



የኢትዮጵያ ፌዴራላዊ ዲሞክራሲያዊ ሪፐብሊክ  
 በገንዘብና እቅድ ልማት ሚኒስቴር  
 ማዕከላዊ ስታቲስቲክስ ኤጀንሲ



THE FEDERAL DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF ETHIOPIA  
 MINISTRY OF FINANCE AND DEVELOPMENT  
 Central Statistical Agency

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 የቀን: 05 መስከ 2003  
 ቀን: 05 መስከ 2003  
 ቀን: 05 መስከ 2003  
 Date

ስማችው በአባሪው ለተዘረዘረው የሥራ ሂደቶች/ክፍሎች  
 ሚ.ሲ.ኤ.

ጉዳዩ:- ከ2003 - 2007 የሚከናወነውን የኤጀንሲው የስታቲስቲክስ ልማት ዕቅድ ማሳወቅን  
 ይመለከታል።

አገራችን በማዘጋጀት ላይ ካለችው የዕድገትና የትራንስፎርሜሽን ዕቅድ ጋር የተጣጣመ  
 የእምስት ዓመት ከ2003 - 2007 የስታቲስቲክስ ልማት ዕቅድ ከሚመለከታቸው ጋር በውይይት  
 ዳብሮና አስፈላጊው ማሻሻያ ተደርጎበት በእንግሊዝኛና በአማርኛ ቋንቋዎች ከተዘጋጀ በኋላ  
 ለሚመለከተው አካል ተልኳል።

ይህ ዕቅድ የአገሪቱን ብሔራዊ የስታቲስቲክስ ልማት ስትራቴጂ "National Strategy for the  
 Development of Statistics" (NSDS) እንደ መነሻ በመውሰድ የተዘጋጀ ቢሆንም በይዘቱና  
 በመርሃ-ግብሩ ላይ በርካታ ማሻሻያዎች ተደርጎበታል። ከዚህ ጋር በተያያዘ ይህ ዕቅድ  
 በየዓመቱ መጠነኛ ማሻሻያ ማድረግ እንደተጠበቀ ሆኖ ይበልጥ ተጨባጭና የሚተገበር  
 መርሃ-ግብር ተደርጎ እንደገና የተዘጋጀ ነው።

ስለሆነም እያንዳንዱ የሥራ ሂደት ዳይሬክቶሬት/የሥራ ክፍል ዝርዝር ዕቅድና መርሃ-ግብር  
 ሲያወጣ ይህን የእምስት ዓመት ጠቋሚ የጥናትና ቆጠራ እንዲሁም የአቅም ግንባታ ዕቅድ  
 መሠረት በማድረግ መሆን እንዳለበት አስታውቃለሁ።

አባሪ:- የዕቅዱ የአማርኛና የእንግሊዝኛ አንዳንድ ቅጾች  
 እንዲያውቁት



ከሰላምታ ጋር  
 ማዕከላዊ ስታቲስቲክስ ኤጀንሲ  
 የስታቲስቲክስ ልማት ሚኒስቴር

- ☞ ለኤጀንሲው ዋና ዳይሬክቶር
- ☞ ለብሔራዊ ስታቲስቲክስ ሲስተም ማስተባበሪያና  
 አፕራሽን ዘርፍ  
 ሚ.ሲ.ኤ.

ሰነዱና ደብዳቤው የሚደርሳቸው የሥራ ሂደት ዳይሬክቶራቶች/የሥራ ክፍሎች ዝርዝር

1. የግብርና፣ የተፈጥሮ ሀብትና ከባቢ ስታቲስቲክስ ዳይሬክቶራት
2. የቤዝነስ ስታቲስቲክስ ዳይሬክቶራት
3. የቤተሰብ ጥናቶችና ዋጋዎች ስታቲስቲክስ ዳይሬክቶራት
4. የሥነ-ህዝብ ስታቲስቲክስ ዳይሬክቶራት
5. የብሔራዊ ስታቲስቲክስ ጥራትና ደረጃዎች ማስተባበሪያ ዳይሬክቶራት
6. የኢንፎርሜሽን ሲስተም ቴክኖሎጂ ዳይሬክቶራት
7. የካርቶግራፊና ጂ.ኤይ.ኤስ ዳይሬክቶራት
8. የኦዲቲንግ፣ ዳታ ኢንትሪና ኮምፒውተር ክሊኒንግ ማስተባበሪያ መምሪያ
9. የሰሜንና ምዕራብ የስታቲስቲክስ ቅ/ጽ/ቤቶች ዴስክ ኃላፊ
10. የደቡብና ምስራቅ የስታቲስቲክስ ቅ/ጽ/ቤቶች ዴስክ ኃላፊ
11. የዕቅድና የለውጥ ሥራ አመራር ዳይሬክቶራት
12. የህዝብ ግንኙነት፣ ህትመትና መረጃ ስርጭት ዳይሬክቶራት
13. የሰው ሀብት ሥራ አመራርና ልማት ዳይሬክቶራት
14. የግዥና የፋይናንስ አስተዳደር ዳይሬክቶራት
15. የኦዲትና ኢንስፔክሽን ዳይሬክቶራት
16. የጠቅላላ አገልግሎት፣ የንብረትና የጥገና አስተዳደር ዳይሬክቶራት
17. የሥርዓተ ዖታ ማካተት ዳይሬክቶራት
18. የህግ መምሪያ
19. የሥነ ምግባር መከታተያ

## Central Statistical Agency

### Five Years National Statistical Development Plan (2010/11-2014/15)

#### 1. Background

As Ethiopia progresses towards sustainable economic development within the context of liberalizing and decentralizing economic management, the need for reliable and timely statistical data has become more crucial than ever before. Given the current situation, where the Ethiopian economy is registering an impressive growth rate of over 10% per annum, the government of Ethiopia has recognized the need for a strong National Statistical System (NSS) in managing socio-economic changes taking place in the country.

The government of Ethiopia has committed itself to an agenda of results and, to realize this, almost all public institutions are currently designing, or are in the process of implementing, Business Process Re-engineering (BPR) to bring about fundamental change in their services and pave the way for performance (results) management. Moreover, the government was implementing the poverty reduction strategy i.e. a Plan for Accelerated and Sustainable Development to End Poverty (PASDEP), the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) and other national, regional and sectoral development plans. All these require clear and systematic measurement, monitoring and evaluation of the achievement of outputs, outcomes and the impact of development policies and plan targets.

In this respect, the government of Ethiopia recognizing the need for strengthening the National Statistical System (NSS) to improve the monitoring and evaluation of development outcomes and good governance, has allocated a progressively significant budget for various socio-economic and demographic sample surveys and censuses.

As a focal point for all socio-economic statistics and related statistical development endeavours, it is the government's belief that the Central Statistics Agency (CSA) will continue to play a crucial role in coordinating and delivering the National Statistical System, which will be central to the monitoring and evaluation of the Socio-economic Development Plans and all other development processes and initiatives.

It falls on the role of the National Statistical System to build publicly accessible and reliable statistics, which effectively provide a relevant and sound management information system to aid informed decision-making at the highest level of government, as well as the individual citizen of the country. Improving the National Statistical System will play a very important role, as not only a basic data input for planning, designing, evaluating and monitoring or reviewing of policies, programmes and strategies, but also as information that is indispensable to the public as a whole for making rational decisions. Therefore, it is necessary to develop steadily an official statistical system that is compatible with socio-economic policies and changes, and provide quality data with internationally comparable standards and in an easy-to-use format. This will, in turn, contribute to efficient and effective governance through the implementation and follow-up of policies, programmes and strategies based on empirical data.

Ethiopia has a long history of planning and conducting socio-economic and demographic sample surveys on a wider scale. In this connection, especially in the last five years, the government of Ethiopia has allocated a progressively significant budget for implementing these statistical plans. This was operationally possible due to the establishment of a properly functioning statistical system in the country, under the National Integrated Household Survey Programme (NIHSP) by the Central Statistical Agency (CSA). Moreover, in order to address the problems of the national statistical system through a more comprehensive approach, the Medium Term Statistical Programme (MTSP), from 2003/04 – 2008/09 was set up and implemented.

The new National Statistical Development Strategy (NSDS) for the country covers the period 2009/10 – 2013/14. This statistical development strategy differs in content, scope and coverage from the already completed Medium Term Statistical Program. The new NSDS provides the country with a strategy for strengthening statistical capacity across the entire National Statistical System. The new NSDS document examines the likely problems in implementing the new statistical development strategy and the outcomes of the past MTSP, and then provides information on the strategic themes and prioritized work programme to be addressed during the five years' implementation period.

Accordingly, a number of system-wide improvements are included in the new strategy, such as the coordination role of the CSA, ethical quality standards and classifications. Improvements in economic establishment surveys and household surveys are also carefully designed. A more comprehensive use of new technologies than ever before will improve the quality and timeliness of surveys, censuses and data from administrative sources that are properly designed to be implemented before the end of the NSDS plan period.

The Business Process Reengineering (BPR) is due to be implemented in the plan period and the NSDS provides an input into this process by providing a framework, work programme and targets against which progress can be monitored and evaluated.

In this regard, development partners are expected to support the implementation of this NSDS by providing well-coordinated technical and financial assistance in a manner that meets the principles of the Paris Declaration.

On the other hand, currently the Federal Democratic republic of Ethiopia is preparing a new Growth and Transformation Plan for the upcoming five years (2010/11-2014/15). In line with this a new National Statistical Development Plan and a Framework which is expected to provide a road map for building work programmes and capacity across the whole National System is prepared for the next five years (2010/11-2014/15), which is based on the already formulated National Statistical Development Strategy (NSDS).

## **2. The Major Achievements and Problems Encountered During the Past Medium-Term Statistical Programme (2005/06-2009/10)**

To gain a better understanding of the likely problems in implementing the New Statistical Development Plan, the outcomes of the Medium Term Statistical Programme were examined as follows.

## 2.1 Major Achievements

- In the past five years, generally CSA has been able to both increase sample sizes and improve the timeliness and quality of its statistical production.
- The Agency has 25 Statistical Branch Offices that implement the data collection work programme. These Branch Statistical Offices' capacity has been strengthened both in human resource and technology to carry out the data collection activities in rural and urban sample sites (enumeration areas). Moreover, branch offices are being strengthened so that they will be able to undertake data processing and dissemination activities in their respective regions. To do these activities Branch Statistical Offices are in the process to be connected with Wide Area Network with the Headquarter.
- In the last five years Medium-Term Statistical Programme CSA has implemented the Statistical Programmes and Strategies in collaboration both with local stakeholders and development partners. In this respect, a very interesting and relatively big project implemented to strengthen and harmonize the Agricultural Statistical System in the country in collaboration with Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development (MoARD) and FAO could be taken as a big achievement and exemplary for other sectors. In a similar way, CSA is working closely with Ministry of Trade and Industry to improve its Business Statistics and establish a robust Business Register System.
- In the past plan period the introduction of new technologies such as Global Positioning System (GPS) and Personal Digital Assistance/PDA) was tested and in some cases implemented to improve the quality of fieldwork and to reduce time taken for data capture and editing.
- CSA has strengthened its data dissemination capacity by setting well developed website and ICT facilities as well as well designed data archive system with internationally comparable standards and in an easy-to-use format.
- The National Statistical Council has been established in the plan period to provide guidance for the CSA's five year and annual statistical work programme and strategy.
- In the last five years CSA has been able to set up a well-managed and disciplined organization with reasonable number of trained statisticians. Because of this CSA is capable of conducting huge surveys and censuses such as Population and Housing Census and National Household and Establishment Surveys without interrupting regular surveys than ever before with reasonable time and internationally comparable quality.
- The experience of implementing integrated surveys in reasonable time and quality for development process and planning was taken as an input for the already established Business Process Reengineering /BPR/ at the CSA.
- There was a strong political will to improve statistical data in the country and the government was allocating progressively increasing recurrent and capital budget for executing the work programmes in the last five years.

## 2.2 Major Problems Encountered

- Some planned surveys were not executed in the last Medium Term Statistical Priority Plan period due to capacity problems, problems with source data, lack of appropriate methods and the introduction of new priorities in due course of the plan implementation period.
- The business sample frame or the business register system of the CSA is too weak to conduct various Business Statistics Surveys.
- Due to insufficient data coordination and enforcement of law contradictory estimates exist from data producers on similar sectors or variables.
- Some statistical products are not presented as time series.
- The institutional arrangements of the CSA which follows the rules and regulations of the Federal Civil Service Agency for recruiting and rewarding skilled statistical and ICT staff led to constantly loss of capable skilled manpower; specially those who can perform data analysis and research work.

Therefore, lessons learned from the problems and major achievements from the last five years implementation period should be taken forward into the new five years statistical development plan to ensure that constraints and problems are addressed.

Surveys Conducted in the Last Five Years (2005/6-2009/10)

N O	List of Surveys	2005/2006		2006/2007		2007/2008		2008/2009		2009/2010	
		Plan	Performance	Plan	Performance	Plan	Performance	Plan	Performance	Plan	Performance
1	Crop Production Forecast	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
2	Main Season Agriculture Survey										
	2.1 Cultivated Area and Crop Production.	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
	2.2 Farm Management	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
	2.3 Land Utilization	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
	2.4 Utilization of Crop and Livestock Products	--	--	--	--	--	--	✓	✓	✓	✓
3	Livestock Population	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
4	Bulg (Short Rainy) Season Annual Agriculture	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
5	Survey of Large and Medium Scale Commercial Farms	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
6	Large and Medium Scale manufacturing	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
7	Construction Survey	✓	✓	--	--	--	--	--	--	✓	✓
8	Mining and Quarrying	✓	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
9	Small Scale Manufacturing Industry Survey	✓	✓	--	--	--	--	✓	✓	--	--
10	Survey of Producer's Price of Agricultural Products	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
11	Business Expectation Quarterly Survey for Manufacturing	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	--
12	Producers Price Index for Manufacturing (PPI-M)	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
13	Producers Price Index for Agriculture (PPI-A)	--	--	--	--	--	--	✓	✓	✓	✓
14	Distributive Trade and Services	--	--	--	--	--	--	✓	--	✓	✓
15	ICT Module in Large Enterprise Survey	--	--	--	--	--	--	✓	✓	--	--
16	Retail Price of Goods and Services	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓

N O	List of Surveys	2005/2006		2006/2007		2007/2008		2008/2009		2009/2010	
		Plan	Performance	Plan	Performance	Plan	Performance	Plan	Performance	Plan	Performance
17	Consumer Price Indices (CPI)	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
18	International Comparison Programmer (ICP)	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	✓	✓
19	Welfare Monitoring Survey (WMS)	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
20	Household Income, Consumption and Expenditure survey.	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
21	Employment and Unemployment Survey	✓	✓	--	--	--	--	✓	✓	✓	✓
22	Labor Force survey	✓	✓	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
23	Cartography Work for the Census	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	--	--	--	--
24	The 3 <sup>rd</sup> Population and Housing Census	--	--	✓	✓	✓	✓	--	--	--	--
25	Population Census Report	--	--	--	--	--	--	✓	✓	✓	✓
26	Ethiopian Statistical Abstract	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
27	External Trade Statistics	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
28	Transport and Communication Statistics	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
29	Ethiopian Demographic and Health Survey (EDHS).	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	✓	--

### 3. Financial Evaluation of the 2005/06 – 2009/10 Plan Period

in 000' Birr

Recurrent Budget	Budget Year					TOTAL
	2005/6	2006/7	2007/8	2008/9	2009/10	
Allocated	17,657.5	20,695.6	27,229.7	27,846.5	29,184.6	122,613.9
Utilized	16,936.3	20,033.8	27,081.6	27,601.9	28,963.7	120,617.3
Performance (%)	96	97	99	99	99	98

in 000' Birr

Capital Budget	Budget Year					TOTAL
	2005/6	2006/7	2007/8	2008/9	2009/10	
Allocated	78,506.7	308,837.8	70,483.2	51,881.1	53,453.9	563,162.7
Utilized	65,457.3	294,930.2	66,857.0	50,159.3	46,872.7	524,276.5
Performance (%)	83	95	95	97	88	93

#### 3.1 Budget Evaluation

Over the last five years the government has allocated a total of 685,776.6 thousand Birr for the Agency to carry out recurrent and capital programs. Out of these 644,893.8 thousand Birr was utilized for all programs, which is 94% of the total budget allocated. From the total allocated budget for the Agency, the share of capital budget was 82 % i.e. 563,162.7 thousand Birr. The capital budget was allocated for the surveys and censuses operation conducted by the Agency. Generally, it can be said that the budget utilization and allocation of the CSA in the last five years is very efficient and exemplary.

#### 4. Background and Strategic Themes for the New Plan Period 2010/11-2014/15

The main objectives of the Central Statistical Agency are to collect, process, analyze and disseminate the necessary socio-economic and demographic statistical data through censuses, sample surveys, continuous registration and administrative recording systems; and to provide technical guidance and assistance to government agencies and institutions in their endeavor to establish administrative recording, registration and reporting system; and build the capacity required for providing directives and consultations in database creation and development of administrative records and registration systems.

The Agency with other stakeholders had prepared the National Strategy for the Development of Statistics (NSDS) document which was approved by the National Statistical Council in 2009/10. Currently the agency is utilizing the document as a working instrument for the accomplishment of its objectives. The document will be used for conducting surveys, censuses and compiling data from administrative sources for the coming five years.

The vision of the National Strategy for the Development of Statistics (NSDS) is to be a credible and recognized national statistical system for better decision making in support of sustainable socio-economic development. The mission statement of the programme is to produce and disseminate nationally

coordinated, timely and good quality statistical data for planning, monitoring and evaluation, for socio-economic analysis, research and policy formulation.

The document is based on six strategic themes; and these are:

- a/ Implementation of the statistics law; these include the establishment of a National Statistical System (NSS) coordination, quality assurance etc...
- b/ Develop and Implement data quality procedures; these include developing and improving data quality assessment.
- c/ Enhance advocacy and use of statistics; this means improving statistical launch procedures and press releases; establishing regular consultations with data users; training for users including the media etc...
- d/ Methodological improvements & statistical modernization; these include rationalizing the household survey programme and its interface with improving routine systems.
- e/ Capacity developments in the NSS; these include development of analytical skills in the NSS; increasing the supply of statisticians and associated ICT staff; in-service training and knowledge management in the NSS etc... and;
- f/ Relationship of NSDS to the monitoring and evaluation of the Socio-Economic Development and Transformation Plan; these are remit of the NSDS for official statistics; adequacy of NSDS statistics to populate monitoring systems in the Country's Development and Transformation Plan; process for quality assurance of monitoring and evaluation surveys.

In addition to the above six strategic themes a number of system-wide improvement are included in the plan. These include:

- Coordination of all official statistics, the establishment of ethical and quality standards, and the agreement of common classifications and definitions for the NSS. A data quality assessment framework for Ethiopia (DQAF-E) will be developed and agreed with stakeholders. The framework will be fully tested, staffed and funded before being submitted to the Statistical Council for approval as a legally valid instrument.
- The technological improvements, including Global Positioning System (GPS), Ultra-Mobile Portable Computer (UMPCs), Satellite Imagery and Computer Aided Telephone Interview (CATI) techniques, are planned to be introduced and strengthened. All the CSA regional offices should be networked before the end of the plan period.

- The Development partners will be requested to support the NSDS in a manner that meets the principles of the Paris Declaration. To promote donor harmonization and alignment, a donor committee for statistics is recommended, and, to ease negotiations and reporting arrangements, common systems should be agreed.
- The Business Process Reengineering has been already started in the CSA and the NSDS has provided an input into this process. The NSDS provides a work programme and performance targets against which progress can be monitored. These targets should be monitored on a quarterly basis and an annual report prepared on progress for the Council and for development partners. Performance management will be considered as part of the BPR process.
- The capacity building needs are set out in the strategy, as is the budget for the implementation.

The document clearly indicates that various integrated activities will be implemented in the coming plan period. And also set a system under which all sector ministries can produce and disseminate data to support the NSDS. Based on these the Agency established a unit which coordinates and follows up the whole system.

In the coming five years period (2010/11- 2014/15) the Agency has planned to undertake various surveys to support the monitoring and evaluation activities' of MDGs and the five years the Country's Growth and Transformation Plan. These surveys are shown in the table below:

#### 5. Survey and Capacity Building Programmes from 2010/11-2014/15

5.1 Agriculture, Natural Resources & Environmental Statistics	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15
• Crop Production Forecast Survey	√	√	√	√	√
• Crop Production Survey for Long and Short Rainy Season (Mehre & Belg Season)	√	√	√	√	√
• Farm Management Survey	√	√	√	√	√
• Land Utilization Survey	√	√	√	√	√
• Livestock, Poultry and Beehives Survey	√	√	√	√	√
• Utilization of Crop & Animal Production Survey	√	√	√	√	√
• Survey of Environmental Statistics	-	√	√	√	√
• Agricultural Census	-	-	-	√	-
• Natural Resource and Wildlife Survey	-	-	√	-	-
• Survey of Pastoral Areas	-	-	√	√	-
• Rural Economy Survey	-	√	-	√	-

5.2 Business Statistics	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15
• Survey of Medium & Large Scale Manufacturing Industries	√	√	√	√	√
• Survey of Small Scale Manufacturing Industries	-	√	-	√	-
• Survey of Distributive Trade and Services	-	√	-	√	-
• Survey of Construction	-	√	-	√	-
• Maintain Business Register	√	√	√	√	√
• Compilation of Transport and Communication Statistics	√	√	√	√	√
• Compilation of Foreign Trade Statistics	√	√	√	√	√
• Construction of Producers' Prices and Quantity Index for Manufactured Products	√	√	√	√	√
• Include ICT Module in Large Enterprise Survey	√	-	√	-	√
• Mining and Quarrying Statistics	-	√	-	√	-
• Business Expectation Surveys for Manufacturing	√	√	√	√	√
• Compilation of Distribution, Purifying and Distilling of Water	-	√	√	√	√
• Cottage and Informal Sector Survey	-	-	√	-	√

5.3. Household Surveys and Price statistics	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15
• Survey of Producers' Prices of Agricultural Commodities	√	√	√	√	√
• Survey of Retail Prices of Goods and Services	√	√	√	√	√
• Survey of Agricultural Inputs	-	-	-	-	√
• Wages Index	-	-	-	-	√
• Consumer Prices Index (CPI)	√	√	√	√	√
• International Comparison Programme (ICP)	√	√	√	√	√
• Household Income, Consumption and Expenditure Survey	√	-	-	-	-
• Welfare Monitoring Survey	√	-	-	-	-
• Current Employment and Unemployment Survey	√	√	√	√	√
• Labor Force Survey	-	-	√	-	-
• Survey of Street Children	-	-	√	-	-
• Welfare Indicator Survey (including major HICE indicators)	-	-	√	-	√
• Time Budget Survey	-	√	-	-	-

5.4. Population Statistics	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15
• Population Projection	√	-	-	-	√
• Ethiopian Demographic and Health Survey (EDHS)	√	-	-	-	-
• Inter-Censal Survey	-	√	-	-	-
• Compilation of Gender Statistics	-	√	-	-	-
• Project Proposal and Preparatory Activities for the 4 <sup>th</sup> Population and Housing Census (the May 2017 Census)	-	-	-	√	√
• Compilation of Vital Statistics	-	-	√	√	√

5.5 Capacity Developments in the NSS	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15
• Network all CSA Regional Offices	√	√	-	-	-
• Improve Data Collection, Processing and Dissemination	√	√	√	√	√
• Establish Data Processing in CSA Regional Offices	√	√	√	√	√
• Develop Statistical Data Standards Document	√	√	√	√	√
• Developing Ethiopian Data Quality Assessment Framework and Conduct Sector Assessment	√	√	√	√	√
• Train Data Users and Producers	-	-	√	√	√
• Establish & Maintain Full Catalogue of NSS Official Statistics and Develop a Link to Other Websites	-	-	√	√	√
• Train Staff with MA and MSC Degree	√	√	√	√	√
• Construction of New Multi-Store Building /Statistical House/ and Furnishing	√	√	√	-	-

#### 6. Budget Requirement for the Plan Period 2010/11 – 2014/15.

The Budget requirement for the plan period 2010/11 – 2014/15 to carry out all the surveys and other statistical programs is estimated to be 1,251,124.9 thousand Birr. This budget will be covered from the Government treasury and from Development Partners. From the total cost 180,789.3 thousand Birr will cover the recurrent cost and the remaining 1,070,335.6 thousand Birr is to cover the capital expenses. Out of the capital budget a total cost of 308,845.1 thousand Birr will be expected from the Development Partners to implement the planned activities of the upcoming Statistical Development Five Years Plan.

#### 2010/11 – 2014/15 Financial Requirements

Budget Type	Budget Year					Total
	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15	
Recurrent (Government)	31,455.0	33,656.8	36,012.8	38,533.7	41,131.0	180,789.3
Capital (Government)	75,180.0	136,769.0	125,659.8	325,881.7	98,000.0	761,490.5
Development Partners Contribution	36,000.0	72,000.0	41,108.9	118,627.3	41,108.9	308,845.1
<b>Total</b>	<b>142,635.0</b>	<b>242,425.8</b>	<b>202,781.5</b>	<b>483,042.7</b>	<b>180,239.9</b>	<b>1,251,124.9</b>

#### 7. Skilled Manpower Requirement for the Plan Period 2010/11 – 2014/15

The Agency's plan during the plan period is to build the existing professional capacity; to inject new professionals to the existing staff and to enhance the capability of the staff in information communication technology.

Therefore, to implement its five year Statistical Development Plan the Agency will be recruiting new staff and will provide on job-trainings, a short and long term trainings to strengthen the skill of the existing staff. Accordingly, the Agency's training needs are shown in the table below.

Types of Training Needed	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15
On job training (mainly for new staff)	120	60	50	50	50
Short term training*	43	20	25	30	35
Long term training**	20	20	25	25	25
Total	183	100	100	105	110

\*indicates from 10 days to three months training (including management training)

\*\*indicates second degree training.

#### 8. Other Activities Planned for the Period 2010/11 – 2014/15

- a. **Office construction:** Currently the Agency has started preparatory activities to rebuild the existing office with modern infrastructure. This will enable the Agency to perform its duties and responsibilities, and will create a modern office environment and better ground to provide users with modern service facilities. Beside this, it will change the existing poorly built two campuses to one compound with good accommodation for a modern statistical office.
- b. **Business Process Reengineering:** The Agency has completed a study and preparatory activities for implementing Business Process Reengineering, which is one of the components of the government's civil services programme. The pilot exercise for the BPR was started on April 2010. It is expected to be implemented fully including the application of Balance Score Card /BSC/ for performance evaluation around October 2010. These will pave the way for the Agency to accomplish its objectives and mission i.e. to produce and disseminate timely and quality statistical data and better serve data users throughout the plan period.



ለአያንዳንዱ ዜጋም ለውሳኔዎች ተጨባጭና የሚለካ መነሻ በማቅረብ በኩል ተጠቃሚነቱን ከፍተኛ ያደርገዋል። በመሆኑም ወጥ የሆነ የአፈጃጃል ስታቲስቲክስ ስርዓት በአገሪቱ በተከታታይነት በመዘርጋት የማገበራዊና ኢኮኖሚያዊ ፖሊሲዎችና ለውጦች ሂደት ጋር ተመጣጣኝ የሆነና አለማቀፋዊ ተነፃፃሪነትና ተቀባይነት ያለው እንዲሁም ለተጠቃሚዎች በቀላሉ ተደራሽ የሆነ ብሔራዊ የስታቲስቲክስ ሲስተም መዘርጋት ይገባዋል። የዚህ ዓይነት ሥርዓት ከተዘረጋ ደግሞ ፖሊሲዎችን፣ ፕሮግራሞችንና ስትራቴጂዎችን አፈጻጸምና ተግባራዊነት በተጨባጭ የስታቲስቲክስ ውጤቶች አማካይነት ለመከታተል ያስችላል።

አገራችን የኢኮኖሚያዊ፣ የማህበራዊና የሥነ-ህዝብ ገጽታዎችንና ክንውኖችን የሚዳስሱ የናሙና ጥናቶችን በማቀድና በማካሄድ የረጅም ጊዜ ልምድ ያላት አገር ናት። ከዚህ ጋር በተያያዘ ቀደም ሲል እንደተጠቀሰው ብተለይ ባለፉት አምስት ዓመታት የእነዚህን የስታቲስቲክስ ጥናቶች ዕቅዶች ለማካሄድ የሚያስችል በአንፃራዊነት ከፍተኛ በጀት መንግስት በመመደብ ላይ ይገኛል። ይህንን መሠረት በማድረግም የማዕከላዊ ስታቲስቲክስ ኤጀንሲ ብሔራዊ የተቀናጀ የስታቲስቲክስ ሰርቪይ ፕሮግራምን በተሳካ መንገድ ለማካሄድ አስችሎታል። ከዚህም በተጨማሪ የብሔራዊ ስታቲስቲክስ ስርዓቱን በተቀናጀ መልኩ ለመምራት ይቻል ዘንድ የማዕከላዊ ስታቲስቲክስ ኤጀንሲ የመካከለኛ ጊዜ የስታቲስቲክስ ፕሮግራም በማዘጋጀት ከ1987-2001 ተግባራዊ አድርጓል።

አዲስ የብሔራዊ ስታቲስቲክስ ልማት ስትራቴጂና ዕቅድ ከ2002 - 2006 ያሉትን ዓመታት የሚሸፍን በቅርብ ተዘጋጅቶ በመተግበር ላይ ሲሆን፣ ዕቅዱም ካለፈው የመካከለኛ ዘመን የስታቲስቲክስ ፕሮግራም በቅርፅ፣ በይዘትና በሽፋን የተለየ ነው። አዲሱ የስታቲስቲክስ ልማት ስትራቴጂና ዕቅድ አጠቃላይ የስታቲስቲክስ ሲስተሙን አቅም ለማግለጫ በመሠረት የሚጥል ሲሆን፣ ሰነዱ ስትራቴጂውን ተግባራዊ ለማድረግ ሊያጋጥሙ የሚችሉ ችግሮችን የፈተሽና የተለያዩ የስትራቴጂ ጭብጦችና የሥራ ቅደም ተከተልና መርሃ-ግብር ያለውና ካለፈው በጀት ዓመት ጀምሮ በመተግበር ላይ የሚገኝ ነው።

በአዲሱ የስታቲስቲክስ የልማት ስትራቴጂና ዕቅድ በርካታ የማሻሻያ ሥራዎች የሚሰሩ ሲሆን፣ በዋነኛነት የማዕከላዊ ስታቲስቲክስ ኤጀንሲን የመተግበርና የማስተባበር ኃላፊነት እንዲሁም ሙያዊ ስነ-ምግባር የተላበሰ ባለሙያ የማፍራት፣ የጥራት ደረጃና የስታቲስቲክስ ስታንዳርድ ምደባን ተግባራዊ ማድረግ የሚያስችል አቅም የሚፈጥር ነው። በዚህ የስታቲስቲክስ ዕቅድ የቤተሰብ ሰርቪይና የኢኮኖሚያዊ ጥናቶች አሰራር በከፍተኛ ደረጃ እንደሚሻሻልና እንደሚለውጥ ይጠበቃል። እንዲሁም ሰፊና አጠቃላይ የሆነ አዳዲስ ቴክኖሎጂን መጠቀም የሚያስችል የስታቲስቲክስ ልማት ስትራቴጂ በመሆኑ የሚካሄዱ ጥናቶችና ቆጠራዎች እንዲሁም ከአስተዳደራዊ መዛግብት የሚገኙ መረጃዎች ጥራትና ወቅታዊነት በዕቅድ ዘመኑ ከፍተኛ መሻሻል ይደረግባቸዋል።

የስታቲስቲክስ ልማት ስትራቴጂ ሰነዱ በተጨማሪም ለመሠረታዊ የአሠራር ሂደት ለውጥ ትግበራ ግባዕት የሚሆኑ የሥራ መርሃ-ግብርና ግብ በዝርዝርና በተጨማሪም የሚያስቀምጥ በመሆኑ የሰውጡን አፈጻጸም ለመስታተልና ለመገምገም ያስችላል። ለዚህም መንግስት ብቻ ሳይሆን የልማት አጋሮች የስታቲስቲክስ ልማት ስትራቴጂውን ለመተግበር የሚያስፈልገውን ክፍተት የሆነ የቴክኒክና የፋይናንስ ድጋፍ እንደሚሰጡ የሚጠበቅ ሲሆን፣ ይህም በዓለም አቀፍ ደረጃ የስታቲስቲክስ ልማት የፓሪስ ስምምነት እየተባለ የሚታወቀውን መሠረት በማድረግ የሚፈጸም ትብብር ይሆናል።

ይህ በአንዲህ እያለ በሌላ በኩል ደግሞ መንግስት የቀጣዩን አምስት ዓመታት (2003-2007) የዕድገትና የትራንስፎርሜሽን ዕቅድ ያዘጋጀ ሲሆን፣ ከዚህ ጋር የተጣጣመ አዲስ ብሔራዊ የስታቲስቲክስ ልማት ዕቅድና የአሠራር ስልት ለመስጠትና በማዘጋጀት የሥራ መርሃ ግብርና የስታቲስቲክስ አቅም ግንባታ በአገር አቀፍ ደረጃ ማዘጋጀት አስፈላጊ ሆኖ ተገኝቷል። ከዚህ ጋር በተያያዘ በሚቀጥሉት አምስት ዓመታት (2003-2007) የሚተገበርና በክንዎኔ ሂደት ላይ ያለውን ብሔራዊ የስታቲስቲክስ ልማት ስትራቴጂ መሠረት አድርጎ የተሻለ የብሔራዊ ስታቲስቲክስ ልማት ዕቅድና መርሃ-ግብር ተዘጋጅቷል።

2. ባለፈው በመካከለኛ ጊዜ የስታቲስቲክስ ልማት ፕሮግራም (1998-2002) ዋና ዋና የተገኙ ውጤቶችና ያጋጠሙ ችግሮች

የአዲሱን የስታቲስቲክስ ልማት ዕቅድ ባህሪያትና ሊያጋጥሙ የሚችሉ ችግሮችን ይበልጥ ለመገንዘብ ይቻላል ዘንድ ያለፈው የመካከለኛ ዘመን ዕቅድ በአጭሩ በሚከተለው መልክ ተገምግሟል።

2.1 የተገኙ ውጤቶች

- የማዕከላዊ ስታቲስቲክስ ኢጀንሲ በአጠቃላይ አነጋገር ባለፉት አምስት ዓመታት የቆጠራ ቦታ ናሙናዎችን ቁጥር በመጨመር፣ የስታቲስቲክስ መረጃዎች-ውጤት ጥራታቸውን የጠበቁና ወቅታዊ እንዲሆኑ የሚያስችል ማሻሻያ በተከታታይነት አከናውኗል።
- የመረጃ አሰባሰብ ስራ በ25 ቅ/ጽ/ቤቶች ይከናወናል። እነዚህም ቅ/ጽ/ቤቶች የመረጃ መሰብሰቡን ስራ በገጠርና በከተማ ብቃት ባለው ሁኔታ እንዲተገብሩ በሰው ኃይልና በአዲስ ቴክኖሎጂ እንዲጠናከሩ ተደርጓል። ቅ/ጽ/ቤቶቹ ይበልጥ እየተጠናከሩ ሲሄዱ የመረጃ ማቀነባበሩን ስራ በራሳቸው ማከናወን እንዲችሉ የሙከራ ሥራዎች በመከናወን ላይ ይገኛሉ። ይህንን የማቀነባበር ስራ ለመጀመር ቅ/ጽ/ቤቶችን ከዋናው መስሪያ ቤት ጋር በኔት ወርክ (Wide Area Net Work-WAN) የማገናኘት ሥራ በተወሰኑ ቅ/ጽ/ቤቶች ተተግብሮ በሌሎች ደግሞ በሂደት ላይ ይገኛል።





የ1998 - 2002 ዓ.ም የዕቅድ አፈፃፀም ግምገማ

ተ ቁ	ዓመታዊ የጥናት ዓይነቶች	1998		1999		2000		2001		2002	
		ዕቅድ	ክንውን	ዕቅድ	ክንውን	ዕቅድ	ክንውን	ዕቅድ	ክንውን	ዕቅድ	ክንውን
1	የሰብል ትንበያ ጥናት	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
2	የግብርና ናሙና ጥናት (በመክር ወቅት)										
	2.1 የታሪሰ መሬትና የምርት መጠን	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
	2.2 የእርሻ ሥራ አጠቃላይ ሁኔታ	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
	2.3 የመሬት አጠቃቀም	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
	2.4 የሰብልና የእንስሳት ተዋግኦ አጠቃቀም	--	--	--	--	--	--	✓	✓	✓	✓
3	የቤት እንስሳት፣ ደሮዎችና ንብ የየዙ ተፎካዎች	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
4	የግብርና ናሙና ጥናት (በበልግ ወቅት)	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
5	የሰፋፊና መካከለኛ የንግድ እርሻዎች ጥናት	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
6	የትላልቅና መካከለኛ ማምረቻ ኢንዱስትሪዎች	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
7	የኮንስትራክሽን ጥናት *	✓	✓	--	--	--	--	--	--	✓	✓
8	የማዕድንና ቁፋሮ ጥናት	✓	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
9	የእነስተኛ ማምረቻ ኢንዱስትሪዎች ጥናት	✓	✓	--	--	--	--	✓	✓	--	--
10	የግብርና ምርቶች የአምራቾች ዋጋ	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
11	የሩብ ዓመት የትላልቅና መካከለኛ ማምረቻ ኢንዱስትሪ ጥናት	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
12	የማምረቻ ኢንዱስትሪዎች አምራቾች ዋጋ ኢንዱስትሪ	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
13	የግብርና ምርቶች የአምራቾች ዋጋ ኢንዱስትሪ	--	--	--	--	--	--	✓	✓	✓	✓
14	አከፋፋይ፣ ንግድና አገ/ ሰጪ ድርጅቶች ጥናት	--	--	--	--	--	--	✓	--	✓	✓
15	የICT አጠቃቀም በትላልቅና መካከለኛ ኢንዱስትሪ ዘርፍ	--	--	--	--	--	--	✓	✓	--	--
16	የዕቃዎችና አገልግሎቶች የችርቻሮ ዋጋ ጥናት	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓

\* ዋናው ጥናት ሃይሆን የመከራ ጥናት ተከናውኗል።

የ1998 - 2002 ዓ.ም የዕቅድ አፈጻጸም ግምገማ (የተጠሰ)

ተ ቁ	ዓመታዊ የጥናት ዓይነቶች	1998		1999		2000		2001		2002	
		ዕቅድ	ክንውን	ዕቅድ	ክንውን	ዕቅድ	ክንውን	ዕቅድ	ክንውን	ዕቅድ	ክንውን
17	የሽማግሌት ዋጋ መመዘኛ አንደኛዎች ዝግጅት	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
18	የዓለም አቀፍ የንፅፅር ፕሮግራም	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	✓	✓
19	የኢኮኖሚና ማኅበራዊ ደህንነት ጥናት	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
20	የቤተሰብ ገቢ፣ ፍጆታና ወጪ ጥናት	✓	✓	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
21	የተከታታይ ሥራ ስምሪት ጥናት	✓	✓	--	--	--	--	✓	✓	✓	✓
22	የሰው ኃይል ጥናት	✓	✓	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
23	የቆጠራ ቦታ ካርታ ሥራ ማካሄድ	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	--	--	--	--
24	3ኛው የሕዝብና ቤት ቆጠራ	--	--	✓	✓	✓	✓	--	--	--	--
25	የሕዝብና ቤቶች ቆጠራ ስታቲስቲካል ሪፖርት	--	--	--	--	--	--	✓	✓	✓	✓
26	ዓመታዊ የስታቲስቲክስ መጽሐፍ ዝግጅት	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
27	የውጪ ንግድ ስታቲስቲክስ ማጠናቀር	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
28	የትራንስፖርትና መገናኛ ስታቲስቲክስ ማጠናቀር	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
29	የዲሞግራፊያዊና ጤና ጥናት(DHS)	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	✓	-

3. የ1998 - 2002 የፋይናንስ አጠቃቀም ግምገማ

ባር ጠር

በመደበኛ በጀት	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	ድምር
የተፈቀደ	17,657.5	20,695.6	27,229.7	27,846.5	29,184.6	122,613.9
ጥቅም ላይ የዋለ	16,936.3	20,033.8	27,081.6	27,601.9	28,963.9	120,617.5
አፈፃፀም በመቶኛ	96	97	99	99	99	98

ባር ጠር

በካፒታል በጀት	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	ድምር
የተፈቀደ	78,506.7	308,837.8	70,483.2	51,881.1	53,453.9	563,162.7
ጥቅም ላይ የዋለ	65,457.3	294,930.2	66,857.0	50,159.3	46,872.7	524,276.5
አፈፃፀም በመቶኛ	83	95	95	97	88	93

3.1 የበጀት አጠቃቀም ግምገማ

ባለፉት አምስት ዓመታት ለኢ.ጀንሲ.ው መደበኛና ካፒታል ወጪዎች ከመንግስት ብር 685.8 ሚሊዮን የተመደበ ሲሆን ከዚህ ውስጥ ብር 644.9 ሚሊዮን ጥቅም ላይ ውሏል፤ ይህም ከጠቅላላ ከተመደበው 94 በመቶውን ይሸፍናል። የበጀት ድርሻውን ስንመለከትም የካፒታል በጀት ክፍተኛውን ድርሻ ማሰትም 563.2 ሚሊዮን ብር ወይም ጠቅላላ ከተመደበው 82 በመቶውን የያዘ ነበር። የካፒታል በጀቱ የተመደበው ኢ.ጀንሲ.ው ላካሄዳቸው ጥናቶችና የቆጠራ ሥራዎች ነበር። ስለሆነም በአጠቃላይ ሲገመገም ባለፉት አምስት ዓመታት የኢ.ጀንሲ.ው የበጀት አጠቃቀምና አፈጻጸም ውጤታማና በምሳሌነት ሊወሰድ የሚችል መሆኑን ያሳያል።

4. የ2003 - 2007 የልማት ዕቅድ መነሻዎች

የማዕከላዊ ስታቲስቲክስ ኢ.ጀንሲ. የተቋቋመበት ዓላማ በቆጠራ፣ በናሙና ጥናት፣ በማያቋርጥ ምዝገባና ከአስተዳደር መዛግብት የተሰበሰቡ የኢኮኖሚያዊ፣ ማህበራዊና የዲሞክራሲያዊ የስታቲስቲክስ መረጃዎችን በተቀናጀ አሠራር ሰብስቦ፣ አቀነባብሮና ተንትኖ ለተጠቃሚዎች ማቅረብ ዋነኛው ነው። ከዚህም በተጨማሪ የመንግሥት መ/ቤቶችና ሌሎች አካላት የስታቲስቲክስ መዝገብ አያያዝ፣ የማያቋርጥ ምዝገባ አሠራርና የሪፖርት ሥርጭት እንዲዘረጉ የቲክኒክ ምክርና ድጋፍ የማድረግ፣ እንዲሁም ስለማያቋርጥ ምዝገባ፣ የአስተዳደራዊ መዛግብት መረጃ ክምችቶችና የአያያዝ ሥርዓት የማደራጀት እቅም የመገንባት ተግባራትን ማከናወንን ያጠቃልላል።

ይህንን የኢ.ጀንሲውን ዓላማ ለማሳካት እንዲያስችለው ከባለድርሻ አካላት ጋር በመሆን የብሔራዊ ስታቲስቲክስ ልማት ስትራቴጂ ሰነድን በማዘጋጀትና በብሔራዊ ስታቲስቲክስ ምክር ቤቱ (ካውንስል) በማፀደቅ ከ2002 ዓ.ም ጀምሮ የተግባር መመሪያ አድርጎ እየተጠቀመበት ይገኛል። ይህ ሰነድ አሁን ደግሞ ለቀጣዩ ለአምስት ዓመታት ማለትም ከ2003 እስከ 2007 ድረስ እንዲያገለግል ሆኖ የተሻሻለ ሲሆን፣ ስትራቴጂክ ሰነዱ የስታቲስቲክስ የናሙና ጥናቶችንና ቆጠራዎችን እና ከአስተዳደራዊ መዛግብት የሚገኙ መረጃዎችን ለማጠናቀር የሚያስችል መርሃ-ግብርና ስትራቴጂን በዝርዝር ያስተምጣል።

የብሔራዊ ስታቲስቲክስ ልማት ስትራቴጂው ራዕይ አስተማማኝ የማህበራዊና የኢኮኖሚ ዕድገትን በተከታታይ ለመገምገምና ለመከታተል ግብዓት የሚሆን ዓለም አቀፍ ተቀባይነትና ዕውቅና ያለው የብሔራዊ ስታቲስቲክስ ስርዓት ሰፍኖ ማየት ነው።

የብሔራዊ ስታቲስቲክስ ልማት ስትራቴጂያዊ ተልዕኮ ደግሞ ለዕቅድ ዝግጅት፣ ለፖሊሲ ቀረፃ፣ ለጥናት፣ ለክትትልና ግምገማ ግብዓት የሆነ የተቀናጀ፣ ወቅታዊና ጥራት ያለው ብሔራዊ የኦፊሻል ስታቲስቲክስ መረጃ ማመንጨትና ማሠራጨት ነው።

ይህ ሰነድ በስድስት የስትራቴጂክ ጭብጦች ላይ የተመሰረተ ሲሆን የስትራቴጂክ ጭብጦቹ የሚከተሉት ናቸው።

- ዓለማዊ የስታቲስቲክስ ሕግና ደንብን የተከተለ አሠራር ማስፈን፤ ይህም ማለት የብሔራዊ ስታቲስቲክስ ስርዓቱን የሚያቀናጅና የሚያስተባብር አንድ አካል ማቋቋምና በዚህ አካል የስታቲስቲክስ የጥራት መለኪያዎችን የማውጣትና ደረጃዎችን የመመደብ ስራን ያካትታል።
- የመረጃ ጥራትና ደረጃ መለኪያዎች እንዲዳብሩ መስራት፤ የዚህም ዋነኛው ተግባር የመረጃ ጥራትን የማሻሻልና የማዳበር ሂደት ነው።
- ስለስታቲስቲክስ መረጃዎች ጠቀሜታና የስርጭት ጊዜ ዘላቂ የሆነ ማስተማርና የመቀስቀስ ተግባር ማከናወን፤ ይህም ማለት የስታቲስቲክስ መረጃዎችን አስፈላጊነት ለመረጃ ተጠቃሚውና ለመላው ህብረተሰብ የማስገንዘብን፣ መረጃዎች የሚወጡበትንና የሚሰራጩበትን ጊዜ መወሰንን ያመለክታል።
- የስታቲስቲክስ ሜቶዶሎጂንና ዘመናዊ የስታቲስቲክስ አሠራርን ማጠናከር፤ ይህም ከመረጃ ተጠቃሚዎች ጋር ከሚደረግ የምክክር መድረክ የሚገኝ ግብረ መልስ (Feed Back) የሚመነጭ ነው።
- ብሔራዊ የስታቲስቲክስ ስርዓቱ ውስጥ ለሚገኙ ባለድርሻ አካላት ተከታታይ የሆነ አቅም ግንባታ ስራ ማከናወን፤ ይህም ማለት በሲስተሙ ውስጥ ያሉ ተዋናዮችን አቅም የመገንባትና ተከታታይ የስታቲስቲክስ ስልጠና መስጠትን ያካትታል፤ እና
- ብሔራዊ የስታቲስቲክስ ልማት ስትራቴጂው አገሪቱ ድህነትን ለማጥፋት ለምታደርገው ፈጣን የኢኮኖሚ ዕድገት ቀጥተኛ ግብዓት መሆኑን ማረጋገጥ።





- የማዕድንና ቁፋሮ ጥናት
- የፍብ ዓመት የትላልቅና መካከለኛ ማምረቻ ኢንዱ. ጥናት
- የውሃ ማጣራትና ማከፋፈል መረጃ ማጠናቀር
- የጉጂ ኢንዱስትሪና መደበኛ ያልሆነ የሥራ ዘርፍ ጥናት

2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
-	✓	-	✓	-
✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
-	✓	✓	✓	✓
-		✓	-	✓

5.3 የቤተሰብ ጥናቶችና የዋጋዎች ስታቲስቲክስ

- የአምራቾች የግብርና ውጤቶች ዋጋ ጥናት
- የዕቃዎችና የአገልግሎቶች የቸርቻሮ ዋጋ ጥናት
- የግብርና ግብዓቶች ኢንዱስትሪ
- የደመወዝ ኢንዱስትሪ
- የሸማቾች ዋጋ ኢንዱስትሪ
- ዓለም አቀፍ ማኅበራዊ ፕሮግራም
- የቤተሰብ ገቢ፣ ፍጆታና ወጪ ጥናት
- የኢኮኖሚና ማህበራዊ ደህንነት ጥናት
- የተከታታይ የሥራ ሥምራት ጥናት
- የሰው ሃይል ጥናት
- የጉዳይ ተዳዳሪ ህፃናት ጥናት
- የኑሮ ደህንነት ጠቋሚ ጥናት
- የጊዜ አጠቃቀም ጥናት

2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
-	-	-	-	✓
-	-	-	-	✓
✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
✓	-	-	-	-
✓	-	-	-	-
✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
-	-	✓	-	-
-	-	✓	-	-
-	-	✓	-	✓
-	✓	-	-	-

5.4 የሥነ ህዝብ ጥናት

- የህዝብ ቆጠራ ውጤትን ወቅታዊ ማድረግ /ፕሮጀክሽን/
- የሥነ ሕዝብና ጤና ጥናት /DHS/
- በቆጠራዎች መካከል የሚደረግ ቆጠራ ጥናት (Inter-Censual Survey)
- የስርዓተ ያታ ስታቲስቲክስ ማጠናቀር
- ለአራተኛ ጊዜ (ግንቦት 2009) ለሚካሄደው የሕዝብና ቤት ቆጠራ ቅድመ ዝግጅት

2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
✓	-	-	-	✓
✓	-	-	-	-
-	✓	-	-	-
-	✓	-	-	-
-	-	-	✓	✓

- የሻይታል ስታቲስቲክስን ማጠናቀር
- 5.5 የስታቲስቲክስን አሠራር ስርዓት አቅም ግንባታ
  - የማ.ሲ.ኤን ቅ/ጽ/ቤትን በኒት ወርክ ማገናኘት
  - የመረጃ አሰባሰብ፣ ቅንብርና ስርጭት ዘዴ ማሻሻል
  - በቅ/ጽ/ቤቶች የመረጃ ማቀናበርን መጀመር
  - የኢትዮጵያ የስታቲስቲካል መረጃ ጥራት ማረጋገጫ ሰነድ ማዘጋጀት
  - የኢትዮጵያ መረጃ ጥራት ግምገማ ፍሬም ወርክ ማዘጋጀት፣ የመረጃ ጥራት መፈተሽና በየሌክተሩ ግምገማ ማድረግ
  - የመረጃ ተጠቃሚዎችንና አመንጨዎችን ማሰልጠን
  - ሰብሔራዊ ስታቲስቲክስ ስርዓቱ ካታሎግ ማዘጋጀት ክሊሎች ዌብ ሳይት ጋር ማገናኘት
  - የኤጀንሲውን ባለሙያዎች በሁለተኛ ዲግሪ ማሰልጠን
  - አዲስ ሕንፃ መገንባት

-	-	✓	✓	✓
2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
✓	✓	-	-	-
✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
✓	-	-	-	-
-	-	✓	✓	✓
✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
✓	✓	✓	-	-
-	-	✓	✓	✓
✓	✓	✓	-	-

6 ከ2003 - 2007 የሚያስፈልግ የፋይናንስ መጠን

ከላይ የተዘረዘሩትን ጥናቶችና የአሠራር ማሻሻያ ሥራዎችን ለመተግበር ለአምስት ዓመቱ በጠቅላላው ብር አንድ ቢሊዮን 251 ሚሊዮን 124 ሺህ 900 ብር የሚያስፈልግ ሲሆን፤ በጀቱ ከመንግሥት ግምጃ ቤት እና ከልማት አጋሮች የሚሸፈን ነው። በበጀት ዓይነት ፍላጎቱ ሲተነተን ለመደበኛ ወጪ ብር 180 ሚሊዮን 789 ሺህ 300 ብር ለካፒታል ወጪ ደግሞ ብር አንድ ቢሊዮን 70 ሚሊዮን 335 ሺህ 600 ብር ይሆናል። ከካፒታል በጀት ውስጥ 308 ሚሊዮን 845 ሺህ 100 ብር ከልማት አጋሮች ለመጭዎቹ አምስት አመታት ለሚካሄደው የስታቲስቲክስ ሥራዎች የሚጠበቅ ይሆናል።

የ2003 - 2007 የፋይናንስ ፍላጎት

የበጀት ዓይነት	የበጀት ዓመት					ጠቅላላ ብር
	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	
የመደበኛ በጀት	31,455.0	33,656.8	36,012.8	38,533.7	41,131.0	180,789.3
በካፒታል በጀት	75,180.0	96,769.0	125,659.8	325,881.7	98,000.0	761,490.5
ከውጭ ድጋፍ ለካፒታል በጀት	36,000.0	72,000.0	41,108.9	118,627.3	41,108.9	308,845.1
ድምር	142,635.0	242,425.8	202,781.5	483,042.7	180,239.9	1,251,124.9

7 የ2003 - 2007 የልማት ዕቅድ የሰው ኃይል ፍላጎት

በዕቅድ ዘመን አጀንዳው ከሚያከናውናቸው ተግባሮች ውስጥ አንዱ የባለሙያ አቅም በከፍተኛ ሁኔታ ማግኘት፣ አዳዲስ ባለሙያዎችን መቅጠርና አሰልጥኖ ለስራ ማሰማራትና የኢንፎርሜሽን ቴክኖሎጂን ተክኖሎጂ አጠቃቀማቸውን ማሳደግና መተግበር ይሆናል። ስለዚህ የአምስት ዓመቱን የስታቲስቲካል የልማት ዕቅድ ተግባራዊ ለማድረግ አዲስ ሰራተኞች ሲቀጠሩ የሥራ ላይ ስልጠናና እንዲሁም በአጭርና በረጅም ጊዜ ስልጠና የባለሙያዎችን አቅም ማሳደግ ትኩረት የሚሰጠው ጉዳይ ይሆናል። በዚህም መሰረት የኢጀንሰው የስልጠና ፍላጎት እንደሚከተለው በሰንጠረዥ ቀርቧል።

ዓይነት	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
የሥራ ላይ ስልጠና	120	60	50	50	50
አጭሮ ስልጠና *	43	20	25	30	25
ረጅም ጊዜ ስልጠና **	20	20	25	25	25
ድምር	183	100	100	105	110

\* ከአስር ቀናት እስከ ሦስት ወር የሚደርስ ስልጠና፣(የስራ አመራር ስልጠናን ያጠቃልላል)  
 \*\* በሁለተኛ ደረጃ (ማስተርስ) የሚሰጥበትን ያመለክታል።

8 በ2003 - 2007 የልማት ዕቅድ ወቅት የሚከናወኑ ሌሎች ተግባራት

ሀ/ የቢሮ ግንባታ፡- ኢጀንሰው አሁን ያለበትን ቢሮ በተሻለ ሁኔታ በአዲስ መልክ ለመገንባት እንቅስቃሴ ጀምሯል። ይህ ተግባር መ/ቤቱ የተሰጠውን ተግባርና ኃላፊነት ለመወጣት አመቺ ሁኔታ ይፈጥራል። በአሁኑ ጊዜ በተጣበበ ሁኔታ የሚከናወኑ የተለያዩ ሥራዎች በተፋጠነና በተሻለ መንገድ ለተጠቃሚ የሚደርስበትን አግባብ ያመቻቻል። በተለይም ዋናው ግቢ በሁለት ቦታ ተከፍሎ መሰራቱ በተጠቃሚዎችና በራሱ በባለሙያው ላይ አሳድሮ የነበረውን ያልተመቻቸ የሥራ አካባቢ ሙሉ ሙሉ ይለውጠዋል ተብሎ ይገመታል።

ለ/ የመሠረታዊ የአሠራር ሂደት ለውጥ፡- መንግሥት ከጀመረው የሲቪል ሰርቪስ ንዑስ ፕሮግራሞች ውስጥ አንዱ የሆነውን የመሠረታዊ አሠራር ሂደት ለውጥ ተግባራዊ ለማድረግ መ/ቤቱ ጥናቱን አጠናቆ ከሚያዝያ ወር 2002 ዓ.ም ጀምሮ ለሶስት ወር ወደ ሙከራ ትግበራ ተሸጋግሯል። ይህም ይበልጥ ተጠናክሮ ከሐምሌ - መስከረም ባሉት ሦስት ወራት ከተሠራበት በኋላ ወደ ሙሉ ትግበራ ይገባል። ይህን የተጀመረ መሰረታዊ የሥራ ሂደት ለውጥ ተገልጋዩን ኅብረተሰብ የተሻለ አገልግሎት ከኢጀንሰው እንዲያገኝና ጥራት ያለው ወቅታዊ ስታቲስቲካዊ መረጃ ለማመንጨት የሚያስችል የሥራ ፍሰት እንደሚፈጥር ስታቲስቲካዊ ስልታዊ ስልጠና ተግባራዊ በማድረግ በሚቀጥሉት አምስት ዓመታት የስታቲስቲክስ ልማት ትግበራ ወቅት ኢጀንሰው ዓላማውና ተልዕኮውን ካለፉት ዓመታት በተሻለ ደረጃ እንደሚያከናውን ይጠበቃል።