

ETHIOPIAN STATISTICAL DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM

EFY2016-2018 (2023/24-2025/26)



**MINISTRY OF PLANNING
AND DEVELOPMENT**



**ETHIOPIAN STATISTICAL
SERVICE**

December 2023

Addis Ababa, Ethiopia

ETHIOPIAN STATISTICAL DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM (ESDP)

EFY 2016-2018 (2023/24-2025/26)

December 2023

Addis Ababa, Ethiopia

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

- 1. Ethiopia's Ten-Year Development Plan (2021-2030) is blueprint of national development vision, objectives, and priorities across sectors.** TYDP calls for effective planning, monitoring, and evaluation (PME) system that requires the collection, processing, and analysis of significant amounts of official statistics at federal, regional, and sub-regional levels. Global and regional development agendas are aligned with and mainstreamed in the TYDP for effective implementation and monitoring.
- 2. Ethiopian statistical development program is intended to promote the importance of official statistics within the PME system at federal, regional, and sub-regional levels.** The program will enable the production of statistical data responding to the needs of various users by effectively addressing an ever-changing data and statistics ecosystem of the country.
- 3. ESDP is part of Home grown Economic Reform II and medium-term investment program implemented during 2016-2018 Ethiopian fiscal year (2023-2025).** It is developed in close coordination and leadership by Ministry of Planning and Development and Ethiopian Statistical Services in collaboration with all relevant government executive organs. It will promote effective role and participation of different actors in Ethiopian national statistical system (NSS) and expected to foster statistical capacity-building across the whole statistical system, and effectively leverage efforts and support from development partners.
- 4. ESDP underlines the following eight (8) strategic activities and key result areas that will shape Ethiopia's NSS governance, process, and output over the next three years –** (1) modernizing statistical legal and institutional frameworks, (2) strengthening system of national and regional accounts, (3) strengthening government finance and balance of payment statistics, (4) improving censuses and surveys data production and development, (5) improving administrative data management system, (6) expanding innovation, technology, and infrastructure for statistics, (7) improving statistical methodology and system, and (8) improving human resource and capacity building.
- 5. Key expected output and policy outcome of the ESDP by 2025 (EFY2018) –** (1) rebased national GDP and official dissemination of regional GDP (harmonized and standardized consistent with the national GDP), (2) improved Ethiopia's consumer price index (CPI) that are nationally and regionally representative, that are consistent with regional accounts, (3) official dissemination of Ethiopian multidimensional poverty index (MPI), (5) improved M&E system or framework. The national policy implication of the statistical development program is that improved and rebased national and regional GDP and production size (indicating income and revenue potential of the regions), will be a powerful tool for fiscal and revenue mobilization reforms, budget and resource allocation across regions and effective development coordination at national, regional and sub-regional levels. The assumption is that the fourth national population and housing census is to be conducted during and/or after the

EFY2018 depending on the ease of existing structural situations. The integrated household-based surveys to be undertaken during the EFY2016-2017 (mainly Ethiopian Integrated Household Survey and Demographic and Health Survey) is expected to provide up to date information on national fertility levels, mortality levels and migration status useful for an updating populations projection.

- 6. Effective implementation of ESDP depends on strategic mobilization and availability of resources and coordination of efforts at all levels.** The designed program itself will be used to coordinate existing domestic finances and mobilize development partner/donor support towards the identified strategic priorities and activities. Moreover, wherever possible, it can also be used as an opportunity for innovative statistical financing mechanisms by creating opportunities for participation of non-state actors in funding statistical activities using means consistent with UN Fundamental Principles of Official Statistics.

1. INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background and Context

- 7. Ethiopia is the second largest country in Africa by population size, and the tenth largest country in Africa by total area of land.** The total nominal GDP of Ethiopia stands at 163.7 billion USD in 2023, with the nominal per capita GDP of 1,549 USD. Ethiopia shares borders with Sudan to the west, South Sudan to the south-west, Djibouti to the north-east, Somalia to the east, Eritrea to the north and Kenya to the south. Government structure of Ethiopia is a federal state structure which comprises twelve regional states and two autonomous city administrations. The regional states and city administrations are further divided into two hierarchical layers of sub-regional administrative units, in most cases sub-divided into Zones and Woredas.
- 8. Effective planning, monitoring, and evaluation (PME) system requires the collection, processing, and analysis of significant amounts of official statistics** at federal, regional, and sub-regional levels. Ten-Year Development Plan (TYDP) calls for enhancing statistical capacity-building to support the development of methods, tools and indexes that would enable government to monitor and review implementation of the development policies and plan. Government's commitment and statistical reform for ensuring quality, timely, and reliable official statistics to inform the development policymaking and planning are unparalleled. In line with *Cape Town Global Action Plan for Sustainable Development Data*, adopted by United Nations Statistical Commission in 2017, reform actions pursued by government of Ethiopia recognizes the crucial role of increased support for strengthening data collection and capacity-building to better inform the evaluation of TYDP progress.
- 9. Ethiopia's national statistical system faces the urgent need to adapt and develop to meet the widening and evolving needs of official statistics** for the full implementation of the national TYDP, the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and the Agenda 2063 for the Africa We Want. Formulation of TYDP is led by the Ministry of Planning and Development, which also facilitates and coordinates the crafting of its accompanying documents, mainly, the results matrix and medium-term investment program. The Ministry is mandated to coordinate development of national results matrix entailing clear strategic goals, strategic activities and result areas, and key performance indicators (KPI) framework for the follow-up and review of TYDP which are aligned with both SDG and Agenda 2063.
- 10. National results matrix is developed through clear guidance and coordination among all government executive organs at all levels, and other non-state stakeholders.** The KPIs under each sectoral strategic goals requires strengthening of capacity-building efforts to produce the necessary official statistics, as per internationally recognized principles and practices, and improve the quality and effectiveness of PME system at federal, regional and sub-regional. National statistical system (NSS) of Ethiopia recognizes the central role that

all government organs at federal, regional, and sub-regional levels and other stakeholders plays in the generation, dissemination and administration of official statistics guided by clear *Code of Practice for Official statistics in Ethiopia*. The Code is aligned with all fundamental principles and practices emphasised in *UN Fundamental Principles of Official Statistics* and plays an essential role in ensuring official statistics produced, managed, and disseminated by government at all levels command public trust and confidence through demonstrating trustworthiness and providing high-quality data and statistics that maximize the wider public value. The Code sets clarity on the legal and institutional framework, and the roles and working relationships among all stakeholders of Ethiopian NSS.

- 11. Government of Ethiopia has adopted a medium-term national statistical development program, Ethiopian Statistical Development Program (ESDP),** intended to mainstream the importance official statistics into TYDP and strengthening PME system at federal, regional and sub-regional PME system, producing information responding to the needs of the various users by effectively addressing an ever-changing data ecosystem of the country, mainstreaming different sectors and other players into Ethiopian NSS, coordinating entire NSS stakeholders, responding to official statistics challenges, and building statistical capacity across the whole statistical value chain.
- 12. Ethiopian statistical development program is part of medium-term investment program expected to be implemented during 2016 - 2018 Ethiopian fiscal year (2023 – 2025).** It is developed in close coordination and leadership by Ministry of Planning and Development and Ethiopian Statistical Services in collaboration with all government executive organs (including National Macro Management Committee members – mainly Ministry of Finance and National Bank of Ethiopia) mandated and involved in the production and management of official statistics in Ethiopia. This national statistical development program is of the key components of the second phase of Homegrown Economic Reform (HGER II), and it will foster statistical capacity-building, partnerships, and coordination. The program is expected to effectively coordinate the implementation of statistical reforms and capacity-building across the whole statistical system, and effectively leverage efforts and support from development partners.
- 13. Key guiding principles underlying effective implementation of ESDP:** (1) ensuring high-quality official statistics, (2) ensuring completeness and comprehensiveness, (3) ensuring accountable leadership and effective coordination, (4) ensuring integration and country-ownership of data generation, and (5) ensuring effective monitoring and evaluation system of the program.
- 14. Quality of official statistics -** primary objective of mainstreaming the importance official statistics into TYDP and strengthening PME system is improving the quality of statistical output to the extent the governance and process under which data and statistics generation

within the NSS command public trust and confidence. Hence, effective and successful implementation of ESDP shall play key role in ensuring that all data and statistics produced, managed, and disseminated by government at all levels are high-quality to the extent its relevance, accuracy, coherence and accessibility meet users' needs and maximize the public value.

- 15. Completeness and comprehensiveness** – key activities identified under the program and expected results clearly shows the gaps and priorities across the three pillars and scope of national statistical system – governance, process, and output. It shall integrate statistical governance reforms and modernizations, strengthening PME system, strengthening system of national and regional accounts, development and integration of statistical data production programs and activities, expanding innovation and infrastructure for statistics, and capacity-building efforts.
- 16. Leadership and coordination** – successful implementation of ESDP requires transparent and accountable leadership, coordination, and coordination in full adherence with the Code of Practice for Official statistics in Ethiopia. Government ensures effective coordination and cooperation at all levels to promote and safeguard the entire process of the administration and management of official statistics. ESDP promotes consultative and inclusive coordination, involving all members of the NSS including development partners, academia, civil society, and private sector. The promotion and safeguarding of the entire statistical processes and outputs require transparent leadership and coordination between Ministry of Planning and Development and Ethiopian Statistical Services, and cooperation with relevant government organs at all levels, and other stakeholders including regional and international organizations supporting Ethiopia's ESDP and other partnerships.
- 17. Integration and country-ownership** - ESDP ensures harmonization and country-ownership of internationally sponsored surveys by integrating, expanding, and strengthening the mainstream domestic survey programs and activities. This allows to integrate all existing financial resources and avoid duplication of efforts to effectively prioritise and implement the identified census and survey activities, and other reform interventions. The program shall also intend to fully identify new and strategic ways to efficiently mobilize resources.
- 18. Monitoring and evaluation** - successful program implementation requires effective monitoring of the program as a whole, and of its component projects and activities, in relation to changes in the context, timeliness, and any unforeseen circumstances that may occur. The implementation of the program shall enjoy the close support and monitoring under the auspices of the HGER II implementation monitoring and evaluation through the National Macro Committee. There will be steering committee arrangements allowing transparent effective coordination with all stakeholders at the highest management level, and several technical working groups allowing participation experts from all relevant sectoral government

organs. The Ministry of Planning and Development and Ethiopian Statistical Services will ensure there exists a rapid problem identification system, as well as a system for communications to the various stakeholders and facilitate clear evaluation procedures during and after activities.

1.2 Ethiopian Development Planning Framework

19. **Ethiopia's Ten-Year Development Plan (2021-2030) is blueprint of national development vision, objectives, and priorities across sectors.** TYDP lays a long-term vision of creating a prosperous society and making Ethiopia an '*African Beacon of Prosperity*' by creating the necessary and sufficient conditions and path over the decade. The national development plan entails creating a pragmatic market-based economic system and enhance the role and participation of the private sectors, ensuring macroeconomic stability and high economic growth and decent job creations, ensuring structural transformation, productivity, and competitiveness, ensuring quality and accessible provision of basic social services and infrastructure, building the capacity of the government, quality public services and establishing good governance, and building strong and inclusive institutions that would ensure peaceful society, access to justice and upholding the rule of law and human rights.
20. **Global and regional development agendas are aligned with and mainstreamed in the TYDP for effective implementation and monitoring.** Thus, the dynamic official data and statistical demand for monitoring national, regional, and global development plans are to be satisfied by different statistical data sources in the NSS. Quality data that are relevant, timely, accurate and reliable are vital for enabling government, the private sector, civil society, and the public to make evidence-based decisions and tracking of progress. Quality data are also essential for ensuring accountability in the country. Effective planning, monitoring, and review of the implementation of the TYDP, Agenda 2063 and SDGs require the collection, analysis, and dissemination of statistics for use at local, national, regional and global levels.
21. **NSS is regularly required to adapt and develop its statistical capacity to meet the wide range of increasingly evolving data user demands.** The statistical requirements for monitoring existing and emerging development frameworks need redress as an ever-ongoing process in the country. Hence, methodological improvement, institutional arrangements, statistical activities of line ministries and sub national level entities, statistical skills and competences, and financial aspects in the NSS need continual strengthening.

1.3 Statistical Reform and Government Commitments

22. **This modernization and strengthening effort of NSS will require the full, active, and focused commitment of government policy leaders.** The commitment by the Government of Ethiopia aim to promote transparency and soundness, improve capacity-building and harness new technologies to strengthen the governance and process of the NSS. Executive

organs of government at federal, regional, and sub-regional levels increasing face the challenges of access to timely, relevant, accurate and comprehensive official statistics. To address this challenge, the government has launched different reform initiatives. The objective of the reform initiatives is to improve development performance management, evidence-based governance, and open government. The ESDP sets out a series of prioritized and quantifiable indicators and ensure effective M&E of the program to follow-up and monitor the progress of the deliverables of the program.

- 23. A key statistical reform process was hitherto unpracticed exercise of distinguishing the practice for statistical regulatory and operational functions.** The existing (new) Proclamation 1263/2021 for *Definition of Powers and Duties of the Executive Organs* distinguished the practice for statistical regulatory and operational functions under different government organ structure as part of domestic reform process of modernizing and strengthening national statistical system. Both functions were previously administered and managed under a single government organ or organizational arrangement within the former Central Statistical Agency. In most countries, both functions are hierarchically separated to avoid the conflict of interest in independent regulations and operation. The primary purpose of the new reorganization of national statistical system is to promote and safeguard the quality of official statistics (including relevance, and reliability and accuracy) to help the government in informing and communicating with public about development matters and assisting the government organs in the formulation and evaluation of public policy.
- 24. Ethiopia's Code of Practice for Official Statistics plays an essential role in ensuring official statistics produced, managed, and disseminated by government command public trust and confidence** through demonstrating trustworthiness and providing high-quality data and statistics that maximize public value. The Code sets clarity on the legal and institutional framework, and the roles and working relationships between government organ structure in relation to statistical regulatory and operational functions. The Code also identifies and defines the fundamental pillars, principles, and practices in relation to the production, management and dissemination of official statistics in Ethiopia.
- 25. Ethiopia signed up to regional and international treaties regarding official statistics,** mainly the *African Charter on Statistics* and the *UN Fundamental Principles of Official Statistics*. The government also showed commitment to different regional and international development frameworks that require statistics for tracking and reporting national development progresses, aligned with regional and international development agendas. In relation to the Sustainable Development Goals, Ethiopia's NSS reform in general, and the development of the ESDP in particular, benefited from the UN's *Cape Town Global Action Plan for Sustainable Development Data*, adopted by the General Assembly in July 2017. The government and international organizations' commitment in supporting the NSS programs

and activities were evident in the support and funding towards most previous programs, mainly the NSDS I and II.

- 26. The government commitment to promote modernization and strengthening of the NSS will continue** in the coming next medium-term program implementation period. One of the key result areas designed in the ESDP (key result area 1) aimed at modernizing statistical legal and institutional frameworks. The key deliverables include adopting a new proclamation and/or regulation for national statistical system, adopting Ethiopian data quality assessment framework, adopting Ethiopian official statistics calendar, and establishing Ethiopian statistical board (as the regulatory arm of the NSS). The medium-term program will promote the full and active support of the private sector institutions and civil society leadership as well as the international community. The joint and harmonized multi-stakeholder efforts can bolster higher performance of statistical activities in the country.

2. NATIONAL STATISTICAL SYSTEM OF ETHIOPIA

2.1 Legal and Institutional Background of National Statistical System

27. **A well-functioning statistical system requires enabling legislation that guarantees the professional independence, integrity, and accountability of the statistical offices and that of other key data producers.** A strong statistics law is also important for coordination of the NSS, and to establish and enforce the code of practice, data quality assurance framework (DQAF), statistical calendar, strengthen data access, including enhancing data sharing and integration across the NSS, adoption of changes on the statistical landscape for modernizing the NSS such as data revolution among others.
28. **Proclamation 1263/2021 distinguished the practice for statistical regulatory and operational functions under different government organ structures** as part of domestic reform process of modernizing and strengthening national statistical system. The separation of statistical regulatory and operational functions in national statistical system is aimed at ensuring the establishment of a transparent and sound statistical system where official statistics serve the interests of the data users and the wider public, by ensuring government statistics have public value, are high-quality and standard, and are produced by professionally trustworthy government organs.
29. **The NSS promotes collective mandate and responsibility by the Ministry of Planning and Development and the Ethiopian Statistical Services** for promoting and safeguarding the quality of official statistics to help government in the formulation and evaluation of policies, development plans and programs is collective responsibilities of the Ministry of Planning and Development and Ethiopian Statistical Services. The proclamation mandated the Ministry of Planning and Development for overall development and safeguarding of national statistical system and regulatory functions whereas the autonomy of statistical data collection operations and services through survey, census, and other data collection methods is the responsibility of the Ethiopian Statistical Service. The new Proclamation 1263/2021 also mandates the Ministry of Planning and Development to guide and coordinate statistical activities in the National Statistical System. As mandated for leading and coordinating the national development planning, monitoring and evaluation of public policy and development programs, the statutory objective of the Ministry is to promote and safeguard the policy of the production and publication of official statistics that serve the public good.
30. **The Ministry of Planning and Development manages the entire statistical regulatory functions at all levels through an open and participatory framework and prudent procedures** by coordinating and cooperating with all relevant government organs, data users, data providers, and stakeholders. The regulatory functions strictly follow the principles and practices identified in the Code of Practice for Official statistics, in line with the UN

Fundamental Principles of Official Statistics. Open, participatory, and prudent statistical regulatory process will ensure that official statistics to be produced, managed, and disseminated by government at all levels is up to the required Ethiopian Data Quality Assessment Framework (EDQAF).

- 31. Ethiopian Statistical Services is mandated and responsible to provide statistical services to government, and non-state stakeholders.** The services which may be provided by the Ethiopian Statistical Services include, (1) conducting independent statistical operational functions through surveys and censuses as per the government's need and statistical calendar, (2) supporting government organs in the production, management and dissemination of administrative data and statistics, (3) providing independent quality assessment and verifications in relation to data and statistics to other users including international organizations, and providing information, advice, and technical operational services in relation to statistics to non-state domestic and international organizations.
- 32. The new Ethiopian Statistical Board that is to be established, as part of the medium-term ESDP,** institutionalizes the collective responsibilities between the Ministry of Planning and Development and the Ethiopian Statistical Services regarding data quality and methodological assurances through an open and participatory processes and practices that equally involve all official data providers, producers and users through effective and transparent coordination and cooperation. The management of the Board and its operations will include all stakeholders. This legal and institutional adopted and ratified by the national statistical system of Ethiopia shall ensure the strict adherence to professional independence, best practices and international standards regarding data quality and methodological frameworks assurances.

2.2 Components of National Statistical System and Data Production Systems

- 33. The NSS is composed of all organizations which produce official statistics and are a part of the public administration in a country,** aligned with the recently agreed definition of UN Statistics Commission. In the Ethiopian context, these mainly include the Ethiopian Statistical Services, and government organs including the Ministry of Planning and Development, the Ministry of Finance, Ministry of Revenue, Ethiopian Customs Commission, the National Bank of Ethiopia, the Ministry of Health, the Ministry of Education and other key government organs which produces official statistics.
- 34. In the general context, official statistics are produced through** – (1) census, (2) sample surveys, (3) administrative records and registers, and the operation of government systems (often known as administrative data and statistics), and (4) by utilization of other data sources (commercial data streamed from businesses, geo-spatial data, data from sensors and other big data). (5) assessments and evaluations of policies and programs by independent entity acting on behalf of government and provided to government. Such official statistics are

mainly produced, managed, and disseminated by (1) *Ethiopian Statistical Services*, (2) *federal and regional government executive and non-executive organs*, and (3) *any other person or entity acting on behalf of the government*.

- 35. In the Ethiopian context, significant volumes of information, data and statistics are compiled by government organs as part of their routine administrative processes.** The large volumes of administrative data and statistics include operations of education, health and other social services, external and domestic trade, balance of payments, government accounts and prices, agriculture, and other economic and social fields. The medium-term program of the ESDP aim to address the challenges of inconsistency and standardizations often associated with administrative data and statistics. This will include improving administrative data management system (ESDP key result area 5) and strengthening government finance and balance of payment statistics (ESDP key result area 3) to systematize the collection, processing, and dissemination of administrative data and statistics.
- 36. Ethiopian Statistical Services have long years of experience and well suited with the two major data production systems – censuses and sample surveys.** The most important censuses carried out in Ethiopia were the Population and Housing Census (three rounds in EFY 1976, 1987, and 1999) and Agricultural Census (EFY 1994), and partial attempts of Census of Business Establishments (EFY 1996). There are several samples surveys conducted in Ethiopia through the coordination and leadership of the Ethiopian Statistical Services, including agricultural sample surveys, retail/consumers' and producers' price surveys, household consumption and expenditure surveys, labour force surveys, business surveys and demographic and health surveys.

2.3 Vision, Mission, and Core Principles of National Statistical System

- 37. The vision of NSS of Ethiopia is to become an authoritative, trustworthy, and world-class provider of official statistics.** The mission of the NSS of Ethiopia is to establish an integrated and well-coordinated statistical system under the guidance and leadership of the Ministry of Planning and Development and the Ethiopian Statistics Service, professionally producing official statistics that meet the current and evolving needs of users in a transparent and timely fashion using standards and best statistics practices.
- 38. The fundamental principles of the NSS are based on three fundamental pillars – Statistical Governance, Statistical Process and Statistical Output.** The three pillars are distinct, but they reinforce each other in promoting transparency about statistical governance, processes, and outputs. The soundness and confidence in the entire statistical governance (i.e., people, leadership, and organizations) influence the quality and credibility of the production, management, and dissemination of official statistics. On the other hand, the credibility of official statistics is dependent on the soundness and quality process of the overall development and application of statistical methods, technique, tools and procedures for the

production and management of data and statistics. Finally, the soundness and quality of statistical governance and process should be reflected in the extent to which available official statistics meet users' needs and maximize the public value.

- 39. The NSS of Ethiopia, including all its stakeholders, shall adopt, cultivate, and be guided by the following sets of principles and practices over the coming three years:**

Figure 1: NSS Governing Principles and Practices for Official Statistics



3. ETHIOPIAN STATISTICAL DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM

3.1 Justification for the Program

40. **Ethiopian statistical development program (ESDP) is a powerful tool for guiding the development of national statistics development programs**, increasing political and financial support for statistics, and ensuring that government can produce the data and statistics needed for planning, monitoring and evaluating development outcomes. The program is a mechanism for setting the directions and thrusts of the NSS in the medium term for the development and production of statistics needed in the formulation, implementation, and monitoring of the TYDP, SDG and Africa 2063. It also helps to integrate the statistical activities of the government and promoting institutional building and cooperation among stakeholders in the NSS.
41. **Formulation of ESDP is anchored on the medium-term development and investment plan framework and remains key component of the HGER 2.0 reform.** Its primary objective is to provide the information requirements of the TYDP and its accompanying results matrices. The ESDP intend to provide solutions to major statistical issues and challenges in the NSS as well as address emerging statistical challenges and Ethiopia's international commitments such as the *Cape Town Global Action Plan for Sustainable Development Data*. The ESDP shall consist of major statistical activities to be undertaken by the NSS in response to the requirements of development planning and policy formulation.

3.2 SWOT Analysis

42. **The assessment of the status of statistics in the NSS was undertaken, and identified the Strengths, Weakness, Opportunities and Threats (SWOT) of the NSS in Ethiopia.** The results of the NSDS II end-of-term review and SWOT analysis issues and recommendations are used as inputs for designing the ESDP. The strategic framework therefore builds on the above strengths, mitigates weaknesses, leverages opportunities, and minimize threats. The key issues are consolidated and presented as listed below:

Figure 2: Strengths, Weaknesses, Opportunities and Threats (SWOT) Analysis

STRENGTHS	WEAKNESSES
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Existence of skilled and competent manpower in some institutions. ➤ Presence of different sub-national structures and independent statistical units within some government organs. ➤ Existence of a platform for collecting, analyzing, visualizing, and sharing data. ➤ Strong political and management commitment. ➤ Availability of working partners as a resource. ➤ Good governance in line ministries. ➤ Existence of the ESS twenty-five statistics branch offices covering all parts of the country. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Weak legal framework that connects all NSS members and stakeholders. ➤ Lack of strong and independent statistical units within most organizations. ➤ Inadequate skilled human capacity due to high turnover and inability to attract high level and experienced experts. ➤ Inadequate data quality in line ministries and other government organ. ➤ Lack of knowledge transfer and best practices across the NSS. ➤ Limited statistical literacy and management focus on statistical related issues. ➤ Poor working environment and infrastructure due to lack of physical and IT infrastructure across the NSS government organs at all levels. ➤ Lack of strong coordination among NSS members. ➤ Insufficient financial resources for statistical programs, projects and activities. ➤ Poor statistical awareness among the public.
OPPORTUNITIES	THREATS
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Government commitment to data use. ➤ Expansion of ICT services. ➤ Strong desire to automate statistical activities across most government organs. ➤ Strong desire for research activities in most federal and regional government organs. ➤ Strong desire of collaboration ties with universities and other data producing organs. ➤ Existence of hierarchical structure from top level to community level for the management of administrative data compilation. ➤ Expansion of internet service across the country. ➤ Existence authoritative national and regional development frameworks. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Conflicts and instabilities in some areas. ➤ High turnover of senior experienced staffs in government organs. ➤ Cyber security risks in the working environment. ➤ Frequent change of administrative boundaries creating challenges for statistical coherence and comparison overtime. ➤ Increasing market inflation for statistical data production.

3.3 Risks and Mitigation Mechanisms

43. **Important risks emanating from identified weaknesses and threats that may jeopardize the realization of the ESDP aspirations**, as well as the mitigation measures, are presented in table below. They may be contextual, programmatic, or institutional and will be regularly assessed, evaluated, and mitigated based on the probability of occurrences.
44. Contextual risks such as conflicts and instabilities, cyber-attacks, and discriminatory social cultural practices are examples of externalities that may hinder face-to-face interactions in the statistical operations. The program implementing institutions will need an efficient and effective IT system and data portal to facilitate communication and interactive access to data, reports and programs of different federal institutions, regional states and non-government entities. Programmatic risk includes, inadequate statistical capacity, weak coordination and institutional arrangements, and financing, while the institutional refer to the weak legal framework and enforcement capacity, limited infrastructure, and inadequate human resources.

Table 1: Risk Analysis

Risk	Risk Description	Mitigation Mechanisms
Weak legal framework and enforcement	Weak legal framework/ structure that connects NSS members and to drive coordination of the NSS and enforce synergy and harmony within public organs across the NSS.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Finalize endorsement, publicity and operationalize the new statistics proclamation and its associated regulation. ➤ Streamline the coordination of the NSS and oblige sectors to set up statistical units and provide an enabling institutional environment for statistics.
Inadequate and skill gap of human resources	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Inadequate skilled human capacity due to high turnover and inability to attract field level and experienced experts. ➤ Limited statistical literacy and management focus on statistical related issues. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ All entities in the NSS should invest more in capacity building to allow for concurrent implementation of activities. ➤ Assess staff capabilities in light of evolving priorities and emerging data needs, address capacity gaps at all levels and incentives for Statisticians to guard against staff attrition in the NSS.
Data quality not meeting international standards	Emerging development frameworks present new and methodological challenges, institutional arrangements, and data requirements. However, the quality	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ All data and statistics producers in the NSS to identify the multi-variant data needs arising from different development agendas. ➤ Promote and enforce use of

Risk	Risk Description	Mitigation Mechanisms
	of data in NSS members remains unfit for use as official statistics.	standard definitions, concepts and methodologies, create Metadata, data exchange and conduct data quality audits in line with the EDQAF.
Inadequate infrastructures and systems	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Inadequate environment for data production due to lack of IT infrastructure in most line Ministries mainly at lower levels. ➤ Lack of archiving area for documentation of hard copies. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Mobilizing support for the development of infrastructure across the whole NSS. ➤ Monitor functionality of IT infrastructure for interoperable statistical practices and systems statistical production in the NSS.
Inadequate funding of statistical activities in NSS members	Insufficient financial resources for statistics, and limited commitment to the ESDP by government, as well as middle level managers and planners.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Undertake extensive advocacy for statistics across all government organs and stakeholders. ➤ Mainstreaming statistics in sectoral policies and programs. ➤ Engage and coordinate all the development partners supporting the ESDP.

4. STRATEGIC ACTIONS AND KEY RESULTS AREAS

4.1 Summary of Strategic Activities and Key Result Areas

45. Ethiopian statistical development program provides the drives and pathways for supporting evidence-based monitoring and reporting of development progress. It also provides the vision, mission, and objectives of the modernization of the NSS. The ESDP strategic activities will be implemented through the following innovation and modernization actions:

- Strengthening of the effective governance and coordination mechanism among the producers and users of statistics within the NSS.
- Increasing investment in the NSS ecosystem to meet the growing demand for statistics in support of evidence-based governance.
- Improvement of data production in the NSS aimed at addressing current, new and emerging data and statistics concerns, and other data requirements.
- Strengthening data ecosystems to include enhancement of administrative data and exploration of alternative and innovative data sources such as big data and citizen-generated data as plausible sources of official statistics.
- Advancement of statistical research and system development to improve current methodologies for the generation of official statistics and indicators to respond to the current and emerging concerns, needs, and demands.
- Improvement of advocacy on statistics through maximized use and conduct of forums/workshops to promote utilization of statistics and open data policies.
- Strengthening capacity building for improved production, dissemination, and utilization of statistics.
- Enhancement of data dissemination through maximized use of innovation and technologies in statistical processes.
- Strengthening system of national and regional account statistics.
- Enhance partnership and cooperation with non-state domestic civic societies, academia, and other relevant stakeholders.
- Enhance partnerships and cooperation with the international donors and statistical community through adherence to international commitments.

46. The ESDP underlines the following eight (8) strategic activities and key result areas that will shape the NSS governance, process, and output over the next three years:

- (1) Modernizing Statistical Legal and Institutional Frameworks
- (2) Strengthening System of National and Regional Accounts
- (3) Strengthening Government Finance, Monetary, Financial and BoP Statistics
- (4) Improving Censuses and Surveys Data Production and Development
- (5) Improving Administrative Data Management System
- (6) Expanding Innovation, Technology, and Infrastructure for Statistics
- (7) Improving Statistical Methodology and System
- (8) Improving Statistical Human Resource and Capacity Building

47. Modernizing Statistical and Legal Institutional Frameworks: This strategic activity will focus on finalization of the new statistical legislation that reinforces the effective governance and coordination of the national statistical system. The goal is to enable implementation of essential standards, embrace changes on the statistical landscape to improve data production processes, systems, and quality products across the NSS. This will leverage establishing strategic partnerships with other organizations, researching, and discovering potential input data for different statistical programs. Implementation of the new legal framework requires the NSS structural reform.

48. Strengthening System of National and Regional Accounts: The major activity of National Account (NA) is a comprehensive and holistic improvement to the existing national accounts compilation process regarding coverage of economic activities, data (sources, quantity, and quality aspects) and method of estimation. Upgrading the present (Milestone-2) level of System of National Accounts (SNA) implementation to milestone-3 (i.e., compilation of additional accounts) and achieving continuous improvements to meet the international standard in providing comprehensive, reliable, comparable, consistent, and timely national accounts statistics (both for domestic and international demands), support regional states and city administrations on operationalizing Harmonized and standardized systems of regional accounts in Ethiopia.

49. Strengthening Government Finance, Monetary, Financial and BoP Statistics: This key activity focuses on the update or improvement of Balance of Payment Manual and Government Finance Statistics Manual like many other countries to adopt more advanced manuals. Those activities are the mandate of National Bank of Ethiopia and Ministry of

Finance respectively, to compile, manage and disseminate the data and statistics. The update of those manuals very important for national account to improve system of national and regional account in Ethiopia as per the international recommendation.

- 50. Improving Censuses and Surveys Data Production and Development:** This key activity entails building production of comprehensive and integrated social, and economic data and statistics from traditional and non-traditional sources to meet national, regional, international, and emerging data requirements. It also calls for improvement of methodologies, increased integration and sharing of data among institutions within the NSS.
- 51. Improving Administrative Data Management System:** The key activity focuses on developing harmonized and standardized national administrative data system using digital technology to modernize the collection, production, management, and dissemination to be systematized as well as use the available administrative data generated by various government organs at all levels on regular basis. Developing and application of administrative data standards with detail guidelines, and technical assistance for sectors will improve the data generation and quality of data generated. Full implementation of digital planning, monitoring, and reporting system across sectors, both at federal and regional levels.
- 52. Expanding Innovation, Technology, and Infrastructure for Statistics:** The activity focuses on adoption of relevant, integrated, secure and user-friendly technologies that support innovation, information sharing, uptake of statistical products and services to data users to increase access and satisfaction in evidence use. It entails enhancing NSS's management and oversight of data assets to ensure they are of high quality, easily accessible and useable in an appropriate and consistent manner (data stewardship). The presence of adequate physical infrastructures in ESS and other entities enhances performance in data generation and use. Therefore, ESS will enhance its physical infrastructural development at all levels in the three years program period.
- 53. Improving Statistical Methodology and System:** This major activity entails improving the statistical methods and standards to generate relevant and quality data. The generation of relevant trusted statistics requires responsive capacity in statistical methodology to support continuous, cost-effective improved methods and standards. Some new data requirements call for new surveys and censuses for which the ESS and other implementing institutions has no established methodological knowledge. Other sources such as big data, spatial data and citizen-generated data have emerged as useful sources due to the data revolution, which need specific methodology. Consequently, careful survey planning, survey design and implementations are important. To enhance the efficiency, responsiveness, and robustness of the data collection operations in the NSS, the ESS together with relevant entities will; review and update methodologies for new surveys, revise some existing survey methodologies and develop frames in the next three years.

54. Improving Statistical Human Resource and Capacity Building: This key activity focuses on human resources capacity development of statistics and national accounts sectors. Adequate skilled and competent human resources are essential for the NSS to guarantee the production and utilization of quality statistics and adoption of modern technologies and methodologies to address the regular and emerging data user needs. Continuous capacity building and training for ESS and MoPD is essential to harness new technologies, updating facility data in the regions, increasing capability of data users to handle and interpret data. Training also helps to systematically equip and empower those involved in production and supporting of business processes with skills ranging from use of modern methods, communicating statistics, and leadership. Investing in statistical expertise and drawing in national and international expertise is an opportunity that ESS and National accounts in MoPD needs to harness to support statistical development.

4.2 Mapping of Implementing Bodies

55. ESDP program will be coordinated and implemented mainly by the following major government organs at the federal level:

- (1) Ministry of Planning and Development, responsible for statistical regulatory and coordination, and compilation of national account statistics.
- (2) Ethiopian Statistics service, conduct surveys and censuses; support government organs in the production, management and dissemination of administrative data and statistics; implement operational activities of statistics data quality assessment and verifications; and methodological improvement research and operational services in relation to statistics.
- (3) Ministry of Finance and Ministry of Revenue, compile and generate government finance statistics including revenue, expenditure, and debt.
- (4) National Bank of Ethiopia, compile and generate of balance of payments (BoP), and monetary and financial statistics.

4.3 Financial Requirements for the Program

56. ESDP Multi-Year Financial Plan: the effective implementation of the ESDP depends on the strategic mobilization and availability of resources and coordination of efforts at all levels. The designed program itself will be used to coordinate existing domestic finances and mobilize development partner/donor support towards the strategic priorities and activities identified in the ESDP. Moreover, wherever possible, it can also be used as an opportunity for innovative statistical financing mechanisms by creating opportunities for participation of

non-state actors in funding statistical activities using means consistent with the UN Fundamental Principles of Official Statistics.

57. Production and dissemination of official statistics are generally expensive, and rarely fully financed by government budget. Accommodating the new data needs and emerging cross-cutting issues in the statistical domains requires a huge amount of finance. Moreover, managing continuous system assessment, methodological improvements and data quality verification and delivering an overall capacity development within the NSS as part of the coordination of the system requires a considerable amount of finance to be available.

58. The total projected cost of ESDP will be about 34.83 billion Ethiopian Birr (about 622 million USD). The total project cost is estimated based on the 50 percent contributions from government, 40 percent from donors and partners through grant and concessional loan, and 10 percent from innovative financing sources from non-state actors. The allocation of budget by source of funding is indicated in the table below and detail breakdown provided in the attached appendix.

Table 2: The ESDP Estimated Cost (Millions Birr) by Funding Sources and Year

	2023/24	2024/25	2025/26	Total
Government	4,517.8	8,623.8	4,275.25	17,416.85
Donors (Grant and Loan)	3,614.3	6,899	3,420.2	13,933.5
Innovative Sources	903.5	1,724.8	855.05	3,483.35
<i>Total</i>	9,035.6	17,247.6	8,550.5	34,833.7

59. Overall budget requirement for the ESDP implementation is expected to be met by contributions from the government, international donors and other innovative sources. The budget share of the government will be largely utilized to cover recurrent expenditures such as salaries, overheads, and allowances as well as part of the capital expenditure needed for the implementation of the key strategic activities. The contribution from donors will cover the balance of the capital cost which will be in the form of technical support and other expenses. The detail financial plan of ESDP by major activity is presented Appendix 2.

5. PROGRAM IMPLEMENTATION, MONITORING AND EVALUATION

5.1 Implementation of the Program

- 60. Effective implementation of ESDP will hinge on the adoption of new statistical proclamation** for the NSS to mobilize drivers of strategic success and effective coordination of the NSS for production of reliable and quality statistics. The implementing institutions will leverage capabilities of the available human resources, processes, approaches, systems and versatile knowledge across the NSS to operationalize the defined ESDP strategic areas. It will anchor the foregoing on a resilient statistical culture, defined principles and values and an agile leadership.
- 61. Ministry of Planning and Development will lead the coordination** between relevant stakeholders and sectors to make the NSS responsive to dynamic data requirements of the TYDP, regional and international development (SDGs, Agenda 2063) indicator frameworks. Engagement with data users, suppliers and other members in the data ecosystem will be cultivated to promote evidence-based decision making in government agencies among others. The Ministry together with the Ethiopian Statistical Services will continue to engage and foster collaboration with units within the federal government institutions, local government bodies and CSOs/NGOs for increased compilation of quality administrative data. It will continue to build and continuously strengthen the capability of data producers and user data literacy as planned and maintain regular communication with NSS members including data users and suppliers.

5.2 Monitoring, Evaluation, and Reporting Mechanisms

- 62. M&E of the program is consistent with the national M&E system of the development planning framework**, which emphasizes results rather than processes. Strategic activities are the essential areas that require excellent performance or great efforts to achieve success. The MoPD/ESS is the custodian of the NSS Results Matrix. It will ensure adherence to planned activities and regular monitoring as articulated in the M&E plan. Thus, the MoPD/ESS shall create a strong M&E Unit and develop its capacity to ensure strategic themes and outcomes demonstrate relevance, efficiency, and effectiveness of statistics in measuring and reporting development progress of Ethiopia.
- 63. Continuous monitoring ensures that the key targeted outputs are delivered.** Monitoring will be at the strategic and operational level with focus on priority data needs of government and their impact.
- 64. At operational level, monitoring will involve; tracking of performance under each ESDP program activities to measure performance based on the defined outputs and performance indicators.** The overall impact will be to assess if the results are meeting data

requirements of the PME system and other development frameworks. Thus, the Ministry of Planning and Development will monitor the planned activities, outputs, identify learning experiences, and share best practices on what has worked and not across thematic and organizational matters. Quarterly monitoring plans and tools will be designed to guide planning, data collection, analysis, reporting, and feedback. The data generated will support evidence-based reporting and planning. In case of deviations and unmet targets, the Ministry of Planning and Development and Ethiopian Statistical Services may design a functional plan for the year in relation to the available budget.

- 65. Ministry of Planning and Development and Ethiopian Statistical Services will sanction an end-term evaluation of the ESDP program.** The evaluation shall capture the challenges, learning experiences, gaps and recommendations; the relevance, effectiveness, efficiency, complementarity, impact and sustainability of the ESDP. An independent team of consultants will handle the evaluation at the end of the three-year period of the ESDP.
- 66. Reporting mechanisms will entail preparation and sharing of regular progress and end-term reports.** Each statistical programme shall specify who is to prepare, distribute and receive which report and when, and what actions are expected from recommendations in the reports must be documented for each programme. The quarterly and annual review reports should provide an in-depth analysis of the plan implementation highlighting synergies between strategic themes, response to TYDP, Agenda 2063 and SDGs in their planning and implementation process, and recommendations.

APPENDICES

Appendix 1: ESDP Implementation Action Plan and Responsible Government Organ

Key Result Areas and Strategic Activities		2016	2017	2018	Responsible
Result Area 1: Modernizing Statistical Legal and Institutional Frameworks					
1.1	Preparing and Adopting National Statistical Proclamation and Regulation	X	X		MoPD/ESS
1.2	Adopting Code of Practice for Official Data and Statistics	X			MoPD/ESS
1.3	Adopting Ethiopian Data Quality Assessment Framework		X		MoPD/ESS
1.4	Adopting Ethiopian Official Data and Statistics Calendar		X		MoPD/ESS
1.5	Adopting Statistical Literacy, Advocacy and Communication Strategy		X		MoPD/ESS
1.6	Establishing Ethiopian Statistical Board			X	MoPD/ESS
Result Area 2: Strengthening System of National and Regional Account					
2.1	Rebasing National Annual Gross Domestic Product (GDP)	X	X	X	MoPD
2.2	Establishing Regional Accounts System (Harmonized and Standardized GDP)		X	X	MoPD
2.3	Establishing Quarterly GDP Accounts Estimate (Output and Expenditure Side)	X	X	X	MoPD
2.4	Improving National and Regional Account Human Resource and Capacity Building	X	X	X	MoPD
2.5	Improving System of National and Regional Account Innovation & Infrastructure	X	X	X	MoPD
2.6	Improving Growth Modelling and Forecasting Capacity Building	X	X	X	MoPD
Result Area 3: Strengthening Government Finance, Monetary, Financial and Balance of Payment Statistics					
3.1	Harmonization and Standardization of Government Finance Statistics	X	X	X	MoF
3.2	Harmonization and Standardization of Tax Statistics	X	X	X	MoR
3.3	Improving Macro-Fiscal Modelling and Forecasting Capacity Building	X	X	X	MoF
3.4	Harmonization and Standardization of BoP Statistics	X	X	X	NBE & ECC
3.5	Harmonization and Standardization of Financial Statistics	X	X	X	NBE
3.6	Improving Macro-Financial Modelling and Forecasting Capacity Building	X	X	X	NBE
Result Area 4: Improving Census and Survey Data Production and Development					
4.1	Conducting Ethiopian Multi-Sector Economic Establishment or Enterprises Census	X			ESS
4.2	Conducting Ethiopian Demographic & Health Survey	X			ESS
4.3	Conducting Ethiopian Integrated Household Survey	X	X	X	ESS
4.4	Conducting Ethiopian Agricultural Census (Agricultural Sample Enumeration)	X	X	X	ESS
4.5	Conducting Fourth Round Ethiopian Population and Housing Census			X	ESS

Result Area 5: Improving Administrative Data Management System					
5.1	Preparation and Adoption of One Plan One Report Metadata (Aligned with SDG)	X	X		MoPD & ESS
5.2	Developing Sector-Specific Standards for Admin Data Classification and Collection		X	X	MoPD & ESS
5.3	Administrative Data Methodological Support to Federal and Regional Public Organs	X	X	X	ESS
5.4	Cascading Digital Planning, Monitoring and Evaluation System	X	X	X	MoPD
Result Area 6: Expanding Innovation, Technology, and Infrastructure for Statistics					
6.1	ICT Infrastructure Installations and Computers	X	X	X	ESS
6.2	Improve Data Automation, Dissemination and Visualization	X	X	X	ESS
6.3	Develop and Integrate GIS with Mainstream Statistical Production Programs		X	X	MoPD/ESS/SSGI
6.4	Promoting and Capacitating Integrated Database and Data Centre System		X	X	MoPD/ESS/PMO
6.5	Improving Physical Infrastructure for ESS HQ	X	X	X	ESS
6.6	Expanding and Improving Distribution of the ESS Centres (Country Wide)	X	X	X	ESS
Result Area 7: Improving Statistical Methodology and System					
7.1	New Statistical Methodology Research Development		X	X	ESS
7.2	Small Area Estimation Methodology		X		ESS
7.4	Population Estimation/Projection Model	X	X	X	ESS
7.5	Develop Crop Yield Forecasting Models			X	ESS
Result Area 8: Improving Statistical Human Resource and Capacity Building					
8.1	Hiring of International Technical Assistance Experts for Survey and Census Support	X	X	X	ESS
8.2	Implementing Apprenticeship and International Excursion	X	X	X	ESS
8.3	Providing Short-term, Medium-term, and Long-term Training	X	X	X	ESS
8.4	Strengthening Statistical Training Centre	X	X	X	ESS

Appendix 2: ESDP Financial Requirements (Millions Birr)

Strategic Result Area and Activities		2016	2017	2018	Total
Result Area 1: Modernizing Statistical Legal and Institutional Frameworks					
Preparing and Adopting Proclamation and Regulation for National Statistical System					
1.1		1.5	1.5	0	3
1.2	Adopting Code of Practice for Official Data and Statistics	0	0.5	0	0.5
1.3	Adopting Ethiopian Data Quality Assessment Framework	0	0.5	0	0.5
1.4	Adopting Ethiopian Official Data and Statistics Calendar	0	0.5	0	0.5
1.5	Adopting Statistical Literacy, Advocacy and Communication Strategy	0	3	0	3
1.6	Establishing Ethiopian Statistical Board	0	0	1.5	1.5
Result Area 2: Strengthening System of National and Regional Account					
2.1	Rebasin National Annual Gross Domestic Product (GDP)	1	4	5	10
2.2	Establishing Regional Accounts System (Harmonized and Standardized GDP)	0	1.5	1.5	3
2.3	Establishing Quarterly GDP Accounts Estimate (Output and Expenditure Side)	1	1.5	1.5	4
2.4	Improving National and Regional Account Human Resource and Capacity Building	1	4.5	5	10.5
2.5	Improving System of National and Regional Account Innovation & Infrastructure	2	2	4	8
2.6	Improving Growth Modelling and Forecasting Capacity Building	1	1.5	2	4.5
Result Area 3: Strengthening Government Finance, Monetary, Financial and BoP Statistics					
3.1	Harmonization and Standardization of Government Finance Statistics	1	1	1	3
3.2	Harmonization and Standardization of Tax Statistics	1	1	1	3
3.3	Improving Macro-Fiscal Modelling and Forecasting Capacity Building	0.5	1.5	1.75	3.75
3.4	Harmonization and Standardization of BoP Statistics	1	1	1	3
3.5	Harmonization and Standardization of Financial Statistics	1	1	1	3
3.6	Improving Macro-Financial Modelling and Forecasting Capacity Building	0.5	1.5	1.75	3.75
Result Area 4: Improving Census and Survey Data Production and Development					
4.1	Conducting Ethiopian Multi-Sector Economic Establishment or Enterprises Census	3,248	0	0	3,248
4.2	Conducting Ethiopian Demographic & Health Survey	615	0	0	615
4.3	Conducting Ethiopian Integrated Household Survey	321	950	10	1,281
4.4	Conducting Ethiopian Agricultural Census (Agricultural Sample Enumeration)	4,601	11,106	560	16,267
4.5	Conducting Fourth Round Ethiopian Population and Housing Census	14	4,609	6,829	11,452

Result Area 5: Improving Administrative Data Management System					
5.1	Preparation and Adoption of One Plan One Report Metadata (Aligned with SDG)	90.5	143.3	169	402.8
5.2	Developing Sector-Specific Standards for Admin Data Classification and Collection	0	13.3	13.3	26.6
5.3	Administrative Data Methodological Support to Federal and Regional Public Organs	3.5	25	52.7	81.2
5.4	Cascading Digital Planning, Monitoring and Evaluation System	82	98	103	283
Result Area 6: Expanding Innovation, Technology, and Infrastructure for Statistics		104	333.8	872.8	1310.8
6.1	ICT Infrastructure Installations and Computers	82.3	98	103	283.3
6.2	Improve Data Automation, Dissemination and Visualization	2	3.6	3.6	9.2
6.3	Develop and Integrate GIS with Mainstream Statistical Production Programs	0	5.4	5.4	10.8
6.4	Promoting and Capacitating Integrated Database and Data Centre System	0	5.9	5.9	11.8
6.5	Improving Physical Infrastructure for ESS HQ	19.9	20.9	79.9	120.7
6.6	Expanding and Improving Distribution of the ESS Centres (Country Wide)	0	200	675	875
Result Area 7: Improving Statistical Methodology and System		0	9.4	11.4	21.8
7.1	New Statistical Methodology Research Development	0	6.4	6.4	12.8
7.2	Small Area Estimation Methodology	0	2	0	2
7.3	Population Estimation/Projection Model	1	1	1	3
7.4	Develop Crop Yield Forecasting Models	0	0	4	4
Result Area 8: Improving Statistical Human Resource and Capacity Building		29.6	68.1	70.3	168
8.1	Hiring of International Technical Assistance Experts for Survey and Census Support	7.5	13.7	20	41.2
8.2	Implementing Apprenticeship and International Excursion	11	11	11	33
8.3	Providing Short-term, Medium-term, and Long-term Training	1.4	41.1	43.1	85.6
8.4	Strengthening Statistical Training Centre	17.2	16	16.2	49.4
<i>Total Financial Requirement (Millions of Birr)</i>		<i>9,035.6</i>	<i>17,247.6</i>	<i>8,550.5</i>	<i>34,833.7</i>
<i>Total Financial Requirement (Millions of USD)</i>		<i>161.3</i>	<i>308</i>	<i>152.7</i>	<i>622</i>
<i>Government Contributions (50%) (Millions of Birr)</i>		<i>4,517.8</i>	<i>8,623.8</i>	<i>4,275.25</i>	<i>17,416.85</i>
<i>Government Contributions (50%) (Millions of USD)</i>		<i>80.7</i>	<i>154</i>	<i>76.3</i>	<i>311</i>
<i>Donor Contributions (40%) (Millions of Birr)</i>		<i>3,614.3</i>	<i>6,899</i>	<i>3,420.2</i>	<i>13,933.5</i>
<i>Donor Contributions (40%) (Millions of USD)</i>		<i>64.5</i>	<i>123.2</i>	<i>61.1</i>	<i>248.8</i>
<i>Other Innovative Domestic Sources (10%) (Millions of Birr)</i>		<i>903.5</i>	<i>1,724.8</i>	<i>855.05</i>	<i>3,483.35</i>
<i>Other Innovative Domestic Sources (10%) (Millions of USD)</i>		<i>15.9</i>	<i>30.8</i>	<i>15.5</i>	<i>62.2</i>

