1. Medium Term Plan

1.1 Historical Development of Statistics in Ethiopia

In Ethiopia, it was in 1960 that statistics was put in place as regular government activity. The basis to this effect was the resolution of the Addis Ababa conference of the African Statisticians from the UNECA member countries in 1960. The conference reached an agreement that would enable member countries to prepare and implement a five-year statistical plan of action.

The statistical practices initiated in this context was organizationally set up within the then Ministry of Commerce, Industry and Tourism. But in 1963, the regular statistical activities became the mandate of a newly structured and autonomous organization called Central Statistical Office (CSO). At the beginning, CSO was responsible to the Ministry of Planning and Development and thereafter to the Planning Commission up until 1964. Then, CSO was reestablished in 1972 by proclamation number 303/1972 and was responsible for the then Planning Commission. Moreover, from 1979 up to 1987 CSO was responsible to the then Revolutionary Campaign and Central Planning Supreme Council and latter on to the Office of National Committee for Central Planning.

CSO was restructured and became responsible to the Council of Ministers by the name Central Statistical Authority, CSA, on March 9th, 1989. CSA became responsible to the Ministry of Economic Development and Cooperation on October 1996 and since September 2001 to the Ministry of Finance and Economic Development.

Prior to 1980's, the available socio-economic and demographic data in Ethiopia were seriously deficient and largely out of date. Most of the statistical surveys undertaken were on ad-hoc basis and were subject to various shortcomings. Realizing the prevailing conditions and its possible effects on the promotion of planning and efficiency, policy formulation, monitoring and evaluation and research activities, the government decided to allocate the maximum possible human and financial resources to-wards the rapid statistical development within, of course, the severe constraints of limited resources and other urgent competing priorities.

In order to fill the gap in data requirements, CSO initiated the National Integrated Household Survey Programme (NIHSP) in 1980 with the assistance of FAO/UNDP and UNICEF. Moreover, in 1980 the CSO established 15 regional Branch Statistical Offices. Following the ever expansion of the sample coverage and the new administrative setup

since 1993, restructuring the 15 existing Branch Statistical Offices and opening additional once became a necessity. As a result, the CSA has opened seven additional Branch Statistical Offices in 1997 and started to operate using 22 newly organized branch statistical offices all over the country. Thus, the nine Regional States, Addis Ababa City administration and Dire Dawa administration has at least one office each. However, considering their size in terms of population and area, Oromiya Region has six and Amhara and Southern Nations, Nationalities and Peoples Regions each have four Branch Statistical Offices.

In the National Integrated Household Survey Programme, the Central Statistical Authority has been conducting a number of socio-economic and demographic surveys mainly in rural areas of the country up till 1993/94 and thereafter in both rural and urban areas. These surveys include agriculture; demographic; nutrition and health; household income, consumption and expenditure; labour force; retail and producers price; sample vital statistics registration; family and fertility; welfare monitoring; informal sector; medium and large scale manufacturing industry; small scale and cottage industry; disability; baseline fertilizer; nutritional surveillance; and community level variables. Moreover, CSA has played a major role in undertaking two nationwide decennial population and housing censuses, i.e. in 1984 and 1994 and thereby in processing, evaluation, analyses, preparation of the census reports and dissemination of the results.

The National Integrated Household Survey Program (NIHSP) that was launched in early 1980's was relatively modest in terms of sample size. At the inception of the program, the sample coverage was 500 randomly selected sample sites in the rural areas and none in the urban areas of the country. Then in late 1980's the sample size in rural areas has expanded to 750 sample sites. Further expansion that included the rural and the urban areas tookplace in 1995 covering 900 and 326 randamly selected sample sites in rural and urban areas, respectively. Finally, by 1998, the sample size of the National Integrated Household Survey Program reached 1448 and 542 randomly selected sample sites in rural and urban areas of the country, respectively. Since 1998, the sample size enables the Authority to provide the results of the household survey at national, rural-urban, regional rural-urban, major urban centers, and at zonal levels. Since September 2001 the sample size of the National Integrated Household Survey Program has been re-established to be 2040 and 535 in rural and urban areas, respectively.

In terms of manpower, in 1960 when the nation’s regular statistical activities were under the Ministry of Commerce, Industry and Tourism, the total manpower was not more than twenty. But this number was made to increase from time to time. The total manpower that was 1,608 in 1991/92 was raised to 2,609 in 1997/98 and currently it is 3,958. The annual budget (recurrent and capital) also showed proportionate rise

from 8.4 million Birr in 1991/92 to 52.0 million Birr in 2002/2003. Also the external assistance to the Authority increased from 2.9 million Birr in 1993/94 to over 60.0 million Birr in 2001/2002. The Authority has conducted an agricultural census with a total government budget of more than 132 million Birr in 2001/2002. This census is the first of its kind in the country.

1.2 Context

As Ethiopia progresses towards liberalizing and decentralizing economic management, the need for a reliable and timely data has become more important than ever before. Given the current situation where the government has become dependent on indirect instruments to steer the market-oriented economy, the availability and sustainability of flows of timely statistical data remains crucial for the purpose of designing programs, monitoring and evaluation, for the execution of sound socio-economic policies and strategies, for research activities and investment decisions. Gauging the impact of policy changes via quantitative and qualitative indicators over time is only possible with the availability of reliable data that reflects the activities of the sector under consideration.

Ethiopia has relatively a long history in conducting socio-economic and demographic sample surveys and censuses on wider scale and it is among one of the leading African countries in these respects.

The government of Ethiopia, recognizing the need for a strong statistical database in managing socio-economic changes taking place in the country, allocated progressively significant budget for conducting of various socio-economic and demographic sample surveys and censuses. This has contributed much in creating conducive environment for planning and conducting additional and new sample surveys (and censuses) each year. This was operationally possible due to the establishment of properly functioning statistical system in the country under the National integrated Household Survey Program “NIHSP” by the Central Statistical Authority (CSA). Moreover, in order to address the country’s statistical data problems on a more comprehensive and coordinated approach, the initiative to undertake the study and preparation of “statistical priority”, in 1993/94 by the then Ministry of Economic Development and Cooperation (now the Ministry of Finance and Economic Development (MoFED)) in collaboration with the CSA.

The 1993/94 attempt was revitalized by broadening its scope, coverage, and refining study methodologies for the formulation of a Medium Term Statistical Program.

This exercise basically reflects the Government’s effort to address the statistical problem in a more comprehensive and pragmatic approach

so that a sustainable data generation, processing and dissemination system shall be in place. For this, a task force of professionals drawn from the then MEDaC and CSA was set-up and were assigned to prepare the draft document for the Medium Term National Statistical Priority Program. Now once more the Medium Term Program has been revised and updated by CSA professional staff. The output of the study entitled: "The Medium Term National Statistical Program for Ethiopia," is presented in three volumes. The three volumes are the following:

Volume 1: The Medium Term National Statistical Program for Ethiopia (2003/04 - 2007/08): Executive Summary;

Volume 2: The Medium Term National Statistical Program for Ethiopia (2003/04 - 2007/08): Main Program Document;

Volume 3: The Medium Term National Statistical Program for Ethiopia (2003/04 - 2007/08): Legal and Institutional Implication of the National Medium Term Statistical Program.

1.3 Objectives and the Approach for Program Formulation

Objectives of the program are broadly outlined below:

- Fulfilling the statistical data requirements essential for planning, policy formulation, monitoring and evaluation, socio-economic policy analysis and research activities.

- Setting up systems and mechanisms to ensure a sustainable flow of statistical data in Ethiopia and thereby wherever possible bridge over the existing statistical data gap during the Medium Term.

The basis for the formulation of the Medium Term Program in each socio-economic sector is prior assessment of the existing data base, review of data requirements and identification of gaps through user-producer interactions which have been made possible through the concerted efforts of the then MEDaC which is supposed to represent "users" and the CSA that of "producers".

In formulating the national statistical program and strategy for its effectiveness, the program formulation team has:

a) conducted an extensive review of statistical data requirement for policy formulation, analysis and planning at macro, sectoral and regional levels;

b) assessed the national statistical data base, identified gaps and analyzed major problems and constraints of the sector.

c) formulated a prioritized medium term national statistical program and a strategy for the implementation.

d) conducted capacity assessment of the CSA and identified the resources requirements.

e) provided a preliminary cost estimate required for execution of the Program.

f) reviewed the compatibility of the existing legal and institutional arrangements for the collection, processing and dissemination of statistical information and came up with proposals for revision in accordance with the new organizational structure of the CSA.

2 AN OVERVIEW OF MAJOR PROBLEMS AND CONSTRAINTS

2.1 Problems and Constraints in Statistical System

The operations of socio-economic and demographic data collection, processing, evaluation, analysis and dissemination of the resulting statistics are the major tasks of a national statistical office. These activities have been and are being carried-out by the Ethiopian national statistical office (currently Central Statistical Authority) since 1963. In these operations problems such as shortage of skilled manpower, availability of adequate financial resources, logistics support, retention or attraction of skilled and experienced personnel, ...etc. are encountered.

Further, the ever increasing demand of various data to the country's socio-economic development planning and thereby for the evaluation and monitoring of the impact of the development plan, and the need for these data at lower administrative level due to the establishment of the federal system of government in Ethiopia, strengthening the legal and regulatory environment for more effective data collection, processing, analysis and dissemination deemed to be necessary. Specifically, the inherent problems in the compilation, processing and dissemination of statistics generated from administrative records, were required to be mainstreamed in the national statistical program.

2.1.1 Skilled Manpower

The retention and/or attraction of skilled manpower is one of the major hurdles in public institutions due to low salary and other fringe benefits in the civil service. This is particularly so in the case of the Central Statistical Authority, because its experienced and trained staff are attracted by NGO's and international agencies. As a result, the Authority is putting too much pressure on the few of its available skilled

staff and is facing lots of problems in expanding its activities in terms of launching increased number of socio-economic surveys and in expanding area coverage of the surveys and for detailed analysis and research works. Hence, there should be a provision for solving these problems in the medium term statistical program.

2.1.2 Financial Resources

The Federal Democratic Republic of Ethiopia is committed and gives high priority for socio-economic and demographic data collection, processing, analysis and dissemination. Thus, the government is providing substantial financial and unreserved administrative support for the undertaking of socio-economic and demographic surveys and censuses. A good example is the huge financial and unreserved administrative support provided for the undertaking of the 2001/2002 Agricultural Census which has costed the nation over 200.00 million Birr. In a similar manner, the budgetary allocation for the regular annual socio-economic and demographic surveys has increased from about 8.4 Million Birr in 1991/92 to over 52.0 Million in 2002/2003. Despite all this expansion in budgetary allocation, this lets CSA to provide its survey results only at zonal level and to carry out only limited number of socio-economic and demographic surveys annually. On the other hand, the data requirements by planners, researchers and other data users is increasing and CSA is not in a position to meet these data requirements in terms of quantity (launching various types of socio-economic and demographic surveys) and in terms of reporting level where users require these data, if possible, at lower administrative levels i.e. at woreda rather than at zonal level. Hence, in order to fulfill these requirements there are financial constraints and this should be resolved in the medium term program by allocating adequate financial resources.

In addition, the sole dependence of data generation activities on government funds has not only put pressure on federal government budget but also threatened the sustainability of fulfilling the ever expanding information demand by both the public sector and the emerging private sectors. Hence, sustainability of information supply by the Government calls for cost-sharing arrangements between data producers (mostly the Federal Government) and users (Regional Governments and the private sectors at large).

2.1.3 Legal and Regulatory Environment

In Ethiopia, statistical laws governing the collection, compilation and dissemination of statistical data by the then CSO (now CSA) was promulgated for the first time in 1972 (order No. 79/1972 and proclamation No. 303/72). This proclamation has been issued almost three decades ago and hence it is not in a position to reflect the current condition. Moreover, in the Derg Regime the process of socialization

and the resulting expansion of the public sector had rendered administrative records in the form of plan submission reports as a major sources of statistical data in the country.

Furthermore, The launching of the Economic Reform Program in 1992 which has laid the foundation for a market-oriented economy coupled with decentralization of economic management has called for a breakthrough in the transformation of information dissemination mechanisms that is compatible with the current socio-economic set up of the country. This in turn requires among other things, a workable and transparent statistics act with detailed regulations and procedures to re-organize information generation system. The purpose of instituting legal and regulatory system, inter-alia, helps avoid duplication of efforts and ensure efficient utilization of resources, improve quality and guarantee uninterrupted flow of information as well as in-built mechanisms for data management with clear delineation of responsibility and accountability of the various actors involved as data producers and users.

2.1.4 Medium Term and Long Term Perspective Statistical Plans

In the last decade, Ethiopia was guiding its socio-economic development on the basis of short-term plans. Thus, the Central Statistical Authority also is obliged to stick to this short-term statistical plan and thereby its budgetary allocation. As a result, the Authority's statistical activities also depended on this plan. This situation is not satisfactory and needs to be changed. Hence, it should be replaced immediately by a five year medium term statistical perspective plan and gradually by a ten year long term statistical perspective plan. In this exercise it is of paramount importance to let the potential data users and producers participate in determining the socio-economic and demographic data needs of the country.

2.2 Problems and Constraints in Statistical Data Requirements and in Identification of Gaps

2.2.1 Data Classification and Scope of Work

Required data are either generated through sample surveys, censuses and vital statistics registration system or compiled from existing administrative records. The Medium Term National Statistical Program mainly focuses on those data gaps that are supposed to be obtained from sample surveys, censuses, vital statistics registration system and administrative records. In light of this, the statistical requirements are reviewed for macro and sectoral activities including Agriculture, Environment, Trade, Price, Industry, Tourism, Mining, Energy, Water, Construction, Transport and Communication, Social and Population statistics in the process of assessing the statistical data base of the country, and review of data requirements. It has been possible to

identify data gaps in each sector for the purpose of formulating umbrella programs which would help generate requisite data for planning, policy formulation and socio-economic analysis in the sector. The detailed assessment of the existing database, review of data requirements and identified gaps are presented in volume II.

2.2.2 Statistical Gap

As mentioned earlier, the various methods of data collection approaches such as sample surveys, censuses, vital statistics registration system, and administrative records are considered to be handled within the Medium Term Statistical Program time frame. With this in mind, data gaps for all sectors including macroeconomic statistics are listed in the data gap matrices of volume II of this document. Some numbered data gaps refer to single items while others refer to a group of data items. Thus, it wouldn't be an appropriate approach to determine statistical data gaps that has to be obtained through surveys, censuses and administrative records from these data items. For the purpose of determining the number of data requirements that need to be surveyed or to be readily available in records, statistical programs are marked as new and existing in the prioritized statistical programs. The total number of the new statistical programs are 42 of which 21 programs need to be generated through surveys or censuses and the remaining 21 programs constituted administrative records.

Prices and indices, Agriculture, Environment and Natural Resources accounted for about 50% and the rest of the sectors also accounted for about 50 percent of the identified new statistical programs (for details refer to "Volume 2: The Medium Term National Statistical Program for Ethiopia (2003/04 - 2007/08): Main Program Document"). The existing status of the required data, their coverage, extent of disaggregation, the levels at which data are to be reported, the frequency and the lag for both surveyed and recorded data items are discussed here under.

The sectoral data that are expected to be fulfilled through censuses and surveys should reveal the coverage expressed in time and space. The scope and coverage could vary depending on the nature of the information. For instance, in the Agriculture Sector, classifying cultivated land into rain fed, irrigated and showing their seasonal and regional variations and all types of crops produced should be made. Any crop statistics that does not take into account all types of crops and areas wherever they are produced is said to lack full coverage. As shown in the data gap matrices data in some sectors lack adequate coverage and in these medium term program it is intended to overcome these drawbacks and widen data coverage.

a) Level of Classification

As indicated in the statistical gap matrices, data are to be disaggregated as much as possible. Livestock statistics need to be shown by type, sex, age, and location. Crop production is also required to be indicated by type, method of cultivation, quality, quantity and ownership. Information on manufacturing is given by sub-sector and product type. Transport and Communications data are given by capacities, type of services, goods transported, road types, ownership and the like. Public Finance is disaggregated as per the MoFED format. Earners, recipients, and commodities are the levels to which Balance of Payments data are disaggregated. The National/Regional Accounts data are broken down by industry and institutional units. Data on various social sector variables are given by occupation, education, age, and sex depending on the nature of specific information. In general, the statistical data gap matrices show various ways of data classification for each piece of information with sex, age, ownership and commodity type are found to be more common units to which level is made.

In this regard CSA has made efforts to conform its classifications to the international recommendations to satisfy the need of data users as much as capacity and budgetary allocation permits.

b) Level of Reporting

Data items that are to be collected must be extrapolated from samples which take into account lower administrative units. As depicted in the statistical data gap matrix, most data are required at country and regional levels and some are needed even at woreda level. In some cases the coverage of social services is required by rural and urban areas. Basically, the bottom-up development approach to which Ethiopia adheres to calls for the availability of data at grass roots level that can be channeled to the higher level. This will enable disseminate data both vertically and horizontally. However, this will be put into practice gradually as the development stage of the country in general and the capacity and budgetary allocation for the Authority allows in particular.

c) The Time Lag in Releasing Results of Surveys and Censuses

Longer time lag in acquiring data has been a major problem in data management in some socio-economic sectors prior to the

year 1993/94. However, the time lag that prevailed in previous years between the period of data collection and dissemination of the results of these socio-economic and demographic surveys are reduced substantially and now adays results of surveys of national magnitude are being disseminated mostly in 2-6 months time from the date of the completion of data collection. This was made possible due to various organizational measures taken in recent years by CSA to improve the data collection and processing activities. In general, the identified data gaps have tolerable lags ranging from days to months and even years depending on the complexity of data acquisition processes and the sensitivity of data to time lag. It is therefore important to devise mechanisms to further narrow down the period between data gathering, processing, reporting and dissemination of the results to users.

d) The Frequency of Data Collection

The time frame in which subsequent surveys are to be held vary from sector to sector. Thus, 54% of the agriculture statistical program have to be collected every year while the remaining data should be collected in more than a year. On the other hand, all environmental, 25% of Trade, Industry and Tourism, 60% of Mining and Energy, 100% of Water, and more than 67% of Construction, Transport and Communications data have to be collected annually to sustain the flow of information. All prices and price indices data should be collected and computed on monthly and quarterly basis. About 42% of social sector statistics, needs to be updated annually (for details refer to "Volume 2: The Medium Term National Statistical Program for Ethiopia (2003/04-2007/08): Main Program Document").

The ideas conveyed under the aforementioned headings are only summary statements. Details with the help of matrix description are provided in volume II of the Medium Term Program Document.

3. PRIORITIZED MEDIUM TERM STATISTICAL PROGRAM

3.1 The Rationale and Basis for Prioritization

Among the most decisive constraints calling for prioritization of the on-going and the new survey and census programs, capacity to mobilize resources and enhancement of institutional capacity to implement these programs in the Medium Term stands out prominently. Given the institutional capacity and resources requirements for the implementation of the identified survey and census based programs, the following prioritization bench-marks were taken into account while ranking various programs:

- The relevance of the socio-economic data in assessing and monitoring the impact of the on-going stabilization and economic reform programs;

- The priority accorded to sectors in line with the development strategy adopted in Ethiopia;

- Economies of scale that may be enjoyed in the data collection process through combining programs that could be conducted simultaneously; and

- Whether or not any survey or census has been conducted so far in relation to the activities of the sector concerned.

3.2 Prioritized Medium Term Statistical Program

The entire statistical programs to be executed in the Medium Term period are partitioned into two: namely, census and survey based primary data collection programs and those based on administrative records. Broadly based 74 programs covering all socio-economic sectors have been formulated and prioritized including survey/census based on-going programs. Besides, 18 programs whose methodologies have not yet been established have been identified.

The number of times in which data collection should take place in order to implement the 74 programs are going to be about 257 in the five year Medium Term program. Survey and census based programs take the share of 65% while the remaining 35% goes to administrative records. Almost all administrative data compilation and dissemination programs are incorporated in the medium term statistical program. What makes this Medium Term Program exceptional is that it is being expected to create awareness among data generating agencies and establish an in-built mechanism for the flow of information from data producers to users.

The major actors entrusted with the responsibility of conducting these programs are those key institutions indicated in the program matrix column captioned "Focal Institution", the CSA apart from executing census and surveys; expected to play a coordinating role in this endeavor. For the prioritized list of statistical programs see Table 1.

Table 1 **Prioritized Medium Term Statistical programs (2003/04 - 2007/08)**

Sr. No.	Program	Frequency	Years					Focal Institutions	Remark New/Existing
			2003/04	2004/05	2005/06	2006/07	2007/08		
1	**Macro Economy**								
1.1	Compilation of the Full Sequence of National Accounts	Annually	*	*	*	*	*	MoFED	New
1.2	Compilation of Regional Income Account	Annually	*	*	*	*	*	RPB/ MoFED	On-going
1.3	Compilation of Data on Expenditure and Revenue Performance of Self Financing Organizations	Quarterly	*	*	*	*	*	MoFED	New
1.4	A Comprehensive and Well Disaggregated Government Finances Statistics (GFS)	Annually	*	*	*	*	*	MoFED	New
1.5	Compilation of Balance of Payments Statistics (BoP)	Quarterly	*	*	*	*	*	NBE	New
1.6	Monetary Survey and Data on Financial Sector Activities	Monthly	*	*	*	*	*	NBE	New
2	**Agriculture**								
2.1	Crop production Forecast	Annually	*	*	*	*	*	CSA	Existing
2.2	Crop Production Survey	Annually	*	*	*	*	*	CSA	Existing
2.3	Land Utilization Survey (Private Holdings)	Annually	*	*	*	*	*	CSA	Existing
2.4	Comprehensive Land Use Survey	Every 5 years				*		CSA/MOA	New
2.5	Cost of Production of Crops Survey	Every 3 years			*			CSA	New
2.6	Livestock, Poultry and Beehives Survey	Annually	*	*	*	*	*	CSA	Existing
2.7	Fishery Statistics (Survey and Compilation)	Annually	*	*	*	*	*	MOA/CSA	New
2.8	Pre and Post Harvest Grain Losses Survey	Every 5 years			*			CSA/EARO/ MOA	New
2.9	Agricultural Inputs and Practices Survey	Annually	*	*	*	*	*	CSA	Existing

...Table 1 continued

Sr. No.	Program	Frequency	Years					Focal Institutions	Remark
			2003/04	2004/05	2005/06	2006/07	2007/08		New/Existing
2.10	Farm Building and Implements Survey	Every 10 years		*				CSA	New
2.11	Profile of Peasant Institutions Survey	Every 3 years			*			CSA	New
2.12	Survey of State and Private Commercial Farms	Annually	*	*	*	*	*	CSA	Existing
2.13	National Agricultural Census	Every 10 years						CSA	Existing
3	**Environment & Natural Resources**								
3.1	Survey of Forest, Forest Products and Nursery Sites	Annually	*	*	*	*	*	MOA/RADB/CSA	New
3.2	Survey on Wood-Land Trees Spices	Annually	*	*	*	*	*	MOA/RADB/CSA	New
3.3	Soil Survey	Annually	*	*	*	*	*	MOA/EARO	New
3.4	Survey on Wild Life	Annually	*	*	*	*	*	EWCO/CSA	New
3.5	Survey of Wet-Lands	Annually	*	*	*	*	*	EWCO/CSA	New
3.6	Solid Waste Management	Annually	*	*	*	*	*	Reg.Mun./CSA/ EPA/Ind.Bureau	New
4	**Water**								
4.1	Survey of Water Supply, Consumption and Sanitation Services	Annually				*	*	MWR/CSA	New
4.2	Survey of Potential and Utilized Water Resources by Different Uses	Annually				*	*	MWR/CSA	New
5	**Manufacturing**								
5.1	Survey of Medium and Large Scale Manufacturing Industries	Annually	*	*	*	*	*	CSA	Existing
5.2	Survey of Small Scale Manufacturing Industries	Every 3 years			*			CSA	Existing
5.3	Survey of Cottage/Handicraft Manufacturing Industries	Every 3 years			*			CSA	Existing
5.4	Census of Economic Establishments/ Enterprises	Every 5 years		*				CSA	New

...Table 1 continued

Sr. No.	Program	Frequency	Years					Focal Institutions	Remark New/Existing
			2003/04	2004/05	2005/06	2006/07	2007/08		
6	**Construction**								
6.1	Survey of Contract Construction	Annually	*	*	*	*	*	CSA/MOIF	Existing
6.2	Compilation/Survey of Own Construction [1]	Annually				*	*	CSA/MOIF	New
7	**Mining and Quarrying**								
7.1	Compilation of Mining Statistics	Annually	*	*	*	*	*	CSA	Existing
7.2	Survey of Quarrying	Every 3 years		*			*	CSA/MOM	Existing
8	**Energy**								
8.1	Compilation of Energy prices and Costs by Fuel Type	Annually	*	*	*	*	*	CSA/MOM	New
8.2	Compilation of Energy production Supply and Consumption	Annually	*	*	*	*	*	CSA/MOM	New
8.3	Survey of Household Traditional Energy [2]	Every 5 years		*				CSA	New
9	**Trade**								
9.1	Survey of Distributive Trade and Services	Every 3 years			*			CSA	Existing
9.2	Compilation of Foreign Trade Statistics	Quarterly	*	*	*	*	*	CSA/Customs	Existing
9.3	Compilation of Tourism Statistics	Annually		*	*	*	*	CSA/ETC	New
9.4	Survey of Informal Sector	Every 3 years			*			CSA	Existing

[1] The Survey part could be conducted as part of Demographic Survey.
[2] Could be conducted as part of Household Consumption Survey.

...Table 1 continued

Sr. No.	Program	Frequency	Years					Focal Institutions	Remark New/Existing
			2003/04	2004/05	2005/06	2006/07	2007/08		
10	**Transport and Communication**								
10.1	Survey of Road Transport Statistics (Fright and passengers)	Every 5 years				*		CSA/RTA	New
10.2	Compilation of Road, Air, Rail, Water Transport and Transit Service	Annually	*	*	*	*	*	CSA/MOIF	Existing
10.3	Survey of Traditional and Intermediate Transport	Every 5 years					*	CSA/RTA	New
10.4	Compilation of Communications Statistics (Telecommunications and Postal Services)	Annually	*	*	*	*	*	CSA/MOIF	Existing
11	**Prices and Household Budget**								
11.1	Survey of Producers' price of Agricultural Commodities	Monthly	*	*	*	*	*	CSA	Existing
11.2	Survey of Producer's Prices of Manufactured Products (selected)	Quarterly	*	*	*	*	*	CSA	Existing
11.3	Survey of Retail prices of Goods and Services	Monthly	*	*	*	*	*	CSA	Existing
11.4	Household Income, Consumption and Expenditure Survey	Every 5 years		*				CSA	Existing
11.5	Compilation of Commercial Freight Transport Tariff	Monthly	*	*	*	*	*	RTA	New
11.6	Construction of Regional Consumer Price Index	Monthly	*	*	*	*	*	CSA	Existing
11.7	Construction of Country Level Consumer Price Index	Monthly	*	*	*	*	*	CSA	Existing
11.8	Construction of Producer's Price Index for Agricultural Commodities	Quarterly	*	*	*	*	*	CSA	New

...Table 1 continued

Sr. No.	Program	Frequency	Years					Focal Institutions	Remark New/Existing
			2003/04	2004/05	2005/06	2006/07	2007/08		
11.9	Construction of Producers' price Index for Manufactured Products	Quarterly	*	*	*	*	*	CSA	New
11.10	Construction of Quantity Index for Manufactured Products	Quarterly	*	*	*	*	*	CSA	Existing
11.11	Construction of Export Unit Value/Price Index	Monthly	*	*	*	*	*	CSA/Customs	Existing
11.12	Construction of Import Unit Value/price Index	Monthly	*	*	*	*	*	CSA/Customs	Existing
11.13	Construction of Commercial Freight Transport Tariff Index	Monthly	*	*	*	*	*	CSA/RTA	New
11.14	Construction of Wage Index (??)	Quarterly						CSA/MOLSA	New
11.15	Construction of Land Lease Rate Index (??)	Monthly						CSA/IOE	New
11.16	Construction of Real Interest Rate Index	Monthly	*	*	*	*	*	NBE/CSA	New
11.17	Construction of Real Exchange Rate Index	Monthly	*	*	*	*	*	NBE/CSA	New
12	**Population and Employment**								
12.1	Population and Housing Census							Census Commission Office	Existing
	a. Census Cartography	Every 10 Years	*	*				CCO	Existing
	b. Census Enumeration			*				CCO	Existing
12.2	Demographic and Health Survey (DHS)	Every 5 years	*					CCO	Existing
12.3	Migration Survey	Every 10 years			*			CCO	Existing
12.4	Sample Vital Events Statistics Registration	Annually	*	*	*	*	*	CCO	Existing
12.5	Compilation of Registered Job-Seekers	Quarterly	*	*	*	*	*	MOLSA	New
12.6	Labor Force Survey	Every 5 years	*					CSA	Existing
12.7	Current Employment Survey	Annually	*	*	*	*	*	CSA	New
13	**Social Statistics**								
13.1	Compilation of Health Sector Statistics	Annually	*	*	*	*	*	MOH/CSA	Existing

...Table 1 continued

Sr. No.	Program	Frequency	Years					Focal Institutions	Remark New/Existing
			2003/04	2004/05	2005/06	2006/07	2007/08		
13.2	Health and Nutrition Survey	Every 5 years				*		CSA	Existing
13.3	Compilation of Education Sector Statistics	Annually	*	*	*	*	*	MOE/CSA	Existing
13.4	Compilation of Media Statistics	Annually	*	*	*	*	*	MOI/CSA	Existing
13.5	Compilation of Recreation and Entertainment Statistics	Annually	*	*	*	*	*	MOYSC/CSA	Existing
13.6	Compilation of Sport Statistics	Annually	*	*	*	*	*	MOYSC/CSA	Existing
13.7	Survey of Orphanage and Street Children	Every 5 years	*					CSA/MOLSA	New
13.8	Survey of the Disabled	Every 10 years			*			CSA/MOLSA	Existing
13.9	Welfare Monitoring Survey	Every 3 years		*				CSA	Existing
13.10	Time Budget Survey	Every 10 years			*			CSA	New
13.11	Core Welfare Monitoring Questionnaire Survey	Annually	*	*	*	*	*	CSA	New
13.12	Community Level Variables Survey	Annually	*	*	*	*	*	CSA	New
14	**Statistics for Assessing Current Economic Conditions**								New
14.1	Survey of Manufacturing industries Accounting for the lion's share of Value added	Quarterly	*	*	*	*	*	CSA	New
14.2	Compilation of Merchandise Exports by Major Commodities	Quarterly	*	*	*	*	*	CSA/CA	New
14.4	Compilation of Merchandise Imports by Major Commodities, End Use and Destination	Quarterly	*	*	*	*	*	CSA/CA	New
14.5	Compilation of Passenger & Freight Transport Rate	Quarterly	*	*	*	*	*	CSA	New

(??) Suggested to be part of the long-term program.

4. RESOURCE REQUIREMENTS AND PRELIMINARY COST ESTIMATE

4.1 Resource Requirements

The realization of the proposed program requires building of a capacity at all levels involving, human resources development, logistical support and introduction of data flow system. The resources requirements identified here refers to additional inputs required by the CSA to undertake the planned socio-economic surveys and censuses in the Medium Term Statistical Program.

The summarized human and material resources that are currently available and that could be used for the execution of the Medium Term Statistical Program are presented in Tables 2 and 3, respectively. However, these resources have to be supplemented by substantial amount of human, material and financial resources in order to effectively execute the envisaged statistical program in the next five years. Thus, the magnitude of the additional human, material and financial resources are presented in Table 4. Moreover, the cost estimates for the execution of the Medium Term Statistical program, that is for the duration of the program are given in Table 5. Accordingly, the total cost estimate for the five year period amounts to be 265.0 million Birr.

The realization of the logistics support indicated in Table 3 is a minimum requirement for successful implementation of the Medium Term Program. Additional manpower and logistics support requirements are indicated in Table 4.

4.2 Preliminary Cost Estimates of the Medium Term Program

The overall budgetary requirements to implement the Medium Term Program and carry-out over 93 censuses and sample surveys based programs amounts to 265.0 million Birr. From the total cost, operational costs, including payments to be made for contract workers the estimated expenditure would be 39.5 million Birr in the first year, 60.0 million Birr in the second year, 65.0 million Birr in the third year, 55.0 million Birr in the fourth year and 45.5 million Birr in the fifth year (for details see Table 5).

The most important point to be accentuated at this juncture is that the cost exercise worked out above does not include first, the cost of the forthcoming decennial Ethiopian Population and Housing Census which is planned to be carried out in 2004/05; by the Population and Housing Census Commission Which is an autonomous organization reporting to the House of Representatives, second, surveys with unknown methodologies; and third, administrative records and related activities.

Furthermore, it should be noted that this is just a rough estimate and hence the actual cost estimate could only be known while designing each census/survey.

Table 2: Human Resources That are Currently Available At CSA

Human Resources	Number
1. Permanent Employee:	
• Professionals	105
• Sub-professionals	896
• Other Technical Staff	49
• Field Supervisors	223
• Enumerators	574
• Editors	20
• Data Entry Operators	30
• Support staff	434
Sub Total	1,435
2. Contract Employees:	
- Professionals	25
- Enumerators	2,035
- Editors	118
- Data Encoders	178
- Support Staff	167
Sub Total	2,523
Grand Total	3,958

Table 3: Material Resources (Logistics Support) That are Currently Available At CSA

Material Resources	Numbers
1. Logistical Support	
a. Field Vehicles	188
b. Field Equipment:	
• Balance scales	9,000
• Field Compasses	10,000
• Measuring Tapes	10,000
• Crop Cutting Sample Bags	96,000
• Protractors	11,000
• Rulers	11,000
• Clip Boards	12,000
• Umbrellas	12,000
• Iron Pegs	38,400
• Plastic Ropes (in meters)	155,000
2. Office Equipment:	
• PCs	179
• Printers	60
• Photocopy Machines	4
• GTO Offset Machines	4
• Blue Print Machines	2
• Plate Makers	1
• Binders	2
• Duplicating Machines	2
• High Speed Guillotine	1
• Reproduction Camera	2

Table 4: Additional Human and Material Resources Requirement of the CSA in The Five Year Program Period

RESOURCES	2003/04	2004/05	2005/06	2006/07	2007/08
Manpower					
a. Permanent Employee:					
• Professionals	26	28	28	26	26
• Sub-professionals	-	-	-	-	-
• Support staff	67	67	67	67	67
Sub Total	93	95	95	93	93
b. Contract Employees:					
• Professionals	-	-	-	-	-
• Enumerators	1,980	1,980	1,980	1,980	1,980
• Supervisors	143	143	143	143	143
• Editors	30	30	30	30	30
• Data Encoders	40	40	40	40	40
• Support Staff	150	150	150	150	150
Sub Total	2,343	2,343	2,343	2,343	2,343
Total	2,436	2,438	2,438	2,436	2,436
2 Logistical Support	-	-	-	-	-
a. Field Vehicles	-	-	-	-	-
b. Office Equipment:					
• PCs	-	-	-	-	-
• Printers	-	-	-	-	-

Table 5: Preliminary Cost Estimates For the Execution of the Program For the Period From 2003/04 - 2007/08

Cost Category	Year 1 2003/04	Year 2 2004/05	Year 3 2005/06	Year 4 2006/07	Year 5 2007/08	Total
1. Operational cost estimate	39,500,000	60,000,000	65,000,000	55,000,000	45,500,000	265,000,000
2. Logistical Cost (Vehicles and Equipment) Operational Cost	-	-	-	-	-	
Total	**39,500,000**	**60,000,000**	**65,000,000**	**55,000,000**	**45,500,000**	**265,000,000**

N.B.: 1) Logistics (vehicles and equipment) which have been procured for the 1994 E.C Agricultural Sample Census, are assumed to satisfy the demand for the rest of the program period.

5. RECOMMENDATIONS FOR EFFECTIVE IMPLEMENTATION AND SUSTAINABILITY OF THE PROGRAM

5.1 Legal Issues

In a country with a limited supply of resources, coordination and harmonization of statistical work is by far important. CSA, as a clearing house of every statistical activities in the country, should play the coordination and standardization role. For this to be successful, there ought to be a transparent legal basis that accentuate the CSA's role in which other federal and regional organs should comply with. In this regard the revisiting of the existing Statistics Act should not be overlooked while preparing the groundwork for the implementation of the Medium Term Program.

The forthcoming Proclamation to Reestablish the Ethiopian Statistical Authority (Volume III) and the new organizational structure of the Authority, envisages enhancement and betterment of sample survey and census results, facilitates the setting up and development of national, regional and zonal level statistical systems. The law also entertains cost sharing mechanisms between CSA and other federal and regional governments in conducting surveys and censuses that could be reported for use at federal, regional and zonal levels.

5.2 Institutional Implication

The new organizational structure of the CSA which is under operation, needs to be revised in accordance with its increasing responsibilities and the proclamation to establish population and housing census commission. Hence, a new organizational structure is prepared and submitted for approval.

5.3 Other Issues

a) Awareness

The level of consciousness of the society in handling statistical information has a direct bearing on the volume and quality of data supplied or generated. The role of statistical data in promoting the well-being of society has not yet got wide-spread recognition by the majority of the population which is characteristic of most developing countries. Besides the relatively limited supply of a statistical data which is the reflection of the development stage of the country, there is also lack of awareness even among some government institutions that the data they produce are sought by other agencies. This altogether limits the dissemination

of the statistical data to potential users. To surmount over these problems, the media is expected to take the mammoth responsibility to shed light on the outlook of the society towards statistical data.

b) Capacity Issues

Organizations supplying statistics as a result of their routine day to day activities have to scrutinize their capacity vis a vis the data they are expected to generate. Statistical units have to improve their capacity by way of upgrading efficiency of their staff through continuous or uninterrupted training and exposing to the forthcoming generations of PC's, statistical software packages, and other information management techniques. This would help to upkeep the quality and timeliness of the required statistical information. Furthermore, CSA is expected to start a short-term training at certificate level for both the public and the private sector.

c) The Possibility of Updating Cost Estimates

The preliminary cost estimates required for the execution of the Medium Term Program is rather indicative. The difficulty to establish methodologies for some proposed survey or census programs while preparing cost schedules for the formulated umbrella programs have hindered to articulate reliable cost estimates. More important of all, changes in the overall price level (inflation) may create substantial deviation from what is currently estimated and what would be realized when the time comes. Thus, the cost estimates for each socio-economic and demographic sample survey and census are subject to revision at the time of preparation of the budgetary proposal for each fiscal year. Besides, the budget required for capacity enhancement and creation of in-built mechanisms for a sustainable flow of administrative records has not been included in the preliminary cost schedules presented in the Program Document.

d) Initiatives for the Promotion of Statistical Services in Ethiopia

Development of statistical services is a pre-requisite for a sustainable and uninterrupted flow of statistical information from producers to users in a timely manner. This responsibility should not be shouldered only by one or two institution(s). A concerted and cooperative effort of users and producers and the community

at large is crucial for cost effective data management in the country.

However, initiatives for the development and promotion of statistics should come from a recognized government organization mandated with overall coordination and harmonization of statistical activities in the country. The CSA is the government's exclusive agent for statistical affairs. Hence, it is natural for the statistical agency of the country to initiate and introduce methodologies through the interaction of users and producers to increase the volume and improve the quality of statistical data to be of use at both country, regional and at lower administrative levels. In line with the newly proposed statistics act, the National Statistical Council and the Advisory Committee that are going to be attached to the CSA would take initiatives for the improvement of methodologies and updating of statistical programs in line with the data demand of users, the development stage of the country and international recommendations.