# 

# 

**THE NATIONAL REGIONAL GOVERNMENT OF OROMIYA**

**OROMIYA PLANNING AND DEVELOPMENT COMMISSION**

**PHYSICAL AND SOCIO-ECONOMIC PROFILE OF WST SHEWA ZONE**

**April, 2022**

**Finfinne**

**THE NATIONAL REGIONAL GOVERNMENT OF OROMIYA**

**OROMIYA PLANNING AND DEVELOPMENT COMMISSION**

**PHYSICAL AND SOCIO-ECONOMIC PROFILE OF WEST SHEWA ZONE**

# **Introduction**

The West shewa Zone, one of the zones in the region and near to the central market of the country ,is endowed with natural resources and conducive environment for any institution interested in intervening in its social and economic suitable area because it has opportunities like good climatic condition,(soil, rainfall ,altitude, ),human capital, infrastructures like education ,health road access and etc. The main asphalt road from the capital city of the region and the country, which leads to the western Oromia and via to Asosa crosses nine districts and the main town of the zone. Besides these, it has been one of the

surplus producing zones of the region. In spite of this much effort has been made by government to change the social and economic condition, much development gaps remained to be addressed. With this intention and mandate given to it the former west shewa zonal office of finance and economic development has been preparing the socio economic profile of the zone and provided it for concerned institutions, organizations, sectors and individuals for the last years. Therefore, the newly structured zonal office of planning and economic development is intended to prepare the socio economic profile of the zone for the last two years 2011 and 2012 as follows.

## Background

The background west showa zone was it that famous historically. This zone was takes its name from the kingdom or former province of Shewa; it got its current name from the older name “mi’rab shewa” in the times of feudal regime in such a way though it that was convenient to govern. that was administratively divided into 22 districts and one urban town (AMBO) which is the main urban center of zone. There are 580 kebels of which 532 are peasant associations and 48 are urban kebeles in the zone.so, are the total peasant and urban kebele was it emplace that zone. In addition to this, the total population of the zone according to the CSA of 1999, was estimated in the year 2011, **2,714,722**

and in the year 2012, **2,811,257 the** detail of male and Female dwellers by Urban and rural has been shown in the table below. west shewa was one of in the oromia region it emplace that was Afan Oromo is the most widely spoken language as it has been the first mother tongue of the most people since many years ago. The majority of the inhabitants professed the Ethiopian orthodox Christianity and a significant number of people professed Protestantism and others believe in Muslim and in wakefata and other traditional beliefs.

Table 1; showing urban and rural population of the zone for the year 2011&2012

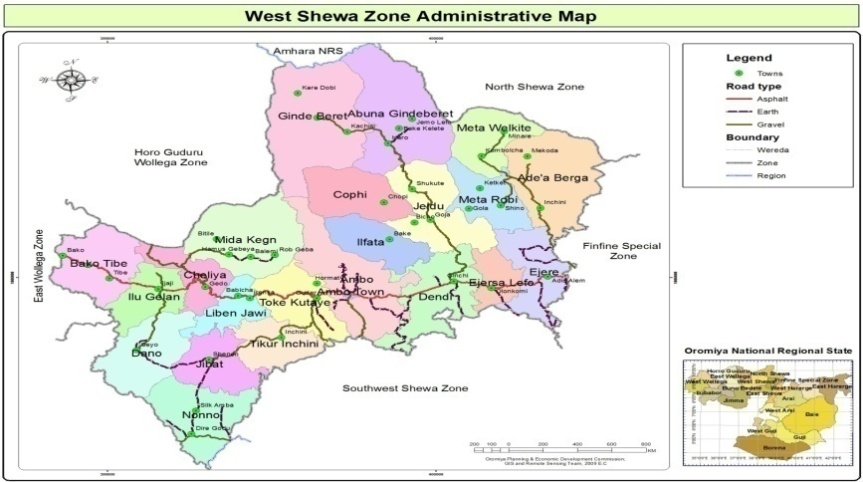
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| West shewa  Zone | Population Projection of west shewa zone in the year 2011 and 2012 E.C | | | | | | | | |
| Urban + Rural | | | Urban Population | | | Rural Population | | |
| Both Sexes | Male | Female | Both Sexes | Male | Female | Both Sexes | Male | Female |
| **2011** | **2,714,722** | **1,366,818** | **1,347,904** | **369,185** | **188,736** | **180,449** | **2,345,537** | **1,178,082** | **1,167,456** |
| **2012** | 2,811,257 | 1,414,419 | 1,396,838 | 383,064 | 195,848 | 187,215 | 2,428,198 | 1,218,571 | 1,209,623 |

Source:-CSA population projection of 2011 and 2012

According to those population of projection west shewa zone between in the year 2011 and 2012 was the difference to respectably increase to was Both sexes Urban and Rural:- urban male 7112 and female 6766 Both sexes Urban population male and female 13878 the rural population of both of sexes male and female was 82656.

**1.1 Map showing west shewa Zone**

**Map of the Zone**

****2.Physical Setting

## Location

Being one of the zones of the region, West shewa Zone capital city was Ambo Town which was located 114 km away from the main capital city of the country and regional state finfinnee. It is bordered by or adjacent to Abay River,Amara Regional state and Horro Guduru Welega zone in the north North shewa zone in north east. South west shewa zone. In the south east. East Welega Zone in the west Jima zone in the south west Finfinne and the surrounding Oromia special Zone in east. The length and width of zone is 170kms long from north to south it is 183kms wide from east to west. Astronomically it is found between 80 17” north to 90 60”north latitude and 370 17”east to 380 45’east longitude

## Area

As the indicator the total area of the west shaw zone was estimated to be 1,434,929 hectare of landand also condition able for society it can uses any infrastructure that environment determined one of in the region of oromia it that famous Ambo mineral water as the country peasant

Geology of the zone

According to the studied document on the geological formation of the zone, we used the the socio economic profile document of 2008. According to the document “Geological survey indicated that the present land form of west shewa zone is the rest of different geological processes. Geological formation had gone back to Precambrian are, which found in the western part of Gindabert District. While, the vast area of the zone land formation had taken place during the Mesozoic and Cenozoic eras. The northern part of the district (Gindaberate, A\G\BERATE, Metarobi, Adaaberga ,Jeldu ,cheliya ,and Ambo) The western ,central and northern part of the districts (Bako tibe ,Chaliya ,Jibat ,Iluu galan , Dano ,Nono, Ambo, Toke kutaya, Dendi, Ilfata, Ejera, and Adea berga);Thethick basalt lava rock of the trope series were the domination of tertiary volcanic of the Cenozoic era the occupied the largest area of the zone.It is conducive for farming activities, extraction of construction and industrial materials. The geological formation of the Zone had depicted that west shewa zone has a good potential for the development of a wide range of mineral resources. However, so far the zone minerals deposits exploration did not deeply investigate , but the currently, very essential mineral extraction had been conducting by Dangote Cement Factory, Mugger cement Enterprise , Ambo Mineral water factory , senkele limestone, Senkele sandy soil that can cited as indicator of essential minerals”**.** Present in the zone.

Source.

## 

## 2.3.1. Relief of the zone

* **Major mountains ,plateaus ,& hills, plains :-**According to west shaw zone was There are many mountains in our zone to mention some of the major ones mount Weilo in Midakeny, Mount Haboro in Jeldu districts are the lowest and mount Dendi is the highest in Dendi district. The range of heights of these mountains found to be between 200m and 3288m respectively. (based on basic data compiled in 2008)According to the data obtained from west shewa zonal office of agriculture and natural resource development, the area covered by mountains accounts to 16.8% of the total area of the zone .There are many different mountains level in the zone . The mountain with the maximum height is 3288 m and the mountain with the minimum height is 200m.

Source-

* **Plateaus and hills ,plains, valleys and the lowest and highest elevation:-**According to the data obtained from zonal office of agriculture and natural resource development, mountains account to %16.8, Hills-%25.7, Plains-%47.7,Valleys-%4.6 ,Other account to %5.2,from the total area of the land. the lowest and the highest elevations range between 1050masl and 3500masl.To mention some of the plateaus and hills of the districts in the zone for instance, Chelia the district is found to have a range of land forms that include 15% of plain (flat) 65% gentle rolling/ undulating, and 20% steep slopes, In Dendi the district there are plateaus, plains and mountains. The highest and the lowest elevation of the district is **3288 (Galeesa..)**and **1500** meters respectively. In Dire inchini district the lowest and the highest elevations are 324 (Dabele) and 3180(Roge) and etc .Generally the land form of the zone is characterized by rugged ,sloppy and undulated topography which demands the intentional treatment, as the mismanagement of natural resource and the population pressure have an impact on development.

Source-

## 2.3.2. Drainage

According to west show zone of the drainage indicator to tangible and the Main of drainage in the west shewa has great water resource potential which are found in the form of rivers, with underground water and natural lakes. It has three indicator river basins which are demarcated by ridges of high lands, plateaus & hill lands. Thos was Abay river basin:-This river basin covers most of the total zonal area and the whole of areas: Elfeta,Chobi, Gindaberate, Jeldu, Adaaberga, Metarobe,Meta walkite and Ambo wereda and although , some parts of Dendi , Chalia,Mida kegn, Dire inchine.The major perennial rivers together with their tributaries in these districts are drained to this river basin Guder . Lake Dendi which covers 8.04km2 area of land also is found in this basin. Hulluka river which crosses Ambo town springs from upper of the lake and passes through it.**Awash river basin:-** This river basin was covers the areas of the districts such as the most parts of Dendi, the whole of Ejersa lefo and Ejere .Awash river with its tributaries drains to this basin and **Gibe river basin** That river bisan was attractable for truism Gibe river basin covers the areas of Bako tibe,Elu gelan,some areas of Chelia,Nono,Jibat And Dano districts although These big river basins, rain and underground water make the zone potential area. These rivers with their tributaries are mainly used for irrigation and for drinking (human &animals).Moreover, West shewa has large area of irrigable land along river banks, which are so far not potentially utilized but, anther was **Lakes :-** according to west show zone wasLake Dendi found in Dendi district and with area of 8.04km2, Lake Obora which is found in Abuna Gidebret district and with the area of 0.0035km,and lake Birate which found in Ade’a berga district and with the area of 2km2 have been the lakes of west shewa .These lakes were not potentially utilized in the last two respective years.

Source-

Season

**Kiremt or Meher or summer**: - June, July and August are the summer season. Heavy rain falls in these three months. And **Belg or Autumn:** - September, October and November are the spring season sometime known as the harvest season. **Bega or winter:** - December, January and February are the dry season with frost in morning especially in January and **Tseday or Spring:** - March, April and May are the autumn season with occasional showers. May is the hottest month in Ethiopia. When summer heavy rain falls but, autumn harvest season And also, winter dry season and spring occasional showers and dry in Ethiopia.

Climate

It emplace that the agro-climatic covers or terminals of covers that the indicters with the zone, Dega covers%27 area, Wayne Degas covers %56 of area, and Kola covers%17 area of the the zone. And the Altitude ranges between 1050 masl and 3500 masl whereas the Temperature the minimum is 0C 10 and the maximum is 0C25.Regarding the rainfalls of the zone, the minimum is found to be 812mm and the maximum is1699mm. Although our climate was suitable for human life.

Soils:- According to the socio economic profile of 2008,”There were four major soil units in west shewa zone that includes:- chromic and pelvic Vetsoils 4974.2km2, chromic and arthicluv soils 1530.5km2, district *nito* sols 4974.2km2, and phallic and luvic phaeozem 374.3km2. Veto sols cover the largest part of the zone’s total area (72.3%).The vast area of the Dano, Dendi, Ade’y Veto sols. Veto soils was too difficult agricultural and preparations do have a difficult task. It is cracks during dry season and has water logged and expanding character during wet season. Those extreme cases contributed for limiting agricultural potentialities of the soil but it is very fertile soils for crop production. While liaisons do confine to central part of Cheliya, Ambo & Ejere and Welmera districts. Most liaisons have good agricultural potentialities.Rendzinas, Haply and Logic pharoses soil is limited to the northern part of the zone districts namely Gindeberet, Ade’a Berga, Jeldu and Meta Robi. It has good agricultural potentialities.District Nito sols are found in the western part of Gindeberet, Mida-kegn and Bako Tibe districts.”The major types of soils of the zone in colour wise are found to be Black, Red and mixed. Although, it requires in detail research to identify which type of soil is suitable for type of crops, all types of soils are suitable for agriculture” The soil coverage of the area of some districts.

Source-

## Vegetation and Wildlife

## Vegetation

According to west shewa zone was indicators to the natural vegetation of the area mainly categorized under forest, woodland and shrubs and bushes .according data of zonal agricultural office their area coverage are found to be 94617.93hectare of land is forest,59680.59 hectare of land is bushes& shrubs and 2459.7 hectare of land area is covered by savannas. Savannas include bamboos which covers 634.7 hectare of land. The known forests in the zone are Jibat forest, chilimo in dendi district and Gura in cheliya district forest which cover 11058hectare, 7833.61hectare and 5576.37hectare of land respectively.

Source-

## Major natural and man-made forests protected by the

## Government, cooperatives and other organizations

There were forests which have been protected by government, communities and private farmers in the two years. Jibat forest which is located in Jibat district and Gura forest which is located in chelia district have been protected by governments and Chilimo forest which is located in Dendi district is protected by cooperative. The remaining areas of forest were protected by communities, farmers and individuals.

Table2; Major manmade and natural forests protected by different institutions

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| s.no. | Name of forest | Protected by | Area | Location |
| 1 | Jibat | Government | 11058 | Jibat |
| 2 | Chilimoo | Cooperative | 7833.61 | Dendi |
| 3 | Gura | Government | 5576.37 | Chelia |

Source;-From district’s socio-economic profile

## Wildlife

Based on the profile of 2012”Variation of climate and relief in the zone provided a wide variety of wild animals. But now days the number of these wild animals is decreasing due to increase in human population deforestation, shifting of forest land to cropland, absence of wild life conservation areas and uncontrolled hunting. Wildlife includes wild animals and wild birds. Zonal wild animals feature are directly related to zonal natural vegetation or forests as it known throughout the regional state of oromia, forest in west shewa is decreasing in size and content; because of these many wild life species being exposed to extinction. The Wild life species that existed in the past have been greatly reduced in number and type as a result of illegal hunting. This hunting of wild animals emanates front two roots. One is a social hunter of Lion, Leopard, Wolf, etc…. are given superior social status (prestige of fame) in the society. But now this is reduced to some extent. The other is economic; some of the wild animals are hunted because they harm domestic animals, crops, and sometimes some men are also hunted for the sake of meat.

## The major Types of wild Animal in the Zone

As indicator that was the types of wild animals found in the west shewa Zone Like bush pig, Lion, monkey, warthog, Leopard, Hypothalamus, spotted hyena, Bush buck, Bush darker, black Backed jackal Civet and etc are found.”Even though, there is absence of reserved area for wild life conservation, mainly these animals live where high forests and bushes &shrubs are found in the zone .For instance, to mention some of the districts, In dendi district, Baboon, , Monkey, bush dunker, Warthog, bush buck, Spotted hyena, Bush pig, hedgehog, Black backed jackal are found .In jibat district- Currently, the major types of wild animals that found in the district are Baboon, Monkey &Apes (arboreal animals), Reedbuck, Hare bush, Warthog, bushbuck, spotted hyena, Bush pig, hedgehog, Black pig and White pig. There are also other small wild life species and biras theds are found in the district. In Chelia district-The major types of wildlife animals are wild Pigs, Leopard, African Civet, Spotted hyena, Common jackal, Aardvarks, Abyssinian black, Squirrel, porcupines, hares fox, Monkeys, Apes, many birds, common duiker and many birds’ species.

## Reserved areas for wildlife conservation

According to the report of chelia wereda Agriculture office (2012) there are some reserved areas of or wild life like Gura Forest located in Socondo kebele, Sire Forest located in Tulu Nacha and and others.

In Dire inchini:- At present the major types of wild animals Buck angus baboon ,vevier monkey, monkeys ,spotted hyena, utu ,fox and many species of birds found in the district area. In Ade’a berga:- boohoo, reed, buck unguis Baboon, monkey, bush ducker, warthog, bush buck, spotted hyena ,bush pig, hedgehog, black backed jackal (in a fan Oromo **“**huutuu”) & tiger. There is also unique bird that is endemic to Ethiopia & south Africa which is found only in this district in case of Ethiopia. Therefore, these variety of wildlife animals found in the zone are opportunities which demands conservation and development for the socio economic improvement of the people. Besides this, it is potential for tourist attraction as the zone is nearer the capital city of the region.

# Socio-Economic Conditions

Population:- Based on the1999 Census, project total population of the zone by sex for 2011and 2012 E.C, the people

Table 3; shows projected total population of west shewa

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| West shewa Zone | Population Projection of west shewa zone in the year 2011 and 2012 E.C | | |
| Urban + Rural | | |
| Both Sexes | Male | Female |
| **2011** | **2,714,722** | **1,366,818** | **1,347,904** |
| **2012** | **2,811,257** | **1,414,419** | **1,396,838** |

Source; CSA population Projection of 2011 and 2012 the region

## Population size by Urban and rural

Table 4; shows urban and rural population of the zone for the year 2011&2012

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| West shewa  Zone | Population Projection of west shewa zone in the year 2011 and 2012 E.C | | | | | | | | |
| Urban + Rural | | | Urban Population | | | Rural Population | | |
| Both Sexes | Male | Female | Both Sexes | Male | Female | Both Sexes | Male | Female |
| **2011** | **2,714,722** | **1,366,818** | **1,347,904** | **369,185** | **188,736** | **180,449** | **2,345,537** | **1,178,082** | **1,167,456** |
| **2012** | **2,811,257** | **1,414,419** | **1,396,838** | **383,064** | **195,848** | **187,215** | **2,428,198** | **1,218,571** | **1,209,623** |

Source:-CSA population projection of 2011and 2012 the region

## 3.1.1 Average family size by urban and rural separately

## 3.1.2 The school age population

Based on the data from zonal office of education,under the age of seven (<7) was found to be ruler **2,321,947** and **339,886** Urban also Bothe the total of school population age for the year 2011 was **2661833**  and rular **2,383,109** and **354,111** urban also Bothe the total of school population age for the year 2012 was **2737220** , from the age of seven up to fourteen(7-14) primary school was found to be rulers **519515** and urban **61242** both the total of school age population for the year **2011** was **580757** and ruler **533196 and 77456 urban also Bothe the total of school population age for the year 2012 was 610652** and also from the age of fifteen up to eighteen( 15-18) secondary school) also indicated in the table below.

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Table 5; Shows school age population of West shewa Zone for the 2011 and 2012** | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Age | Year 2011 | | | | | | Year 2012 | | | | | |
| Rural | | | Urban | | | Rural | | | Urban | |  |
| M | F | T | M | F | T | M | F | T | M | F | T |
| **4** | 40,872 | 39,956 | 80,828 | 4,043 | 4,075 | 8,118 | 41,948 | 41,008 | 82,956 | 4,212 | 4,246 | 8,458 |
| **5** | 39,614 | 38,733 | 78,347 | 4,177 | 4,154 | 8,331 | 40,657 | 39,753 | 80,410 | 4,352 | 4,328 | 8,680 |
| **6** | 38,353 | 37,506 | 75,859 | 4,314 | 4,236 | 8,550 | 39,363 | 38,493 | 77,856 | 4,494 | 4,414 | 8,908 |
| **7** | 37,093 | 36,280 | 73,373 | 4,450 | 4,317 | 8,767 | 38,070 | 37,235 | 75,305 | 4,636 | 4,498 | 9,134 |
| **8** | 35,839 | 35,061 | 70,900 | 4,580 | 4,394 | 8,974 | 36,783 | 35,984 | 72,767 | 4,772 | 4,578 | 9,350 |
| **9** | 34,593 | 33,853 | 68,446 | 4,700 | 4,463 | 9,163 | 35,504 | 34,745 | 70,249 | 4,897 | 4,650 | 9,547 |
| **10** | 33,349 | 32,651 | 66,000 | 4,813 | 4,526 | 9,339 | 34,227 | 33,511 | 67,738 | 5,014 | 4,715 | 9,729 |
| **11** | 32,101 | 31,449 | 63,550 | 4,921 | 4,586 | 9,507 | 32,946 | 32,277 | 65,223 | 5,127 | 4,778 | 9,905 |
| **12** | 30,906 | 30,308 | 61,214 | 4,983 | 4,610 | 9,593 | 31,720 | 31,106 | 62,826 | 5,191 | 4,802 | 9,993 |
| **13** | 29,789 | 29,256 | 59,045 | 4,978 | 4,583 | 9,561 | 30,573 | 30,027 | 60,600 | 5,186 | 4,774 | 9,960 |
| **14** | 28,722 | 28,265 | 56,987 | 4,924 | 4,519 | 9,443 | 29,478 | 29,010 | 58,488 | 5,130 | 4,708 | 9,838 |
| **15** | 27,667 | 27,287 | 54,954 | 4,862 | 4,448 | 9,310 | 28,396 | 28,005 | 56,401 | 5,066 | 4,634 | 9,700 |
| **16** | 26,649 | 26,341 | 52,990 | 4,785 | 4,366 | 9,151 | 27,351 | 27,035 | 54,386 | 4,985 | 4,549 | 9,534 |
| **17** | 25,564 | 25,359 | 50,923 | 4,696 | 4,274 | 8,970 | 26,238 | 26,027 | 52,265 | 4,893 | 4,453 | 9,346 |
| **18** | 24,363 | 24,304 | 48,667 | 4,601 | 4,174 | 8,775 | 25,005 | 24,945 | 49,950 | 4,794 | 4,349 | 9,143 |
| **(4-6)** | 118,839 | 116,195 | 235,034 | 12,534 | 12,465 | 24,999 | 121,968 | 119,254 | 241,222 | 13,058 | 12,988 | 26,046 |
| **(7-10)** | 140,874 | 137,845 | 278,719 | 18,543 | 17,700 | 36,243 | 144,584 | 141,475 | 286,059 | 19,319 | 18,441 | 37,760 |
| **(11-14)** | 121,518 | 119,278 | 240,796 | 19,806 | 18,298 | 38,104 | 124,717 | 122,420 | 247,137 | 20,634 | 19,062 | 39,696 |
| **(7-14)** | 262,392 | 257,123 | 519,515 | 38,349 | 35,998 | 74,347 | 269,301 | 263,895 | 533,196 | 39,953 | 37,503 | 77,456 |
| **(15-16)** | 54,316 | 53,628 | 107,944 | 9,647 | 8,814 | 18,461 | 55,747 | 55,040 | 110,787 | 10,051 | 9,183 | 19,234 |
| **(17-18)** | 49,927 | 49,663 | 99,590 | 9,297 | 8,448 | 17,745 | 51,243 | 50,972 | 102,215 | 9,687 | 8,802 | 18,489 |
| **(15-64)** | 549,246 | 573,995 | 1,123,241 | 102,862 | 95,759 | 198,621 | 563,714 | 589,113 | 1,152,827 | 107,167 | 99,767 | 206,934 |
| **Tot pop** | **1,156,682** | **1,165,265** | **2,321,947** | **173,783** | **166,103** | **339,886** | **1,187,150** | **1,195,959** | **2,383,109** | **181,056** | **173,055** | **354,111** |

Source :- west shoa zonal office of Education

## 3.1.4. Population density (crude and agricultural density)of the zone

Based on the data from abstract data of 2011& 2012 and the data from zonal office of agriculture and natural development, the crude density of the population of the zone was estimated to 1.54 for 2011 and 1.96 for 2012.The agricultural density taken as the total population of the rural people living on the total area of the arable land was estimated to be 2.44 and 2.55 for the respective years.

**Table 6; shows Crude density&agricultural density of west shewa zone for the year 2011and 2012**

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| West shewa | 2011 | 2012 |
| Crude density | 1.89 | 1.96 |
| Agricultural density | 2.6=2 | 2.11=2 |

Source: west shoa zonal office of Agricultural

As shown in the above table population per hectare were 1.52 in the year 2011 and 1.96 in the year 2012 this shows that the zonal land is curded because in one hectare 2 person live in one hectare. Agricultural density also shows 2 person per hectare land has been occupied for the two years of 2011 and 2012 respectively.

## 3.2. Agriculture

## 3.2.1 Farmers associations

According to west shewa zone was in the year 2011 and 2012 has 22 districts and one urban center. The Zone has also rural 532 farmers associations and 58 urban kebeles. So ruler kebalees more then urban kebales.

Table 7; showing the number of PAS and urban kebeles

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Districts/zone | Ruler kebales | Urban kebales | Total |
| West Shaw | 526 | 55 | 581 |
| Ambo town | 6 | 6 | 6 |
| Total | 532 | 58 | 590 |

Source: west shoa zonal office of Administration

## 3.2.1.1. Service delivered by the cooperatives for the members

According to the West shewa zone has twenty two (22) districts that all the districts has different types of service cooperative it was indicator those cooperative serves the members as well as the society; Types of service they provide to the members selling the different purchase different commodity and products from the members and sales the products with reasonable price as the aim of cooperatives to provide service not to maximize the profit Consumption of commodity. the society use are material was provide basic consumption commodity like oil ,sugar and other consumable material to the members as well as peoples are the Purchase commodity from the members and the society with reasonable price and share to the members dividends specially in our zone different for service cooperative are there for example Agricultural Service Cooperatives serve the members by producing ,purchasing and selling different coma deity Agricultural products .

**Agriculture Service Cooperatives by their Members and sex**

According to tangible our zone in the west show zone has twenty two (22) district Agriculture Service Cooperatives by their Members and sex both male and female. In the general Agriculture Service Cooperatives male was 198,388 and female 52854. Both the total of Agriculture Service Cooperatives by their Members and sex for the year 2011 was 251242. Although, the Agriculture Service Cooperatives male was 224802 and female 62059. Both the total of Agriculture Service Cooperatives by their Members and sex for the year 2012 was 286,861.

**Table 8; Shows the members of cooperative of 22 twenty two woredas of the Zone for the year 2009 and 2010**

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| No | District | 2011 | | | 2012 | | |
| 1 | Male | Female | Total | Male | Female | Total |
|  | 22 | 198,388 | 52854 | 251242 | 224802 | 62059 | 286,861 |

Source:- ¬West show zonal office of cooperative promotion

Cooperatives Organized in west show

In the west show zone the twenty two number of district unity explain both male and female for the years 2011 and 2012. The Cooperatives Organized were quantity 1293 and has members of males 198388 and females 52854 respectively. The total number of both male and female Cooperatives members was for the years 2011 were 251242. Also, no of primary coops register as member of union was six hundred and two twenty eight or 628. In Cooperatives Organized was quantity 1248 male 224802 and 286861 female. The total of both male and female Cooperatives Organized for the years 2012 was 286861. Also, no of primary coops register as member of union was six hundred fifty-seven seventy three (657).

**Table 9; Shows the Number of Cooperative and their members of 22 waredas of zone for the year 2011 and 2012**

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Ro.no | District | Year | Unity | Quantity | Male | Female | Total | No of primary crops register as member of union |
| 1 | 22 | 2011 | no | 1293 | 198388 | 52854 | 251242 | 628 |
| 2 | 22 | 2012 | no | 1248 | 224802 | 62059 | 286861 | 657 |

Source: ¬West shewa zonal office of cooperative promotion

## 3.2.1.2. Total Capital of the Service Cooperatives

The west shows zone it has twenty two districts and one administration town and another, the Total Capital of the Service Cooperatives for the years 2011 and 2012.When the number of cooperatives 1293 the capital was 152,956,297 for in the year 2011 although, the Total Capital of the Service Cooperatives for in the years 2012 was 1248 and the capital of 1930112 51.08. When the number of cooperatives for in the year was decreased by (40054954). The total capital was decries by 40054954 increase but, when the number of cooperatives for the year 2011 was decreased by 40054954 but, the capital 2012 was increase by 40054954

**Table 10; shows the number of Cooperative and their Capital for 22 woredas of the Zone for the year 2011 and 2012**

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Year | District | No.coop | Capital |
| 2011 | 22 | 1293 | 152,956,297 |
| 2012 | 22 | 1248 | 1930112 51.08 |

Source: West shewa zonal office of Cooperatives

Total households and members settled in the zone from other zones (specify the origin) from 2011/12 up to now.

In two years there is no any settlement in the zone from other zones

## Number of households and members affected by droughts from the year 2011/12 up to now

According to In west shewa Zone in the year 2011/12 there were no drought so no one has been affect by droughts. so west shew was the comfortable or settable condition so any investment for comfortable or attractable condition our zone Any population can invest any things for every were any time commodity product by peoples for society.

Amounts of relies distributed to drought affected people by types and sex in the 2011/12

No relief distributed to people because in the zone because no drought

Table Amount of inputs and improved seed distributed of farmers by cooperatives for year 2011and 2012

us the west show zone was amount of inputs and improved seed distributed of farmers by cooperatives for the year 2011 and 2012 The amount of impute was NPS and UREA also improved seed distributed of farmers by cooperatives was Teff ,Wheat, Maize, Barley and Others . But, Vegetables and Sorghum

seed was their no. when NPS Was 124846 increase the UREA was -124846 decreases for the year 2011. But, when NPS Was 132476.5 increase the UREA was -132476.5 decreases for the year 2012.a detail for other improved seeds distribution was indicated in the next table’s that as we realize from the table amount of improved seed distribution was increased. The question of why to increased seeds mean? When the farmers explain for it was Farmers awareness of the use of technology increase time to time

**Table 11;Shows the amount of Improved seeds Distributed in Zone for the year 2011 and 2012**

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| West show | NPS,NPSB,NPSBZn | UREA | Teff | Wheat | Maize | Barley | Sorghum | Vegetables seed | Others | Number ofcoops |
| 2011 | 357779.50 | 246435.00 | 649.95 | 1216.50 | 1648.29 | 60.63 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1293 |
| 2012 | 403055.50 | 266428.50 | 245.06 | 521.00 | 322,888 | 87.50 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1248 |

Source: **West Shawa Zone Agr.& NR Offic**

Farmers awareness of the use of technology increase time to time

Total capital of the Service Cooperatives.

The west show zone number of district was 22 and number of cooperate 2541 with the total capital 345967548.8

Table12; shows the number of service cooperative in 22 disricts of west shewa zone and their capital

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| No | Districts | No. of service coop. | Capital |
| 1 | 22 | 2541 | 345967548.8 |

Source: ¬West shaw zonal office of cooperative promotion

## Land Resources by use ( in hectares)

According to West shaw zone office Agriculture was the total land area the west shewa zone Covers for 2011 and 2012 were 1434929 hectares. The land resources and land use of the zone in 2011 and 2012 the same to that so,Were classified Land under crops ( annual and perennial crops ) 1900437.22 hectare ,Pasture land/Grazing land 471290.44 hectare, Forest (natural forest, woodland, shrub land and man-made forests) 325598.1 hectare ,Swampy & marsh land 28198.5, Arable land 3213.56, Degraded area/barren land 36200.156 and Others, 45999.58 hectare of land. But, when crop land decries by 274080.62 and the pasture land , forest land and Others not increase also decries

**Table 13; shows Land Resources and Land Uses in the Zone For the Year 2011 and 2012**

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Zone | year | Crop  Land | Pasture land | Forest land | Swampy/  ma/land | Arable land | Degraded land | Others |
| West shewa | 2011 | 950,218.61 | 250645.22 | 162799.05 | 14099.25 | 16066.28 | 18100.078 | 22999.79 |
| 2012 | 950,218.61 | 250645.22 | 162799.05 | 14099.25 | 16066.28 | 18100.078 | 22999.79 |

Source: Land use of West shewa zonal office

Land use/ land cover: The area of the west shaw zone was 890829.31 hectare. From the area of respectively for the two years 2011 and 2012 which crop land, Forest land, pastureland and Other you can see the following table by hector.

**Table 14; Shows land used for crop production, covered by forest, pasture land and other for the year 2011 and 2012**

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Zone | year | Land use/ land cover (km2) | | | | | |
| Area (Km2) | Crop land | Forest | Pasture land | Other | Total |
| West shao | 2011 | 14349282.28 | 950,218.61 | 162799.05 | 250645.22 | 22999.79 | 138662.67 |
|  | 2012 | 14349282.28 | 950,218.61 | 162799.05 | 250645.22 | 22999.79 | 138662.67 |

Source: West shewa zonal office of Agriculture

## Crop Production:

The West shewa zone was convertible condition for crop production with respectable in those the the land which has been cultivated in summery has been collected in meher season and also which has been cultivated in winter has been collected in belg season; During the Belg, and meher season the land cultivated in hectare and crop produced in kuntal for the year 2011 were 611724 and 15422418 respectively.during the Belg, and meher season the land cultivated in hectare and crop produced in kuntal for the year 2011 and 2012 were 19121273 and 19387998 respectively.Although, as shown in the table below Belg production decrees by 17891275 and the Maher crop production increased by 17891275 for the year 2011 and Belg decrees 181589902 and Maher increases181589902 Look the flowing table

**Table 15; Shows land cultivated in hectare and crop produced in kuntal for the year 2011 and 2012**

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Zone | 2011 | | | | 2012 | | | | Total |
| West shewa | Belg | Meher | Belg | Meher | Belg | Meher | Belg | Meher |  |
| Hecta  0 | Qts | Hecta | Qts | Hecta | Qts | Hecta | Qts |  |
| 0 | 0 | 614999 | 18506274 | 0 | 0 | 614548 | 18773450 |  |

Source: West shewa zonal office of Agriculture

**3.2.3.1. The wet shewa zone was respectable production of major crops and cultivated area was:**

Tef, Wheat, maize, Barely, Bean, Sorghum, Flax, Niger,pea, and Sesame. Which the type of crops 1st by area (heek.) Tef was 157479 caver of the land. However, the production was by Kun 2944562 for the year 2011/2012. Also, the area of the land was 155392 and 2892086 the production for the year 2011/2012. Although, the total production of Tef was 5836648 and increased production Tef by 56476.Maize was largest production 5330090 for the year 2011/2012. When the area Tef was largest hectare and the maize was largest production (kun). But, the Finger millet was molest hectare and production for the two years in 2011/2012 and 2011/2012

**Table 16; Shows Different Types of Crop produced in kuntal and Land Cultivated in hectare for the year 2011 and 2012**

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Rank | In the production year 2011/2012 | | | production year 2011/2012 | |
| Type of crops | Area (heek.) | Production (kun.) | Area of land (heek.) | Production (kun.) |
| 1st | Teff | 166466 | 3570497 | 162460 | 3502234 |
| 2snd | Wheat | 123730 | 4338721 | 120591 | 3996372 |
| 3srd | Maize | 98505 | 5352119 | 112660 | 6251774 |
| 4th | Barely | 72096 | 2342133 | 71580 | 2262839 |
| 5ft | Sorghum | 53254 | 1385440 | 51270 | 1345334 |
| 6sty | bean | 26795 | 483228 | 27377 | 510560 |
| 7svn | Niger | 19561 | 160172 | 17450 | 152045 |
| 8ty | Flax | 16942 | 193452 | 16873 | 193900 |
| .9ty | Pea | 11788 | 163085 | 9451 | 145005 |
| 10n | Sesame | 5833 | 40371 | 2206 | 27066 |
| 11n | Check pea | 7406 | 210585 | 6639 | 152112 |
| 12ve | Grass pea | 4548 | 114662 | 4805 | 99133 |
| 13rtn | Lentils | 238 | 5649 | 178 | 3421 |
| 14rtn | Rape seed | 1832 | 24057 | 1594 | 18814 |
| 15ftn | Haricot bean | 1838 | 34931 | 1429 | 25996 |
| 16stn | Finger millet |  |  |  |  |

Source:-zonal office of agriculture and natural resource development

Why to decrease when explain for it The Cultivated **in 2012** Land Decrease in heck. B/C of the Explanation of Cities

## 3.2.3.3 Amount of inputs distributed to farmers

To increase the production and productivity of the west shewa zone technology utilization, chemical fertilizers, herbicides, pesticides and Agricultural Equipment (Sprayer) were distributed to the farmers in the two years. However, the data for all was not found available the amounts distributed in the two years were indicated here under or the following table

**Table 17; Shows the amount of inputs distributed to the farmers for the year 2011 and 2012**

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| no | Type of Inputs | Unit of meas. | Year of distribution | |
| 2011 | 2012 |
| 1 | Fertilizer Dap (Qt),urea(qt) | Quintal |  | NA |
|  | DAP |  | 39 | NA |
|  | UREA |  | 246,435 | NA |
|  | NPS |  | 371,242 | NA |
| 2 | Improved seed |  |  | NA |
|  | - Wheat (Qt) |  | 9,798.55 | NA |
|  | - Maize (Qt) |  | 15,005.15 | NA |
|  | - Haricot-beans(Qt) |  | 0 | NA |
| 3 | Pesticide | Lt |  | NA |
| 4 | Herbicide (Lit) | No | 125381 | NA |
| 5 | Agricultural Equipment (Sprayer) |  |  | NA |

Source: west shewa -zonal office of Agriculture

Why to increase when Explain for it the interest of used technology was increased

5

## 

## Methods of maintaining soil fertility (traditional and modern)

There were two methods of maintaining soil fertility

**1. Traditional methods**: There were traditional methods of maintaining of soil fertility. Among the methods were Crop rotation, following, adding of manure, and applying crop residual, making drainage pattern, leaving grass among the ploughs

**2. Modern methods**: The modern methods which were used to keep the fertility of the soil were using manure, check dam, cut off drain and terrace making, Bonding ,Grass stripping, All eying cropping and Hedging rows

**3.2.3.6. Methods of soil conservation (traditional and modern)**

There were two methods of soil conservation practices in the zone under the professional assistance of line government sectors.

**1. Traditional methods: Farmers** use their indigenous knowledge to conserve the soil such as, making drainage pattern in the ploughs, making traditional water conservation, leaving grass among the ploughs

**2.Modern methods**: The modern methods of soil conservation which have been used by farmers were by physical measures and biological measures under professional assistance .the physical measures used to conserve both water and soil were, Tracing, Bunding (stone bund&soil bund),Grass stripping ,Alley cropping Hedging rows and etc were among ones. Varieties of grass and plants have been grown in the nurseries and planted to stabilize bunds in order to protect the loss of soil and water

Agricultural calendar:

As west shaw zone was known by agriculture calendar with condition able environment land every for the year, the land preparation, planting (sowing),weeding harvesting and threshing have been agricultural cycles by Maher season ever for the year.

**Table 18; shows Agricultural Calendars of the Zones**

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| zone | Meher | | | |
| Land preparation | Planting | Weeding | Harvesting |
| West shaw | March-June | June-Hugest 15 | Hugest -October | October 20-Janury |

Source:-west shewa zonal office of agriculture and natural resource development

## Farm oxen per households:

The use of animal power for agricultural activities has been very common in the zone. Oxen and other animals have been used for ploughed, threshing and transporting. Hence the number of households having oxen became increased from the year 2011 to the year 2012 which shows that the need for the power in agriculture became increased.

More Explained in the table below

**Table 19; Shows Farm oxen per house holds**

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| zone | year | Average number of farm oxen | Number of households having oxen | | | | | | |
| One( 1)  Oxe | Two(2)  Oxen | Three ( 3) oxen | Four ( 4) oxen | Five(5)  oxen | >Five(5)  Oxen | >Five(5)  Oxen |
| Westshewa | 2011 | 798967 | 261548 | 314408 | 119179 | 61000 | 29351 | 13481 |  |
| 2012 |  | 305833 | 439730 | 79806 | 21696 | 18065 | 14190 |  |

Source: abstract data for year 2011and 2012.

The number of oxen increases because the farmers need for ploughed purpose Crop pests and crop diseases found in the zone: the potential area for crop development, crop pests and diseases was play the significant roles in the decrease of crop production. The most common pests and diseases observed in the last two years are discussed as follows .Crop pests: are many crop pests which affect crop development in the zone. According the data we obtained from the districts, the major pests found in the zone for instance in Ejere district Ball worm , cut worm, Red teff worm, Grass hopper , Black Teff betel and Birds of different Specification ,Apes like monkey are common .In Elfeta- distrct-like worm, and African bell are seriously serenely affect the crops . Every year approximately more than 25% crops affected by disease and pests .In Meta robi -, Cut worm, Grasshopper ,Crickets and Aphides Seriously affect the crops. In Jibat-, like Armyworm, Stock borer, Cutworm Cook chafer, Termites, Red Teff worm, Boll worm, Aphids etc. are the most seriously crop affecting pests. . In Liben jawi-, like Armyworm, Stock borer, Cutworm Cook chafer, Termites, Red Teff worm, Boll worm, Aphids etc. are the most seriously crop affecting pests In Chelia- Cut warm & stock borer ,African bollworm ,birds ,apes, monkeys .In Eersa lefo- African ball warm, weevil pulse, beetle Aphids, stock borer, late blight, early blight, leaf rust, root shut, cut fly warm and Army warm. These are the major crop pests observed in the districts as tried to indicate and it is estimated to represent the whole zone based on the agro ecologies. Crop diseases: There are some common crop diseases that are widely spread in the zone.. Among these diseases when we see them by districts In Jibat:- Smut, Leaf or Orange Rust, Stem/Black/ Rust, Yellow or Stripe Rust, root-rots, damping-off and Wilt are the most widely spread. In Meta robi-diseases Rust, smut In Elfeta - Leaf blights the most widely speared and most common one .In Liben jawi:- Smut, Leaf or Orange Rust, Stem/Black/ Rust, Yellow or Stripe Rust, root-rots, damping-off and Wilt are the most widely spread. In Jibat:- Smut, Leaf or Orange Rust, Stem/Black/ Rust, Yellow or Stripe Rust, root-rots, damping-off and Wilt are the most widely spread. – In Dire inchini district (warqee) false Banana’s “Roating”is the seriously affecting enset disease as well as in adjacent districts. In chelia- Leaf & stem rust of wheat &teff as well as Bean and peas Early & late of potato are common ones.In general these are the major crop diseases mainly which affect the different variety of crops in different agro ecologies of the zone Irrigation development activities of the zone: West shewa zone has the potential of irrigation development as it has the resource of many rivers, rainfall and ground water. This sector of economy has contributed to improve the food security of the region in particular and the country at the large. Although, there aren’t small scale, medium scale and large scale irrigation development, traditional irrigation and modern irrigation activities have been common by private farmers in the zone. These are practiced in different strategies and activities by two cycles per year. Table Irrigation land and production: The west shaw zone was irrigation and production convertible. However, the land cultivated have been the same for two cycles of harvest in the two production years, 72148.5hectare of land was cultivated and 9957730.5quintals was obtained by participation of 218348 farmers in 2009 and 938883hectare of land was cultivated, 13684183quintals was obtained by participation 296782 farmers in 2012 .The trend shows that there was increment by the land cultivated and the production obtained by 166031.5hectare and 11641913.5quintals.. Traditional irrigation and modern irrigation have been practiced to produce different kinds of crops for consumption and market. The different strategies used during the two years were traditional, modern, hand pump, hand dug well and ponds for the two cycles of harvesting periods. Moreover ,the major variety of crops grown by private farmers were maize, vegetables (such, as tomatoes, onions, garlic, cabbage, and etc.),fruits (like, mango ,avocado ,papaya, apples ,banana, orange, nanas ,sugar cane and coffee etc. are common ones .

**Table.20. shows Cultivated Land in heck, crop produced in kuntal and farmers participated in production for the year 2011 and 2012 ?**

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Zone | Cult. land (ha) | Prod.(Kun) | Farmer participated | | Total |
|  | male | female |
| 2011 | 614967.9 | 18,344.7178 | 250,842 | 39,789 | 290,631 |
| 2012 | 614548 | 18,773,450 | 250,842 | 39,789 | 290,631 |

Source: West shaw zonal office of Agriculture

Table: land cultivated and production by type of irrigation: The west shaw zone land cultivated and by type of irrigation was Traditional, modern, hand pump, Hand dug will, Like and production (kun). However, the total of traditional for two years 2011 and 2012 was 120482 area (hectares) and 16715367 production (kunt).

**Table .21. shows land cultivated and crop production for the year 2011and 2012 by irrigation ?**

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Year | Traditional | | Modern | | Hand pump | | Hand dug will | | Haroo | | Omishaa (Kunt) |
| Area (hek | Prod. (Kunt) | Area (hek) | Prod. (Kunt) | Area (hek) | Prod. (Kunt) | Area (hek) | Prod. (Kunt) | Area (hek) | Prod. (Kunt) |
| 2011 | 35091 | 2,976,344 | 2763 | 218944 | 11354 | 1,602,333.7 |  |  |  |  | Omishaa (Kunt) |
| 2012 | 23,099.8 | 3118389 | 25,23.53 | 446,643.42 | 4301.7 | 636879.62 |  |  |  |  |

Source: West shaw zonal office of Agriculture

Table Amount of fertilizer and improved seeds distributed for irrigation: The west shaw zone the amount of fertilizer and improved seeds distributed for irrigation in the year 2011 and 2012.

**Table .22. shows the Amount of fertilizer and improved seeds distributed for irrigation**

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| West shewa | NPS (Kun) | Yuriyaa (Kun) | Sanyyi filatama (kun) |
| 2011 | Na | Na | Na |
| 2012 | 8234.5 | 3883.5 | 169.75 |

Source: West shaw zonal office of Agriculture

**3.2.3.12. NGO found in the Zone including their Function**

In west shewa zone there were 11 international and 39 Local NGO found in the zone during the year 2011 and 2012Which were working on different sectors like on health, Education ,water, Agriculture Cooperatives and on Multipurpose NGOs Commonly working in All woredas.

## 3.2.3.9. Local and international NGOs operating in West shewa Zone

## 3.2.3.9.1. International NGOs

1. Mekaneyesus, Action Aid, Menschen fiir menschen,Save the children, The Fred hollows, Word Vision ,Water Aid, ,Water Action ,ACDI/VOCA-Ethiopia and

Mariestopes International

## 3.2.3.9.2. Local NGOs

Environmentalist Development Association Ethiopia,International Crises Aid,Bako and Addis Ababa Vision for The Blind and Needy Association ,Ethiopian Catholic Church -Social and Development Coordination Office of Nekemete,Ethiopian Rain Water Harvesting Association,Ethiopian and Walfare Organization, ,Ethiopian Mulu wongel Armagnac Church Sponsorship project, For Development Association –Ethipia,Tesfa Elders And Children Aid Organization ( TECAO),HUNDEE -Oromo Grassroot Development, Living Water International -Ethiopia WAH Program, Meserete Kristos Church Relief & Development Association, New Hope Center for Children and Handicapped project, Oromia Development Association, Oromia Self Reliance Association, Oromo Self Help Organization (OSHO),Save your generation Ethiopia, Wendemamach betekiristian E/Dirjit, World Together Ethiopia,Women and Children Development origination, Allowance of Knowledge and Action for Sustainable Livelihoods Management Association (AKAM),Farm Africa, Fayya integrated Development Organization, New Vision Education Association, New Hope Center for Children & Handicapped, Yezelalem Minch Children and Community Development, Dorca Aid Ethiopia, Ground for Health, All Human Vision Development Association, ,Ratson Women , Youth and Children Development Program, Turning Hearts Organization, Tesfa Yemetadeg Mahber,Stand for Vulnerable organization, Brihane kiristos Church’s of Charity Association Ethiopian Muluwongel Amagnoch church sponsorship project

## 3.2.3.9.3. Name and Number of projects under each NGOs

## International NGOs project and Their Location

Mekaneyesus, Olonkomi child Development project Olonkomi, Gojo Mekane Yesus Child Development Project Jeldu, Three Child Development project Cheliya, babich,Gedo and illu Gelan, Five Child Development projects Ejere and Dandi, Twelve Child Development Project/ ET-578/ Tukur Incini, Bako Mekane Yesus Child Development (ET -562) Bako, Elu-Gelan Water Sanitation and Hygiene proiect Illu Gelan Action AID , Action Aid Ethiopia Ilfata Development Area Entry Period Program Ilfeta Menschen Fiir Menschen, Jaldu integrated Rural development Project Jeldu, Dano Agri-Business promotion Project Dano, Gindeberet integrated real Development project Gindeberet, Dono integrated real development project Dano, Dano woreda Health program Danno, Blindeness prevention Abuna Gind.&Gindeberet ,Health program family planning Dano, Abuna Gindeberet Integereted Rural development Project Abuna Gindeberet , Dano Integrated Rueal Development project Dano

## 3.2.3.13. Development Agents in the zone:

Agricultural technology dissemination and modern agricultural practices have been given attention by government. In this regard, many institutions, research centers, professionals and extension agents have been playing vital roles in order to increase the quality and quantity agricultural production of the zone. There were 1770 development agents in the year 2011 and 1822 development agents in the year 2012

Number of development agents by level of education in year 2011&2012 respectively, 1163 and 1288. In the west shawa zone was the number of development by level of education : Degree, Diploma and Certificate qualification in the years of 2011 and 2012. When the Degree was increase by one. Although, the Diploma was the most decreased by 16 and Certificate was increase by 54.

**Table.23. shows Development Agents in the Zone by level of Education for the year 2011and 2012**

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| West shewa | Level of education | | | | | | | | |
| Degree | | | Diploma  Certificate | | |  | Diploma |  |
| M | F | T | M | F | T | M | F | T |
| 2011 | 255 | 58 | 313 | 813 | 350 | 1163 | 230 | 64 | 294 |
| 2012 | 226 | 88 | 314 | 884 | 404 | 1288 | 172 | 48 | 220 |

Source: west Shaw Abstract data

## Sufficiency of crop produced in the zone for population of the zone

As its known west shewa zone is most productive zone because the zone the climatic condition of the zone is favorable for any types of crop as shown in the table 15 above. Number of rural kebeles, households and farmers received extension service: The west shaw zone number of rural kebeles, house hold and farmers received extension service those respectively Both for the year 2011 and 2012. The Number of kebele was 1058; male 1,208,758 and female was 1,200,462. When, the total of Male and Female was 2,347,792 for the year 2011. But, the total of male and female was 2,347,792 for the year 2012. Although, the number of farmers received extension service Male was 1,208,758 and Female 1,200,462. But, when the total Male and Female was 2,347,792 for the year 2011 and 2,347,792 for the year 2012. Both the number of farmers received extension service of the male increase by 111058 and the Female was by 111058 Decrease for the year 2011 and 2012.

**Table.24. shows Sufficiency of crop produced in the zone for population of the zone for the year 2011and 2012**

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| West shewa | Number of kebeles | House holds | | | Number of farmers received extension service | |
|  |  | Male | Female | Total | Male | Female |
| 2011 | 529 | 1,208,758 | 1,200,462 | 2,347,792 | 250,847 | 139789 |
| 2012 | 529 | 1,208,758 | 1,200,462 | 2,347,792 | 250,847 | 139789 |

Source:-abstract data of the zone for 2011&2012

**Number of livestock and poultry by private holding**

## Livestock

In west shewa the activities of agriculture and livestock rearing run side by side as they were practiced to be complementary since a long time ago. Beyond improving the food security of the zone, still the power of cattles and draft animals have been very important for agricultural peak times and transportation According to the data we obtained from abstract data the number of cattles was 3058187, goats734899 , sheep 1074988 ,horses 266861 ,mule 46449,donkies 245402,and hens 1527014 for the year 2011 and all are increased in the next year 2012.

**Number of cattle sheep, goats, mules horses asses and camels found in the zones in 2011/2012**

**Table .25. Shows number of cattle sheep, goats, and mules horses asses and camels found in the zones in 2011/2012**

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Zone | Year | Cattles | Goats | Sheep | Horses | Mules | Dinkies | Hens |
| West shewa | 2011 | 3058187 | 734899 | 1074988 | 266861 | 46449 | 245402 | 1527014 |
| 2012 | 3219144 | 773578 | 1131566 | 280906 | 48894 | 258318 | 1607383 |

Source; Agricultural office

## Major Livestock diseases

* Anthrax
* Hemorrhagic septic
* Black leg
* Newcastle disease
* LSK (lumpy skin disease)
* African horse silkiness
* Sheep &goat pox

## Veterinary services

The west Shaw zone had been Veterinary services was Qoosa, Internal parasite , External parasite, Operation and Others (vaxcin). Also, the number of livestock treated respectively In west shewa zone veterinary services have been delivered by animal health institutions and health professionals for the last two years. Totally, 7554239 livestock’s treated in 2011 and the number raised to in the year 2012 was 7633707.

**Table.26. Shows Veterinary services of the zone for the year 2009 and 2010**

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| year | Number of livestock treated | | | | | |
| Qoosa | Internal parasite | External parasite | Operation | Others (vaxcin) | Total |
| 2011 | 507365 | 2166 136 | 1731394 | 142259 | 3007085 | 7554239 |
| 2012 | 367023 | 2558328 | 1877740 | 127381 | 2703235 | 7633707 |

Source; Agricultural office

When increase Why to increase and if decrease Why to decrease Explain for it was Qoosa, internal parasite, external parasite, Operation and Others Qoosa because of tsetse fly control were done in tsetse infested area, internal parasite because of awareness crated on seasonal deforming of Animals through animal health extensions, external parasite was due to campaign spray of shoat/Sheep and Goat/echo-parasite and Operations was depend cases came to clinics for treatments not more cases came for operations or treated without surgery in the year 2012.

## Animal health institutions by type (clinics)

There were 4 type “B”,11 type “C” animal health clinics and 130 type “D” or animal health posts giving veterinary services for the livestock of the zone in the year 2011 and were 7 type “B”,22 type “C” animal health clinics and 166 type “D” or animal health posts giving veterinary services for the livestock of the zone in the year 2012. When type “B” increase by 3, type “D” ” increase by 66 , and type “C” increase by 11 for the year 2012

**Table.27. Shows animal health institutions by type (clinics) for the year 2011and 201 2**

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Year | Type of clinic &health post | | | | |
| Type "A" | Type "B" | Type "C" | Type "D"/health post | Total |
| 2011 |  | 4 | 11 | 130 | 145 |
| 2012 |  | 7 | 22 | 166 | 195 |

Source; abstract date of district

## Veterinary personnel

Both of the totals of Veterinary personnel in the west Shaw zone for the year 2011 and 2012 was Doctors and Health assistants. As the following table in two years menace 2011 and 2012 respectively increased Doctor was 39 and 7 Health assistants. But, Technicians was 53 so, respectively increase

**Table .28. Veterinary personnel for the year 2011 and 2012 by profession**

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Zone |  | Doctors | Health assistants | Technicians |
| West shewa | 2011 | 59 | 2 | 104 |
| 2012 | 98 | 9 | 157 |

Source; Agricultural office

Number of hybrid livestock distributed to farmers

In the west shaw zone number of hybrid livestock distribution to farmers was poultry/ hens, raada,sheep heifer and other. When they are respectively increase by 71736 Poultry/hens, 291 Raada,12 Korma/heifer and 204 sheep was decrease

**Table .29. Shows the number of hybrid livestock for the 2011 and 2012**

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Zone | Year | Number of hybrid livestock | | | |  |
|  | Poultry/hens | Raada | sheep | Korma/heifer | Others |
| West shewa | 2011 | 353598 | 4306 | 153 | 6 |  |
| 2012 | 427973 | 4769 | 428 | 5 |  |

Source; Agricultural office

Poultry (any available information)

According to west shawa zone peoples was indicated that communicated through External and internal telephone. And although, by mobile. That menace ,external outside the zone and author with the internal the zone with twenty two distract.

Beekeeping (traditional, transition & modern beehive**)**

Beekeeping has been a very important sector of economy for improving the living standard of the people of the zone. Farmers those who have enough land and those who have small plot of land utilize it under the professional assistance. In the same manner efforts have been made in the two consecutive years and the encouraging results were obtained as indicated here under.

Table showing Number of beehives, participants by sex and honey production for private holding in the year 2011& 2012

**Table .30. Shows beekeeping Traditional, Transition and Modern beehive and farmers participated for the year 2011and 2012**

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| West shewa | Traditional beehive | | Farmers participated | | Transitional beehive | | Farmers participated | | Modern beehive | | Farmers participated | |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 2011 | 214863 | 1356711 | 38460 | 4751 | 82612 | 913329 | 23358 | 7052 | 11043 | 219521 | 4905 | 525 |
| 2012 | 219173 | 1117782 | 39152 | 4900 | 83688 | 853618 | 26742 | 7800 | 12229 | 259866 | 4329 | 894 |

Source; Agricultural office

* + - 1. Factors affecting livestock rearing, poultry and beekeeping in the zone**.**
* Occurrences of disease
* Breeding
* Feed in sufficiency
* Luck of Extension service

## 

## Mining and Industry

**3.3.1. Major types minerals known and available in the zone and their current uses**

According to west shaw zone indicated that Lime stone, white sand, red sand, Gypsum, different types of stones, soil clay ,soil sands from water ,river gravel and iron ore Which have been found in west shewa zone different district and used as raw material in different factories like Mugger Cement, Dangote Cement ,Abesha Cement and Bedrock and others mineral also used for different purpose like for constructions Used different Types of Sands and soils from Ambo Woreda like Ambo white stone which has beautiful color and used for different construction which is unique and strong and used for contraction in the country.

## 3.3.2. Mineral under Extraction in the Zone

Different Types of minerals found in the Zone that has been under Extraction in the zone like; Black stone, sand from water, basalt, scoria, white stone, gravel white sand and Gypsum are most minerals found in west shewa Zone.

## 3.3.3. Small scale industries by type of owner ship

**In West shewa Zone**

As the our zone emplace that industry In the different types of small scale industries found which is owned by private, government and owned by cooperation and partnership like metal work, Wood work, Oil production, crop production and etc industries are found in all districts of west shewa zone which were counted around 102 and 118 in the year 2011 and 2012 respectively used with it

## 3.3.4 Small scale, medium scale and Large scale manufacturing industries found in west shewa Zone by owner ship, worker and capital in the year 2011 and 2012

According to under pointed 3.3.3. above small scale industries found more than 100 in the two years and medium and large scale industries in the zone in the two years were mugger cement, bedrock cement and Dangote which were found in ade’a berg district and Ambo mineral factory Dandi Paper Factories Gypsum factories in different District all belongs to plc hormat ammonization engineering corporation belongs to government. They have also more than 35000 temporary and permanent employees. It emplace that they have also more than 10 billion in cash and fixed asset capitals for the years

**Infrastructure and Social Facilities**

Transport and Communication (For 2011-2012e.C)

Transport and communications play very important role in any units of spatial development endeavor. It would be impossible to conceive of socio economic developments and political

Communications do used as a pivot for the developments of other sectors of the economy. They require huge capital investments, advanced technology and skill professionals. For constriction that too cost for expansion the facilities to the societies.

**Transport**: Length of dry and all weather roads (asphalt, gravel, rural,etc.) in km separately,

Road as the most important infrastructure of the Zone has been improved and helped to alleviate the social and economic problems of the community. The road density of the zone was found to be:And from the table below Gravel 2357.021 km, rural km for the year 2011 and Gravel 2572.848km, rural road km for the 2012.

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | Dheerina daandii KMn | | | | | |
| Daandii bonaa fi gannaa | | | daandii bona qofa tajaajilu | walitti |  |
| asfaaltii | cirracha | koobiil istoonii |
| **2011** | 255.28 | 2357.021 | 16.676 | 825.376 | 3400.943 |  |
| **2012** | 266.28 | 2572.848 | 3.22 | 1247.426 | 4089.8 |  |

Source :-Weast showa zone road office 2011&2012

**Communication**: Communications facilities do only confine to urban centers. They refer to all activities of telecommunication, postal services, radio, television broadcasting and printed press. But for the matter of simplicity we confine to telecommunication and postal services

Postal service does one of the oldest communications services and remained limit in the scope of coverage and status of service delivery. In the west shewa zone there were 1 (one) post offices and 1 (one) postman.

In terms of kinds of service delivery one and at 15 urban centers do respectively have department and agent post offices; 10 urban centers have regular service. Only Ambo Town has been access to department post offices while the remaining agent post offices confine to the districts capitals; only shenen town (capital of Jibat district) has postal service.

**Telephone services by type,**

The number of urban centers having telephone post in the two years was the diference. However the access to the service has become improved than the previous one

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Aanaalee/Godinaalee** | **No. of stations** | **Type of Telephone** | | | | | | | | **Linesa** | Apparatus |
|
| M | AA | AD | S/A | P/S | RRC | Mobaayila | Wireless |
| **2011** | **4** | 1 | 2 | 2 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | **0** | **0** |
| **2012** | 25 | 0 | 0 | 14 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 |

Source :- Weast showa zone Telephone and Post Office of 2011&2012

**Post Offices by type.**

In west shewa zone total post office increasing 2011 than 2012 Number of Posta office this distrbution is good for the people

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | **year** | Type of post offices | | | | Total | Number of post boxes | | | **District/Zone** |
|  |
|  | Agent | Permanent agent | Regular agent | Post office | Rented | Not rented | Total |
|  | **2011** | 4 | 0 | 14 | 6 | 6 | 320 | 806 | 1133 | 4 |
|  | **2012** | 3 | 0 | 14 | 4 | 18 | 70 | 333 | 403 | 0 |

**Water and Energy Supply (for 2011-2012E.C)**

The zone is endowed with surface and ground water resources. It has many rivers such as river Awash, Ternante (Goro) Melka, Abay, Urga, Gibe, Welene, Welshemo, Mugger, Guder, Debi and Dendi Lake. It could be used for tourism and fishery development.

In the west shewa zone, most of pipe water provision is limited to urban centers and a few rural communities. During 2011 E C As a result the total population access to potable water during 2011 & 2012E.C. was respectively **1,718,977 &** **1,934,984** (for rural and urban) in the zone.

Pipe water provision in urban center and urban community Toil pipe lay within two year (2011 & 2012) **87.35%** km. Water supply development schemes built in 2011 & 2012 is **62.8%** & **68.74%** ZONAL Coverage. In the zone level there are 73 deep wells 413 shallow 58 wells,hand dung 1,332 Motorized spring 107 spring on spot 2006 and River diversion 1 development.

Rank the following sources of drinking water (pond, well, spring, river and tap-water) according to their importance in the zone as well as by urban & rural,

Potable water to have healthy and productive people was given attention to expand the water schemes in the District to rise the water coverage. Based on this and the data from abstract of the two years the Rank of drinking water resources according to their importance by urban &rural, are indicated here under.

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Year |  | Rank of drinking water in Urban &Rural area | | | | |
|  |  | Pond | Well | spring | river | tap-water |
| 2011 | Urban | 4 | 3 | 1 | 2 | 1 |
| Rural | 3 | 6 | 2 | 1 | 5 |
| 2012 | Urban | 0 | 3 | 1 | 2 | 1 |
| Rural | 3 | 4 | 2 | 1 | 5 |

Source:- west shewa zone Water and Energy Supply Office of 2011&2012

**Percentage of and total population supplied with potable water (by rural & urban potable water coverage),**

Based on the data of zone office of water, mineral and energy development, in the year 2011, 1,512,429 of the rural people and 1,700,179 of urban population was supplied with potable water while, this was increased by 54.50 % and 56% respectively in the following year.

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Godina/Aanaa** | Total population of the District | Total population supplied with potable water | Population supplied with potable water (%) | Zones |
| **2011** | 2,774,859 | 1,512,429 | 54.50 |  |
| **2012** | 3,006,796 | 1,700,179 | 56 |  |

Source:- weast showa zone Water and Energy Supply Office of 2011&2012

Rank the following sources of domestic energy supply (charcoal, firewood, dung, crop residue, kerosene, electricity) according to their uses in the zone (if possible by rural and urban),The zone is endowed with high potential of energy resources including biomass, hydropower, and solar energy resources. Biomass energy includes firewood, charcoal, dung, and crop-residue, while

A great deal of domestic energy supply of west shewa zone comes from biomass energy resources. Intensified utilization of wood products is resulting in deforestation in the districts. Measures should be taken to change this situation through introducing other energy resource alternatives. Enhancing kerosene utilization is the recommendable solution for the current trends. Application of solar energy is also a viable solution in the district even if these recommendations do not fit with the present economic status of the districts population. The demand for electric power is intimately linked with economic activity. A dynamic growth of the regional economy would be facilitated by electric power that used for running industries and other social facilities.

Despite of the above – mentioned facts, electric power does confine to urban centers (it does only limited to districts’ urban centers).All urban centers of the zone to use Hydroelectric energy, and one wereda not to use both

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| No | Source of | Year | | | | | |
| 2011 | | | 2012 | | |
|  | domestic energy | Urban | Rural | Total | Urban | Rural | Total |
| 1 | Charcoal | 3 | 5 |  | 3 | 5 |  |
| 2 | Firewood | 2 | 1 |  | 2 | 1 |  |
| 3 | Dung | 6 | 4 |  | 6 | 4 |  |
| 4 | Crop residue | 4 | 2 |  | 4 | 2 |  |
| 5 | Kerosene | 0 | 3 |  | 0 | 3 |  |
| 6 | Electricity | 1 | 6 |  | 1 | 6 |  |

Number of towns having electric supply by sources (hydro, diesel and biogas),

The number of urban centers has become increased by growing villages in to small towns and the number of people also became increased which raised the demand for electricity expansion. Number of towns having electric supply by sources hydro 2011&2012 45/59 respectively there is no having electric supply towns diesel biogas etc.

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Maqaa magaala humna ibsaa argate** | Number of towns having electric supply by sources | | | | | |
| hydro | diesel | biogas | crop residue | kerosene | electricity |
| **2011** | 45 | 0 | 0 |  |  |  |
| **2012** | 59 | 0 | 0 |  |  |  |

Fuel stations by type, number and capacity in liters.

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| year | Fuel station Type | unit | Capacity Liters |
| 2011 | Mobil | L | 636000 |
| 2012 | Mobil | L | 636000 |

**Education (**for 2011-2012E.C**.)**

Education plays a crucial role in the process of social and economic transformation. It stands as a key factor for social and economic development. But it requires higher rate of investment that causes a great challenges for developing countries. Provision of primary education and improving quality of secondary education is the focal area of educational goal of Oromia Region.

The majors that taken improving quality education in the zone level

* Training teachers, head teachers and supervisor in improvement of education quality,
* Training to implement best experience obtained in education quality package in model school to all school
* Continuous supervision and support,
* Contentious evaluation and feedback……..

Education is plays in the process of social and economic transformations

* Education is improving productivity of agriculture and value addition
* Education provided greatest opportunity for social communication
* Educations empower women and provides greatest opportunity for equality within the society
* Education brings better nutrition and health to the individual , family and community,
* Education enhances the ability of an individual to participate and contribute to the nation and democracy building……….

The goals which improve quality of education of the zone are to bring behavioral change to all students to be good citizens who will drive force of democracy, good governance and sustainable development to bring in the country.

This can be achieved through expansion of schools and reducing local disparities, participation the community in the schools constriction and management of school as a key strategy.

**Kindergarten-**Number and enrolment by sex and type of ownership (gov't, private & non-gov't),

Regarding the Number kindergarten totally which was Rural 4 urban 74 Grand Total 78 in 2011 Government & Non- gov't ownership has become the same 2012 Rural 5&urban 76 Grand Total 81in Private school. And the number of students which was 831 in 2011 has become 676 for 2012 in Private School of Government & Non- gov't in 2011&2012 Total Number and enrolment 10502&11589 respecatively

Tables below shows more.

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Aanaalee/Godinaalee** | Number and enrolment by sex and type of ownership | | | | | | | | | | | |
|
| Government | | | | | Non- gov't | | | | | Grand Total | |
| Male | Female | Total |  | % | Male | Female | Total |  | % | |  |
| 2011 | 468 | 363 | 831 |  |  | 5401 | 5101 | 10502 |  |  | |  |
| 2012 | **346** | **330** | **676** |  |  | **5815** | **5774** | **11589** |  |  | |  |

Number of primary schools by levels (first cycle(1-4), second cycle(5-8) and senior secondary (9-10), technical/vocational, preparatory, College and University) and by ownership (gov't, private, NGOs etc),On the bases of data source, the number of primary schools by levels (first cycle 2011&2012(1-4) 124 113 , second cycle(5-8) was 2 2 and senior secondary (9-10) was 69 - technical/vocational 1, preparatory(11-12) was 88 and totally the number was 56 for the year 2011 and in the same way the total number reached 74 in the year 2012. When we see the number schools by ownership all are government schools.

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Godina | Government | | | | | Non- gov't | | | | |  |
| 1-4 | 5-8 | 1-8 | 9-10 | 9-12 | 1-4 | 5-8 | 1-8 | 9-10 | 9-12 |  |
| 2011 | 124 | 2 | 717 | 69 | 88 | 18 | 2 | 28 | 0 | 2 |  |
| 2012 | 113 | 2 | 735 | - | **74** | **45** | 0 | 20 | 0 | 2 |  |

***Source:-* west showa zone  *office of education2011&2012***Total number of enrolled, dropped out and detained students by levels of schools, sex and types of ownership,

**Total number of enrolled**

In western shewa zone the total number of students enrolled was 664,116 in 2011and in 2012 it was 670,490 However the number of enrolled students in 2012 was increase (% 2)while we comparing with that of 2011. The major reason of this divergence was the awerness of the society increased on significance of education both rural and towns of west shwa zone.

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Year | Types of school | 1-4 | | | 5-8 | | | 9-10 | | | 11-12 | | |
| M | F | T | M | F | T | M | F | T | M | F | T |
| **2011** | Government | 205216 | 178255 | 395663 | 98347 | 82617 | 180964 | 31833 | 24327 | 56160 | 15335 | 11467 | 31329 |
| Non-gov’t | 2792 | 2646 | 8347 | 1529 | 1256 | 4533 | 217 | 192 | 409 | 337 | 279 | 616 |
|  | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| **2012** | Government | **204001** | **178387** | 382388 | **103122** | **88286** | 191408 | **31456** | **24111** | **55567** | **23875** | **17252** | **41127** |
| Non-gov’t | **2600** | **2542** | 5142 | **1487** | **1330** | 2817 | **269** | **228** | 497 | **330** | **124** | 454 |

**B/ Total Number of Repeaters(Drop out + Detained)**

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Year | Types of school | 1-4 | | | 5-8 | | | 9-10 | | | 11-12 | | |
| M | F | T | M | F | T | M | F | T | M | F | T |
| 2011 | Government | 18281 | 15714 | 33995 | 5942 | 5086 | 11028 | 2148 | 1532 | 3680 | 454 | 249 | 703 |
| Non-gov’t | 141 | 89 | 230 | 48 | 45 | 93 | 5 | 23 | 28 | 2 | 1 | 3 |
| Total | 18422 | 15803 | 34225 | 5990 | 5131 | 11121 | 2153 | 1555 | 3708 | 456 | 250 | 706 |
| 2012 | Government | 22074 | 19647 | 41721 | 9152 | 8932 | 18084 | 4778 | 4781 | 9559 | 697 | 500 | 1197 |
| Non-gov’t | 91 | 108 | 199 | 37 | 32 | 69 | 17 | 30 | 47 | 12 | 11 | 23 |
| Total | 22165 | 19755 | 41920 | 9189 | 8964 | 18153 | 4795 | 4811 | 9606 | 709 | 511 | 1220 |

***Source:-* weast showa zone  *office of education2011&2012***

* Number of Teacher Training Centers (college), Number of students, number of teachers, **There is no such training sector**
* Number of Nursing School, number of students, number of teachers, **There is no such** **Nursing School training sector**
* Number of Agricultural training center, number of students, number of teachers **There is no such Agricultural training center**
* Indicate students participation rate by levels of schools {primary (first & second cycles) and senior secondary} and sex,

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Level** | **Types of school** | **2011 in E.C** | | | **2012 in E.C** | | |
| **Male** | **Female** | **Total** | **Male** | **Female** | **Total** |
| 1st cycle(1-4), | Government | 202424 | 175609 | 378033 | **204001** | **178387** | **382388** |
| Non-gov’t | 2792 | 2646 | 5438 | **3193** | **3091** | **6284** |
| Total |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 2nd cycle (5-8) | Government | 81361 | 182159 | 81361 | **103122** | **88286** | **191408** |
| Non-gov’t | 98347 | 82617 | 180964 | **1487** | **1330** | **2817** |
| Total |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Senior secondary(9-10) | Government | 31833 | 24327 | 56160 | **31456** | **24111** | **55567** |
| Non-gov’t | 217 | 192 | 409 | **269** | **228** | **497** |
| Total |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Preparatory (11-12) | Government | 15335 | 11467 | 26802 | **23875** | **17252** | **41127** |
| Non-gov’t | 161 | 109 | 270 | **330** | **124** | **454** |
| Total |  |  |  |  |  |  |

Number of literacy classes or centers and enrollment by sex and levels(first, second and third),

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Level** | **Types of school** | **2011 in E.C** | | | **2012 in E.C** | | |
| **Male** | **Female** | **Total** | **Male** | **Female** | **Total** |
| 1st cycle(1-4), | Government | 202424 | 175609 | 378033 | **204001** | **178387** | **382388** |
| Non-gov’t | 2792 | 2646 | 5438 | **3193** | **3091** | **6284** |
| Total |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 2nd cycle (5-8) | Government | 81361 | 182159 | 81361 | **103122** | **88286** | **191408** |
| Non-gov’t | 1529 | 1256 | 2785 | **1487** | **1330** | **2817** |
| Total |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Senior secondary(9-10) | Government | 31833 | 24327 | 56160 | **31456** | **24111** | **55567** |
| Non-gov’t | 217 | 192 | 409 | **269** | **228** | **497** |
| Total |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Preparatory (11-12) | Government | 15335 | 11467 | 26802 | **23875** | **17252** | **41127** |
| Non-gov’t | 161 | 109 | 270 | **330** | **124** | **454** |
| Total |  |  |  |  |  |  |

Number of students sat for National Examination (EGSCE) and promoted for preparatory by sex and ownership,

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| |  | | --- | | **Academic Year** | | | **Sat for exam.** | | | **Promoted** | | | **Failed** | | | **% Promoted** | | |
|
|
| **M** | **F** | **T** | **M** | **F** | **T** | **M** | **F** | **T** | **M** | **F** | **AV** |
| **2011** | 4877 | 3478 | 8355 | 1606 | 524 | **2130** | 3271 | 2954 | **6225** | 32.93% | 15.07% | **25.49%** |
| **2012** |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| **Ida’ama** |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

Number of students sat university entrance and promoted for degrees by sex and ownership,

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| |  | | --- | | **Academic Year** | | | **Sat for exam.** | | | **Promoted** | | | **Failed** | | | **% Promoted** | | |
|
|
| **M** | **F** | **T** | **M** | **F** | **T** | **M** | **F** | **T** | **M** | **F** | **AV** |
| **2011** | 3839 | 3158 | 6997 | 2826 | 2194 | **5020** | 1013 | 964 | **1977** | 73.61% | 69.47% | **71.75%** |
| **2012** |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| **Ida’ama** |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

Number of adult education centers and participants by sex,

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| |  | | --- | | **No. of Centers** | | | **Alternative Basic Education** | | | | | | | **Integrated Functional Adult Litracy** | | | | | **District/Zone** | |
| **baay'ina buufataalee** | **ABE Enrolment** | | | **Facilitators** | | | |  | | --- | | **No. of Centers** | | | **IFAL Enrolment** | | | **Year** | |
| **M** | **F** | **F** | **M** | **F** | **T** | **M** | **F** | **T** |
| 139 | 5995 | 5372 | 11367 | 142 | 64 | 206 | 554 | 16522 | 12392 | 28914 | 139 | 2011 | |
| **120** | **6376** | **5700** | **12076** | **130** | **55** | **185** | **607** | **21386** | **16362** | **37748** | **120** | 2012 | |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | |

Number of preparatory and technical schools including number of teachers by level of education and sex,

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Year | No Schools | No of teachers | | | Diploma | | | Degree | | | MA | | | Owner ship |
| M | F | T | M | F | T | M | F | T | M | F | T | Gov’t |
| 2011 |  | 0 | 0 | 0 | **0** | **0** | **0** | **490** | **29** | 519 | **151** | **13** | 164 | Gov’t |
| 2012 |  | **800** | **64** | 864 | **30** | **2** | **32** | **583** | **47** | 630 | **187** | **15** | 202 | Gov’t |

Numberof teachers by levels ofschools (1-4,5-8and 9-10), vocational, preparatory, sex, level of education and types of schools ownership.

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Level | 2011 | | | 2012 | | | Owner Ship |  |  |
| M | F | T | M | F | T |  |
| 1-4 | 1776 | 2325 | 4101 | **264** | **694** | 958 | Gov’t |
| 5-8 | 610 | 342 | **952** | **2840** | **964** | 3804 | Gov’t |
| 9-10 | **1242** | **310** | **1552** | **1137** | **282** | 1419 | Gov’t |
| 11-12 | **641** | **42** | **683** | **800** | **64** | 864 | Gov’t |

*Source:-weast showa zone Health Office of 2011 &2012*

* + 1. Health Institutions (for 2011-2012E.C.)

According to World health Organization, health definition is not reflected by the sole defect of being affected by disease or psychological and social well being of human person which is satisfied by its wants.

This human need is obtained through the overall economic development of the nation which has close relation with the life standard of the society of that country and its equitable distribution.

Based on this, the deciding factors concerning the environmental as well as the personal hygiene, nutritional value, shelter and the general socio economic growth of the nation are believed to play a crucial role on the delivery of services rendered regarding health sector throughout that nation.

Accordingly, Oromia Region health policy emphasized on the provision of a comprehensive primary health care through the decentralizing health facilities, health personnel and provision of equitable resources. The number of major health institutions administered under Regional Bureau of Health that directly provide services to all provide services to all people of the zone in 2012E.C. respectively was 94 health centers, 191 clinics, and 531 health posts & Drug store.

* + - 1. Number of hospital (zonal hospital, district hospital), health centers,clinics, health posts, rural drug vendors, malaria controlling center, drug shops, pharmacies, etc by ownership (gov't, NGO, private, organization)

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **No** | **Types of health institution** | **2011 in E.C** | | | **2012 in E.C** | |
| Gov’t | Non-gov’t | | Gov’t | Non-gov’t |
| 1 | Hospital | 7 | 0 | | 7 | 0 |
| 2 | Health center | 94 |  | | 94 |  |
| 3 | Clinics |  | 191 | |  | 165 |
| 4 | Health posts | 531 |  | | 531 |  |
| 5 | Rural drug vendors |  | 44 | |  | 48 |
| 6 | Malaria controlling center |  |  | |  |  |
| 7 | Drug shops |  |  | |  |  |
| 8 | Pharmacies | 4 | 18 | | 4 | 27 |
|  | Total |  |  | |  |  |
|  | Total (grand) |  | |  |  |  |

*Source:-weast showa zone Health Office of 2011 &2012*

* + - 1. Number of hospitals' and other health institutions' beds by types of ownership.

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Weast showa | General Hospital | | Specialized Hospital | | **Referral Hospital** | |
| **No. of Hos.** | **No. of beds** | **No. of Hos.** | **No. of beds** | **No. of Hos.** | **No. of beds** |
| 2011 | **7** | **410** | 0 | 0 | 1 | 140 |
| 2012 | **7** | **436** | **0** | **0** | 1 | 40 |

*Source:-weast showa zone Health Office of 2011 &2012*

Number of doctors, nurses, health assistants, health officers, laboratory & X-ray technicians, sanitarians, community health worker and pharmacists by types of institutions (gov't and non-government).

West shewa zone has Seven zonal hospitals that provides service to the people since before the democratic government has come to power; these are found in Ambo, kachisc,jeldu,ada’aa bergaa Tokke /Guder/Baakkoo /Baakkoo/ town and kachis town of Gindeberet district.

The total number of medical personnel that had provided service in all health facilities was: in Health officers, 304 281 Nurses, 856 857 pharmacists, 132 183 50 Pharmacists Technicians, Laboratory technicians, 52 Sanitarians, 33 43 and Health assistants 2 51 in 2011 &2012 E.C. Respectively this shows that the increment feature of health personnel except for pharmacists (consultant) and for laboratory technicians which had shown a few increments.

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Zone | doctors | Nurses | Health assistants | Health officers | laboratory | X-ray technicians | sanitarian | community health worker |
| 2011 | 161 | 856 | 2 | 304 | 102 | 2 | 33 | 1058 | 35 | 1 | 2 | 0 | 150 | 1072 | 83 | 24 | 446 | 0 |
| 2012 | **97** | **857** | **51** | **281** | **153** | **4** | **43** | **1125** |

**3.4.4.4 List first top ten diseases in the distinct**

* Acute Febrile Illness (AFL)
* Acute upper respiratory infections
* Pneumonia
* Violence and other intentional injury
* Diarrhea (non-bloody)
* Urinary tract infection
* Dyspepsia
* Helminthiasis
* Diseases of the musculoskeletal system and connective tissue
* Trauma (injury fracture etc. )
* Acute pharyngitis un specified(tonsillits)
* Soft tissue disordered
* Infection (bacteria intestinal infection un specified)

**3.4.4.5 Health coverage of the district (%)**

According to the data from abstract , the minimum was 80 and the maximumwas 90% therefore ,the average Health coverage of the zone was found to be 85% for respective years.

**3.4.4.6 Explain health problem of the district**\_

* Health problem of the district are: are Malaria, Diarrhea, Pneumonia etc.
* Shortage of budget allocated for health sectors
* Shortage of healthprofessionals(eg. Esp.Drugist,laboratory,midwiferyetc)
* Shortage of health facility supplies(water line,Electricity )
* Lack of maintenance for health post and health centers
* Poor of community participation(under construction and utilization of latrine
* Epidemic of disease (COVID-19,measles etc.)
  + 1. Social Security (for 2011-2012E.C.)
       1. Number of unemployed persons registered by sex and level of education, and employed by types of occupation, sex and level of education,

In the district the total number of government employees in the year 2011&2012 were 31,280 **and 34,589** respectively. The unemployment figure, Education level and distribution by sex are portrayed in the table below.

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Name of the zone | year | Illiterate | | Grade 1-8 | | Grade 9-12 | | Certificate | | Diploma | | Degree | |
| M | F | M | F | M | F | M | F | M | F | M | F |
| **West zone** | **2011** | 2791 | 1112 | 1632 | 892 | 1909 | 956 | 4570 | 2272 | 6245 | 3094 | 472 | 309 |
| **2012** | 1285 | 733 | 4218 | 3588 | 6037 | 4022 | 10453 | 3787 | 466 | 79 | 1285 | 733 |

**JUSTICE**

The total number of cases lodged by district courts of the zone during 2004 E.C . Were 49,063 at which 43,930 has gone decision and 5,133 are pending cases (transferred) of the total cases of the stated year, 5,133 were civil cases and 746 criminal cases.

**Table: 3.14 Number of civil and criminal cases of the zone during 2004E.C.**

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Year E.C** | **Civil cases** | | | | **Criminal cases** | | | |
| **No of cases lodged** | **Decided cases** | **Pending cases** | **% decided** | **No of cases lodged** | **Decided cases** | **Pending cases** | **% decided** |
| 2011 | 40115 | 34550 | 5565 | 86.13 | 6266 | 6146 | 120 | 98.08 |
| 2012 | 22705 | 18515 | 4190 | 81.55 | 3507 | 3330 | 177 | 94.95 |

Source: Zonal Justice office.

The total number of cases lodged by district courts of the zone during 2012 E.C was 49,063 at which 43,930 have gone decision and 5,133 have transferred. From the total cases of the year 2012E.C. 10,052 Were number of cases lodged where 9,306 have decide cases pending casa 746 gone decision to the lodged cases in all cases whether it is either civil cases or criminal cases, or the total cases, had shown decrement through the years 2012E.C. This may imply that there is improvement in the quality of justice in giving decision within the period.

* + - 1. **Number of criminals recorded by types and civil cases lodged in the zone**.

The total number of cases lodged by district courts of the zone during 2011 E.C. Were 49,063 at which 43,930 has gone decision and 5,133 are pending cases (transferred) of the total cases of the stated year, 5,133 were civil cases and 746 criminal cases.

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | Year 2011 | | | | | | 2012 | | | | | |
| Number of criminals recorded by types | | | | | | Number of criminals recorded by types | | | | | |
| Criminal cases | | | Civil case | | | Criminal cases | | | Civil case | | |
| Lodged | Decided | Pending | lodged | Decided | Pending | lodged | Decided | Pending | lodged | Decided | Pending |
| Gindeberet | 256 | 220 | 36 | 1833 | 1511 | 322 | 243 | 232 | 11 | 1788 | 1587 | 201 |

Source: Zonal Justice office.

* + 1. **Finance (for 2011-2012E.C**

Finance is the study of the role of the government in the economy which assesses government revenue and expenditure of the public authorities and the adjustment of one or more to achieve desirable effects undesirable ones.

* + - 1. **Total revenue collected in the zone,**

The total amount of zonal revenue collected by zone Finance and Economic Development (Inland Revenue Authority) Offices (FEDO) and the zonal FEDO in 2011 E.C. 2012 E.C fiscal years were **534,884,172.59** and 704,934,379.8 Birr’s respectively.

**Table: 3.16. Revenues of Finance Offices by Zone**

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| S.NO | Name of the district | 2011 | 2012 |
| 1 | Abunaa Gindabarat | **15,662,888.44** | 19,789,510.34 |
| 2 | Adaa Bargaa | **93,422,503.89** | 141,430,489.40 |
| 3 | Amboo Baadiyyaa | **20,336,203.39** | 22,747,001.55 |
| 4 | Baakkoo Tibbee | **31,097,095.11** | 36,025,218.62 |
| 5 | Calliyaa | **22,377,644.75** | 26,140,294.42 |
| 6 | Cobii | **5,982,371.64** | 6,885,053.94 |
| 7 | Daannoo | **14,913,158.84** | 17,582,354.83 |
| 8 | Dandi | **30,832,242.26** | 38,312,836.45 |
| 9 | Dirree Hincinnii | **14,559,019.20** | 16,895,740.59 |
| 10 | Ejeree | **27,482,472.50** | 32,129,980.42 |
| 11 | Ejersa Lafoo | **12,161,385.98** | 14,209,524.39 |
| 12 | Gindabarat | **20,022,290.90** | 22,465,905.30 |
| 13 | Ilfata | **10,371,388.18** | 12,825,677.97 |
| 14 | Iluu Galaan | **17,463,871.28** | 19,989,213.90 |
| 15 | Jalduu | **22,828,740.11** | 31,008,894.76 |
| 16 | Jibaat | **14,146,608.32** | 15,140,953.25 |
| 17 | Liiban Jaawwii | **8,990,496.08** | 10,782,137.86 |
| 18 | Meettaa Roobii | **12,795,766.97** | 14,758,437.40 |
| 19 | Meettaa Walqixxee | **11,198,550.15** | 12,721,184.78 |
| 20 | Midaa Qanyi | **13,315,653.63** | 20,436,728.65 |
| 21 | Noonnoo | **17,049,827.64** | 18,992,633.50 |
| 22 | Tokkee Kuttaayee | **27,172,595.34** | 30,871,686.68 |
|  | Godina | **70,701,397.99** | **643,537,919.41** |
|  | waliigala | **534,884,172.59** | 704,934,379.82 |

Source: Zonal Finance & Economic Development

* + - 1. Total Expenditure of the zone,

Govermmentexpenditure includes all goverment consmption,investiment,&transfer payments the percentage incerement of expeniture was

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Aanaa/Godina | Recurrent Expenditure | | | | Capital Expenditure | | | | Zone |
| Bulchinsaa fi tajaajia maraaf | dingdeef | hawaasummaaf | **Ida’ama** | Bulchinsaa fi tajaajia maraaf | dingdeef | hawaasummaaf | **Ida’ama** |
| 2011 | 696,244,459.94 | 507,800,506.72 | 1,531,107,739.93 | 2,735,152,706.59 | 55,902,385 | ############ | ########### | 270,647,690.45 |  |
| 2012 | 2,559,421,521.33 | 535,500,725.25 | 3,094,922,246.58 | **504,891,558.99** | 3,599,813,805.57 | 2,559,421,521.33 | 535,500,725.25 | 3,094,922,246.58 |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

* + - 1. Number of banks and insurance organizations by types of banks andownership,

In west shewa zone ,there are 24 baranches of commercial Bank of Ethiopia two Developement Banks and 3Construction , Waldaa Hojii Gamtaa Oromiyaa, Awaash bank the commercial Banks are found all west shewa zone zone distrct

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Aanaa/Godina | Baankiiwwan | | | | | | | |  |
| Daldala Itoophiyaa | Ijaarsaa | Misoomaa | Internashinalii Oromiyaa | Waldaa Hojii Gamtaa Oromiyaa | NIB | Awaash | Daashinii | Buna |
| 2011 | **24** | **0** | **4** | **10** | **20** | **2** | **11** | **6** | **2** |
| 2012 | 24 | 3 | 2 | 13 | 19 | 1 | 9 | 3 | 2 |

* + - 1. Total expenditure (budget ) of the zone,

As it is seen from the table the budget of the zone isa increasing form year to year 2011 thr total capital budget of the zone was 181,586,397.64.this was increased 2012 to **504,891,558.99**.with an average annual increment of about 35%. Recurrent budget was about 88% of the total budget.

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Year | Expenditure | | |
| Capital | Recurrent | Total |
| 2011 | 181,586,397.64 | 2,735,152,706.59 |  |
| 2012 | **504,891,558.99** | 3,094,922,246.58 |  |
| Total | 686,477,956.63 | 5,830,074,953.17 |  |

* + - 1. Savings, rural credits and Associations available in the zone by types and member sizes by sex.

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| no | Type of cooperative | Registers in the year 2011 | Registers in the year 2012 | Total registers | Quantity of numbers | | | Capital |
| male | female | total |
| A | Agriculture |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1 | General agriculture | 211 | 8 | 219 | 96325 | 8808 | 105133 | 16499673.18 |
| 2 | Irrigation | 10 | 6 | 16 | 481 | 76 | 557 | 84686 |
| 3 | Production of milk | 16 | 3 | 19 | 321 | 239 | 560 | 55390 |
| 4 | Trade of cereals | 44 | 14 | 58 | 2781 | 1117 | 3998 | 5653351.02 |
| 5 | Dairy production | 110 | 31 | 141 | 3718 | 1114 | 4859 | 231299 |
| 6 | Beef production | 129 | 1 | 130 | 24952 | 1260 | 3752 | 335266 |
| 7 | Vegetables’ | 13 | 3 | 16 | 778 | 37 | 815 | 175540 |
| 8 | Beehives production | 1 |  | 1 | 16 |  | 16 | 640 |
| 9 | Forest | 10 | 5 | 15 | 1502 | 227 | 1729 | 479101 |
| 10 | Poultry production | 0 | 1 | 1 | 11 | 3 | 14 | 2800 |
| 11 | Seed multiplication | 0 | 1 | 1 | 42 | 12 | 54 | 12200 |
|  | Total | 544 | 73 | 617 | 108467 | 12920 | 121387 | 23529946.2 |
| B | Multipurpose Agriculture |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1 | Mineral | 31 | 6 | 37 | 656 | 100 | 756 | 380665 |
| 2 | Rural electric | 5 | 18 | 23 | 2695 | 387 | 3082 | 252118 |
| 3 | Cline of car | 1 |  | 1 | 2 | 15 | 17 | 750 |
| 4 | Handcraft | 16 | 1 | 17 | 376 | 157 | 533 | 81792.96 |
| 5 | Tal the taller | 3 | 1 | 4 | 49 | 8 | 57 | 22740 |
| 6 | Tal Wavers | 1 |  | 1 | 39 | 1 | 40 | 2000 |
| 7 | Control of black lag | 1 | 1 | 2 | 546 | 21 | 567 | 52740 |
|  | Total | 58 | 27 | 85 | 4363 | 689 | 5052 | 792805.96 |
| C | Benefiters |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | Benefiters | 30 | 12 | 42 | 2302 | 810 |  | 1932689 |
|  | Total | 30 | 12 | 42 | 2302 | 810 |  | 1932689 |
| D | Saving& credit |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1 | Rural saving & credit | 147 | 18 | 165 | 3411 | 3483 | 6894 | 1710324.40 |
| 2 | Urban saving& credit | 55 | 7 | 62 | 2947 | 1116 | 4063 | 1963193 |
|  | total | 190 | 37 | 227 | 6358 | 4599 | 10957 | 3673517.4 |
|  | Ground total | 822 | 149 | 971 | 121940 | 19018 | 137396 | 29928958.56 |

* + 1. **Trade, Tourism and Sports**

Tourism is considered as a smokeless industry that is free from any agent of urban pollutants. Development of tourism requires multifaceted and conducive improvement of infrastructures.

Oromia is well endowed with rich natural and historical/cultural tourist attraction sites. However, some of these important sites are not either well developed or fully identified and presented as tourist attraction sites. West shewa zone is also endowed with such natural and historical /cultural/ tourist attraction sites in oromia regional state.

However, the zone is gifted with scenic beauty of landscape, natural, historical and natural sites, large and smaller rivers with great potentials, mountain ranges rising over 3200 m.a.s.l and variety of species birds, wild animals and tree animals. Although still not fully identified the following table shows lists of some of the potential and active tourist sites in the zone. Lion, Tiger, Mankey, Babon, Ducks AND Sapparew are wild Animals that found in Weste Shewa Zone. From the total Attractive site in the zone site Lake Dandi, Guder Fall, God Bride, Boku chitu, oda Bisil Lafto Samphoalo and Lafto sens are more preferred to attracted in the zone .Crow, Owl, Eagle ,Cock Qual, Hen and pigeon are species bard in the zone. Tree animals that are found in the zone level are White winged , Fluftinal bird, monkey, tiger, Babon, Sparrows Ducks, and so on.

**Table: 3.1. Existing tourist attraction**

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **No** | **Name of the attraction site** | **District distance from (km)** | | | **Type of site attraction** | **Site/situation attraction of the site** | **Remark** |
|  | **inne** | **Capital of the zone** |
| 1 | Thermal (hot) spring water | Ambo town |  | 50 | Hot natural swimming pools sporting for physical strength | Very good and frequented | Frequently vesited |
| 2 | Huluka river and its water falls | Ambo |  | 2 | * Teltelle, Awaro & Liban waterfalls; * Recreational (wild life) | Not well-known & not developed as tourist sites | Need more advertisement & focus by respective authority |
| 3 | Boku Chitu | Ambo |  | 5 | Gada ceremony among oromos | Very good traditional system | Needs promotional activities internationally |
| 4 | Boku Tule | Ambo |  | 10 | “ | Very good & interesting traditional system | “ |
| 5 | Lake Dendi (crater lake) | Dendi |  | 77 | Boat sailing, swimming, Fishing, horse riding, historical | Relatively good but not well known | Needs more attention by the concerned authority |
| 6 | Jibat forest | Jibat |  | 78 | Dense forest, wild lives & different springs. | Highly deforested | Needs special attention |
| 7 | Gurra forest | Cheliya |  | 73 | Natural & manmade forest, wildlife & springs | Not good & frequented by tourist | “ |
| 8 | Suba forest | Welmera |  | 96 | Giant-old-trees of Africa, wild animals, sawmill installed around 1900 | Very good & frequented by tourist | Still needs more protection & attention |
| 9 | Musium | Ejere |  | 70 | Old books, Crown & cultural dresses (religious) | The quality and quantity of items are not well identified | Needs more effort to identify |
| 10 | Gosu spring | “ |  | “ | Culture | Providing service | Comfortable for tourists |
| 11 | Abba Qacha cave | “ |  | “ | “ | Found by researcher | “ |
| 12 | Gada amba | “ |  | “ | “ | Providing service | “ |
| 13 | Ako manoye state | Jaldu |  |  | “ | On study | “ |
| 14 | Fato water fall | T/Kutaye (Guder) |  | 11 | Beauty landscape | Could be tourist site & for power generation | Comfortable for tourists |
| 15 | Chilimo forest | Dendi |  | 40 | Dense, wildlife historical place | Relatively good but not well known | Tourists are invited |
| 16 | Guder water fall | T/Kutaye |  | 12 | Surrounding Mnt. Ranges and meandering waterfall | Hotel service & infrastructure ability | Needs more effort to be made |
| 17 | Natural Bridge | Ambo |  | W/shewaa | Underground cave Huluka is bridged on this cave | It is not known & open to tourist |  |
| 18 | Melke Fincha | T/kutaye |  | “ |  |  |  |
| 19 | Merut Fincha | “ |  |  |  |  |  |
| 20 | Holqa | “ |  | “ |  |  |  |
| 21 | Shaboo Fell | X/Incinii |  | “ | Natural |  |  |
| 22 | Gore fell | “ |  | “ | “ |  |  |
| 23 | Jonjo clake | “ |  | “ | “ |  |  |
| 24 | Dabale lafa | “ |  | “ | “ |  |  |
| 25 | Goda more | G/barat |  | “ | Natural |  |  |
| 26 | Fincia Jewaro | “ |  | “ | “ |  |  |
| 27 | Tulu lemat | “ |  | “ | “ |  |  |
| 28 | Laftoo Soona | “ |  | “ | “ |  |  |
| 29 | Worka wolensu water fell | Me/Robii |  | “ | Water fell | No one visit it |  |
| 30 | Bufa chete cave | “ |  | “ | Cave | “ |  |
| 31 | Beka koricha kelece | “ |  | “ | Palace | “ |  |
| 32 | Kuruphe mariom church | “ |  | “ | Church | “ |  |
| 33 | Hora Bilis | I/galaan |  | “ | Natural | Not development |  |
| 34 | Tulu Niti | “ |  | “ | Historical | Not visite |  |
| 35 | Hora Dirqis Forest | “ |  | “ | Natural | “ |  |
| 36 | Dirqi Forest | “ |  | “ | “ | “ |  |
| 37 | Melka qoree spring | Ejere |  | “ | “ | Have problem of read |  |
| 38 | Gosuu spring | “ |  | “ | “ | Providing service |  |
| 39 | Abba Qachacave | “ |  | “ | “ | Found by researcher |  |
| 40 | Gadaambaa | “ |  | “ | “ | Providing service |  |
| 41 | Tullu korma | “ | “ | “ | “ | “ |  |
| 42 | Fenchewa mekel | Jeldu | Km | “ |  | No situation |  |
| 43 | Holka dubete | “ | Km | “ |  | On study |  |
| 44 | Harka yedi | “ | km | “ |  | Give little service on study |  |
| 45 | Chelelaka jewe |  |  | “ |  | On study |  |
| 46 | Holka |  |  | “ |  | “ |  |
| 47 | Anejen man skeleton |  |  | “ |  | No situation |  |
| 48 | Natural Bridge |  |  | “ |  |  |  |
| 49 | Holqa kobb | A/berga |  | West/zone | Kola | No function |  |
| 50 | Ode barqee |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 51 | Cathedral of debere | A/berga |  | “ | Dega |  |  |
| 52 | Tsimona |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 53 | Mugger simintent |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 54 | Erprise | A/berga |  | “ | Wayina | Very ettractive |  |
| 55 |  |  |  |  | Dega |  |  |
| 56 | Erana tabal | Nono |  | 96 | Tabal |  |  |
| 57 | Langano forest | “ |  | “ | Forest |  |  |
| 58 | Metu forest | “ |  | 107 | “ |  |  |
| 59 | Medalu Tabal | “ |  | 117 | Tabal |  |  |
| 60 | Ambo palace | Ambo | - |  | Historical | Grod |  |
| 61 | Patriots fortress | Ab/G/barat (Along the Abay river) | - | historical |  | Not developed |  |
| 62 | Bokku Bake migira | ilfata |  | Gada center |  | Good |  |
| 63 | Grifo cave | dandi | 95 | historical |  | Not developed |  |

Source: - West Shewa Zone Tourism and Culture Office

**Sport**

In the year 2011 there were 7 types of sport activities such as Football, Volley ball, Table tennis, Athletics, Cultural sport, Kara bulla & Jottani. While in the year 2011 pool sports were added year to year . See table below.

***Table 2.51*:** Type of Sport Activities & facilities in the District For the year 2011& 2012 E.C

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **S/N** | **Type of sport activities** | **2011** | **2012** |
| **Equipment & Facility** | **Equipment & Facility** |
| **1** | **Foot Ball** | * Football field * Sports wear * Shoes * Whistle * Goal Post * Net for goal * Foot ball | * Football field * Sports wear * Shoes * Whistle * Goal Post * Net for goal * Foot ball |
| 2 | Volley-ball | * Volley ball field * Net * Sports wear * Shoes * Whistle * Volleyball | * Volley ball field * Net * Sports wear * Shoes * Whistle * Volleyball |
| 3 | Table Tennis | * Table * Tennis ball * Racket * Sports wear * Net | * Table * Tennis ball * Racket * Sports wear * Net |
| 4 | Athletics (track & field ) | * Track & Sports wear | * Track & Sports wear |
| 5 | Cultural Sport | * Chase * Dart * Horse riding | * Chaze * Dart * Horse riding |
| 6 | Pool Sport | * Pool | * Pool |
| 7 | Karambullaa Sport | * Karambullaa | * Karambullaa |
| 8 | Joottonii Sport | * Joottonii | * Joottonii |

Source:-West shewa zone **Sport office** .

3.4.7.1 Major local cash crops,

The major local cash crops in the district are: cheek bee, teff, sorghum and wheat etc.

The Major Local Cash Crops In west showa zone Are

**Oil Seed Pulses**

* Nug - Horse Bean
* Linseed - Field Pea
* Rap Seed - Lentil
  + - 1. Exportable items by types and amounts supplied to the central market(for 2011-2012E.C)

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| S/N | Oil seed | Supplied to the central Market Birr/ quintal | |
| 2011 | 2012 |
|  | Oil seed | - | - |
| 1 | Nug | 2344kun. | 1234kun |
| 2 | Linseed | 320kun | 120kun |
| 3 | Rep seed | 80kun | 44kun |
|  | Pulses |  |  |
| 1 | Horse bean | 3445kun | 2641kun |
| 2 | Field pea | 543kun | 679kun |
| 3 | Lentils | 20kun | - |

* + - 1. Number of major hotels, restaurants, bars, beds, etc. in the zone,
* In west shewa zone among 1259 the existing total no. of beds, 539 recorded as first rank, 504 second rank and 216 registered as third rank.
* In west shewa zone there are also few Hotels and pensions build with halls provides multi types of services such as Meeting, Conference, and Celebrities. Hotels and Pensions those have Halls are:

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Year | No of hotels | No beds |
| 2011 | 115 | 639 |
| 2012 | 120 | 716 |

* + 1. Development Activities

3.4.8.1. Major on-going governmental and non –governmental

(local& foreign NGOs) projects and programes in the

zone and their major objectives,

there are many non –governmental Ngos found in west shewa zone Supporting our governmental Institution .As a result Currently there are 46 NGOs working in the zone

Types of NGos

* 31 Local NGos having piroject 67& programes in the zone
* 15 Foreign NGos having piroject 22 & programes in the zone

**Major Contirbution of NGos**

* The Ngos have active particiption in the development activities in achieving our SDG Gols
* They raised a total fund of birr 182,335,736.15 and abut 1,149,118 peoples are benefited.
* They partipate in the provisio of School Material Student uniform etc.poor families in order to improve the quality of education.
* They support wulnerable Children and empower women by organizing them in self help group and Small-Scale enterprises and
* They Contrribute to environmental protection through provision of fule Saving Stoves**.**

**Future Intervention Areas of Ngos**

* **Agriculture**
* **Pure water supply by digging bore holes and expantion of water supply**
* **Quality education**
* **Health**
* **Enivironmental protection activities**
* **Constructio of Marketing infrastructure**
* **Women empowerment**
* **youth empowerment etc.**
  + - 1. Number of operational private investment projects by types of sector including their total employees and capital,

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **year** | **No of projects** | **Kaappitaala** | | **Approved land (Ha.)** | **Permanent job opportunity** | | **Temporary job opportunity** | |  |
| Registered | Actual | **Male** | **Female** | **Male** | **Female** |
| 2011 | 161 | 10,195,389,446 | 9,178,844,933 | 23927.13671 | 2436 | 1061 | 2562 | 925 | Total |
| 2012 | ***192*** | ***10,864,269,239.00*** | ***12,975,047,967.00*** | ***139.588944*** | ***1537*** | ***894*** | ***697*** | ***676*** |  |

The proximity of the zone to the central market (Finfinne) and the main roads makes it highly attractive for investment activities. Ambo town, Dande, Bako Tibe and Nono district. Therefore, one of the localities in the zone where some investment activities are taking place such as Agricultural investment, Industry, education, hotel and truism investment, trade, health and multipurpose .192 total project in the zone. From this agriculture 44, industry 5, education 13, hotel and truisms, 20 trade 27, health 2, and multipurpose 30. And Total capital is 2012 ***10,864,269,239.00***

. From this agriculture capital 459,974,983 industrycapital 220,100,000 education capitals 11,400,000,\ hotel 1,361,014,375 trade capital 65,279,881 health capital 5,700,000.00 and multipurpose 4,677,682,271.70 from the total of area prepare for investment purpose 3,744.56 hectare from these

* Urban area 89.78 hectare
* Rural area ***139.588944***
* hectare. The rural and urban area is studied only in 11 wareda. So does in other areas of the zone. These are the results of favorable government policy, which has great impact on investment activities.

In west shewa zone

* Agriculture
* Agro- processing
* Manufacturing
* Hotel and Truzem are favorable investments activity in the zone.

From 22 weredas T/kutaye, Dandii, Ambo, X/Incinii, Ejeree, Gendaberate, Jaldu, Ab/Gendaberate and I/Galaan weredas are studed for investement Activity.

There are 233 investments project are in the weste shewa zone.

Generally speaking the zone has many investment opportunities such as in agriculture (Grain production, irrigation development, livestock development, forest and wild animals’ development), industrial development, urban development in hotel investment and other business opportunities as well as generally better in infrastructure as the zone is open to markets being nearest to the central market.

Area of investment in the zone the for the hectare.

In the zone different areas that found in the 11 waredas, 24,066.73 hectares are found in rural areas and 13 urban areas 89.78 hectares are found. Almost total areas 24,066.73 hectares are fond.

* + - 1. Major problems of on-going governmental and non-governmental projects and programs as well as private investments in the zone.
    1. Children and Women Socio Economic Indicators
       1. Women Issue Indicators

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

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| 3.4.9    Children and Women Socio Economic Indicators | **2011** | **2012** |
| 3.4.9.1 Women Issue Indicators |  |  |
|  Maternal mortality ratio | 2 | 1 |
|  List out the 5 top causes for maternal death | Hemorrage,Hypertension,  Obstructed, Infection , Uterinnerupufur |  |
|  List out 5 main, time taking duty of gender disparity (type of activities, carried out by [in its magnitude direction]) | Gender Main streaming ,Gender based Voilance,SOP to Mgt of GBV,ImplimentPolce of Women service utilization To Assure to gender Equality |  |
| ** prevention of mother-to-child transmission of HIV/AIDS** |  |  |
|  Women who have been tested for HIV/AIDS |  |  |
|  Number of women used family planning services (Contraceptive prevalence) | 15784 | 19817 |
|  Traditional methods |  |  |
|  Modern methods | 15784 | 19817 |
|  Other (specified) |  |  |
|  All methods | 18784 | 19817 |
|  Number of Women who gave birth before age 18 | 5 | 3 |
|  Access to safe delivery (mid wife) for non-complicated delivery. | 1306 | 1641 |
|  Number of women’s used ANC /antenatal care/ services | 4666 | 5060 |
|  Number of women’s used PNC /postnatal care/services | 2663 | 3105 |
|  Assisted delivery by |  |  |
| - Health professional | 1306 | 1641 |
| - In their home traditionally |  |  |
|  Total fertility rate /rural, urban/ |  |  |
|  Health facilities access to improved water supply | 2 | 2 |
|  № of (district), health centers, clinics, health post, etc. those have improved water supply | 2 | 2 |
|  Health infrastructure access to improved sanitation facilities. | 13 | 15 |
|  № of (district), health centers, clinics, health post, etc. those have improved sanitation facilities | 13 | 15 |
| ** Women’s equal responsibilities in local political bodies.** | **In 2011** | **In 2012** |
| Number of Women elected at member of council in woreda | - | - |
| Number of Women elected at member of carbine in woreda |  |  |
|  School accessed to improved sanitation facilities (toilet, etc.) | 48 | 52 |
| o  Number of kindergarten, primary school, econdary school, etc. those have improved sanitation facilities. | 52 | 56 |

1. **PROBLEMS AND POTENTIALITIES:-**
   1. **Problems: - Concerning:**

***Economic Conditions:-***

* In the district there have been problems such as shortage of farm land for the landless generations, shortage of animal feed and grazing land, agricultural inputs are not timely and in the amount required by the farmers, crop pests and diseases, shortage of new productive varieties of livestock and poultry and animal diseases are the major economic problems of the zone. And also Shortage of Market for initiating the production and productivity of crops has been the other one.
  + - -Shortage Of Farmland-
    - -Grazing Land
    - -Agricultural Input

**14.1.1- Social Conditions:-**

* + - Unemployment
    - Shortage Of School
    - Health Institution
    - Transportation
    - Communication
    1. Economic conditions- such as shortage of farm land, grazing land,agricultural inputs. etc.
    2. Social Conditions-such as shortage of schools, health
* institutions, unemployment, transportation, communication,etc.

There are also social problems such as shortage of schools where the students travel a distance greater than standard in rural areas, shortage of health institutions and health professionals in different disciplines for health service deliveries. The number of graduates and drop outs from educational institutions increases the number of unemployment in the district from year to year, Road maintenance and over loadings are the other problems of transportation, In the case of communication network doesn’t work continuously in every place of the district, The potable water coverage of the district it was found to be less and the sustainability of water schemes, the topography of some areas to access water are the main factors for the dropout of students, for prevalence of water born diseases which again affects the productive forces in agriculture. Lack of institutions to invest in smokeless potential of the improve the economic and social living standard of the people of the zone

* + 1. Environmental conditions-such as variability in the amount and distribution of rainfall, deforestation, soil erosion, occurrence of frost, etc.
* Environmentally the variability in the amount and distribution of rainfall in the district, the mismanagement of natural resources and the growth of population enhanced the deforestation and the removal of soils by soil erosion and measures taken to mitigate the problems, Pollution of soil, water and air by dirt, plastics and wastes of industries are main environmental problems.
* Soil erosion ,
* sliding of land ,
* land degradation,
* Deforestation ,
* soil acidity on and off rain fall,&
* Occurrence of frost etc.
  + 1. Drought- consequences of 2011/12 and up to now droughts

including number of persons and livestock died off,Others, please, specify.

There were not drought occurrence in the last two years, but cold arils and storms were observed in certain districts of the district

* 1. **Potentialities**
     1. Agricultural Resources:-Availability of cultivable land, irrigable land,fertility of the soil, livestock rearing, mining, fishing, tourism, etc.

Availability of irrigable land ( Tradition& Modern ) Cultivable land ,livestock rearing ,fertility of soil ,mining ,suitability of Environment for fishing ,Place of Tourisms,etc.

* + 1. Major natural resources endowment:- water resources, mineral resources, forests, etc.

water resources, mineral resources, forests, etc.

* The is endowed by different types of minerals such as Gypsum, Limestone, Clay, Feldspar, Silicate, Granite and also endowed with water resources such as perennial and seasonal rivers
  1. **Existing Situation of the Zone**
     1. Is there any administrative unit change in the zone in 2011-2012 E.C?

The zone has been divided based on the distance and the interest of the people which is about 532 werds and 51 Municipalities.

* For collecting plan Revenue.
* Number of Criminal cases are decreased.
* Some Urban & Rural population aresupplied with potable water.
* Production of farmers obtained are increasing .
* Some Improved seeds & fertilizer distributed to farmers in time.

Treat &Vaccination ofLivestock by diseasein time