quintals per hectare, maize 52 quintals per hectare, oats 25.9 quintals per hectare and that of rice was 31 quintals per hectare. In this year, in an average about 32 quintals per hectare of cereals was produced.In the year 2012EC, productivity of teff was 16 quintals per hectare, wheat 30.81 quintals per hectare, barley 25.13 quintals per hectare, finger millet 25.06 quintals per hectare, sorghum 30.21 quintals per hectare, maize 46.433 quintal per hectare, oats 16.51 quintals per hectare, and that of rice was 23.21 quintals per hectare. In this year, averagely, about 31 quintals per hectare of cereals was produced in the Zone. With regard to average productivity of cereals, it was decreased from 32 quintals per hectare in the year 2011EC to 31 quintals per hectare in the year 2012EC because of unknown reason.

**Graphically, Productivity of Cereals looks like the following;**

Source:-Depicted from the above table Data.

**Productivity of the Zone with Respect to Pulses in the past two consecutive years of study;**

**Table 12**

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| No. | Types of Pulses | Area cultivated in hectares | | Production in quintals | | Productivity in the Zone in Quintals per hectares(Qu/Ha) | |
| 2011EC | 2012EC | 2011EC | 2012EC | 2011EC | 2012EC |
| 1 | Lentils | 589 | 858 | 4,123 | 12,642 | 7 | 14.73 |
| 2 | Faba beans | 23,264 | 20,664 | 411,773 | 459,541 | 17.7 | 22.24 |
| 3 | Chick peas | 9,800 | 7,609 | 249,105 | 134,394 | 25.42 | 17.7 |
| 4 | Field peas | 13,228 | 7,609 | 224,876 | 134,394 | 17 | 17.7 |
| 5 | Haricot Beans | 11,729 | 1224 | 211,122 | 21,724 | 18 | 17.75 |
| 6 | Peas | 12,897 | 10,540 | 241,952 | 179,444 | 18.8 | 17.03 |
| 7 | Mung Beans | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 8 | Soya Beans | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
|  | **Total** | **71,507** | **48,504** | **1,342,951** | **942,139** | **19** | **19.4** |

Source:-Depicted from the above table Data.

The above table indicates productivity of pulses in the Zone in the two consecutive years of study. In the year 2011EC, productivity of lentils was 7 quintals per hectare, faba beans 17.7 quintals per hectare, Chick peas 25.42 quintals per hectare, field peas 17 quintals per hectare, haricot beans 18 quintals per hectare, and peas 18.8 quintals per hectare. In this year, averagely, productivity of pulses was 19 quintals per hectare.

In the year 2012EC, productivity of lentils was 14.73 quintals per hectare, faba beans 22.24 quintals per hectare, chick peas 17.7 quintals per hectare, haricot beans, field peas 17.7 quintals per hectare, haricot beans 17.75 quintals per hectare, and that of peas was 17.03 quintals per hectare in the Zone. In an average, productivity of pulses was estimated to be 19.4 quintals per hectare in the year 2012EC. As it has shown in the above table, the average productivity of pulses has increased from 19 in the year 2011EC to 19.4 quintals per hectare in 2012EC. Productivity of lentils, faba beans & field peas has significantly increased in the year 2012EC from that of its base year 2011EC while productivity of chick peas, haricot beans and peas has decreased in the year 2012EC because of unknown reasons.

**Graphically, Productivity of pulses can be shown below;**

Source:-Depicted from the above table Data.

Table 13. Productivity of the Zone with respect to Oil Seeds in 2011EC-2012EC

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| No. | Types of Oil seeds | Area cultivated in hectares | | Production in quintals | | Productivity in Quintals per hectare(Qt/Ha) | |
| 2011EC | 2012EC | 2011EC | 2012EC | 2011EC | 2012EC |
| 1 | Neug | 18,322 | 18,734.5 | 146,576 | 136,416 | 8 | 7.3 |
| 2 | Linseed | 2462 | 2,940.77 | 17,234 | 15,725 | 7 | 5.3 |
| 3 | Groundnuts | 6234 | 492.5 | 130,914 | 7,194.5 | 21 | 15 |
| 4 | Seasame | 3,123 | 2,209.5 | 24,984 | 14,104.5 | 8 | 6.4 |
| 5 | Rape Seeds | 0 | 0 | 98 | 1590 | 0 | 16.2 |
|  | Total | 30,141 | 24,377.27 | 319,806 | 175,030 | 11 | 7.2 |

Source:-Depicted from the above table Data.

The above table represents productivity of oil seeds in the Zone in the year 2011 & 2012EC. In the year 2011EC, productivity of neug was about 8 quintals per hectare, linseed 7 quintals per hectare, groundnuts 21 quintals per hectare, & that of seasame was 8 quintals per hectare. The average productivity of oil seeds was estimated to be 11 quintals per hectare in the year 2011EC.

In the year 2012EC, productivity of neug was decreased to 7.3 quintals per hectare while that of linseed was decreased to 5.3 quintals per hectare from that of its base year 2011EC. In the same year, productivity of groundnuts was decreased to 15 quintals per hectare while that of seasame was decreased to 6.4 quintals per hectare. In this year, productivity of rape seeds was about 16.2 quintals per hectare. In the year 2012EC, average productivity of oil seeds in the Zone has decreased from 11 quintals per hectare in the year 2011EC to 7.2 quintals per hectare in the year 2012EC because of unknown reason

**Graphically, Productivity of Oil Seeds can be shown below;**

Source:-Depicted from the above table Data

Table 14 Productivity of the Zone with respect to Root Crops, Vegetables, Spices and Fruit Crops in 2011EC-2012EC

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| No. | Types of crops | Area cultivated in hectares | | Production in quintals | | Productivity in the Zone in Quintals per hectare(Qt/Ha) | |
| 2011EC | 2012EC | 2011EC | 2012EC | 2011EC | 2012EC |
| 1 | Root Crops | 9,668 | 5,490.43 | 1,553,826 | 1,208,369 | 160.7 | 220.1 |
| 2 | Vegetables (Total) | 14,828.5 | 28,782.75 | 2,290,961 | 4,084,248 | 154.5 | 141.9 |
| 3 | Spices (Total) | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 4 | FruitCrops(Total) | 2148 | 8,863.45 | 172,688 | 615,661 | 80.4 | 69.5 |
|  | **Total** | **26,645** | **43,136.63** | **4,017,475** | **5,908,278** | **150.8** | **136.97** |

Source:-Depicted from the above table Data.

The above table represents the productivity of root crops, vegetables, Spices and fruit crops in Jimma Zone in the two consecutive years of study. In the year 2011EC, productivity of root crops was about 160.7 quintals per hectare, vegetables 154.5 quintals per hectare, and that of fruit crops was 80.4 quintals per hectare. In this year, the average productivity of such crops was estimated to be 150.8 quintals per hectare.

In the year 2012EC, productivity of root crops was about 220.1 quintals per hectare, vegetables 141.9 quintals per hectare and that of fruit crops was 69.5 quintals per hectare. In this year, the average productivity of such crops was estimated to be 136.97 quintals per hectare.

**Graph- Production of root crops, vegetables, spices and fruit crops looks like the following;**

Source:-Depicted from the above table

**Line graph\_ Productivity of root crops, vegetables, spices & fruit crops**

Source:-Depicted from the above table

The overall Productivity of the Zone with respect to all types of Crops in the past two consecutive years of study;

Table 15

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| No. | Types of crops | Area cultivated in hectares | | Production in quintals | | Productivity in the Zone in Quintals per hectare(Qt/Ha) | |
| 2011EC | 2012EC | 2011EC | 2012EC | 2011EC | 2012EC |
| 1 | Root Crops | 9,668 | 5,490.43 | 1,553,826 | 1,208,369 | 160.7 | 220.1 |
| 2 | Vegetables (Total) | 14,828.5 | 28,782.75 | 2,290,961 | 4,084,248 | 154.5 | 141.9 |
| 3 | Spices (Total) | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 4 | Fruit Crops (Total) | 2148 | 8,863.45 | 172,688 | 615,661 | 80.4 | 69.5 |
| 5 | Oil Seeds (total) | 30,141 | 24,475.27 | 319,708 | 175,030 | 10.6 | 7.2 |
| 6 | Pulses (total) | 71,672 | 49,272 | 1,343,776 | 954,013 | 18.7 | 19.4 |
| 7 | Cereals (total) | 459,390 | 455,397.37 | 14,489,775 | 14,051,411 | 31.5 | 30.9 |
|  | **Over all total** | **587,848** | **572,281.27** | **20,170,734** | **21,088,732** | **34.3** | **36.9** |

Source:-Depicted from the above table

The above table indicates the overall productivity of root crops, vegetables, spices, fruit crops, oil seeds, pulses, and cereals in the Zone in the two consecutive years of study.In the year 2011EC, the average productivity of all types of crops was estimated to be 34.3 quintals per hectare which was increased to 36.9 quintals per hectare in the year 2012EC.

**Graph-, the overall productivity of all types of cropsin 2011 and 2012E.C**

Source:-Depicted from the above table

**Table 16 Fettilizers, Improved seeds, and Pesticides distributed to farmers**.

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | Input distributed | 2011EC | | 2012EC | |
|  | Distributors | Amount(in Qt.) | Distributors | Amount(in Qt.) |
|  | **TFertilizer** | Cooperatives | **337,042** | Cooperatives | **411,965** |
|  | DAP |  | 466 |  | 17,469 |
|  | NPS | “ | 23,219.5 | “ | 27,928 |
|  | NPSB | “ | 225,666 | “ | 259,388 |
|  | NPSZn | “ | 0 | “ | 0 |
|  | UREA | “ | 87,690.5 | “ | 107,180 |
|  | **Improved Seeds** |  | **21,259.3** |  | **20,954.715** |
|  | Teff | “ | 67 | “ | 70 |
|  | Wheat | “ | 717.5 | “ | 880 |
|  | Maize | “ | 18,833.8 | “ | 18,984.715 |
|  | Barley | “ | 674 | “ | 20 |
|  | Sorghum | “ | 0 | “ | 5 |
|  | Vegetable seeds | “ | 967 | “ | 995 |
|  | Others | “ | 0 | “ | 0 |
|  | **Pesticides** | “ |  | “ |  |
|  | Powder (Kg) | “ | 0 | “ | 1360 |
|  | Liquid (Liter) | “ | 10,655 | “ | 2,702 |
|  | Tablets (Doz) | “ | 0 | “ | 0 |
|  | Herbicide (liter) | “ | 20,809 | “ | 57,059 |
|  | Others |  | 0 |  | 0 |

Source:-Annual Statistical Abstract & Jimma Zone Agriculture and Natural Resource Office.

The above table indicates the amount of chemical fertilizers, improved seeds, pesticides and herbicides distributed and used by farmers for improving production and productivities in the Zone in the last two consecutive years. In the year 2011EC, 466 quintals of DAP, 23,219.5 quintals of NPS, 225,666 quintals of NPSB, 87,690.5 quintals of UREA and a total of 337,042 quintals of chemical fertilizer was distributed to farmers. Regarding improved seeds, about 67 quintals of teff, 717.5 quintals of wheat, 18,833.8 quintals of maize, 674 quintals of barley, 967 quintals of vegetables and a total of 21,259.3 quintals was supplied to the farmers. On the other hand 10,655 litters of pesticides and 20,809 litters of herbicides was distributed to farmers in the Zone in order to reduce the extravagancy of production that might be occurred due to insects & pests.

In the year 2012EC, about 17,469 quintals of DAP, 27,928 quintals of NPS, 259,388 quintals of NPSB, 107,180 quintals of UREA and a total of 411,965 quintals of fertilizers was distributed to farmers in the Zone. With regard to improved seeds, about 70 quintals of teff, 880 quintals of wheat, 18,984.72 quintals of maize, 20 quintals of barley, 5 quintals of sorghum, 995 quintals of vegetables and a total of 20,954.72 quintals was distributed to farmers. In addition, about 1360 kilograms of powder pesticides, 2,702 litters of liquid pesticides and 57,059 litters of herbicides was supplied to farmers in the Zone.

**Table 17 Seasons for Agricultural Production;**

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Zone/Woreda | Seasons | Land Preparation | Planting/Sowing | Weeding | Harvesting |
|  | Meher | February-May | June-August | June-October | October-December |
|  | Belg | January-March | April-August | April-August | August-October |

Source:-Socio-Economic Profile of Jimma Zone 2007

As mentioned on the above table, land preparation takes place from February-March, planting or sowing from June-August, weeding from June-October and harvesting from October-December during Meher Season whileduring Belg Season, land preparation takes place from January-March, Planting or Sowing from April-August, Weeding from April-August and Harvesting takes place from August-October.

**Table 18** Average number of farm Oxen per household, number and Percentage of farmers’ households holding oxen 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, and above 5

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Possible Number of oxen held by farmers’ household | Number of farmers’ households by oxen holding size | | Percentage of farmers’ household by oxen holding size | | Total number of farmers’ household in the Zone | |
| 2011EC | 2012EC | 2011EC | 2012EC | 2011EC | 2012EC |
| 1 Ox | 112,558 | 97,419 | 25.50% | 20% |  |  |
| 2 oxen | 142,850 | 167,133 | 32.37% | 34% |  |  |
| 3 oxen | 64,602 | 67,857 | 14.64% | 14% |  |  |
| 4 oxen | 37,490 | 38,705 | 8.49% | 8% |  |  |
| 5 oxen | 21,129 | 25,791 | 4.79% | 5% |  |  |
| >5 oxen | 14,087 | 16,906 | 3.19% | 3% |  |  |
| Total | 392,716 | 413,811 | 88.98% | 85% | 441,363 | 487,200 |

Source:-Adopted from zonal Annual Statistical Abstract

The table indicates the number and percentage of farmers’ households by oxen holding size in the Zone in the two consecutive years. In the year 2011EC, there were 112,558 households having one ox, 142,850 households with two oxen, 64,602 households possessing three oxen, 37,490 households with four oxen, 21,129 households with five oxen and 14,087 households having more than five oxen in the Zone. In this year, out of the total farmer households in the Zone, about 25.5% were those with one ox, 32.37% with two oxen, 14.64% with three oxen, 8.49% with four oxen, 4.79% with five oxen and the remaining 3.19% were those holding more than five oxen. In this case, out of the the total households in the, about 88.98% were households those having oxen while the remaining 11.02% of the households were those having no oxen.

In the year 2012EC, about 97,419 farmer households were those with one ox, 167,133 households with two oxen, 67,857 households with three oxen, 38,705 households with four oxen, 25,791 households with five oxen and 16,906 households were those having more than five oxen. In this year, out of the total number of peasant households in the Zone, about 20% were households those with one ox, 34% were those with two oxen, 14% were those with three oxen, 8% were those with four oxen, 5% were those with five oxen and the remaining 3% were households those having more than five oxen. In this year, 85% of farmer households in the Zone were those having oxen while the remaining 15% were those having no oxen. This indicates that peasants having no oxen have increased by almost 4% in the last two consecutive years of our study while those having oxen have decreased from 88.98% in the year 2011EC to 85% in the year 2012EC.

**Graph, number of farmers’ households by oxen holding size**

Source:-Depicted from the above table

**Pi-Chart, Percentage of farmers households by farm oxen holding size in the year 2011EC**

Source:-Depicted from the above table

**Chart, Percentage of farmers by farm oxen holding size in the year 2012EC**

**Source:-Depicted from the above table**

Table 19 Average Farm land holding size per household in hectares and percentage of farmers land holding >1, 1-2, 2.01-3, 3.01-4 and 4.01-5 hectares with respect to the total number of peasant households in the Zone.;

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Possible area of land in hectare held by farmers’ household | Number of farmers’ households by land holding size | | Percentage of farmers’ household by land holding size | | Total number of farmers’ household in the Zone | |
| 2011EC | 2012EC | 2011EC | 2012EC | 2011EC | 2012EC |
| <1 ha | 106,253 | 113,593 | 24% | 23% |  |  |
| 1-2 ha | 133,786 | 139,321 | 30% | 29% |  |  |
| 2.01-3 ha | 89,701 | 90,385 | 20% | 19% |  |  |
| 3.01-4 ha | 44,257 | 46,674 | 10% | 10% |  |  |
| 4.01-5 ha | 24,144 | 27,710 | 5% | 6% |  |  |
| Total | **398,141** | **417,683** | **90%** | **86%** | **441,363** | **487,200** |

Source:-Adopted from Annual Statistical Abstract Data of the Zone**.**

The above table shows the number & percentage of farmers’ households by land holding size and the total number of farmer households in the two consecutive years. In the year 2011EC, about 106,253 farmer households were those having less than one hectare of farming land, 133,786 households were those with 1-2ha of farming land, 89,701 households were those with 2.01-3ha of farming land, 44,257 households were those with 3.01-4ha of farming land and the remaining 24,144 households were those having 4.01-5ha of farming land in the Zone. In this year, out of the total number of farmer households, about 24% were those with greater than one hectare of farming land, 30% were those having 1-2ha of farming land, 20% were those with 2.01-3ha of farming land, 10% were those with 3.01-4ha of land, and the remaining 5% were those having 4.01-5ha of farming land in the Zone. Generally, out of the total number of peasant households, about 90% were those having farming land while the remaining 10% were those with no farming land.

In the same way, in the year 2012EC, about 113,593 peasant households were those having greater than one hectare of farming land, 139,321 peasant households were those with 1-2ha of farming land, 90,385 households were those with 2.01-3ha of farming land, 46,674 farmer households were those with 3.01-4ha of farming land and the remaining 27,710 households were those having 4.01-5ha of farming land in the Zone. In this year, from the total number of peasant households in the Zone, about 23% were those with greater than one hectare of farming land, 29% were those with 1-2ha of farming land, 19% were those having 2.01-3ha of farming land, 10% were those with 3.01-4ha of farming land and the remaining 6% were those possessing 4.01-5ha of farming land. In general, from the total number of peasant households in the Zone, about 86% were farmer households those having farming land while the remaining 14% were those having no farming land. This shows that the total number of farmert households having farming land has decreased from 90% in the year 2011EC to 86% in the year 2012EC. Even though the total number of farmer households having each area of farming land has increased from that of the base year 2011EC in the year 2012EC as well as its summation, the percentage of farmer households by farming land holding size has decreased excluding only households those with 3.01-4ha & 4.01-5ha of farming land. As it can be seen on the above table, the percentage of farmer households having 3.01-4ha of farming land has remained the same in the two consecutive years of study while that of those having 4.01-5ha of farming land has increased from 5% in the year 2011EC to 6% in the year 2012EC in the Zone. According to the author’s thought, this variation might occur because of an increment of the total number of peasant households from **441,363** in the year 2011EC to **487,200** in the year 2012EC in the Zone.

**Graph The number of Farmers’ Households by farming land holding size**

Source:-Depicted from the above table Data.

**Line Graph\_\_\_\_ Percentage of farmer Households by farm land holding size**

Source:-Depicted from the above table

## 3.5. Irrigation

Table 20 The following table shows land cultivated and production obtained by type of irrigation

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Types of Irrigation | Area Cultivated in hectare | | Production Obtained in Quintal | | Productivity in Quintal per hectare | |
| 2011EC | 2012EC | 2011EC | 2012EC | 2011EC | 2012EC |
| Traditional | 95,844 | 90,606 | 9,817,168 | 12,847,931 | 102.43 | 141.80 |
| Modern | 1148 | 1,238 | 140,196 | 209,713 | 122.12 | 169.40 |
| Pump | 20,520 | 19,223 | 2,195,933 | 2,777,224 | 107.01 | 144.47 |
| Hand Well | 8,275 | 9,003 | 952,823 | 920,107 | 115.14 | 102.20 |
| Lake | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| Total | **125,787.00** | **120,070** | **13,106,120** | **16,754,975** | **104.19** | **139.54** |

Source:-Annual Statistical Abstract Data and Jimma Zone Agriculture & Natural Resource Office.

The above table indicates the area of land irrigated, production obtained and productivity by types of irrigation in the Zone. In the year 2011EC, about 95,844 hectares of land was traditionally irrigated and production of 9,817,168 quintals was obtained. Regarding modern irrigation, about 1148 hectares of land was irrigated from which a production of 209,713 quintals was obtained. In the year specified above, about 20,520 hectares of land was irrigated by pump and a production of 2,195,933 quintals was obtained while 8,275 hectares of land was irrigated by hand well from which a production of 920,107 quintals was obtained. In this year, a total of about 125,787 hectares of land was irrigated from which a production of 13,106,120 quintals was obtained.

In the year 2012EC, about 90,606 hectares of land was traditionally irrigated and a production of 12,847,931 quintals was obtained while 1,238 hectares of land was irrigated through modern irrigation and a production of 209,713 quintals was obtained. In this year, about 19,223 hectares of land irrigated by pump & a production of 2,777,224 quintals was obtained while 9,003 hectares of land was irrigated by hand dug well and a production of 920,107 quintals was obtained. In general, a total of about 120,070 hectares of land was irrigated and a production of 16,754,975 quintals was obtained.

Graph, area of land irrigated and production obtained by types of irrigation

Source:-Depicted from the above table

Bar Graph productivity by types of irrigation

Source:-Depicted from the above table

# None governmental organizations (NGOs)

## Table 21International NGO projects operating in jimma zone in the year 2019/2011

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| SN | Name of NGOs | Projects’ Name | Duration | Total Budget | Budget for 2019 | Project Cite/s | Direct Beneficiaries | |
| **M** | **F** |
| 1 | PlanInternational Ethiopia Oromia Program Unit | Creating Access to Local Reusable Sanitary-pad for Girls (CARLS-G) | 01 December, 2018- 31March, 2020 | 3,353,984 | 1,676,992 | Tiro Afeta | 683 | 4,167 |
| AdvancingChildren’s Wellbeing & Adolescent Sexual and Reproductive Health | 01 April,2018-31December,2021 | 17,256,399 | 1,878,151.71 | Tiro Afeta | 8,956 | 11,837 |
| 2 | World Vision  Ethiopia | Sokoru Area Program | October 2015 Sept.2020 | 80,513,622 | 16,102,724.4 | Sokorru | 13,889 | 13,825 |
| Omo Nada Area Program | October 2015 -Sept. 2020 | 78,975,680 | 15,795,136 | Omo Nada | 57,445 | 57,411 |
| 3 | The Carter Center | onchocirchiasis And Limphatic Filariaia Elimination Project (CF+..) | 1st September 2014-31st August 2019 | 2,699,023,752 | 371,324,105.8 | 18 Woredas | 1,781,095 | 1,759,839 |
| 4 | Dorcas Aid Ethiopia | Phase II Dedo Wash Project | 1January, 2016-31 Dec, 2018+Ju. 2019 | 6,069,601 | 2,662,701 | Dedo | 5,457 | 5,243 |
| 5 | German Agro Action | Jimma Agro Biodiversity: Improving the Food and Nutrition Security of Coffee Farmers Project | Oct.1,2017- Apr-2020 | 16,111,200 | 3,497,490 | Seka Chokorsa Mana & Gomma | 35,041 | 31,959 |
| 6 | Amref health Africa | “Enhancing reproductive health care quality to accelerate utilization of family planning services | Jan.1,2018-Dec.31,2020 | 13,518,019 | 4,500,006.33 | Dedo,S.Ch. Sh Sombo & Mencho | 0 | 132,250 |
| 7 | Population Service International-Ethiopia | Adolescents 360 | Jan.1,2018-June.30,2019 | 2,543,445.76 | 1,695,630.51 | S.Chokorsa& Kersa | 0 | 3,085 |
| 8 | SOS Children’s Village Programme Jimma (SOS CVPJ) | Socio-Economic Empowerment of Women, Girls and Boys Project | January 1, 2019-December 31,2022 | 22,889,218.99 | 5,722,304.74 | Agaro Town | 875 | 1230 |
| Total | **8** | **10** |  | **2,097,851,698.75** | **424,855,242.78** |  | **1,781,095** | **1,759,839** |

Source:-Jimma Zone Finance & Economic Cooperation Office Civil Societies Organizations Team.

The above table represents an International None Governmental Organizations those are operating in Jimma Zone. The first one is Plan International Oromia Program unit which was working on Creating Access to Local Sanitary Pad for Girls whose duration of operation was from 01 December, 2018- 31March, 2020 with the total budget of about 3,353,984 birr.Out of which about 1,676,992 birr was a budget for the year 2019/2011. This project has been operating in Tiro Afeta Woreda benefitting 683 males and 4,167 females in the year 2019/2011. The second project under Plan International Ethiopia Oromia Program Unit is a project which was working on Advancing Children’s Wellbeing & Adolescent Sexual and Reproductive Health whose duration of operation was from 01 April,2018-31December,2021 having a total budget of 17,256,399 birr from which 1,878,151.71 birr was a budget for the fiscal year of 2019/2011. This project is also operating in Tiro Afeta Woreda having 8,956 male and 11,837 female beneficiaries.

The second International NGO operating in the Zone was World Vision Ethiopia having two projects which have been operating in Omo Nada and Sokoru whose duration of operation was from October 2015-Sept.2020. Sokorru Area Program has a total budget of about 80,513,622 birr and a yearly budget of 16,102,724.4 birr for the year 2019/2011. This project has been benefitting 13,889 males & 13,825 females. That of Omo Nada Area Program had a total budget of about 78,975,680 birr while its yearly budget was 15,795,136 birr and has benefitted 57,445 males & 57,411 females in the Woreda.

The third international NGO was The Carter Center which was working on Onchocirchiasis And Limphatic Filaria Elimination Project (CF+..) whose duration of operation was from 1st September 2014-31st August 2019. The project had a total budget of 2,699,023,752 birr while its yearly budget was 371,324,105.8 birr for the year 2019/2011. It has been operating in 18 Woredas in the Zone benefitting 1,781,095 males and 1,759,839 females.

The fourth International NGO is Dorcas Aid Ethiopia whose project was Phase II Dedo Wash Project and has been operating from 1st January, 2016-31 Dec, 2018+Ju. 2019. This project had a total budget of about 6,069,601 birr out of which 2,662,701 birr was a yearly budget for the year 2019/2011. The project has benefitted 5,457 males and 5,243 females in the Woreda known as Dedo in the year 2019/2011.

According to the above table, German Agro Action is the fifth NGO operating in Jimma Zone which has been working on Jimma Agro Biodiversity: Improving the Food and Nutrition Security of Coffee Farmers Project. It has been operating in the Zone from Oct.1,2017- Apr-2020 having a total budget of 16,111,200 birr out of which about 3,497,490 birr was a yearly budget for the year 2019/2011. The project has been operating in Seka Chokorsa, Mana & Gomma woredas. In those Woredas, the project has benefitted 35,041 males and 31,959 females in the year 2019/2011.

The sixth International NGO operating in the Zone is Amref health Africa which has been working on “Enhancing reproductive health care quality to accelerate utilization of family planning services and has been operating from Jan.1, 2018-Dec.31, 2020. The project had a total budget of 13,518,019 birr from which 4,500,006.33 birr was a yearly budget for the year 2019/2011 and has been operating in Dedo,Secka Chekorsa. Shabe Sombo & Mencho benefitting a total number of 132,250 women in the Zone.

Another International NGO operating in the Zone is Population Service International-Ethiopia whose project was Adolescents 360. The project has been operating from Jan.1,2018-June.30,2019 having a total budget of 2,543,445.76 birr from which 1,695,630.51 birr was a yearly budget for the year 2019/2011. It has been operating in Secka Chekorsa & Kersa benefitting 3,085 Adolescents in the woredas.

The last International NGO operating in the Zone was SOS Children’s Village Programme Jimma (SOS CVPJ) which has been working on Socio-Economic Empowerment of Women, Girls and Boys. The project has been operating from January 1, 2019-December 31, 2022 having a total budget of 22,889,218.99 birr from which 5,722,304.74 birr was a yearly budget for the year 2019/2011. The project has been operating in Agaro Town benefitting 875 males and 1230 females in the year 2011/2019.

## Table 22 ETHIOPIAN NATIONAL NGO PROJECTS OPERATING IN JIMMA ZONE IN THE YEAR 2019/2011

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **SN** | **Name of NGOs** | **Projects’ Name** | **Duration** | **Total Budget** | **Budget for 2019** | **Project Cite/s** | **Direct Beneficiaries** | |
| **M** | **F** |
| **1** | Meseret Kristos Church Relief & Development Association | Agaro Meserete Kristos Church Child Sponsorship | Oct.2015- Sep. 2020 | 7,447,694.01 | 1,685,466.10 | Agaro Town | 132 | 88 |
| **2** | Ethiopian Evangelical CMY-DASSC | Sokoru Congregation child Development | 1,Jan.2015- 31Dec.2019 | 4,313,732 | 862,746.4 | Sokoru | 58 | 52 |
| Agaro Child Development Project | 1,Jan.2015- 31Dec.2019 | 2,900,273.52 | 966,757.84 | Agaro | 50 | 60 |
| Three Children Development Project 554 | 2014-2018 | 9,061,157 | 1,812,231.4 | Agaro Town | 110 | 110 |
| Limu Child Development | 1Jan.,2019 31Dec.2021 | 3,607,367 | 1,171,107.30 | Limu Kossa | 55 | 55 |
| 3 | Ethiopian Kale Hiwet Church Development Program | Agaro KHC Child Development Project | Jan. 2015  -Dec.2019 | 7,441,188. | 1,535,893 | Agaro Town | 125 | 125 |
| **4** | Shield for Generation Positive Association | Treatment, Care & Support with an intervention Treatment adherence | 1 Jan. 2019 – 31 Dec.2019 | 347,159.87 | 347,159.87 | Agaro Town | 205 | 350 |
| **5** | Cheshire Foundation Action for Inclusive | Integrated Community based Disability Prevention, Rehabilitation and Integrated Service | 1 Jan. 2017 - Dec.2021 | 7,655,986.50 | 1,531,197.30 | Asandabo & Nada Town | 324 | 183 |
| **6** | Ilu-Women & Children Integrated Dev. Assoc. | Implementing ALFA Experimental Class in Mana | 1Aug.2018-31July 2019 | 3,423,354.84 | 1,426,397.85 | Mana | 743 | 1437 |
| **7** | Ethiopian Family Guidance Association | RH/EP | 2018/19 | 1,461,044.73 | 1,461,044.73 | Jimma town & Weradas | 8,358 | 121,541 |
| **8** | Charity and Development Association (CDA) | Community Based Orphan Sponsorship Project | July1,2017-June 30,2022 | 104,499,045.51 | 9,958,021.40 | Kersa,Dedo & S.Chok | 1,056 | 845 |
| **9** | Ethiopian Muslim Relief Development Association | Improving the quality and uptake of ANC, PMTCT and SRH services among women living with HIV and adolescents | November 01, 2017 to October 31, 2020 | 4,205,142 | 1,401,714 | Kersa and Tiro Afeta | 0 | 19,191 |
| **10** | Ethio-Gulf Development Association | Orphan Support and Family Asset Improvement | June 2017- May 2020 | 15,464,900 | 5,154,966.66 | Dedo,Gomma& Agaro | 4480 | 4420 |
| **11** | National Network Positive Women Ethiopia | Improving the quality and uptake of ANC, PMTCT and SRH services among women living with HIV and adolescents | 1stJan.2018 to31th Dec. 2020 | 2,523,408 | 841,136 | Tiro Afeta and Kersa | 9,213 | 16,560 |
| **12** | Population Health & Environment Ethiopia Consortium (PHEEC) | Maintaining Biodiversity through Agriculture, natural resource use and Reproductive Health/FP | January 2018-Dec.2020 | 8,127,000.12 | 2,709,000.04 | Dedo | 5,550 | 3,700 |
| **13** | Ethiopian Center for Disability and Development (ECDD) Association | Promoting Disability Inclusion of Person with Disability in Village Saving and Loan Associations | June 2018 –Dec.2019 | 299,120 | 143,668 | Kersa, Omo Nada & Agaro town | 509 | 526 |
| **14** | Hundee -Oromo Grassroots Development Initiatives | Jimma Agro Biodiversity: Improving the Food and Nutrition Security of Coffee Farmers Project | Oct.1,2017- Apr-2020 | 24,974,430.00 | 12,665,460.00 | Seka Chokorsa Mana & Gomma |  |  |
| **15** | Support for Sustainable Development | Kechema Irrigation based Integrated Development Project | 1 January, 2019-31 Dec.,2021 | 25,106,302.6 | 12,241,186 | Seka Chokorsa | 1,812 | 1,788 |
| **16** | Fayya Integrated Development Organization- | Empowering Women Prisoners for successful Reintegration into their Communities in Jimma Zone | 1February 2019- 31 January 2021 | 1,702,043.09 | 851,021.54 | Jimma Zone Prison | 0 | 66 |
| **17** | Facilitator for Change /FC/ | Sustainable land management practice for livelihood improvement | October 2018 to March 2020 | 3,812,500.00 | 1,898,550 | Seka Chok- orsa & Manna | 820 | 600 |
| Sheneni Integrated Community Development | January 2019 – Dec. 2023 | 15,041,925.02 | 3,008,385 | Seka Ch. & Manna | 12,538 | 14,489 |
| Reintegration and protection of migrant children returnees in Jimma zone | April1, 2019 – march 31st 2020 | 7,288,885.00 | 5,466,663.75 | Dedo,Sigmo, Gera and Omo nada | 110 | 15 |
| Jimma sub-total-3 |  | 26,143,310.02 | 10,373,598.75 |  | 13,468 | 15,104 |
|  |  | Sustainable land management practice for livelihood improvement | 1st January 2019- 31 Dec. 2020 | 3,704,385.00 | 1,852,192.50 | Tiro Afeta , Kersa & Omo Nada | 1,090 | 760 |
| **FC Total-4** |  | **29,847,695.02** | **12,225,791.25** |  | **14,558** | **15,864** |
|  | **Total NGOs 17** | **23 Projects** |  | **264,408,043.81** | **83,791,966.68** |  | **47,338** | **186,961** |

Source:-Jimma Zone Finance & Economic Cooperation Office Civil Societies Organizations Team.

According to the above table, there were 17 Ethiopian National NGOs operating in Jimma Zone having 23 projects. Such NGOs had a total budget of 264,408,043.81 birr out of which 83,791,966.68 birr was a yearly budget for the year 2011/2019 benefitting 47,338 males and 186,961 females in the Zone.

## Table 22 INTERNATIONAL NGO/CSOs PROJECTS OPERATING IN JIMMA ZONE IN THE YEAR 2020/2012

**Table 23**

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| SN | Name of NGOs | Projects’ Name | Duration | Total Budget | Budget for 2019 | Project Cite/s | Direct Beneficiaries | |
| **M** | **F** |
| 1 | Plan International Ethiopia Oromia Program Unit | Creating Access to Local Reusable Sanitary-pad for Girls (CARLS-G) | 01 December, 2018- 31March, 2020 | 3,353,984 | 1,676,992 | Tiro Afeta | 683 | 4,167 |
| Advancing Children’s Wellbeing & Adolescent Sexual and Reproductive Health | 01 April,2018-31December,2021 | 17,256,399 | 1,878,151.71 | Tiro Afeta | 8,956 | 11,837 |
| Support Children’s Wellbeing through Economic Empowerment, Quality Education, Wash in Tiro Afeta and Kersa | 01/10/2019-31/06/2020 | 9,331,282 | 6,220,854.66 | Tiro Afeta and Kersa | 3,092 | 3,914 |
| **Total 3 Projects** |  | **29,941,665.00** | **9,775,998.66** |  | **12,731** | **19,918** |
| 2 | World Vision  Ethiopia | Sokoru Area Program | October 2015 Sept.2020 | 80,513,622 | 16,102,724.4 | Sokoru | 13,889 | 13,825 |
| Phase II Energy Efficient Cook Stove Project Scaling up | 1 October,2018-31December 2022 | 4,077,490 | 1,068,029 | Sokoru | 11,199 | 10,101 |
| Omo Nada Area Program | October 2015 -Sept. 2020 | 78,975,680 | 15,795,136 | Omo Nada | 57,445 | 57,411 |
| Omo Nada AP Sustainable Access to WASH Project | 1 December, 2019-30 November 2020 | 9,761,938 | 8,948,444 | Omo Nada | 76,049 | 79,395 |
| Total 4 Projects |  | 173,328,730 | *41,905,333.4* |  | 147,383 | 150,631 |
| 3 | The Carter Center | Integrated and Enhanced Onchocerciasis Elimination Project | 1st September, 2019-31st August, 2024 | 2,445,166,366 | 616,609,052 | 21 Woreda | 1,518,302 | 1,568,372 |
| 4 | German Agro Action | Jimma Agro Biodiversity: Improving the Food and Nutrition Security of Coffee Farmers Project | Oct.1,2017- Apr-2020 | 16,111,200 | 7,691,083.22 | Seka Chokorsa Mana & Gomma | 35,041 | 31,959 |
| 5 | Amref health Africa | “Enhancing reproductive health care quality to accelerate utilization of family planning services | Jan.1,2018-Dec.31,2020 | 13,518,019.00 | 4,500,006.33 | Dedo,S.Ch. Sh Sombo & Mencho | 0 | 132,250 |
| 6 | SOS Children’s Village Programme Jimma (SOS CVPJ) | Socio-Economic Empowerment of Women, Girls and Boys Project | January 1, 2019 December 31,2022 | 22,889,218.99 | 5,722,304.74 | Agaro Town | 875 | 1230 |
| 7 | Technoserve Inc. Ethiopia | JDE Origin Project Ethiopia, Jimma Zone, a Sustainable Supply Chain Model for Unwashed Coffee | January 1, 2019-December 31,2021 | 22,002,412.00 | 8,182,101.00 | Gomma,Manna,Limu, Shebe So. & Gumay | 7,056 | 3,024 |
| 8 | International Development Enterprise (iDE) | Sustainable Coffee Production for Conservation of Eco-System Services and Support of forest-based livelihoods (SuCCESS) | 16 March,2019 -15 March, 2020 | 5,928,256.00 | 4,862,045.00 | Gomma & Manna | 372 | 104 |
| 9 | Catholic Organization for Relief and Development Aid (Cordaid) Galgalo | Performance Based Financing Project (PBF) | April 1, 2019 up to March 31,2023 | 478,112,991.00 | 125,357,744.00 | 13 Woredas | 999,536 | 1,040,334 |
| 10 | SNV Ethiopia  Kemeru Jihad Oromia Regional manager | Horticulture,Livilihoods,Innovation and Food Safty in Ethiopia( Horti-LIFE II ) | July 2019-June 30,2023 | 31,166,106.00 | 5,213,232. | *Mana,Seka Chokorsa and Kersa* | 3,078 | 1,320 |
| 11 | Menschen Fuer Menschen  MICHAELA BOEHM MFM Board | Nono Benja Integrated Rural Development Project | January 1, 2020-December 31,2022 | 67,214,598.00 | 15,875,679.00 | *Nono Benja* | 74,258 | 71,261 |
| 12 | FHF | Reaching Trachomatous Trichiasis Threshold project | April 2020 –December 2022 | **7,927,829** | 2,642,609.67 | 21 Woreda | 1,125 | 3,376 |
| Act to End NTDs East Project | April,2020Sept-ember, 2023 | **39,158,784** | 9,789,696 | 21 Woreda | 1,518,302 | 1,568,372 |
| 13 | Digital Green Foundation Getenet | Advancing Conservation, Agriculture and Livelihoods in Oromia | September,2020-June ,2022 | 14,786,451 | 2,688,446 | *Shebe Sombo &Gera* | 62,500 | 62,500 |
|  | **Total No of NGOs=13** | **17** |  | **3,581,851,164** | **943,736,020** |  | **1,518,302** | **1,568,372** |

**Source:-Jimma Zone Finance & Economic Cooperation Office Civil Societies Organizations Team.**

The above table shows the International NGOs operating in Jimma Zone in the year 2012/2020. Out of such NGOs, Plan International Ethiopia Oromia Program Unit which was of four projects having a total budget of about **29,941,665 birr** from which **9,775,998.66** birr was a yearly budget for the year 2020/2012. Such projects had benefitted **12,731** malesand **19,918** females in Tiro Afeta and Kersa in the Zone.

World Vision Ethiopia is also of four projects having a total budget of about **173,328,730** birr out of which **41,905,333.4** birrwas a yearly budget for the year 2012/2020 benefitting **147,383**

Males and **150,631** femalesin Sokorru and Omo Nada Woredas in the Zone.

In general, in the year 2012/2020, there were about a total number of 13 International None Governmental Organizations those having a total of 17 Projects. Such projects had a total budget of 3,581,851,164 birr from which 943,736,020 birr was a yearly budget for the year 2012/2020 benefitting a total number of 1,518,302 males and 1,568,372 females in the Zone.

## Table 24 LOCAL NGO/CSOs PROJECTS OPERATING IN JIMMA ZONE IN THE YEAR 2020

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 1. **SN** | **Name of NGOs** | **Projects’ Name** | **Duration** | **Total Budget** | **Budget for 2019** | **Project Cite/s** | **Direct Beneficiaries** | |
| **M** | **F** |
| **1** | Meseret Kristos Church Relief & Development Association | Agaro Meserete Kristos Church Child Sponsorship | Oct.2015- Sep. 2020 | 7,447,694.01 | 1,685,466.10 | Agaro | 132 | 88 |
| **2** | Ethiopian Evangelical CMY-DASSC | Sokoru Congregation child Development | 1,Jan.2020- 31Dec.2024 | 6,965,924.38 | 1,393,184.88 | Sokoru | 58 | 52 |
| Agaro Child Development Project | 1Jan.2020 -31 Dec, 2024 | 7,015,924.18 | 1,403,184.88 | Agaro | 50 | 60 |
| Tgaro Children Development Project 554 | Jan 2019-2023 | 12,371,638 | 2,428,834.6 | Agaro Town | 110 | 110 |
| Limu Child Development | 1Jan.,2019 31Dec.2021 | 3,607,367 | 1,171,107.30 | Limu Kossa | 55 | 55 |
| **Total 4** |  | **26,650,372.76** | **4,812,842.94** |  | **273** | **277** |
| **3** | Ethiopian Kale Hiwet Church Development Program | Agaro KHC Child Development Project | 1March 2020  -Feburary2019 | 10,156,500.1 | 1,643,752.09 | Agaro Town | 125 | 125 |
| Jimma Zone Gilgal ICEP-Project | 1 June, 2020 to 31 July, 2023 | 3,382,787 | 1,127,595.67 | Seka Chokorsa | 2,700 | 4,050 |
| Jimma Zone CCMD-Project | 1 August, 2020 to 31 July, 2023 | 2,808,606 | 936,202.00 | L.KosaGenet & Agaro towns | 134 | 1,206 |
| **4** | Shield for Generation Positive Association | Treatment, Care & Support with an intervention Treatment adherence | 1 Jan. 2020 – 31 Dec.2020 | 391,737.51 | 391,737.51 | Agaro Town | 205 | 350 |
| **5** | Cheshire Foundation Action for Inclusive | Integrated Community based Disability Prevention, Rehabilitation and Integrated Service | 1 Jan. 2017 - Dec.2021 | 6,944,348.68 | 1,531,197.30 | Asandabo & Nada Town | **324** | 183 |
| **6** | Ilu-Women & Children Integrated Dev. Assoc. | Implementing Accelerated Learning For Africa (ALFA) Program in selected 15 sites (Schools) of Kersa Werada Jimma Zone/Oromia Region” | November 1 ,2020 to 31 July, 2021 | 2,844,708.00 | 632,157.33 | Kersa | **565** | 1365 |
| Ethiopian Social Accountability Program Phase | 01 November, 2019 -31 November, 2023 | 6,682,275.77 | 1,730,577.06 | Agaro town | 25,633 | 24,673 |
| **7** | Ethiopian Family Guidance Association | RH/EP | 2019/20 | 1,461,044.73 | 1,461,044.73 | Jimma town & Weradas | 8,358 | 121,541 |
| **8** | Charity and Development Association (CDA) | Community Based Orphan Sponsorship Project | July1,2017-June 30,2022 | 104,499,045.51 | 19,990,387.72 | Kersa,Dedo & S.Chok | 1056 | 854 |
| **9** | Ethiopian Muslim Relief Development Association | Improving the quality and uptake of ANC, PMTCT and SRH services among women living with HIV and adolescents | November 01, 2017 to October 31, 2020 | 4,205,142 | 1,401,714 | Kersa and Tiro Afeta | 0 | 19,191 |
| Ethiopian Social Accountability Program Phase 3 | 01 Oct.2019-31 Oct.2023 | 5,000,000 | 1,000,000 | Kersa , Tiro Afeta and Dedo | 39,141 | 57,660 |
| **10** | Ethio-Gulf Development Association | Orphan Support and Family Asset Improvement | June 2017- May 2020 | 15,464,900 | 5,154,966.66 | Dedo,Gomma& Agaro | 4480 | 4420 |
| **11** | National Network Positive Women Ethiopia NNPWE | Improving the quality and uptake of ANC, PMTCT and SRH services among women living with HIV and adolescents | 1stJan.2018 to31th Dec. 2020 | 2,523,408 | 841,136 | Tiro Afeta and Kersa | 9,213 | 16,560 |
| **12** | Population Health & Environment Ethiopia Consortium (PHEEC) | Maintaining Biodiversity through Agriculture, natural resource use and Reproductive Health/FP | January 2018-Dec.2020 | 8,126,999.74 | 2,709,000.04 | Dedo | 5,550 | 3,700 |
| **13** | Hundee -Oromo Grassroots Development Initiatives | Jimma Agro Biodiversity: Improving the Food and Nutrition Security of Coffee Farmers Project | Oct.1,2017- Apr-2020 | 24,974,430. | 12,665,460. | Seka Chokorsa Mana & Gomma |  |  |
| protection and Reintegration of migrant Returnees in Arsi and Jimma zones | April1, 2019 – March 31st 2020 | 8,635,873.66 | 6,476,905.24 | Dedo,Sigmo, Gera,Gatira,Kersa,Mencho, & Omo Nada | 148 | 1 |
| **14** | Support for Sustainable Development | Kechema Irrigation based Integrated Development Project | 1 January, 2019-31 Dec.,2021 | 25,106,302.60 | 11,763,634.00 | Seka Chokorsa | 1,812 | 1,788 |
| **15** | Fayya Integrated Development Organization | Empowering Women Prisoners for successful Reintegration into their Communities in Jimma Zone | 1February 2019- 31 January 2021 | 1,702,043.09 | 851,021.54 | Jimma Zone Prison | 0 | 66 |
| **16** | Facilitator for Change /FC/ | Participatory Forest Management for Livelihood Improvement | 1 October 2020 to March 31 2022 | 10,605,270.10 | 1,060,527.01 | Guma | 1,200 | 1,300 |
| Sheneni Integrated Community Development | January 2019 – Dec. 2023 | 15,041,925.02 | 3,008,385.00 | Seka Ch. & Manna | 12,538 | 14,489 |
| Reintegration and protection of migrant children returnees in Jimma zone | April1, 2019 – March 31st 2020 | 7,288,885.00 | 5,466,663.75 | Dedo,Sigmo, Gera and Omo nada | 110 | 15 |
| Sustainable land management practice for livelihood improvement | 1st January 2019- 31 Dec. 2020 | 3,704,385.00 | 1,852,192.50 | Tiro Afeta , Kersa & Omo Nada | 1090 | 760 |
| **17** | Tesfa Addis Parent Childhood Cancer Organization (TAPCCO) | Psycho-social support for Children with Cancer and their Family at Jimma University Hospital and Family home in Jimma Zone | 1 May, 2019 to 30 April, 2021 | 2,052,904.00 | -\*399,178.78 | Jimma UH & Family home in Jimma Zone | 250 | 250 |
| 18 | Youth and Cultural Development Foundation | An integrated Whole School Approach to prevent School Related Gender Based Violence-Not in our School | 1 April, 2019-December,2020 | 411,275.00 | 411,275.00 | Sokoru and Kersa | 170 | 175 |
| 19 | Ethiopian Genet Church Development and Welfare Organization | Seka Guenet Church Child Sponsorship | 1 May,2019-28 April,2024 | 9,985,419.39 | 2,026,783.98 | Seka Chokorsa | 125 | 111 |
| 20 | Ethiopian Misgana Wonggelawit Bete- chrstian Yelimat Ena Yebego Adragot Dirijit | Agaro Misgana Church Child Development Project 354 | 5 Sep. 2019-31August 2024 | 12,602,946.96 | 2,369,429.4 | Agaro Town | 125 | 125 |
| 21 | Technochem Charity Association **(TCA)** | “Improving Gender Equity on technology by Providing IT Infrastructure to Jimma Zone high Schools Project | November 08, 2019 to June 30, 2024 | 4,495,500 |  | JZ | 17,610 | 17,389 |
| **22** | Action for Development and Environmental Protection Organization(ASDEPO) | Economic Empowerment of Rural Women, Girls and People with Disabilities’ in Shabe Sombo Woreda | 1st January 2020- 31 Dec. 2020 | 683,865 | 683,865.00 | Shabe Sombo | 0 | 100 |
| 23 | Ethiopian Public Health Association (EPHA) | Increasing Access and Quality Comprehensive Family Planning Services to the Rural Community, Oromia, Ethiopia-Phase III | 1st January 2020- 30 September 2022 | 6,168,570.48 | 2,056,190.16 | Manna,L. Kossa,Gomma,Guma,Gera &Kersa | 0 | 21,081 |
| 24 | Reab People Living With HIV/AIDS Women Association | Strengthen Existing Community Based HIV/AIDS Prevention Care and Support services Provisions | 1st March 2020 to 28th February, 2021 | 78,100 | 78,100 | Agaro Town | 0 | 300 |
| 25 | Organization for Social, Health and Development (OSSHD) | Integrated Community Based HIV/AIDS and Reproductive Health Service | 01 March, 2020 - 31 Dec.2022 | 13,161,152 | 4,515,742.26 |  |  |  |
| **Total** | **NGOs=25** | **Projects=29** |  | **380,420,871.92** | **95,475,539.68** |  | **65,766** | **205,012** |

Source:-Jimma Zone Finance & Economic Cooperation Office Civil Societies Organizations Team.

In the year 2020/2012, there were a total of 25 National NGOs operating in Jimma Zone having a total number of 29 projects. These projects had a total budget of 380,420,871.92 birr; out of which 95,475,539.68 birr was a yearly budget for the year 2020/2012. Those National Non-Governmental Organizations have benefitted 65,766 males and 205,012 females in the Zone in the year specified above. The detailed information is shown on the above .

**Table 25 Number of Development Agents in the Zone by Levels of Education in the year 2011 and 2012EC.**

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Levels of Education for Das | Number of Development Agents by sex | | | |
| **2011EC** | | **2012EC** | |
| M | F | M | F |
| Degree | 205 | 61 | 249 | 79 |
| Diploma | 475 | 185 | 423 | 97 |
| Certificate | 278 | 198 | 332 | 275 |
| Level | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| **Total** | **958** | **447** | **1,004** | **451** |

Source:-Adopted from Annual Abstract Data of the Zone.

According to the above table, in the year 2011EC, there were about 205 male and 61 female Development Agents having Degree, 475 male and 185 female Development Agents who were Diploma holders and 278 male and 198 female Development Agents with Certificate. In this year, there were a total of 958 male and 447 female Development Agents those who were helping farmers in the Zone to maximize production and productivity.

In the year 2012EC, there were about 249 male and 79 female Development Agents and there were 423 male & 97 female DAs with Diploma. In the year specified above, there were 332 male & 275 female Development Agents having Certificate in the Zone. In this year, there were a total of 1,004 male & 451 female Development Agents working in the Zone.

**Graph\_\_\_, the above table can be shown in the following manner;**

Source:-Adopted from Annual Statistical Data of the Zone

**Table 26 Livestock Diseases**

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Zone | Types of livestock | Diseases Available in the zone/Woreda by types of livestock |
| Jimmaa | Cattle | Antrax, Black leg, Pastrollosis, LSD,CBPP, FMD |
| Sheep | PPR, Ovine Pastrollosis, Parasites |
| Goats | PPR, Ovine Pastrollosis, Parasites |
| Mules | AHS, IRYPS, Antrax |
| Horses | AHS, IRYPS, Antrax |
| Asses | AHS, IRYPS, Antrax |
| Camels | - |

Source:-Socio-Economic Profile of Woredas

As it have mentioned on the above table, there are so many livestock diseases in the Zone. Among them Antrax, Blackleg, Pastrollosis, LSD, CBPP and FMD are type of diseases that affect cattle. PPR, Ovine Pastrollosis and internal and external paracites are diseases that affect sheep and goats in the Zone. AHS, IRYPS, and Antrax are diseases that affect mules, Horses and Asses in our Zone.

**Veterinary Services by type**

**Table 27 Number of live-stocks Vaccinated by type of diseases**

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Types of Diseases | Number of live-stocks vaccinated by years of the study | |
| 2011EC | 2012EC |
| Render pest | 36,191 | 30,300 |
| C.B.P.P | 92,209 | 100,722 |
| Black Leg | 446,818 | 377,873 |
| Render pest and C.B.P.P | 54,112 | 102,620 |
| Haemorhabic Seoticemia | 182,281 | 258,803 |
| Anthrax | 805,911 | 432,053 |
| Others | 576,426 | 607,989 |
| **Total** | **2,193,948** | **1,910,360** |

Source:-Jimma Zone Statistical Abstract of 2011 and 2012EC.

According to the above table, in the year 2011EC, about 36,191 live stocks were vaccinated for Render Pest, 92,209 live stocks for C.B.P.P, 446,818 live stocks for Black Leg, 54,112 live stocks for Render Pest & C.B.P.P, 182,281 live stocks for Haemorhabic Seoticemia, 805,911 live stocks for Anthrax and 576,426 live stocks were vaccinated for other kinds of diseases in the Zone. In general, in the year 2011EC, a total of about 2,193,948 live stocks were vaccinated while in the year 2012EC, about 1,910,360 live stocks were vaccinated.

**Animal Health Institutions Found in the Zone by types**

**Table 28Number of Veterinary Clinics by type**

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Zone/Woreda | Number of Animal Health Clinics available by types and years of the stufy | | | | | | | |
| Type “A” | | Type “B” | | Type “C” | | Type “D” | |
| 2011EC | 2012EC | 2011EC | 2012EC | 2011EC | 2012EC | 2011EC | 2012EC |
| Jimma Zone | 0 | 0 | 8 | 8 | 23 | 23 | 144 | 144 |

Source:-Annual Statistical Abstract Data of the Zone.

The above table shows Animal Health Institutions those found in Jimma Zone which have been serving the Societies of the Zone. According data indicated above, there were 8 Type “B” Animal Health Clinics in the Zone in the year 2011 & 2012EC. In the Zone, about 23 Type “C” Animal Health Clinics in the two consecutive years of study. In other cases, there were about 144 Type “D” Animal Health Clinics in the Zone in 2011 and 2012E.C. In general, in the two consecutive years of study, there was no change in the number of Animal Health Clinics in all types of clinics in the Zone.

**Graph\_\_\_, Veterinary health Institutions;**

Source:-Adopted from Annual Statistical Data of the Zone.

**Table 29 Number of Veterinary Personnel by types of Profession they Hold**

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Types of Profession | Number of Animal Health Professionals | | | |
| 2011EC | | 2012EC | |
| M | F | M | F |
| DVM | 39 | 6 | 40 | 10 |
| Animal Health Assistant | 270 | 85 | 265 | 85 |
| Animal Health Technician | 31 | 4 | 46 | 10 |
| **Total** | **340** | **95** | **351** | **105** |

Source:-Adopted From Annual Statistical Abstract data of the Zone.

The above table shows the number of veterinary Personnel those who are serving in the Zone in the two consecutive years of study. In the year 2011EC, there were a total number of 45 Doctors of Veterinary Medicine from which 39 were male and the remaining 6 were female. In this year, there were about 355 Animal Health Assistants out of which 270 are male and 85 are female. In the Zone, there were a total of 35 Animal Health Technicians providing animal health services. In general, there were 435 animal health professionals those providing health services in the Zone.

In the year 2012EC, there were a total of 50 Doctors of Veterinary Medicine from which 40 are males & the remaining 10 are females. This shows that the number of Doctors of Veterinary Medicine has increased by 11% in the year 2012EC from its base 2011EC. In this year, there were about 350 Animal Health Assistants from which 265,are males & 85 are females. In the year specified above, there were a total of 56 Animal Health Technicians out of which 46 are males and 10 are female in the Zone. In this case, the number of Animal Health Technician has increased from 35 in the year 2011EC to 56 in the year 2012EC.

**Graph\_\_\_ Number of Animal Health Professionals**

Source:-Adopted from the Annual Statistical Abstract Data of Jimma Zone

# Beekeeping

Table 30

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Type of Beehives | Number of Beehives | | Production Obtained in kg | | Productivity in kilograms per beehive | | Farmers Engaged in beekeeping | | | |
| 2011EC | 2012EC | 2011EC | 2012EC | 2011EC | 2012EC | 2011EC | | 2012EC | |
| M | F | M | F |
| Trad/ Beehives | 1,290,279 | 1,138,596 | 4,193,406 | 4,933,000 | 8 | 8 | 101,145 | 27,007 | 151,380 | 21,241 |
| Transitional Beehives | 218,274 | 411,591 | 2,673,856 | 5,795,000 | 21 | 21 | 34,264 | 11,634 | 63,273 | 17,033 |
| Modern Beehives | 82,053 | 116,769 | 1,846,192 | 4,203,000 | 27 | 33 | 8,134 | 2,442 | 34,630 | 5,820 |
| **Total** | **1,590,606** | **1,666,956** | **8,713,454** | **14,931,000** | **19** | **21** | **143,543** | **41,083** | **249,283** | **44,094** |

Source:-Adopted from the Data obtained from Live Stocks & Fishes Development **Office of Jimma Zone.**

The above table indicates the number of beehives, production obtained in kilogram, productivity in kilograms per beehive and number of farmers engaged in beekeeping by types of beehives in Jimma Zone. In the year 2011EC, about 4,193,406 kilogram, 2,673,856 kilogram and 1,846,191 kilograms of honey was produced from traditional, transitional and modern beehivesrespectively. In this year, a total of 143,543 male & 41,083 female farmers were participated in honey production in the Zone. In the year specified above, in an average about 5 kilograms of honey per beehive was being produced in the Zone.

In the year 2012EC, about 4,933,000 kilograms, 5,795,000 kilograms & 4,203,000 kilograms of honey was produced with the help of traditional, transitional and modern beehives respectively in the Zone. Totally, **14,931,000** kilograms of honey was produced from the three types of beehives. Here, according to the data obtained from the respective sector,the average productivity of the Zone was about 8 kilograms per beehive.

**Graph\_\_\_ Number of Beehives and Production of Honey by types of Beehives** Source:-Depicted from the above table Data.

**Graph\_\_\_Number of Farmers engaged in Bee keeping in the Zone**

Source:-Depicted from the above table Data.

# Mining and Industry

**Major types of minerals known and available in the Zone or Woreda and their current uses and minerals under extraction**

According to the table below, nonmetallic minerals like that of stone, sand, gravel, coal, clay limestone, black stone, granite and white stone are the main minerals which are being extracted to be used for different purposes. Minerals like that of Granite, Marble, Basalt, Opal and Steel are not being extracted even though they are available.Granite, marble and Basalt are found in Omo Nada woreda while Opal is found in Omo Beyam, the woreda which is separated from Omo Nada Woreda. Steel is known to be available in the Woreda known as Tiro Afeta in specific place called Keneni. As per the history of Shenen Gibe, during the Reign of Aba Jifar, Steel was being extracted from Tiro Afeta Woreda to make Niles and other materials. This mineral was being extracted through traditional means and also melted locally by blacksmith by the use of fire. Niles and other materials that locally made were being used for building different homes in the Zone at that moment.

**Table 31:-Minerals available in the Zone**

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Woreda | Major types of minerals available | Special Place of Existence | Their current Uses | Minerals under extraction |
| All Woredas | Stone | Almost all Woredas | For construction purpose | Being extracted |
|  | Sand gravel | Almost all Woredas | For construction purpose | Being extracted |
| Dedo, Omo Nada | Coal | Jato Abbe in Omo Nada | For steel melting | Being extracted |
| All Woredas | Clay | All Woredas | For construction purpose | Being extracted |
|  | Lime stone |  | For construction purpose | Being extracted |
|  | Black stone |  | For construction purpose | Being extracted |
| Omo Nada | Granite | Biso Gombo | For construction purpose | Not being extracted |
|  | White stone |  | For construction purpose |  |
| Omo Nada | Marble | Lalisa |  | Not being extracted |
| Omo Nada | Basalt | Alle |  | Not being extracted |
| Omo Beyam | Opal | K/Gobona |  | Not being extracted |
| Tiro Afeta | Steel | Keneni |  | Not being extracted |

Source:-Jimma Zone Statistical Abstract of 2011 and 2012EC.

# Transport and Communication

## Transport

**Transport:-Length of dry and all weather roads**

**Table 32**

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Zone/Woreda | Types of all weather Roads | Length(in km) | |
| 2011EC | 2012EC |
| Jimma Zone | Asphalt | 416.32 | 422.62 |
| Gravel | 3014.64 | 3270.34 |
| Coble Stone | 70.52 | 73.82 |
| **Total** | **3,501.47** | **3,766.773** |

Source:-Statistical Abstract data of 2011 and 2012EC.

The above table shows the length of all types of roads which are providing transport services in Jimma Zone in the year 2011 & 2012EC. In the year 2011EC, there were 416.32 kilometers of asphalt, 3,014.64 kilometers of gravel & 70.52 kilometers of coble stone in the Zone. In this year, there was a total of 3,501.47 kilometers of all types of roads in Jimma Zone.

According to the above table, in the year 2012EC, there were about 422.62 kilometers of asphalt, 3,270.34 kilometers of gravel, 73.82 kilometers of coble stone & a total of 3,766.77 kilometers of all roads in the Zone. With regard to length of roads specified above, only all-weather roads are considered while dry weather roads which might be used only in dry weather conditions were excluded. Here, all weather roads means roads that can be used in both dry and wet weather conditions for transportation services. Within the two consecutive years of study, the overall length of roads in the year 2012EC was increased by 265.3 kilometers which is almost 8% from that of the base year 2011EC. Even though the overall length of roads has increased in the Zone, still the length of asphalt & coble stone is at their minimum condition.

## Road Density

Road density can be calculated in two different ways the first of which is Road Density with respect to the total area of specific place on which a given study is being made while that of the second is Road Density with respect to the total population of the area. Road density with respect to the total area of the Zone can be obtained by dividing the total area of the Zone to the total length of the road. On the other hand, road density with respect to population can be obtained by dividing the total population of the Zone to a total length of roads available in the Zone.

**Table 33:-Road Density**

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Total Length of Roads (in km) | | Total population of the Zone | | Total area of the Zone in **km2** | | Road Density wrt total population | | Road Density wrt the total area of the Zone | |
| 2011EC | 2012EC | 2011EC | 2012EC | 2011EC | 2012EC | 2011EC | 2012EC | 2011EC | 2012EC |
| 3,501.47 | 3,766.77 | 3,645,440 | 3,747,118 | 18,696.7 | 18,696.7 | 1041.12 | 994.78 | 5.34 | 4.96 |

Source:-Adopted from Annual Statistical Abstract Data of the Zone of 2011 & 2012EC.

The above table shows road density with respect to the total population & the total area of the Zone in the two consecutive years of study. According to the 1999 E.Ccensus projection, the total population of the Zone was 3,645,440 & 3,747,118 in the year 2011 and 2012EC respectively while the total area of the Zone is 18,696.7 square kilometers. Accordingly, the road density with respect to the total population of the Zone in the year 2011EC was about 1041.12 while that of 2012EC was 994.78. This means in the year 2011EC, for every 1041 population of the Zone, there was one kilometer road while in the year 2012EC, for almost every 995 population of the Zone, there was one kilometer road according to the data we have. In the Zone, road density with respect to the total area was 5.34 and 4.96 in the year 2011 & 2012EC respectively. This means that for every area of 5.34 square kilometers in the Zone, there was one kilometer road in the year 2011EC while in the year 2012EC, for every area of 4.96 square kilometers in the Zone, there was one kilometer road.

**Water and Energy Supply**

## Table 34 Functional and Non-Functional Water Schemes in the Zone

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Types of water Schemes | Number of Functional Water Schemes | | Number of Non-Functional Water Schemes | | Total (Functional +Non-functional) | | Percentage of Functional water Schemes | | Percentage of Non-Functional water Schemes | |
| 2011EC | 2012EC | 2011EC | 2012EC | 2011EC | 2012EC | 2011EC | 2012EC | 2011EC | 2012EC |
| Deep Well | 71 | 79 | 26 | 32 | 97 | 111 | 73% | 71.17% | 27% | 28.83% |
| Shallow Well fitted with Hand pump | 635 | 689 | 107 | 111 | 742 | 800 | 85.58% | 86.13% | 14.42% | 13.88% |
| Hand dug well fitted with hand pump | 4958 | 5029 | 687 | 1771 | 5645 | 6800 | 87.83% | 73.96% | 12.17% | 26.04% |
| Motorized spring | 719 | 1810 | 73 | 76 | 792 | 1886 | 90.78% | 95.97% | 9.22% | 4.03% |
| Spring on spot | 9,769 | 9121 | 592 | 1572 | 10,361 | 10,693 | 94.29% | 85.3% | 5.71% | 14.7% |
| River diversion | 11 | 2 | 0 | 2 | 11 | 4 | 100% | 50% | 0% | 50% |
| **Total Water Schemes** | **16,163** | **16,730** | **1485** | **3564** | **17,648** | **20,294** | **91.59%** | **82.44%** | **8.41%** | **17.56%** |

Source:-Adopted from Annual Statistical Abstract Data of the Zone of 2011 & 2012EC.

As it is revealed in the above table, there were 71 ,635,4958,719,9769, and 11 functional l deep well,shallow well fitted with hand pump , Hand dug well fitted with hand pump , Motorized spring, Spring on spot and river diversion in 2011E.C respectively. and river diversion in 2011E.C respectively.In the same way there were 79,689,5029,1810,9121 and 2 functional deep well,shallow well fitted with hand pump , Hand dug well fitted with hand pump , Motorized spring, Spring on spot and river diversion in 2011E.C respectively.

With regard to none functional water schemes, in the Zone, there were 26,107,687,73,592, and 0 non-functional deep well,shallow well fitted with hand pump , Hand dug well fitted with hand pump , Motorized spring, Spring on spot and river diversion in 2011E.C respectively.In the year 2012E.C there were about 32,111,1771,76,1572, and 2 non- functional deep well,shallow well fitted with hand pump , Hand dug well fitted with hand pump , Motorized spring, Spring on spot and river diversion in 2011E.C respectively.

**Graph\_\_\_Percentage of Functional and None Functional Water Schemes**

Source:-Depicted from the above table

**Table 35 Potable Water Coverage and Beneficiaries up to 2011EC**

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| JIMMA ZONE WATER AND ENERGY RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT OFFICE | | | | | | | | | |
| ACCESS TO POTABLE WATER SUPPLY BY WOREDA AT THE END OF 20112E.C.(RURAL + URBAN) | | | | | | | | | |
| Woredas/Woreda | Total population of the woreda At the end Of 2011 E.C | | | Total Population Supplied With potable water Upto2011 E.C. | | | Potable Water supply Coverage (%) | | |
| Rural | Urban | Total | Rural | Urban | Total | Rural | Urban | Total |
| Botor Xollay | 56,270 | 6,778 | 63,048 | 32,349 | 2,722 | 35,071 | 57.5 | 40.2 | 55.63 |
| Chora Botor | 70,990 | 4,520 | 75,510 | 53,742 | 2,950 | 56,692 | 75.7 | 65.3 | 75.08 |
| Dedo | 237,440 | 12,519 | 249,959 | 188,882 | 7,450 | 196,332 | 79.5 | 59.5 | 78.55 |
| Gera | 147,411 | 7,791 | 155,203 | 119,932 | 2,801 | 122,733 | 81.4 | 36.0 | 79.08 |
| Gomma | 223,222 | 20,962 | 244,184 | 220,952 | 7,927 | 228,879 | 99.0 | 37.8 | 93.73 |
| Gumay | 75,618 | 8,650 | 84,268 | 69,613 | 8,663 | 78,277 | 92.1 | 100.2 | 92.89 |
| Limmu Kosa | 200,607 | 43,425 | 244,032 | 145,688 | 40,326 | 186,014 | 72.6 | 92.9 | 76.23 |
| Limmu Seka | 170,759 | 12,449 | 183,208 | 135,541 | 4,467 | 140,009 | 79.4 | 35.9 | 76.42 |
| Manna | 184,535 | 17,513 | 202,048 | 143,317 | 6,256 | 149,573 | 77.7 | 35.7 | 74.03 |
| Mancho | 142,701 | 3,912 | 146,613 | 108,153 | 10,000 | 118,153 | 75.8 | 255.6 | 80.59 |
| Nonno-Benja | 81,586 | - | 81,586 | 64,371 | - | 64,371 | 78.9 |  | 78.90 |
| Omo Beyyam | 129,101 |  | 129,101 | 126,574 | - | 126,574 | 98.0 |  | 98.04 |
| Omo Nada | 194,013 | 20,053 | 214,066 | 146,992 | 6,638 | 153,630 | 75.8 | 33.1 | 71.77 |
| Qarsa | 219,051 | 8,908 | 227,959 | 187,448 | 3,265 | 190,713 | 85.6 | 36.7 | 83.66 |
| Seka Chekorsa | 275,335 | 11,539 | 286,874 | 203,774 | 3,811 | 207,585 | 74.0 | 33.0 | 72.36 |
| Setema | 134,872 | 7,763 | 142,635 | 112,462 | 2,400 | 114,862 | 83.4 | 30.9 | 80.53 |
| Shabe Sombo | 146,253 | 8,643 | 154,896 | 96,380 | 5,701 | 102,082 | 65.9 | 66.0 | 65.90 |
| Sigimo | 118,864 | 9,047 | 127,911 | 90,293 | 2,737 | 93,030 | 76.0 | 30.3 | 72.73 |
| Sokorru | 169,249 | 20,888 | 190,137 | 133,465 | 7,166 | 140,631 | 78.9 | 34.3 | 73.96 |
| Tiro Afeta | 160,201 | 8,716 | 168,917 | 136,578 | 3,154 | 139,732 | 85.3 | 36.2 | 82.72 |
| Aggaro Town |  | 92,793 | 92,793 | - | 51,055 | 51,055 |  | 55.0 | 55.02 |
| Jimma town |  | 198,575 | 198,575 | - | 162,955 | 162,955 |  | 82.1 | 82.06 |
| **Jimma Zone** | **3,138,077** | **525,445** | **3,663,522** | **2,516,507** | **342,445** | **2,858,952** | **80.2** | **65.2** | **78.04** |

Source:-Jimma Zone Water Resource and Energy Office.

The above table shows the total estimated population of the Zone, population supplied with potable water and potable water coverage by urban, rural and zonal level in the year 2011EC. In the year 2011EC, the total rural population was 3,138,077 while that of urban was estimated to be 525,445 among which 2,516,507 of rural & 342,445 of urban population was supplied with potable water. Out of the total population of the Zone, about 2,858,952 were those supplied with potable water depending up on the data obtained from the respective sector at zonal level. The rural potable water coverage was estimated to be 80.2% while that of urban was 65.2% in the Zone. In an average, about 78.04% of the total population of the Zone was supplied with potable water which means zonal potable water coverage in the year 2011EC was 78.04% .

**Table 36 Potable Water Coverage and Beneficiaries in 2012EC**

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| JIMMA ZONE WATER AND ENERGY RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT OFFICE | | | | | | | | | |
| ACCESS TO POTABLE WATER SUPPLY BY WOREDA AT THE END 20112E.C.(RURAL + URBAN) | | | | | | | | | |
| Woredas/Woreda | Total population of the woreda At end Of 2012 E.C | | | Total Population Supplied With potablewater Upto2011 E.C. | | | Potable Water supply Coverage Tahsas 2012 (%) | | |
| Rural | Urban | Total | Rural | Urban | Total | Rural | Urban | Total |
| Botor Xollay | 57,342 | 7,121 | 64,463 | 32,349 | 2,722 | 35,071 | 56.4 | 38.2 | 54.40 |
| Chora Botor | 72,343 | 4,749 | 77,091 | 55,967 | 2,950 | 58,917 | 77.4 | 62.1 | 76.42 |
| Dedo | 241,964 | 13,153 | 255,117 | 199,682 | 7,450 | 207,132 | 82.5 | 56.6 | 81.19 |
| Gera | 150,220 | 8,186 | 158,406 | 124,728 | 2,801 | 127,529 | 83.0 | 34.2 | 80.51 |
| Gomma | 227,475 | 22,024 | 249,499 | 230,352 | 7,927 | 238,279 | 101.3 | 36.0 | 95.50 |
| Gumay | 77,059 | 9,088 | 86,147 | 74,814 | 8,663 | 83,478 | 97.1 | 95.3 | 96.90 |
| Limmu Kosa | 204,429 | 45,624 | 250,054 | 150,488 | 40,326 | 190,814 | 73.6 | 88.4 | 76.31 |
| Limmu Seka | 174,012 | 13,079 | 187,092 | 138,189 | 13,011 | 151,201 | 79.4 | 99.5 | 80.82 |
| Manna | 188,051 | 18,400 | 206,451 | 158,353 | 6,256 | 164,609 | 84.2 | 34.0 | 79.73 |
| Mancho | 137,420 | 12,110 | 149,530 | 116,398 | 10,000 | 126,398 | 84.7 | 82.6 | 84.53 |
| Nonno-Benja | 83,140 | - | 83,140 | 65,801 | - | 65,801 | 79.1 |  | 79.14 |
| Omo Beyyam | 131,561 | - | 131,561 | 138,074 | - | 138,074 | 105.0 |  | 104.95 |
| Omo Nada | 197,709 | 21,069 | 218,778 | 152,137 | 6,638 | 158,775 | 76.9 | 31.5 | 72.57 |
| Qarsa | 223,225 | 9,359 | 232,584 | 196,941 | 3,265 | 200,206 | 88.2 | 34.9 | 86.08 |
| Seka Chekorsa | 280,581 | 12,124 | 292,705 | 216,165 | 3,811 | 219,976 | 77.0 | 31.4 | 75.15 |
| Setema | 137,442 | 8,157 | 145,598 | 118,260 | 2,400 | 120,660 | 86.0 | 29.4 | 82.87 |
| Shabe Sombo | 149,039 | 9,081 | 158,120 | 98,480 | 5,701 | 104,182 | 66.1 | 62.8 | 65.89 |
| Sigimo | 121,129 | 9,505 | 130,634 | 94,771 | 2,737 | 97,508 | 78.2 | 28.8 | 74.64 |
| Sokorru | 172,473 | 21,946 | 194,420 | 139,045 | 7,166 | 146,211 | 80.6 | 32.7 | 75.20 |
| Tiro Afeta | 163,253 | 9,157 | 172,410 | 139,668 | 3,154 | 142,822 | 85.6 | 34.4 | 82.84 |
| Aggaro Town |  | 90,443 | 90,443 | - | 51,055 | 51,055 |  | 56.4 | 56.45 |
| Jimma town |  | 202,886 | 202,886 | - | 162,955 | 162,955 |  | 80.3 | 80.32 |
| **Jimma Zone** | 3,189,866 | **547,262** | **3,737,128** | **2,640,663** | **350,989** | **2,991,652** | **82.8** | **64.14** | **80.05** |

Source:-Jimma Zone Water Resource and Energy Office.

The above table indicates the total population of the Zone supplied with potable water and potable water coverage up to the year 2012EC. According to the table above, there were a total of 3,737,128 people in the Zone out of which a total of about 2,991,652 people were supplied with potable water. In rural areas of the Zone, about 2,640,663 people were supplied with potable water while 350,989 of urban population were supplied with potable water. In rural areas potable water coverage was 82.8% while that of urban was 64.14 and totally, potable water coverage of the Zone was 80.05%.Potable water coverage of urban centers was decreased from 65.2% in the year 2011EC to 64.14% in 2012EC. According to the information obtained from the respective expert, this is because out of the available 4 deep well in Agaro Town, 2 deep well were dried and no additional deep well was constructed. The total population of the Town is increasing while the available water schemes were unable to cover half of the population in the town. That is why urban potable water coverage has decreased in the year 2012 from that of its base year 2011EC.

**Table 37 Number of Social Service Institutions supplied with Potable Water**

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Number of Schools supplied with Potable water | | | | Number of Health Institutions Access to improved water supply | | | | | | | |
| Primary Schools | | Secondary Schools | | Hospital | | Health Center | | Health Post | | Others | |
| 2011EC | 2012EC | 2011EC | 2012EC | 2011EC | 2012EC | 2011EC | 2012EC | 2011EC | 2012EC | 2011EC | 2012EC |
| 329 | 283 | 70 | 70 | 8 | 8 | 86 | 86 | 45 | 81 | 6 | 6 |

**Source:-Adopted from Jimma Zone Annual Statistical Abstract Data of 2011 & 2012EC.**

The above table shows the number of Social Service Institutions supplied with Potable Water in the two consecutive years of study in Jimma Zone. According to the above table, in the year 2011EC, 329 Primary Schools, 70 Secondary Schools, 8 Hospitals, 86 Health Centers, 45 Health Posts and 6 other kinds of Institutions were supplied with potable water. In the year 2012EC, about 283 Primary Schools, 70 Secondary Schools, 8 Hospitals, 86 Health Centers, 81 Health Posts and 6 other Institutions were supplied with potable water in the Zone. In this year, the number of Primary Schools supplied with potable water has decreased from 329 in the year 2011EC to 283 in the year 2012EC because of unjustified reasons while that of Health Posts has increased from 45 in the year 2011EC to 81 in the year 2012EC. Excluding the number of Primary Schools and Health Posts, the remaining Social Service Institutions has remained the same in the two consecutive years of study.

**Bar Graph\_\_\_ Number of Social Service Institutions Supplied with Potable Water**

Source:-Depicted from the Above Table Data.

## Fuel Stations

## Table 38 The following table shows the available fuel stations in Jimma Zone.

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| No. | Name of Fuel Stations | Capacity in Liters | | | |
| Benzene | Kerosene | Gasoline | Total Capacity |
| 1 | NOKE | 50,000 | 50,000 | 100,000 | 200,000 |
| 2 | Yetebaberut | 50,000 | 50,000 | 100,000 | 200,000 |
| 3 | Gali Oilibiya | 30,000 | 90,000 | 60,000 | 180,000 |
| 4 | Saba Oilibiya | 22,000 | 60,000 | 60,000 | 142,000 |
| 5 | Mintiwab Oilibiya | 30,000 | 30,000 | 120,000 | 180,000 |
| 6 | Getachew Total | 20,000 | - | 50,000 | 70,000 |
| 7 | Esimael Total | 30,000 | 30,000 | 70,000 | 130,000 |
| 8 | Christian Total | 30,000 | 30,000 | 80.000 | 140,000 |
| 9 | Kobil | 20,000 | 30,000 | 50,000 | 100,000 |
| 10 | Dina Total | 50,000 | 50,000 | 100,000 | 200,000 |
| 11 | M/Amin Yetebaberut | 50,000 | 50,000 | 200,000 | 300,000 |
| 12 | TAF | 50,000 | 50,000 | 100,000 | 200,000 |
| 13 | Oil Olibiya | 100,000 | 50,000 | 50,000 | 200,000 |
| 14 | Nasir NOK | 100,000 | 50,000 | 50,000 | 200,000 |
| 15 | NOKE(Agaro) 1 | 50,000 | 50,000 | 100,000 | 200,000 |
| 16 | OILIBIYA (Agaro) 2 | 675,000 | 285,000 | 105,000 | 1,065,000 |
| 17 | Total (Agaro) 1 | 30,000 | 30,000 | 48,000 | 108,000 |
| 18 | Abelti Fuel Station | 96,000 | 48,000 | 0 | 144,000 |
|  | **Total** | **1,483,000** | **1,033,000** | **1,363,080** | **3,959,000** |

Source:-Jimma Town, Agaro Town and Sokorru Woreda Planning and Economic Development Office

The above table shows fuel stations available with their corresponding capacity in litters by type of fuels in the Zone. According to the table above, there were about 18 fuel stations in the Zone having a capacity of 1,483,000 litters of benzene, 1,033,000 litters of kerosene, 1,363,080 litters of gasoline and a total of 3,959,000 litters of fuels.

# Education

Education is taken to be essential for sustainable development and participation in democratic, social and political processes. It is also currently becoming the most important contributor to the national economic growth. In particular, it is the perfect weapon to realize "Universal Primary Education” with the specific target of ensuring by 2015, children everywhere, boys and girls alike will be able to complete a full course of Primary Schooling. On the top of that, it is believed that education is the basis for other remaining MDG goals.

**Table 39 Kindergarten:-Number of School by type, Ownership and number of Students by sex**

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Number of Kindergarten by type of ownership | | | | Number of students by sex and type of school ownership | | | | | | | |
| Gov.t | | Non-Gov.t | | Gov.t | | | | Non-Gov.t | | | |
| 2011EC | 2012EC | 2011EC | 2012EC | 2011EC | | 2012EC | | 2011EC | | 2012EC | |
| M | F | M | F | M | F | M | F |
| 239 | 245 | 83 | 82 | 7,879 | 7,661 | 6,622 | 7,174 | 6,348 | 6,199 | 8,017 | 6,103 |

Source:-Annual Statistical Abstract Data of the Zone

The above table indicates the number of Kindergarten and students participating in Pre-Primary Schools in the past two consecutive years of study in the Zone. In the year 2011EC, there were about 239 governmental Pre-Primary Schools and 83 Pre-Primary Schools owned by none governmental Organizations in the Zone. In this year, there were 7,879 male & 7,661 female children those participating in their education in government Pre-Primary Schools while 6,348 male & 6,199 female children were attending in none governmental Pre-Primary Schools in the Zone.

In the year 2012EC, there were about 245 governmental Pre-Primary Schools and 82 Pre-Primary Schools those owned by none governmental in the Zone. In governmental Pre-Primary Schools, there were about 6,622 male & 7,174 female children while in that of none governmental Pre-Primary Schools were about 8,017 male & 6,103 female children those learning Pre-Primary education in the Zone.

**Table 40 Number of Students and Schools by Levels and Ownership**

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Level of Schools | Gov.t | | | | Non-Gov.t | | | |
| Number of Schools by Ownership | | Number of Students (Both Sex) | | Number of Schools by Ownership | | Number of Students (Both Sex) | |
| 2011EC | 2012EC | 2011EC | 2012EC | 2011EC | 2012EC | 2011EC | 2012EC |
| Primary 1st Cycle 1-4 | 194 | 157 | 503,087 | 521,349 | 8 | 9 | 7,418 | 7,219 |
| Primary 2nd Cycle 5-8 | 579 | 607 | 456,992 | 363,652 | 21 | 18 | 4323 | 4,344 |
| Full Primary (1-8) | 1,107 | 1,156 | 960,079 | 895,458 | 30 | 26 | 11,741 | 11,563 |
| Secondary School 9-10 | 98 | 85 | 69,234 | 74,777 | 8 | 8 | 1,414 | 1,413 |
| Preparatory 11-12 | 22 | 36 | 13,336 | 28,038 | 4 | 4 | 652 | 848 |
| Grade 9-12 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Technical/Vocational/ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Collage |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| University |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

Source:-Adopted from Jimma Zone Annual Statistical Abstract Data.

The above table shows the number of Schools & Students by levels of Schools by type of ownership in the Zone in the past two consecutive years of study. In the year 2011EC, there were about 194 Primary 1st Cycle (1-4) schools having a total of 503,087 students, 579 Primary 2nd Cycle (5-8)schools with a total of 456,992 students and full Primary (1-8)schools having a total of 960,079 students whose ownership was government. In the same year, there were also 98 government Secondary Schools (9-10) having a total of 69,234 students and also there were 22 prepatory Schools (11-12) with the total of 13,336 students in the Zone. With regard to none governmental Schools, there were 8 Primary 1st Cycle (1-4) with a total of 7,418 students and also there were about 21 Primary 2nd Cycle (5-8) having a total of 4,323 students. In addition, there were 30 full Primary Schools (1-8) having a total of 11,741 students and 8 Secondary Schools (9-10) with a total students of 1,414. In the year specified above, there were also about 4 none governmental Secondary (preparatory) Schools (11-12) those having a total students of about 652 in the Zone.

In the year 2012EC, there were 157 government owned 1st Cycle Primary Schools having a total of 521,349 students and 607 2nd Cycle Primary Schools with total students of about 363,652. In the same year, there were 1,156 full Primary Schools (1-8) having a total of 895,458 students and also there were about 85 Secondary Schools (9-10) with total students of 74,777. In the year specified above, there were 36 preparatory (11-12) with a total of 28,038 students in the Zone. With regard to none governmental Schools, in the year 2012EC, there were 9 1st Cycle Primary Schools having 7,219 students and 18 2nd Cycle Primary Schools in which 4,344 students have been attending class. In this year, there were also 26 full Primary Schools (1-8) having a total of 11,563 students and 8 Secondary Schools (9-10) with a total of 1,413 students. Here, there were about 4 none governmental preparatory Schools (11-12) having a total of 848 students.

**Table 41 Primary Regular Enrollment by Grade (Government + Non-Government) 2011EC (2018-2019 G.C.)**

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| No. | Woredas | 1st Cycle Primary 1-4 | | | 2nd Cycle Primary 5-8 | | | Full Primary 1-8 | | |
| M | F | T | M | F | T | M | F | T |
| 1 | Agaro Town | 3,001 | 2,644 | 5,645 | 2,172 | 2,163 | 4,335 | 5,173 | 4,807 | 9,980 |
| 2 | Jimma Town | 11,676 | 12,516 | 24,192 | 8,513 | 9,296 | 17,809 | 20,189 | 21,812 | 42,001 |
| 3 | B/Tolay | 5,141 | 4,709 | 9,850 | 3,464 | 3,294 | 6,758 | 8,605 | 8,003 | 16,608 |
| 4 | C/Botor | 5,438 | 5,350 | 10,788 | 4,183 | 4,279 | 8,462 | 9,621 | 9,629 | 19,250 |
| 5 | Dedo | 20,086 | 18,022 | 38,108 | 8,258 | 7,821 | 16,079 | 28,344 | 25,843 | 54,187 |
| 6 | Mancho | 13,380 | 11,694 | 25,074 | 6,568 | 5,654 | 12,222 | 19,948 | 17,348 | 37,296 |
| 7 | Gera | 19,872 | 17,849 | 37,721 | 10,423 | 9,774 | 20,197 | 30,295 | 27,623 | 57,918 |
| 8 | Gomma | 5,332 | 4,771 | 10,103 | 4,198 | 3,959 | 8,157 | 9,530 | 8,730 | 18,260 |
| 9 | Gumay | 13,360 | 12,495 | 25,855 | 9,868 | 9,971 | 19,839 | 23,228 | 22,466 | 45,694 |
| 10 | L/Kossa | 13,381 | 12,163 | 25,544 | 8,947 | 8,168 | 17,115 | 22,328 | 20,331 | 42,659 |
| 11 | L/Secka | 15,588 | 13,869 | 29,457 | 7,418 | 7,152 | 14,570 | 23,006 | 21,021 | 44,027 |
| 12 | Mana | 16,147 | 14,930 | 31,077 | 7,074 | 6,847 | 13,921 | 23,221 | 21,777 | 44,998 |
| 13 | N/Benja | 5,484 | 5,287 | 10,771 | 5,111 | 5,194 | 10,305 | 10,595 | 10,481 | 21,076 |
| 14 | O/Beyyam | 9,242 | 7,362 | 16,604 | 6,489 | 5,602 | 12,091 | 15,731 | 12,964 | 28,695 |
| 15 | O/Naaddaa | 14,751 | 12,977 | 27,728 | 10,306 | 10,379 | 20,685 | 25,057 | 23,356 | 48,413 |
| 16 | Kersa | 22,209 | 20,727 | 42,936 | 9,107 | 9,267 | 18,374 | 31,316 | 29,994 | 61,310 |
| 17 | S/Chekorsa | 19,901 | 17,812 | 37,713 | 11,272 | 9,404 | 20,676 | 31,173 | 27,216 | 58,389 |
| 18 | Setema | 13,750 | 12,593 | 26,343 | 5,609 | 4,938 | 10,547 | 19,359 | 17,531 | 36,890 |
| 19 | Sh/Sombo | 12,808 | 11,238 | 24,046 | 7,441 | 5,966 | 13,407 | 20,249 | 17,204 | 37,453 |
| 20 | Sigimo | 15,250 | 14,140 | 29,390 | 5,627 | 4,840 | 10,467 | 20,877 | 18,980 | 39,857 |
| 21 | Sokorru | 12,976 | 12,438 | 25,414 | 8,114 | 9,091 | 17,205 | 21,090 | 21,529 | 42,619 |
| 22 | T/Afeta | 11,743 | 10,529 | 22,272 | 6,904 | 8,128 | 15,032 | 18,647 | 18,657 | 37,304 |
|  | **Total** | **280,516** | **256,115** | **536,631** | **157,066** | **151,187** | **308,253** | **437,582** | **407,302** | **844,884** |

Source:-Annual Statistical Abstract Data of Jimma Zone Education Office.

The above table shows the number of students enrolled for Primary educations in the Zone in the year 2011EC. A total of 536,631 students from which 280,516 male & 256,115 female were enrolled for 1st Cycle Primary Education and about 308,253 students out of which 157,066 male & 151,187 female were enrolled for 2nd Cycle Primary Education in the Zone. Totally, about 844,884 students from which 437,582 male & the remaining 407,302 female were enrolled for full Primary Schools (1-8) in the Zone.

**Table 42 Primary Regular Enrollment by Grade (Government + Non-Government) 2012EC (2018/19 G.C.)**

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| No. | Woredas | 1st Cycle Primary 1-4 | | | 2nd Cycle Primary 5-8 | | | Full Primary 1-8 | | |
| M | F | T | M | F | T | M | F | T |
| 1 | Agaro Town | 3,149 | 2,950 | 6,099 | 2,299 | 2,408 | 4,707 | 5,448 | 5,358 | 10,806 |
| 2 | Jimma Town | 12,652 | 13,255 | 25,907 | 9,317 | 9,960 | 19,277 | 21,969 | 23,215 | 45,184 |
| 3 | B/Tolay | 4,946 | 4,646 | 9,592 | 3,535 | 3,321 | 6,856 | 8,481 | 7,967 | 16,448 |
| 4 | C/Botor | 5,340 | 5,001 | 10,341 | 3,976 | 4,241 | 8,217 | 9,316 | 9,242 | 18,558 |
| 5 | Dedo | 19,916 | 18,243 | 38,159 | 9,025 | 8,311 | 17,336 | 28,941 | 26,554 | 55,495 |
| 6 | Mancho | 13,556 | 11,967 | 25,523 | 6,622 | 5,783 | 12,405 | 20,178 | 17,750 | 37,928 |
| 7 | Gera | 20,410 | 18,692 | 39,102 | 11,400 | 10,750 | 22,150 | 31,810 | 29,442 | 61,252 |
| 8 | Gomma | 5,163 | 4,628 | 9,791 | 4,170 | 3,954 | 8,124 | 9,333 | 8,582 | 17,915 |
| 9 | Gumay | 13,926 | 12,833 | 26,759 | 9,759 | 10,033 | 19,792 | 23,685 | 22,866 | 46,551 |
| 10 | L/Kossa | 12,983 | 11,760 | 24,743 | 8,486 | 8,086 | 16,572 | 21,469 | 19,846 | 41,315 |
| 11 | L/Secka | 15,034 | 13,612 | 28,646 | 8,594 | 8,130 | 16,724 | 23,628 | 21,742 | 45,370 |
| 12 | Mana | 15,652 | 14,502 | 30,154 | 6,415 | 6,748 | 13,163 | 22,067 | 21,250 | 43,317 |
| 13 | N/Benja | 5,387 | 5,107 | 10,494 | 5,134 | 5,103 | 10,237 | 10,521 | 10,210 | 20,731 |
| 14 | O/Beyyam | 8,872 | 6,921 | 15,793 | 6,231 | 5,492 | 11,723 | 15,103 | 12,413 | 27,516 |
| 15 | O/Naaddaa | 15,050 | 13,365 | 28,415 | 9,616 | 10,249 | 19,865 | 24,666 | 23,614 | 48,280 |
| 16 | Kersa | 22,452 | 21,309 | 43,761 | 9,741 | 10,080 | 19,821 | 32,193 | 31,389 | 63,582 |
| 17 | S/Chekorsa | 20,994 | 18,748 | 39,742 | 10,662 | 9,271 | 19,933 | 31,656 | 28,019 | 59,675 |
| 18 | Setema | 13,394 | 12,381 | 25,775 | 5,728 | 5,076 | 10,804 | 19,122 | 17,457 | 36,579 |
| 19 | Sh/Sombo | 12,606 | 11,284 | 23,890 | 7,524 | 6,285 | 13,809 | 20,130 | 17,569 | 37,699 |
| 20 | Sigimo | 15,326 | 14,071 | 29,397 | 6,218 | 5,345 | 11,563 | 21,544 | 19,416 | 40,960 |
| 21 | Sokorru | 12,802 | 12,223 | 25,025 | 8,004 | 8,933 | 16,937 | 20,806 | 21,156 | 41,962 |
| 22 | T/Afeta | 11,826 | 10,441 | 22,267 | 6,993 | 8,136 | 15,129 | 18,819 | 18,577 | 37,396 |
|  | **Total** | **281,436** | **257,939** | **539,375** | **159,449** | **155,695** | **315,144** | **440,885** | **413,634** | **854,519** |

Source:-Annual Educational Statistical Abstract Data of Jimma Zone Education Office

The above table indicates the number of students enrolled in 1st Cycle, 2nd Cycle and Full Primary education in the Zone in the year 2012EC. In the year, there were a total of 539,375 students of which 281,436 male & 257,939 female were enrolled for 1st Cycle Primary Education in the Zone. About a total of 315,144 students (159,449 male & 155,695 female) were enrolled for Primary 2nd Cycle education. Totally, about 854,519 students from which 440,885 male & 413,634 female were enrolled for Full Primary Education (1-8) in the Zone.

**Table 43 Secondary & Preparatory Regular Enrollment by Grade (Government + Non-Government) 2011EC (2018/19 G.C.)**

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| No. | Woredas | Secondary School 9-10 | | | Preparatory 11-12 | | | Total 9-12 | | |
| M | F | T | M | F | T | M | F | T |
| 1 | B/Xoollayi | 818 | 710 | 1528 | 105 | 71 | 176 | 923 | 781 | 1,704 |
| 2 | C/Botor | 1,247 | 1,180 | 2,427 | 35 | 27 | 62 | 1,282 | 1,207 | 2,489 |
| 3 | Dedoo | 1,828 | 1,635 | 3,463 | 501 | 471 | 972 | 2,329 | 2,106 | 4,435 |
| 4 | Geeraa | 1350 | 1048 | 2398 | 406 | 314 | 720 | 1,756 | 1,362 | 3,118 |
| 5 | Gommaa | 1718 | 1263 | 2981 | 245 | 214 | 459 | 1,963 | 1,477 | 3,440 |
| 6 | Guumayi | 1218 | 1042 | 2260 | 234 | 250 | 434 | 1,452 | 1,292 | 2,694 |
| 7 | L/Kossaa | 2930 | 2835 | 6095 | 297 | 388 | 685 | 3,227 | 3,223 | 6,780 |
| 8 | L/Saqqaa | 1,482 | 1,343 | 2,825 | 108 | 121 | 229 | 1,590 | 1,464 | 3,054 |
| 9 | M/Aggaaroo | 1,610 | 1,377 | 2,987 | 345 | 281 | 626 | 1,955 | 1,658 | 3,613 |
| 10 | M/Jimmaa | 4,103 | 4,660 | 8,763 | 1,402 | 1,584 | 2,986 | 5,505 | 6,244 | 11,749 |
| 11 | Maannaa | 2150 | 1903 | 4053 | 428 | 292 | 720 | 2,578 | 2,195 | 4,773 |
| 12 | Manchoo | 1,274 | 1,414 | 2,688 | 1274 | 1414 | 2688 | 2,548 | 2,828 | 5,376 |
| 13 | N/Beenjaa | 1464 | 1459 | 2923 | 289 | 310 | 599 | 1,753 | 1,769 | 3,522 |
| 14 | O/Beeyyam | 627 | 525 | 1152 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 627 | 525 | 1,152 |
| 15 | O/Naaddaa | 1,830 | 1,959 | 3,789 | 255 | 202 | 457 | 2,085 | 2,161 | 4,246 |
| 16 | Qarsaa | 1546 | 1582 | 3128 | 76 | 52 | 128 | 1,622 | 1,634 | 3,256 |
| 17 | S/Coqorsaa | 2338 | 1842 | 4180 | 266 | 228 | 494 | 2,604 | 2,070 | 4,674 |
| 18 | Saxxammaa | 753 | 713 | 1466 | 149 | 91 | 240 | 902 | 804 | 1,706 |
| 19 | Sh/Somboo | 979 | 746 | 1,725 | 178 | 140 | 318 | 1,157 | 886 | 2,043 |
| 20 | Sigimoo | 1222 | 770 | 1992 | 517 | 406 | 923 | 1,739 | 1,176 | 2,915 |
| 21 | Sokorruu | 1884 | 2861 | 4745 | 165 | 213 | 378 | 2,049 | 3,074 | 5,123 |
| 22 | X/Afataa | 1201 | 1482 | 2683 | 100 | 73 | 173 | 1,301 | 1,555 | 2,856 |
|  | **Total** | **35,572** | **34,349** | **70,251** | **7,375** | **7,142** | **14,467** | **42,947** | **41,491** | **84,718** |

Source:-Annual Statistical Abstract Data of Jimma Zone for the year 2011EC.

The above table shows the number of students enrolled for Secondary and Preparatory Level Education by Schools’ ownership in the year 2011EC in the Zone. According to the table, about 70,251(35,572 male & 34,349 female) students were registered for Secondary School (9-10 )education. In the year specified above, a total of 14,467 students (7,375 male & 7,142 female) were registered for Preparatory Level Education. In general, about 84,718 students of which 42,947 male & the remaining 41,491 female students had registered for both Secondary School & Preparatory Level Education in the Zone.

**Table 44 Secondary & Preparatory Regular Enrollment by level (Government + Non-Government) 2012EC (2019/20 G.C.)**

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| No. | Woredas | Secondary School 9-10 | | | Preparatory 11-12 | | | Total 9-12 | | |
| M | F | T | M | F | T | M | F | T |
| 1 | B/Xoollayi | 893 | 844 | 1737 | 347 | 305 | 652 | 1240 | 1149 | 2389 |
| 2 | C/Botor | 1069 | 1059 | 2128 | 463 | 458 | 921 | 1532 | 1517 | 3049 |
| 3 | Dedoo | 1828 | 1635 | 3463 | 501 | 471 | 972 | 2329 | 2106 | 4435 |
| 4 | Geeraa | 1293 | 1141 | 2370 | 816 | 636 | 1452 | 2109 | 1777 | 3822 |
| 5 | Gommaa | 1,905 | 1,468 | 3,373 | 783 | 668 | 1451 | 2688 | 2136 | 4824 |
| 6 | Guumayi | 1393 | 1279 | 2672 | 353 | 309 | 662 | 1746 | 1588 | 3334 |
| 7 | L/Kossaa | 6,180 | 5,922 | 12,102 | 1,083 | 1,024 | 2,107 | 7263 | 6946 | 14209 |
| 8 | L/Saqqaa | 1,846 | 1,813 | 3,659 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1846 | 1813 | 3659 |
| 9 | M/Aggaaroo | 1643 | 1539 | 3182 | 651 | 658 | 1301 | 2294 | 2197 | 4491 |
| 10 | M/Jimmaa | 4,322 | 4,837 | 9,159 | 3,318 | 3,552 | 6,870 | 7,640 | 8,389 | 16,029 |
| 11 | Maannaa | 2,487 | 2,178 | 4,665 | 955 | 822 | 1516 | 3,442 | 3,000 | 6,181 |
| 12 | Manchoo | 1,358 | 1,550 | 2,908 | 368 | 428 | 796 | 1,726 | 1,978 | 3,704 |
| 13 | N/Beenjaa | 1707 | 2174 | 2818 | 725 | 897 | 1622 | 2,432 | 3,071 | 4,440 |
| 14 | O/Beeyyam | 567 | 552 | 1119 | 153 | 179 | 332 | 720 | 731 | 1,451 |
| 15 | O/Naaddaa | 1,604 | 1,989 | 3,593 | 711 | 704 | 1415 | 2,315 | 2,693 | 5,008 |
| 16 | Qarsaa | 1657 | 1775 | 3432 | 520 | 427 | 947 | 2,177 | 2,202 | 4,379 |
| 17 | S/Coqorsaa | 2,466 | 1,881 | 4,347 | 713 | 589 | 1,302 | 3,179 | 2,470 | 5,649 |
| 18 | Saxxammaa | 1158 | 1019 | 2177 | 782 | 548 | 1330 | 1,940 | 1,567 | 3,507 |
| 19 | Sh/Somboo | 1,891 | 1,501 | 3,392 | 962 | 753 | 1,715 | 2,853 | 2,254 | 5,107 |
| 20 | Sigimoo | 1243 | 1133 | 2376 | 689 | 594 | 1283 | 1,932 | 1,727 | 3,659 |
| 21 | Sokorruu | 1,915 | 2,785 | 4,700 | 596 | 945 | 1,541 | 2,511 | 3,730 | 6,241 |
| 22 | X/Afataa | 1201 | 1482 | 2683 | 100 | 73 | 173 | 1,301 | 1,555 | 2,856 |
|  | **Total** | **39,983** | **40,017** | **78,873** | **14,938** | **14,382** | **29,059** | **54,921** | **54,399** | **107,932** |

Source:-Annual Statistical Abstract Data of Jimma Zone for the year 2012EC.

The above table shows the number of students enrolled for Secondary and Preparatory Level education by Schools’ ownership in the year 2012EC in the Zone. In the year, a total of 78,873 students out of which 39,983 male & the remaining 40,017 female had erolled for Secondary School (9-10) education. For Preparatory Level education, about 29,059 students from which 14,938 male & remaining 14,382 female had enrolled in the Zone. Generally, about 107,932 students (54,921 male & 54,399 female) were enrolled for both Secondary & Preparatory Level education in the Zone.

**Table 45 Number of Schools and Teachers by Levels of Schools & Education in the year 2011EC (Gov’t +non-Gov’t) by Urban and Rural levels in the Zone.**

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Educational Levels | Number of Schools & Teachers by School Levels in which they are serving | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2011EC | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Primary( 1-4) | | | Primary( 5-8) | | | Primary School Subtotal including Primary (1-8) | | | Secondary School (9-10) | | | Secondary School (11-12) | | |
| No.of Schools | Number of staffs | | No.of Schools | Number of staffs | | No. of Schools | Number of staffs | | No. of Schools | Number of staffs | | No. of Schools | Number of staffs | |
| M | F | M | F | M | F | M | F |  |  |
|  | 223 |  |  | 635 |  |  | 1277 |  |  | 106 |  |  | 28 |  |  |
| Below TTI |  | 1,119 | 1,243 |  | 391 | 547 |  | 1,510 | 1,790 |  | 0 | 0 |  | 0 | 0 |
| TTI |  | 138 | 177 |  | 82 | 96 |  | 220 | 273 |  | 0 | 0 |  | 0 | 0 |
| Diploma |  | 1,979 | 3,211 |  | 3,922 | 2,181 |  | 5,901 | 5,392 |  | 121 | 27 |  | 12 | 5 |
| Degree |  | 169 | 305 |  | 730 | 479 |  | 899 | 784 |  | 1637 | 497 |  | 306 | 27 |
| MEd/MSC |  | 0 | 0 |  | 0 | 0 |  | 0 | 0 |  | 74 | 11 |  | 113 | 4 |
| Others |  | 0 | 0 |  | 0 | 0 |  | 0 | 0 |  | 0 | 0 |  | 0 | 0 |
| Total |  | **3,405** | **4,936** |  | **5,125** | **3,303** |  | **8,530** | **8,239** |  | **1,832** | **535** |  | **431** | **36** |

Source:-Annual Educational Statistical Abstract Data.

The above table indicates the number of Schools & Teachers by Levels of Schools & Education in the year 2011EC in the Zone. In this year, there were 223 1st Cycle Primary Schools in which 3,405 male & 4,936 female teachers holding different level of education were teaching. In the Zone, there were about 635 2nd Cycle Primary Schools in which 5,125 male & 3,303 female teachers having different level of education were teaching. Totally, there were about 1,192 full Primary Schools having a total of 8,530 male & 8,239 female teachers with different level of education in the Zone. In this year, there were about 106 Secondary Schools 9-10 in which 1,832 male & 535 female teachers with different level of education were serving. Here, there were a total of 28 Secondary Schools 11-12 having a total of 431 male & 36 female teachers with different level of education according to the data we have.

**Table 46 Number of Schools and Teachers by Levels of Schools & Education in the year 2012EC (Gov’t +non-Gov’t) by Urban+Rural levels in the Zone.**

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Educational Levels | Number of Schools & Teachers by School Levels in which they are serving | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2012EC | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Primary 1-4 | | | Primary 5-8 | | | Primary School Subtotal including Primary 1-8 | | | Secondary School 9-10 | | | Secondary School 11-12 | | |
| No.of Schools | Number of staffs | | No.of Schools | Number of staffs | | No. of Schools | Number of staffs | | No. of Schools | Number of staffs | | No. of Schools | Number of staffs | |
| M | F | M | F | M | F | M | F | M | F |
|  | 188 |  |  | 625 |  |  | 1284 |  |  | 85 |  |  | 33 |  |  |
| Below TTI |  | 906 | 1,003 |  | 168 | 45 |  | 1,074 | 1,048 |  | 0 | 0 |  | 0 | 0 |
| TTI |  | 161 | 199 |  | 71 | 33 |  | 232 | 232 |  | 0 | 7 |  | 0 | 14 |
| Diploma |  | 2,064 | 3,559 |  | 4,092 | 2,038 |  | 6,156 | 5,597 |  | 378 | 189 |  | 27 | 58 |
| Degree |  | 161 | 308 |  | 685 | 461 |  | 846 | 769 |  | 1,827 | 587 |  | 683 | 162 |
| MEd/MSC |  | 1 | 0 |  | 5 | 3 |  | 6 | 3 |  | 161 | 17 |  | 153 | 18 |
| Others |  | 0 | 0 |  | 0 | 0 |  | - | - |  | 0 | 0 |  | 0 | 0 |
| Total |  | **3,293** | **5,069** |  | **5,021** | **2,580** |  | **8,314** | **7,649** |  | **2,366** | **800** |  | **863** | **252** |

Source:-Annual Statistical Abstract Data of the Zone & Educational Statistical Abstract.

The above table represents the number of Schools & Teachers by Levels of Schools and Education level in the year 2012EC. According to the table above, there were around 188 1st Cycle Primary Schools having a total of 3,293 male & 5,069 female teachers holding different level of education level. About 625 2nd Cycle Primary Schools in which a total of 5,021 male & 2,580 female teachers were available in the Zone. Here, there were a total of 1,284 Primary Schools in the Zone those which have been providing teaching services with the help of about 8,314 male & 7,649 female teachers holding different levels of education .

According to the data of table 46, there were about 85 Secondary Schools (9-10) in which a total of 2,366 male & 800 female teachers holding different level of education have providing teaching services in the Zone. Additionally, there were a total of around 33 Secondary Schools (11-12) having a total of 863 male & 252 female teachers .

## Educational Quality

The vision of Oromia Education Bureau is to provide quality education for all. The overall goal is also to provide relevant and quality education for all citizens, to enable those acquiring skills which will make them functionally literate and productive to facilitate poverty alleviation and promote the rapid socio-economic growth of the Region as well as the country.

The Mission of Oromia Education Bureau is to provide, support, guide, coordinate, regulate and promote quality education to all persons in the region for national integration.The Oromia Education Bureau policy priorities are; to ensure universal and equitable access to quality education for all children, to improve the quality of Education at all levels, to ensure equal access by Gender, disadvantage locality and special needs at all levels and to build capacity of educational leadership for planning, implementation, monitoring and accountability.

## Qualification of Teachers;

**Table 47 Teachers’ Qualifications by Levels of Schools in 1st Cycle Primary Schools 1-4 in the year 2011EC.**

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Woredas | Number of Teachers by levels of Education | | | | | | | | | | | | Percentage of Qualification | | |
| Below TTI | | | TTI Certificate | | | Diploma and Above | | | Total | | |
| M | F | T | M | F | T | M | F | T | M | F | T | M | F | T |
| Agaro | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 13 | 14 | 28 | 83 | 111 | 29 | 96 | 125 | 100 | 100 | 100 |
| J/Town | 1 | 2 | 3 | 16 | 39 | 55 | 199 | 292 | 491 | 216 | 333 | 549 | 99.5% | 99.4% | 99.5% |
| B/Tolay | 11 | 8 | 19 | 3 | 3 | 6 | 84 | 72 | 156 | 98 | 83 | 181 | 88.8% | 90.4% | 89.5% |
| C/Botor | 21 | 11 | 32 | 7 | 5 | 12 | 64 | 117 | 181 | 92 | 133 | 225 | 77.2% | 91.7% | 85.8% |
| Dedo | 88 | 117 | 205 | 3 | 3 | 6 | 123 | 167 | 290 | 214 | 287 | 501 | 58.9% | 59.2% | 59.1% |
| Mancho | 115 | 124 | 239 | 2 | 0 | 2 | 36 | 67 | 103 | 153 | 191 | 344 | 24.8% | 35.1% | 30.5% |
| Gera | 24 | 31 | 55 | 3 | 5 | 8 | 141 | 199 | 340 | 168 | 235 | 403 | 85.7% | 86.8% | 86.4% |
| Gomma | 28 | 33 | 61 | 9 | 12 | 21 | 151 | 231 | 382 | 188 | 276 | 464 | 85.1% | 88.0% | 86.9% |
| Gumay | 52 | 48 | 100 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 46 | 68 | 114 | 98 | 116 | 214 | 46.9% | 58.6% | 53.3% |
| L/Kossa | 33 | 54 | 87 | 16 | 14 | 30 | 95 | 232 | 327 | 144 | 300 | 444 | 77.1% | 82.0% | 80.4% |
| L/Secka | 57 | 54 | 111 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 78 | 164 | 242 | 135 | 219 | 354 | 57.8% | 75.3% | 68.6% |
| Mana | 125 | 66 | 191 | 6 | 0 | 6 | 70 | 136 | 206 | 201 | 202 | 403 | 37.8% | 67.3% | 52.6% |
| N/Benja | 25 | 22 | 47 | 9 | 5 | 14 | 71 | 123 | 194 | 105 | 150 | 255 | 76.2% | 85.3% | 81.6% |
| O/Beyyam | 24 | 27 | 51 | 10 | 16 | 26 | 52 | 94 | 146 | 86 | 137 | 223 | 72.1% | 80.3% | 77.1% |
| O/Naaddaa | 46 | 61 | 107 | 4 | 28 | 32 | 94 | 261 | 355 | 144 | 350 | 494 | 68.1% | 82.6% | 78.3% |
| Kersa | 97 | 94 | 191 | 13 | 14 | 27 | 94 | 208 | 302 | 204 | 316 | 520 | 52.5% | 70.3% | 63.3% |
| S/Chekorsa | 39 | 71 | 110 | 13 | 10 | 23 | 127 | 255 | 382 | 179 | 336 | 515 | 78.2% | 78.9% | 78.6% |
| Setema | 53 | 45 | 98 | 4 | 8 | 12 | 119 | 138 | 257 | 176 | 191 | 367 | 69.9% | 76.4% | 73.3% |
| Sh/Sombo | 81 | 66 | 147 | 7 | 2 | 9 | 99 | 169 | 268 | 187 | 237 | 424 | 56.7% | 72.2% | 65.3% |
| Sigimo | 57 | 27 | 84 | 3 | 0 | 3 | 200 | 98 | 298 | 260 | 125 | 385 | 78.1% | 78.4% | 78.2% |
| Sokorru | 62 | 148 | 210 | 1 | 4 | 5 | 82 | 159 | 241 | 145 | 311 | 456 | 57.2% | 52.4% | 53.9% |
| T/Afeta | 81 | 136 | 217 | 17 | 12 | 29 | 72 | 136 | 208 | 170 | 284 | 454 | 52.4% | 52.1% | 52.2% |
| Total | **1,120** | **1,245** | **2,365** | **147** | **194** | **341** | **2,125** | **3,469** | **5,594** | **3,392** | **4,908** | **8,300** | **67.0%** | **74.6%** | **71.5%** |

Source:-Adopted from Annual Education Statistical Abstract of Jimma Zone Education Office.

The above table shows one of the key indicators of educational quality which is teachers’ qualification in the Zone in 1st Cycle Primary Schools in the year 2011EC. According to the Curriculum forwarded by the Ministry of Education, the minimum requirement for teachers to teach 1st Cycle Primary Schools holding TTI Certificate. This means, a given teacher to be assigned as 1st Cycle Primary School teacher should hold at least TTI Certificate. Otherwise, even if assigned to be 1st Cycle Primary School teacher, it is considered as not qualified or has no minimum qualification. According to the table, Agaro Town, Jimma Town, Botor Toley, Chora Botor, Gera, Gomma, Limu Kossa & Nono Benja were at their higher position in fulfilling minimum requirement of qualification comparatively. According to the table, Mencho Woreda was at its least position in fulfilling the minimum requirement qualification which was estimated to be 30.5% which is very far from the remaining Woredas. Averagely, teachers’ qualification for 1st Cycle Primary Schools was for male 67%, for female 74.6% & a total of 71.5% of 1st Cycle Primary School teachers had fulfilled the minimum requirement of qualification in the Zone while the remaining 28.5% of teachers were not qualified for teaching such level of education in the Zone. Frankly speaking, the respective bodies should work on so many Woredas whose teachers at this level of education were not qualified through providing them education chance.

**Table 48Teachers’ Qualifications by Levels of Schools in 2nd Cycle Primary Schools 5-8 in the year 2011EC.**

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Woredas | Number of Teachers by levels of Education | | | | | | | | | | | | Percentage of Qualification | | |
| Below TTI | | | TTI Certificate | | | Diploma and Above | | | Total | | |
| M | F | T | M | F | T | M | F | T | M | F | T | M | F | T |
| Agaro | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 68 | 59 | 127 | 69 | 60 | 129 | 99% | 98% | 98.4% |
| J/Town | 0 | 0 | 0 | 7 | 22 | 29 | 233 | 229 | 462 | 240 | 251 | 491 | 97% | 91% | 94.1% |
| B/Tolay | 7 | 2 | 9 | 4 | 1 | 5 | 116 | 41 | 157 | 127 | 44 | 171 | 91% | 93% | 91.8% |
| C/Botor | 9 | 0 | 9 | 2 | 3 | 5 | 182 | 76 | 258 | 193 | 79 | 272 | 94% | 96% | 94.9% |
| Dedo | 13 | 0 | 13 | 5 | 0 | 5 | 236 | 128 | 364 | 254 | 128 | 382 | 93% | 100% | 95.3% |
| Mancho | 1 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 163 | 105 | 268 | 165 | 105 | 270 | 99% | 100% | 99.3% |
| Gera | 2 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 234 | 81 | 315 | 236 | 81 | 317 | 99% | 100% | 99.4% |
| Gomma | 4 | 2 | 6 | 2 | 1 | 3 | 283 | 135 | 418 | 289 | 138 | 427 | 98% | 98% | 97.9% |
| Gumay | 8 | 0 | 8 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 141 | 91 | 232 | 149 | 91 | 240 | 95% | 100% | 96.7% |
| L/Kossa | 4 | 6 | 10 | 11 | 4 | 15 | 245 | 153 | 398 | 260 | 163 | 423 | 94% | 94% | 94.1% |
| L/Secka | 9 | 2 | 11 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 252 | 110 | 362 | 261 | 113 | 374 | 97% | 97% | 96.8% |
| Mana | 38 | 5 | 43 | 2 | 2 | 4 | 208 | 175 | 383 | 248 | 182 | 430 | 84% | 96% | 89.1% |
| N/Benja | 3 | 0 | 3 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 178 | 79 | 257 | 182 | 79 | 261 | 98% | 100% | 98.5% |
| O/Beyam | 1 | 0 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 5 | 123 | 62 | 185 | 126 | 65 | 191 | 98% | 95% | 96.9% |
| Omo Nada | 3 | 1 | 4 | 6 | 1 | 7 | 292 | 178 | 470 | 301 | 180 | 481 | 97% | 99% | 97.7% |
| Kersa | 3 | 2 | 5 | 4 | 1 | 5 | 283 | 178 | 461 | 290 | 181 | 471 | 98% | 98% | 97.9% |
| S/Chekorsa | 5 | 3 | 8 | 6 | 1 | 7 | 307 | 182 | 489 | 318 | 186 | 504 | 97% | 98% | 97.0% |
| Setema | 4 | 0 | 4 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 196 | 76 | 272 | 200 | 76 | 276 | 98% | 100% | 98.6% |
| Sh/Sombo | 25 | 3 | 28 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 239 | 100 | 339 | 265 | 103 | 368 | 90% | 97% | 92.1% |
| Sigimo | 1 | 1 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 175 | 52 | 227 | 176 | 53 | 229 | 99% | 98% | 99.1% |
| Sokorru | 10 | 4 | 14 | 2 | 0 | 2 | 238 | 133 | 371 | 250 | 137 | 387 | 95% | 97% | 95.9% |
| T/Afeta | 20 | 11 | 31 | 7 | 1 | 8 | 210 | 139 | 349 | 237 | 151 | 388 | 89% | 92% | 89.9% |
| Total | **171** | **42** | **213** | **63** | **42** | **105** | **4602** | **2562** | **7164** | **4836** | **2646** | **7482** | **95%** | **97%** | **95.7%** |

Source:-Adopted from Annual Education Statistical Abstract of Jimma Zone Education Office.

As we have mentioned earlier, teachers’ qualification is one of the key indicators of educational quality. The above table data also shows qualification of teachers at 2nd Cycle Primary Schools in the year 2011EC. Similar to that of 1st Cycle Primary Schools, the minimum qualification of teachers to teach 2nd Cycle Primary Education is holding Diploma. This means that a gigven teacher should hold at lEast Diploma to teach 2nd Cycle Primary Education which is to say teachers holding less than Diploma level of education those teaching in such level of schools are said to be under qualified according to the minimum qualification set by Ministry of Education. According to the above table, almost all Woredas were in a good position in fulfilling the minimum requirement set at national level. In an average, teachers’ qualification for male was 95%, that of female was 97% and total teachers’ qualification was estimated to be 95.7% which means about 95.7% of all teachers teaching at 2nd Cycle Primary Schools in the Zone were qualified depending up on the minimum requirement set

**Table 49 Teachers’ Qualifications by Levels of Schools in Full Primary Schools 1-8 in the year 2011EC.**

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Woredas | Number of Teachers by levels of Education | | | | | | | | | | | | Percentage of Qualification | | |
| Below TTI | | | TTI Certificate | | | Diploma and Above | | | Total | | |
| M | F | T | M | F | T | M | F | T | M | F | T | M | F | T |
| Agaro | 1 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 14 | 15 | 96 | 142 | 238 | 98 | 156 | 254 | 98% | 91% | 94% |
| J/Town | 1 | 2 | 3 | 23 | 61 | 84 | 432 | 521 | 953 | 456 | 584 | 1040 | 95% | 89% | 92% |
| B/Tolay | 18 | 10 | 28 | 7 | 4 | 11 | 200 | 113 | 313 | 225 | 127 | 352 | 89% | 89% | 89% |
| C/Botor | 30 | 11 | 41 | 9 | 8 | 17 | 246 | 193 | 439 | 285 | 212 | 497 | 86% | 91% | 88% |
| Dedo | 101 | 117 | 218 | 8 | 3 | 11 | 359 | 295 | 654 | 468 | 415 | 883 | 77% | 71% | 74% |
| Mancho | 116 | 124 | 240 | 3 | 0 | 3 | 199 | 172 | 371 | 318 | 296 | 614 | 63% | 58% | 60% |
| Gera | 4 | 0 | 4 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 468 | 162 | 630 | 472 | 162 | 634 | 99% | 100% | 99% |
| Gomma | 32 | 35 | 67 | 11 | 13 | 24 | 434 | 366 | 800 | 477 | 414 | 891 | 91% | 88% | 90% |
| Gumay | 60 | 48 | 108 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 187 | 159 | 346 | 247 | 207 | 454 | 76% | 77% | 76% |
| L/Kossa | 37 | 60 | 97 | 27 | 18 | 45 | 340 | 385 | 725 | 404 | 463 | 867 | 84% | 83% | 84% |
| L/Secka | 66 | 56 | 122 | 0 | 2 | 2 | 330 | 274 | 604 | 396 | 332 | 728 | 83% | 83% | 83% |
| Mana | 163 | 71 | 234 | 8 | 2 | 10 | 278 | 311 | 589 | 449 | 384 | 833 | 62% | 81% | 71% |
| N/Benja | 28 | 22 | 50 | 10 | 5 | 15 | 249 | 202 | 451 | 287 | 229 | 516 | 87% | 88% | 87% |
| O/Beyyam | 25 | 27 | 52 | 12 | 19 | 31 | 175 | 156 | 331 | 212 | 202 | 414 | 83% | 77% | 80% |
| Omo Nada | 49 | 62 | 111 | 10 | 29 | 39 | 386 | 439 | 825 | 445 | 530 | 975 | 87% | 83% | 85% |
| Kersa | 100 | 96 | 196 | 17 | 15 | 32 | 377 | 386 | 763 | 494 | 497 | 991 | 76% | 78% | 77% |
| S/Chekorsa | 44 | 74 | 118 | 19 | 11 | 30 | 434 | 437 | 871 | 497 | 522 | 1019 | 87% | 84% | 85% |
| Setema | 57 | 45 | 102 | 4 | 8 | 12 | 315 | 214 | 529 | 376 | 267 | 643 | 84% | 80% | 82% |
| Sh/Sombo | 106 | 69 | 175 | 8 | 2 | 10 | 338 | 269 | 607 | 452 | 340 | 792 | 75% | 79% | 77% |
| Sigimo | 58 | 28 | 86 | 3 | 0 | 3 | 375 | 150 | 525 | 436 | 178 | 614 | 86% | 84% | 86% |
| Sokorru | 72 | 152 | 224 | 3 | 4 | 7 | 320 | 292 | 612 | 395 | 448 | 843 | 81% | 65% | 73% |
| T/Afeta | 101 | 147 | 248 | 24 | 13 | 37 | 282 | 275 | 557 | 407 | 435 | 842 | 69% | 63% | 66% |
| Total | **1269** | **1256** | **2525** | **207** | **231** | **438** | **6820** | **5913** | **12733** | **8296** | **7400** | **15696** | **82%** | **80%** | **81%** |

Source:-Adopted from Annual Education Statistical Abstract of Jimma Zone Education Office**.**

In the same manner to that of 1st Cycle & 2nd Cycle Primary Schools, the above table shows teachers’ qualification in full Primary Schools in the Zone. According to the minimum requirement set by Ministry of Education, a given teacher is said to be qualified if & only if he/she has at least Diploma Level of education to teach in full Primary Schools 1-8. In this case, out of all teachers those providing teaching services in full Primary Schools in the Zone, about 82% of male teachers, 80% of female teachers and an average of 81% teachers were qualified while the remaining 18% of male teachers, 20% of female teachers and a total of 19% teachers were not qualified according to the available data. According to the above table, some Woredas require a great attention from the respective bodies of the government because teachers’ qualification in full Primary Schools was at its minimum position. Especially, Mencho and Tiro Afeta Woredas should be taken into consideration by the respective bodies of the government during the provision of educational chance to under qualified teachers for up-grading. Out of 20 rural Woredas in the Zone, Mencho which has a short history of being a Woreda has the lowest teachers’ qualification in full primary schools which was 60% and the remaining 40% of teachers were under qualified. Tiro Afeta which has a long history of being a Woreda had the second lowest qualification of teachers which was 66% and the remaining 34% of teachers were not qualified because of unknown reasons. Therefore, if quality education is required, a great attention should be given to the 1st Cycle Primary Schools since it is a base for every educational levels & also most of the time quality of students depends up on the quality of teachers.

**Table 50 Teachers’ Qualifications by Levels of Schools in 1st Cycle Primary Schools 1-4 in the year 2012EC.**

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Woredas | Number of Teachers by levels of Education | | | | | | | | | | | | Percentage of Qualification | | |
| Below TTI | | | TTI Certificate | | | Diploma and Above | | | Total | | |
| M | F | T | M | F | T | M | F | T | M | F | T | M | F | T |
| Agaro | 2 | 0 | 2 | 1 | 14 | 15 | 38 | 90 | 128 | 41 | 104 | 145 | 95% | 100% | 99% |
| J/Town | 0 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 11 | 13 | 194 | 323 | 194 | 196 | 336 | 209 | 100% | 99% | 99% |
| B/Tolay | 16 | 13 | 29 | 4 | 3 | 7 | 91 | 79 | 170 | 111 | 95 | 206 | 86% | 86% | 86% |
| C/Botor | 17 | 4 | 21 | 4 | 3 | 7 | 78 | 138 | 216 | 99 | 145 | 244 | 83% | 97% | 91% |
| Dedo | 92 | 130 | 222 | 2 | 1 | 3 | 91 | 172 | 263 | 185 | 303 | 488 | 50% | 57% | 55% |
| Mancho | 80 | 133 | 213 | 4 | 0 | 4 | 34 | 79 | 113 | 118 | 212 | 330 | 32% | 37% | 35% |
| Gera | 17 | 23 | 40 | 5 | 8 | 13 | 142 | 210 | 352 | 164 | 241 | 405 | 90% | 90% | 90% |
| Gomma | 14 | 17 | 31 | 11 | 15 | 26 | 163 | 244 | 407 | 188 | 276 | 464 | 93% | 94% | 93% |
| Gumay | 32 | 19 | 51 | 26 | 31 | 57 | 39 | 84 | 123 | 97 | 134 | 231 | 67% | 86% | 78% |
| L/Kossa | 26 | 30 | 56 | 3 | 10 | 13 | 126 | 280 | 406 | 155 | 320 | 475 | 83% | 91% | 88% |
| L/Secka | 43 | 33 | 76 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 90 | 179 | 269 | 133 | 212 | 345 | 68% | 84% | 78% |
| Mana | 81 | 34 | 115 | 27 | 7 | 34 | 77 | 162 | 239 | 185 | 203 | 388 | 56% | 83% | 70% |
| N/Benja | 20 | 19 | 39 | 0 | 2 | 2 | 134 | 182 | 316 | 154 | 203 | 357 | 87% | 91% | 89% |
| O/Beyyam | 23 | 13 | 36 | 11 | 11 | 22 | 48 | 106 | 154 | 82 | 130 | 212 | 72% | 90% | 83% |
| O/Naaddaa | 32 | 42 | 74 | 14 | 13 | 27 | 122 | 310 | 432 | 168 | 365 | 533 | 81% | 88% | 86% |
| Kersa | 80 | 92 | 172 | 11 | 11 | 22 | 124 | 236 | 360 | 215 | 339 | 554 | 63% | 73% | 69% |
| S/Chekorsa | 51 | 10 | 61 | 19 | 5 | 24 | 263 | 306 | 569 | 333 | 321 | 654 | 85% | 97% | 91% |
| Setema | 69 | 47 | 116 | 4 | 9 | 13 | 96 | 156 | 252 | 169 | 212 | 381 | 59% | 78% | 70% |
| Sh/Sombo | 71 | 40 | 111 | 4 | 3 | 7 | 107 | 178 | 285 | 182 | 221 | 403 | 61% | 82% | 72% |
| Sigimo | 41 | 27 | 68 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 184 | 109 | 293 | 225 | 136 | 361 | 82% | 80% | 81% |
| Sokorru | 47 | 99 | 146 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 88 | 201 | 289 | 136 | 300 | 436 | 65% | 67% | 67% |
| T/Afeta | 70 | 135 | 205 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 73 | 163 | 236 | 144 | 298 | 442 | 51% | 55% | 54% |
| Total | **924** | **962** | **1886** | **154** | **157** | **311** | **2402** | **3987** | **6066** | **3480** | **5106** | **8263** | **73%** | **81%** | **77%** |

**Source:-Adopted from Annual Education Statistical Abstract of Jimma Zone Education Office.**

Similar to that of the previous one, the above table shows teachers’ qualification in the 1st Cycle Primary Schools 1-4 in the year 2012EC in the Zone. Even though there was an improvement in the qualification of teachers from that of the base year 2011EC in such level of schools in the Zone, still there are some Woredas which require a great attention from the respective bodies of the government. According to the above table, the 1st top three Woredas having the least number of qualified teachers those providing teaching services in the 1st Cycle Primary Schools in the Zone were:-Mencho with teachers’ qualification of 35%, Tiro Afeta with teachers’ qualification of 54% and Dedo by having teachers’ qualification of 55%.Such Woredas require special consideration by the respective bodies of the government while providing educational chance to teachers those with an educational level of below the standard set by the Ministry of Education at national level. In the Woreda known as Mencho, teachers’ qualification of 35% means; about 35% of teachers those providing teaching services in such schools were qualified which is to say such amount of teachers had the minimum requirement of educational level set by the respective authority & above. Hence, the remaining 65% of teachers those teaching in such schools were not qualified to teach at this level of schools. The above table shows that, in an average, about 73% of male teachers, 81% of female teachers & a total of 77% of all the teachers those teaching in 1st Cycle Primary Schools in the Zone were qualified while the remaining 27% of male teachers, 19% of female teachers & a total of 23% of all the teachers at this level of schools were not qualified or the specified percentage of teachers were those with below the minimum requirement educational level set by the Ministry of Education at National Level.

**Table 51 Teachers’ Qualifications by Levels of Schools in 2nd Cycle Primary Schools 5-8 in the year 2012EC.**

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Woredas | Number of Teachers by levels of Education | | | | | | | | | | | | Percentage of Qualification | | |
| Below TTI | | | TTI Certificate | | | Diploma and Above | | | Total | | |
| M | F | T | M | F | T | M | F | T | M | F | T | M | F | T |
| Agaro | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 61 | 50 | 111 | 61 | 51 | 112 | 100% | 98% | 99% |
| J/Town | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 2 | 4 | 230 | 222 | 452 | 232 | 224 | 456 | 99% | 99% | 99% |
| B/Tolay | 3 | 0 | 3 | 3 | 0 | 3 | 129 | 44 | 173 | 135 | 44 | 179 | 96% | 100% | 97% |
| C/Botor | 4 | 1 | 5 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 184 | 71 | 255 | 188 | 73 | 261 | 98% | 97% | 98% |
| Dedo | 21 | 2 | 23 | 4 | 0 | 4 | 228 | 136 | 364 | 253 | 138 | 391 | 90% | 99% | 93% |
| Mancho | 31 | 6 | 37 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 163 | 87 | 250 | 195 | 93 | 288 | 84% | 94% | 87% |
| Gera | 2 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 239 | 62 | 301 | 241 | 62 | 303 | 99% | 100% | 99% |
| Gomma | 3 | 2 | 5 | 5 | 1 | 6 | 288 | 132 | 420 | 296 | 135 | 431 | 97% | 98% | 97% |
| Gumay | 2 | 0 | 2 | 2 | 3 | 5 | 158 | 97 | 255 | 162 | 100 | 262 | 98% | 97% | 97% |
| L/Kossa | 4 | 2 | 6 | 5 | 0 | 5 | 232 | 141 | 373 | 241 | 143 | 384 | 96% | 99% | 97% |
| L/Secka | 8 | 3 | 11 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 255 | 107 | 362 | 263 | 110 | 373 | 97% | 97% | 97% |
| Mana | 13 | 0 | 13 | 19 | 4 | 23 | 249 | 174 | 423 | 281 | 178 | 459 | 89% | 98% | 92% |
| N/Benja | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 182 | 78 | 260 | 183 | 78 | 261 | 99% | 100% | 100% |
| O/Beyyam | 5 | 1 | 6 | 6 | 0 | 6 | 141 | 63 | 204 | 152 | 64 | 216 | 93% | 98% | 94% |
| O/Naaddaa | 4 | 2 | 6 | 5 | 0 | 5 | 304 | 170 | 474 | 313 | 172 | 485 | 97% | 99% | 98% |
| Kersa | 5 | 3 | 8 | 7 | 0 | 7 | 289 | 168 | 457 | 301 | 171 | 472 | 96% | 98% | 97% |
| S/Chekorsa | 10 | 2 | 12 | 5 | 1 | 6 | 306 | 178 | 484 | 321 | 181 | 502 | 95% | 98% | 96% |
| Setema | 4 | 1 | 5 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 217 | 81 | 298 | 221 | 82 | 303 | 98% | 99% | 98% |
| Sh/Sombo | 16 | 2 | 18 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 250 | 111 | 361 | 267 | 113 | 380 | 94% | 98% | 95% |
| Sigimo | 1 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 196 | 52 | 248 | 198 | 52 | 250 | 99% | 100% | 99% |
| Sokorru | 5 | 4 | 9 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 242 | 152 | 394 | 248 | 156 | 404 | 98% | 97% | 98% |
| T/Afeta | 26 | 14 | 40 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 223 | 126 | 349 | 250 | 140 | 390 | 89% | 90% | 89% |
| Total | **168** | **45** | **213** | **68** | **13** | **81** | **4766** | **2502** | **7268** | **5002** | **2560** | **7562** | **95%** | **98%** | **96%** |

Source:-Adopted from Annual Education Statistical Abstract of Jimma Zone Education Office.

The above table shows teachers’ qualification in 2nd Cycle Primary Schools in the Zone in the year 2012EC. According to the table above, teachers’ qualification at such level of schools in the Zone is better. In this case, about 95% of male teachers, 98% of female teachers & a total of 96% of total teachers were qualified in the year 2012EC. The remaining 5% of male teachers, 2% of female teachers & a total of 4% of all teachers at such level of schools were not qualified in the Zone.

**Table 52 Teachers’ Qualifications by Levels of Schools in full Primary Schools 1-8 in the year 2012EC.**

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Woredas | Number of Teachers by levels of Education | | | | | | | | | | | | Percentage of Qualification | | |
| Below TTI | | | TTI Certificate | | | Diploma and Above | | | Total | | |
| M | F | T | M | F | T | M | F | T | M | F | T | M | F | T |
| Agaro | 2 | 0 | 2 | 1 | 15 | 16 | 99 | 140 | 239 | 102 | 155 | 257 | 97.1% | 90.3% | 93.0% |
| J/Town | 0 | 2 | 2 | 4 | 13 | 17 | 424 | 545 | 646 | 428 | 560 | 665 | 99.1% | 97.3% | 97.1% |
| B/Tolay | 19 | 13 | 32 | 7 | 3 | 10 | 220 | 123 | 343 | 246 | 139 | 385 | 89.4% | 88.5% | 89.1% |
| C/Botor | 21 | 5 | 26 | 4 | 4 | 8 | 262 | 209 | 471 | 287 | 218 | 505 | 91.3% | 95.9% | 93.3% |
| Dedo | 113 | 132 | 245 | 6 | 1 | 7 | 319 | 308 | 627 | 438 | 441 | 879 | 72.8% | 69.8% | 71.3% |
| Mancho | 111 | 139 | 250 | 5 | 0 | 5 | 197 | 166 | 363 | 313 | 305 | 618 | 62.9% | 54.4% | 58.7% |
| Gera | 19 | 23 | 42 | 5 | 8 | 13 | 381 | 272 | 653 | 405 | 303 | 708 | 94.1% | 89.8% | 92.2% |
| Gomma | 17 | 19 | 36 | 16 | 16 | 32 | 451 | 376 | 827 | 484 | 411 | 895 | 93.2% | 91.5% | 92.4% |
| Gumay | 34 | 19 | 53 | 28 | 34 | 62 | 197 | 181 | 378 | 259 | 234 | 493 | 76.1% | 77.4% | 76.7% |
| L/Kossa | 30 | 32 | 62 | 8 | 10 | 18 | 358 | 421 | 779 | 396 | 463 | 859 | 90.4% | 90.9% | 90.7% |
| L/Secka | 51 | 36 | 87 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 345 | 286 | 631 | 396 | 322 | 718 | 87.1% | 88.8% | 87.9% |
| Mana | 94 | 34 | 128 | 46 | 11 | 57 | 326 | 336 | 662 | 466 | 381 | 847 | 70.0% | 88.2% | 78.2% |
| N/Benja | 21 | 19 | 40 | 0 | 2 | 2 | 316 | 260 | 576 | 337 | 281 | 618 | 93.8% | 92.5% | 93.2% |
| O/Beyyam | 28 | 14 | 42 | 17 | 11 | 28 | 189 | 169 | 358 | 234 | 194 | 428 | 80.8% | 87.1% | 83.6% |
| O/Naaddaa | 36 | 44 | 80 | 19 | 13 | 32 | 426 | 480 | 906 | 481 | 537 | 1018 | 88.6% | 89.4% | 89.0% |
| Kersa | 85 | 95 | 180 | 18 | 11 | 29 | 413 | 404 | 817 | 516 | 510 | 1026 | 80.0% | 79.2% | 79.6% |
| S/Chekorsa | 61 | 12 | 73 | 24 | 6 | 30 | 569 | 484 | 1053 | 654 | 502 | 1156 | 87.0% | 96.4% | 91.1% |
| Setema | 73 | 48 | 121 | 4 | 9 | 13 | 313 | 237 | 550 | 390 | 294 | 684 | 80.3% | 80.6% | 80.4% |
| Sh/Sombo | 87 | 42 | 129 | 5 | 3 | 8 | 357 | 289 | 646 | 449 | 334 | 783 | 79.5% | 86.5% | 82.5% |
| Sigimo | 42 | 27 | 69 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 380 | 161 | 541 | 423 | 188 | 611 | 89.8% | 85.6% | 88.5% |
| Sokorru | 52 | 103 | 155 | 2 | 0 | 2 | 330 | 353 | 683 | 384 | 456 | 840 | 85.9% | 77.4% | 81.3% |
| T/Afeta | 96 | 149 | 245 | 2 | 0 | 2 | 296 | 289 | 585 | 394 | 438 | 832 | 75.1% | 66.0% | 70.3% |
| Total | 1092 | 1007 | 2099 | 222 | 170 | 392 | 7168 | 6489 | 13334 | 8482 | 7666 | 15825 | 84.5% | 84.6% | **84.3%** |

Source:-Adopted from Annual Education Statistical Abstract of Jimma Zone Education Office.

The above table shows teachers’ qualification in full Primary Schools in the year 2012EC in the Zone. According to the above table, about 84.5% of male teachers, 84.6% of female teachers & 84.3% of all the teachers in full Primary Schools were qualified. The remaining 15.5% of male teachers, 15.4% of female teachers & 15.7% of all the teachers in full Primary Schools were not qualified. Depending up on the above table data, Mencho with teachers’ qualification of 58.7%, Tiro Afeta with teachers’ qualification of 70.3% and Dedo with teachers’ qualification of 71.3% were the first top three Woredas in having the least qualified number of teachers in full Primary Schools in the Zone in the year 2012EC.

**Table 53 Teachers’ Qualifications by Levels of Schools in Secondary Schools 9-10 in the year 2011EC.**

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Woredas | Number of Teachers by levels of Education | | | | | | | | | | | | Percentage of Qualification | | |
| BA/BSc/Bed | | | MA/MSc/Med | | | Diploma and Level 3, 4 &5 | | | Total | | |
| M | F | T | M | F | T | M | F | T | M | F | T | M | F | T |
| Agaro | 81 | 6 | 87 | 8 | 1 | 9 | 3 | 0 | 3 | 92 | 7 | 99 | 97% | 100% | 97% |
| J/Town | 179 | 64 | 241 | 26 | 8 | 34 | 6 | 3 | 9 | 211 | 75 | 284 | 97% | 96% | 97% |
| B/Tolay | 37 | 14 | 51 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 4 | 2 | 6 | 41 | 16 | 57 | 90% | 88% | 89% |
| C/Botor | 58 | 9 | 67 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 6 | 2 | 8 | 64 | 11 | 75 | 91% | 82% | 89% |
| Dedo | 73 | 16 | 89 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 10 | 0 | 10 | 83 | 16 | 99 | 88% | 100% | 90% |
| Mancho | 43 | 7 | 50 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 8 | 0 | 8 | 51 | 7 | 58 | 84% | 100% | 86% |
| Gera | 58 | 24 | 82 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 5 | 1 | 6 | 63 | 25 | 88 | 92% | 96% | 93% |
| Gomma | 56 | 25 | 81 | 8 | 0 | 8 | 2 | 1 | 3 | 66 | 26 | 92 | 97% | 96% | 97% |
| Gumay | 68 | 17 | 85 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 68 | 17 | 85 | 100% | 100% | 100% |
| L/Kossa | 122 | 41 | 163 | 5 | 1 | 6 | 6 | 3 | 9 | 133 | 45 | 178 | 95% | 93% | 95% |
| L/Secka | 63 | 22 | 85 | 3 | 0 | 3 | 3 | 1 | 4 | 69 | 23 | 92 | 96% | 96% | 96% |
| Mana | 86 | 32 | 118 | 9 | 0 | 9 | 2 | 1 | 3 | 97 | 33 | 130 | 98% | 97% | 98% |
| N/Benja | 54 | 16 | 70 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 6 | 1 | 7 | 61 | 17 | 78 | 90% | 94% | 91% |
| O/Beyyam | 24 | 7 | 31 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 2 | 4 | 26 | 9 | 35 | 92% | 78% | 89% |
| O/Naaddaa | 93 | 29 | 122 | 5 | 0 | 5 | 5 | 0 | 5 | 103 | 29 | 132 | 95% | 100% | 96% |
| Kersa | 87 | 41 | 128 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 13 | 2 | 15 | 100 | 44 | 144 | 87% | 95% | 90% |
| S/Chekorsa | 90 | 18 | 108 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 5 | 5 | 10 | 96 | 23 | 119 | 95% | 78% | 92% |
| Setema | 46 | 14 | 60 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 8 | 1 | 9 | 55 | 15 | 70 | 85% | 93% | 87% |
| Sh/Sombo | 78 | 14 | 92 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 78 | 15 | 93 | 100% | 93% | 99% |
| Sigimo | 40 | 6 | 46 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 12 | 1 | 13 | 53 | 7 | 60 | 77% | 86% | 78% |
| Sokorru | 107 | 44 | 151 | 2 | 0 | 2 | 9 | 0 | 9 | 118 | 44 | 162 | 92% | 100% | 94% |
| T/Afeta | 84 | 31 | 115 | 4 | 0 | 4 | 5 | 0 | 5 | 93 | 31 | 124 | 95% | 100% | 96% |
| Total | 1627 | 497 | 2122 | 74 | 11 | 85 | 120 | 27 | 147 | 1821 | 535 | 2354 | 93% | 95% | 94% |

Source:-Adopted from Annual Education Statistical Abstract of Jimma Zone Education Office.

The above table shows teachers’ qualification in secondary Schools in the year 2011EC. According to the standard set by the Ministry of Education at National Level, to provide teaching services in Secondary Schools, a given teacher should be at least degree holder. Hence, the above table shows that; about 93% of male teachers, 95% of female teachers & a total of 94% of all the teachers were qualified to teach at such level of education in the year 2011EC in the Zone. This means, about 7% of male teachers, 5% of female teachers and an average of 6% of all the teachers were not qualified according to the minimum standard set at national level.

## Pupil/Student Teacher Ratio (PTR) & Pupil Section Ratio (PSR)

Pupil/Teacher Ratio/PTR/ gives an indication of contact between pupils and teachers in a classroom. If it is lower, then there are high chances of contact between a teacher and pupils and teachers will have enough time to check homework and class work. In other words the lower the PTR the better teaching learning process are.

Pupil Section Ratio is one of the educational quality indicators that indicate average number of pupil per class. it gives a rough estimation of class size, assesses the efficiency of resource utilization and it also used to asseess the teaching learning process. the standard set for pupil-section ratio for primary is 1:50 and for the secondary is 1;40.

**Table 54 Primary Sections by grade, Student Section and Teacher Ratios for 1st Cycle Primary Schools 1-4 , 2011EC (2018/19 G.C.)**

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| No. | Woredas | No. of Sections | No. of Teachers | No. of Students | Students-Teacher ratio | Students’-Section ratio |
| 1 | Agaro Town | 110 | 128 | 5,645 | 44 | 51 |
| 2 | Jimma Town | 445 | 549 | 24,192 | 44 | 54 |
| 3 | Botor Tolay | 182 | 181 | 9,850 | 54 | 54 |
| 4 | Ch/Botor | 209 | 225 | 10,788 | 48 | 52 |
| 5 | Dedo | 495 | 501 | 38,108 | 76 | 77 |
| 6 | Mancho | 339 | 403 | 25,074 | 62 | 74 |
| 7 | Gera | 489 | 464 | 37,721 | 81 | 77 |
| 8 | Gomma | 181 | 214 | 10,103 | 47 | 56 |
| 9 | Gumay | 430 | 444 | 25,855 | 58 | 60 |
| 10 | L/Kossa | 415 | 354 | 25,544 | 72 | 62 |
| 11 | L/Secka | 420 | 405 | 29,457 | 73 | 70 |
| 12 | Mana | 366 | 344 | 31,077 | 90 | 85 |
| 13 | N/Benja | 224 | 255 | 10,771 | 42 | 48 |
| 14 | O/Beyam | 245 | 223 | 16,604 | 74 | 68 |
| 15 | O/Nada | 467 | 494 | 27,728 | 56 | 59 |
| 16 | Kersa | 557 | 520 | 42,936 | 83 | 77 |
| 17 | S/Chekorsa | 555 | 515 | 37,713 | 73 | 68 |
| 18 | Setema | 329 | 367 | 26,343 | 72 | 80 |
| 19 | Sh/Sombo | 352 | 424 | 24,046 | 57 | 68 |
| 20 | Sigimo | 379 | 385 | 29,390 | 76 | 78 |
| 21 | Sokorru | 403 | 456 | 25,414 | 56 | 63 |
| 22 | T/Afeta | 383 | 454 | 22,272 | 49 | 58 |
|  | **Total** | **7,975** | **8,305** | **536,631** | **65** | **67** |

Source:-Annual Educational Statistical Abstract Data of Jimma Zone Education Office.

The above table shows students - teacher ratio and students to section ratio in the 1st Cycle Primary Schools in the Zone in the year 2011EC. Students-teacher & students-section ratios are another indicators for educational. According to the above table, the over all students to teacher ratio in 1st Cycle Primary Schools 1-4 in the year 2011EC was 65;1 which means for 65 students, there was one teacher. This shows that it is still very difficult for one teacher to provide quality education for such amount of students in one class room. This clearly shows that additional teachers are required to minimize this gap. The above table also shows that students to section ratio at such level of schools in the year 2011EC was 67;1 which indicates that there were 67 students for every one section in the Zone. This also shows the gap between the number of students and the number of available sections in the schools. The standard set by the Ministry of Education was not achieved in the Zone according to the data indicated in table 54 above.

**\**

**Table 55 Students to Teacher & Students to Section Ratios for 2nd Cycle Primary Schools 5-8 , 2011EC (2018/19 G.C.)**

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| No. | Woredas | No. of Sections | No. of Teachers | No. of Students | Students-Teacher ratio | Students’-Section ratio |
| 1 | Agaro Town | 129 | 129 | 4,335 | 34 | 34 |
| 2 | Jimma Town | 344 | 491 | 17,809 | 36 | 52 |
| 3 | Botor Tolay | 171 | 171 | 6,758 | 40 | 40 |
| 4 | Ch/Botor | 272 | 272 | 8,462 | 31 | 31 |
| 5 | Dedo | 382 | 382 | 16,079 | 42 | 42 |
| 6 | Mancho | 317 | 270 | 12,222 | 45 | 39 |
| 7 | Gera | 427 | 317 | 20,197 | 64 | 47 |
| 8 | Gomma | 240 | 427 | 8,157 | 19 | 34 |
| 9 | Gumay | 423 | 240 | 19,839 | 83 | 47 |
| 10 | L/Kossa | 374 | 423 | 17,115 | 40 | 46 |
| 11 | L/Secka | 430 | 374 | 14,570 | 39 | 34 |
| 12 | Mana | 270 | 430 | 13,921 | 32 | 52 |
| 13 | N/Benja | 261 | 261 | 10,305 | 39 | 39 |
| 14 | O/Beyam | 191 | 191 | 12,091 | 63 | 63 |
| 15 | O/Nada | 481 | 481 | 20,685 | 43 | 43 |
| 16 | Kersa | 471 | 471 | 18,374 | 39 | 39 |
| 17 | S/Chekorsa | 504 | 504 | 20,676 | 41 | 41 |
| 18 | Setema | 276 | 276 | 10,547 | 38 | 38 |
| 19 | Sh/Sombo | 368 | 368 | 13,407 | 36 | 36 |
| 20 | Sigimo | 229 | 229 | 10,467 | 46 | 46 |
| 21 | Sokorru | 387 | 387 | 17,205 | 44 | 44 |
| 22 | T/Afeta | 388 | 388 | 15,032 | 39 | 39 |
|  | Total | 7,335 | 7,482 | 308,253 | 41 | 42 |

Source:-Annual Educational Statistical Abstract Data of Jimma Zone Education Office.

The above table shows Students to teacher and Students to Section ratios for 2nd Cycle Primary Schools 5-8 in the year 2011EC in the Zone. According to the table above, students to teacher ratio was estimated to be 41;1 which means for every 41 students in such level of Schools in the Zone, there was one teacher. Students to section ratio in such level of schools was 42;1 which means for every 42 students, there was one section in the Zone according to the data obtained from Jimma zone education office.

**Table 56 Students to Teacher & Students to Section Ratios for full Primary Schools 1-8 , 2011EC (2018/19 G.C.)**

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| No. | Woredas | No. of Sections | No. of Teachers | No. of Students | Students-Teacher ratio | Students’-Section ratio |
| 1 | Agaro Town | 239 | 257 | 9,980 | 39 | 42 |
| 2 | Jimma Town | 789 | 1040 | 42,001 | 40 | 53 |
| 3 | Botor Tolay | 353 | 352 | 16,608 | 47 | 47 |
| 4 | Ch/Botor | 481 | 497 | 19,250 | 39 | 40 |
| 5 | Dedo | 877 | 883 | 54,187 | 61 | 62 |
| 6 | Mancho | 656 | 673 | 37,296 | 55 | 57 |
| 7 | Gera | 916 | 781 | 57,918 | 74 | 63 |
| 8 | Gomma | 421 | 641 | 18,260 | 28 | 43 |
| 9 | Gumay | 853 | 684 | 45,694 | 67 | 54 |
| 10 | L/Kossa | 789 | 777 | 42,659 | 55 | 54 |
| 11 | L/Secka | 850 | 779 | 44,027 | 57 | 52 |
| 12 | Mana | 636 | 774 | 44,998 | 58 | 71 |
| 13 | N/Benja | 485 | 516 | 21,076 | 41 | 43 |
| 14 | O/Beyam | 436 | 414 | 28,695 | 69 | 66 |
| 15 | O/Nada | 948 | 975 | 48,413 | 50 | 51 |
| 16 | Kersa | 1028 | 991 | 61,310 | 62 | 60 |
| 17 | S/Chekorsa | 1,059 | 1,019 | 58,389 | 57 | 55 |
| 18 | Setema | 605 | 643 | 36,890 | 57 | 61 |
| 19 | Sh/Sombo | 720 | 792 | 37,453 | 47 | 52 |
| 20 | Sigimo | 608 | 614 | 39,857 | 65 | 66 |
| 21 | Sokorru | 790 | 843 | 42,619 | 51 | 54 |
| 22 | T/Afeta | 771 | 842 | 37,304 | 44 | 48 |
|  | **Total** | **15,310** | **15,787** | **844,884** | **54** | **55** |

Source:-Annual Educational Statistical Abstract Data of Jimma Zone Education Office.

The above table represents students to teacher & students to section ratios in full Primary Schools 1-8 in the Zone in the year 2011EC. In this year, students to teacvher ratio in full primary schools was estimated to be 54;1 which means for every 54 students in such level of schools, there was one teacher in the Zone. Students to section ratio in such level of schools was estimated to be 55;1 which shows that for every 55 students in full primary schools, there was one section in the Zone in the year specified above.

**Table 57 Students to Teacher & Students to Section Ratios for 1st Cycle Primary Schools 1-4 , 2012EC (2019/20 G.C.)**

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| No. | Woredas | No. of Sections | No. of Teachers | No. of Students | Students-Teacher ratio | Students’-Section ratio |
| 1 | Agaro Town | 105 | 145 | 6,099 | 42 | 58 |
| 2 | Jimma Town | 454 | 541 | 25,907 | 48 | 57 |
| 3 | Botor Tolay | 181 | 206 | 9,592 | 47 | 53 |
| 4 | Ch/Botor | 208 | 244 | 10,341 | 42 | 50 |
| 5 | Dedo | 502 | 488 | 38,159 | 78 | 76 |
| 6 | Mancho | 364 | 406 | 25,523 | 63 | 70 |
| 7 | Gera | 497 | 464 | 39,102 | 84 | 79 |
| 8 | Gomma | 180 | 231 | 9,791 | 42 | 54 |
| 9 | Gumay | 417 | 475 | 26,759 | 56 | 64 |
| 10 | L/Kossa | 412 | 345 | 24,743 | 72 | 60 |
| 11 | L/Secka | 420 | 388 | 28,646 | 74 | 68 |
| 12 | Mana | 333 | 330 | 30,154 | 91 | 91 |
| 13 | N/Benja | 221 | 262 | 10,494 | 40 | 47 |
| 14 | O/Beyam | 240 | 212 | 15,793 | 74 | 66 |
| 15 | O/Nada | 479 | 533 | 28,415 | 53 | 59 |
| 16 | Kersa | 539 | 554 | 43,761 | 79 | 81 |
| 17 | S/Chekorsa | 563 | 511 | 39,742 | 78 | 71 |
| 18 | Setema | 331 | 381 | 25,775 | 68 | 78 |
| 19 | Sh/Sombo | 358 | 403 | 23,890 | 59 | 67 |
| 20 | Sigimo | 371 | 361 | 29,397 | 81 | 79 |
| 21 | Sokorru | 390 | 436 | 25,025 | 57 | 64 |
| 22 | T/Afeta | 377 | 442 | 22,267 | 50 | 59 |
|  | **Total** | **7,942** | **8,358** | **539,375** | **65** | **68** |

Source:-Annual Educational Statistical Abstract Data of Jimma Zone Education Office.

The above table shows students to teacher & students to section ratios in 1st Cycle Primary Schools 1-4 in the year 2012EC. According to the table, students to teacher ratio was estimated to be 65;1 which is to say for every 65 students there was one teacher in such levels of schools in the Zone. The above table also shows that teachers to section ratio in such level of schools was estimated to be 68;1 which means that for every 68 students at this level, there was one section in the Zone in the year specified above.

**Table 58 Students to Teacher & Students to Section Ratios for 2nd Cycle Primary Schools 5-8 , 2012EC (2019/20 G.C.)**

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| No. | Woredas | No. of Sections | No. of Teachers | No. of Students | Students-Teacher ratio | Students’-Section ratio |
| 1 | Agaro Town | 86 | 112 | 4,707 | 42 | 55 |
| 2 | Jimma Town | 343 | 456 | 19,277 | 42 | 56 |
| 3 | Botor Tolay | 130 | 179 | 6,856 | 38 | 53 |
| 4 | Ch/Botor | 179 | 261 | 8,217 | 31 | 46 |
| 5 | Dedo | 297 | 391 | 17,336 | 44 | 58 |
| 6 | Mancho | 214 | 319 | 12,405 | 39 | 58 |
| 7 | Gera | 335 | 431 | 22,150 | 51 | 66 |
| 8 | Gomma | 151 | 262 | 8,124 | 31 | 54 |
| 9 | Gumay | 329 | 384 | 19,792 | 52 | 60 |
| 10 | L/Kossa | 298 | 373 | 16,572 | 44 | 56 |
| 11 | L/Secka | 273 | 459 | 16,724 | 36 | 61 |
| 12 | Mana | 195 | 288 | 13,163 | 46 | 68 |
| 13 | N/Benja | 186 | 261 | 10,237 | 39 | 55 |
| 14 | O/Beyam | 201 | 216 | 11,723 | 54 | 58 |
| 15 | O/Nada | 366 | 485 | 19,865 | 41 | 54 |
| 16 | Kersa | 325 | 472 | 19,821 | 42 | 61 |
| 17 | S/Chekorsa | 370 | 502 | 19,933 | 40 | 54 |
| 18 | Setema | 215 | 303 | 10,804 | 36 | 50 |
| 19 | Sh/Sombo | 238 | 380 | 13,809 | 36 | 58 |
| 20 | Sigimo | 188 | 250 | 11,563 | 46 | 62 |
| 21 | Sokorru | 285 | 404 | 16,937 | 42 | 59 |
| 22 | T/Afeta | 267 | 390 | 15,129 | 39 | 57 |
|  | **Total** | **5,471** | **7,578** | **315,144** | **42** | **58** |

Source:-Annual Educational Statistical Abstract Data of Jimma Zone Education Office.

The above table shows students to teacher & students to section ratios in 2nd Cycle Primary Schools 5-8 in the year 2012EC in the Zone. According to the table 58, students to teacher ratio in such level of schools was 42:1 which means that for every 42 students at this level of schools, there was one teacher in the Zone. Also students to section ratio in such level of schools was estimated to be 58:1 which is to say for every 58 students in the Zone, there was one section. Compared to that of 2011EC, both students to teacher & students to section ratio has increased in the year 2012EC which requires attention from the respective bodies of the government.

**Table 59 Students to Teacher & Students to Section Ratios for full Primary Schools 1-8 , 2012EC (2019/20 G.C.)**

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| No. | Woredas | No. of Sections | No. of Teachers | No. of Students | Students-Teacher ratio | Students’-Section ratio |
| 1 | Agaro Town | 191 | 257 | 10,806 | 42 | 57 |
| 2 | Jimma Town | 797 | 997 | 45,184 | 45 | 57 |
| 3 | Botor Tolay | 311 | 385 | 16,448 | 43 | 53 |
| 4 | Ch/Botor | 387 | 505 | 18,558 | 37 | 48 |
| 5 | Dedo | 799 | 879 | 55,495 | 63 | 69 |
| 6 | Mancho | 578 | 725 | 37,928 | 52 | 66 |
| 7 | Gera | 832 | 895 | 61,252 | 68 | 74 |
| 8 | Gomma | 331 | 493 | 17,915 | 36 | 54 |
| 9 | Gumay | 746 | 859 | 46,551 | 54 | 62 |
| 10 | L/Kossa | 710 | 718 | 41,315 | 58 | 58 |
| 11 | L/Secka | 693 | 847 | 45,370 | 54 | 65 |
| 12 | Mana | 528 | 618 | 43,317 | 70 | 82 |
| 13 | N/Benja | 407 | 523 | 20,731 | 40 | 51 |
| 14 | O/Beyam | 441 | 428 | 27,516 | 64 | 62 |
| 15 | O/Nada | 845 | 1018 | 48,280 | 47 | 57 |
| 16 | Kersa | 864 | 1026 | 63,582 | 62 | 74 |
| 17 | S/Chekorsa | 933 | 1013 | 59,675 | 59 | 64 |
| 18 | Setema | 546 | 684 | 36,579 | 53 | 67 |
| 19 | Sh/Sombo | 596 | 783 | 37,699 | 48 | 63 |
| 20 | Sigimo | 559 | 611 | 40,960 | 67 | 73 |
| 21 | Sokorru | 675 | 840 | 41,962 | 50 | 62 |
| 22 | T/Afeta | 644 | 832 | 37,396 | 45 | 58 |
|  | **Total** | **13,413** | **15,936** | **854,519** | **54** | **64** |

Source:-Annual Educational Statistical Abstract Data of Jimma Zone Education Office.

The above table shows students to teacher ratio & students to section ratio in full Primary Schools in the Zone in the year 2012EC. According to the table 59, students to teacher ratio was estimated to be 54;1 which means for every 54 students in such level of schools, there was one teacher which remain the same to that of 2011EC. In this year, teachers to section ratio was 64;1 which means for every 64 students in such level of schools, there was one section in the Zone which has shown an increment from that of its base year 2011EC.

# Health Institutions

Our Country's Growth and Transformation Plan(GTP) 2011-2015GC has been designed to maintain the rapid and broad-based economic growth enjoyed by Ethiopia in the recent past and eventually to end poverty(MOFED 2010). The Health Sector Development Program(HSDP) is a key component of GTP and its primary objective is to improve the health of the population through the promotion of preventive, curative and rehabilitative health services by :-

* Improving access to affordable health services; and
* Improving the Health qualities of health services

The health policy in Ethiopia also takes in to account broader issues such as population dynamics, food availability, acceptable living conditions and other essentials of better health. The HSDP prioritizes maternal new born care and child health and aims to halt reverse the spread of major communicable diseases such as HIV/AIDS, TB and Malaria. The health extension Programme (HEP) serves as a primary vehicle for the prevention, health promotion, behavioral change communications and basic curative care. The HEP is an innovative health service delivery programme that aims at universal coverage of primary health care. The programme is based on expanding physical health infrastructure and developing Health Extension Workers(HEWs) who provide basic preventive and curative health services in the rural communities.

The first phase of the HSDP(HSDP I) was initiated in 1996/1997 EC. Thus far, the Country has implemented the HSDP in three cycles and is in its fourth phase, HSDP IV(2010/11-2014/15). Assessment of HSDP III shows remarkable achievements in the expansion and construction of health facilities and improvement in the quality of health service provision. HSDP IV also prioritizes maternal and new born care and child health.

The information taken from Mini Demographic Health Survey 2014 conducted by the Central Statistical Agency.

**Table 60** **Number of Health Institutions in The Zone**

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Types of Health Institutions | Government | |
| Number of Health Institutions | |
| **2011EC** | **2012EC** |
| Hospitals | 6 | 6 |
| Health Centers | 124 | 125 |
| Health Posts | 545 | 557 |
| Pharmacies | 21 | 18 |
| Specialized Hospitals | 1 | 1 |
| Clinics | 0 | 0 |
| Medium Clinics | 0 | 0 |
| Higher Clinics | 0 | 0 |
| Rural Drug Vendors | 0 | 0 |
| Others | 0 | 1 |
| Total | **697** | **708** |

Source:-Annual Statistical Abstract Data of 2011 & 2012EC for Jimma Zone

The above table shows the number of health institutions available in the Zone in the two consecutive years of study. In the year 2011EC, there were about 6 hospitals, 124 health centers, 545 health posts, 21 pharmacies and 1 Specialized hospital those owned by the government in the Zone. In this year, there were 1 none government hospital, 38 none government pharmacies, 202 clinics, 44 medium clinics, 1 higher clinic, 46 rural drug vendors and 45 other types of none government health institutions in the Zone.

In the year 2012EC, there were about 6 hospitals, 125 health centers, 557 health posts, 18 pharmacies, 1 specialized hospital, and 1 other kinds of health institution those which are owned by the government in the Zone. In this year, there were 1 hospital, 44 pharmacies, 163 clinics, 52 medium clinics, 39 rural drug vendors and 44 other types of health institutions those are owned by none governmental organizations in the Zone. Regarding governmental health institutions, according to the above table, the number of pharmacies has decreased from 21 in the year 2011EC to 18 in the year 2012EC because of unknown reason. With regard to none governmental health institutions, number of Clinics, number of medium clinics & that rural drug vendors has decreased in the past two consecutive years of study because of unknown reasons in the Zone. It might be because of poor quality data forwarded by the respective sector.

**Table 61 Number of Heaalth Professionals in both Government and Non Government Health Institutions in the year 2011-2012EC.**

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Health Professionals | In Government Health Institutions | | | | Non-governmet Health Institutions | | | |
| 2011EC | | 2012EC | | 2011EC | | 2012EC | |
| M | F | M | F | M | F | M | F |
| Doctors | 25 | 10 | 23 | 15 | 5 | 0 | 4 | 1 |
| Nurses | 721 | 336 | 755 | 348 | 220 | 93 | 213 | 37 |
| Health Assistants | 56 | 39 | 64 | 81 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Health Officers | 273 | 89 | 255 | 85 | 53 | 11 | 34 | 6 |
| Laboratory Technicians | 107 | 44 | 112 | 47 | 51 | 18 | 37 | 11 |
| X-Ray Technicians | 0 | 2 | 0 | 89 | 4 | 0 | 3 | 1 |
| Sanitarians | 94 | 16 | 66 | 12 | 9 | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| Community Health Workers | 0 | 1356 | 0 | 1471 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Pharmacists | 121 | 25 | 121 | 41 | 67 | 39 | 79 | 27 |
| Total | **1,397** | **1,917** | **1,425** | **2,160** | **412** | **162** | **370** | **83** |

Source:-Annual Statistical Abstract Data of the Zone

The above table shows the number of health professionals in both government and none governmental health organizations in the two consecutive years of study. According to the table, in the year 2011EC, there were 35 doctors out of which 25 were male & 10 were female, 1057 nurses from which 721 were male & 336 were female, 95 health assistants (56 male & 39 female), 362 health officers (273 male & 89 female), 151 laboratory technicians (107 male & 44 female), 2 female x-ray technicians, 1356 community health workers and 146 pharmacists (121 male & 25 female) in the Zone. In this year, there were a total of 1397 male & 1,917 female health professionals in government health institutions in the Zone.

In the government health institutions in the year 2012EC, there were about 38 doctors (23 male & 15 female), 1,103 nurses (755 male & 348 female), 145 health assistants (64 male & 81 female), 340 health officers (255 male & 85 female), 159 laboratory technicians (112 male & 47 female), 89 female x-ray technicians, 78 sanitarians (66 male & 12 female), 1471 community health workers, and 162 pharmacists (121 male & 41 female). The total number of health professionals in government health institutions was increased to 3,585 in the year 2012EC from 3,314 in its base year 2011EC.

With regard to none governmental health institutions, in the year 2011EC, there were about 5 male doctors, 313 nurses (220 male & 93 female), 3 male health assistants, 64 health officers (53 male & 11 female), 69 laboratory technicians (51 male & 18 female), 4 male x-ray technicians, 10 sanitarians (9 male & 1 female), and 106 pharmacists (67 male & 39 female) in the Zone. Totally, there were 574 health professionals in none governmental. In the year 2012EC, there were about 5 doctors (4 male & 1 female), 250 nurses (213 male & 37 female), 40 health officers (34 male & 6 female), 48 laboratory technicians (37 male & 11 female), 4 x-ray technicians (3 male & 1 female), and 106 pharmacists ( 79 male & 27 female) in none governmental health institutions in the Zone. In none governmental health institutions, the total number of health professionals was decreased from 574 in the year 2011EC to 453 in the year 2012EC because of unknown reasons. It might be because of poor quality data provided to Finance and Economic Cooperation Office at Woreda level by the respective sector.

**Line Graph\_\_\_ Number of Health Professionals in Government & None Government Health Institutions**

Source:-Depicted from the above table Data for the year 2011 & 2012EC.

**Table 62 Number of Patients by type of Services and Sex in Government and Non-government Health Institutions in the year 2011-2012EC.**

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Type of Services | Number of Patients treated in gov.t health Institutions | | | | Number of Patients treated in non- gov.t health Institutions | | | |
| 2011EC | | 2012EC | | 2011EC | | 2012EC | |
| M | F | M | F | M | F | M | F |
| First Incidence | 596,088 | 658,887 | 907,409 | 940,301 | 20,265 | 27,178 | 45,830 | 56,681 |
| Repeatedly Treated | 618,092 | 648,491 | 655,137 | 672,856 | 116,525 | 145,644 | 25,339 | 32,495 |
| In Patients Admission | 14,970 | 9,290 | 12,568 | 14,631 | 6,955 | 10,067 | 781 | 876 |
| Laboratory Test | 315,344 | 339,890 | 545,976 | 658,363 | 4,284 | 937 | 34,528 | 87,755 |
| Operation | 978 | 953 | 2458 | 1383 | 99 | 105 | 15 | 10 |
| Others | 3429 | 3017 | 2975 | 1705 | 1,705 | 1,809 | 0 | 0 |
| Total | 1,548,901 | 1,660,528 | 2,126,523 | 2,289,239 | 149,833 | 185,740 | 106,493 | 177,817 |

Source:-Annual Statistical Abstract Data of the Zone

The above table indicates the number of patients by type of services and Sex in Government & None government Health institutions in the Zone. In the year 2011EC, in government health institutions, about 596,088 male & 658,887 female patients were treated for the first time while 618,092 male & 648,491 female patients were repeatedly treated. In this year, about 14,970 male & 9,290 female patients were in patients admission while 315,344 male & 339,890 female patients were provided laboratory test. About 978 male & 953 female patients were provided operation services while 3,429 male & 3,017 female patients were provided other types of health services in the Zone. In the year specified above, a total of 1,548,901 male & 1,660,528 female patients were provided different types of health services in the Zone.

In the year 2012EC, in government health institutions, about 907,409 male & 940,301 female patients were provided health services for the first time while 655,137 male & 672,856 female patients were repeatedly treated. Here, about 12,568 male & 14,631 female patients were provided in patients’ admission health services while 545,976 male & 658,363 female patients were provided laboratory test health services in the Zone. In the year specified above, about 2,458 male & 1,383 female patients were provided operation health services while 2,975 male & 1,705 female patients were provided other types of health services in the Zone.

With regard to none governmental health institutions, in the year 2011EC, 20,265 male & 27,178 female patients were treated for the first time while 116,525 male & 145,644 female patients were repeatedly treated in the Zone. In this year, about 6,955 male & 10,067 female patients were provided in patients’ admission health services while 4,284 male & 937 female patients were provided laboratory test health services. In the year specified above, about 99 male & 105 female patients were provided operation health services while 1,705 male & 1,809 female patients were provided other types of health services. Here, in none governmental health institutions, in the Zone a total of about 149,833 male & 185,740 female patients were provided different types of health services.

In the year 2012EC, in none governmental health institutions, about 45,830 male & 56,681 female patients were provided health services for the first time while 25,339 male & 32,495 female patients were repeatedly treated. In this year, 781 male & 876 female patients were provided in patients admission services while 34,528 male & 87,755 female patients were provided laboratory test health services. The remaining 15 male & 10 female patients were provided operation health services and a total of 106,493 male & 177,817 female patients were provided different types of health services in none governmental health institutions in the Zone.

**Graphically, the above table data can be shown in the following manner;**

**Source:-Depicted from the above table Data.**

**Different Medical Health Services by type and Sex in Government Health Institutions;**

**Table 63**

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Type of Diseases | Number of Patients | | | |
| 2011EC | | 2012EC | |
| M | F | M | F |
| Leprosy | 74 | 31 | 60 | 34 |
| TB Patients | 1698 | 1367 | 1541 | 1215 |
| Malaria Patients | 2491 | 2720 | 5,605 | 3,737 |
| HIV Positive | 2612 | 1446 | 767 | 922 |
| Newly Identified HIV Carrier | 233 | 349 | 27 | 42 |
| Death Due to HIV/AIDS | 81 | 83 | 4129 | 4179 |
| Other patients | 57,033 | 43,828 | 184 | 232 |
| **Total Patients** | **64,222** | **49,824** | **12,313** | **10,361** |

**Source:-Adopted from Annual Statistical Abstract Data of the Zone in the year 2011 and 2012EC.**

The above table shows different health services by type and sex in Government Health Institutions in the two consecutive years of study. In the year 2011EC, there were 74 male & 31 female leprosy patients while 1,698 male & 1,367 female were TB Patients. In this year, there were about 2,491 male & 2,720 female malaria patients while 2,612 male & 1,446 female were HIV Positive or carriers. About 233 male & 349 female were newly identified HIV Carriers while 81 male & 83 female were died due to HIV/AIDS in the Zone according to the Data we have. In this year, there were about 57,033 male & 43,828 female those who were patients other types of diseases in the Zone. Totally, there were 64,222 male & 49,824 female patients of different types of diseases in the Zone in the year specified above.

In the year 2012EC, there were about 60 male & 34 female leprosy patients while there were 1,541 male & 1,215 female TB Patients in the Zone who were treated in government health institutions. In this year, there were 5,605 male & 3,737 female who were malaria patients while 767 male & 922 female were HIV Carriers. In the Zone, 27 male & 42 female were newly identified HIV Carriers while 4,129 male & 4,179 female were died due to HIV./AIDS. In the year specified above, 184 male & 232 female were patients of other types of diseases while a total of 12,313 male & 10,361 female patients of different types of diseases were available in the according to the data we have.

**Graphically, the above table data can be shown as follows;**

**Source:-Depicted from the above table Data.**

**Number of Mothers Received Antenatal Care, Delivery Service by Skilled Professionals, Postnatal Care and Family Planning Serrvices;**

**Table 64**

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Type of Services | Number of Mothers | |
| 2011EC | 2012EC |
| Antenatal Care | 110,138 | 94,617 |
| Delivery Service by Skilled Professionals | 76,334 | 70,921 |
| Postnatal Care | 85,960 | 74,284 |
| Family Planning Services | 484,600 | 465,022 |
| Other Services | 12,809 | 112,177 |
| **Total** | **769,841** | **817,021** |

**Source:-Adopted from Annual Statistical Abstract Data of the year 2011 and 2012EC**

The above table shows the number mothers received Antenatal Care, Delivery Service by skilled professionals, postnatal care and Family Planning Services in the Zone. In the year 2011EC, about 110,138 mothers were received antenatal care, 76,334 mothers were received Delivery Service by Skilled Professionals, about 85,960 were received postnatal care service, 484,600 mothers were received Family Planning Services and 12,809 were those received other types of health services in the Zone. In this year, a total of 769,841 mothers were received different types of health services in the Zone.

In the year 2012EC, about 94,617 mothers have received antenatal care while 70,921 were those received delivery services by skilled professionals in the Zone. In this year, about 74,284 mothers have received postnatal care services while 465,022 mothers have received family planning services. The remaining 112,177 mothers have received other types of maternal health services and a total of 817,021 mothers have received different types of maternal health services in the Zone in the year specified above.

**Using Line Graph, the above table Data can be shown below;**

**Source:-Depicted from the above table Data.**

## General Over View of Health;

Regarding Health Service, there are so much improvement in the Zone. Even though there is so much improvement in the Zone, there are so many problems which require solutions in the Zone. Regarding governmental Health Infrastructures, the main problems are shortage of equipment used for treatments, medicines and the like. Because of such shortages, most of the time, governmental health institutions refer patients to non-governmental health institutions which are loading high costs on the referred patients. Because of such kinds of problem, patients are being hesitated to go to governmental health institutions in the Zone since they are not obtaining quality health services there. In another case, family planning is not reached at its required stage in the Zone because of which population growth is at its fastest speed. Because of high population growth in the Zone, providing quality health services is being impossible from time to time. According to the data obtained from Woreda Health Offices, there were about 6 functional Woreda Hospitals in the year 2011EC & 2012EC. In such years, there were around two additional Woreda hospitals that were physically finished & not functional. In the year 2011EC, the population of the Zone was estimated to be 3,645,440 while that of 2012EC was 3,747,118. In the year 2011EC, the ratio of zonal population to the available hospitals was 607,573;1 which means about 607,573 population of the zone were to be served by one hospital. In the year 2012EC, the ratio of zonal population to the available Woreda hospitals was 624,520;1 which means about 624,520 population were to be served by one hospital. When we see the standard set by theMinistry of Health, one Woreda hospital is to serve the population of 100,000 whose ratio is 100,000;1. In our zonal case, the above estimated ratio shows the controversy of the standard set at national level. Even if we estimate the ratios using 8 Woreda Hospitals, ratio of population to the available hospitals was 455,680;1 and 468,390;1 for the year 2011EC & 2012EC respectively. Still, it is controvercial to the standard set at National level. Hence, this gap shows the respective bodies of the government that building additional health infrastructures and working on minimizing population growth is a must according to the opinion of the writer. Another health infrastructure is Health Center. There were about 124 and 125 health Centers in the Zone according to the data obtained from Woreda health offices. The ratio of population to health centers was estimated to be 29,299;1 and 29,977;1 in the year 2011EC & 2012EC respectively. This means, in the year 2011EC, there were about 29,299 population to be provided health services in one health center while that of 2012EC was for 29,977 population in the Zone, there was health center to provide health services. The above estimated ratio of population to health centers was also beyond the standard set by the Ministry of Health at national level which is 25,000;1 which means one health center is to provide health services for 25,000 population.

# Social Security

**Number of Registered Unemployed Persons and Employed by level of Education and Sex**

**Table 65**

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Levels of Education | Number of Registered Unemployed Persons (Urban+Rural) | | | | Number of unemployed persons Registered and Employed | | | |
| 2011EC | | 2012EC | | 2011EC | | 2012EC | |
| M | F | M | F | M | F | M | F |
| Illiterate | 13,019 | 7,787 | 9,005 | 4,540 | 5,494 | 2,862 | 2,901 | 2,073 |
| Grade 1-8 | 19,843 | 10,968 | 20,961 | 12,192 | 9,448 | 5,599 | 10,435 | 5,142 |
| Grade 9-12 | 14,732 | 9.390 | 16,782 | 10,489 | 7,243 | 3,367 | 8,635 | 4,760 |
| Certificate | 9,980 | 6,202 | 7,131 | 5,722 | 1,235 | 1,027 | 1,667 | 1,313 |
| Diploma | 4,857 | 4,158 | 3,392 | 2,353 | 970 | 799 | 1,819 | 1,578 |
| Degree | 1,686 | 1,343 | 1494 | 1046 | 348 | 163 | 653 | 451 |
| Masters | 8 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 4 | 0 | 7 | 0 |
| **Total** | **64,125** | **30,467** | **58,766** | **36,342** | **24,742** | **13,817** | **26,117** | **15,317** |

**Source:-Adopted from Annual Statistical Abstract Data of the Zone**

The above table shows the number of unemployed persons registered & employed by levels of education in the Zone in the two consecutive years of study. In the year 2011EC, there were 13,019 male & 7,787 female illiterate, 19,843 male & 10,958 female with educational level of grade 1-8, 14,732 male & 9,390 female with educational level of grade 9-12, 9,980 male & 6,202 female with certificate, 4,857 male & 4,158 female with diploma, 1,686 male & 1,343 female with degree and 8 male having educational level of master’s degree those who were not employed in the Zone. Among unemployed persons those registered in the year 2011EC, about 5,494 male & 2,862 female those who were illiterate, 9,448 male & 5,599 female with grade 1-8 educational level, 7,243 male & 3,367 female with educational level of 9-12, 1,235 male & 1,027 female with certificate, 970 male & 799 female with diploma, 348 male & 163 female with degree and 4 male with master’s degree were employed in the Zone.

In the year 2012EC, about 9,005 male & 4,540 female who were illiterate, 20,961 male & 12,192 female with grade 1-8 educational level, 16,782 male & 10,489 female with grade 9-12 educational level, 7,131 male & 5,722 female with certificate, 3,392 male & 2,353 female with diploma, 1,494 male & 1,046 female with degree and 1 male registered unemployed persons in the Zone. Among those registered unemployed persons in the Zone, about 2,901 male & 2,073 female illiterate, 10,435 male & 5,142 female with grade 1-8 educational level, 8,635 male & 4,760 female with 9-12 educational level, 1,667 male & 1,313 female with certificate, 1,819 male & 1,578 with diploma, 653 male & 451 with degree, and 7 male with master’s degree were employed according to the data we have.

**Graphically, the above table Data can be shown below;**

**Source:-Depicted from the above table Data.**

# 

# Law & Order

**Number of Prisoners by Sex and Type of Sentences.**

Table 66

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Type of Sentences | Number of Prisoners | | | |
| 2011EC | | 2012EC | |
| M | F | M | F |
| Sentences of ≤5 years | 1953 | 273 | 2087 | 117 |
| Sentences of >5 years | 259 | 22 | 49 | 101 |
| Life time Prisoners | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Death Sentence | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| **Total** | **2212** | **295** | **2136** | **218** |

**Source:-Adopted from Annual Statistical Abstract Data of the Zone.**

The above table shows number of prisoners by sex and type of sentences in the past two consecutive years of study. In the year 2011EC, there were about 1,953 male & 273 female prisoners those sentenced to less or equal to 5 years of imprisonment and 259 male & 22 female prisoners those sentenced to greater than 5 years of imprisonment. In this year, there were no life time and death sentence in the Zone.

In the year 2012EC, there were 2,087 male & 117 female prisoners those sentenced to less or equal to 5 years of imprisonment and 49 male & 101 female prisoners those sentenced to greater than 5 years of imprisonment. In the year 2012EC, also there were no life time and death sentence in the Zone.

## **Number of Civil and Criminal Cases Lodged to Courts, Decided & Pending in the year 2011 and 2012EC**.

**Table 67**

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Type of Cases | Number of Cases lodged, Decided & Pending by years of the study | | | | | | | | | |
| 2011EC | | | | | 2012EC | | | | |
| Lodged | Decided | Pending | %ge of decided & pending cases | | Lodged | Decided | Pending | %ge of decided & pending cases | |
| Decided | Pending | Decided | Pending |
| Criminal Cases | 6,448 | 6,018 | 370 | 93.33% | 6.67% | 6,191 | 5,652 | 571 | 91% | 9% |
| Civil Cases | 19,146 | 18,128 | 1,018 | 95% | 5% | 18,137 | 15,204 | 2,923 | 84% | 16% |
| Total | **25,594** | **24,146** | **1,448** | **94.3%** | **5.7%** | **24,328** | **20,856** | **3,494** | **86%** | **14%** |

**Source:-Adopted from Annual Statistical Abstract Data of the Zone.**

The above table indicates number of Civil & Criminal Cases lodged, decided and pending in the two consecutive years of study. Also, it indicates percentage of decided and pending cases which might be an indirect indicator for the efficiency of Courts to some extents. In the year 2011EC, about 6,448 criminal cases were presented to courts out of which 6,018 cases were decided & the remaining 370 cases were pended to the next fiscal year. In this year, about 19,146 civil cases were presented to courts from which 18,128 cases were decided and the remaining 1,018 cases were pended to next fiscal year. Totally, about 25,596 criminal & civil cases were presented to courts while 24,146 cases were decided and the remaining 1,448 cases were pended to the next fiscal year which was 2012EC. In the year 2011EC, about 93.33% criminal cases were decided while the remaining 6.67% were pended. Also, about 95% of civil cases were decided and 5% were pended. In general, about 94.3% of both cases were decided and 5.7% were pended according to the data we have.

In the year 2012EC, about 6,191 criminal cases were presented to courts out of which 5,652 cases were decided and 571 cases were pended. In this year, about 18,137 civil cases were presented to courts from which 15,204 cases were decided and the remaining 2,923 cases were pended. Totally, about 24,328 civil & criminal cases were presented to courts out of which 20,856 cases were decided & those remained 3,494 cases were pended to the year 2012EC. In this year, out of criminal cases presented to courts, about 91% were decided while the remaining 9% were pended to the next fiscal year. Also, from civil cases presented to courts, about 84% were decided & the remaining 16% were remained undecided which were pended to the next fiscal year. Totally, out of civil & criminal cases presented to courts, about 86% were decided & the remaining 14% were pended to the next fiscal year according to the data we have.

**Using Line Graph, Number of Civil & Criminal Cases Lodged, Decided and Pending looks like the following;**

**Source:-Depicted from the above table Data.**

**Using Bar Graph, Percentage Civil & Criminal Cases Decided and Pended can be shown below;**

Source:-Depicted from the above table Data.

### Number of Crimes recorded and Number of Persons recorded as Offenders in the year 2011 and 2012EC.

**Table 68**

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Crimes | Number of Crimes | | Number of Offenders | | | |
| 2011EC | 2012EC | 2011EC | | 2012EC | |
| M | F | M | F |
| Number of Crimes recorded | 2,971 | 3,866 | 2,692 | 201 | 2,742 | 233 |
| Murder | 34 | 242 |
| Seriously Injured | 394 | 466 |
| Slightly Injured | 845 | 1,514 |
| Property Damaged (in birr) | **7,066,328** | **4,346,122** |

**Source:-Adopted from Annual Statistical Abstract Data of the Zone.**

The above table shows the number of crimes recorded and criminals in the Zone in the two consecutive years of study. In the year 2011EC, about 2,971 crimes were recorded according to the data we have. In this year, about 34 murders, 394 serious injuries and 845 slight injuries were recorded in the Zone. Also, properties that can be estimated to be 7,066,328 birr were damaged by the crimes offended by 2,692 males & 201 female criminals in the year 2011EC.

In the year 2012EC, about 3,866 crimes were recorded in Jimma Zone. In this year, about 242 murders, 466 serious injuries and 1,514 slight injuries were recorded in the Zone. In addition to this, properties that were estimated to be 4,346,122 birr were damaged by the crimes offended by 2,742 male & 233 female criminals in the Zone.

# Finance

**Number of Tax Payers in the Zone in the year 2011 & 2012EC.**

**Table 69**

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Tax Payers | Number of Tax payers | | Amount of Revenue collected | |
| 2011EC | 2012EC | 2011EC | 2012EC |
| Traders | 42,899 | 30,957 | 691,820,890.80 | 823,751,017 |
| Farmers | 351,223 | 353,081 |
| Total | **394,122** | **384,038** |

Source:-Adopted from Annual Statistical Abstract Data of the Zone.

The above table shows the number of tax payers and the amount of revenue collected in the year 2011 and 2012EC. In the year 2011EC, there were about 42,899 traders, 351,223 farmers and a total of 394,122 tax payers in the Zone. In this year, about 691.820, 890.8 birr was collected as revenue in the Zone.

In the year 2012EC, there were about 30,957 traders, 353,081 farmers and a total of 384,038 tax payers in the Zone. In this year, a total of about 823,751,017 birr was collected as revenue in the Zone which was partially collected from traders & farmers.

**Expenditure by major Classification of Sectors in the year 2011 & 2012EC**

Table 70

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Classification of Sectors | Recurrent Expenditures | | Capital Expenditures | | Recurrent + Capital Expenditures | |
| 2011EC | 2012EC | 2011EC | 2012EC | 2011EC | 2012EC |
| Administrative & General Services | 590,961,989 | 714,642,707 | 38,843,959 | 52,039,175 | 629,805,948 | 766,681,882 |
| Economic Services | 447,856,507 | 529,166,089 | 93,174,513 | 121,427,281 | 541,031,020 | 650,593,370 |
| Social Services | 1,459,396,812 | 1,799,076,596 | 65,071,755 | 39,962,535 | 1,524,468,567 | 1,839,039,131 |
| Total | 2,498,215,308 | 3,042,885,392 | 197,090,227 | 213,428,991 | 2,695,305,535 | 3,256,314,383 |

Source:-Adopted from Annual Statistical Abstract Data of the Zone.

The above table shows expenditures by major classification of sectors in the past two consecutive years of study. In the year 2011EC, about 590,961,989 birr as recurrent & 38,843,959 birr as capital was spent under Administrative & General Service Sectors in the Zone. In this year, about 447,856,507 birr as recurrent & 93,174,513 birr as capital was spent by the government under Economic sectors. In addition to this, about 1,459,396,812 birr as recurrent & 65,071,755 birr as capital was spent by the government under Social Service Sectors in the Zone. In this year, a total of about 2,498,215,308 birr as recurrent expenditure 197,090,227 birr as capital expenditure and a total of 2,695,305,535 birr were spent by the government in the Zone.

In the year 2012EC, 714,642,707 birr as recurrent, 52,039,175 as capital & a total of 766,681,882 birr was spent by the government under Administrative & General Service Sectors. In this year, about 529,166,089 birr as recurrent, 121,427,281 birr as capital & a total of about 650,593,370 birr was spent under Economic Service Sectors in the Zone. In addition, 1,799,076,596 birr as recurrent, 39,962,535 birr as capital and a total of 1,839,039,131 birr was spent under Social Service Sectors. In this year, about a total recurrent budget of 3,042,885,392 birr, a total capital budget of 213,428,991 birr and a summation of total budget of 3,256,314,383 birr were spent by the government in the Zone. Here, recurrent expenditure has shown an increment by 544,670,084 birr while that of capital was increased by16,338,764 birr in the year 2012EC from that of its base year 2011EC. Hence, the total government expenditure has increased by 561,008,848 birr in the year 2012EC from that of its base year 2011EC.

**Using Line Graph, Government Expenditure in the past two consecutive years of study can be shown below;**

Source:-Depicted from the above table Data.

The following table has depicted from the above table data in order to show an increment Government Expenditure in the year 2012EC compared to that of 2011EC.

Table 71

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Classification of Sectors | Recurrent Expenditures increment | Capital Expenditures increment | Recurrent + Capital Expenditures increment |
| 2012EC | 2012EC | 2012EC |
| Administrative & General Services | 123,680,718 | 13,195,216 | 136,875,934 |
| Economic Services | 81,309,582 | 28,252,768 | 109,562,350 |
| Social Services | 339,679,784 | -25,109,220 | 314,570,564 |
| Total | **544,670,084** | **16,338,764** | **561,008,848** |

Source:-Depicted from the above table Data.

The above table shows an increment of recurrent and capital expenditures by major classification of government sectors in the year 2012EC compared to that of 2011EC. Hence, recurrent expenditures in Administrative and General Service Sectors has increased by 123,680,718 birr, that of Economic Service Sectors by 81,309,582 birr, that of Social Service Sectors by 339,679,784 birr and a total of 544,670,084 birr has increased. With regard to capital expenditures, in Administrative & General Service Sectors has increased by 13,195,216 birr, that of Economic Service Sectors by 28,252,768 birr while that of Social Service Sectors has decreased by 25,109,220 birr from that of the base year 2011EC and a total of 16,338,764 birr has increased in this year. Hence, in the year 2012EC, a total of 136,875,934 birr in Administrative & General Service Sectors, 109,562,350 birr in Economic Service Sectors, 314,570,564 birr in Social Service Sectors and a total of 561,008,848 birr was increased from that of its base year 2011EC. As it is indicated on the above table, capital expenditure has slightly increased while that of recurrent expenditure was highly increasing which requires a great emphasis from the respective bodies in the government institutions.

**Graphically, the above table can be shown below;**

Source:-Depicted from the above table Data.

**Number of Goovernment & Non-government Financial Institutions;**

**Table 72**

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Name of Banks | Number of Banks | |
| 2011EC | 2012EC |
| Commercial Banks of Ethiopia | 36 | 39 |
| Construction & Business Bank | 0 | 0 |
| Development Bank | 2 | 2 |
| Oromia International Bank | 5 | 8 |
| Oromia Cooperative Bank | 14 | 16 |
| NIB Bank | 3 | 4 |
| Awash Bank | 6 | 9 |
| Dashen Bank | 6 | 6 |
| Buna Bank | 2 | 2 |
| Total | **74** | **86** |

**Source:-Adopted from Annual Statistical Data of Jimma Zone.**

The above table indicates the number of government & none government Financial Institutions in the past two consecutive years of study. In the year 2011EC, there were about 36 Commercial Banks of Ethiopia, 2 Development Banks, 5 Orimia International Banks, 14 Oromia Cooperative Banks, 3 NIB Banks, 6 Awash Banks, 6 Dashen Banks, 2 Buna Banks and a total of 74 Financial Institutions in the Zone.

In the year 2012EC, there were about 39 Commercial Banks of Ethiopia, 2 Development Banks, 8 Oromia International Banks, 16 Oromia Cooperative Banks, 4 NIB Banks, 9 Awash Banks, 6 Dashen Banks, 2 Buna Banks and a total of 86 Financial Institutions in Jimma Zone which was thought to increase saving habits in our societies in the Zone.

**Graphically, the above table data can be shown below;**

Source:-Depicted from the above table Data.

Trade

Number of Trade License Renewed, New Licence Issued & License Returned/Cancelled by Capital in the year 2011 and 2012EC.

Table 73

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Service Types | 2011EC | | | | 2012EC | | | |
| Number of traders | | Their Capital | | Number of traders | | Their Cappital | |
| M | F | M | F | M | F | M | F |
| License Renewed | 21,343 | 4,387 | 381,866,899 | 102,666,978 | 23,999 | 6,042 | 2,542,019,976 | 335,859,397 |
| New License Issued | 10,975 | 4,193 | 540,641,599 | 312,054,383 | 4,932 | 1,288 | 587,882,699 | 63,568,190 |
| License Returned | 839 | 127 | 12,285,800 | 731,600 | 962 | 293 | 25,546,738 | 6,993,386 |

Source:-Adopted from Annual Statistical Abstract Data of the Zone.

The above table shows the number of newly licensed traders, License renewed, and license returned or cancelled by their capital holdings in the last two consecutive years of our study. In the year 2011EC, there were 10,975 male & 4,193 female traders those who were newly licensed having a total capital of about 540,641,599 birr and 312,054,383 birr respectively. In this year, trading licenses of about 21,343 male & 4,387 female traders those having a total capital of 381,866,899 birr & 102,666,978 birr respectively were renewed. In addition to this, licenses of about 839 male & 127 female traders with the capital of 12,285,800 birr & 731,600 birr respectively were cancelled due ti different purpose in the Zone according to the data we have.

In the year 2012EC, about 4,932 male & 1288 female traders having a total capital of 587,882,699 birr & 63,568,190 birr respectively were newly licensed in the Zone. In this year, licenses of about 23,999 male & 6,042 female traders with the total capital of 2,542,019,976 birr & 335,859,397 birr respectively were renewed while licenses of 962 male & 293 female traders having a total capital of about 25,546,738 birr & 6,993,386 birr respectively were cancelled in the Zone.

Graphically, the above table Data can be shown below;

Source:-Depicted from the above table Data.

Number of Private Traders and Their Capital by years of the Sstudy;

Table 74

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Types of trading | 2011EC | | 2012EC | |
| Number of trading Sectors | Capital | Number of Trading Sectors | Capital |
| Whole Sale | 1,777 | 84,695,101 | 3,118 | 804,890,895 |
| Retail | 16,415 | 102,465,825 | 24,055 | 262,279,036 |
| Service | 4,012 | 84,083,000 | 473 | 222,000,000 |
| Industry | 1,599 | 531,767,169 | 1,773 | 1,108,932,725 |
| Others | 1,453 | 56,071,748 | 3,821 | 230,515,854 |
| Total | **25,256** | **859,082,843** | **33,240** | **2,628,618,510** |

**Source:-Adopted from Annual Statistical Abstraact Data of the Zone.**

The above table indicates the number of private traders & their capital by types of trading activities in the Zone in the last two consecutive years of study. In the year 2011EC, there were 1,777 whole sale traders having a total capital of 84,695,101 birr while retailed traders were about 16,415 having a total capital of 102,465,825 birr. In this year, there were about 4,012 traders those who were different types of service providers with the total capital of 84,083,000 birr while there were 1,599 traders who have been working on production in different industrial sectors holding a total capital of 531,767,169 birr. In addition to this, there were about 1,453 traders who have been participating in different trading activities with the total capital of 56,071,748 birr. In general, in the year specified above, there were a total of 25,256 traders having a total capital of 859,082,843 birr in Jimma Zone.

In the year 2012EC, there were 3,118 whole sale traders with the total capital of 804,890,895 birr, 24,055 retailed traders holding a total capital of 262,279,036 birr, 473 Service Sector traders having a total capital of 222,000,000 birr, 1,773 industrial sector traders with the total capital of 1,108,932,725 birr, and 3,821 traders having a total capital of 230,515,854 birr who have been participating in different trading activities other than the specified one. In this year, there were a total of 33,240 different types of traders holding a total capital of about 2,628,618,510 birr in the Zone according to the data we have on our hand.

**Graphically, Number of trading Sectors & their Capital in the past two consecutive years of study looks like the following;**

**.**

Source:-Depicted from the above table Data

# Tourisms

As it is well known, tourism is known as smokeless industries which is sources of income for a given country. In the Zone, there are so many tourist attraction sites like that of hot springs, the palace of kings, musiums and the like. The main hot springs in the Zone are Golu hot spring which is found in Chora Botor, the hot spring which is found in Omo Nada, Boshe Hot spring which is found in Shabe Sombo Woreda and Kecho Hot spring which is found in Gera Woreda. Those hot Springs are well known by their curativity of different types of diseases. Those springs are powerful in curing so many different types of diseases so that many people usually go there in order to be cured of their diseases in the Zone. In addition, there are so many water falls like that of water fall which is found in Seka Chokorsa Woreda in the Village known as Gibe Boso which is around 5 kilometers away from Seka Town, and the one which is found in Chora Botor are the main tourist attraction sites. Different tourist attraction sites are available in the Zone out of which Natural Forests, Abajifar's Palace and its musium which is found in Jimma Town are being attracted by tourists.

Jimma Town became the host for many transit visitors. It is considered to be the middle route to almost every Woredas, towns and Administrative Regions in the Western Part of Ethiopia. Other than the Natural tourist attractions, Jimma Town is well known by its cultural and historical heritage. The Town is one of the oldest historical Cities in Western Ethiopia. The formation of the five Gibe States, the Economic, Political and Social activities the Oromo People and their leaders and their various relationships created between them and other people of the Country and foreigners have contributed for the Development of the Town. The historical palace of Abajifar Abagomol built over 130 years ago and beautiful artisans currently observed in the town shows the good tracing glory the Jimma Kingdom had. In addition, there is Boye River which is playing a great role in being recreational place at the day of weeding and the like and being used as a source of drinking water.

Jimma Museum is also another tourist attraction cite in the Zone which has various ceremonial dress, household Utensils, valuable equipments and different historical articles those used during the reign of King Abajifar. In this Museum one can get a chance to visit various religious books , gifts sent to the king from foreign countries and from the Country, various cultural dresses and house furniture used by Oromo people of the area and other nationalities living nearby the regions. Regarding facilities, there are so many Hotels, Restaurants, Bars and Beds in the Town as well as the Zone in General. Among the available Hotels:- Central Hotel, Honey-Land Hotel, Yordanos Hotel, Teka Egano Hotel, Shewa Hotel, Haramaic Hotel, Seif Hotel, Awol Abamecha Hotel, Boni International Hotel, Wolde Abegaz Hotel, Asegedech Hotel, Reha Hotel, Kefa Midiregenet Hotel, Awetu Grand Hotel (Recently Built), Seif Hotel and the like.

**Number of Religious Institutions in the Zone**

Table 75

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Name of Religious Institutions | Number of Religious Institutions by years of the study | | Percentage of Religious Institutions | |
| 2011EC | 2012EC | 2011EC | 2012EC |
| Mosque | 5440 | 5761 | 86% | 86.20% |
| Orthodox | 345 | 354 | 5% | 5.30% |
| Catholic | 5 | 8 | 0.08% | 0.12% |
| Protestant | 507 | 548 | 8% | 8.20% |
| Adventist | 7 | 7 | 0.11% | 0.10% |
| Others | 3 | 5 | 0.05% | 0.07% |
| **Total** | **6,307** | **6,683** | **100%** | **100.00%** |

**Source:-Adopted from Annual Statistical Abstract Data of the Zone.**

The above table indicates the number of religious institutions and their distribution in percentage in the Zone in the past two consecutive years of study. In the year 2011EC, there were 5,440 mosques, 345 Orthodox Churches, 5 Catholic Churches, 507 Protestant Churches, 7 Adventist Churches, 3 other types of religious institutions and a total of about 6,307 religious institutions in the Zone. In this year, the distribution of religious institutions in the Zone was:-Mosques 86%, Orthodox Churches 5%, Catholic Churches 0.08%, Protestant Churches 8%, Adventist Churches 0.11%, and that of other types of religious institutions other than the specified one was 0.05%.

In the year 2012EC, there were 5,761 Mosques, 354 Orthodox Churches, 8 Catholic Churches, 548 Protestant Churches, 7 Adventist Churches, 5 other types of religious institutions other than the specified one and a total about 6,683 religious institutions in the Zone. In this year, with regard to the distribution of religious institutions, Mosques 86.2%, Orthodox Churches 5.3%, Catholic Churches 0.12%, Protestant Churches 8.2%, Adventist Churches 0.1% and that of other types of religious institutions other than the specified one was 0.07% in the Zone.

**Graphically, Number of Religious Institutions in the past two consecutive years of study looks like the following;**

**Source:-Depicted from the above table Data.**

**Using Graph, Distribution of Religious Institutions in the Zone looks like the following;**

Source:-Depicted from the above table Data.

# Problems & Potentialities in the zone.

## Problems

* Migration is still the main problem in the Zone in which Economically active population at youth level is emigrating. Migration from rural to urban is now adays becoming a great problem which put a great pressure on urban dwellers socially as wel as economically in the zone.
* Acceptance of that one work is minor than the other is also a poblem in the Zone. This means Choosing works which they accept as higher level instead of working what ever jobs obtained.
* Eventhough there are health infrastructures, still there is a problem on the quality of services being provided in the Governmental Health Institutions in the Zone.
* Eventough the concerned bodies are trying to solve the problems of the quality of health services being given in the Zone, still there are shortage of skilled health professionals, equipments those used for treatments and medicines. Because of such shortages, Patients usually referred to non-governmental Health Organizations in the Zone which is a great shame.
* Un availability of Monitoring and Evaluation of non-governmental Health Organizations by the respective bodies in the government Sectors, especially, on the price they are loading on the societies of the Zone for treatment services.
* Health infrastructures have no fully improved with sanitation facilities , improved water supply and electricity . Especially Health infrastructures in rural areas have no access to these facilities. Eg. Health Posts and Health Centers.
* The other main problem is absence of Kindergartens in rural areas in the Zone. As we know almost all kindergartens are situated in Urban Centers why not practiced in rural areas?
* Un availability of Monitoring and Evaluation of non-governmental Schools by the respective bodies of the government, especially the Costs they are loading on the societies of the Zone. We have some information that monthly payment for the service and also additional payment usually shows an increment because of unknown reason in non-governmental Schools.
* Health Infrastractures being built are of poor quality in the Zone. There are also health infrastructures those remained un-finished. Example; 1) Additional Block building in Toba Health Center remained unfinished. 2) Kombolcha Health Center in Kersa Woreda was remained unfinished.
* Shortage of budget in all most all Woredas of the Zone is the most problem which requires immediate improvement.
* Inflation is currently affecting the lives of the Communities in the Zone especially those living under poverty line.
* Instability in the structures of governmental Sectors which makes workers instable in a given governmental Sectors.

## Potentialities

* The presence/Existance of so many perennial rivers which has a potential for irrigation purpose
* Fertility of the soil for agricultural development
* Existance of excess labor with optimum costs.
* Suitability of Agro climatic conditions for beekeeping, agriculture and coffee production in the Zone.
* The existance of investment potential areas.
* Existance of Historical and Cultural tourist attraction cites in the Zone.
* The presence of excess underground water in the Zone.
* Still now, the main perennial rivers that can provide us hydroelectric power if the Dam constracted on them are not used fully.
* The existance of Coffee Arebica in the Zone.
* The existance of steel minerals in the Zone. Eg. The one which is found in Tiro Afeta Woreda in the Rural Village known as Kitinbile which is found at a distance of around 10 kilometers away from Ako Town. This mineral was being exstracted during the reign of Abajifar and melted to be used for the development of different materials like that of ax, niles and the like through cultural methods in Asendabo Town by black smith.
* The existence of Iron Ore, Oppal, Gibsem and Coal in the Woreda known as Omo Beyam which was recently separated from Omo Nada Woreda which are still now un extracted.
* The availability of Coal in the Woreda known as Dedo which is around 24 kilometers away from the center of Jimma Town.
* The presence of so many Turist attraction sites like that of hot springs, Natural forests, Palaces, water falls and the like in the Zone.
* The availability of black Stones which is being used for construction purposes, white stones which is being used for making coble stones and gravels which is being used for construction.

# Conclusions & Recommendations

## Conclusions!

Jimma Zone is one of the Zones those found in Oromia Regional State. It was established from the five main states formed during 16 th and early 17 th century along Gibe basin which was known as the five Gibe States. Namely:-Limmu Enarya, Jimma, Goma, Guma and Gera states. The Zone was economically as well as socially strong in relative to other parts of the region. Because of:-

* Its potential for effective supply and route of the predominant exportable items
* Its geographical and economic importance as trade for import and export
* Its importance for the spread of Islamic Religion during the 19 th century.

It is located between 70 013-8 056 Nortn Longitudes and 35 0 49-38 0 38 East Latitudes. It is situated in the South Western Part of Oromia National Regional State. It is relatively bordered in the Nortn by East Wollega Zone, in the Nortn by East Shewa Zone and South West Shewa Zone, in the South East and South part by SNNP Administration and in the West by Ilubabor Zone. It has the total surface area of 18,936.7km2 at which all area is under land body. It has 20 rural Woredas and 2 Urban Centers. Out of the Woredas under the Zone, Limu Seka and Sigmo are the widest while Botor Toley, Secka Chekorsa, Mana, and Gumay are the smallest Woredas. It lies between the altitudinal range of 1000-3500m above see level. About 52% of the Zone lies between the altitudinal range of 1500m-2000m above see level. About 34% of the area lies between the altitudinal range of 2000-2500m above see level. The highest elevation of the Zone is found in the central part of Omo Nada Woreda with the most remarkable mountain peak called Gudo mount with an ellevation of 3344m while the loWest elevation of the Zone is also found along Gibe river valley which is about 880m above see level.

It has three drainage basins. namely:-Omo-Gibe, Abay and Baro rivers that characterized by the type of dendrite drainage pattern. Gibe river basin occupies the largest(16,559 km2) surface area of the Zonal drainage basin. River Gojeb, Gilgel Gibe, Kersa, Kelacha, Unta Kewa, Anderacha, Denbi, Nada, Abono, Dama, Busa and Nedi are remarkable perennial rivers flowing from the Eastern and Southern part and dendrite on the lower part. Abay river basin occupies 1846km2 surface area of the Zonal drainage basin. Didesa, Dugaji, Wama, Wabe, Bokoka, Boror, Yabu, and Anisu are Perennial rivers in the Western part of the Zone. Didesa river basin constitute the longest volume of the river basin. Baro rivr basin occupies the area of 1101.24km2 that found on the top of Gera mountain range. River Geba, Onja Salaka, Gidecha and Bodecha are the major pernnial rivers in Baro river basin. Almost all rivers in the Zone are perennial rivers which makes the Zone comfortable for building irrigation projects. It is of three agro-climatic Zones, namely:-Lowland, sub-Lowland and Tempeate. The Southern and Central part of the Zone obtain the annual rainfall which lies between the range of 1300mm-1700mm while the Western and Nortnern part of it obtain the rainfall that lies between the range of 1700-2100mm. The Gibe river valley of Sokoru, and Omo Nada Woredas obtain the rainfall that lies between the range of 900-1300mm. Temperate, Lowland and Sub-Lowland agro-climatic zones of the Zone constitute about 12%, 10% and 78% of the area of our Zone respectively.

The major soil types in the Zone are Chromic and Pelvic Verti Soils which covers the area of 2840.505km2(15%), Orthic Acro Soils that covers the area of 9468.35km2(50%) and Dystric Acro Nitosoils which covers the area of 6627.6km2(35%).

Jimma Zone is one of the Zones of Oromia Regional States which has large Regional forest priority areas. There are broad leaved forests that abundantly found in Jimma Zone which include Abelti-Gibe(Sokoru), Beleta(Shabe Sombo), Gera(Gera), Tiro-Botor, Becho(Tiro Afeta and Limu Kosa), Sigmo-Geba(Sigmo and Setema Woredas) and Babiya-Folla(Kersa and Tiro Afeta) forests. The widest Regional Forest in the Zone is Sigmo-Geba forest which covers 1168km2 but the Abelti-Gibe forest covers the smallest area 146km2 of the Zone land.

Jimma Zone has no conserved areas for the conservation of wild animals. But there are some types of wild animals those found in the Zone. Some of them are:-Leopard, Lion, Greater Kudu, Civet, Pig, Buffalo, Monkey, Warthog, Spotted Hyena, Bushback, Bush Duiker, fox and Rabbit.

Jimma Zone is of a total population of about 3,645,440 & 3,747,118 in the year 2011EC and 2012EC respectively. As it is known, Agriculture is the main economic activity being practiced in the Zone as well as in the Country wide. Jimma Zone is potentially rich particularly for farming practices. Its Agro-Climatic Zones are suitable for production of Cereals, pulses and oil seeds which is relatively free from meager and erratic rainfall as compared to other Zones of Oromia. The Zone is also well Known for its Coffee and Honey production. In coffee production, the well known Woredas are:-Gomma, Limmu Secka, Limmu Kossa, Mana, Secka Chekorsa, Shabe Sombo, Kersa, and Gumay are the well known Coffee Producers in the Zone. In the remaining Woredas, coffee is also being produced but not at the highest level.

In the case of Honey production, the well known Woredas are:-Gera, Sigmo and Setema. Such honey producers are also well known by exporting bulls for meat to the market in Addis Ababa for selling to make extra income in the Woredas. This does not mean the remaining Woredas have no share in honey production, this is to say high production & productivity of honey is found in the Woredas specified above because of the availability of vast natural forests there. Hence, beekeeping is being practiced in all Woredas of the Zone.

## Recommendations!

* Water resources of the Zone which have a potential for irrigation should be used effectively and effeciently.
* Improved water supply should be expanded to health infrastructures those found in Rural areas of the Zone.
* Improved Sanitation Facilities and Electric Power supply should be more expanded in Health infrastructures since the number of health infrastructures possessing improved sanitation facilities in the Zone is not at its maximum requirement.
* The capacity of our farmers in increasing production and productivity to produce surplus production should be built by the concerned bodies. Still now, farmers in the Zone are not producing surplus rather than hand to mouth in the Zone.
* Irrigation practices should be encouraged since there are so many perennial rivers in the Zone that can be used to eenlarge the production & productivity in the Zone. If used properly, Rivers in the Zone can solve the problems related to in capability of producing surplus in the Zone.
* Large and medium scale irrigation is not so much being practiced in the Zone. If the farmers have an access of such irrigation projects, there would be more and more prosperous lives in the Zone. Therefore, the government should take this into its consideration & works on it, since our Zone is rich in so many Perennial Rivers.
* As we know there is no conserved areas for wild life conservation in the Zone. This is the main problem to be thought over. In this case we the concerned bodies in collaboration with the Authority should incorporate this point into our plan. If we do so, we will boom up the tourist attraction cites of the Zone.
* Electric Power supply coverage is still at its minimum point in the Zone. Therefore its coverage should be increased. Especially, Rural areas of the Zone requires a great attention!
* Eventhough Rural roads has been given a great attention in the Zone, the roads being built are poor in quality. Since the roads had no drainage system, the flood as a result of rain, made almost all the rural roads out of use. Hence, the concerned bodies should take care of qualities of roads instead of only quantities! In addition to this, the concerned bodies should put maintenance services into its consideration rather than building only the new one.
* The quality of Health services being provided to our Societies should be improved through the provision of enough medicines, and medical equipments and also through the improvement of the quality of health infrastructures being constructed/built in order to reduce refers written to non-governmental health organizations for patients in the governmental health institutions in the Zone.
* Monitoring & Evaluation of the activities of non-governmental Health Institution and Schools should be thought over in order to minimize un-necessary costs being loaded on the communities of the Zone!
* Awareness should be created to our Societies regarding jobs that there is no job minor than the other.
* In order to reduce emigration, more and more job opportunities should be created for the job seekers in the Zone. This should be incorporated in the Plan we are putting into action. Rural-Urban migration is making urban lives very difficult for the dwellers in the Zone by putting high social & economic pressures on them. Even though it is impossible to eradicate in migration, the respective bodies should think it over to minimize rural-urban migration in the Zone.
* Shortage of budget in all Woredas of the Zone in the past two consecutive years of study has remained still unsolved. Hence, the respective authority should consider Woredas those which are found under Jimma Zone while allocating resources.