THE FEDERAL DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF ETHIOPIA
NATIONAL PLANNING COMMISSION
CENTRAL STATISTICAL AGENCY

NATIONAL STRATEGY
FOR THE DEVELOPMENT OF
STATISTICS
(2015/16 – 2019/20)

JULY 2016
ADDIS ABABA

National Strategy for the Development of Statistics (2015/16 – 2019/20)

National Planning Commission

Central Statistical Agency

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LIST OF ACRONYMS

ACS	African Charter on Statistics
AGP	Agricultural Growth Program
BoP	Balance of Payments
CAPI	Computer Assisted Personal Interview
CEO	Charity and Society Organization
CPI	Consumer Price Index
CSA	Central Statistical Agency
CSOs	Civil Society Organizations
CSPro	Census and Survey Processing System
DAG	Development Aid Group
DDG	Deputy Director General
DG	Director General
DHS	Demographic and Health Survey
EDQAF	Ethiopia Data Quality Assessment Framework
EMIS	Education Management Information System
ENADA	Ethiopia National Data Archive
ERCA	Ethiopian Revenue and Custom Authority
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization
FDI	Foreign Direct Investment
FPOS	Fundamental Principles of Official Statistics
FtF	Feed the Future
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
GFS	Government Finance Statistics
GIS	Geographical Information System

GPS	Geographical Positioning System
GSBPM	General Statistical Business Process Model
GTP I	First Growth and Transformation Plan
GTP II	Second Growth and Transformation Plan
HIV/AIDS	Human Immunodeficiency Virus/Acquired Immunodeficiency Syndrome
HMIS	Health Management Information System
HRD	Human Resource Development
IAC	Inter-Agency Committee
ICP	International Comparisons Program
ICT	Information Communication Technology
IFPRI	International Food Policy Research Institute
IMIS	Integrated Management Information System
ISCO	International Standard Classification of Occupation
ISIC	International Standard Industrial Classification
IT	Information Technology
KSFs	Key Success Factors
LMIS	Labour Market Information System
LSMS -ISA	Living Standard Measurement Study- Integrated Survey of Agriculture
M&E	Monitoring and Evaluation
MD	Ministerial Division
MDAs	Ministries, Departments and Agencies
MDGs	Millennium Development Goals
MIS	Management Information System
MoFEC	Ministry of Finance and Economic Cooperation
MoU	Memorandum of Understanding

MTR	Mid-Term Review
MTSP	Medium Term Statistical Programme
NBE	National Bank of Ethiopia
NGOs	Non-governmental Organizations
NHSCP	National Household Survey Capability Programme
NMES	National M&E System
NPC	National Planning Commission
NSC	National Statistical Council
NSDQSC	National Statistical Data Quality and Standards Coordination
NSDS I	First National Strategy for the Development of Statistics
NSDS II	Second National Strategy for the Development of Statistics
NSF	National Statistics Fund
NSS	National Statistical System
PAPSNP	Pastoral Productive Safety Net Program
PAYE	Pay As You Earn
PBS	Protection of Basic Services
PDA	Personal Digital Assistance
PHC	Population and Housing Census
PIU	Project Implementing Unit
PPI	Producer price index
PSNP	Productive Safety Net Program
R&M	Research and Methodology
SAS	System of Administrative Statistics
SDGs	Sustainable Development Goals
SRFP	Statistics for Results Facility Project

SG	Statistician General
SLM	Sustainable Land Management
SNNP	Southern Nations Nationalities and Peoples
SnSSs	Sub- national Statistical Systems
SPSS	Statistical Package for Social Sciences
SSDSs	Sector Strategies for the Development of Statistics
SSSs	Sector Statistical Systems
STATA	Statistical Analysis Software
SWOT	Strength Weakness Opportunity Threat
ToR	Terms of Reference
TQM	Total Quality Management
TR	Terminal Review
UN	United Nations
UNECA-ACS	United Nations Economic Commission for Africa - African Centre of Statistics
UNECA	United Nations Economic Commission for Africa
UNFPA	United Nations Population Fund
UNICEF	United Nations Children Fund
UPS	Uninterruptible Power Supply
USAID	United States Agency for International Development
VAT	Value Added Tax
VERA	Vital Event Registration Agency
VERS	Vital Events Registration System
VSS	Vital Statistics System
WB	World Bank

FOREWORD

It is evident that the Ethiopian government is committed to results-based development agenda. To realize this, the government designed and implemented a five-year growth and transformation plan (GTP I) in the last five years. An evaluation of the GTP I showed that the country has registered tremendous growth in the different sectors of the economy. The implementation of the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) in the country was also found to be satisfactory. The design, monitoring and evaluation of GTP I was highly supported by data from the National Statistical System.

The country has also designed GTP II to be implemented in the next five years. The design of GTP II involved broader public participation both at the federal and regional levels. The government of Ethiopia clearly recognizes and emphasizes the importance of statistical data, and hence the NSDS II has been designed as part of GTP II. Ethiopia is also committed to the implementation of continental and international initiatives aimed at achieving Sustainable Development Goals (SDG) and Agenda 2063.

The Central Statistical Agency is mandated to collect socio-economic data as well as support and effectively coordinate the work of other NSS members to produce good quality data. Thus, the development of a five-year statistical plan is a key issue for the CSA and the country to ensure effective planning, monitoring and evaluation.

Accordingly, the Central Statistical Agency has designed the Second National Strategy for the Development of Statistics, and this has been adopted by the Statistics Council. The statistical plan, which is aligned with GTP II, is expected to generate the necessary data for monitoring and evaluation of GTP II and other continental and international initiatives like the SDG and Agenda 2063 by providing the necessary capacity building and effective coordination of the NSS.

It needs to be pointed out here that the support and participation of citizens, sector ministries, research institutes and development partners is crucial in the implementation of NSDSII.

Finally, I would like to thank the World Bank for its financial contribution and PARIS 21 for the technical support given in the design process and development of NSDS II. I also thank all stakeholders who, in one or another, supported the NSDS II development.

Yinager Dessie (PhD)
Commissioner with the Rank of Minister,
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PREFACE

The Central Statistical Agency is playing a significant role in evidence-based planning and decision making in the country. The agency has been producing different socio-economic data from surveys and censuses over the years. The CSA also plays a crucial role in coordinating the work of the National Statistical System.

The Central Statistical Agency designed and implemented the NSDS I in the last five years. The mid-term and final evaluation of the NSDS I was conducted in collaboration with PARIS 21, AfDB and ECA. As observed in the evaluation of NSDS I, the design and monitoring of the country's policies are heavily informed by different surveys and censuses conducted by the CSA. Similarly, the NSDS II, which has been aligned with the national plan (GTPII), is expected to serve as a monitoring and evaluation tool for the GTPII.

The NSDS II incorporates additional areas obtained from the NSDSI evaluation, sector data needs and SWOT analysis. The NSDS II has been designed to enhance the coverage and capacity of data collection by incorporating new surveys in the agriculture and business sectors. The NSDS II is also intended to cover areas of environment and gender.

Great attention is also paid to the generation of high quality data in the National Statistical System. This includes data regarding improvement of the management information system of sector ministries, coordination of the National Statistical System and the preparation of sector strategic plan. Capacity building for the NSS and advocacy are also planned in the NSDSII to produce good quality data.

In this connection, it is expected that the NSS members collaborate with the CSA for the production of timely, relevant and quality data. Development partners are also urged to continue their financial and technical support for the implementation of the NSDSII.

Finally, I would like to express my appreciation to the World Bank for its financial support. I would also like to thank the CSA staff, the consultant, and the senior management for the leading role they played in preparing and coordinating the activity.

Biratu Yigezu

Director General

Central Statistical Agency

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The Second National Strategy for the Development of Statistics is a comprehensive framework for the development of the National Statistical System of the country. The strategy covers the period from 2015/16 to 2019/20, aligned with the second national Growth and Transformation Plan. There is no doubt that the success of the plan calls for the need to make quality statistics available to measure the developmental progress in the country. GTP I benefited from data outputs of the NSS for measuring its overall performance in general and the economic performance of the country in particular. The major objective of preparing this national strategy was to provide data outputs form the NSS for measuring the overall economic performance of the country and to strengthen the NSS to produce comprehensive, reliable and timely statistics to support results-based agenda both at the national and international levels.

In the design process of this strategy, sectoral concerns related to the capacity to generate input and output indicators were taken into account so as to ensure that ministries, departments and agencies (MDAs) contribute to the comprehensiveness of data outputted by the NSS. The strategy has been planned to develop Sector Strategies for the Development of Statistics (SSDSs) for some sectors during its implementation period.

A comprehensive assessment of the current status of the NSS along with the challenges it faces was another important step in the design process of this document. The assessment covered all priority areas in harmony with the GTP II data needs. The existing situation, desired situation and the general analysis of the issues were made before finally carrying out the Strengths, Weaknesses, Opportunities and Threats (SWOT) analysis. From the analysis, challenges facing the NSS and CSA were identified and incorporated together with the feedback obtained during stakeholders' validation workshop. The following were some of the challenges identified and recommendations made:

1. Statistics should have a much higher profile in the country than what is the case now. At present, there is lack of statistical advocacy and awareness regarding its use. The CSA establishment proclamation and directives have become inadequate in giving coverage to the entire NSS. There is lack of coordination which has resulted in deficiency in

emerging areas such as environment, gender, improvements in research and methodology, and administrative statistics coverage. Furthermore, some mandatory statistics, which need to be handled by the CSA to ensure improved data presentation and usage in various research activities by setting statistical standards which pave the way for innovations, are done outside the CSA.;

2. Inadequate staffing resulting from high turnover at both the CSA and the sectors has been an obstacle for the CSA to carry out its mandates effectively. The process of filling vacancies and replacements is often slower than the rate at which staff leave the CSA and the sectors;

3. Insufficient fund allocation for statistical work and staffing has prevented a healthy functioning as a result of lack of effective governmental setup and placement of statistical agencies within organizational structures. Available infrastructure in terms of physical, statistical and ICT are much more required to support data production and meet data demands. For an effective and holistic development of statistics, sectors need to develop uniformly along with the CSA. There is strong need for the national M&E system and the NSS to establish a more formal relationship and work closely together.

Thus the NSDS II, guided by its vision, mission, core values and principles (see Chapter Three), is believed to help the NSS to overcome these challenges and enable the country meet the ever growing demand for high quality, timely and accessible statistical information needed for evidence-based policy formulation and decision making.

The main strategies established as the objectives of the plan are:

- Mainstreaming the statistical systems outside the CSA into the NSS so as to achieve a more effective use of resources;
- Improving the statistical information base in contents, coverage and quantity;
- Building sustainable capacity for the production, management and use of statistics;
- Raising the public profile for statistics;
- Developing skills and providing guidance and assistance that may be required by users, providers and producers of statistics;

- Promoting cooperation, collaboration, coordination and rationalization among users and producers of statistics both at the Centre, MDAs, Regional States and Woreda (Districts);

- Promoting and supporting results-based management and policy formulation informed by evidence (data) as may be retrieved from operational databases; and

- Promoting financial coordination for the entire NSS.

Seven strategic themes, which are believed to facilitate the attainment of the vision and give guidance as to what has to be done at different levels as found necessary to produce the desired impact on the NSS, have been derived from the identified challenges facing the NSS. These strategic themes, which are fully described in Chapter 4 along with their sub-themes, are the following:

Strategic Theme 1: Responsive Legal Framework for Statistical Work in the National Statistical System

Strategic Theme 2: Data Development

Strategic Theme 3: National Statistical System coordination and preparation of Sector Strategic Plans including formal linkage between the National M&E System & NSS

Strategic Theme 4: Human Resources Management as well as Organizational/Institutional Development

Strategic Theme 5: Infrastructural Development

Strategic Theme 6: Promotion of statistical advocacy and involvement of the media

Strategic Theme 7: Statistical Financing

With the strategic themes formulated, hierarchies of strategies have been defined with corresponding work programme (see Annex B). These were finally put in a matrix as Annex C, i.e. the logical framework which becomes a tool for monitoring the implementation and to evaluate performance.

Implementation of the strategic themes is as important as getting the document itself ready. This plan should therefore be meticulously put into practice to achieve the goals set in the vision. Implementation of NSDS II will involve all key stakeholders in several meetings with the National Coordinator of the NSS dialoguing with the MDAs to ensure that they are conversant

with the elements of the implementation. MDAs will then be asked to prepare annual work plans and corresponding budgets to facilitate implementation. All such plans and budgets shall be discussed at the inter-agency committee.

Partnerships and collaborations among the key stakeholders of the NSS are essential for the ownership of the NSS concept. Involvement of the development partners' right from the beginning will quicken the implementation process. There are other actions to be taken in order to speed up the pace of execution. These are development of joint work plans for collecting and disseminating data; capacity building for the NSS; clarification of coordination arrangements and establishment of various committees within the NSS.

The key monitoring and evaluation indicators of the plan are already set out in the logical framework of this document. Each MDA's and the CSA shall produce quarterly progress reports relating to their work-plans with annual reviews conducted at the end of each year of implementation. Mid-term review and end-plan evaluation will also be conducted.

The finance and budget necessary for implementing the strategy will be drawn from both domestic (government and other national sources), external donors (bilateral & multilateral) and international organizations in the form of financial and technical assistance. The finance from all these sources will be pooled into one basket. The estimated cost for implementing the NSDS II is about 357 million USD, disaggregated into an annual budget for each year of the implementation period. This budget will be reviewed and revised annually in line with the review of the plan.

CHAPTER ONE: INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background and the context

Ethiopia is located in the Horn of Africa, bordered by Sudan and South Sudan in the west, Djibouti and Eritrea in the north, Somalia in the east and Kenya in the south. It lies between latitudes 3° and 15°N, and longitudes 33° and 48°E. Ethiopia is the second-most populous nation on the continent, with over 90 million inhabitants. It occupies a total area of 1.1 million square kilometers (420 million square miles). Ethiopia encompasses a vast highland complex of mountains and dissected plateaus, which generally extend from southwest to northeast and surrounded by lowlands, steppes, or semi-deserts. The great diversity of terrains determines the wide variations in climate, soils, natural vegetation, and settlement patterns. Ethiopia is a multilingual nation with around 80 ethno-linguistic groups. Agriculture is predominantly the source of the country's economy and accounts for almost 41% of the gross domestic product (GDP), 80% of exports, and 80% of the labor force. The country's politics is based on a framework of a federal parliamentary democracy, with three branches of governance arrangement, namely, the executive, the legislature and the judiciary. The Prime Minister is the head of government, and executive power is exercised by the government. The federal legislative power is vested in both the government and the two chambers of parliament.

According to the August 1995 Constitution, Ethiopia is a federation of nine regional states and two autonomous city administrations The regional states are Tigray, Afar, Amhara, Oromia, Somali, Southern Nations Nationalities and Peoples (SNNP), Benishangul-Gumuz, Gambella, Harari and the two city administrations of Dire Dawa and Addis Ababa. These are further divided and sub-divided into zones and woreda respectively.

The country has designed a long term vision to be a middle income country in the coming 15 years and various development programs have been implemented to meet this vision. To realize this, GTP II is one of the plans designed to be implemented in the next five years. The Ethiopian economy has been registering an impressive growth rate annually over the years. This means that monitoring, evaluation and measuring the developmental progress require a strengthened National Statistical System (NSS) to cope with the growing data demands nationally, and regionally. Comprehensive sets of data are required to monitor macroeconomic developments including the contributions of sectors such as agriculture, industry and services to the overall

Gross Domestic Product (GDP). Equally to be measured are the efficiency and effectiveness of the delivery services in the social sector development plans such as in education, health, road and railway infrastructural developments and services, and water supply and coverage, just to mention a few.

This clearly calls for an effective and responsive NSS to be put in place. It was this realization that made it imperative for the government to make a strategic decision for the design of the first National Strategy for the Development of Statistics, which was implemented in the medium term of 2009/10-2013/14 and later extended until 2014/15 to align it with the first Growth and Transformation Plan and to achieve enhanced statistical capacity across the NSS. Its contents, scope and coverage were different from earlier strategies including the 2003/04-2007/08 Medium Term Statistical Programme (MTSP).

The NSDS was designed to better respond to the country's long term vision "to become a middle income country" and also to measure the Growth and Transformation Plan (GTP), the Millennium Development Goals and other national, regional and sectoral development plans. Besides, a decisive strategic approach was taken to develop both the statistical systems and products as a way of achieving a strengthened NSS.

The Second National Strategy for the Development of Statistics (NSDS II) is a successor strategy and it is therefore intended to consolidate and guide statistical development in Ethiopia for the next medium term. Thus it is clearly aligned with the GTP II, Post 2015 International Agenda and Sustainable Development Goals. With the evaluations of the NSDSI at both the mid-and end-terms, the recommendations from these two evaluations have been inputs for the preparation of the NSDS II. The GTP II's preparation has been going on side by side with that of the NSDS II and they will be implemented concomitantly from 2015/16 to 2019/20.

1.2 The Role of Statistics in Development

In order to promote the development agenda and evidence-based decision making, statistical provision must be linked to the development frameworks both at the national and international levels. Thus it is clear that the NSDS II should be mainstreamed into GTP II. Data generated and made available should therefore support the Growth and Transformation Plan and the post-2015 agenda, i.e., SDGs. The available data will then be required for the successor GTP II and at a

later stage of implementation the monitoring and evaluation of GTP II and SDGs. Statistics supports measurements of inputs, outputs, outcomes and impact. They also provide reliable assessments of key economic and social indicators and cover all aspects of development, ranging from measures of economic outputs and price inflation to the well-being of citizens.

Data are also needed to support sectoral strategies at sub-national levels (regional states and woreda) at the design stages of the plans, during implementation, monitoring and evaluation and at the completion of the execution. Policy formulation and critical decision making also require good statistics at the formulation and monitoring of the implementation of the policy. Adequate statistics are needed to measure the efficiency of service provision and in determining efficient allocation of resources.

In the spirit of data revolution, adequacy of statistical information for the right people, at the right time and in the right formats should be maintained in a user-friendly presentation according to the United Nations Fundamental Principles of Official Statistics in general and as per the National Statistical Act of Ethiopia in particular. To achieve this, the NSS needs to be strengthened and be responsive to supply data adequately and timely.

1.3 Definition and Scope of the National Statistical System

The scope of the NSS has been institutionalized by the Central Statistical Agency, and the work programme has been approved by the National Statistics Council (NSC), which is led by the Minister of Finance and Economic Cooperation/National Planning Commission(NPC),with representatives of the sector ministries and all regional states as members. The NSS is made up of data producers, data users, and suppliers of raw data, development partners and the media. All these are important stakeholders in the preparation of the NSDS II, with the CSA as the Coordinator and Facilitator of the NSS. The CSA also ensures that the sub-systems (Sector Statistical Systems and the Sub-national Statistical Systems) are integrated into the NSS. The NSC serves as a coordinating body for the purpose of designing the NSDS II and subsequently monitoring the implementation. It is the duty of the CSA to motivate and re-orientate the various groups of the NSS by developing appropriate mechanisms for this purpose.

1.4 The Process Adopted for NSDS II Design

1.4.1 Preamble

It was felt necessary that the design process of the NSDS II should build on the practice that already exists. Moreover, the strategic themes that were achieved during the implementation of NSDSI but have not been completed yet would be followed up so as to consolidate achievements, while at the same time addressing emerging needs. It was also felt necessary to work further on other themes for complete and better execution and outcomes. Unidentified cross-cutting issues should also be identified and mainstreamed into the NSDS II while innovations would be considered for adaptation. In addition, efforts would be made to re-engineer the NSS in line with national and international developments and best practices.

To undertake the design and preparation of the NSDS II, therefore, a Team composed of representative members from Directorates of the Central Statistical Agency was set up. The Team began its work by following a Road Map drawn up for its work.

Questionnaires were designed and sent out to gather the data needs of sectors, and the completed questionnaires were collected and analysed. Discussions were also held with the National Planning Commission and other NSS members for the specifications of their data requirements. The Team also carried out the identification of system improvement and development issues. After summarizing the SWOT analysis, prioritization of data needs was carried out as submitted by the sectors and the National Planning Commission. Recommendations from the NSDSI evaluation were used as input into the NSDS II design. Tentative thematic areas were identified and surveys, censuses and other statistical activities were listed in the document. This was followed by the assessment of financial and human resources at the CSA.

A workshop was organized for all the sector stakeholders and partners to consider all of the above outputs. Based on the recommendations made at the workshop, the NSDS II is making attempts to cover the whole of NSS. The outputs of the above exercise included suggested themes and planned activities which were reviewed. The data needs of the NSS were also summarized and incorporated into the CSA work programme.

Following this, the Team produced the zero draft of the NSDS II document, which was then

reviewed and finalized by the consultant. Validation workshop was held with all stakeholders participating to discuss the finalized draft. Further comments given at the workshop were taken into account in producing the final draft of the document.

1.4.2 Organization of the NSDS II Document

The NSDS II document, as shown above, begins with background information which includes the rationale for designing NSDS II, the importance of statistics for development in a country, the composition of the National Statistical System (NSS) and a description of the design process adopted. Chapter Two presents the situation analysis along with the SWOT and gap analyses. Chapter Three deals with the Vision, Mission and the Core Values and Principles. This is followed by the presentation of the Strategic Framework, which includes the setting up of the Strategic Themes [objectives /goals], and specifying the hierarchies of strategies with corresponding action plans. Chapters Five and Six deal with the implementation plan and financing plan respectively. The annexes to the document are the Logical Framework, Annual Work Plans over the medium Term, Budget Estimates, surveys conducted in the last five years and other statistical pieces of information.

CHAPTER TWO: SITUATION ANALYSIS

A situation analysis and assessment of the Ethiopian National Statistical System was carried out with accompanying SWOT analysis. The results of the assessment and SWOT analysis are presented below.

2.1 National Statistical System

2.1.1 The National Statistical System: The existing situation

In Ethiopia, the National Statistical System has been understood as including all sectors, that is, ministries, agencies and departments of the government, that are involved in generating statistics directly through surveys or through administrative records. Research institutes and professional associations are also part of the NSS. Members are involved in using such statistics and/or supplying raw data that produces such statistics. The NSS is steered, facilitated, coordinated and supervised by a National Statistical Agency which in the case of Ethiopia is the Central Statistical Agency.

Statistical production, dissemination and use of the end products, that is, the statistical output is therefore a joint collaborative work involving a broad spectrum of society in different functions. It is a team work which has the following actors: the producers, the users and the providers of basic data, who compile, use and supply the raw materials (data) respectively. Each group is involved to varying degrees in the functions of the others. The significant entities within these broad categories and their inter-related functions constitute the National Statistical System of a country.

Institutionally, the NSS brings together all key stakeholders and institutions in the field of producing, supplying and using statistics. The CSA is the Agency responsible for coordinating, monitoring and supervising the activities of the NSS in Ethiopia, and ensuring that international and national standards are adhered to.

In addition to the Central Statistical Agency, which is the main producer of national statistics, there are other key stakeholders that engage in the production and use of statistics in Ethiopia. These include ministries, departments and agencies, the National Planning Commission and its

sub-systems at the MDAs, research institutes, universities and the community of development partners.

Producers, users and suppliers of statistics in Ethiopia vary in their mandates and responsibilities. Government ministries issue policies and regulations, set standards, inspect, supervise, monitor and evaluate performance, and provide technical support and advice to regional states and woredas (districts) at levels of administration to enable them to execute their mandates. At these levels, the key sources of statistics are records arising out of administrative actions.

The members of the NSS are defined more specifically as follows:

Producers: These are data production agencies in the public sector: the CSA, the statistical organizational elements in the MDAs and public institutions such as the National
Bank of Ethiopia. There are also other producers of statistics in the training and research institutions.

Users: These include policy formulation/decision making institutions and development framework designers across government in the MDAs, parastatals and other public institutions as well as private sector companies, NGOs, Civil Society Organizations, researchers, development partners and international organizations, regional organizations and individuals in the society. Other users of statistics and data within the NSS include the media due to its involvement in advocacy, writing stories behind the figures and in information dissemination through their publications of press releases and briefings.

Suppliers: These include establishments/institutions in the public sector, business establishments in the private sector, NGOs, informal sector establishments, private households and individuals in the society.

Statistical Training Institutions/Centers: These contribute to skills development of the Producers and users of data. This is where the academia and the CSA need to collaborate in methodological research.

The Roles of some key stakeholders in the National Statistical System

The National Planning Commission is responsible for the design of development frameworks such as the GTPs and creating a system for the monitoring and evaluation of the targets of the development plans. These development plans are centered in the National Planning Commission while sectoral M&E systems are in all the MDAs to monitor and evaluate their own sectoral development plans.

The computation of the National Accounts numbers is located in the NPC. Essentially, the NPC is the main user of these macro-economic aggregates. To date, the Ethiopian Revenue and Customs Authority (ERCA) compiles the external trade figures which are among the mandatory statistics to be produced. The Vital Events Registration Agency (VERA), which is linked with the Ministry of Justice, has as its mandate the registration of births, deaths, marriages and divorces. The National Bank of Ethiopia (NBE) produces Balance of Payment Statistics and all monetary and financial statistics. Data on Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) are also put together by the NBE. The Ministry of Agriculture and Natural Resources and the Ministry of Livestock and Fishery Development obtain their data from the administrative recordings, surveys and censuses conducted by the CSA.

Organizational structures for the statistical functions of the MDAs are not generally created except in some MDAs such as Education and Health. However, in many of these, the structure has no formal arrangement. Institutionally, the placement of a statistical structure at the sectors has always been within an operational department of the MDAs, although in actual fact, statistics serves all operational departments.

2.1.2 The National Statistical System: The desired situation

The essence of establishing a National Statistical System is to bring all players in the data production industry together, so that they can work as a team. This consequently results in the generation of coherent, reliable, timely and demand driven (relevant) data products in an efficient, cost-effective manner to support management and development initiatives in policy formulation and critical decision making.

A good NSS has relatively uniform capacity for generation and use of statistics in its sub-systems and constituent parts. The system operates with impartiality in data collection and

release, ensures confidentiality of supplied data, and acts with objectivity, transparency, integrity and independence in all its operations. The elements of the system produce relevant data (through users' and producers' interaction), turn data into information through policy/research analysis and ensure high quality and timeliness of data release as a result of good cooperation between suppliers and producers.

Extensive statistical advocacy about the importance of statistics to the society and wide spread dissemination of data to the public are roles carried out by the media while training institutions ensure that there is effective and relevant capacity building for the NSS. The entire NSS players are quality conscious in that, data being generated in the system pass the assessment tests across all the quality dimensions-relevance, accuracy, completeness, consistency, timeliness, accessibility and appropriate levels of disaggregation.

Logically, a ministerial or agency statistical function should centrally be located within the sector and should not be tucked away in any department. It should also report to the leadership of the sectors standing as a separate entity.

The data being produced by the NSS will become available for the tasks of monitoring and evaluation. Also both systems, namely, the NSS and the M&E system, have to collaborate and work together so that relevant statistics are produced and are used by the latter system.

The National Accounts are among the mandatory statistics that the NSS must produce. These statistics will continue to link the CSA and NPC as producer and user of the statistical products.

It is critical that research institutes and universities work together with the CSA. Research institutes should work jointly in further analysis of data produced by the CSA. This is mutually beneficial because research institutes get all the data they require for their research functions while the CSA benefits from value added to its data and obtains feedback on the quality of the data for further improvements.

The outputs of joint work between universities and the CSA will assist the CSA in the use of sound methodology while universities benefit from data made available to them for their own research engagements. Universities must also collaborate in joint training programmes to build

the capacity of the staff of the CSA. All these interwoven functions, guided by Memoranda of Understanding (MoU), are the reason for establishing partnerships with these institutions.

The media can help in raising the profile of statistics by using data to support their reports and by helping to disseminate statistics through publishing data in their media regularly. Training and research institutions play a role in statistical capacity building through training, using statistics databases and through policy related research and analyses. Development partners and donors, on their part, provide funding and technical assistance. They also use statistics to identify sectoral issues in which they could make interventions and monitor development results.

2.1.3 The National Statistical System Analysis

So far, the linkages within the NSS have been inconsistent, informal and relatively weak. There is no comprehensive common understanding of the actual implications of the activities of one sector in relation to those of others.

Nevertheless, there is consensus that coordination and collaboration among data producers and users are needed to (a) prevent duplication of efforts and generation of inconsistent data, (b) achieve cost-effectiveness in utilizing scarce resources, (c) avoid working at cross-purposes, and (d) produce higher quality data.

At present, the CSA does not have the right level of capability to undertake the coordination, arrange collaboration, and to monitor and supervise the system. Thus, it has to be strengthened organizationally so that it will build the capacity to internally coordinate itself and extend the same to the effective coordination of the whole NSS. The coordination of donors so far, has also been weak.

The essential and key area of statistical production requires the improvement and development of Management Information System or a System of Administrative Statistics. The statistical functions of the MDAs could be lumped together with those of the M&E Unit.

The preparation of Sector Strategies for the Development of Statistics should be embarked upon in phases during the NSDSII implementation. This will be an opportunity to properly create statistical functions in the MDAs with proper placement and organizational arrangement, with

well specified terms of reference for entities for data production and coordination within MDAs on statistical operations, ICT support for the operations, etc.

The production of all mandatory statistics should, for the sake of coherence, be hosted at the CSA, and the compilation of the external trade statistics should be transferred to the CSA as early as possible. But the Ethiopian Revenue and Customs Authority (ERCA) and the CSA must work together since the Authority should make the data from the bills of entry for all commodities and services available to the CSA for the computation of the external trade statistics. The CSA and the Vital Events Registration Agency (VERA) will always work together, but the final compilation of vital statistics will be the responsibility of the CSA. Foreign Direct Investment data could necessitate conducting a survey, which usually is jointly carried out by both agencies, i.e., the National Bank of Ethiopia and the CSA. The NBE requires the various price statistics to understand some of its own policies and these must be supplied timely by the CSA. Obviously, they must work together collaboratively.

The capacity and expertise for agricultural surveys and censuses rest with the CSA. In order to obtain the key statistics for the Ministry of Agriculture's use especially through surveys and censuses, the two institutions must work together and align their programmes.

2.2 The Central Statistical Agency

2.2.1 The Central Statistical Agency: The existing situation

The Central Statistical Agency has the responsibility to steer, supervise, facilitate and coordinate all key players in the National Statistical System institutionally, technically and with respect to their programmes and budgets in order to organize an integrated system of socio-economic statistics for the country.

CSA has the following mandate as specified by the law:

- Collecting, compiling, processing, analyzing and disseminating statistical data;
- Providing technical guidance and assistance to the MDAs in improving and developing a system of administrative statistics (SAS) i.e. ensuring proper administrative record keeping and maintenance of administrative registers including building the capacity of the MDA staff to enable them to carry out these functions effectively;

- Developing and maintaining the NSS to ensure the production, analysis and dissemination of integrated statistical information and to be an effective coordinator of the system and promote collaboration and cooperation and facilitate the work of the NSS. Specifically, the mandate includes:

  ➢ Producing national statistics by collecting, processing, analyzing and disseminating required socio-economic, demographic and environmental data through surveys, censuses and continuous registration and administrative recording systems to enable it organize a coordinated and integrated national statistics;

  ➢ Providing technical guidance and assistance to agencies and institutions towards the establishment of administrative recording, registration and reporting systems as well as building statistical capacity for the generation of data from Administrative records in all the MDAs (through training programmes undertaken by CSA for the sectors);

  ➢ Providing advisory services to all of the NSS;

  ➢ Accomplishing research and development tasks to cover the whole NSS;

  ➢ Coordinating the NSS institutionally and technically;

  ➢ Standardizing the statistical production process of other producers;

  ➢ Sharing programmes across the NSS to maximize the synergies and supporting other key stakeholders that may not be able to participate in the NSS.

2.2.2 The Central Statistical Agency: The desired situation

It is assumed that existing surveys, censuses, compilation of data from administrative records and provision of technical support to the National Statistical System will continue. The focus of this section is to highlight the newly emerging and identified national statistical in addition to its established responsibilities. In the coming five years, as shown in the detailed work plan, the CSA intends to increase the magnitude and coverage of surveys in order to meet the growing data and statistical output demands together with the need to improve the timeliness of its data production. It also needs to develop the overall institutional as well as human capacity to lead and coordinate the National Statistical System more effectively. This will require additional work related to building statistical capacity in other NSS users to improve quality and to promote

results management. Attention should be given not only to the CSA's role in coordinating and assuring the quality of national statistics, but also to its role in publishing and disseminating the information. There will also be an additional role in assuring the availability of metadata for various statistics generated from alternative sources.

2.2.3 The Central Statistical Analysis

It is clear that the Central Statistical Agency is expected to operate effectively in accordance with its mission. However, the mandate of the CSA is not being implemented effectively because its current human resource is inadequate to carry out the totality of its mandate as specified by the law. Thus, the following need to be taken into consideration in order to further empower the Agency:

- There is obvious need for skilled and adequate staffing at the CSA for it to function effectively in line with the legal provisions;
- The existence of the NSS and its responsibilities have to be indicated specifically in the law;
- Provision for the CSA to coordinate the work of the NSS has to be explicitly stated in the law; at present the CSA is granted authority to
  - ➢ issue and follow up the implementation of programmes and directives to improve the work of the NSS;
  - ➢ avoid the duplication of statistical activities; and
  - ➢ design and monitor the implementation of statistical recording and reporting systems to be followed by NSS members.

The CSA, along with the NSC, could also give directives on the improvement of the NSS. However, the CSA's capacity needs to be upgraded to enable it to accomplish these tasks. Besides, the existence of SSDSs at the MDAs will allow these provisions to be fully carried out.

2.3 Survey Data Demand and Coverage

2.3.1 Survey Data Demand and Coverage: The existing situation

The CSA, as the NSS's hub and its NSS partners have conducted censuses, a number of surveys, and other statistical compilations every year, either as regular or ad hoc activities in the last five

years. (Annex D provides the list of activities conducted by the CSA by year of operation, funding source, outputs and indicators and whether published or released.) Among these surveys and statistical activities, mandatory statistics were regularly produced by the NSS. These included:

- National accounts and macro-economic aggregates (GDP, economic growth rates, per capita income, etc.;
- Prices [CPI (Inflation rates),PPI, ICP];
- External Trade Statistics;
- Balance of Payments (BoP); and
- Government Finance Statistics (GFS)

The main data types required are shown in Table 2.1

Table 2.1 Main data types required

Economic Statistics	Social & Demographic Statistics	Other Statistics
Macro-Economic Statistics • GDP • Inflation Rates • Imports and Exports • Monetary Statistics • Balance of Payments • Foreign Direct Investment • Domestic Investment • Micro Finance Statistics • Insurance Statistics • Trade Statistics • Commercial Bank Borrowing Statistics • Interest Rates • Treasury Bills/Bonds • Government Fiscal Operations **Business & Revenue Statistics** • Business Statistics • Value Added, Gross Output • Capacity Utilization • Employment in Industry	**Population Statistics** • Demographic Statistics • Infant Mortality • Child Mortality • Maternal Mortality • Teenage Fertility • Life Expectancy **Social Statistics** • Disease Prevalence • Rates of HIV/AIDS Infection • Incidences of Malaria • Immunization Coverage • Nutrition Statistics • Poverty Statistics • Net and Gross Enrolment Rates • Literacy Levels • Statistics of Higher and Technical Education • Pupil/Teacher Ratio • Pupil/Classroom Ratio	**Environmental Statistics** • Land Degradation • Erosion Rates • Deforestation Statistics • Water and Sanitation • Meteorological Data • National Disaster • Manmade Catastrophe • Wood, Fuel Consumption • Energy Use of Production • Wild Life Population • Carbon Emission Rates **Infrastructure Statistics** • Transport (All modes) Statistics • Communication • Electricity Generation, Supply and Tariffs • Construction Prices • Housing Statistics

Economic Statistics	Social & Demographic Statistics	Other Statistics
• Producer Prices • Value Added Tax (VAT) • Pay As You Earn (PAYE) • Large Tax Payers • Foreign Tourists-Arrivals &Departures • Hotel Accommodation • Business Register **Agricultural Statistics** • Yield, Areas Planted to Crops • Inputs • Number of Livestock • Fisheries, Fish Catches • Availability of Markets • Cost of Production • Seed Improvement Statistics • Employment in Agriculture • Non-Agricultural Activities in Rural Areas • Domestic Migrations • Agricultural Extension Services	**Business and Labour Force Statistics** • Employment and Labour Force Statistics • Unemployment Rates • Under-employment • Economic Activity Rates • Occupation • Child Labour Abuse • Disability • Gender Issues.	

2.3.2 Survey Data Demand and Coverage: The desired situation

This section discusses the NSDS data needs as directed by the objectives and strategic pillars of the Second Growth and Transformation Plan; as dictated by the International Agenda, namely, Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). These needs are also based on the results of data need questionnaire and SWOT and as expressed by key data users during the workshop on the preparation of NSDSII and other discussions, as specified below:

2.3.2.1 GTP II data needs

- National Accounts numbers: sectoral contributions to GDP, growth rates of GDP, etc., and other macroeconomic aggregates;

- Manufacturing statistics at different levels through a survey of manufacturing industries to be conducted during the period of implementation of the GTPII and NSDSII (2016 to 2019);

- Economic sector statistics to include agriculture, services, industry, tourism and infrastructure: water, electricity, communications, construction, and transport data of all modes;

- Improved external trade statistics to shape policy, for example, on imported commodities versus domestic manufacturing;

- Data on distributive trade every other year;

- Educational statistics at all levels including informal education through surveys and statistics from records of administration;

- Labour force statistics, which indicates the labour force, population, employment, unemployment rate and under-employment;

- Development of labour market information system to supplement survey data;

- Democratic governance statistics of elections, representation at the parliament, cost of democracy and statistics of the judiciary;

- Under the strategic pillars, specific data items required include:
    - Income distribution (Gini coefficient),
    - Geographic spread of amenities and poverty analysis (Household Budget Survey).

- In agricultural production and productivity, data are needed on
    - Production from agro-processing industries;
    - The preservation of agro-products;
    - Agricultural labour force;
    - Coverage of mechanized agriculture;
    - Agricultural production (crops, horticulture and livestock);

- Production in manufacturing industry;

- Fishery

- Data on Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) and domestic investment (annual administrative records);

- Monetary and financial statistics to include debt statistics, foreign exchange rates statistics, foreign reserve statistics;

- Science and technology education (from administrative records) and computation of statistics of technology and innovations;

- Health statistics to measure health delivery, health infrastructure and personnel statistics;

- Statistics of social security services and statistics coming from HMIS;

- Employment in manufacturing industry;

- A statistics of national training and capacity building institutions;

- Gender disaggregated statistics and statistics of youths;

- Environmental statistics;

- Statistics of disasters (natural and man–made);

Additional to these specified data requirements for GTP II are corporate savings and data on portfolios; on rural non-farm activities; informal sector surveys to capture employment and capital flow; balance of payments data; data from the population and housing census (PHC) in 2017 and 2018; agriculture census; and sector specific data.

2.3.2.2 Data Requirements for the Sustainable Development Goals

Data are required in line with the following Sustainable Development Goals, which are being developed for the post-2015 agenda:

1. End poverty in all its forms everywhere

2. End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition, and promote sustainable agriculture

3. Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages

4. Ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote life-long learning opportunities for all

5. Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls

6. Ensure availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all

7. Ensure access to affordable, reliable, sustainable, and modern energy for all

8. Promote sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment and decent work for all

9. Build resilient infrastructure, promote inclusive and sustainable industrialization and foster innovation

10. Reduce inequality within and among countries

11. Make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable

12. Ensure sustainable consumption and production patterns

13. Take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts

14. Conserve and sustainably use the oceans, seas and marine resources for sustainable development

15. Protect, restore and promote sustainable use of terrestrial ecosystems, sustainably manage forests, combat desertification, and halt and reverse land degradation and halt biodiversity loss

16. Promote peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, provide access to justice for all and build effective, accountable and inclusive institutions at all levels

17. Strengthen the means of implementation and revitalize the global partnership for sustainable development

Compared with the Millennium Development Goals, SDGs have more indicators that have been developed in consultation with the global statistical community. While some indicators are not relevant to Ethiopia, it is clear that the data demands of the SDGs will be greater than for the MDGs.[1]

Data requests by other key users

These include the following with possible repetitions of those that are already specified above:

- Data on agricultural sector which include cost of production, statistics of agronomical characteristics, non-agricultural activities in the rural areas, pastoral statistics, irrigation, and adoption of improved seeds as well as panel data;

- Mechanized agriculture and informal sector need at the sub-national level;

- Forestry;

- Population data on fertility, mortality and migration;

- Internal migration data (rural-urban, urban-urban, urban-rural movements);

- Data on housing stock and housing characteristics including the current needs and gaps;

- Energy sources: demand, supply and gaps;

[1] http://nsdsguidelines.paris21.org/node/685
'Report of the Open Working Group (OWG) of the General Assembly on Sustainable Development Goals' (A/68/970)

- Baseline data on water, irrigation and energy supply;

- Data on mining and quarrying; and

- Compilation and updating of business register;

- Data on manufacturing, sources and magnitude of industrial, construction and fertilizer raw minerals;

- Measurement of the contribution to national development of micro and small enterprises;

- Data on service sector contribution to the GDP;

- Data on real estates, hotel and restaurants;

- Data on food security and disaster resilience;

- Financial transaction statistics;

- Disability data;

- Statistics of victims of social problems and vulnerability;

- Number and characteristics of graduates employed by the industry and government and public institutions;

- Data on transport and communications;

- Data on tourism; and

- Data pertaining to environment.

In addition to these requirements, some areas for improvement have been indicated, namely, timeliness of data, increased coverage of data, providing data on-line and data estimates at sub national level (woreda level statistics), addressing small area statistics and using GIS technology to present data for easier understanding by users.

2.3.3 Survey Data Demand and Coverage Analysis

Ethiopia has attained considerable progress in economic growth and development since the 1990's. This economic growth confirms the achievement of the vision where the government predicts to be a middle income country within the coming 15 years. To achieve this target various programmes such as the Sustainable Development and Poverty Reduction Program (SDPRP), Plan for Accelerated and Sustained Development to End Poverty (PASDEP), the First Growth and Transformation Plan (GTP I) and reforms such as privatization and government investment initiatives have been instrumental in bringing about positive socio-economic changes.

This progress is manifested in the improvements in many of the development indicators, including per capita GDP growth and poverty reduction. The economy has shown optimistic improvements and significant growth over the last 15 years. Even though agriculture is still the dominant source of revenue, the economic characteristics and rural livelihood have significantly changed as a result of the participation in different off-farm activities. To diversify the economy the Ethiopian government has taken various economic policy reforms in order to further expand the economy particularly through industrial development. Over the past 15 years the contribution of industrial production to the GDP has been increasing from time to time. Remarkable growth in the exports both in magnitude and mixture has supported the economy. The government has had an active policy of attracting foreign direct investment, especially in the manufacturing, service and energy sectors, and this has been an important contributor to the economic growth. Urbanization and urban development with the help of housing construction, basic infrastructure development and participation in various business and micro, and small enterprises changing the settlement pattern of the community, and the previous unbalanced share of rural-urban composition drastically changed within a short period of time due to strong attraction of urban-rural linkages. It is clear therefore that there is a need to meet this entire multi variant statistical data requirements resulting from the economic dynamism. Thus the NSDS II has to produce data as demanded, by carrying out appropriate surveys and censuses. In addition to this body of statistical activity deliverables, compilation of administrative data in the form of national abstract can contribute considerably towards meeting institutional data demands.

These compulsory data demands and explicit requirements will guide the CSA in determining what will constitute its annual work programme over the next five years after prioritizing the data needed by the NSS. As a result, the CSA will address these needs by designing and implementing appropriate socio-economic surveys with respect to its own mandate area and facilitating and supporting the sectors to produce timely and quality data with respect to their own areas of delegation. A global commitment to the Sustainable Development Goals is also expected. The proportion of the SDG indicators compiled by the Ethiopian NSS will be monitored during the NSDS II period in accordance with international good practice with the expectation that the coverage of the SDG indicators will increase.

2.4 Management Information System (MIS) / System of Administrative Statistics (SAS)

2.4.1 MIS /SAS: The existing situation

MIS is an organized system of record keeping and reporting the products of administrative actions which are compiled into statistical products. The resultant statistical products could still be further processed and analyzed to give input and output indicators, which are made available for use in planning, monitoring and evaluation of development frameworks and policy formulation and for critical decision making. Indeed, MIS in Ethiopia in the past had produced very important information generally generated at the sectors (MDAs). Key MDAs that have been active in improving and developing MIS are the Ministry of Health (Health Management Information System) and the Ministry of Education (Education Management Information System), to mention just a few. Essentially, all the MDAs deal with MIS.

Administration records are usually generated and kept in registers or in completed forms through administrative actions or regulatory processes. Examples of such records include immigration forms (arrival/departure cards), population registers, register of companies as kept in the company registry, tax records, register of in- and out-patients in hospitals, registration of vital events (births, deaths, marriages and divorces), etc. However, many of these records tend to be inconsistent, incomplete and poorly recorded, resulting in low quality statistics.

2.4.2 MIS /SAS: The desired situation

The primary aim of MIS is to support informed strategic decision making by providing quality data that help managers and policy makers to manage service delivery programmes.

The MIS resource includes policy, legislative, regulatory, management and finance environment that must be in place, and the infrastructure and resources required to ensure a fully functional information system. It plays a major role in making evidence-based decision for better life for the citizenry.

2.4.3 MIS /SAS Analysis

According to HMIS process re-engineering assessment report (2006), the MIS should focus on the performance of the system in terms of information use and data quality by advocating the need for fundamental rethinking and re-designing of non-value adding recording, recording

steps, low accuracy of data collected and reported, lack of reporting at all levels, absence of standards and uniform formats and lack of skilled manpower. Generally, the Ethiopian MIS is characterized by inadequate staff both in number and skill, burdensome and fragmented information flow, and disaggregated sub-systems. This resulted in redundant and conflicting reports and poor quality data in terms of accuracy and timeliness, preventing users from effective utilization of information for decision making and research.

2.5 Data Quality

2.5.1 Data Quality: The existing situation

Good quality indicators are used to measure the success and improvement of the management of initiatives such as national programmes that work towards achieving goals related to the Growth and Transformation Plan, Millennium Development Goals and other development related initiatives. The main sources of these indicators are the statistical outputs generated by the National Statistical System. Thus, it is important to assess the quality of the data available from the NSS and to identify quality improvements where there are quality problems. In this regard the Ethiopian Data Quality Assessment Framework needs to enhance the National Statistical System to meet the ever more challenging information requirements of government and society as well.

2.5.2 Data Quality: The desired situation

The EDQAF aims to provide statistics users with the assurance that the data they use respects the various dimensions of quality. The aim is therefore for the Ethiopia Data Quality Assessment Framework to be rolled out during NSDS II both within the CSA and across a number of members of the national statistical system.

In addition, a statistics quality accreditation programme will be developed and implemented during NSDS II, based on EDQAF. EDQAF itself will be updated during this period. These objectives will require staff trained in statistical quality assessment. The result will be an assurance of high quality statistics across the national statistical system.

2.5.3 Data Quality Analysis

During discussions with NSS members, other data producers and users at consultative workshops in the past, different participants have underlined that the quality of statistical outputs appropriate to the National Statistical System of the country should be improved. The quality issue would go beyond methodological considerations and system development and involves the full range of proper data management practices. Each statistical data collected should be quality assessed periodically, according to a pre-determined timetable and preliminary discussion with members of the NSS, and the assessment results should be made available with possible system and data quality improvement. Members of the quality assessment panel include experts from the National Statistics Data Quality and Standard Coordination Directorate, statisticians of subject matter from different directorates of the CSA academia or research establishments, as well as suitably qualified professionals from relevant ministries and agencies, trained in the use of the quality assessment framework. To aid quality improvements and adherence to the statistical standards, ministry/agency statistical units should be established in each NSS partner. The priorities for this domain are to generate better administrative statistics and to synchronize these outputs with different survey results.

The ministry/sector system assessment and data verification, which is the main component of EDQAF exercise and carried out as part of the NSDS process, will be useful in stimulating discussion about the National Statistical System and providing a large number of NSS staff with experience in using the Data Quality Assessment Framework. Therefore, a continuous system assessment and data verification process for statistical products of the CSA and the entire NSS will be undertaken during the plan period. Quality assessment of all official statistics on a planned timetable is a prerequisite for the accreditation process. Based on system assessment and data verification result, accreditation for NSS members' statistical product quality will be assured with the necessary legal and statistical procedures.

2.6 Methodological Improvement

2.6.1 Methodological Improvement: The existing situation

The statistical/survey operation arrangements with respect to methodological issues like survey design, questionnaire design, training and financial management are undertaken centrally at the headquarters

Additionally, there are annual meetings, usually chaired by the DG, to review and evaluate work performance in which branch office desk directors, heads of branch offices, subject matter officers, DG and the DDGs participate. The technical supervision system, excluding that within branch office supervision arrangements, operates from the headquarters to ensure compliance with instructions.

Currently at the CSA branch offices, data are being edited, cleaned and entered for some surveys while other surveys are being handled at the head office. Up to now, generally, paper based data collection has been the practice.

The use of CSA website, ENADA, Country STAT, Ethio-Info, Price database and EMIS database has been hindered by power and internet connectivity problems. This situation has been limiting accessibility to available data. In addition to this, not all the data that key users require have been produced.

Regarding methodological improvements through research and development including statistical standards setting, not much has been done by the CSA due to lack of human power with the requisite skill to handle the all-important function of a national statistical office.

2.6.2 Methodological Improvements: The desired situation

In practice, improvement is essential at all stages of statistical production, namely, at planning, management of data collection, data capturing, processing, analysis, storage, dissemination, documentation and archiving stages. Methodological research is required to help bring about improvements at all stages to fit the current need. Electronic collection devices such as PDA, GPS, compass and CAPI can facilitate simultaneous editing as data is being collected. With the innovation in using electronic devices, already edited, cleaned and entered data will be sent to

the headquarters for computer processing using software such as CSPro, SPSS, and STATA. This arrangement will certainly result in good quality data in terms of accuracy and timeliness.

2.6.3 Methodological Improvement Analysis

For efficiency, survey arrangements may need reviewing during the life span of the NSDS II. For some subject matter issues, heads of branch offices could directly contact relevant officers at the headquarters (DG, DDGS, director's in-charge of Directorates).

Methodological researches targeting user needs should be planned. Efforts will be directed towards experimenting with the use of electronic collection devices and adopting their use. This approach will be popularized among all NSS members, but capacity for using this approach will be built for data collectors and related staff.

The unit responsible for data Processing needs to be well equipped and enough budgets will be made available for subscribing to the various types of software in use.

The CSA has not conducted in-depth analysis as expected. Part of the reason for this has been a lack of capacity both at the CSA and at the sectors. The CSA has always been pre-occupied with issuing the results of surveys, leaving the in-depth analysis to researchers and policy analysts.

During the NSDSII implementation, the CSA intends to establish data analysis partnerships with relevant research institutes. The partnerships will be established by means of Memoranda of Understanding (MoU). The partnership operates on the grounds that there will be joint analysis of data, and the outputs will be jointly owned– the CSA supplies the relevant data while the institute offers its expertise in carrying out an in-depth analysis data as well as building the capacity of the CSA staff involved. Partnerships could be established with different institutes depending on the kind of data to be analyzed. Gradually, the CSA staff will be able to own the required analytical skill themselves and take over the job of analyzing their own data, which will enhance their Agency's stature as a knowledge creating organization

In order to have improved accessibility to data, the following have to be executed during the implementation of NSDSII:

- Studying and utilizing additional dissemination channels;

- Developing a common portal for all data produced by the NSS and making the CSA the central data repository;

- Conducting training (by the CSA) for users of data on how to handle data, access data using IT facilities and interpret data;

- Cultivating the practice of giving advanced data release calendar and keeping to it;

- Preparing a dissemination policy and a comprehensive plan, which should be binding on all NSS members, to cover the whole of NSS for dissemination during the NSDSII implementation; and

- Conducting customer-satisfaction surveys regularly every other year to find out what improvements should be made in the dissemination of data.

An important action to be taken regarding the various databases that are available is to rationalize, coordinate and organize them properly by having a National Databank at the CSA to which all other databases at the MDAs are linked. All these will enhance the effective use of data that have been made available.

A class of statisticians with skills in methodological research and development and with knowledge of statistical standards setting must be developed in order to have them ready to improve on data analysis, be able to develop Master Sample Methodology for both systems of surveys of households and of establishments in order to ensure economy in the preparation of surveys. This class will also be able to handle quality control functions and improve data quality.

The unit responsible for data quality and standards needs to be strengthened with the necessary funding and adequate staff, having a strong background in sampling theory and survey methodology. The unit will partner with university departments of statistics and research institutes in its research and analysis work. It must be continually strengthened during the NSDSII first year implementation and recruitment through training programmes which are designed to build and enhance the capacities of its members. This unit will not serve the CSA alone but must also be available to all NSS members as well as to the partner university departments and research institutes. It should also be borne in mind that attractive remuneration is important to retain the professionals in the CSA with Mathematical Statistics and survey practice background.

2.7 Legal Framework for Statistics

2.7.1 The Legal Framework for statistics: The existing situation

The current legislation for the establishment of the Central Statistical Agency, named 'Statistical Proclamation and Directives' was enacted on 20th April, 2005. It is cited as CSA Establishment Proclamation No 442/2005. The proclamation allows the CSA to prescribe the procedures and methods for the collection, compilation, classification and dissemination of statistical data. It also determines the type and particulars of statistical data to be collected and the period of collection, and monitors the execution of the same. In line with the legislation, the CSA is responsible for designing the National Strategy for the Development of Statistics (NSDS) and to give schedule of production of statistics in collaboration with the component members of the NSS. The CSA also has the responsibility of developing a compendium of standards so as to make data comparable across the NSS.

According to the legislation, the current practice is that

- The DG and DDGs are appointed by the Prime Minister on the recommendation of the Commissioner (NPC). The appointments of other employees are made according to the civil service regulations.
- The titles 'General Manager' and 'Director General' are used interchangeably in the proclamation for the CSA Chief Executive Officer.
- The members of the NSC are appointed by the Commissioner (NPC) in consultation with the Director General.

The functions of the Council include:

- Approval of the documents prepared for the use of the NSS; and
- Ensuring that MDAs are obliged to supply information and data to the CSA.

2.7.2 The Legal Framework for Statistics: The desired situation

An effective NSS is underpinned by an appropriate statistical legislation in line with the UN Fundamental Principles of Official Statistics (FPOS). Such legislation should provide for an enabling institutional and regulatory framework for the production and management of official statistics. It should also ensure professional independence of a National Statistical Agency and

other agencies within the NSS to enhance the integrity, impartiality and credibility of official statistics as well as data confidentiality.

The provisions of the law must be aligned and made to rest on the ten Fundamental Principles of Official Statistics with respect to:

- Impartiality in data release;
- Use of sound methodology in producing statistics in ethical and professional manner;
- Presentation of statistics according to scientific standards and in user-friendly way;
- The Agency's entitlement to comment on the erroneous interpretation and misuse of statistics;
- Production of statistics utilizing all sources including surveys, censuses and through administrative records, choosing the appropriate source or combination of sources in terms of quality, timeliness, costs and burden on respondents;
- Protection of individual information through strict confidentiality provisions;
- Making the law guiding statistical industry public;
- Strict and explicit coordination of statistical agencies in data production across the NSS;
- Use of statistical standards, concepts, definitions, classifications and methods as developed internationally and modified nationally;
- Bilateral and multilateral cooperation in statistics for the sake of strengthening the NSS.

In addition, auditing of statistical quality by the CSA for data to qualify as official statistics for all MDAs should be categorically stated in the law.

2.7.3 The Legal Framework for Statistics Analysis

An effective NSS is underpinned by an appropriate statistical legislation and supporting declarations to provide proficient institutional and regulatory framework for production, dissemination and utilization of official statistics. Such legislation guarantees strong integration of statistical activities by different organizations, institutions and other agencies within the NSS to enhance reliability, impartiality and credibility of official statistics as well as data confidentiality. In this regard, the CSA Establishment Proclamation of 2005, No.442/2005 has become inadequate with respect to the placement of compulsory authorization within the entire NSS to facilitate and synchronize statistical assignments. Besides, the law does not clearly

empower the CSA to perform the endorsement of statistical coordination and alignment. Such inconveniences have brought about significant duplication of efforts and resource use in statistical activities, at the same time leaving considerable data discrepancy between and among different statistical data producers. This needs to be sorted out with a sense of urgency. The CSA, as provided for under the NSDS I, was to address some of the challenges arising from huge data demands. However, the CSA alone could not rectify the situation without the other entities complementing the efforts of the NSS.

The statistical law does not adequately empower the CSA to perform its supervisory role of the NSS. This is so because:

- Sector ministries, agencies and institutions within the NSS have regulations from which they derive their mandate. These regulations exist side by side with the 2005 Statistics Act, with no clarity as to which one superseded the other.
- The 2005 Act is essentially considered by members of the NSS as a CSA Act and not for the entire NSS. The Statistical Act does not certainly define the roles of the CSA in relation to all the other components of the NSS.
- The Law mainly emphasizes the activities of those involved in gathering and producing statistical data through surveys or administrative records. In particular, it does not indicate responsibilities and fails to mention the criteria that should be employed by users, suppliers/providers of statistics...

Thus, it is necessary that the CSA's responsibility in coordinating the activities of the other members of the NSS must be explicitly stated in the law. To this effect, a strong coordination unit should be established at the CSA. In the review of the law, the CSA's institutional arrangement must also be stated much more clearly. Any other law of other agencies with respect to data generation that conflicts with the existing NSS statistics law should be aligned with it or totally repealed. The law should also have provisions for financing statistical developments and operations across the NSS.

In sum, a harmonized and comprehensive statistical law governing the coordination, guidance and fostering all statistical operations should be put in place to ensure the smooth and effective functioning of the CSA and other components of the NSS.

2.8 Human Resource Development and Management

2.8.1 Human Resource Development and Management: The existing situation

At the establishment of the CSA, the approved human resource size was 3,828.Of these, 741 (19.4%) were to be professionals, 1797 (46.9%) sub-professionals and1290 (33.7%), supporting staff. However, the current total size is only 2,492. The 25 branch offices account for 77% of those in position. The huge size of staff in the field offices has been due to the fact that data collection activities are carried out at the branch offices. Unfilled posts account for35% (1,336) of the establishment size.

The current structure has three Deputy Director Generals reporting directly to the Director General. The DG and the DDGs have the following organizational elements under them:

Table 2.2 Current Organizational Elements under Each Principal Officer

DG	DDG(1)	DDG(2)	DDG(3)
Directors for	**Statistical Surveys & Censuses**	**NSS Coordination & Operations**	**Population/ Vital Statistics**

• Ethics Liaison
• Legal Service
• Audit and Inspection
• Procurement &Property Administration
• Finance Administration
• Gender Mainstreaming
• Public Relations and Data Dissemination
• Printing Service
• Planning and Change Management
• General Services, Materials and Maintenance Administration
• Human Resources Management and Development
• Oversight of the works of
  - DDG(1)
  - DDG(2)
  - DDG(3)
	• Agriculture, Natural Resources and Environment Statistics
	• Business Statistics
	• Household Surveys and Price Statistics
		• National Statistical Data Quality and Standards Coordination
		• Information System Technology
		• Editing, Data Entry and Computer Data Cleaning
		• Statistics Branch Offices
			• Population Statistics
			• Vital Statistics
			• GIS & Cartography

2.8.2 Human Resources Development and Management: The desired situation

Human capital is the main valuable resource of organizations, particularly for those that engage in managing and analyzing statistical data. For managing diversified statistical information opportunities for training and advancement to the staff dedicated to data collection and

production activities should be provided. The training section of the system should be strengthened so as to provide applied statistical training provision for the CSA and the NSS statistical units. It is expected that in the coming five years of the NSDS II implementation period the CSA and the entire NSS members and other key stakeholders will be properly and adequately staffed to ensure top performance in the data generation venture. It is also intended that the workforce at all levels will be well motivated and contribute their best to the effective and efficient functioning of the system. To enhance users' capacity to make the best use of data and to promote the management of results throughout the country, user analysis and in-depth training is required. A training complex or facility, together with knowledgeable subject matter experts from the CSA, various research centers and academia, is essential to explain matters and assist users to find their way around the databases.

Moreover, as observed in the SWOT analysis, the NSS is characterized by high staff turnover. Thus, it is essential that professionals transfer their knowledge and expertise to the various statistical institutions. This should be done in three major ways: First, senior staff should transfer their accumulated knowledge and statistical skill to more junior team members. This should be institutionalized and scheduled for training and transfer of applied statistical knowledge. Second, the value chain process for the production of each collection and system should be fully documented and available to all. The documents should not be static but updated and reviewed in terms of quality. This will ensure that knowledge and statistical procedure is not lost. This activity must be built into work programmes and form part of the performance assessment process. Third, continuous upgrading of skills is important, and training can act as an incentive to staff to remain within the government service. Therefore, in the coming five years of the NSDS II implementation period different human resource improvement intervention programmes need to be devised in an integrated manner.

2.8.3 Human Resources Development and Management Analysis

There is no doubt that the NSS needs to be adequately staffed with well-motivated and well-qualified human resource with the requisite knowledge and skills for the overall production, supply and use of statistics. Users also have to be empowered in handling, accessing and using data from statistical reports and existing databases for the tasks of planning, monitoring and evaluation and for policy formulation. The importance of the NSS relies solely on statistical data

production to meet users' needs. The NSS staff should, therefore be able to professionally maintain the quality of the output data. Central Statistical Agency has done assessment on training needs for the entire NSS. The result from this assessment shows that the human resource in all sectors including CSA needs technical capabilities and support to perform statistical duties. These capacity building activities will improve the production of statistical data with better result. Then after, CSA prepared a training curriculum and syllabus which will be used in the coming training programme. To make the training center operational short term trainings should be arranged to CSA staff.

The existing situation, however, does not seem to be fully supportive of the CSA to carry out its duties and responsibilities adequately. One common observation in this connection is that there is high turn-over due to low salary scales and inadequate services. Yet, the CSA needs at all times skilled professionals who are truly satisfied with their jobs to handle the various functions of the Agency with interest and commitment.

At the sectors, the situation is even more precarious. Across the sectors and sub-national statistical systems, the concerns are that

- There is no planned and organized training to build and improve the skills and knowledge of the staff, which resulted in a weak MIS/SAS;
- There is high turn-over of staff;
- There is no staff or committee designated for data quality review (no statistical structure on the ground);
- There are unfilled positions;
- The salary scales are low and there is lack of incentives; and
- There is a dearth of senior level officers, little training for the officers in post, and operations are not formally planned. Generally, across the NSS, the MDAs could not attract skilled statistical professionals because of low pay when compared with similar institutions in the country.

Thus, if the national system is to operate effectively, it is imperative that the human capital within the entire NSS is strengthened. Since the CSA is an autonomous agency and statistical

production is a technical and knowledge industry, there is a need for better salaries and working conditions, to attract and retain qualified and experienced staff.

2.9 Funding Statistical Development

2.9.1 Funding Statistical Development: The existing situation

Over the past five years, the Government allocated 905.3 million *Birr* for recurrent and capital costs. Out of this, a total of 850.5 million *Birr* was released and utilized. The capital budget, which was used to cover costs of surveys and censuses undertaken by the Agency, accounted for 73% (659.1 million *Birr)* of the total budget allocated. The recurrent cost, which amounted to 246.2 million *Birr,* was allocated for staff salary and other related expenses.

Table 2.3 Government Financial Contributions for the Period 2010/11 to 2014/15 (Eth. *Birr* in thousands)

Recurrent

Year	2010/11 (2003)	2011/12 (2004)	2012/13 (2005)	2013/14 (2006)	2014/15 (2007)	Total
Allocated	38,552.9	48,652.1	50,936.4	52,883.9	55,160.2	246,185.5
Disbursed	37,996.3	47444.0	47,455.5	59,896.9	55,160.2	247,952.9
% disbursed	98	97	93	113	100	101

Capital

Year	2010/11 (2003)	2011/12 (2004)	2012/13 (2005)	2013/14 (2006)	2014/15 (2007)	Total
Allocated	71,122.4	154,001.5	107,200.3	142,396.2	184,395.5	659,115.9
Disbursed	65,322.3	146,666.3	101,712.3	104,419.3	184,395.5	602,515.7
% disbursed	92	95	95	73	100	91

Recurrent + Capital

Year	2010/11 (2003)	2011/12 (2004)	2012/13 (2005)	2013/14 (2006)	2014/15 (2007)	Total
Allocated	109,675.3	202,653.6	158,136.7	195,280.1	239,555.7	905,301.4
Disbursed	103,318.6	194,110.3	149,167.8	164,316.2	239,555.7	850,468.6
% disbursed	94	96	94	84	100	94

It can be seen in the tables above those disbursements for recurrent expenditures between 2010/11 and 2014/15 ranged between 93% and 113% (over 100% disbursement rates indicated extra budgetary release beyond earlier budget levels, which was the case in 2013/14). Over the five- year period the disbursement rate was 101 % (248 million *Birr* expenditure against budget of 246.2 million Birr). Regarding capital expenditure, disbursement rates between 2010/11 and 2014/15 ranged between 73% (2013/14) and 100 % (2014/15).The overall budget disbursement was 91%.

When the capital and recurrent budgets are examined, disbursement rates ranged from 84% in 2013/14 to 100% in 2014/15. The three earlier years had 94%, 96% and 94%, respectively.

In addition to the central government, other contributors during the same period were ministries, development partners and other international organizations which are listed below along with their contributions.

Table 2.4 Contributions by other Governmental, Non-Governmental and International Organizations for the period 2010/11 to 2014/15 (Eth. *Birr* in thousands)

Ser. No	Organization & Project	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15	Total
1	**World Bank**						
	Rural Socio-economic Survey						
	Allocated Cost		31,852.0				
2	**UN Women**						
	Time Use Survey						
	Allocated Cost			1,657.3			
3	**World Bank**						
	Rural Socio-economic Survey-Pastoralist Areas Extension						
	Allocated Cost			1,440.0			
4	**Food and Agriculture Organization**						
	Area Frame Pilot Survey						
	Allocated Cost			2,694.0			
5	**Ministry of Agriculture**						
	PSNP						
	Allocated Cost			7,646.7			
6	**Bureau of Labor and Social Affairs of Addis Ababa Administration**						
	Employment Survey						
	Allocated Cost				2,953.7		
7	**World Bank**						
	Improving Measurement of Agricultural Productivity Through Methodological Validation and Research (Land, Soil and Production Measurement Experiment) LSMS-ISA						
	Allocated Cost				2,810.4		
8	**Ministry of Urban Development and Construction**						
	Survey of Construction						
	Allocated Cost				2,992.9		
9	**International Food Policy Research Institute**						
	Feed the Future						
	Allocated Cost				5,151.2		
10	**Africa Development Bank**						
	Statistical Capacity Building						
	Allocated Cost				2,593.6		
11	**Development Partners & Ethiopian Government**						
	Promoting Basic Services Programme-Phase III						
	Allocated Cost				98,201.1		
12	**Ministry of Agriculture**						
	Sustainable Land Management Project (SLM)						
	Allocated Cost				8,103.1		
13	**Ministry of Agriculture**						
	Agricultural Growth Program (AGP)						
	Allocated Cost				12,644.7		

Contribution by other Governmental, Non-Governmental and International Organizations cont…… (Eth. _Birr_ in thousands)

Ser. No	Organization & Project	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15	Total
14	**UNECA**						
	Mobile Technology Based Data Collection Project (MTBDC)						
	Allocated Cost					2,373.2	
15	**Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO)**						
	Area Frame Pilot Survey, Rapid Crop Forecasting and Land Cover Classification						
	Allocated Cost					3,654.6	
16	**World Bank**						
	Statistics for Result						
	Allocated Cost					7,208.9	

These additional fund injections all went into survey operations execution. It was clear that the government of Ethiopia had taken high level responsibility to fund statistics. The government's share amounted to884.84 million _Birr_ while the contribution of external funding was 278.62 million _Birr_.

2.9.2 Funding Statistical Development: The desired situation

Innovative investments will be compulsory in the statistical system to cope with the increased magnitude of statistical demands and to promote greater use of statistics in policy development and monitoring. In addition, accommodating the new data needs and emerging cross-cutting issues like gender and environment in the statistical domains requires a huge amount of finance. To engage in methodological researches and statistical system development as well as the implementation of modern data collection devices and statistical infrastructural development, a huge amount and an efficient utilization of funds is needed. Moreover, managing a continuous system assessment and accreditation of data produced and delivering an overall capacity development within the NSS as part of the coordination of the system requires a considerable amount of finance to b available.

Therefore, emphasis should be given to ensuring sustainable funding from the government and donors so as to accomplish the task of implementing the national statistical development plan which has been designed for the next five years.

2.9.3 Analysis of the Funding of Statistical Development

To achieve the desired statistical goal as indicated in the detailed work program (see annex F) and to improve the physical and statistical infrastructure adequate finance should be mobilized and funding must be synchronized with the defined strategy. During the NSDS II implementation period in the coming five years, a total of 294 million USD is required from sources. Eighty per cent of this is to be covered by the government while the remaining 20% will be expected from development partners. To be able to secure the total budget the CSA should take the lead to initiate discussions with NPC and donors groups.

Table 2.5 Financial Requirement & Contribution for the Period 2015/16 to 2019/20

(USD in thousands)

Year	2015/16 (2008)	2016/17 (2009)	2017/18 (2010)	2018/19 (2011)	2019/20 (2012)	Total
Recurrent	2,681,764	2,907,070	2,562974	1,926,096	1,561,430	11,639,334
Capital	31,739,221	67,017,947	109,070,601	67,703,075	12,718,649	288,249,493
Donor	10,652,316	7,455,706	27,904,542	4,421,082	6,808,675	57,242,321
Total	45,073,301	77,380,723	139,538,117	74,050,253	21,088,754	357,131,148

Note: 1) The budget for the year 2017/18 is required to undertake the 4th round population census.
2) The budget for the year 2018/19 is required to undertake the 2nd round Ethiopian Agriculture enumeration.

After the launching of the NSDS II, a donors' conference for both the public and private sectors will be held to seek their financial support in view of their general and specific areas of intervention.

2.10 Infrastructural Development

2.10.1 Infrastructural Development: The existing situation

Physical infrastructure: The CSA, through the World Bank's Statistics for Results Facility Project (SRFP), proposed to construct standard branch offices in Ambo, Bahirdar, Mekele and Hawasa. A sum of ten million US dollars has been made available for the first phase of the construction of four branch offices and other statistical modernization activities. Meanwhile, two

blocks of six storeys each have been planned to be built at the CSA headquarters; one is completed and furnished while the other is currently under construction. From the second year of the NSDS II the government will allocate budget to construct two branch office buildings every year, which means that the construction of eight branch office buildings will be finalized at the end of the plan period. All in all, the completion of the twelve/ branch office buildings and the other blocks at the headquarters will take place during the implementation of the NSDSII.

At the CSA headquarter offices where we are going to have two modern office blocks; the completed block has been barely equipped with essential office equipment. In the old office blocks, the equipment sets are now obsolete and some are non-functional. The majority of the 25 branch offices operate under rental arrangement.

Currently the CSA has a total fleet of 238 vehicles out of which 156 are in good functioning condition while57 are undergoing major repairs. The remaining 25 are out of use. Out of the 156 that are functioning properly, only 107 are available for field work (see Annex B).

Statistical infrastructure: This consists of the frame of geographic enumeration areas. Master sample from this frame is available for continuous survey system, business register, documents prepared for setting and maintaining standards such as naming and coding, compendium of standards, concepts, definitions, methods, classification of all economic activities (ISIC4), International Standard Industrial Classification of Economic Activities, International Standard Classification of Occupation (ISCO-08), Ethiopian Data Quality Assessment Framework (EDQAF), Data Dictionary, guide manuals for conducting various types of surveys and censuses, compilation of meta data, legal frame work, resource center (library) data, etc.

Statistical infrastructure also includes prepared documents to guide data production processes, which bring about standards in data production and management for all agencies producing information. The CSA also has the responsibility of developing a compendium of standards so as to make data comparable across the NSS.

ICT infrastructure: The Central Statistical Agency currently has an IT infrastructure encompassing both the WAN (Wide Area Network) and LAN (Local Area Network). The LAN integrates the two compounds of the CSA which are approximately 500 meters apart. The WAN is realized through a virtual private network, connecting the 25 branches of the CSA. The

organization also has a 30 Mbps internet connection using FTTH (Fiber to the Premise) and static IP addresses in order to host its web services including its official website. Some of the other web services hosted in its premises include Country STAT, ENADA, Ethio-Info, and IMIS. These web services, along with the official website, are used as a major data dissemination channel.

The agency also has a datacenter which is currently in the process of migration to the new building. It has some modern devices including the Cisco 6500 series core switches. Most servers residing in the data center are virtualized or are in the process of being virtualized using VMware technology, and the Agency has signed a direct support contract with the vendor.

The future plan for the Information System Technology (IST) Directorate is to have service level Agreement (SLA) for the equipment in order to avoid interruptions of services and ensure a maximum protection of the equipment at hand. The Directorate also has a plan to implement Centralized UPS system and Disaster recover off-site backup at the Adama Branch.

2.10.2 Infrastructural Development: The desired situation

An integrated and robust infrastructural development supports and enhances a statistical system performance in the generation of comprehensive, reliable and high quality statistics. Three areas of infrastructural development are crucial and important, namely, physical including office buildings and sets of office equipment; statistical, and ICT infrastructures.

By harnessing information and computer technology in all the processes of data production, statistical production and dissemination will be more efficiently and effectively carried out so that data release can be hastened, improving timeliness, the quality of data and access to statistics.

Open source software should be used where appropriate to reduce costs and provide for migration to the following software generations. Ideally, statistical software should be integrated using common standards and unified databases across surveys and other statistical activities. Common databases across the NSS are desirable and the Central Statistical Agency ICT policy needs to be reviewed towards these innovations.

2.10.3 Infrastructural Development Analysis

At present, physical and statistical infrastructures are inadequate, and this is more so at the branch offices. A reasonable level of comfort and convenience has to be created in the working environment. Rental arrangements for branch offices are unsuitable for future expansions.

Field data collection must be carried out rapidly, supported by adequate and efficient transport facility. There is serious shortage of vehicles at present equipment. During the NSDSII implementation, the fleet for field work needs to be twice the current number.

The CSA has produced a good number of statistical infrastructure documents that only need regular updating. However, there are some, such as the National Business Register, that have not yet been prepared. The CSA and members of the NSS must give attention to preparing and acquiring statistical infrastructures that are needed to enhance their work efficiency. The key ones in this regard are the NBR and the Resource Centre (Library).

There is a need for the thorough documentation of all the data being produced and used currently and also for future data needs. All data components, data sets and their sources need identification and documentation in a data dictionary. This data dictionary will be an essential tool for the NSS to ensure regular documentation through which emerging data needs can be identified and accommodated.

Investments in information and communication technology are needed to improve the quality of published statistics, increase efficiency by reducing cost and the time taken to complete tasks and to improve and increase access to data. Hence harnessing ICT to enhance the performance of the NSS is essential.

Specific objectives in ICT investment include:

- Increasing computer-aided data capture;
- Geo-location of data;
- Improving data communications between the central and branch offices and between the NSS members;
- Modernizing and improving data processing methods to take into account computer-aided data capture and permit localized / decentralized data processing where appropriate;

- Improving data analysis tools;

- Improving and making data dissemination more accessible including a revised website that has greater bandwidth;

- Protecting Basic Services (PBS) to support data security and reliability; and

- Training in the use and management of these tools.

2.11 SWOT ANALYSIS

The review and SWOT analysis carried out at the end of the NSDS I identified the strengths, weakness, opportunities and threats of the NSS in Ethiopia. A number of challenges facing the NSS were also identified through a thorough examination and analysis of the system as a whole. Thus, the design and development of the NSDS II has been guided by the results of the SWOT analysis. Besides, the results of the NSDS I end-of-term review and analysis have been incorporated as inputs and recommendations in the preparation of the NSDS II. The core findings of the SWOT analysis and the recommendations from NSDS I end-of-term evaluation are summarized below.

Strengths

1. The existence of a well experienced CSA with its branch offices in all the regional states of the country enhances not only data collection nationally but also initiates the need for the coordination of all sectors (MDAs) and regional state statistical systems which highly ensures the production of impartial and credible official statistics;

2. Team work spirit exists among the CSA and MDAs/Regional States and the staff of the NSS, and all members also acknowledge the need for a strong NSS;

3. An up-to-date frame of geographic Enumeration Areas (EAs) is available for use of all stakeholders as framework for conducting all household surveys in Ethiopia;

4. Competencies and unique capabilities are available in institutions within the components of the NSS giving these agencies comparative advantage over others in performing certain statistical tasks (carrying out population and economic censuses and large-scale surveys by the CSA, undertaking school censuses under EMIS by the Ministries of Education at both Federal and Regional levels and compiling indicators from health statistics by the Ministry of Health at both the Federal and Regional levels);

5. Delivery of statistical as well as analytical reports and other deliverables from different surveys conducted by the CSA and other NSS members;

6. Existence and harnessing of ICT and Geospatial Information Technology Infrastructure to support the data production process, data management and flow and data exchange;

7. Availability of space for data storage, facility for data back-up and existence of web-based portal and some sectoral websites as enhancer for data dissemination;

8. Established programme for statistical production at the CSA and in some few sectors;

9. Programmed recruitment of staff to fill the gaps in manpower;

10. Physical Infrastructural Plan available with two blocks of offices at the headquarters (one completed and the other under construction), four regional offices, with the budget allocated from SFR project.

11. The Central Statistical Agency has a good reputation in ensuring regular data supply to users with its maintenance of high ethical standards, effective data dissemination and smooth data exchange;

12. Existence of an operating legal framework (although it needs to be reviewed to accommodate all producers of statistics in the NSS);

13. Established programme for statistical production both at the CSA and in some few sectors along with the use of sound methodology and procedures in line with national and international standards;

14. Development and adoption of the Ethiopian Data Quality Assessment Framework (EDQAF) for the NSS, the preparation and utilization of a compendium of standards, coding structure and classification documents;

15. Administrative reform and establishment of NSDQSCD; and

16. Accumulated experience over the last several years.

Weaknesses

1. Absence of Sectoral Strategies for the Development of Statistics in all sectors;

2. Inadequate human power both in terms of number and skills, including IT experts for the data production process;

3. Below standard state of Management Information System for many sectors (although a few sectors have good operational MIS through which indicators are produced) and absence of training to establish and operate MIS;

4. Inadequate resources and supporting logistics for statistical production;

5. Lack of support from the management of the sectors for the creation of statistical outfits (Units/ Sections/ Divisions/ Departments) leading to poor organizational/Institutional set up for the data production process;

6. High Staff turn-over due to low salary, absence of training plan for updating professional career, absence of incentive/motivation to retain staff and lack of conducive working environment for statistical work;

7. Lack of data management software and databases in many sectors and absence of regular updating where available;

8. Lack of a frame of establishments on economic activities (Business Register);

9. Gaps in data in the areas of environment, tourism, horticulture, gender responsive statistics and in other emerging issues;

10. Lack of statistical awareness and hence low level of cooperation (or unwillingness to cooperate)in statistical operations on the part of the data providers (respondents), whether at the household level or at establishment level and a tendency to provide inaccurate information and poor data quality;

11. Inadequate statistical advocacy to raise the profile of statistics in the country and non-involvement of the media to create statistical awareness generally and lack of dissemination policy and plan, as well as poor facility and infrastructure for effective dissemination of statistical products in an impartial manner.

12. Weak institutional knowledge management and functional organizations for statistical production within the NSS;

13. Poor internet connectivity;

14. Unequal statistical capacity across the NSS;

15. Poor record keeping, which hampers the development of administrative statistics from records of administrative actions – weak Management Information Systems across most of the MDAs and their respective regional as well as intermediate counterparts;

16. Lack of strong coordination within agencies (MDAs, Regional States and Intermediaries) and across the NSS, resulting in poor outputs in terms of statistical products and services.

Opportunities

1. Government interest and commitment to developing and strengthening the statistical system.

2. Increasing demand for timely and high quality data by the government, other users from the private sector, donor community and general public (adoption of evidence-based management;

3. Institutional change across the civil service, doing away with unnecessary bureaucracy, promoting accountability, transparent working system, modernized and efficient daily performance evaluation and resource utilization system along with strong management follow-up (government reform programme);

4. Existence of the National Statistical Council;

5. Acceptance by the donors to support statistical development both financially and technically;

6. Opportunity to learn from peers across other National Statistical Offices and participation in initiatives and cooperation with regional, continental and international organizations;

7. Opportunity to diversify disciplines to include such areas of expertise as Biostatistics, Informatics, Environment Science and Resource Management in the recruitment of new entrants to the Agency;

8. Paradigm shift in statistical development planning, leading to the preparation of NSDSI and now NSDSII.

Threats

1. Lack of the will to improve the conditions of services, including raising salary scales for the statistical work force across the MDAs and the CSA;

2. Conflict in legal provisions across the NSS;

3. Geographical inaccessibility in the process of statistical operations;

4. Poor conditions of services for the statistical personnel and sub-standard working environment, possibly hampering the rebuilding of strategies for the NSS;

5. Varying reporting requirements of donors that are not harmonized or aligned with the national reporting standards.

NSDS I End-of-Term Review Recommendations

The following recommendations, among others, were made at the end of the NSDS I:

- Plan to undertake User-Producer forums, including the media, focusing on specific areas on a more regular basis such as annual or biannual to monitor whether their specific requirements have been undertaken according to schedule;

- Obtain feedback from users through user-satisfaction surveys;

- Based on the lessons learnt from the previous assessments, extend assessment of statistical systems and products using EDQAF to more MDA's and repeat the process every two to three years;

- Update and continue implementing the human resource development strategy and build capacity amongst all levels of statistical personnel so as to provide swift flow of statistical services between and among the NSS;

- Include all statistical modernization and methodological improvement of human development strategy plans;

- Ensure institutional memory in the CSA by the documentation of meta-data for all activities;

- Enlist the support of all the National Statistical System members in the review of the Statistics Law of 2005 so as to facilitate the efficient coordination of the NSS;

- Improve access to the CSA website by, among other things, increasing bandwidth through negotiation with the service provider;

- Develop a statistical code of conduct and review existing protocols to ensure open access to data;

- Assist other ministries, agencies and departments within the NSS to produce Sector Statistical Work-plans;

- Take full advantage of the concurrent preparation of the GTP II and the NSDS II by responding to monitoring and evaluation needs of the former including statistical capacity building;

- Explore the possibility of incorporating new focus areas of policy makers, including labor market information; environment; tourism, fishery, floriculture, detailed economic statistics, especially for the manufacturing sector, informal sector and investment; and non-traditional agricultural products;

- Create formal NSS Coordination Committees: one for the NSS and another for the donors that will meet regularly with clear TORs developed;

- Improve and expand sources of data to include more administrative records that are professionally anonymized such as Vital Events; phone call logs; bank transactions; police records;

- Extend automated field data collection mechanisms such as the CAPI and PDAs to more surveys to improve both the quality of data collection as well as processing speed to minimize the gap between data collection and dissemination;

- Extend coverage of external trade statistics to include compilation of import/export indices;

- Extend coverage of agricultural statistics to include pastoral areas (non-sedentary areas);

- Include appropriate modules of the informal sector / non - farm activities in regular household surveys;

- Publish and disseminate more statistics at sub – national level (woreda level);

- Improve capacity of sub-national institutions to do their own statistical activities;

- Expand research and analytical capabilities by partnering with universities and research centers;

- Establish MoUs with other ministries, agencies and departments including, the Ministries of Trade, Industry, Construction and Urban Development; and the Customs and Revenue Directorate on Business Registration and other processes;

- Consolidate the process of keeping geo-referenced data at the CSA; and

- Develop partnerships with local and international organizations.

CHAPTER THREE: Vision, Mission and Core Values

3.1 Vision

To become an authoritative, trustworthy and world class provider of statistics.

3.2 Mission

To establish an integrated and well-coordinated NSS under the guidance and leadership of the Central Statistical Agency, professionally producing official statistics that meet the current and evolving needs of users in a transparent and timely fashion, using standards and best statistical practices.

3.3 Key Core Business

In order to fulfill the above mission, the following shall be the core business that shall represent Key Success Factors (KSF):

Production and Dissemination of Social Statistics

The range of social statistics will include, statistics and indicators of population and demography, migration and vital statistics, statistics covering all gender issues, labour and employment statistics, culture statistics, education statistics, health statistics including disabilities, geo-information and poverty statistics;

Production and Dissemination of Economic Statistics

These are National Accounts (macro-economic aggregates), finance and external transaction statistics, price statistics, external trade statistics, manufacturing, building, construction and distributive trade statistics, statistics on businesses (large, medium, small and cottage enterprises), and agriculture including livestock and fisheries.

Production and Dissemination of other Statistics

These cover environmental statistics, land degradation/erosion rates, desertification statistics, water and sanitation, meteorology, natural and man-made disasters, wood and fuel consumption, energy use and production, infrastructure statistics including electricity

generation and communication, science and technology statistics, governance statistics, etc.

Provision of Professional Statistical Services

Services provided in this category include the development and preparation of statistical infrastructures for the overall use of the statistical community, technical advice on survey methodology and sampling, data processing, survey implementation and management for other bodies outside the CSA and performing special tabulations and analysis for users of data, re-engineering the system of administrative statistics (SAS) for the entire NSS, coordinating the NSS, data quality assessment of the NSS, training programmes and on-the-job guidance for the entire statistical community.

3.4   Core Values and Principles

In addition to being based on and aligning with the Fundamental Principles of Official Statistics (FPOS),all stakeholders within the NSS shall adopt, cultivate and be guided by the following sets of values and principles:

User-friendliness

Users are the reason for the NSS to be in the business of statistical production. Therefore, the NSS shall be user-demand compliant in responding to user needs and priorities and in reporting/ presenting statistical information.

Integrity

The NSS shall remain objective and impartial in the analysis and interpretation of data produced and in the release of statistics. Therefore, the NSS will strictly follow a calendar that is prepared and released in advance.

Supplier Motivation

The NSS shall have a programme for the motivation in terms of awareness creation of suppliers of data/statistical information to secure their cooperation for timely and truthful

submission of data. In addition, it shall design programmes in a way to avoid inflicting response burden on the suppliers of data.

Data Quality

For the NSS to be respected and be relied upon as authority in giving quality service, its statistical products and outputs must pass when subjected to the tests of the dimensions of quality, timeliness, consistency, completeness, coherence, reliability, and relevance under the Ethiopian Data Quality Assessment Framework (EDQAF). For continuous improvement in quality of products and services, NSS will embrace the principles of Total Quality Management (TQM).

Efficiency

Since efficiency is a guarantee for success, the NSS shall promote efficiency by encouraging teamwork, networking, collaboration, motivation, innovation, and cost-effectiveness within the NSS.

Sustainability

The NSS must focus on achieving sustainability of its services by ensuring stability of a contented work force and funding processes of its operations.

Professionalism

A high level of professionalism must be brought into the production of statistical outputs using internationally acceptable methods, procedures, and practices so as to retain stakeholders' trust in Official Statistics.

Confidentiality

In order to retain the trust and confidence of the suppliers of data, individual data submitted by respondents, whether they are natural or legal entities, shall be treated with utmost confidentiality throughout the process of compilation and presentation and must be used exclusively for statistical purposes as required by the statistics law.

Regulatory Framework

The NSS shall, at all times, respect the law, regulations and measures underpinning the production processes and should ensure that the provisions of the Act is made public and is meticulously implemented.

Effective Coordination

Coordination, along with collaboration and cooperation, is a critical value that must be upheld in statistical production, management and dissemination by the NSS in order to achieve the synergy and efficiency of the system and as the only way to attain an integrated NSS.

Accountability and Transparency

The NSS shall strive to promote accountability to the public through the provision of reliable and relevant statistics and by ensuring transparency in the data production process, especially in the methodology used for production.

Standardization of Process

The process of generation as already adopted nationally is in line with the Fundamental Principles of Official Statistics, the African Charter on Statistics and the Ethiopia Data Quality Assessment Framework (EDQAF), to mention only a few. Moreover, the choice of sources of data (surveys, censuses and administrative records) should be based on quality, timeliness and cost.

CHAPTER FOUR: STRATEGIC FRAMEWORK

4.1 The Basis of the Development of Strategic Framework

A thorough situation analysis of the National Statistical System, followed by a SWOT analysis, made it clear that the system is facing a number of challenges, which have to be addressed for the NSS to achieve its vision through the accomplishment of its mission. Some of these challenges include the following.

- The CSA Establishment Proclamation and Directives of 2005, No.442/2005 has become inadequate with respect to encompassing the entire NSS; in particular there is lack of explicit provision for coordination. This law, therefore, requires a comprehensive review.

- Data Development situation analysis indicates that there is lack of coverage of some needed and emerging areas such as the environmental sector, manufacturing sector and statistics on gender issues. Substantial improvements are needed in the methodology of production and compilation of statistics from the Management Information System and the System of Administrative Statistics, as well as in the use of data for monitoring and evaluation, quality assurance and effective dissemination. There is also a need for further analysis so as to turn data/statistics into information.

- The coordination between and within the NSS is weak.

- There is inadequate placement of statistical units within governmental set-up and lack of effective organizational structures across the NSS.

- There is inadequate staffing of the CSA and the sectors as a result of high turn-over of staff and poor conditions of service for the staff of the NSS. The replacement process to fill vacancies has been very slow and has been overtaken by increased attrition rates.

- Infrastructures in terms of physical, statistical and ICT that are required to support data production in an efficient manner to meet data demands are not adequate.

- The functional outfit for research, methodological development and statistical standards setting to handle the testing of innovations is not well-organized.

- Statistics holds a low profile in the country due to lack of statistical advocacy and awareness raising programmes.

- Data production situation at the sectors is very weak and the lack of Sector Strategies for the Development of Statistics is negatively affecting NSS-wide statistical development.

- There is little coordination of funding arrangements for statistics development in the country, particularly with respect to donors.

- The CSA has inadequate staff to carry out its mandate of coordinating the MDA statistical activities.

- There is inadequacy of fund and staff, particularly at the sectors for statistical work. Some sectors even have no statistical function outfits, and usually there is no budget line to provide resources for statistical work.

- There is a strong need for more formal working relationships between the National Monitoring and Evaluation System and the NSS. In particular, the NSS should provide data as demanded by the NM&E System.

- The capacity of many data users needs to be enhanced so that they can work out better specifications of their data needs and make active use of the data provided to them.

- Data presentation requires improvement by the producers in order to encourage data use. User-friendly presentation of data is one of the attributes of a good NSS.

- There is a strong need for developing and operationalizing databases both at the sectoral and the CSA levels for easy accessibility of data to all the categories of users.

- Inadequate attention has been paid to harnessing ICT for all stages of data production and use, particularly at the data collection stage.

4.2 Addressing the Challenges

The NSS needs to overcome these challenges by devising strategies under a number of strategic themes. The strategic goals embrace the central thrusts and performance areas which the NSS must pursue in order to accomplish its mission and achieve its vision. The following strategic objectives are considered important for the NSS:

1. Mainstreaming the statistical systems outside the CSA into the NSS so as to achieve a more efficient use of resources;

2. Improving the statistical information base both in coverage and quality;

3.   Building sustainable capacity for data production, management and use;

4.   Raising the public profile for statistics;

5.   Providing guidance and assistance and developing skills that may be required by users, providers and producers of statistics;

6.   Promoting cooperation, collaboration and coordination and rationalization among users and producers of statistics both at the centre, MDAs, and regions and woreda (districts) to prevent duplication of efforts while promoting unified organizational approach;

7.   Promoting and supporting results-based management and policy formulation, which is informed by evidence (data) as may be retrieved from operational databases; and

8.   Promoting financial coordination for the entire NSS.

4.3 Strategic Themes

Seven strategic themes have then been derived from the identified challenges facing the NSS. These themes will facilitate the attainment of the NSS vision and guide the work that has to be accomplished at different levels as found necessary to produce the desired impact on the NSS. They cover the areas of advocacy, organizational and institutional development, infrastructural development, strategic development and management for the MDAs to accelerate a unified development across the NSS. Other themes included are data development that incorporates strengthening the MIS/SAS, data quality, programme of surveys and censuses, data dissemination policy and plans including data accessibility and statistical auditing. These strategic themes and their sub-themes are thus formulated as specified below.

4.4 Strategic Themes/Sub-Themes

Strategic Theme 1: Responsive Legal Framework for Statistical Work of the NSS

Strategic Theme 2: Data Development

Sub-theme 2.1: Data Quality

Sub-theme 2.2: Data Presentation, Analysis, Dissemination and Use

    2.2.1: Data Presentation and Analysis

    2.2.2: Data Dissemination and Use

Sub -theme 2.3: Enhancing the Coverage and Capacity of Data Collection

Sub-theme 2.4: Supporting Methodological Improvement and Statistical modernization of surveys and Censuses

Sub-theme 2.5: Improvement of the Management Information System (MIS)/ System
    Administration Statistics (SAS)

Sub-theme 2.6: Gender Mainstreaming and Development of Statistics

Sub-theme 2.7: Environment and Related Statistics

Strategic Theme 3: NSS Coordination and Preparation of Sector Strategic Plan

    Sub-theme 3.1: Improved Coordination of the NSS and other Coordination Issues

    Sub-theme 3.2: Preparation of Sector Strategies for the Development of Statistics

Strategic Theme 4: Human and Institutional Development

    Sub-theme 4.1: Human Resources Development and Management

    Sub-theme 4.2: Enhancing Local and Lower Level Capacity Development

    Sub-theme 4.3: Organizational/Institutional Development

Strategic Theme 5: Infrastructural Development

    Sub-theme 5.1: Improving Physical Infrastructures

    Sub-theme 5.2: Improving Statistical Infrastructures

    Sub-theme 5.3: Improving ICT Infrastructures:

Strategic Theme 6: Promoting Statistical Advocacy and Involvement of the Media

Sub-theme 6.1: Creating Awareness in the Use of Statistics, Improving Statistical

   Launching and Data Accessibility

Sub-theme 6.2: Building capacity to improve advocacy and public relations

Strategic Theme 7: Statistical Financing Strategy

4.4.1 Strategic Theme 1: Responsive Legal Framework for Statistical Work in the NSS

Expected outcome: A reviewed statistics law and regulation to embody the enforcement and declaratives to make them mandatory that respects the fundamental principles of official statistics covering all the data producers, providers and users within the entire NSS will be available to guide and coordinate statistical work in the whole country.

Strategies

- Enlisting support of the National Statistical Council (NSC) in the review of the Statistics Proclamation of 2005, No.442/2005, which would include issues that will modernize statistical generation in an efficient manner;
- Developing a corresponding regulation document which clarifies the implementation of the law;
- Harmonizing and streamlining the existing law to guide data generation of other agencies so that they are consistent and non-conflicting with the NSS Statistics Act;
- Ensuring that any decision to revise the law is implemented without delay in the process;
- Developing a programme to publicize the Statistics Act.

Main Activities

1.1   Preparation of a memorandum by the CSA detailing all issues of the review for their endorsement. The issues should cover fundamental principles and the African Charter of Statistics in particular in such areas as:

  ➢ Specific reference to the NSS in the Act including a requirement on all members of the NSS to be coordinated by the CSA;

  ➢ Formalizing the establishment of sector statistical organizational elements within MDAs;

  ➢ The role and mandates of the structures within the NSS;

- ➢ Coordination of the NSS by the CSA;

- ➢ Appropriate access to metadata and micro data with security and confidentiality;

- ➢ Appropriate regulation over access to dissemination databases;

- ➢ Remunerations and other conditions of services for the CSA;

- ➢ Reviewing and adjusting any discrepancy between the Statistical Act and regulations of sector ministries, agencies and institutions within the NSS, and recognizing the national statistical law as superintendent over the others;

- ➢ Augmenting the need for strong and coordinated NSS for better decision making at all levels;

- ➢ The power of the statistical law in imposing responsibilities and patronage on all producers, providers and users.

- ➢ The existence of a harmonized and supreme statistical law as a comprehensive remedy for coordination, guidance and fostering of the NSS with conditional role of the CSA and the entire sub-system.

1.2 Take inventory of other data generation laws, assemble them and study them for inconsistencies, overlaps, duplication of functions among agencies, removing these and ensuring that NSS Statistics Law supersedes all other laws.

1.3 Engage in an action plan to carry out the review work;

1.4 Establish a committee to follow up the process of enacting the law, liaising with the Attorney-General's Office, the Cabinet and the Parliamentary Committee so that the law receives quick and smooth passage;

1.5 Organize a programme to publicize the law among all members of the NSS and all stakeholders in organized training meetings and in workshops;

1.6 Proclamation of Statistical Law

1.7 The statistical law and its declaratives should clearly and strongly state the right, obligations, duties, responsibilities and penalty modalities for respondents and statistical data sources

1.8 Mandatory Provision of Import, Export, and Retail, Financial Transaction, Custom and other related administrative records.

1.9   The CSA auditing and determining that data from sectors and regions can qualify to be declared as "Official Statistics" before releasing them to the public;

2.0   Entitle the CSA to enforce the creation of an organizational unit for statistics for each of the sectors (MDAs).

4.4.2   Strategic Theme 2: Data Development

Expected outcome: Re-engineered data production process leads to the production of comprehensive statistics covering all sectors with good quality, better presentation and analysis, timely delivered and generally relevant and useful to support evidence-based decision making.

The following sub-themes shall be considered:

1. Data Quality;
2. Data Presentation, Analysis, Dissemination and Use;
3. Enhancing the Coverage and Capacity of Data Collection;
4. Supporting Methodological Improvement and Statistical Modernization of Surveys and Censuses ;
5. Improvement of the Management Information System (MIS/System Administration Statistics (SAS);
6. Gender Mainstreaming and Development of Statistics; and
7. Environmental and Related Statistics.

Sub-theme 2.1: Data Quality
Strategies

- Establishing data quality procedure;
- Setting up and implementing the auditing process using the Ethiopian Data Quality Assessment Framework (EDQAF) for all statistics produced by the NSS to be accepted as official statistics.

Main Activities

2.1.1 Extend assessment of statistical systems and outputs using EDQAF to include the CSA and the rest of the NSS;

2.1.2 Conduct data auditing using EDQAF and provide approval and accreditation for data produced by NSS;

2.1.3 Strengthen NSS quality and support unit at the CSA;

2.1.4 Provide and set up quality assurance for M&E data needs and indicators in use by the NMES;

Sub-theme 2.2: Data Presentation, Analysis, Dissemination and Use

Sub-theme 2.2.1: Data Presentation and Analysis

Expected outcome: This is to ensure that there is improvement in data presentation in a user-friendly manner so as to better serve the community of users. In addition, data should be turned into information in order to allow it to speak through further analysis.

Main Activities

ST2.2.1.1 Use improved methods and software to present data;

ST2.2.1.2 Create a core team to conduct an in-depth analysis;

ST2.2.1.3 Conduct in-depth analysis of data produced either internally within the CSA or in partnership with research institutes and publishes;

Sub-Theme 2.2.2: Data Dissemination and Use

Expected outcome: Data dissemination will certainly enhance Data Use and there should be strategies to bring about improvement both in dissemination and use of data.

Main Activities

2.2.2.1 Prepare policy documents for dissemination to cover the entire NSS;

2.2.2.2 Develop mechanisms and channels for improved data dissemination to achieve easy accessibility of data;

2.2.2.3 Provide statistical data and assessment results for monitoring and evaluation of government policy and strategy;

2.2.2.4   Anonymize micro-data dissemination for the purpose of further analysis in research;

2.2.2.5   Conduct user-satisfaction surveys and take actions on the recommendations;

2.2.2.6   Establish and maintain a full catalogue of NSS official statistics;

2.2.2.7   Prepare statistical calendar for the NSS;

2.2.2.8   Create a National Dissemination Databank that links up with sectoral databases;

2.2.2.9   Create a Question Bank for the NSS;

2.2.2.10   Develop common and shared website for the NSS;

2.2.2.11   Accompany data release by press meetings;

2.2.2.12   Ensure that NSS and CSA data are presented in time series;

Sub-theme 2.3: Enhancing the Coverage and Capacity of Data Collection

Strategies

- List all new emerging areas of data needs and prioritize them;
- Prepare a programme of surveys and censuses and other statistical activities to spread over the five-year plan period by breaking them down into annual work plans;
- Extend automated field data collection mechanisms such as the application of CAPI and PDAs to more surveys to improve both the quality of data being collected and the processing speed to minimize the lag between data collection and dissemination;
- Extend coverage of external trade statistics to include the compilation of import/export index.

Sub-theme 2.4: Supporting Methodological Improvement and Statistical Modernization to Surveys and Censuses

Expected outcome: A series of household surveys is being conducted and to make its preparation cost-effective and quick, it is imperative to develop a household survey system in line with the National Household Survey Capability Programme (NHSCP), developed by the UN

Statistical Division several years ago. This will guide and improve the technical knowledge on surveys and establish a strong research programme for the National Statistical System.

Strategies

- Establishing an integrated Household Survey System;

- Preparing a five-year Household Survey Programme;

- Developing an Integrated Establishment Survey System as counterpart to the Household Survey System;

- Establishing a Research, Development, Methods and Standards Team within the Data Quality and Standard Coordination Directorate.

Main Activities

2.4.1 Include appropriate modules of the informal sector/non-farm activities in regular household surveys;

2.4.2 Prepare an efficient and integrated Household Survey Programme and a corresponding integrated Establishment Survey;

2.4.3 Initiate preliminary work, covering mainly cartographic work for the 2017 Population and Housing Census;

2.4.4 Initiate preliminary actions covering mainly methodological work for the Agricultural Census;

2.4.5 Plan surveys in order to have sub-national and lower level administration estimates presented for use at these levels;

2.4.6 Review household survey contents to meet top priorities and eliminate duplication;

2.4.7 Prepare efficient sample designs and methodologies;

2.4.8 Improve the existing sampling methodology and statistical methods;

2.4.9 Modernize the data collection, compilation and dissemination process within the NSS;

2.4.10 Establish a unit dedicated to methodological research;

2.4.11 Expand research capabilities by partnering with universities and research institutes;

2.4.12   Prepare efficient sample designs and methodologies for surveys carried out by the CSA and conduct sample selection;

2.4.13   Prepare proper sample design for surveys carried out by members of the National Statistical System and conduct sample selection;

2.4.14   Obtain technical assistance on small area estimation and poverty mapping;

2.4.15   Integrate survey data and administrative data using one to check the other;

2.4.16   Define appropriate methodology for the compilation of environmental statistics

2.4.17   Develop techniques for sampling and modeling industries;

2.4.18   Test and evaluate the practicality and efficiency of different data collection, compilation and dissemination devices and process within the CSA and in the entire NSS.

Sub-theme 2.5: Improvement of the Management Information System /System Administration Statistics

Expected outcome: It is important to improve data generation through administrative statistics in view of the minimal cost of producing such data. Also many of the data will serve as important input and output indicators that the M&E system will require for their tasks of monitoring and evaluation. It is profitable to now have a monitoring and evaluation system linked with the NSS.

Strategies

- Establishing a National M&E system with the coordinating centre at the National Planning Commission and with units of M&E at the sectors;
- Creating MIS improvement division at the National Statistics Data Quality and Standard Coordination Directorate to lead the development of MIS in generating needed statistics;
- Drawing up improvement and development programmes for the MIS as a source of data generation.

Main Activities

2.5.1   Support the establishment and running of the National M&E system;

2.5.2   Establish a unit at the National Statistical Data Quality and Standards Coordination Directorate at the CSA to coordinate the improvement of the MIS as a source for input and output indicators and link up with NMES for the use of such indicators for M&E tasks;

2.5.3   Establish collaborative programmes for the NSS and NMES to work together jointly with clearly set Terms of Reference;

2.5.4   Establish the indicators;

2.5.5   Set a schedule for the collection of administrative records where the formats/registers/schedules of data collection are improved, tested and put in use.

2.5.6   Eliminate duplication of efforts in data production;

2.5.7   Assign staff to the tasks of record keeping and organize periodic training sessions and supervision for the staff charged with the responsibility of collecting the data and completing the registers;

2.5.8   Assess the ability of the MIS swift modeling.

Sub-theme 2.6 Gender Mainstreaming and Development of Statistics

Expected outcome: Gender issues have become so critical that statistics must be generated in order to arrive at policies on gender equity and equality.

Strategies

- Facilitating gender mainstreaming activities by bridging the data gaps;
- Preparing programmes on gender statistics;
- Strengthening the Gender Mainstreaming Directorate towards gender disaggregated data development;
- Creating a core staff to work consistently in this area of statistics with appropriate training.

Main Activities

2.6.1   Gender data disaggregation for major economic sectors;

2.6.2   Gender data mainstreaming in surveys by considering gender related issues and collecting and carrying out the compilation of gender statistics;

2.6.3   Conducting Time-Use Surveys periodically so as to measure gender contributions to the economy and evaluating women's household jobs;

2.6.4   Gender data mining from different surveys conducted so far;

2.6.5   Strengthening the functions of the Gender Mainstreaming Directorate;

2.6.6   Conducting gender asset gap surveys.

Sub-Theme 2.7: Environment and Related Statistics

Expected outcome: Improved data production and dissemination process for environmental and related natural resource management issues leads to the production of wide-ranging statistics covering all components of environment. Such statistics is expected to be of good quality, with better presentation and analysis, timely and generally relevant to support evidence-based, climate resilient green economy and proven decision making. It is also important to have statistical data on such emerging and cross cutting concerns which have national, regional and international impacts for collaborative mitigations.

Strategy

- Holding a series of meetings with the relevant partners for common understanding;
- Organizing programmes to address issues;
- Establishing working groups for each of the issues.

Main Activities

2.7.1   Produce data on environment, natural resources and wildlife for sustainable utilization of resources without compromising the needs of the future generation;

2.7.2   Conduct environmental Key Indicators Statistics Survey;

2.7.3   Compile greenhouse gas emission, energy need and consumption of the country by different sources and utilities;

2.7.4   Compile secondary data on energy generated by hydroelectric dams and other energy systems (solar, wind, geothermal, etc.) of the country;

2.7.5   Collect data on energy consumption of the country;

2.7.6   Assemble abstract secondary data about waste and sewage management of the major towns of the country;

2.7.7   Compile environmental and resource management data;

2.7.8   Develop environmental statistics data production framework as a guideline for complex statistical performance;

2.7.9   Assess the knowledge, attitude and practice of the community towards climate change and global warming issues and their impact on the economic activities and livelihood of the community.

4.4.3   Strategic Theme 3: NSS Coordination and Preparation of Sector Strategic Plan

Sub-theme 3.1: Improved Coordination of the NSS and other Coordination Issues

Expected outcome: A coordinated NSS leads to an integrated system where all the sub-systems work in harmony and therefore are able to generate required data efficiently and sustainably. Thus, as a result of coordination, the Ethiopian NSS and its coordinator, the CSA, are strengthened and deliver national statistics cost-effectively.

Strategies

- Developing mechanisms for effective coordination;
- Ensuring that institutional, technical and process coordination are carried out;
- Developing partnerships and formation of effective groups of the NSS;
- Articulating what coordination functions should be;
- Establishing coordination structure.

Main Activities

3.1.1   Strengthen the CSA financially with adequate skilled human power and adequate provision on coordination in the Statistics Act for it to be able to coordinate itself and the NSS effectively;

3.1.2   Prepare a clear guideline and functions for coordination tasks;

3.1.3   Establish Inter-Agency Committee with clear Terms of Reference The Inter-agency Committee should meet at least four times a year and should have subject area sub-committees that will do more detailed work for the main committee;

3.1.4 Establish a User-Producer Committee and its sub-committees and a forum for suppliers of data. These should also have well specified ToR and schedules for meetings;

3.1.5 Form partnership with the media as a development agent and collaborator with the CSA/NSS;

3.1.6 Create another coordination committee of the NSS, led by CSA to meet regularly with the donor community with clear Terms of Reference;

3.1.7 Agree on a Memorandum of Understanding with the MDAs for jointly collaborating with the CSA. MDAs include Ministries of Trade, Industry, Construction and Urban Development and the Customs and Revenue Agency for business registration and other processes;

3.1.8 Prepare an annual performance report of the NSS for the Council;

3.1.9 Initiate NSS Statistical Unit focal persons consultative meetings;

3.1.10 Build partnerships with universities, research institutes and other worthy partners, with MoUs as governing instruments.

3.1.11 Establish a technical team of highly skilled professionals to undertake activities to support sectors, regional states and woredas technically;

3.1.12 Develop mechanisms for within-agency coordination;

3.1.13 Follow up the utilization of the standard documents and EDQAF;

3.1.14 Hold periodic consultative workshops with major data producers and users;

3.1.15 Collaborate with the Vital Events Registration Agency on compilation of Vital Statistics;

3.1.16 Design more effective strategies for collaborations and partnerships;

3.1.17 Draw up a standard procedure for coordination, authentication and collaboration for surveys and statistical activities and disseminate widely to the MDAs both at the technical and policy levels;

Sub-theme 3.2: Preparation of Sector Strategies for the Development of Statistics

Expected outcome: The ideal strategy for the development of statistics for a country should normally take into account Sector Strategies for the Development of Statistics, as that is the only way to guarantee the overall and uniform development across the NSS. These SSDSs form the

building blocks of the National Strategy for the Development of Statistics. With this approach, we expect to have a coordinated and integrated NSS development of statistics. However, because the SSDSs could not be designed in time, it was decided to have a Strategic Theme on the preparation of the SSDSs during the life span of the NSDS II.

Strategies

- Selecting MDAs in phases over the next five years and designing SSDSs for these cohorts of MDAs. Implementation begins as soon as the SSDSs are prepared.
- Establishing structures such as sector committees, focal points, and a national coordinator to facilitate the design process;
- Establishing a core team at the National Statistics Data Quality and Standard Coordination Directorate to guide the process at the sectors;
- Making technical briefings and technical materials available to the committees.

Main Activities

3.2.1 Select five to eight sectors for a five-year period, prepare the SSDSs documents to be launched at the ministerial level and implement immediately;

3.2.2 Appoint a core team and coordinator to guide the process;

3.2.3 Assist other MDAs within the NSS to produce sector statistical work plan;

3.2.4 Use sector statistical plans as the building blocks for the future NSDS design;

3.2.5 Improve capacity of sub-national institutions to do their own analysis within the scope of the preparation of the SSDSs;

3.2.6 Monitor the implementation plan of SSDS for effectiveness.

4.4.4 Strategic Theme 4. Human and Institutional Development

Sub-theme 4.1: Human Resources Development and Knowledge Management

Expected outcome: Human resource is the most valuable asset of an organization or a system. It is expected that all the sectors, sub-national entities (regional states and woredas), along with the CSA and other key stakeholders will be properly and adequately staffed, thereby ensuring top performance in the data generation venture. It is also expected that the workforce at all levels will be well motivated and will give their best to the system.

The ability to manage knowledge is crucial in today's knowledge economy. The creation and diffusion of knowledge has become increasingly important factor for efficient and effective data production. Moreover, knowledge is being thought of as a valuable commodity that is embedded in statistical services and entrenched in the implicit knowledge of highly mobile employees especially for statistical personnel where turnover is increasing from time to time. By capturing the departing knowledge, institutions could avoid the expense and time of recreating knowledge.

Strategies

- Making a thorough review of the staff of the CSA and other NSS components so as to identify key issues to address;
- Enhancing the capacity of users (all categories);
- Designing the management strategy of the human resources;
- Development of Knowledge management and repository strategy
- Training the staff to fill gaps in skill.

Main Activities

4.1.1   Review and conduct training needs assessment;

4.1.2   Organize and conduct training programmes for the core team and staff so that they can develop their skills to carry out various statistical activities and related assignment;

4.1.3   Re-engineer the process of filling vacancies in order to promptly fill the vacancies;

4.1.4   Raise the level of the professional staff in agencies and sectors;

4.1.5   Build Institutional Memory, Knowledge Management and Repository Strategy Which include

- ➢ Efficient approach to preserve institutional memory
- ➢ Development of knowledge network
- ➢ Minimization of the risk of loss of highly trained experts
- ➢ Improvement of knowledge creation, innovation and institutional learning

4.1.6   Organize in-service training programmes for the NSS statisticians;

4.1.7   Build the capacity of regional states to facility data updating;

4.1.8   Arrange and establish applied statistical training centres for the NSS;

4.1.9   Update and continue implementing the human resources development strategy including the Technical and Support Services Directorate of the CSA;

4.1.10   Prepare a memorandum on improving salaries and service conditions for statistical workers at the CSA and across the NSS, and present it to the Council for consideration; the CSA should benefit from better salary scales and allowances reserved for autonomous agencies;

4.1.11   Prepare a manual for staff promotions, career advancement, transfers, performance evaluation and discipline rather than using the Civil Service guidelines, regulations and rules;

4.1.12   Build continuous capacity among all levels of statistical personnel;

4.1.13   Train all the NSS members and their lower data management units on EDQAF and on data quality procedures;

4.1.14   Train users on how to handle and correctly use data for better interpretations;

4.1.15   Train the media on the use of macro data and statistical outputs;

4.1.16   Organize training on methodology and standards;

4.1.17   Design a curriculum for the NSS.

Sub-theme 4.2 Enhancing Local and Lower Level Capacity Development

Expected outcome: Based on the information provided by the various statistical   agencies, it is clear that any major improvement in the quality of statistics depends significantly on the skills, competency, effectiveness and productivity of the staff, particularly those delegated at lower levels of the administrative hierarchy, which include zones and woredas. There are challenges in recruiting and retaining skilled, experienced and professionally qualified staff at the lower statistical systems, and this is likely to remain the case for the foreseeable future. In these circumstances, it will be important, for example, to ensure that skilled statisticians are being used as efficiently and effectively as possible and that processes are in place to make sure that skills and competencies are upgraded on a regular basis.

Clearly substantial investment in training is required to improve the efficiency and effectiveness of statistical activities. A training institute will begin to provide training under the CSA from

2017 onwards, but it does not yet have the capacity in terms of human power, logistics, equipment and expertise to provide all of the training that is needed for all the staffs. This institute is basically concerned with providing regular training and capacity building to all the statistical staffs of the NSS, to provide statistical information and to help empower citizens. It is expected that this would link directly with creating transparent and accountable organizational structure in all aspects. Key targets are to have a basic level of capacity in all National Statistics System in the year 2025.

Strategies

- Advocating the use official statistics at the local administrative level to provide the information to design, manage, monitor and evaluate programmes and projects that operate at that level;
- Enabling statistical offices and service delivery sites at the local level to actively involved in primary data collection;
- Upgrading statistical and physical infrastructures as well as human resources at local levels;
- Enforcing the use of internationally accepted standards and guidelines and the application of sound and scientific methods at local levels.

Main Activities

Strategic actions for improving the capacity to collect and compile statistical data at the local level include:

4.2.1　Enhancing the capacity of the staffs responsible for data collection, analysis, compilation and dissemination at the lower levels;

➢ Train the lower level data development staffs about basic data quality procedures and administrative data management

➢ Prioritize those sectors proposed for SSDS to provide the training in integrated manner to bridge the basic information needed for the ratification of the strategy

4.2.2　Improving the data management and disaster prevention capacity, including better archiving;

4.2.3   Increasing human resource and defining an efficient organizational structure at the lower administrative levels;

4.2.4   Providing the necessary logistics, vehicles and modern IT at regional branch offices and lower levels;

4.2.5   Developing proficient data transmission schemes at the lower levels.

Sub-theme 4.3: Organizational/Institutional Development

Expected outcome: Statistical functions at the sectors should have organizational elements (Divisions, Branches, Sections, and Units) through which they operate and establish sector statistical systems and handle all statistical duties that generate data sustainably. The CSA restructuring should also work more efficiently to deliver results.

Strategy

Ensuring the creation of Sector Statistical Organizations where none exists, and improving those that are already in place with the important functions of data collection and compilation, dissemination and internal coordination etc. under the leadership of the CSA

Main Activities

4.3.1   Initiate government decisions for all sectors and sub-national entities to carry out statistical functions in MDAs;

4.3.2   Set up a task force to embark on establishing organizational elements with corresponding functions;

4.3.3   Institutionally, statistical agencies should be centrally placed within government and MDAs since statistics produced must serve all operational departments. A memorandum should be prepared on this and sent to the Council for action;

4.3.4   Examine institutional placement within government and within sectors.

4.4.5 Strategic Theme 5: Infrastructural Development

Expected outcome: The presence of adequate infrastructures in a National Statistical System enhances performance in data generation and use. The NSS is therefore envisaged to be effective and efficient in executing its mandate.

Strategies

- Improving and developing physical infrastructures;
- Improving and developing statistical infrastructures;
- Improving and developing ICT infrastructures;

Sub-theme 5.1   Physical Infrastructures

Main Activities

5.1.1   Construct buildings for 12 branch offices;

5.1.2   Complete the two modern blocks at the headquarters and equip them adequately;

5.1.3   Renew sets of office equipment in the old blocks;

5.1.4   Renew sets of office equipment in the branch offices;

5.1.5   Equip the agency with efficient field vehicles;

Sub-theme 5.2   Statistical Infrastructures

Main Activities

5.2.1   Conduct area frame research and development;

5.2.2   Work on Web – GIS Development;

5.2.3   Organize Land Use-Land Cover Geo-Database;

5.2.4   Frame development from agricultural census and other agricultural surveys;

5.2.5   Prepare and improve Master Sampling Frame from censuses and other sources for the implementation of integrated household surveys and establishment surveys to be utilized over a five-year period;

5.2.6   Ensure institutional memory in the CSA by documenting metadata for all produced data items and activities;

5.2.7   Generate classifications on which all data can be presented;

5.2.8   Develop statistical code of conduct;

5.2.9   Prepare Master Sample for Integrated Establishment Surveys;

5.2.10   Construct and maintain Enumeration Area Frame;

5.2.11   Develop the frame of large-scale commercial farms;

5.2.12   Update/ develop Dry Season Irrigation Practice Farms.

5.2.13   Develop frame for Floriculture Sample Survey;

5.2.14   Develop frame for Fishery Statistics Sample Survey;

5.2.15   Develop frame for Urban Agricultural Survey;

5.2.16   Design an efficient approach to amalgamate major census and different socio economic survey programmes;

5.2.17   Set up a system for regular updating of the Business Register;

5.2.18   Review the Ethiopian Data Quality Assessment Framework (EDQAF) and its major components periodically according to emerging technical and functional needs to improve data quality and to coordinate the entire NSS by taking into account international developments in quality assurance;

5.2.19   Develop and regularly update and review the compendium of standards and statistical classification documents;

5.2.20   Prepare disease classification and survey report format;

5.2.21   Prepare survey manuals and guides for conducting surveys and censuses.

Sub-theme 5.3   ICT Infrastructures

Expected outcome: By harnessing the ICT in all the processes of data production, it is believed that the production activities will be more efficiently carried out and data release will be faster, timely and of high quality.

Main Activities

5.3.1   Improve access to the CSA website by, among other things, increasing the bandwidth through negotiation with the service providers;

5.3.2   Endeavour to use software that is up-to-date;

5.3.3   Consolidate the process of keeping geo-referenced data at the CSA;

5.3.4   Maintain the GIS infrastructure;

5.3.5 Adequately supply and renew computer desktops, laptops and the peripheral equipment;

5.3.6 Improve the CSA branch office network to facilitate the data entry and processing activities in the branch offices;

5.3.7 Accomplish data entry and processing activities for major surveys in the branch offices;

5.3.8 Develop and improve the working environment of the CSA data centre with the necessary equipment, human skill and security procedures.

4.4.6 Strategic Theme 6: Promotion of Statistical Advocacy and Involvement of the Media

Sub-theme 6.1: Creating Awareness on the Use of Statistics and Improving Statistical Launch and Data Accessibility

Expected outcome: There will be greater awareness and high profile for statistics, leading to improved demand for and use of statistics, improved investment in statistical development in a sustainable manner and increased collaboration and coordination with data providers, producers and users. This will result in the creation of an informed and knowledge based society and informed decision making.

Strategies

- Making the case for statistics as a necessary part of an enabling environment for improving the outcomes of decisions made;
- Demonstrating the use of statistics at sectoral levels and sub-national entities, showing how policy makers can use data to improve policy formulation and management;
- Pointing to how statistics supports private sector investments and promotes the development of efficient markets;
- Organizing statistical advocacy programmes to build a strong partnership with the media to increase participation and support in informing and sensitizing the public about the importance of statistical data.

Main Activities

6.1.1　Develop and mount statistical awareness programmes in order to create a statistically literate society;

6.1.2　Introduce statistics education in schools as government policy, by the CSA preparing a memorandum to the appropriate governmental authority through the Council;

6.1.3　Develop advocacy strategy for the CSA for building media relations;

6.1.4　Facilitate statistical information sharing nationally and internationally;

6.1.5　Create awareness about the crucial role of statistics in government processes targeting Ministers, State Ministers and Director Generals through a series of workshops;

6.1.6　Create awareness of the public on the surveys conducted by the CSA;

6.1.7　Create awareness through communication offices, information desks and other related forums;

6.1.8　Prepare school mini-media and community radio implementation programmes;

6.1.9　Publicize the CSA website for users;

6.1.10　Produce various serial radio and television programmes aired in the major languages of the country for the general public;

6.1.11　Develop and disseminate timely communication materials such as statistical fact sheets, brochures, newsletters, bill boards, posters, etc., to the general public;

6.1.12　Arrange field tour for the media in order to create awareness regarding the methods used in collecting statistical data;

6.1.13　Arrange user – producer workshops at every release of official statistics and survey results, and this should be accompanied by press conferences;

6.1.14　Arrange regular press release/press event sessions following every statistical survey result release, on major CSA and NSS activities.

6.1.15　Conduct permanent conference and consultative meeting with NSS members, research centers and major stakeholders about statistical activities and related issues twice a year.

Sub-theme 6.2: Build Capacity to Improve Advocacy and Public Relations

Expected outcome: There will be increased capacity of data providers, producers and users and the involvement of the media in the use of statistical information. There will also be an enhanced capability of the PR of the CSA in building a high profile of statistics and its uses among the general public and all intermediaries of statistics.

Strategies

- Building the capacity of data providers, producers and users and the media through training and workshops;
- Strengthening the implementation capacity of the Public Relations and Dissemination Directorate of the CSA.

Main Activities

6.2.1 Re-orientate and build the capacity of the media through workshops and training by addressing the following issues:

> ➢ Raising the awareness of the society on all statistical activities of the NSS and their values;
> ➢ Making the private sector, sectoral managers and regional state authorities realize the value of statistics in their various tasks;
> ➢ Using data to support reporting and disseminating statistics to the wider society; and
> ➢ Training the media on data handling and data interpretation.

6.2.2 Strengthen the Public Relations Directorate at the CSA;

6.2.3 Arrange regular workshops for data providers, producers and users to make them aware of the importance of statistical data so that they can Improve their use of such data in planning and decision making activities;

6.2.4 Establish mini libraries in branch offices across the country and equip them with survey result reports in a manner suitable for use;

6.2.5 Upgrade the current library at the CSA headquarters (computers for use inside the library as well as online access to e-books, research database and archives);

6.2.6 Restructure the Public Relations and Dissemination Directorate to accommodate more communication experts;

6.2.7 Equip the PR Directorate Audiovisual Unit with audio visual materials and enable it to document the CSA activities in a modern archival system;

4.4.7 Strategic Theme 7: Statistical Financing Strategy

Expected outcome: Finance will be mobilized and funding will be coordinated through the strategy, and the NSDS II will be implemented smoothly, having basket funding scheme.

Strategies

- Promoting sustainable financing from government sources;
- Mobilizing fund;
- Building a Basket of Funds for NSDS II implementation;
- Exploring other sources of fund.

Main Activities

7.1 Ensure sustainable financing for statistical activities from government sources;

7.2 Hold donors' conferences after the launching of the NSDS II for them to express their financial support;

7.3 Set up a Steering Committee composed of key stakeholders, donors, and NSS/CSA, chaired by the NPC to garner and manage all the financial inputs. (The Committee also ensures that programmes match with financial inputs.);

7.4 Ensure sustainable financing for statistical activities from different sources;

7.5 Ensure the financing of the NSDS II through mainstreaming it in the GTP II and sectoral plans mainstreamed in the sector development plans. Funds for these development frameworks will also be available for the implementation of the NSDS II.

CHAPTER FIVE: THE IMPLEMENTATION PLAN FOR THE NSDS II

An implementation plan is a very important means to accomplish all the goals that have been set to achieve the vision of the NSS. Involvement of all key stakeholders in all start-up aspects of the strategy is also necessary. In addition to the several meetings held during the design process, the NSDS Coordinator at the CSA shall discuss the Strategic Plan with MDAs so that they are adequately conversant with the issues pertaining to the plan and ratify it. MDAs shall prepare and submit detailed annual work plans and budgets to facilitate the implementation of the plan on their part. All annual work plans and budgets shall be presented to the Inter-agency Committee meeting for ratification, and to the Steering Committee for the approval of funding. The establishments of the Inter-agency Committee and the Steering Committee shall take place when the ToR and membership are agreed upon.

Promotion of Partnership and Collaboration amongst the Key Players in the NSS

Within the lay-out of the NSDS II, some key stakeholders have been identified and there were key issues to be acted upon by each of these and the CSA. For the success of the implementation, these key stakeholders must work together with the CSA in order that the transfer of functions or joint implementation shall succeed. This will entail developing various forms of formal and informal collaborations through recognized instruments, such as a Memorandum of Understanding, that specify the relationship between different players in the NSS. Various development partners shall be acquainted with the progress and achievements of the NSS. In addition, they will be requested to provide financial support to the areas of priorities that have been identified in the plan.

Promotion of Ownership of the NSS Concept and the NSS Arrangements

In order to increase the MDAs' ownership of the NSS concept, the Ministers of States and the Chief Executives of Agencies shall be expected to effectively and consistently mobilize resources for the implementation of the NSDS II and MDAs to internally mobilize resources for implementing the work-plan. Horizontal coordination of MDAs shall be emphasized to address their heterogeneous nature. The MDAs shall designate focal persons for participating in inter agency meetings, including producer–producer and user–producer committees. The design and

presentation of sector strategies will be carried out through sector working groups and other existing mechanisms.

The NSS members have their own duties and responsibilities, and the Central Statistical Agency has the role to coordinate and supervise the statistical activities of the NSS. The NSDS II is approved by the National Statistics Council, led by the National Planning Commission, with representatives of the sector ministries and all regional states as members. Currently, the NSS is not staffed by the appropriate personnel and hence all the statistical data are produced by different departments within the NSS. Therefore, during the plan period, The CSA shall train experts and give continuous technical support to the NSS to establish their own statistical cells or units in a separate ministry in order to produce better administrative data. The NSS should expand the composition of staffs in their statistical Units or cells as a form of a change army and strengthening its role as an improvement body, with defined objectives and action plan for the production and delivery of data. The statistical units can develop a network with members of their own team, employees from the organization, CSA or even contacts from other agencies and can share each other ideas, and other support. CSA should also strengthen its change management activities to support the whole processes within the NSS. The CSA, with its available physical, human and technical resources, has been producing comprehensive, reliable and timely statistics at the national level.

Developing Joint Work Plans for Collecting and Disseminating Data

It is proposed in the NSDS II that each NSS at the federal level should have their own Sector Strategies for the Development of Statistics. The Sector Strategies for the Development of Statistics are designed for the statistical activities and development within the sector. The Sector Strategies should be linked with resources availability at the sector level. The resources include both financial and non-financial resources received from all financing sources and approved by the relevant sector authority.

A joint responsibility among MDAs is envisaged, and collaboration in household survey should be led by the CSA and should involve the relevant MDAs. The development of methodology for compilation of environment statistics, gender statistics and the preparation of the balance of payment with the National Bank of Ethiopia will involve the CSA.

Capacity Building

Implementing the NSDS II plan will highlight some capacity gaps in the CSA as well as the sector units. The NSS shall undertake a capacity needs assessment to identify capacity gaps, capacity building opportunities within and outside the MDAs, develop a capacity building plan and identify and mobilize resources for its implementation. It is critical that some urgent capacity building interventions be made in the interest of facilitating the implementation of the plan.

Institutional and Coordination Arrangements

The NSS shall have well streamlined institutional coordination arrangements to operate effectively. There are several functions that must be performed within the system, including policy making and oversight; generation, dissemination and use of statistics; coordination; supervision; monitoring and evaluation and capacity building – all of which must be assigned to the appropriate responsibility centres to ensure effective harmonization and synchronization.

The NSC will oversee the implementation of NSDS II which will be carried out by the NSS Steering Committee. The broad functions of the NSS Steering Committee will be to:

- consider and approve statistical policies developed by the Inter-Agency Committee;
- provide advice to the ministries on matters related to statistics in national development;
- provide effective guidance and supervision to the NSS through the Inter-Agency Committee;
- review progress of the implementation of the NSDS II;
- approve work programmes and budget and procurement plans;
- address critical issues that could hinder the implementation of the NSDS II;
- Oversee the recruitment, promotion and disciplining of staff.

The Inter-Agency Committee will provide the platform for regular stakeholder discussions, consultation and coordination of the implementation of the NSDS II. The functions of the IAC will, among others, include:

- taking the NSS through change management by establishing or re-organizing statistics units in MDAs;
- promoting different types of collaboration across the NSS;
- developing data management systems;
- harnessing ICT;
- developing and implementing business plans among MDAs;
- creating quality consciousness among data producers and users;
- developing and operationalizing dissemination policies and plans; and
- mobilizing resources for statistical development.

The CSA as the NSS Coordinator will, therefore, have the following roles:

- acting as the Secretariat to the Inter-Agency Committee and the NSS Steering Committee;
- setting standards and protocols for the generation, dissemination and use of official statistics, and ensuring that they are observed within the NSS;
- coordinating the generation, dissemination and use of official statistics within the NSS to enhance synergy, minimize duplication, and promote optimal use of resources;
- linking the NSS to external statistical systems;
- guiding MDAs on capacity building and technical issues;
- promoting statistical research and setting research agendas for the different components of the NSS;
- liaising with the NPC/NSC to ensure that MDA statistical activities are captured by the NMES;
- supervising the plan implementation unit that monitors the implementation of the strategy.

The MDAs will on their part be responsible for:

- setting up and ensuring the effective operation of sector statistical committees;
- synchronizing own statistical generation processes to ensure coherence in data generation within their own sectors;

- collaborating with other sectors and stakeholders in the generation, dissemination and use of statistics;
- providing support to woredas, regional states and other stakeholders to enhance the quality of generation, analysis, dissemination and use of statistics;
- collaborating with the CSA in implementing the NSDS II;
- participating actively in the activities of the Inter-Agency Committee;
- facilitating the design of SSDSs that have been identified in the phase I sectors;

Implementation Activities

The generic actions that relate to the entire NSS and address all the needs of the MDAs were presented along with the strategic goals (Chapter 4). Priorities for implementation by each MDA during the first year of the NSDS II were generated on the basis of the expressed need for strengthening the state of the statistics, the extent to which the need was widespread or common, and the effects it would have if the need was not addressed. The priorities, guided by the principle of sustainability, include improvement of existing statistics structures or establishing statistics units, improving data production tools, streamlining data flows, improving MISs and GIS and training the staff of the statistics units.

Monitoring and Evaluation

The key monitoring indicators are set out in the NSDS II logical framework. Each MDA shall produce bi-annually progress reports relating to the implementation of their work-plan. In addition, there will be joint annual reviews relating to the implementation of the NSDS II to assess the achievement made and the challenges faced. All the key stakeholders shall participate in the annual review meetings.

The annual reviews will be largely used to commit the MDAs to implementing their work-plan, apprise stakeholders of current developments, make adjustments to the NSDS II in the light of changing circumstances, identify upcoming priorities and adjust work plans accordingly.

A mid-term review of the NSDS II will be conducted in the third year of implementation to assess the relevance of the plan and to agree on the changes in both the strategy and work programmes. In addition, the mid-term review will re-examine the resource envelope and re-

allocate the resources according to performance and priority needs. At the end of the plan period, there will be an end-of- term evaluation. Lessons learnt and challenges faced will be documented all along.

CHAPTER SIX: FINANCING PLAN AND BUDGET

6.1.   Budget

The NSDS II is a five-year strategy designed to strengthen the entire National Statistical System taking into account the concerns of the MDAs. The budget will therefore be for the overall strengthening of the NSS and implementing improvement measures for the MDA/State Statistics.

In order to strengthen the NSS, there are seven strategic themes that must be achieved, and the cost of implementing the action plan for each theme has been estimated. The overall budget for all the goals has been estimated to be 357 million USD. The detailed budget is attached in Annex F.

6.2.   Financing Plan

The overall budget requirement will be met by contributions from the government, which is estimated at about 80% of the total needed. The remaining 20% will be contributed by international donors. The government's share of the budget will be utilized to cover salaries, overheads and allowances as well as part of the capital expenditure needed for the implementation of the strategy. The contribution from donors will cover the balance of the capital cost which will be in the form of technical support and other expenses.

ANNEX A: List of National Statistical System (NSS) Members

1. National Planning Commission
2. Ministry of Agriculture and Natural Resources
3. Ministry of Communication and Information Technology
4. Ministry of Construction
5. Ministry of Culture and Tourism
6. Ministry of Education
7. Ministry of Environment, Forestry and Climate Change
8. Ministry of Federal and Pastoralist Affairs
9. Ministry of Finance and Economic Cooperation
10. Ministry of Foreign Affairs
11. Ministry of Health
12. Ministry of Industry
13. Ministry of Justice
14. Ministry of Labour and Social Affairs
15. Minister of Livestock and Fishery Development
16. Ministry of Mines, Petroleum and Natural Gas
17. Ministry of Public Service and Human Resource
18. Ministry of Science and Technology
19. Ministry of Trade
20. Ministry of Transport
21. Ministry of Urban Development and Housing
22. Ministry of Water, Irrigation and Electricity
23. Ministry of Women and Children Affairs
24. Ministry of Youth and Sports
25. Ethiopia Revenue and Customs Authority
26. Ethiopian Road Authority
27. Office of the Government Communication Affairs
28. House of Federation
29. House of Parliament
30. Federal Police Commission
31. National Bank of Ethiopia
32. Agricultural Transformation Agency
33. Agency for Government Houses
34. Higher Education Relevance and Quality Agency
35. Ethiopian Mapping Agency
36. National Metrology Agency
37. Federal Micro and Small Enterprises Agency
38. Public Servants' Social Security Agency (PSSSA)
39. Vital Events Registration Agency
40. Geological Survey of Ethiopia

41   Ethiopia Electric Power
42   HIV/AIDS Prevention and Control Office
43   Ethiopia Agricultural Research Institute
44   Ethiopia Public Health Institute
45   Association of Ethiopian Microfinance Institutions (AEMFI)
46   Ethiopia Development and Research Institute (EDRI)
47   Addis Ababa University
48   Civil Service University
49   Ethiopian Statistical Association
50   Ethiopian Economics Association

STRATEGIC THEMES AND SUB THEMES		2015/16	2016/17	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20
STRATEGIC THEME 1: Responsive Legal Framework for Statistical Work in the NSS						
1.1.	Preparing an initial document by the NSC for the NPC to review and endorse the Statistical Act	■	■	■		
1.2.	Assessing other data generation laws(by the NSS members)	■	■	■		
1.3.	Engaging in an action plan to carry out the review work			■	■	■
1.4.	Establishing a committee to follow up the process of enacting the law			■	■	■
1.5.	Preparing a programme to publicize the law				■	■
1.6.	Proclamation of Statistical Law				■	■
1.7.	From the statistics law prepare declarative which state the right, obligations, duties, responsibilities and penalty modalities for respondents and statistical data sources				■	■
1.8.	Enactment of, Export, Retail, Financial Transaction, Custom and other related administrative records as mandatory statistics				■	■
1.9.	Authorizing the CSA to audit and determine if data produced by sectors and regions within the NSS qualify to be declared "Official Statistics" before releasing to the public				■	■
1.10.	Authorizing the CSA to enforce the implementation of creating an organizational unit for statistics for each of the sectors (MDAs)				■	■
STRATEGIC THEME 2: Data Development						
Sub-Theme 2.1: Data Quality						
2.1.1	Extending the assessment of statistical systems and outputs using EDQAF to include the CSA and the rest of the NSS	■	■	■	■	■
2.1.2	Providing quality assurance for data produced by the NSS	■	■	■	■	■
2.1.3	Strengthening the NSS Quality and Support Unit at the CSA		■			
2.1.4	Providing and setting up quality Assurance for Monitoring and Evaluation data needs and indicators used by the NMES		■		■	

STRATEGIC THEMES AND SUB THEMES		2015/16	2016/17	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20
Sub-Theme 2.2: Data Presentation, Analysis, Dissemination and Use						
Sub-Theme 2.2.1: Data Presentation and Analysis						
2.2.1.1	Using improved methods and software to present data	▓	▓	▓	▓	▓
2.2.1.2	Creating a core team and conduct an in-depth analysis	▓	▓	▓	▓	▓
2.2.1.3	Conducting in-depth analysis of data produced either internally within the CSA or in partnership with research institutes and publish	▓	▓	▓	▓	▓
Sub-Theme 2.2.2: Data Dissemination and Use						
2.2.2.1	Preparing policy documents for dissemination to cover the entire NSS	▓	▓	▓		
2.2.2.2	Developing mechanisms for improved data dissemination	▓	▓	▓	▓	▓
2.2.2.3	Providing data for M&E of government policy and strategy	▓	▓	▓	▓	▓
2.2.2.4	Disseminating anonymized micro-data for further analysis	▓	▓	▓	▓	▓
2.2.2.5	Conducting user-satisfaction survey	▓		▓		▓
2.2.2.6	Establishing and maintaining a full catalogue of NSS Official Statistics		▓	▓	▓	▓
2.2.2.7	Preparing statistical calendar for the NSS		▓	▓	▓	▓
2.2.2.8	Creating a National Dissemination Databank that links up with Sectoral Database		▓	▓	▓	▓
2.2.2.9	Creating a Question Bank for the NSS		▓	▓	▓	▓
2.2.2.10	Developing a common and shared website with the National data bank for the NSS with the analytical and statistical reports posted on the website		▓	▓	▓	▓
2.2.2.11	Accompanying data release by press conference	▓	▓	▓	▓	▓
2.2.2.12	Ensuring the NSS and CSA data are presented in time series	▓	▓	▓	▓	▓
Sub -Theme 2.3. Enhancing the Coverage and Capacity of Data Collection						
2.3.1	Main Season Pre- harvest Crop Production Forecast sample Survey	▓	▓	▓	▓	▓
2.3.2	Pre-Harvest Rural Areas Rapid Cropped Area & Expected yield Condition Factor Assessment (RRA)	▓	▓	▓	▓	▓

STRATEGIC THEMES AND SUB THEMES		2015/16	2016/17	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20
2.3.3	Main Season Post Harvest Crop production Sample Survey	■	■	■		■
2.3.4	Short Season/Belg/ Crop production Sample Survey	■	■	■		■
2.3.5	Main Season Farm Management Practice Sample Survey	■	■	■		■
2.3.6	Main Season Land Utilization Sample Survey	■	■	■		■
2.3.7	Livestock, Poultry, Beehives Inventory/Enumeration & Milk, Eggs & Honey Production Survey	■	■	■		■
2.3.8	Crop and Livestock Products Utilization Sample Survey	■	■	■		■
2.3.9	Agricultural Sample Enumeration/ Census/				■	
2.3.10	Rural Area Panel Socio Economic Sample Survey	■		■		■
2.3.11	Large and Medium Scale Commercial Farms Survey	■	■	■		■
2.3.12	Floriculture Farms Sample Survey					■
2.3.13	Fishery Statistics Sample Survey					■
2.3.14	Pastoralist Area Socio Economic and livestock inventory /enumeration sample Survey		■			
2.3.15	Urban Agriculture Sample Survey					■
2.3.16	Agricultural Cost of production Sample Survey					■
2.3.17	Dry Season Irrigation Practice, Crop production & Farm Management Practice Sample Survey	■	■	■		■
2.3.18	Permanent, Vegetable and Root crops Yield Sample Survey			■		
2.3.19	Mobile Team Grain Crops Crop-Cutting Exercise Sample Survey		■			
2.3.20	Feed the Future (FTF) Survey	■		■		
2.3.21	Productive Safety net Program survey (PSNP)	■				■
2.3.22	Agricultural Growth Program (AGP)		■		■	
2.3.23	Agricultural Inputs Index		■	■	■	
2.3.24	Agricultural Producers Price Survey	■	■	■	■	■

STRATEGIC THEMES AND SUB THEMES		2015/16	2016/17	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20
2.3.25	Goods and Services Retail Price Survey	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
2.3.26	Wage and Salary Index				✓	✓
2.3.27	Consumers Price Index	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
2.3.28	International Comparison Program	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
2.3.29	Household Consumption and Expenditure Survey	✓				
2.3.30	Welfare Monitoring Survey	✓				
2.3.31	Urban Employment and Unemployment Survey	✓	✓		✓	✓
2.3.32	National Labour Force Survey & Disability Survey				✓	
2.3.33	Child Labour Survey & Street Children Survey					✓
2.3.34	Government Procurement Agency Price Survey	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
2.3.35	Harmonizer Consumer Price Index	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
2.3.36	Census of Economic Establishment			✓		
2.3.37	Large and Medium Scale Manufacturing Industry Survey	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
2.3.38	Large and Medium Scale Industries IT Application Survey		✓			
2.3.39	Micro and Small Scale manufacturing Industry Survey	✓		✓		✓
2.3.40	Producers Price Index of manufacturing Industries Quarterly Survey	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
2.3.41	Large and Medium Scale Industries Quarterly Survey	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
2.3.42	Industrial index for production			✓	✓	✓
2.3.43	Index for competitive performance (manufacturing sector)				✓	✓
2.3.44	Statistical Business Registration Implementation	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
2.3.45	Contract Construction Survey	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
2.3.46	Micro and Small scale Construction Sector Survey			✓		✓
2.3.47	Distributive Trade Survey		✓		✓	

STRATEGIC THEMES AND SUB THEMES		2015/16	2016/17	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20
2.3.48	Hotel and Restaurant Survey			▓		▓
2.3.49	Micro and Small scale Service Sector Survey			▓		▓
2.3.50	Mining and Quarrying Survey			▓		▓
2.3.51	Preparation and production of import and export index			▓	▓	
2.3.52	Import and Export Trade Statistics Compilation	▓	▓	▓	▓	▓
2.3.53	Tourism arrival and departure compilation	▓	▓	▓	▓	
2.3.54	Tourism statistical survey (Business-based)				▓	
2.3.55	Transport and Communication Statistics Compilation	▓	▓	▓	▓	▓
2.3.56	Potable Water Treatment and Distribution Statistics Compilation	▓	▓	▓	▓	▓
2.3.57	Demographic and Health Survey (DHS)		▓			
2.3.58	Preparatory Activity for the Fourth Round National Census including the cartographic works	▓	▓			
2.3.59	Population and Housing Census			▓		
2.3.60	Dissemination of Population and Housing Census Results			▓	▓	
2.3.61	Population Projection				▓	▓
2.3.62	Vital Statistics Compilation		▓	▓	▓	▓
2.3.63	Post Census Survey			▓		
2.3.64	Documentation of Agricultural Census & Surveys				▓	
Sub-Theme 2.4: Supporting Methodological Improvement and Statistical Modernization to surveys and Censuses						
2.4.1	Including appropriate modules of the informal sector/non-farm activities in regular household surveys;	▓	▓	▓	▓	▓
2.4.2	Efficiently integrating Household Survey	▓	▓	▓	▓	▓
2.4.3	Initiating preliminary Population Census Work	▓	▓	▓		
2.4.4	Initiating preliminary Agricultural Census Work			▓		

STRATEGIC THEMES AND SUB THEMES		2015/16	2016/17	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20
2.4.5	Obtaining technical assistance and plan methodology to provide lower level estimates	�	▩	▩	▩	▩
2.4.6	Reviewing household survey content to meet top priority and elimination of duplication	▩	▩	▩	▩	▩
2.4.7	Improving the available sampling methodology and statistical methods;	▩	▩	▩	▩	▩
2.4.8	Modernizing data collection, compilation and dissemination process of the NSS	▩	▩	▩	▩	▩
2.4.9	Establishing a unit dedicated for methodological research		▩	▩		
2.4.10	Expanding methodological research capabilities by partnering with universities and research institutes		▩	▩	▩	▩
2.4.11	Preparing Proper Sample Design for Surveys carried out by the Central Statistical Agency and conduct sample selection	▩	▩	▩	▩	▩
2.4.12	Preparing proper sample design for surveys carried out by members of the National Statistical System and conducting sample selection	▩	▩	▩	▩	▩
2.4.13	Designing methods to crosscheck survey data and administrative data		▩	▩	▩	▩
2.4.14	Defining Appropriate methodology for the compilation of environmental statistics	▩	▩	▩	▩	▩
2.4.15	Developing techniques for sampling and modeling industries		▩	▩	▩	▩
2.4.16	Testing and evaluating the practicality and efficiency of different data collection, compilation and dissemination devices and processes within the CSA and in the entire NSS	▩	▩	▩	▩	▩
Sub-Theme 2.5: Improvement of the Management Information System (MIS/System Administration Statistics (SAS)						
2.5.1	Supporting the establishment and functioning of the National M&E System	▩	▩	▩	▩	▩
2.5.2	Establishing a unit at the CSA to coordinate the improvement of the MIS and link up with NMES for the use of such indicators for M&E tasks	▩	▩	▩	▩	▩
2.5.3	Launching collaborative programme and meetings for NSS and NMES with ToR in a coordinated manner	▩	▩	▩	▩	▩

STRATEGIC THEMES AND SUB THEMES		2015/16	2016/17	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20
2.5.4	Supporting the establishment of NMES indicators	▨	▨	▨	▨	▨
2.5.5	Working out a programme for collecting administrative records	▨	▨	▨	▨	▨
2.5.6.	Eliminating duplication of efforts in data production	▨	▨	▨	▨	▨
2.5.7	Supporting the assignment of staff dedicated to record keeping	▨	▨	▨	▨	▨
2.5.8	Assessing the ability for MIS swift modeling	▨	▨	▨	▨	▨
Sub-Theme 2.6. Gender Mainstreaming and Development of Statistics						
2.6.1	Mainstreaming gender data into surveys and censuses	▨	▨	▨	▨	▨
2.6.2	Conducting Time-Use Surveys			▨		
2.6.3	Mining gender data from different surveys conducted so far		▨		▨	
2.6.4	Strengthening the functions of the Gender Mainstreaming Directorate	▨	▨	▨		
2.6.5	Conducting Gender Asset Gap Survey			▨		
Sub-Theme 2.7. Environment and Related Statistics						
2.7.1	Compiling natural resource and wild animals statistics		▨		▨	
2.7.2	Conducting environmental Key Indicators Statistics Survey		▨		▨	
2.7.3	Compiling greenhouse gas emission	▨		▨		▨
2.7.4	Compiling secondary data about energy generated by hydroelectric dams and other energy systems (solar, wind, geothermal, etc…) of the country	▨				▨
2.7.5	Collecting data about the energy consumption of the country	▨		▨		
2.7.6	Compiling waste and sewage management data	▨				
2.7.7	Compiling environmental and resource management data	▨				
2.7.8	Designing Environmental Statistics Data Production Framework	▨				
2.7.9	Assessing the knowledge, attitude and practice of the community towards climate change and global warming issues and their impact	▨		▨		▨
STRATEGIC THEME 3: NSS Coordination and Preparation of Sector Strategic Plan						

STRATEGIC THEMES AND SUB THEMES	2015/16	2016/17	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20
Sub-Theme 3.1: Improved Coordination of the NSS and other Coordination Issues					
3.1.1 Building the capacity of the CSA financially and by human resource to coordinate the NSS effectively					
3.1.2 Preparing clear guidelines and functions for coordination tasks					
3.1.3 Establishing Producer/Producer (Inter-Agency), User/Producer committee/ Forum and its sub-committee and forum for suppliers of data					
3.1.4 Creating partnership between the CSA on behalf of the NSS and the media					
3.1.5 Coordinating and strengthen the Donor group Forum on statistical initiatives					
3.1.6 Establishing MOUs with the MDAs for joint work with the CSA					
3.1.7 Preparing an annual performance report on the NSS for the Council					
3.1.8 Initiating NSS Statistical Unit consultative meetings					
3.1.9 Building partnerships with universities, research institutes and other					
3.1.10 Establishing a technical Team of highly skilled professionals to undertake back-stopping strategic activities					
3.1.11 Developing a mechanism for within agency coordination					
3.1.12 Following up the utilization of the standard documents and EDQAF					
3.1.13 Holding periodic consultative workshops with major data producers and users					
3.1.14 Collaborating with the Vital Events Registration Agency (VERA) on the compilation of Vital Statistics					
3.1.15 Designing better strategies for collaboration and partnerships					
3.1.16 Drawing up a standard procedure for coordination, authentication and collaboration on surveys and statistical activities and disseminating widely					

STRATEGIC THEMES AND SUB THEMES		2015/16	2016/17	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20
	to the MDAs both at the technical and policy levels	X	X	X	X	X
Sub-Theme 3.2: Preparation of Statistical Sector Strategies for the Development of Statistics (SSDSs)						
3.2.1	Coordinating and supporting the preparation of five to eight Sectors Statistical Development Strategy and its work plan within five years in line with the NSDS II	X	X	X	X	X
3.2.2	Appointing a core team and coordinator so as to guide the process	X	X	X	X	X
3.2.3	Assisting other MDAs within the NSS to produce sector statistical work plan	X	X	X	X	X
3.2.4	Using the SSDS plans as the building blocks for the NSDS design for the future				X	X
3.2.5	Improving capacity of sub-national institutions to do their own analysis within the scope of the preparation of the SSDSs	X	X	X	X	X
3.2.6	Monitoring the implementation plan of SSDS for effectiveness	X	X	X	X	X
STRATEGIC THEME 4. Human as well as Institutional Development						
Sub-Theme 4.1: Human Resources Development and Management						
4.1.1	Reviewing and implementing training needs assessment		X	X	X	X
4.1.2	Developing and implementing training programmes for the staff designated for the statistical activities	X	X	X	X	X
4.1.3	Designing a programme to professionalize the Agencies and NSS		X	X	X	X
4.1.4	Establishing a statistical training centre for the NSS at the CSA	X	X	X	X	
4.1.5	Preparation of Institutional Memory, Knowledge Management and Repository Strategy	X	X	X	X	
4.1.6	Updating and continuing to implement the Human Resources Development Strategy of the CSA		X	X	X	X
4.1.7	Preparing a strategy, getting approval and implementing for attractive carrier structures, benefits and service conditions for the statistical work force at the CSA and the NSS		X	X	X	X

STRATEGIC THEMES AND SUB THEMES		2015/16	2016/17	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20
4.1.8	Preparing a manual on staff matters such as promotions, transfers and performance evaluation					
4.1.9	Building capacity continuously at all levels of the statistical personnel					
4.1.10	Organizing training programmes for all the NSS members about the EDQAF and data quality procedures					
4.1.11	Training the user on how to handle and correctly use data for better interpretation					
4.1.12	Training the media on the use of macro data and statistical output					
4.1.13	Organizing training on methodology and standards					
4.1.14	Designing a curriculum for the NSS					
Sub-Theme 4.2 Enhancing local and lower level capacity development						
4.2.1	Building the capacity of the field staff that are responsible for data collection, analysis, compilation and dissemination at lower levels					
4.2.2	Improving the data management, disaster prevention and archiving					
4.2.3	Increasing manpower and defining efficient organizational structure					
4.2.4	Facilitating the necessary logistics, vehicles and modern IT at regional branch offices and lower levels					
4.2.5	Developing efficient data transmission scheme at lower levels					
Sub-Theme 4.3: Organizational/Institutional Development						
4.3.1	Initiating government decisions for all sectors and sub national entities to carry out statistical functions in its MDAs					
4.3.2	Setting up a task team to establish organizational structures with corresponding functions					
4.3.3	Making efforts in order that statistical agencies are centrally placed within the government and within MDAs					
4.3.4	Examining institutional placement within the government and within sectors					

STRATEGIC THEMES AND SUB THEMES		2015/16	2016/17	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20
STRATEGIC THEME 5: Infrastructural Development						
Sub-Theme 5.1: Physical Infrastructures						
5.1.1	Constructing buildings for 12 branch offices;	■	■	■	■	■
5.1.2	Completing the construction of the two modern blocks at the headquarters and equipping them adequately	■	■	■		
5.1.3	Renewal of sets of office equipment in the old blocks.	■	■	■		
5.1.4	Renewal of sets of office equipment in the branch offices	■	■	■	■	■
5.1.5	Procuring field vehicles to facilitate statistical operations	■	■	■	■	■
Sub-Theme 5.2: Statistical Infrastructure						
5.2.1	Area Frame development	■		■		■
5.2.2	Framing development from agricultural census and other agricultural surveys			■	■	■
5.2.3	Preparing Master Sample to run Household Surveys			■	■	■
5.2.4	Documenting institutional memory in the CSA for all produced data items and activities	■	■	■	■	■
5.2.5	Developing statistical code of conduct	■	■			
5.2.6	Preparing Master Sample for integrated establishment surveys	■	■	■	■	
5.2.7	Updating Enumeration Areas	■	■	■	■	
5.2.8	Developing the frame of large-scale commercial farms		■	■	■	■
5.2.9	Dry Season Irrigation Practice Farms Frame updating/ development	■	■	■	■	■
5.2.10	Framing Development for Fishery Statistics Sample Survey	■	■	■	■	■
5.2.11	Framing development for Urban Agriculture Survey	■	■	■	■	■
5.2.12	Setting up a system of developing and regularly updating of the Business Register	■	■	■	■	■
5.2.13	Reviewing EDQAF		■	■		

STRATEGIC THEMES AND SUB THEMES		2015/16	2016/17	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20
5.2.14	Reviewing the compendium of standards		X		X	
5.2.15	Preparing disease classification and survey report format	X	X			
5.2.16	Modernizing the CSA Resources Centre and Library	X	X	X	X	X
5.2.17	Reviewing dry season irrigation survey methodology		X	X	X	X
Sub-Theme 5.3: ICT Infrastructures:						
5.3.1	Modernizing and improving the CSA website	X	X	X		
5.3.2	Procuring essential statistical software	X	X	X	X	X
5.3.3	Consolidating the process of keeping geo-referenced data at the CSA	X	X	X	X	X
5.3.4	Maintaining GIS infrastructure	X	X	X	X	X
5.3.5	Adequately supplying and renewing computer desktops, laptops and the peripheral equipment	X	X	X	X	X
5.3.6	Improving the CSA branch offices network to facilitate data entry activities	X	X	X	X	X
5.3.7	Developing and improving the working environment of the CSA data center with the necessary equipment, human skill and security procedures	X	X	X	X	X
STRATEGIC THEME 6: Promotion of Statistical Advocacy and Involvement of the Media						
Sub-Theme 6.1: Creating Awareness on the Use of Statistics and Improving Statistical Launch and Data Accessibility						
6.1.1	Developing and organizing statistical awareness programmes at federal and regional levels	X	X	X	X	X
6.1.2	Introducing statistics education at school level as a government policy by signing a MoU with the Ministry of Education	X	X	X	X	X
6.1.3	Developing advocacy strategy for the CSA to build media relations	X	X	X	X	X
6.1.4	Facilitating statistical information sharing nationally and internationally	X	X	X	X	X
6.1.5	Creating awareness about the crucial role of statistics for high level government officials through a series of workshops	X	X	X	X	X

STRATEGIC THEMES AND SUB THEMES		2015/16	2016/17	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20
6.1.6	Creating awareness of the public on surveys conducted by the CSA					
6.1.7	Create awareness through different mechanisms					
6.1.8	Preparing school mini-media and community radio execution programmes					
6.1.9	Publicizing the CSA Website					
6.1.10	Producing serial radio and television programmes					
6.1.11	Developing and disseminating timely communication materials					
6.1.12	Arranging field tours for the media personnel to create awareness on the methods and techniques used in data collection					
6.1.13	Arranging a consultative workshop at every release of official statistics					
6.1.14	Arranging regular press release/event sessions on major statistical releases					
6.1.15	Conduct conference and consultative meeting with NSS members, research centers and major stakeholders twice a year					
Sub-Theme 6.2: Building Capacity to Improve Advocacy and Public Relations						
6.2.1	Re-orienting and building the capacity of the media through workshops and training					
6.2.2	Strengthening the Public Relations Directorate of the CSA					
6.2.3	Organizing regular workshops for data producers, providers and users about the value of statistical data for planning and decision making					
6.2.4	Establishing well equipped mini-libraries across all the CSA branch offices					
6.2.5	Upgrading the current CSA head quarter library to facilitate access to online services, research database and archive					
6.2.6	Restructuring the Public Relations and Dissemination Directorate of the CSA					
6.2.7	Equipping the CSA Public Relations Directorate with the necessary audiovisual devices					

STRATEGIC THEMES AND SUB THEMES		2015/16	2016/17	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20
STRATEGIC THEME 7: Statistical Financing Strategy						
7.1	Ensuring sustainable financing for statistical activities from government sources					
7.2	Holding a donors' conference after the launching of the NSDS II for donors to express their financial support					
7.3	Establishing a committee composed of key stakeholders, donors, NSS/CSA to manage the pool of funds					
7.4	Ensuring sustainable financing from other sources					
7.5	Financing through the mainstreaming of the NSDS II into the GTP II and sectoral plans					

ANNEX C: LOGICAL FRAMEWORK

Sub-theme	Strategies	Activities	objectively verifiable performance indicator	means of verification	Time Frame	Responsible parties	Remarks and assumptions
STRATAGIC THEME 1: Responsive Legal Frame work for statistical work in the NSS							
	✓ Strategic support of the NSC in the review of the statistics law of 2005 would include issues that will modernize statistical generation in an efficient manner ✓ Developing a corresponding regulation document which clarifies the implementation of the law ✓ Harmonizing and streamlining existing laws guiding data generation of other agencies so that they are consistent and non-conflicting with the NSS Act. ✓ Organizing the review into law without delay in the process ✓ Ensuring that the statistics law is published	Preparation of a memorandum by the DG for the NSC detailing all issues of the review for endorsement	memorandum prepared and delivered upon endorsement given by the NSC	A copy of memorandum and a copy of endorsement available	Last quarter of 2016	NSC/DG	NSC deliberates on the memorandum timely
		Taking an inventory of all existing laws and studying them for inconsistencies, overlaps, duplication of functions among agencies, striking them off and remarking them and letting NSS law over ride them	• Doing inventory of other laws and studying them • Engaging in an action plan and carrying out the review work	Copies of other laws available ; Report of the study available	Last quarter of 2016;First quarter of 2020	Coordination Directorate/PUI/IC Relevant MDAs	MDAs cooperate
		Establishing a committee to follow up the process of enacting the law, liaising with the attorney general's office, the cabinet and the parliamentary committees	A committee established with ToR and time schedule for other work	List of committee members, schedule of the work and copy otter available	2nd quarter of 2016; Last quarter of 2020	Coordination Directorate/DG/A-G office, cabinet and parliamentary committees	A-G's office , cabinet committee and parliamentary committee all cooperate
		Preparing a programme of publicizing the law among all members of the NSS, all stakeholders in organized training meetings, workshops	Program prepared, meeting with NSS and workshops held and copies of the Law distributed	A copy of programme available; minutes and attendances of meeting and work schedule available ; copy of printed Act and distribution list available	2nd /3rd quarter of 2016; Last quarter of 2020	DGs/DDGs, coordination/MDAs/ stakeholders	Fund released for the meeting; workshops; and for the printing of the enacted law.
STRAGIC THEME 2: DATA DEVELOPMENT							
2.1 Data Quality	✓ Establish Data quality procedures; ✓ Set up auditing process	Extend assessment of statistical systems and outputs using EDQAF to	Assessment of systems and products of the CSA, MDAs	Assessment report and recommendation	Continuously over the plan period	DDG and staff	Fund released for the assessment

Sub-theme	Strategies	Activities	objectively verifiable performance indicator	means of verification	Time Frame	Responsible parties	Remarks and assumptions
	using the EDQAF for all statistics produced by the NSS for them to qualify to be accepted as official statistics	include the CSA and the rest of the NSS		details available			
		Based on the lesson learned from previous assessment, extend assessment of statistical systems and products using EDQAF to move MDAs and repeat the process every year					
		Conduct data auditing using EDQAF and provide approval and accreditation for data produced by the NSS	Data auditing carried out and results used for accreditation of data	List of data accredited and declared as official statistics	Every other year of the plan period	DDG (operation) and staff	Fund available and released
		Strengthen NSS quality and support unit at the CSA	Units established	Number and names of staff available; newly acquired equipment list available and training report available	First quarter of 2016	DDG (operations) And Directors	Fund made available for the exercise
		Provide and set up quality assurance for M&E data needs and indicators in use by the NMES	All data / Indicators for M&E use subjected to quality assurance	List of M&E indicators certified as having quality attributes	All through the plan period	DDG (Operations) and quality unit of M&Es	M&Es and NSS collaboration
2.2.1. Data Presentation and Analysis	✓ Embark on a plan of better data presentation ✓ Introduce into the stages of data production in-depth analysis of data	Use GIS technology in order to have geographical mapping of data; training for its use	Training on use of GIS and its software data mapping takes place	Report of training on the use of GIS and participant list available Publication of report with data mapping available	Continuous over the plan period	All data production Directorate, coordinated by DDG (operations)	Expertise and Fund available
		Create a core team for In-depth analysis	Core team on in-depth analysis created	Team and list of staff and their competencies	Continuous over the plan period	Core team analysis and R&M division under the supervision of DDG (operations	Fund available for analytical work and for the partnerships
		Recruit adequate number of staff of appropriate background to form the					

Sub-theme	Strategies	Activities	objectively verifiable performance indicator	means of verification	Time Frame	Responsible parties	Remarks and assumptions
		critical mass for analysis functions					
		Conduct in-depth analysis of produced data either internally within the CSA or in partnership with research institutes and publish	In-depth analysis is now part of functions of CSA and published	Published analytical reports available			
		Establish programme of production and data dissemination					
2.2.2. Data Dissemination and Use	✓ Development of dissemination policy and plan for the entire NSS ✓ Development of Dissemination Channels	Preparation of both the policy and plan documents for dissemination to cover the entire NSS					
		Develop a mechanisms and channels for improved data dissemination to achieve easy accessibility of data					
		Provide statistical data and assessment result for monitoring and evaluation of government policy and strategy					
		Anonymized micro-data dissemination for purposes of further analysis in research					
		Conduct User-Satisfaction Survey periodically and disseminate and also take actions on the recommendations	User-producer workshop held	Reports and list of participants available	Annually	DG/DDGs and directors	Fund available
		Establish and maintain full catalogue of NSS official statistics					
		Creation of national dissemination data bank and sectoral databases that are populated with data, sectoral databases linked with national data bank, all regularly updated	National data bank and sectoral databases are created and linked;	NDB, sectoral databases, websites	Through all the plan period	CSA and MoA and other partners	Fund must be available for these key and important infrastructure
		Creation of Questions bank for the NSS	Questions bank for the NSS created	Question banks are all up and			

Sub-theme	Strategies	Activities	objectively verifiable performance indicator	means of verification	Time Frame	Responsible parties	Remarks and assumptions
				running			
		Develop common and shared website for the NSS	Common NSS website created				
		Analytical and statistical reports are posted on website	Analytical reports and statistical reports posted on the website				
		Data releases are accompanied by press meetings (conferences)	Press conferences are held for all major statistical releases	Report of the press conferences are available	Periodically when needed	DG/DDGs and directors	
		Prepare statistical release calendar for all of the NSS and keep the dates	once a year calendar of release prepared	Copy of calendar available	annually	DG/DDGs and directors MDAs	
		Ensure the NSS and CSA data are presented in time series	Time series data are published	Copies of publication available	Continuously over a five year period	All data production directors	Time table publication
2.3. Enhancing the coverage and Capacity of Data Collection	✓ List all new emerging areas of data need and prioritize them; ✓ Prepare a program of surveys, censuses, and other major statistical activities to span over the plan period presenting them as annual work plans ; ✓ Extend automated field data collection mechanisms such as application of CAPI and PDAs to more surveys to improve both the quality of data being collected and narrowing the gap between data collection and dissemination ✓ Extend coverage of external trade statistics to include compilation of import/export index	The activities are detailed and are therefore presented as surveys, censuses and plans budgeted. It is part of the appendices to this document	All planed censuses and surveys are carried out according to schedule	Reports of surveys and censuses are available. Reports of methodological studies are available	Continuous execution of surveys and censuses throughout the plan period	DDGs and Directorates and all survey staff	Adequate money made available for all the activities of the survey program in time
			CAPI/PDA and others assisting data collection in operation	Data collection in the CAPI/PDA/and other data collection devices	Continuous over the plan period, lag reduced in processing	DDG in charge of operations and staff	Fund available to secure the equipment and for the operations
2.4 Supporting Methodological Improvement and Statistical	✓ Establishment of an Integrated Household Survey System; ✓ Preparation of Household	Include appropriate modules of the Informal Sector/non-farm activities in regular household survey					

Sub-theme	Strategies	Activities	objectively verifiable performance indicator	means of verification	Time Frame	Responsible parties	Remarks and assumptions
Modernization of Surveys and Censuses	Survey for a five Year Program; ✓ Development of an integrated surveys of establishments ✓ Establishment of a Research, Development, Methods and Standard team within the National Statistics Data Quality and Standard Coordination Directorate as knowledge Center of the NSS	Proper efficient Integrated Household survey programme and a corresponding integrated establishment survey					
		Initiate preliminary work, covering mainly cartographic work for the 2017 Population and Housing Census					
		Initiate preliminary work, covering mainly cartographic work for the 2018 Agricultural Census					
		Plan surveys in order to have sub national and lower level administration estimates presented for use at this levels	Appropriate survey design done	Survey design documents available	Continuously over the plan period	Methodology and Research division	Methods and Research equipped
		Review Household survey Contents to meet top priorities and eliminate duplication					
		Establishment of the unit within National Statistics Data Quality and Standard Coordination Directorate with appropriate number and skill	unit is established	Structure of the division is available;	2015-2016	DG/DDGs/NSC	Expertise and fund available
		Engage Methodological and Sampling Expert to outfit and for a period not less than 2 years	A methodologist as TA to the division engaged	ToR, contact and name of the expert available			
		Methodological Team to study new areas of data production and establish methods and processes of data production					
		Expand research and analytical capabilities by partnering with universities and research institutes					
		Obtain technical assistance on small area estimation and	Methodological study programme carried out	Methodological reports are	2015-2019	DDGs, Methodology Division and Experts	Fund facilities available for

Sub-theme	Strategies	Activities	objectively verifiable performance indicator	means of verification	Time Frame	Responsible parties	Remarks and assumptions
		poverty mapping		available			all the studies
		Integration of survey data with data from administrative sources and cross check one against the other;					
		Appropriate method for compilation of environmental statistics					
		Develop techniques for sampling and modeling industry.					
		Preparation of efficient survey design and methodologies for all surveys to be carried out by the CSA and conducting the sample selection	Sampling design and selection carried out for all surveys	Documented sample designs and selected samples are available;	Continuous over the five years of survey operation	DDGs/Methodology and Research Division	Expertise and fund available
		Improve the available sampling methodology and statistical methods	Methodology research carried out	Methodological research report available and expert TOR and contact available including the name of the expert			
		Expand research capabilities by partnering with universities and research institutes					
		Test and evaluate the practicality and efficiency of different data collection, compilation and dissemination devices and process with CSA and the entire NSS	innovations in Data Collection Brought in;				
2.5.Improvement of the Management Information System (MIS/System Administration	✓ Establishment of the National Monitoring and Evaluation System with the National Planning Commission as coordinating center for Sectors M&E units;	Establishing and running the NMES system	NMES is created and is operating with staff allocated to it at NPC and at the sectors	NMES physically exists with staff and departments available	2015 3rd and 4th quarter	NPC/CSA/MDAs	Willingness and collaboration of the authority to accept the idea
		Establish a division at the	MIS Improvement Division	MIS Division at	2015 3rd and	DG/DGGs at CSA	Funds for its

Sub-theme	Strategies	Activities	objectively verifiable performance indicator	means of verification	Time Frame	Responsible parties	Remarks and assumptions
Statistics SAS)	✓ Creation of the MIS improvement Division of the National Statistics Data Quality and Standard Coordination Directorate to lead the development of MIS to generate needed statistics; ✓ Drawing up improvement and development program for MIS	CSA to coordinate the improvement of MIS as a cheap source for input and output indicators and link up with NMES for the use of such indicators for N&M tasks. The CSA establishes a division that coordinates the improvement programme with ToR for its operation	created with ToR and with staff	CSA is created and established with staff and ToR	4th quarter		operation should be available
		Establish a collaborative programme for the NSS and NMES to work jointly together with clearly set Term of Reference	A programme of collaboration is launched with MoU signed	Copies of signed MoU and meeting schedule available	2015-2019	NPC/DG/DGGs of CSA	Willingness to collaborate with adequate fund
		Establish the Indicators					
		Prepare programmes of collection of administrative records with formats/registers/schedule of data collection improved, tested and put to use	System of data production process set in motion and working	List of Indicators available	Programme will run through 2015-2019	NPC and NMES unit at MDAs, NSS and CSA	Cooperation and collaboration is assessed
		Assign staff to the tasks of record keeping and organize periodic training and supervision for the staff charged with the responsibility of collecting the data and completing the registry		Copies of programme of recording and training and supervision are available; List of staff in the unit are available			
		Investigate ability for MIS swift modeling					
2.6. Gender Mainstreaming and Development of Statistics	✓ Facilitate gender mainstreaming activities by bridging the data gaps; ✓ Prepare a program on gender statistics; ✓ Strengthen Gender Mainstreaming Directorate towards gender disaggregated	Mainstream gender issues into data production in the economic, social and environmental sectors;	Gender Issue centrally placed in data production	Planned survey with gender consideration are available	3rd quarter of 2015 and throughout the plan period;	DG/DGGs and directorate of gender statistics	Willingness of the CSA Authority to make this changes of having a structure devoted to gender

Sub-theme	Strategies	Activities	objectively verifiable performance indicator	means of verification	Time Frame	Responsible parties	Remarks and assumptions
	data development; ✓ Create core staff to work consistently in this area of statistics with appropriate training	·Work on all survey questionnaires, forms and all instruments of data collection so as to ensure all variables and estimates are presented by gender	Questionnaires/Forms reviewed to meet gender requirements;	Improved questionnaires/ forms are available	Throughout the plan period;	DG/DGGs and Directorate of gender statistics	statistics;
		·Conduct time use survey so as to measure gender contributions to the economy and evaluate women's household chores	Time use survey is conducted;	Time use survey report is available;	TUS is conducted in 2016	DG/DGGs and Directorate of Gender Statistics	Fund is available
		Conduct Gender Asset Gap survey	Gender Asset Gap survey is conducted	Gender Asset Gap survey report is available	Gender Asset Gap survey is Conducted in 2017	DG/DGGs and Directorate of Gender Statistics	Fund is available
		·Gender data mining from different survey results available	Gender data mining is ongoing	Mined gender data reports are available	3rd quarter of 2015 and all through the plan period	DG/DGGs and Directorate of Gender Statistics	
		Articulate the functions of the Gender Statistics Division	Functions of the gender statistics formulated	A copy of the functions is available	3rd quarter of 2015	DG/DGGs and Directorate of Gender Statistics	
2.7 Environment and Related Issues	✓ Hold a series of meetings with the relevant partner for common understanding ✓ Prepare programme of addressing the issues ✓ Establish working groups for each of these issues	Describe and define country specific and appropriate methodology and approach to deal with environmental and related activities					
		The prerequisite for having enhanced environmental statistics data base and outfit is to have Environmental Statistics Data Production Framework as guideline to entangle statistical performance					
		It is essential to have data on environment, natural resource and wild life components for sustainable utilization of resources without compromising the					

Sub-theme	Strategies	Activities	objectively verifiable performance indicator	means of verification	Time Frame	Responsible parties	Remarks and assumptions
		needs of the future generation					
		Compilation of greenhouse gas emission, energy need and consumption of the country together with waste and sewage management by different sources and utilities					
		Assess the knowledge, attitude and practice of the community towards climate change and global warming issues and their impact on the economic activities and livelihood of the community					
		Highlight different efforts by the government, the community and stakeholders on environment protection and water shade management practices					
		Recognizing the carbon exchange compensation provided by the global community and what counterfactual impact has been made on climate change mitigation action					
STRATEGIC THEME 3: NSS Coordination and Preparation of Sectors Strategic Plan							
3.1 Improved Coordination of the NSS and Other Coordination Issues	✓Development of mechanisms for effective coordination; ✓Ensuring that institutional, technical and process coordination are carried out; ✓Carry out both sub-system and across NSS coordination; ✓Establish partnerships and form effective NSS groups;	Build partnership between CSA on behalf of the NSS and the media to re-orientate and integrate the media into the NSS as an agent of development and collaborator with the CSA/NSS.	Partnerships with media, Universities and research institutes are in place with MoU binding the collaboration programme of the partnership drawn up.	MoU and the prepared programme are available. Partnerships will run throughout the life of the NSDS II.	2015-2019	CSA, Media, Universities and research institutes.	Partnership must run with equality among partners and well-funded by the CSA.
		The CSA must be strengthened financially with adequate and skilled human power and adequate provision on coordination in					

Sub-theme	Strategies	Activities	objectively verifiable performance indicator	means of verification	Time Frame	Responsible parties	Remarks and assumptions
	✓ Articulate coordination functions; ✓ Establish coordination structure	the Statistics Act for it to be able to coordinate itself and the NSS effectively					
		Prepare clear guidelines and functions for the coordination task					
		Establish producer-producer (Inter-Agency) Committees with clear Terms of Reference and meeting schedules.					
		Establish for the NSS a User-Producer Committee, sub-committee and forum for suppliers and producers					
		Set up partnership between the CSA on behalf of the NSS and the media to involve the media as a developmental agent and collaborator					
		Create another coordination committee of the NSS, led by the CSA, and the donor community to meet regularly with clear Terms of Reference					
		Establish MoU with the MDAs for joint work with the CSA. MDAs include Ministries of Trade, Industry, Construction and Urban Development and the ERCA on Business Registration and other processes					
		Prepare an annual performance report of the NSS for the Council to be					

Sub-theme	Strategies	Activities	objectively verifiable performance indicator	means of verification	Time Frame	Responsible parties	Remarks and assumptions
		compiled by the Coordination Directorate;					
		Initiate NSS Statistical Unit Focal persons consultative meetings					
		Build partnerships with the media, universities, research institutes and other worthy partners with MoU as governing instrument for the partnerships					
		Establish a technical Team of highly skilled professionals to undertake various activities to support sectors, regional states and woreda technically					
		Develop for within-agency coordination					
		Hold periodic consultative workshops with major data producers and users.					
		Collaborate with the newly established Vital Events Registration Agency on the compilation of Vital Statistics					

Sub-theme	Strategies	Activities	objectively verifiable performance indicator	means of verification	Time Frame	Responsible parties	Remarks and assumptions
		Initiate discussions with the Ethiopian Revenue and Customs Agency in the context of the NSS and the spirit of rationalizing activities, to designate the CSA as the sole agency to compile official external merchandize trade statistics but using the data from the bills of entry and other administrative statistics from the ERCA					
		Develop MoU as an instrument of collaboration in the establishment of partnerships	MoU developed	Copy of program available			
3.2 Preparation of Sector Strategies for the Development of Statistics	✓ Select MDAs in phases over the next five years and design SSDSs for cohorts of MDAs. Implementation begins as soon as the SSDSs are prepared; ✓ Establish structures for the design process such as establishing sector committees, focal persons, national coordination to facilitate process; ✓ Establish core team at the Coordination Directorate to guide the process at the sectors; ✓ Technical briefing and technical materials are made available	Select five to eight sectors every five-year period, prepare the SSDS document and launch the plan immediately	SSDSs are prepared in the phases with all the structures for the design process put in place; work plans are prepared for those who have not yet designed the SSDSs	SSDSs documents are available; structures for the design are on the ground technical materials and briefing reports are available	The process covers a whole of five years	DDG/Director coordination consultants/core teams etc…	There must be strong will to embark on this process and fund should be available for the design process.
		Appoint core team, coordinator, national and international consultant to guide and facilitate the process					
		Assist other MDAs not in the cohorts yet to produce sector statistical work plans.					
		Use sector statistical plans as the building blocks for next NSDS					
		Improve capacity of sub-national institutions to do their own analysis within					

Sub-theme	Strategies	Activities	objectively verifiable performance indicator	means of verification	Time Frame	Responsible parties	Remarks and assumptions
		the scope of the preparation of the SSDSs					
STRATEGIC THEME 4 HUMAN AS WELL AS INSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENT							
4.1Human Resource Development and Management	✓Making a thorough review of the staff of the CSA and other NSS components so as to identify key issues to address ✓Upgrading of the staff composition of the NSS ✓Establishing the management strategy of human resources ✓Training staff to fill gaps in skill	Carryout Training needs assessment	Training needs assessment carried out	Assessment report is available	4th Quarter of 2015	CSA senior management; training unit	
		Develop and organize training programmes for the core team and staff the elements adequately. Give them prerequisite training and skill development to carry out statistical and related assignment	Training Programme developed and fund mobilization carried out for implementation	Training programme available	Half of 2016	DG/Senior Management of the CSA	
		Re-engineer the process of filling vacancies at the CSA so as to promptly fill vacancies	Present a review of existing procedures and new ones that are recommended and adopted.	Amount of money mobilized is known	2015/2016	DG/Senior Management of the CSA	
		Professionalize agencies and sectors by raising the size of the professional staff to a minimum of 40% of the work force while reducing the support staff. The sub-professionals will require retraining for more efficient delivery of statistical products	Professionals are about 40% ; · * retraining done for sub professionals	Implementation plan available; * New procedure now available for implementation plan	2015/2016	DG/Senior Management of CSA	
		Develop an in-service training programme for the NSS staff	Established in-service training programme	Number of professionals; number of sub professionals trained	2015/2016	Training Unit/DG/DDGs	
		Provide capacity building for regional states on rural data updating (training and staff support by the CSA)	Training of regional state staff carried out by the. CSA staff and support being provided	Number of staff trained through these programmes	2015/2016	DG/DDGS	
		Make arrangements for the established applied statistical training center to be used by the NSS					
		Prepare, update and continue implementing the human resources	HRD strategy being implemented for technical and support services	Number and names of beneficiary of	2015/2016	DG/DDG's Support Services Directorate	Funding is necessary for desired results

Sub-theme	Strategies	Activities	objectively verifiable performance indicator	means of verification	Time Frame	Responsible parties	Remarks and assumptions
		development strategy to include technical and support services Directorate of the CSA		the strategy are available			
		Prepare a memorandum on de-motivating salaries and service conditions for statistical workers of the CSA and across the NSS and make a case for improved salary scales for consideration by the government. The CSA should enjoy better salaries and allowances similar to other autonomous agencies	Memorandum with recommendations prepared and submitted	A copy of the memorandum is available	2015/16	DG/DDG's	Funding is important for results
		Prepare a manual of the procedures and policies on the CSA staff matters- promotions, careers, transfers, performance evaluation, discipline, etc, with the help of a consultant, to be used instead of the civil service guidelines, regulations and rules.	Manual prepared and submitted for approval	A copy of the manual available and ToR and contract documents of the consultant available	2016	DG/DDG's Service Management and Consultant	Willingness of the government for this change
		Build continuous capacity at all levels of the statistical personnel	Capacity given to all levels of statistical personnel	Number of staff that benefitted from the capacity building program	2016	DG/DDGs Directors	Fund availability
		Training all the NSS members and their lower data management units about EDQAF and training on data quality procedures for the NSS					
		Training of users on how to handle data and correctly use data for better interpretation					
		Training of the media on use of micro data and					

Sub-theme	Strategies	Activities	objectively verifiable performance indicator	means of verification	Time Frame	Responsible parties	Remarks and assumptions
		statistical output					
		Organize training on methodology and standards					
4.2. Sub-Theme Enhancing local and lower level capacity development	✓ Advocate the use of official statistics at local administrative level; ✓ Enable statistical offices and service delivery sites at the local level to actively involve in primary data collection; ✓ Upgrade statistical and physical infrastructure, as well as human resources at the local level ✓ Enforce the use of internationally agreed upon standards and guidelines and the application of sound and scientific methods at the local level	Enhance the capacity of the field staff that are responsible for data collection, analysis, compilation and dissemination at the lower level	Capacity enhanced to all field staff working at the lower level	Number of lower level staff that benefitted from the capacity building program	All through the plan period	DG/DGGs/Director of Coordination/Regional Bureaus	Expertise Knowledge and Fund Available
		Improve the data management and disaster prevention strategy and archiving	Better data management and disaster prevention strategy	Availability of better data management and disaster prevention document	All through the plan period	DG/DGGs/Director of Coordination/Regional Bureaus	Expertise Knowledge and Fund Available
		Increase human power and define efficient organizational structure at the lower administrative level					
		Facilitate the necessary logistics, vehicles and modern IT at regional branch offices and lower levels	Planned logistics, vehicles and modern IT equipment arrangement	Availability of adequate logistics, vehicles and modern IT equipment at branch offices and lower levels	All through the plan period	DG/DGGs/Director of Coordination/Regional Bureaus	Expertise Knowledge and Fund Available
		Develop efficient data transmission scheme at the lower level	System of data transmission process properly set and implemented	Swift data transmission platform	All through the plan period	DG/DGGs/Director of Coordination/Regional Bureaus	Expertise Knowledge and Fund Available
4.3. Organizational/ Institutional Development	Ensure the creation of sectors strategically organizational elements where none exist and improve those that are already in place with such functions as data collection compilation disseminators and interval coordination	Initiate government decision for all sectors and sub-national entities to operate statistical functions at MDAs	All MDAs and sub national entities have statistical structures and functions	Structures on the ground copy of functions and copy of the memo available	2015/2016	DG/DDGs/NSC /NPC	Willingness of the Government to embrace this change
		Set up a task team to establish organizational elements with corresponding functions	Organizational structures created by the task team	Structures on the ground and report of the task team available	2015/2016	DG/DDG/MDAs	Cooperation of the MDA authority required

Sub-theme	Strategies	Activities	objectively verifiable performance indicator	means of verification	Time Frame	Responsible parties	Remarks and assumptions
	etc CSA should lead the process;	Institutionally, statistical agencies should be centrally placed within government and within MDAs since statistics produced must serve all operational departments. A MoU should be prepared on this and be sent to the council for action	statistical structures placed in government and MDAs	Structures in centralized locations and a copy of memo available	2015/2016	SG/DDGs/NSC /NPC	Government acceptance
		Examine institutional placement within government and within sectors					
STRATEGIC THEME 5: INFRASTRUCTURAL DEVELOPMENT							
Sub Theme 5.1 Physical Infrastructure	Improve and develop physical infrastructure	Complete the construction of the two modern blocks at the headquarters and equip them adequately (one block is completed and waiting to be fully equipped)	2nd block completed and equipped	Inventory of equipment available			
		Renovation of the old blocks	1st block fully equipped	Old blocks remodeled with inventory of equipment			
		Renewal of sets of office equipment in the old blocks	Old blocks remodeled with renewed of equipment				
		Construct buildings for 12 branch offices					
		Equip the agency with efficient field vehicles					
		Renew sets of office equipment in the branch offices					
Sub Theme 5.2 Statistical Infrastructure	Improve and Develop Statistical Infrastructure	Ensure institutional memory at the CSA by documentation of meta data for all produced data items and activities					
		Develop statistical code of conduct					
		Prepare and improve master sampling frame from censuses and other sources for the implementation of					

Sub-theme	Strategies	Activities	objectively verifiable performance indicator	means of verification	Time Frame	Responsible parties	Remarks and assumptions
		integrated household survey to be utilized over a five year period					
		Conduct area frame research and development	Area frame sample designed and frames prepared	Documented enumeration of area frame available	2016	Methodology Division	Funds and expertise available
		Construct and maintain enumeration area					
		Develop the frame of large scale commercial farms					
		Design an efficient approach to amalgamate major censuses and different socio-economic survey programmes					
		Set up a system for regular updating of business register					
		Develop regular updating and review of a compendium of standards and statistical classification documents					
		Develop the Ethiopian Data Quality Assessment Framework (EDQAF) and its major components according to the emerging technical and functional needs to improve quality and to coordinate the entire NSS by taking into account international practices in quality assurance					
		Generate different agreed upon classification documents on which all data from surveys and censuses are presented					
		Develop survey methods and guides to conduct surveys and censuses					
		Modernize resource center (library)					

Sub-theme	Strategies	Activities	objectively verifiable performance indicator	means of verification	Time Frame	Responsible parties	Remarks and assumptions
Sub Theme 5.3 ICT Infrastructure	Improve and develop ICT infrastructure	Improve access to the CSA website by, among other things, increasing the band width through negotiation with scenic providers	Website working well and licensed software in place	Website exists, plug software in use, subscription details available for new equipment	2015/19 plan period	DG/DD/GS director	Fund referees available
		Endeavor to use software that are updated					
		Consolidate the process of keeping geo referenced data at the CSA					
		Maintain the GIS infrastructure					
		Adequate supply and maintenance of computer desk tops, laptops and peripheral equipment					
		Examine the implementation of standardized data capture, statistical processing and dissemination module and general statistical business process model (GSBPM)					
		Develop and improve the working environment of the CSA data Center with the necessary equipment, human skill and security procedures					
STRATEGIC THEME:-6 PROMOTION OF STATISTICAL ADVOCACY AND INVOLVEMENT OF THE MEDIA							
Strategic Sub-Theme 6.1: Creating awareness on the use of statistics and improving statistical launch and data accessibility	✓ Make the case for statistics as a necessary part of an enabling environment for improving decision outcomes; ✓ Demonstrate the use of statistics at sectoral levels and sub-national entities showing how policy makers can use data to improve policy formulation and	Develop and organize statistical awareness programmes at federal and regional levels	Statistical Awareness Creation Program Designed	Statistical Awareness Creation Program Designed	2015/2019	DG/DDG media mode office	Funding available
		Introduce Statistics Education at the school level as a government policy	Major statistics concepts introduced at the school level	Copy of memorandum available	2015/16	DG/DDGS media office	Acceptance by the authority

Sub-theme	Strategies	Activities	objectively verifiable performance indicator	means of verification	Time Frame	Responsible parties	Remarks and assumptions
	management; ✓ Point out how statistics supports private sector investments and in promoting the development of efficient markets; ✓ Establish statistical advocacy programmes to build a strong partnership with the media to increase participation and support in informing and sensitizing the public about the importance of statistics data	by signing a MoU with the Ministry of Education					
		Develop an advocacy strategy for the CSA to building media relation		Copy of the media strategy implementation document	2015/2019	DG/DDG media mode office	Funding available
		Facilitate statistical information sharing nationally and internationally	Information sharing taking place	List of information shared		DSS media office	
		Creating awareness about the crucial role of statistics for high level government officials through a series of workshops	Services during workshops	Workshop materials and reports as well as the list of participants available	2015/2019	DG/DDG media mode office	Funding available
		Create awareness of the public on the surveys conducted by the CSA	Unit is established and staffed with communication specialists	Units in place with details of functions and names of employees a document on conditions of services	2016; All through the plan period	DG/DDGs	Funding is available
		Create Awareness through different mechanisms					
		Prepare school mini-media and community radio execution program	School mini-media and community radio implementation strategy	Availability of school mini-media and community radio implementation strategic document	All through the plan period	DG/DDGs and relevant officers	Funding is essential for these activities to be carried out
		Publicize the CSA Website					
		Producing serial radio and	Serial radio programme	Availability of	All through	DG/DDGs and relevant	Funding is

Sub-theme	Strategies	Activities	objectively verifiable performance indicator	means of verification	Time Frame	Responsible parties	Remarks and assumptions
		television programmes	implementation strategy	serial radio programme implementation strategy document	the plan period	officers	essential for these activities to be carried out
		Developing and disseminating timely communication materials					
		Arrange field tours for the media personnel to create awareness on the method and techniques used for data collection	Field tours were held for the media personnel to create awareness on the methods and techniques used for data collection	Reports of the field trip and a list of participants for the tour are available	All through the plan period	DG/DDGs and relevant officers	Funding is essential for these activities to be carried out
		Arranging consultative workshops at every release of official statistics	Workshops were held for the media covering all the listed topics	Lecture materials, reports of the workshops and a list of participants in all the workshops are available	All through the plan period	DG/DDGs and relevant officers	Funding is essential for these activities to be carried out
		Arrange regular press release/event sessions on major statistical releases	Press release/event sessions were held for major data users and the media, covering all the listed topics	Statistical release materials, reports of the workshops and a list of participants in all the workshops are available	All through the plan period	DG/DDGs and relevant officers	Funding is essential for these activities to be carried out
Strategic Sub-Theme 6.2: Build capacity to improve advocacy and public relations		Re-orient and build the capacity of the media through workshops and training	Workshops were held for the media, covering all the listed topics	Lecture materials, reports of the workshops and a list of participants in all the workshops are available	All through the plan period	DG/DDGs and relevant officers	Funding is essential for these activities to be carried out
		Strengthen the Public Relations Directorate of	Steering Committee established with ToR	ToR for the Committee and the list of			

Sub-theme	Strategies	Activities	objectively verifiable performance indicator	means of verification	Time Frame	Responsible parties	Remarks and assumptions
		the CSA		members is available			
		Organize regular workshops for data producers, providers and users about the value of statistical data for planning and decision making	Producers, providers and users conference held	Report of conference, the list of participants and a compilation of pledges available	All these activities must be completed in the remaining activity year	DG/DDGs/ Director of coordination	Donors give their financial support and interest is sustained
		Establish well equipped mini-libraries across all the CSA branch offices	Well equipped mini-libraries across all the CSA branch offices	Mini-libraries across all the CSA branch offices and the number of internal and external users of the service	2016; All through the plan period	DG/DDGs/ Director of coordination, Director of PR	Funding is available
		Upgrading the current CSA Headquarter Library to facilitate access to online services, research database and archive	Well established access for online and other basic services within the CSA Headquarter Library	Number of internal and external library service users at the CSA Headquarter Library	2016; All through the plan period	DG/DDGs/ Director of Coordination, Director of PR	Funding is available
		Restructure the Public Relations and Dissemination Directorate of the CSA					
		Equip the CSA Public Relations Directorate with the necessary audiovisual	Unit is strengthened and staffed with communication specialists	Units in place with details of functions and names of employees with document on conditions of services	2016; All through the plan period	DG/DDGs	Funding is available

Sub-theme	Strategies	Activities	objectively verifiable performance indicator	means of verification	Time Frame	Responsible parties	Remarks and assumptions
		materials					
STRATEGLC THEME 7: STATISTICAL FINANCING STRATEGY							
	✓ Promote sustainable financing from the government; ✓ Mobilize fund through donors' conferences; ✓ Build fund basket for the NSDS II implementation; ✓ Explore other sources of fund	Ensure sustainable financing for statistical activities from government sources					
		Hold donors' conferences after launching the NSDS II for donors to express their financial support					
		Set up a Steering Committee composed of key stakeholders, donors, NSS/CSA chaired by the NPC to bring financial inputs into one basket which will be managed by the Steering Committee. The Committee sees to it that programmes match with financial inputs.					
		Look at the possibility of establishing a National Statistical Fund (NSF), which both the public and private sectors will contribute to					
		Finance through the mainstreaming of the NSDS II to the GTP II and sectoral plans mainstreamed in the sector development plans. Funds for these development framework will also be available for the implementation of the NSDS II					
		The CSA will initiate discussions with NPC and donors group in statistics building on the DAG arrangement and donors group forum on statistical products. This arrangement could yield a steering					

Sub-theme	Strategies	Activities	objectively verifiable performance indicator	means of verification	Time Frame	Responsible parties	Remarks and assumptions
		committee through which basket fund could be built for statistical development in Ethiopia.					

ANNEX D: List of Activities Carried out by the CSA during NSDS I (2010/11 – 2014/15)

Survey/ Statistical Activity	Year	Funding Source	Outputs and Indicators	Remarks
Crop Forecast Survey	2011, 2012, 2013, 2014, 2015	Government	Regional and national level crop production data by type and size	Published
Annual Agricultural Sample Survey (Meher and Belg Season)	2011, 2012, 2013, 2014, 2015	Government	Crop production, irrigation, land use, fertilizer use, acreage, type of crop produced, pesticides, production, consumption, demand, supply, storage capacity, etc.	Published
Cattle Population, Poultry and Beehives Survey	2011, 2012, 2013, 2014, 2015	Government	Report on characteristics and production of livesotick, farm poultry and beehives products	Published
Ethiopian Rural Socio-Economic Panel Survey (First Wave) (Living Standard Measurement Study – Integrated Surveys on Agriculture – LSMS-ISA programme)	2012	Government/World Bank	Data and report on rural and small town socio-economic characteristics at the household and community level. Demographic and related events, use and condition of assets for different purposes, education, health, labour and time use, savings, credit, consumption, food security, assets, housing characteristics, access to electricity, water and sanitation facilities, agriculture and livestock.	Published
Ethiopian Socioeconomic Panel Survey (Second Wave) (Living Standard Measurement Study – Integrated Surveys on Agriculture – LSMS-ISA programme)	2014	Government/World Bank	Data and report on national socio-economic characteristics at the household and community level. Demographic and related events, use and condition of assets for different purposes, education, health, labor and time use, savings, credit, consumption, food security, assets, housing characteristics, access to electricity, water and sanitation facilities, agriculture and livestock.	Published
Dry Season Irrigation Activity Survey	2014, 2015	Government	Report on dry season irrigation, land use, type of crop produced, pesticides, production, consumption, demand, supply, storage capacity	Published
Large and Medium Commercial Farms Survey	2011, 2012, 2013, 2014, 2015	Government	Report on farm management crop production and productivity, land use, fertilizer use, type of crop produced, pesticides, market linkage, demand, supply, storage capacity, etc.	Published
Nomadic Area Socio Economic Survey	2013, 2014,	World Bank	Report on nomadic community socio economic characteristics, Demographic and related events, use and condition of assets for different purposes	Published
Southern Nations, Nationalities and People Vegetables and Root Crops	2012	Government	Report on Southern Nations, Nationalities and People Vegetables and Root Crops production size, magnitude and distribution status	Published

Survey/ Statistical Activity	Year	Funding Source	Outputs and Indicators	Remarks
Survey				
Productive Safety Net Program (PSNP) baseline and assessment Survey	2011, 2012, 2013, 2014, 2015	World Bank	Report on the impact, status and assessment of Productive Safety Net Program	Published
Agricultural Growth Program (AGP) baseline and assessment Survey	2011, 2012, 2013, 2014, 2015	Ministry of Agriculture	Report on the impact, status and assessment of Agricultural Growth Program of the government	Published
Sustainable Land Use Program Survey	2011, 2012, 2013, 2014, 2015	Ministry of Agriculture	Report on the impact, status and assessment of Sustainable Land Use Program Components	Published
Feed the Future (FTF) baseline and Assessment survey	2012, 2013, 2014, 2015	International Food Policy Research Institute (IFPRI)	Report on the impact, status and assessment of Feed the Future Program Components	Published
Maize and Wheat DNA survey	2013, 2014, 2015	International Food Policy Research Institute (IFPRI)	Data Collection about Maize and Wheat DNA identification	Published
Pastoral Productive Safety Net Program (PAPSNP) baseline and assessment Survey	2013, 2014, 2015	World Bank	Report on the impact, status and assessment evaluation of Pastoralist Area Productive Safety Net Program	Published
Rapid Crop Forecasting Survey	2014, 2015	FAO	Data collection for rapid crop assessment and status evaluation	Published
Rural Socio-economic Survey- Pastoralist Areas Extension	2012, 2013	World Bank	Report on Pastoralist community socio economic characteristics, Demographic and related events, use and condition of assets for different purposes	Published
Food Security	2012, 2013	Ministry of Agriculture	Report on community socio -economic characteristics, demographic and related events, use and condition of assets for different purposes, food security status, remittance and other sources of risk mitigation	Published
Large and Medium Scale Industry Survey	2011, 2012, 2013, 2014, 2015	Government	Industrial production, type and number of industry, list of medium and large scale industries, employment, ownership type, capital, transaction, financial statement, etc.	Published
Small Scale Industry Survey	2012, 2014,	Government	Industrial production, type and number of industry, list of medium and large scale industries, employment, ownership type, capital, transaction, financial statement, etc.	Published

Survey/ Statistical Activity	Year	Funding Source	Outputs and Indicators	Remarks
Distributive and Retail Trade Survey	2012, 2014,	Government	Outputs and employment in distributive and Retail Trade, Retail and distributive Price of selected commodities, capital, transaction, financial statement	Published
Construction Survey	2012, 2014,	Ministry of Urban Development and Construction	Volume of construction, number of construction companies, employment opportunities, financial statement, capital, transactions, etc.	Published
Transport and Communications Statistics Compilation	2011, 2012	Government	Handbook of Statistical abstract on number and type of vehicles by type of road, water, air transport, passenger Carriage, fare &freight, telecommunication, etc.	Published
Import and Export Statistics Compilation	2011, 2012, 2013, 2014, 2015	Government	Handbook of statistical abstract on import and export commodity items and their value	Published
Production Industries, Producers Price and Size Index Preparation	2011, 2012, 2013, 2014, 2015	Government	Report on production industries producers price and size index preparation	Published
Large and Medium Scale Industries IT Application Survey	2011, 2013, 2015	Government	Report on the IT and related infrastructural utilization status of large and medium scale industries	Published
Quarterly Large and Medium Scale Industries Survey	2011, 2012, 2013, 2014, 2015	Government	Quarterly report on industrial production, type and number of industries, list of medium and large scale industries, employment, ownership type, capital, transaction, financial statement etc.	Published
Cottage Industry Survey	2015	Government	Report on cottage industry production, type and number of industry, list of scale industries, employment, ownership type, capital, transaction, financial statement, etc.	Published
Micro and Small Construction Sector Survey	2015	Government	Volume of construction, number of construction, micro and small enterprises, employment opportunities, financial statement, capital, transactions, etc.	Published
Micro and Small Service Sector Survey	2015	Government	Provision of outputs, goods and services, employment status, capital, transaction in micro and small enterprise service sector	Published
Producers Price Survey	2011, 2012, 2013, 2014, 2015	Government	Reports on retail price of agricultural items and products	Published
Goods and Services Retail Price Survey	2011, 2012, 2013, 2014, 2015	Government	Reports on retail price of basic goods and services items and products	Published

Survey/ Statistical Activity	Year	Funding Source	Outputs and Indicators	Remarks
Consumers Price Index	2011, 2012, 2013, 2014, 2015	Government	Report on the consumer price data	Published
International Comparison Program	2011, 2012, 2013, 2014, 2015	Government	Report on international comparison program	Published
Household Consumption and Expenditure Survey	2011	Government	Demographic characteristics of households, wealth status, type of household food and other necessity items consumed, size and bulk of the food and necessity items, amount of expenditure, calorie intake, etc.	Published
Welfare Monitoring Survey	2011	Government	Report on the welfare status and monitoring indicators of the community	Published
Urban Employment and Unemployment Survey	2011, 2012, 2013, 2014, 2015	Government	Report on the demographic characteristics of urban population, active population, inactive population, employed population, unemployed population, training and skill availability, usual and current status of employment, participation of employed population in industry, service, agriculture and government offices, and data about informal sector, wage and salary from employment, etc..	Published
Urban Employment and Unemployment Survey for Addis Ababa Region	2013, 2014	Bureau of Labour and Social Affairs of Addis Ababa Administration	Report on the demographic characteristics of Addis Ababa City population, active population, inactive population, employed population, unemployed population, training and skill availability, usual and current status of employment, participation of employed population in Industry, Service, agriculture and government offices, and data about informal sector, wage and salary from employment etc..	Published
National Labour Force Survey	2013	Government	Report on the demographic characteristics of rural and urban population, active population, inactive population, employed population, unemployed population, training and skill availability, usual and current status of employment, participation of employed population in industry, service, agriculture and government offices, and data about informal sector, wage and salary from employment etc…	Published
Time Use Survey	2013	UN Women	Report on the time use by gender and types of activity	Published
Census Result Updating and Projection	2011, 2013	UNFPA and Government	National level population projection report based on the 2007 Population and Housing Census Result and projected by considering major demographic characteristics	Published

Survey/ Statistical Activity	Year	Funding Source	Outputs and Indicators	Remarks
Ethiopian Demographic and Health Survey	2011	UNFPA, MACRO, USAID, Ministry of Health, UNICEF and Government	Report on characteristics of the respondent, marriage and sexual activity, fertility level, trend, differentials, fertility preference, family planning, infant and child mortality, maternal health, child health, nutrition of child adult nutritional status, HIV prevalence, knowledge and attitude, women empowerment, adult and maternal mortality	Published
Mini Demographic and Health Survey	2013	UNFPA, MACRO, USAID, Ministry of Health, UNICEF and Government	Report on characteristics of the respondent, Marriage and sexual activity, Fertility level, trend, differentials, Fertility preference, family planning, Infant and child mortality, maternal health, child health, nutrition of child adult nutritional status, HIV prevalence, knowledge and attitude, women empowerment, adult and maternal mortality	Published
Inter Censual Survey	2012	UNFPA, Government	Report on population characteristics, ethnic group, mother tongue, religion and marital status, disability and orphan hood, literacy and education, economic activity, population dynamics, migration, fertility, mortality, housing characteristics and conditions	Published
Preparatory Activity for the 4th round of Population and Housing Census of 2017	2014, 2015	UNFPA, Government	Preparation of project document, preparation of questionnaire design, enumeration area methodological improvement using the GPS enabled GPS, procurement of field and office equipment and other preparatory activities	Project Document prepared
Area Frame Pilot Survey	2011, 2012, 2013, 2014, 2015	FAO, World Bank	Report on the possibility and the Coefficient of Variation of production and area estimate of the area frame approach	in progress
Preparation of Ethiopian Data Quality Assessment Framework (EDQAF)	2011	World Bank, Government	Document profile on EDQAF design approach, terminology, EDQAF program design objectives, outputs and scope, general quality concepts, EDQAF quality model, EDQAF assessment design, factors affecting assessment design, assessment phases, identification of potential quality improvements, assessment outputs, designation of official statistics, taking account of other assessment programmes, EDQAF assessment phases, EDQAF Programme implementation, underlying legal framework and CSA coordination role, need for CSA quality assurance framework and quality declarations, roles, quality assessment resources and periodicity training	Published

Survey/ Statistical Activity	Year	Funding Source	Outputs and Indicators	Remarks
Conduct system assessment for sectors based on the EDQAF	2011, 2012, 2013, 2014, 2015	World Bank, Government	Report on system assessment and data verification of statistical data management units of the Ministry of Education, Ethiopian Roads Authority and the Ministry of Health to identify data quality problems at all hierarchies and propose possible recommendations	Published
Methodological and system improvements on the area of data collection, compilation, analysis and dissemination	2011, 2012, 2013, 2014, 2015	World Bank, Government	Report on the methodological and system improvements on the area of data collection, compilation, analysis and dissemination	Published
Training Needs Assessment	2011, 2012, 2013,	UN-ACS, World Bank, Government	Report on the training needs assessment, process, consultative meeting with stakeholders and the National Statistical System	Published
Curriculum Design Project for the National Statistical System	2014, 2015	UN-ACS, World Bank, Government	Report on the preparatory activity training system Development, selection of experienced consultant	In progress
Preparation of Standard Document	2013, 2014, 2015	World Bank, Government	Document on Statistical Naming and Coding, Statistical Concept and Definition, Industrial and Economic Activity Classification, International Occupation Classification and International Classification of Disease Version 10	Published
Training and Consultation for members of the National Statistical System about statistical and related activities	2011, 2012, 2013, 2014, 2015	Government	Report on the provision of training for sectors and other data producers and users	Published
Training on Basic Statistical Application, Ethiopian Data Quality Assessment Framework (EDQAF), Data Quality Procedures, Administrative Records Collection, Compilation, Analysis and Dissemination, Utilization of Standard Documents for NSS members, regional, zonal and woreda	2011, 2012, 2013, 2014, 2015	Government	Report on the evaluation on training on basic statistical application, Ethiopian Data Quality Assessment Framework (EDQAF), data quality procedures, administrative records collection, compilation, analysis and dissemination, utilization of standard documents for NSS members, regional, zonal and woreda level	

Survey/ Statistical Activity	Year	Funding Source	Outputs and Indicators	Remarks
Preparation of proper sample design for surveys carried out by the Central Statistical Agency and conducting sample selection	2011, 2012, 2013, 2014, 2015	Government	Report on sample design and selection procedure for surveys conducted by the CSA	Published
Preparation of proper sample design for surveys carried out by members of the National Statistical System and conducting sample selection	2011, 2012, 2013, 2014, 2015	Government	Report on the sample design and selection procedure for surveys conducted by NSS members and other data producers and users	Published
NSDS I Mid and End Term Evaluation	2013, 2015	World Bank, PARIS 21, UN-ACS, and Government	Assessment report on the NSDS I evaluation of strengths, weaknesses, recommendations and the way forward	Published
NSDS II Design Project	2014, 2015	World Bank, PARIS 21, UN-ACS, and Government	Report on preparatory activity, consultative meeting with stakeholders, study tour for experience sharing, draft NSDS II documents and remaining activities in collaboration with the consultant	in progress
Improving measurement of agricultural productivity through methodological validation and research (Living Standard Measurement Study – Integrated Surveys on Agriculture LSMS-ISA)	2013, 2014	World Bank	Report on the methodological improvement for agricultural statistics through methodological validation and research	in progress
Ethiopian Socioeconomic Panel Survey (Third Wave) (Living Standard Measurement Study – Integrated Surveys on Agriculture – LSMS-ISA programme)	2014	Government/World Bank	Data and report on national socio-economic characteristics at the household and community level. Demographic and related events, use and condition of assets for different purposes, education, health, labour and time use, savings, credit, consumption, food security, assets, housing characteristics, access to electricity, water and sanitation facilities, agriculture and livestock.	In Progress
Preparation of Land Use and Land Cover Classification database	2011	FAO	Report on the type and diversification of land use and land cover classification of the country	Published
Capacity building and post graduate	2011, 2012, 2013, 2014, 2015	Government	Report on the capacity building and post graduate programme for employees of the agency	Published

Survey/ Statistical Activity	Year	Funding Source	Outputs and Indicators	Remarks
programme for employees of the agency				
Mobile Technology Based Data Collection Project	2014, 2015	United Nations African Centre of Statistics (UNACS)	Data collection on the application of mobile technology based data collection for price statistical data for the assessment and evaluation of efficiency, timeliness and quality	in progress
Promoting Basic Services Program-Phase III	2011, 2012, 2013, 2014, 2015	World Bank	Report on capacity building programmes provided for the Ministry of Education, Ministry of Health, Ministry of Agriculture, Ministry of Water irrigation and Energy and Roads Sector	Published
Statistical Capacity Building	2011, 2012, 2013, 2014, 2015	African Development Bank	Report on different statistical capacity building programs	Published
Statistics for Result (SFR)	2014, 2015	World Bank	Report on different physical and infrastructural development including the construction of the CSA headquarters and four branch office buildings and other human and infrastructural capacity development	in progress
Launching of data entry activity in the branch offices for some selected surveys	2011, 2012, 2013, 2014, 2015	Government	Report on the data entry and related activities at the branch level	Published
Annual Statistical Abstract	2011, 2012, 2013, 2014, 2015	Government	Compiled Statistical Abstract on population, agriculture, import, export, balance of payment, health, justice, sport, culture, police, construction, industry, etc.	Published
Government Procurement Agency Retail Price Data	2011, 2012, 2013, 2014, 2015	Government Procurement Agency	Report on the retail price of commodities and their characteristics of selected goods and services set by the agency	Published

ANNEX E: CSA VEHICLES SUMMARY MAY 30/2015

Item	TYPE	Total	Model	Purchase Year	Functional	Non Functional	Under Major Repair	Remarks
1	FORD PICKUP	47	RANGER-ER	2001	23	4	20	Not For Field work
2	Nissan Station Wagon	9	WRGY 60	1997	1	5	3	Not For Field work
3	Nissan Station Wagon	30	TVTSLA AF-Y61	2001	17	3	10	
4	Nissan Automobile	7	BDEALDFN16E£		6		1	Not For Field work
5	Toyota Automobile	1	EE 100	1998		1		Not For Field work
6	Toyota Automobile	5	COROLLA	2003	5			Not For Field work
7	Toyota Automobile	3	H2J76L -RKMRS	2011	3			Not For Field work
8	Toyota V_8	3	VDJD200L -GMI\	2011	3			Not For Field work
9	Trouper Station Wagon	8	UBS69C	2000	2	2	4	Not For Field work
10	Toyota Station Wagon	19	HZJ-105	2003	9		10	
11	Toyota Station Wagon	42	HZJ-105	2005	35	1	6	
12	Toyota Long base	6	HZJ78LRJMRS	2010	5	1		
13	TOYOTA HARDTOP	40	1HZ76LRKMRS		40	-		
14	Toyota Hard Top	8	HZJ-70L	1997	0	5	3	Not For Field work
15	Toyota Pick up	3	LN-106	1998	2	1		Not For Field work
16	Toyota Automobile	1	KE-70	1983		1		Not For Field work
17	TOYOTA MIDI-BUS	3	HZB50L-BGMSSU	2014	3			Not For Field work
18	Mitsubishi Sta. Wagon	2	V-76	2006	2			Not For Field work
19	Nissan Automobile	1	B-ll	1986		1		Not For Field work
	TOTAL	238			156	25	57	

Note: -Total vehicles for Field work = 106 (Functional) + 26(under major repair) =132

ANNEX F: Required Budget for Ethiopian National Strategy for the Development of Statistics 2015/16 - 2019/20

Ser.No	Strategic Themes	2015/16 Government		Donor	2016/17 Government		Donor	2017/18 Government		Donor	2018/19 Government		Donor	2019/20 Government		Donor
		Recurrent	Capital		Recurrent	Capital		Recurrent	Capital		Recurrent	Capital		Recurrent	Capital	
STRATEGIC THEME 1: Responsive Legal Framework for Statistical Work in the NSS																
1.1.	Preparing an initial document by the NSC for the NPC to review and endorse the Statistical Act	1100	0	45600	1100	0	45600	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1.2.	Assessing other data generation laws(by the NSS members)	5952	0	11905	5952	0	11905	5952	0	11905	0	0	0	0	0	0
1.3.	Engaging in an action plan to carry out the review work	0	0	0	0	0	0	3571	0	5952	3571	0	5952	3571	0	5952
1.4.	Establishing a committee to follow up the process of enacting the law	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1.5.	Preparing a programme to publicize the law	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	8800	0	10270	8800	0	10270
1.6.	Proclamation of Statistical Law	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1.7	From the statistics law prepare declarative which state the right, obligations, duties, responsibilities and penalty modalities for respondents and statistical data sources	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1.8	Enactment of, Export, Retail, Financial Transaction, Custom and other related administrative records as mandatory statistics	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1.9	Authorizing the CSA to audit and determine if data produced by sectors and regions within the NSS qualify to be declared "Official Statistics" before releasing to the public	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1.10	Authorizing the CSA to enforce the implementation of creating an organizational unit for statistics for each of the sectors (MDAs)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
STRATEGIC THEME 2: Data Development																
Sub-Theme 2.1: Data Quality																
2.1.1.	Extending the assessment of statistical systems and outputs using EDQAF to include the CSA and the rest of the NSS	122381	0	154762	122381	0	154762	122381	0	154762	122381	0	154762	122381	0	154762
2.1.2.	Providing quality assurance for data produced by the NSS	0	0	0	52381	0	0	59524	0	0	64286	0	0	71429	0	0
2.1.3	Strengthening the NSS Quality and Support Unit at the CSA	0	0	0	32000	0	3800	0	0	0	32000	0	3800	0	0	0
2.1.4	Providing and setting up quality Assurance for Monitoring and Evaluation data needs and	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Ser.No	Strategic Themes	2015/16			2016/17			2017/18			2018/19			2019/20		
		Government		Donor	Government		Donor	Government		Donor	Government		Donor	Government		Donor
		Recurrent	Capital		Recurrent	Capital		Recurrent	Capital		Recurrent	Capital		Recurrent	Capital	
	indicators used by the NMES															

Sub-Theme 2.2: Data Presentation, Analysis, Dissemination and Use

Sub-Theme 2.2.1: Data Presentation and Analysis

Ser.No	Strategic Themes	Recurrent	Capital	Donor	Recurrent	Capital	Donor	Recurrent	Capital	Donor	Recurrent	Capital	Donor	Recurrent	Capital	Donor
2.2.1.1	Using improved methods and software to present data	16709	0	0	16709	0	0	16709	0	0	16709	0	0	16709	0	0
2.2.1.2	Creating a core team and conduct an in-depth analysis	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2.2.1.3	Conducting in-depth analysis of data produced either internally within the CSA or in partnership with research institutes and publish	240650	0	48400	240650	0	48400	240650	0	48400	240650	0	48400	240650	0	48400

Sub-Theme 2.2.2: Data Dissemination and Use

Ser.No	Strategic Themes	Recurrent	Capital	Donor	Recurrent	Capital	Donor	Recurrent	Capital	Donor	Recurrent	Capital	Donor	Recurrent	Capital	Donor
2.2.2.1	Preparing policy documents for dissemination to cover the entire NSS	2400	0	15000	2400	0	15000	2400	0	15000	0	0	0	0	0	0
2.2.2.2	Developing mechanisms for improved data dissemination	2800	0	15300	2800	0	15300	2800	0	15300	2800	0	15300	2800	0	15300
2.2.2.3	Providing data for M&E of government policy and strategy	1800	0	9250	1800	0	9250	1800	0	9250	1800	0	9250	1800	0	9250
2.2.2.4	Disseminating anonymized micro-data for further analysis	4800	0	21600	4800	0	21600	4800	0	21600	4800	0	21600	4800	0	21600
2.2.2.5	Conducting user-satisfaction survey	133333	0	59524	0	0	0	133333	0	59524	0	0	0	133333	0	59524
2.2.2.6	Establishing and maintaining a full catalogue of NSS Official Statistics	0	0	0	1900	0	5800	1900	0	5800	1900	0	5800	1900	0	5800
2.2.2.7	Preparing statistical calendar for the NSS	0	0	0	4091	0	2631	4091	0	2631	4091	0	2631	4091	0	2631
2.2.2.8	Creating a National Dissemination Databank that links up with Sectoral Database	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2.2.2.9	Creating a Question Bank for the NSS	0	0	0	23810	0	71429	2655	0	5952	2655	0	5952	2655	0	5952
2.2.2.10	Developing a common and shared website with the National data bank for the NSS with the analytical and statistical reports posted on the website	0	0	0	2225	0	18800	2225	0	18800	2225	0	18800	2225	0	18800
2.2.2.11	Accompanying data release by press conference	0	0	0	3595	0	1210	3595	0	1210	3595	0	1210	3595	0	1210
2.2.2.12	Ensuring the NSS and CSA data are presented in time series	0	0	16200	0	0	16200	0	0	16200	0	0	16200	0	0	16200

Sub -Theme 2.3. Enhancing the Coverage and Capacity of Data Collection

Ser.No	Strategic Themes	Recurrent	Capital	Donor	Recurrent	Capital	Donor	Recurrent	Capital	Donor	Recurrent	Capital	Donor	Recurrent	Capital	Donor
2.3.1	Main Season Pre- harvest Crop Production Forecast sample Survey	63324	4437352	0	64590	4881086	0	65881	5369195	0	67200	211519	0	68543	6496719	0

Ser.No	Strategic Themes	2015/16			2016/17			2017/18			2018/19			2019/20		
		Government		Donor	Government		Donor	Government		Donor	Government		Donor	Government		Donor
		Recurrent	Capital		Recurrent	Capital		Recurrent	Capital		Recurrent	Capital		Recurrent	Capital	
2.3.2	Pre-Harvest Rural Areas Rapid Cropped Area & Expected yield Condition Factor Assessment (RRA)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2.3.3	Main Season Post Harvest Crop production Sample Survey	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2.3.4	Short Season/Belg/ Crop production Sample Survey	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2.3.5	Main Season Farm Management Practice Sample Survey	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2.3.6	Main Season Land Utilization Sample Survey	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2.3.7	Livestock, Poultry, Beehives Inventory/Enumeration & Milk, Eggs & Honey Production Survey	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2.3.8	Crop and Livestock Products Utilization Sample Survey	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2.3.9	Agricultural Sample Enumeration/ Census/	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	56768881	0	0	0	0
2.3.10	Rural Area Panel Socio Economic Sample Survey	0	0	1064543	0	0	1064543	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	1301990
2.3.11	Large and Medium Scale Commercial Farms Survey	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2.3.12	Floriculture Farms Sample Survey	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2.3.13	Fishery Statistics Sample Survey	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2.3.14	Pastoralist Area Socio Economic and livestock inventory /enumeration sample Survey	0	0	0	0	0	385495	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2.3.15	Urban Agriculture Sample Survey	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2.3.16	Agricultural Cost of production Sample Survey	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2.3.17	Dry Season Irrigation Practice, Crop production & Farm Management Practice Sample Survey	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2.3.18	Permanent, Vegetable and Root crops Yield Sample Survey	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2.3.19	Mobile Team Grain Crops Crop-Cutting Exercise Sample Survey	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2.3.20	Feed the Future (FTF) Survey	0	0	556910	0	0	556910	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2.3.21	Productive Safety net Program survey (PSNP)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2.3.22	Agricultural Growth Program (AGP)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Ser.No	Strategic Themes	2015/16			2016/17			2017/18			2018/19			2019/20		
		Government		Donor	Government		Donor	Government		Donor	Government		Donor	Government		Donor
		Recurrent	Capital		Recurrent	Capital		Recurrent	Capital		Recurrent	Capital		Recurrent	Capital	
2.3.23	Agricultural Inputs Index	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2.3.24	Agricultural Producers Price Survey	81262	399848	0	82886	423848	0	84543	449276	0	86233	476233	0	87957	504805	0
2.3.25	Goods and Services Retail Price Survey	0	106971	0	0	112319	0	0	117933	0	0	123833	0	0	130024	0
2.3.26	Wage and Salary Index	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2.3.27	Consumers Price Index	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2.3.28	International Comparison Program	0	0	668348	0	0	701765	0	0	736853	0	0	773696	0	0	812381
2.3.29	Household Consumption and Expenditure Survey	0	1135157	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2.3.30	Welfare Monitoring Survey	0	1093710	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2.3.31	Urban Employment and Unemployment Survey	0	455514	0	0	478290	0	0	0	0	0	527314	0	0	553681	0
2.3.32	National Labour Force Survey & Disability Survey	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1315067	0	0	0	0
2.3.33	Child Labour Survey & Street Children Survey	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1044467
2.3.34	Government Procurement Agency Price Survey	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2.3.35	Harmonizer Consumer Price Index	0	0	0	0	898767	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2.3.36	Census of Economic Establishment	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2.3.37	Large and Medium Scale Manufacturing Industry Survey	73210	346567	0	74674	346567	0	76167	363895	0	77691	382090	0	79244	401194	0
2.3.38	Large and Medium Scale Industries IT Application Survey	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2.3.39	Micro and Small Scale manufacturing Industry Survey	0	857143	0	0	0	0	0	942857	0	0	0	0	0	942857	0
2.3.40	Producers Price Index of manufacturing Industries Quarterly Survey	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	70662	0	0	74195	0	0	77905	0
2.3.41	Large and Medium Scale Industries Quarterly Survey	0	47848	0	0	50238	0	0	52752	0	0	55390	0	0	58157	0
2.3.42	Industrial index for production	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2.3.43	Index for competitive performance (manufacturing sector)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2.3.44	Statistical Business Registration Implementation	0	0	0	0	952381	0	0	238095	0	0	238095	0	0	238095	0
2.3.45	Contract Construction Survey	0	122167	0	0	128275	0	0	134689	0	0	141423	0	0	148494	0
2.3.46	Micro and Small scale Construction Sector Survey	0	0	0	0	361905	0	0	0	0	0	398095	0	0	0	0
2.3.47	Distributive Trade Survey	0	0	0	0	591471	0	0	0	0	0	650619	0	0	0	0

| Ser.No | Strategic Themes | 2015/16 | | | 2016/17 | | | 2017/18 | | | 2018/19 | | | 2019/20 | | |
| | | Government | | Donor | Government | | Donor | Government | | Donor | Government | | Donor | Government | | Donor |
		Recurrent	Capital		Recurrent	Capital		Recurrent	Capital		Recurrent	Capital		Recurrent	Capital	
2.3.48	Hotel and Restaurant Survey	0	0	0	0	352381	0	0	0	0	0	387619	0	0	0	0
2.3.49	Micro and Small scale Service Sector Survey	0	0	0	0	583357	0	0	0	0	0	641693	0	0	0	0
2.3.50	Mining and Quarrying Survey	0	0	0	0	595238	0	0	0	0	0	654762	0	0	0	0
2.3.51	Preparation and production of import and export index	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2.3.52	Import and Export Trade Statistics Compilation	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2.3.53	Tourism arrival and departure compilation	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2.3.54	Tourism statistical survey (Business-based)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	166667	0	0	175000	0
2.3.55	Transport and Communication Statistics Compilation	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2.3.56	Potable Water Treatment and Distribution Statistics Compilation	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2.3.57	Demographic and Health Survey (DHS)	81248	0	3126514	82873	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2.3.58	Preparatory Activity for the Fourth Round National Census including the cartographic works	0	12543525	0	0	48445378	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2.3.59	Population and Housing Census	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	93082936	21474332	0	1989622	0	0	891707	0
2.3.60	Dissemination of Population and Housing Census Results	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	119048	0	0	712246	0	0	215723	0
2.3.61	Population Projection	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	166667	0
2.3.62	Vital Statistics Compilation	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2.3.63	Post Census Survey	0	0	0	0	52039	0	0	362408	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2.3.64	Documentation of Agricultural Census & Surveys	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sub-Theme 2.4: Supporting Methodological Improvement and Statistical Modernization to surveys and Censuses																
2.4.1	Including appropriate modules of the informal sector/non-farm activities in regular household surveys;	28048	0	0	28048	0	0	28048	0	0	28048	0	0	28048	0	0
2.4.2	Efficiently integrating Household Survey	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2.4.3	Initiating preliminary Population Census Work	947143	726610	427143	947143	726610	427143	947143	726610	427143	0	0	0	0	0	0
2.4.4	Initiating preliminary Agricultural Census Work	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	260988	172867	127167	0	0	0
2.4.5	Obtaining technical assistance and plan methodology to provide lower level estimates	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Ser.No	Strategic Themes	2015/16			2016/17			2017/18			2018/19			2019/20		
		Government		Donor	Government		Donor	Government		Donor	Government		Donor	Government		Donor
		Recurrent	Capital		Recurrent	Capital		Recurrent	Capital		Recurrent	Capital		Recurrent	Capital	
2.4.6	Reviewing household survey content to meet top priority and elimination of duplication	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2.4.7	Improving the available sampling methodology and statistical methods;	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2.4.8	Modernizing data collection, compilation and dissemination process of the NSS	71452	35714	23821	71452	35714	23821	71452	35714	23821	71452	35714	23821	71452	35714	23821
2.4.9	Establishing a unit dedicated for methodological research	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2.4.10	Expanding methodological research capabilities by partnering with universities and research institutes	0	0	0	11951	0	3840	11951	0	3840	11951	0	3840	11951	0	3840
2.4.11	Preparing Proper Sample Design for Surveys carried out by the Central Statistical Agency and conduct sample selection	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2.4.12	Preparing proper sample design for surveys carried out by members of the National Statistical System and conducting sample selection	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2.4.13	Designing methods to crosscheck survey data and administrative data	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2.4.14	Defining Appropriate methodology for the compilation of environmental statistics	5952	0	23829	5952	0	23829	5952	0	23829	5952	0	23829	5952	0	23829
2.4.15	Developing techniques for sampling and modeling industries	0	0	0	2600	0	36000	2600	0	36000	2600	0	36000	2600	0	36000
2.4.16	Testing and evaluating the practicality and efficiency of different data collection, compilation and dissemination devices and processes within the CSA and in the entire NSS	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sub-Theme 2.5: Improvement of the Management Information System (MIS/System Administration Statistics (SAS)																
2.5.1	Supporting the establishment and functioning of the National M&E System	4560	0	2630	4560	0	2630	4560	0	2630	4560	0	2630	4560	0	2630
2.5.2	Establishing a unit at the CSA to coordinate the improvement of the MIS and link up with NMES for the use of such indicators for M&E tasks	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2.5.3	Launching collaborative programme and meetings for NSS and NMES with ToR in a coordinated manner	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Ser.No	Strategic Themes	2015/16			2016/17			2017/18			2018/19			2019/20		
		Government		Donor	Government		Donor	Government		Donor	Government		Donor	Government		Donor
		Recurrent	Capital		Recurrent	Capital		Recurrent	Capital		Recurrent	Capital		Recurrent	Capital	
2.5.4	Supporting the establishment of NMES indicators	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2.5.5	Working out a programme for collecting administrative records	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2.5.6.	Eliminating duplication of efforts in data production	2300	0	27100	2300	0	27100	2300	0	27100	2300	0	27100	2300	0	27100
2.5.7	Supporting the assignment of staff dedicated to record keeping	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2.5.8	Assessing the ability for MIS swift modeling	2837	0	35757	2837	0	35757	2837	0	35757	2837	0	35757	2837	0	35757
Sub-Theme 2.6. Gender																
2.6.1	Mainstreaming gender data into surveys and censuses	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2.6.2	Conducting Time-Use Surveys	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	617275	0	0	0	0	0	0
2.6.3	Mining gender data from different surveys conducted so far	0	0	0	0	0	75000	0	0	0	0	0	82500	0	0	0
2.6.4	Strengthening the functions of the Gender Mainstreaming Directorate	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2.6.5	Conducting Gender Asset Gap Survey	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	898767	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sub-Theme 2.7. Environment and Related Issues																
2.7.1	Compiling natural resource and wild animals statistics	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2.7.2	Conducting environmental Key Indicators Statistics Survey	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2.7.3	Compiling greenhouse gas emission	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2.7.4	Compiling secondary data about energy generated by hydroelectric dams and other energy systems (solar, wind, geothermal, etc…) of the country	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2.7.5	Collecting data about the energy consumption of the country	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2.7.6	Compiling waste and sewage management data	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2.7.7	Compiling environmental and resource management data	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2.7.8	Designing Environmental Statistics Data Production Framework	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2.7.9	Assessing the knowledge, attitude and practice of the community towards climate change and global warming issues and their impact	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Ser.No	Strategic Themes	2015/16 Government		Donor	2016/17 Government		Donor	2017/18 Government		Donor	2018/19 Government		Donor	2019/20 Government		Donor
		Recurrent	Capital		Recurrent	Capital		Recurrent	Capital		Recurrent	Capital		Recurrent	Capital	
STRATEGIC THEME 3: NSS Coordination and Preparation of Sectors Strategic Plan																
Sub-Theme 3.1: Improved Coordination of the NSS and other Coordination Issues																
3.1.1	Building the capacity of the CSA financially and by human resource to coordinate the NSS effectively	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
3.1.2	Preparing clear guidelines and functions for coordination tasks	2300	0	12900	2300	0	12900	2300	0	12900	2300	0	12900	2300	0	12900
3.1.3	Establishing Producer/Producer (Inter-Agency), User/Producer committee/ Forum and its sub-committee and forum for suppliers of data	1300	0	2600	1300	0	2600	1300	0	2600	1300	0	2600	1300	0	2600
3.1.4	Creating partnership between the CSA on behalf of the NSS and the media	780	0	1560	780	0	1560	780	0	1560	780	0	1560	780	0	1560
3.1.5	Coordinating and strengthen the Donor group Forum on statistical initiatives	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
3.1.6	Establishing MOUs with the MDAs for joint work with the CSA	520	0	1040	520	0	1040	520	0	1040	520	0	1040	520	0	1040
3.1.7	Preparing an annual performance report on the NSS for the Council	2300	0	1000	2300	0	1000	2300	0	1000	2300	0	1000	2300	0	1000
3.1.8	Initiating NSS Statistical Unit consultative meetings	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
3.1.9	Building partnerships with universities, research institutes and other	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
3.1.10	Establishing a technical Team of highly skilled professionals to undertake back-stopping strategic activities	2657	0	3793	2657	0	3793	2657	0	3793	0	0	0	0	0	0
3.1.11	Developing a mechanism for within agency coordination	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
3.1.12	Following up the utilization of the standard documents and EDQAF	5952	0	11000	5952	0	11000	5952	0	11000	5952	0	11000	5952	0	11000
3.1.13	Holding periodic consultative workshops with major data producers and users	720	0	4520	720	0	4520	720	0	4520	720	0	4520	720	0	4520
3.1.14	Collaborating with the Vital Events Registration Agency (VERA) on the compilation of Vital Statistics	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
3.1.15	Designing better strategies for collaboration and partnerships	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
3.1.16	Drawing up a standard procedure for coordination, authentication and collaboration on surveys and statistical activities and	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Ser.No	Strategic Themes	2015/16 Government Recurrent	Capital	Donor	2016/17 Government Recurrent	Capital	Donor	2017/18 Government Recurrent	Capital	Donor	2018/19 Government Recurrent	Capital	Donor	2019/20 Government Recurrent	Capital	Donor
	disseminating widely to the MDAs both at the technical and policy levels															
Sub-Theme 3.2: Preparation of Statistics Sector Strategies for the Development of Statistics (SSDSs)																
3.2.1	Coordinating and supporting the preparation of five to eight Sectors Statistical Development Strategy and its work plan within five years in line with the NSDS II	6300	0	42000	6300	0	42000	6300	0	42000	6300	0	42000	6300	0	42000
3.2.2	Appointing a core team and coordinator so as to guide the process	2657	0	0	2657	0	0	2657	0	0	2657	0	0	2657	0	0
3.2.3	Assisting other MDAs within the NSS to produce sector statistical work plan	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2657	0	0	2657	0	0
3.2.4	Using the SSDS plans as the building blocks for the NSDS design for the future	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	11933	0	24329	11933	0	24329
3.2.5	Improving capacity of sub-national institutions to do their own analysis within the scope of the preparation of the SSDSs	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
3.2.6	Monitoring the implementation plan of SSDS for effectiveness	500	0	2525	500	0	2525	500	0	2525	500	0	2525	500	0	2525
STRATEGIC THEME 4. Human as well as Institutional Development																
Sub-Theme 4.1: Human Resources Development and Management																
4.1.1	Reviewing and implementing training needs assessment	0	0	0	188095	0	71429	0	0	0	188095	0	71429	0	0	0
4.1.2	Developing and implementing training programmes for the staff designated for the statistical activities	35752	0	5988	35752	0	5988	35752	0	5988	35752	0	5988	35752	0	5988
4.1.3	Designing a programme to professionalize the Agencies and NSS	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
4.1.4	Establishing a statistical training centre for the NSS at the CSA	71429	190476	95238	71429	142857	95238	47619	47619	23810	11905	23810	11905	0	0	0
4.1.5	Preparation of Institutional Memory, Knowledge Management and Repository Strategy	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
4.1.6	Updating and continuing to implement the Human Resources Development Strategy of the CSA	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
4.1.7	Preparing a strategy, getting approval and implementing for attractive carrier structures, benefits and service conditions for the statistical work force at	0	0	0	7600	0	25000	7600	0	25000	7600	0	25000	7600	0	25000

Ser.No	Strategic Themes	2015/16 Government		Donor	2016/17 Government		Donor	2017/18 Government		Donor	2018/19 Government		Donor	2019/20 Government		Donor
		Recurrent	Capital		Recurrent	Capital		Recurrent	Capital		Recurrent	Capital		Recurrent	Capital	
	the CSA and the NSS															
4.1.8	Preparing a manual on staff matters such as promotions, transfers and performance evaluation	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
4.1.9	Building capacity continuously at all levels of the statistical personnel	5976	0	4562	5976	0	4562	5976	0	4562	5976	0	4562	0	0	0
4.1.10	Organizing training programmes for all the NSS members about the EDQAF and data quality procedures	166667	0	71429	166667	0	71429	166667	0	71429	166667	0	71429	166667	0	71429
4.1.11	Training the user on how to handle and correctly use data for better interpretation	0	0	0	2657	0	1190	2657	0	1190	2657	0	1190	2657	0	1190
4.1.12	Training the media on the use of macro data and statistical output	2657	0	1190	2657	0	1190	2657	0	1190	2657	0	1190	2657	0	1190
4.1.13	Organizing training on methodology and standards	0	0	0	5976	0	4562	5976	0	4562	5976	0	4562	5976	0	4562
4.1.14	Designing a curriculum for the NSS	35714	0	71464	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sub-Theme 4.2 Enhancing local and lower level capacity development																
4.2.1	Building the capacity of the field staff that are responsible for data collection, analysis, compilation and dissemination at lower levels	166667	0	71429	166667	0	71429	166667	0	71429	166667	0	71429	166667	0	71429
4.2.2	Improving the data management, disaster prevention and archiving	23810	0	71429	23810	0	71429	2655	0	5952	2655	0	5952	2655	0	5952
4.2.3	Increasing manpower and defining efficient organizational structure	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
4.2.4	Facilitating the necessary logistics, vehicles and modern IT at regional branch offices and lower levels	0	8818000	0	0	5490000	0	0	5490000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
4.2.5	Developing efficient data transmission scheme at lower levels	0	125000	0	0	125000	0	0	125000	0	0	125000	0	0	125000	0
Sub-Theme 4.3: Organizational/Institutional Development																
4.3.1	Initiating government decisions for all sectors and sub national entities to carry out statistical functions in its MDAs	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
4.3.2	Setting up a task team to establish organizational structures with corresponding functions	2600	0	0	2600	0	0	2600	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
4.3.3	Making efforts in order that statistical agencies are centrally placed within the government and within MDAs	80000	0	0	80000	0	0	80000	0	0	80000	0	0	80000	0	0

Ser.No	Strategic Themes	2015/16 Government Recurrent	2015/16 Government Capital	2015/16 Donor	2016/17 Government Recurrent	2016/17 Government Capital	2016/17 Donor	2017/18 Government Recurrent	2017/18 Government Capital	2017/18 Donor	2018/19 Government Recurrent	2018/19 Government Capital	2018/19 Donor	2019/20 Government Recurrent	2019/20 Government Capital	2019/20 Donor
4.3.4	Examining institutional placement within the government and within sectors	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
STRATEGIC THEME 5: Infrastructural Development																
Sub-Theme 5.1: Physical Infrastructures																
5.1.1	Constructing buildings for 12 branch offices;	0	0	1714286	0	942857	1714286	0	1037143	1714286	0	1140857	1714286	0	1254943	1714286
5.1.2	Completing the construction of the two modern blocks at the headquarters and equipping them adequately	0	0	857143	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
5.1.3	Renewal of sets of office equipment in the old blocks.	0	0	380952	0	0	285714	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
5.1.4	Renewal of sets of office equipment in the branch offices	0	0	285714	0	0	285714	0	0	285714	0	0	285714	0	0	285714
5.1.5	Procuring field vehicles to facilitate statistical operations	0	285714	238095	0	285714	238095	0	285714	238095	0	285714	238095	0	285714	238095
5.2. Statistical Infrastructure																
5.2.1	Area Frame development	5952	0	126190	0	0	0	5952	0	126190	0	0	0	5952	0	126190
5.2.2	Framing development from agricultural census and other agricultural surveys	0	0	0	0	0	0	2950	0	18100	2950	0	18100	2950	0	18100
5.2.3	Preparing Master Sample to run Household Surveys	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
5.2.4	Documenting institutional memory in the CSA for all produced data items and activities	0	0	0	1800	0	18150	1800	0	18150	0	0	0	0	0	0
5.2.5	Developing statistical code of conduct	4600	0	30600	4600	0	30600	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
5.2.6	Preparing Master Sample for integrated establishment surveys	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4600	0	31200	0	0	0
5.2.7	Updating Enumeration Areas	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
5.2.8	Developing the frame of large-scale commercial farms	0	0	0	4600	0	31200	4600	0	31200	4600	0	31200	4600	0	31200
5.2.9	Dry Season Irrigation Practice Farms Frame updating/ development	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
5.2.10	Framing Development for Fishery Statistics Sample Survey	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
5.2.11	Framing development for Urban Agriculture Survey	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
5.2.12	Setting up a system of developing and regularly updating of the Business Register	5600	0	33600	5600	0	33600	5600	0	33600	5600	0	33600	5600	0	33600
5.2.13	Reviewing EDQAF	0	0	0	6000	0	22000	6000	0	22000	0	0	0	0	0	0

| Ser.No | Strategic Themes | 2015/16 | | | 2016/17 | | | 2017/18 | | | 2018/19 | | | 2019/20 | | |
| | | Government | | Donor | Government | | Donor | Government | | Donor | Government | | Donor | Government | | Donor |
		Recurrent	Capital		Recurrent	Capital		Recurrent	Capital		Recurrent	Capital		Recurrent	Capital	
5.2.14	Reviewing the compendium of standards	0	0	0	3100	0	4800	0	0	0	3100	0	4800	0	0	0
5.2.15	Preparing disease classification and survey report format	119048	0	47619	119048	0	47619	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
5.2.16	Modernizing the CSA Resources Centre and Library	3600	0	13000	3600	0	13000	3600	0	13000	3600	0	13000	3600	0	13000
5.2.17	Reviewing dry season irrigation survey methodology	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sub-Theme 5.3: ICT Infrastructures:																
5.3.1	Area Frame development	23845	11905	35714	23845	11905	35714	23845	11905	35714	0	0	0	0	0	0
5.3.2	Framing development from agricultural census and other agricultural surveys	0	0	0	2300	0	150000	2300	0	150000	0	0	0	2300	0	150000
5.3.3	Preparing Master Sample to run Household Surveys	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
5.3.4	Documenting institutional memory in the CSA for all produced data items and activities	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
5.3.5	Developing statistical code of conduct	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
5.3.6	Preparing Master Sample for integrated establishment surveys	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
5.3.7	Updating Enumeration Areas	3450	0	53600	3450	0	53600	3450	0	53600	3450	0	53600	3450	0	53600
STRATEGIC THEME 6: Promotion of Statistical Advocacy and Involvement of the Media																
Sub-Theme 6.1: Creating Awareness and the use Statistics, Improve Statistical Launch and Data Accessibility :																
6.1.1	Developing and organizing statistical awareness programmes at federal and regional levels	0	0	3800	950	0	3800	950	0	3800	950	0	3800	950	0	3800
6.1.2	Introducing statistics education at school level as a government policy by signing a MoU with the Ministry of Education	0	0	0	1150	0	7500	1150	0	7500	0	0	0	1150	0	7500
6.1.3	Developing advocacy strategy for the CSA to build media relations	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
6.1.4	Facilitating statistical information sharing nationally and internationally	0	0	0	575	3750	0	575	3750	0	575	3750	0	575	3750	0
6.1.5	Creating awareness about the crucial role of statistics for high level government officials through a series of workshops	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
6.1.6	Creating awareness of the public on surveys conducted by the CSA	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
6.1.7	Create awareness through different mechanisms	0	0	0	3595	0	1210	3595	0	1210	3595	0	1210	3595	0	1210

Ser.No	Strategic Themes	2015/16 Government Recurrent	2015/16 Government Capital	2015/16 Donor	2016/17 Government Recurrent	2016/17 Government Capital	2016/17 Donor	2017/18 Government Recurrent	2017/18 Government Capital	2017/18 Donor	2018/19 Government Recurrent	2018/19 Government Capital	2018/19 Donor	2019/20 Government Recurrent	2019/20 Government Capital	2019/20 Donor
6.1.8	Preparing school mini-media and community radio execution programmes	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
6.1.9	Publicizing the CSA Website	0	0	0	2225	0	9400	2225	0	9400	2225	0	9400	2225	0	9400
6.1.10	Producing serial radio and television programmes	0	0	0	1400	0	7500	1400	0	7500	1400	0	7500	1400	0	7500
6.1.11	Developing and disseminating timely communication materials	0	0	0	1400	0	7500	1400	0	7500	1400	0	7500	1400	0	7500
6.1.12	Arranging field tours for the media personnel to create awareness on the methods and techniques used in data collection	0	0	0	3400	0	12500	0	3400	0	12500	0	3400	0	12500	0
6.1.13	Arranging a consultative workshop at every release of official statistics	0	0	0	2225	0	18800	2225	0	18800	2225	0	18800	2225	0	18800
6.1.14	Arranging regular press release/event sessions on major statistical releases	0	0	0	2225	0	18800	2225	0	18800	2225	0	18800	2225	0	18800
6.1.15	Conduct conference and consultative meeting with NSS members, research centers and major stakeholders twice a year	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sub-Theme 6.2: Building Capacity to Improve Advocacy and Public Relation																
6.2.1	Re-orienting and building the capacity of the media through workshops and training	0	0	0	2225	0	18800	2225	0	18800	2225	0	18800	2225	0	18800
6.2.2	Strengthening the Public Relations Directorate of the CSA	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
6.2.3	Organizing regular workshops for data producers, providers and users about the value of statistical data for planning and decision making	0	0	0	2225	0	18800	2225	0	18800	2225	0	18800	2225	0	18800
6.2.4	Establishing well equipped mini-libraries across all the CSA branch offices	0	0	0	14250	0	43500	14250	0	43500	14250	0	43500	14250	0	43500
6.2.5	Upgrading the current CSA head quarter library to facilitate access to online services, research database and archive	0	0	0	1900	0	5800	1900	0	5800	1900	0	5800	1900	0	5800
6.2.6	Restructuring the Public Relations and Dissemination Directorate of the CSA	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
6.2.7	Equipping the CSA Public Relations Directorate with the necessary audiovisual devices	0	0	0	1900	0	5800	1900	0	5800	1900	0	5800	1900	0	5800
STRATEGIC THEME 7: Statistical Financing Strategy																
7.1	Re-orienting and building the capacity of the media through workshops and training	4000	0	2200	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Ser.No	Strategic Themes	2015/16			2016/17			2017/18			2018/19			2019/20		
		Government		Donor	Government		Donor	Government		Donor	Government		Donor	Government		Donor
		Recurrent	Capital		Recurrent	Capital		Recurrent	Capital		Recurrent	Capital		Recurrent	Capital	
7.2	Strengthening the Public Relations Directorate of the CSA	1150	0	0	1150	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
7.3	Organizing regular workshops for data producers, providers and users about the value of statistical data for planning and decision making	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
7.4	Establishing well equipped mini-libraries across all the CSA branch offices	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
7.5	Upgrading the current CSA head quarter library to facilitate access to online services, research database and archive	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
7.6	Restructuring the Public Relations and Dissemination Directorate of the CSA	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
7.7	Equipping the CSA Public Relations Directorate with the necessary audiovisual devices	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

ANNEX G: CENTRAL STATISTICAL AGENCY ORGANIZATIONAL STRUCTURE

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┌─────────────────┐        ┌──────────────────┐        ┌──────────────────┐
│   NATIONAL      │........│                  │........│   MANAGEMENT     │
│   STATISTICS    │        │ DIRECTOR GENERAL │        │  ADVISORY TEAM   │
│   COUNCIL       │        │                  │        │                  │
└─────────────────┘        └──────────────────┘        └──────────────────┘
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| Ethics Liaison Unit | Legal Service Department | Audit and Inspection Directorate | Procurement and Property Administration Directorate | Finance Directorate | | Gender Mainstreaming Directorate | Public Relation and Data Dissemination Directorate | Printing Service Directorate | Planning and Change Management Directorate | General Service & Maintenance Administration Directorate | Human Resource Management and Development Directorate |

ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL STATISTICS DEPUTY DIRECTOR GENERAL

- Agriculture, Natural Resource and Environment Statistics Directorate
- Business Statistics Directorate
- Household Surveys and Price Statistics Directorate

POPULATION AND VITAL STATISTICS DEPUTY DIRECTOR GENERAL

- Population Statistics Directorate
- Vital Statistics Directorate
- Cartography and GIS Directorate

NATIONAL STATISTICS SYSTEM COORDINATION AND OPERATIONS DEPUTY DIRECTOR GENERAL

- National Statistical Data Quality and Standards Coordination Directorate
- Information System Technology Directorate
- Data Editing, Entry and Cleaning Department
- Branch Statistical Offices Coordination Desks