



# ETHIOPIA

## NATIONAL STRATEGY for the DEVELOPMENT of STATISTICS

2009/10 – 2014/15

**Final Evaluation Report**



**ETHIOPIA NATIONAL STRATEGY FOR THE  
DEVELOPMENT OF STATISTICS  
(2009/10 – 2014/15)**

**FINAL EVALUATION REPORT**

**By**

**MULTI-AGENCY MISSION**

**(26 January – 4 February, 2015)**



**PARIS21**  
Paris, France



**African Development  
Bank**  
Tunis, Tunisia



**UN Economic Commission  
for Africa**  
Addis Ababa, Ethiopia

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## *ACRONYMS*

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AfDB	African Development Bank
BPR	Business Process Re-engineering
CATI	Computer Aided Telephone Interview
CPI	Consumer Price Index
CSA	Central Statistical Agency (of Ethiopia)
CWIQ	Core Welfare Indicator Questionnaire Survey
DAG	Development Assistance Group
DHS	Demographic and Health Survey
EA	Enumeration Area
EDQAF	Ethiopia Data Quality Assessment Framework
EMIS	Education Management Information System
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
GIS	Geographic Information System
GTP	Growth and Transformation Plan
HMIS	Health Management Information System
ICT	Information and Communication Technology
IT	Information Technology
MDA	Ministry, Department and Agency
MDG	Millennium Development Goals
MOFED	Ministry of Finance and Economic Development
MoU	Memorandum of Understanding
MTSS	Medium Term Statistical Strategy
NIHSP	National Integrated Household Survey Program
NSDS	National Strategy for the Development of Statistics
NSO	National Statistical Office
NSS	National Statistical System
PARIS21	Partnership for Statistics in the 21 <sup>st</sup> Century
PASDEP	Plan for Accelerated and Sustainable Development to end Poverty
PHC	Population and Housing Census
PPI	Producer Price Index

WMS

Welfare Monitoring Survey

UNECA

United Nations Economic Commission for Africa

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## *Summary: Conclusions and Recommendations*

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### **I. Introduction**

The Central Statistical Agency (CSA) of Ethiopia as the coordinator of the NSDS is a high profile and credible institution. Most stakeholders recognize its integrity and professionalism. Beyond the fact that its products are widely used at the national and regional level there is demand for more disaggregated and sub-national data (Woreda level) to which it has responded by establishing branch offices across the country. The CSA is also working with research institutions within and across the borders of the country to come up with reliable small area estimates.

### **II. Conclusions**

During the life span of the NSDS, capacity across the CSA has improved in terms of the outcomes of the six strategic themes that formed the backbone of the Strategy. These covered the improvement in coordination systems including standardization of methods and definitions across the NSS and the introduction of Memoranda of Understanding (MOUs) between the Agency and its partners. The improvements were also in data quality assessments, statistical advocacy, methodology, capacity building and making itself relevant in the national development agenda. In addition the process of applying EDQAF has started. However such encouraging developments should not lead to complacency.

There are a number of critical issues that still need to be addressed. These include the need to strengthen further the coordinating arrangements within the NSS and with donors; the need to address high turnover of staff; the need for more training and capacity building; lack of knowledge transfer and the need to adopt new technology. Resolution of some of these issues may require a review of the Statistics Law. In the formulation of NSDS II these challenges should be adequately addressed.

It is pleasing to note that a drafting team for the next NSDS has already been formed. The drafting team should draw up a program of work culminating in the next NSDS. During this work they may require technical backup which PARIS21 can readily provide. As was the case in the previous NSDS, political, managerial and populace support is central to the statistical development in the country. Hence wide consultations and political buy-in will be required.

### **III. Recommendations**

The Team has developed the following recommendations from the extensive literature review and consultations undertaken during the eight day mission:

#### **Short Term**

- Plan to undertake User-Producer forums, including the media, focusing on specific areas on a more regular basis such as annual or biannual and these would include users monitoring whether their specific requirements have been undertaken according to schedule.
- Obtain feedback from users through user-satisfaction surveys;
- Based on the lessons learnt from the previous assessments, extend assessment of statistical systems and products using E-DQAF to more Government Ministries, Departments and Agencies and repeat the process every two to three years;
- Update and continue implementing the human resource development strategy to include both technical and support service Directorates of the CSA;
- Build capacity in compilation of National Income Accounts and other economic aggregates with a view to transfer this function from the Planning Commission to CSA;
- Initiate discussions with the Customs and Revenue Agency (CRA), in the context of the NSS and the spirit of rationalizing activities, to designate the CSA as the sole agency to compile official external merchandise trade statistics but using administrative records from the CRA;

- Build more capacity amongst the junior level statistical personnel as they are less likely to move out of the institution at the shortest time of service;
- Include in the human development strategy plans to train more staff members in sampling and small area estimation;
- Ensure institutional memory in CSA by documentation of meta-data for all activities;
- Enlist support of the Statistics Council in the review of the Statistics Law of 2005 which would include, among others, the following issues:
  - specific reference to the NSS;
  - Formalizing the establishment of Sector Statistical Units within Line Ministries;
  - Role of Sector Statistical Units within the NSS;
  - Coordination role of the NSS by CSA;
  - Open access to data with appropriate safe guards for data security; and
  - Conducive remuneration and other conditions of service for CSA;
- Improve access to CSA website by, among other things, increasing bandwidth through negotiation with the service provider;
- Endeavour to use software that are licensed and authenticated.
- Develop a statistical code of conduct;
- Initiate preliminary work, covering mainly cartographic work, for the 2017 Population and Housing Census and also the 2018 Agriculture Census;
- Review existing protocols to ensure open access to data;
- Assist other Ministries, Agencies and Departments within the NSS to produce Sector Statistical Work-plans;
- Draw up program of work for designing the second generation of the National Strategy for the Development of Statistics (NSDS) using best practices and international guidelines e.g. PARIS21 New Guidelines;
- Use Sector Statistical Work-Plans as the building blocks for NSDS II;

- Take full advantage of the concurrent preparation of the GTP and the NSDS by responding to monitoring and evaluation needs of the former including statistical capacity building;
- Explore possibility of incorporating new focus areas of the policy makers including labor market information; environment; detailed economic statistics especially for the manufacturing sector, informal sector and investment; and non-traditional agricultural products;
- Initiate discussions with MOFED and donors to form a donor group on statistics building on the experience of the DAG arrangements. The Donor Group /Forum on Statistics would share plans, programs and statistical products. Through this spirit, continue to develop the Country Report on Support to Statistics (CRESS) which could be presented during the Donor Coordination Meetings; and
- Create formal NSS Coordination Committees: one for the NSS and another for the donors that will meet regularly with clear TORs developed.

## **Medium Term**

- Improve and expand sources of data to include more administrative records that are professionally anonymized such as Vital Events; phone call logs; bank transactions; police records; etc.;
- Extend assessment of statistical systems and outputs using EDQAF to more Ministries, Agencies and Departments including the CSA;
- Extend automated field data collection mechanisms such as the CAPI and PDAs to more surveys to improve both the quality of data collection as well as processing speed to minimize the gap between data collection and dissemination;
- Extend coverage of external trade statistics to include compilation of import/export indices;
- Extend coverage of agricultural statistics to include pastoral areas (non-sedentary areas);
- Extend coverage of agricultural surveys to include environmental statistics;

- Include appropriate modules of the informal sector / non - farm activities in regular household surveys;
- Publish and disseminate more statistics at sub – national level (Worada level).
- Improve capacity of sub-national institutions to do their own analysis;
- Expand research and analytical capabilities by partnering with universities and research centers;
- Establish MOUs with other Ministries, Agencies and Departments including the Ministries of Trade, Industry, Construction and Urban Development; and the Customs and Revenue Directorate on Business Registration and other processes;
- Explore the possibility of conducting a Census of Economic Activities by either doing it as stand-alone or appending it to the forthcoming 2017 Population Census;
- Collaborate with the newly established Vital Events Registry Agency (VERA) on compilation of vital statistics;
- Consolidate process of keeping geo-referenced data at CSA; and
- Develop partnerships with local and international organizations.

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## *Chapter One: Background*

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### **1.1 Introduction**

The government of Ethiopia has committed itself to an agenda of results. To realize this goal all government institutions are required to re-engineer themselves for performance management. This process is being termed “Business Process Re-engineering”. The government is also implementing the Growth and Transformation Strategy (GTP)<sup>1</sup>, the MDGs and other national and international development plans. To measure progress, all the development plans require clear and systematic measurement.

The focal point for all socio-economic statistics and related development data is the Central Statistical Agency (CSA). The CSA plays a crucial role in coordinating and delivering the products/outputs of the National Statistical System (NSS)<sup>2</sup>. The NSS covers approximately forty public and private institutions that produce and use data and also make policy. In order to provide a framework for strengthening the NSS and the coordinating role of the CSA, the 2009/10 - 2014/15 National Strategy for the Development of Statistics (NSDS) was developed.

The CSA was established by the Statistics Law through Proclamation No 442 of 2005. This Act established the CSA as an autonomous agency of government with its own personality. The Agency is answerable to the Minister of Finance and Economic Development. Its work is approved and supervised by a Statistics Council whose members are drawn from Federal and Regional Agencies and the Director General of CSA acts as the secretariat.

The staff complement of CSA is 3556 of which 27 percent are females. Professionals (those holding a first degree) comprise 20 percent of the workforce.

The five year NSDS was developed in 2009/10 and adopted six strategic themes which, when implemented, would strengthen the NSS and reinforce the coordinating role of CSA. The Strategy was preceded by the Medium Term Statistical Plan (MTSP) which expired in 2008. The NSDS was expected to provide a roadmap for building capacity and work programs across the whole NSS. The strategy would also serve as a framework for meeting prioritized user needs and for mobilizing resources.

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<sup>1</sup> The Growth and Transformation Plan 2010/11-2014/15 has the long term goal of Ethiopia becoming a middle –income country by 2023.

<sup>2</sup> See Appendix IV for current membership of NSS.

## **1.2 Objectives of the evaluation**

The main objectives of the evaluation of the 2009/10 – 2014/15 Ethiopia NSDS are to assess the degree of implementation, relevance, value and impact of the NSDS particularly in relation to the six adopted strategic themes against the performance indicators and feed lessons into the next NSDS.

## **1.3 Structure of the review report**

Chapter 1 presents background information focusing on the evolution and contextual set up of CSA. Chapter 2 presents the general findings relating mainly to cross-cutting issues including institutional and leadership issues. The chapter also discusses emerging issues concerning open data and the data revolution. Chapter 3 provides specific findings on the implementation of the Strategic Plan – achievements, challenges and lessons learnt and finally Chapter 4 presents the main conclusions and recommendations. Annex I – III presents progress reports for the Agriculture Statistics, Business Statistics and Population Statistics Directorates; Annex IV shows the current membership of the NSS; Annex V presents the terms of reference for the mission while Annex vi presents the list of officials met during the mission and Annex vii the list of documents reviewed.

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## *Chapter Two: General Findings*

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In this section we present the general findings. More specific findings in relation to the six strategic themes are presented in Section 3. The following are the general findings by the mission:

### **2.1 Vision of the Agency**

Most stakeholders in both the public and private sectors regard CSA as a respectable and professional organization with high integrity. This is significant from the view point of government which has committed itself to an agenda of “results - based management”. This approach requires use of evidence for policy formulation, designing plans and decision – making and in monitoring and evaluation of the development process.

The CSA is well positioned to address the data demands of the various players through the NSDS 2009/10 – 2014/15. The NSDS was supposed to end in 2013/14 but had to be realigned to fit in with the GTP which expires in 2015. Over the period there has been considerable progress in implementation of planned activities as explained in detail in Chapter 3 below. This is very much in line with the vision of the CSA which is to see itself as “a credible and recognized national statistical system for better decision making, in support of sustainable socio-economic development”.

### **2.2 Relevance of the NSDS**

The Planning Commission, other users in Government and the NSS, and other stakeholders have used the outputs of the work program of the NSDS for monitoring and evaluating their work. This positive picture was clear from the discussions the team had with various individuals and organizations. The Deputy Head of the Planning Commission indicated that their work in coming up with National Income and Poverty Estimates is heavily informed by, among other data sets, the following which have been done during the life span of the NSDS:

- i) Crop Production Forecasts for long rainy season and short rainy season;
- ii) Annual Survey of Large Scale Commercial Farms;
- iii) Annual Survey of Medium and Large Scale Manufacturing Industries;
- iv) Household Income, Consumption and Expenditure Survey; and the
- v) Welfare Monitoring Survey.

On the basis of this information it is safe to conclude that the NSDS has been relevant not only to Government but to other users as well. Government on its part, has recognized the heavy demands on the CSA by allocating a progressively increasing budget, averaging over 70 percent, over the implementation period of the NSDS, to cover the statistical implementation plan. Development partners have also not relented by committing to fund about 30 percent of the budget over the period.

CSA also realizes the important role statistics play in the lives of ordinary people. In this respect it is putting in place mechanisms for easy access to information through printed reports in Amharic, databases including E – NADA<sup>3</sup> and Ethio – Info<sup>4</sup> and also by providing advance information about its products through the “Citizens’ Charter”, which is a data release calendar.

## **2.3 Institutional Issues**

A number of institutional developments have been undertaken over the implementation period of the NSDS. The CSA has restructured its organizational and staff establishment bringing in a number of directorates such as the NSS coordination; Gender and Women Affairs; Ethics Follow Up; and Audit and Inspection. Three positions of Deputy Director General have been created responsible for 1) Statistical Surveys; 2) population and Vital Events; and 3) National Statistical System Coordination & Operations which is an improvement from the previous structure that had two Deputy DGs.

There has also been a change in the leadership of the CSA over the implementation period of the NSDS. The new leadership has shown determination to further strengthen the coordination of the NSS and improve further the relationship with development partners.

Over and above these developments, the Statistical System in Ethiopia has great political support through the Statistical Council and trust from the general public. The Chairperson of the Council is the Minister of Finance and Economic Development. The Council meets once a year. This gives CSA considerable leverage in securing resources to implement its action plan.

Aside from the above developments, there are a number of other institutional issues affecting the compilation of some major statistical series in Ethiopia. The mission focused on the following issues:

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<sup>3</sup> Ethiopia Database which is country version of the African Development Bank Data Portal.

<sup>4</sup> Ethiopia Information Database-which is an adaptation of UNICEF’S DevInfo.

- ***The compilation of National Income Accounting Statistics by the Ministry of Finance and Economic Development.*** No major challenges were identified or reported regarding National Income Accounting being compiled by the Ministry of Finance and Economic Development. However, to ensure credibility of the figures the CSA is better positioned to compile these figures as their autonomous status would not be deemed prejudicial to their output. However it was learnt that previous assessments have recommended the same and discussions have been going on to the extent that the move to transfer the function to CSA has now been agreed in principle.
- ***The compilation of external merchandise trade statistics by the Customs and Revenue Agency.*** The team noted that although CSA produces external trade statistics using Eurotrace Software the Customs and Revenue Agency also produces parallel figures using the Asycuda software using the same data source – the Customs and Revenue Agency. The team is of the view that the Customs and Revenue Agency should be producing reports for internal purposes whilst the CSA should produce trade statistical reports for public consumption. It is believed that the Revenue Agency may not be the right place for this function since they would not be exposed to the various techniques of editing and adjusting trade figures to suit international standards.
- ***Establishment of Statistical Units in Sectors.*** The statistical demands in Ethiopia have grown owing to rapid economic developments taking place. This has resulted in an increase in data from censuses, surveys, and administrative records. A number of sectors such as Agriculture; Construction; Education; Health; Industry; Labour; Trade; and Water have established data management units responsible for data collection and management. However, in most cases it was clear that the function of compiling statistics, which is mainly from administrative records, was accorded a peripheral role, within the Planning Unit of the Ministries. It is important to take advantage of this situation to establish fully fledged sectoral statistical units responsible for compiling statistics and manned by staff with statistical qualifications. The units would have their own sectoral work-plans and budget but within the Ministry, Department or Agency. This may require structural re-organization of these sectors and/or re-titling of some positions.
- ***The application of the Statistics Law.*** Ethiopia is one of the countries in Africa that recently updated its statistics Law which clearly mandates the CSA to provide technical and operational leadership and coordinate the statistical activities of the NSS. The CSA was established by Proclamation No.442 of 2005 as an autonomous agency within government with its own personality. The Law stipulates that the Agency can issue and follow up the implementation of programmes and directives in order to improve the statistical system in the

country. However it does not indicate the responsibilities of other agencies in the NSS. The CSA therefore relies on cooperation within the NSS and in cases where an MOU has been negotiated between CSA and some sector Ministry, Agency or Department, the MOU becomes the main means of coordination.

## 2.4 Human Resource Issues

The CSA has a staff establishment of 3,556 employees spread over its Head Office, Regional Offices and the 25 Branch offices – an increase of about 41 percent implemented since 2012 as a response to the restructuring of the CSA’s organogram and in response to the increasing demand in statistics. CSA stands at 3.4 staff members per 100,000 people. This compares favorably in comparison to other sub-Saharan countries and is second to South Africa, a more developed country (see Table 1 below):

**Table 1: Staff per 100, 000 Population<sup>5</sup>**

Uganda	0.8
Kenya	1.2
Ethiopia	3.4
South Africa	5.7

The Branch Offices comprise about 73.2 percent of the staff. The organization faces teething problems of high staff turnover. The distribution of currently filled positions is 22.7 percent and 77.3 percent for HQs and Branches respectively. The overall vacancy rate stands at 31.4 percent.

Among the Directorates at HQs the four most affected, in descending order, are the Legal Services Directorate (66.7 percent), National Statistics Data Quality and Standards Coordination Directorate (59.5 percent), Information System Technology Directorate (54.5 percent) and the Agriculture, Natural Resources and Environment Statistics Directorate (53.4 percent).

Among the Branch Offices the four most affected, in descending order, are the Shere Statistical Branch (66.7 percent), Negele Statistical Branch Office (50 percent), Asayita Statistical Branch Office (47.8 percent) and Jijiga Statistical Branch Office (42.6 percent).

Although the vacancy rates for most areas are quite high, an analysis of the rates between HQs and the Branches shows that on average there are more vacancies at HQs than in the Branches. The high vacancy rates are due to high staff turnover owing

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<sup>5</sup> Derived from World Bank CSA Project Appraisal Document, World Bank, 2014 and country reports. Figures to be treated with caution as staff levels are not computed consistently across NSOs.

mainly to low salaries and poor conditions of service compared to similar agencies in government. The factors apply to both office work and field operations.

## **2.5 Donor Coordination**

The mission noted that there are cordial relations between the CSA and individual bilateral and multilateral organizations in the country with all of them also acknowledging improvements in statistical operations. Previously, the United Nations Development Program (UNDP) played a coordinating role for some donors supporting statistics through the Development Assistance Group (DAG). However the DAG is no longer meeting to discuss issues pertaining to support to statistics. Consequently there is now a plethora of donor assistance arrangements giving rise to duplication of effort and programs being developed outside the scope of the NSDS.

CSA through the Ministry of Finance and Economic Development (MOFED) should initiate discussions towards formation of a donor group on statistics, chaired by the CSA Director General and with representation from MOFED. The donor group will be a forum to share plans and outputs from the NSS especially considering that development partners are equally important users of statistics. In this situation the MOFED would continue to handle actual disbursements of funds. Supportive sentiments for this arrangement were expressed by senior officials of the Ministry of Finance and Economic Planning.

## **2.6 Open Data and the Data Revolution**

A data revolution is already underway in Ethiopia through infrastructural developments; restructuring of the CSA and other NSS partners bringing in emerging statistical areas; and enhancing human capacity.

To further galvanize this process, Directive No. 1 of 2004, and other such directives, which establishes procedures for accessing raw data to users, needs to be reviewed. The revolution is already reshaping how knowledge is produced, business conducted and governance enacted. This raises questions on privacy, accessibility and security. CSA needs to look forward and see how these issues could be covered during the drafting of the next NSDS and the review of the Statistics Law.

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## *Chapter Three: Specific Findings*

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### **3.1 Evolution of the Ethiopian NSDS**

The NSDS was preceded by the Medium Term Statistical Program (MTSP) which was in place from 2003/4 to 2007/8. The MTSP differed from the current NSDS by not covering the entire National Statistical System (NSS).

The MTSP had challenges which included the following: system capacity constraints, methodological problems, source data availability and low priority to statistics. These challenges would be addressed in the current NSDS which would run from 2009/10 to 2013/14. The end period was later extended to 2014/15 to be in line with the expiration point of the Growth and Transformation Plan 1 (GTP 1).

Analysis of the implementation of the MTSP led to the identification of specific issues to be addressed in the NSDS. These included the filling of data gaps at sub-national/worada level, dealing with data quality problems and the improvement of coordination of the NSS. These issues were summarized into six strategic Themes as listed below:

- Strategic Theme 1: Implementation of the Statistics Law
- Strategic Theme 2: Develop data quality procedures
- Strategic Theme 3: Enhance advocacy and use of statistics
- Strategic Theme 4: Methodological improvements and statistical modernization
- Strategic Theme 5: Capacity Development in the NSS
- Strategic Theme 6: Relationship of the NSDS to the Monitoring and Evaluation of PASDEP/GTP

### **3.2 Achievements and Challenges**

The implementation of the NSDS has brought about a number of achievements and also faced challenges over its life span in relation to the six Strategic Themes. Below is a summary of the achievements and challenges that were identified during the mission.

#### **3.2.1. Strategic Theme 1: Implementation of the Statistics Law**

This theme deals with the coordination of the NSS. The main activity is the setting up of a data quality and support unit in CSA. The unit would manage the development of

common standards, classifications and definitions; negotiate service level agreements (MOUs) between each NSS partner and the CSA; agree on any support that the partner would need from CSA; and manage the data quality assessment framework.

### **Achievements**

- Over the implementation period, a Directorate on Methodology and Standards has been established and given a high recognition in the office of Deputy Director General. The Directorate has overseen the development of Naming and Coding; Statistical Concepts and Definitions; ISIC Rev 4; ISCO – 08; for all producers of official statistics across the NSS.
- The CSA has formulated Memoranda of Understanding (MOU) between CSA and members of the NSS. Although only two of the expected five MOUs have been signed, this is a right direction in the coordination of the NSS. The MOU facilitates the transfer of data from either party to the other. It also ensures that data are protected by the Statistics Law.
- Apart from signing MOUs with Ministries and Agencies, the CSA has made similar arrangements with Development Partners supporting specific surveys. The MOU defines the *modus operandi* through which donors introduce ad hoc surveys within the NSS.
- The MOU includes provisions for quality assurance including for those surveys sponsored by donors.
- Another milestone in the provision of adequate services to the public is the development of the Citizen Charter. The Charter has been drafted by the CSA over the NSDS lifespan. This is a national requirement recommended by Parliament acting like a MOU between the citizen and the public institutions regarding the services the CSA is to offer the public. The Citizen Charter is in Amharic and is yet to be translated to English.

### **Challenges**

- Sector statistical units have not formally been established within the NSS. Therefore it is difficult to work with them to produce sector statistical plans.
- The level of coordination of the NSS is weak. More clarity is required between the roles of CSA and other data producers.
- Although there is appreciable support from donors, no formal donor group on statistics is in place to support implementation of the NSDS.

- Although planned, a User Satisfaction Survey has not been undertaken over the NSDS period.
- Only two of the planned five MOUs have been signed further limiting coordination arrangements.

### **3.2.2. Strategic Theme 2: Developing data quality procedures**

This theme's objective is the development and application of data quality standards across the NSS. The standards are based on the full range of the IMF Data Quality Assessment framework (DQAF).

#### **Achievements**

- A compendium of concepts and definitions has been produced.
- The Data Quality Assessment Framework (EDQAF), tailored to suit Ethiopia's needs, was developed in collaboration with the NSS and was approved by the Statistics Council.
- The application of EDQAF has helped to bring about the credibility of the statistics produced by CSA and those NSS partners that have been assessed.
- The EDQAF has been used to assess the activities of two major Line Ministries: Ministry of Education and Ministry of Health.
- The Data Release Calendar for CSA products has been produced. It is expected to be posted on the CSA's website and also disseminated to the lowest administrative levels through the Citizen's Charter.
- The Establishment of Annual Integrated Surveys has minimized duplication of statistical activities.
- A number of Ministries/Agencies in the NSS have established data units within the Planning Directorate and these include Ministries of Agriculture; Education, Urban Development and Construction, Trade; Industry; Rural Roads; and the Revenue and Customs Authority.

## Challenges

- Only two sectors (Health and Education) have been assessed using the EDQAF. There is need to extend this assessment to all sectors including CSA itself.
- The results of the first assessments using EDQAF have not been released.
- There are no Technical Working Committees established between CSA and the sectors to jointly work on sector specific issues;
- The coverage of a number of surveys is not adequate in particular Agriculture (livestock numbers in the non-sedentary areas), Construction and Urban Development, and the Business Register.
- Joint meetings with statistical units in the NSS have not been regularly held.
- The Directorate of Methods and Standards does not have adequate capacity to fully carry out functions of coordinating the NSS and quality assurance of NSS members' products.

## Strategic Theme 3: Enhancing advocacy and use of statistics

The objective of this theme is to improve accessibility of CSA data to users and make CSA a one-stop center for data to users through its website and its library. Users would be provided with training on interpreting and using statistics.

## Achievements

- CSA has an up and running website which is used as the main tool for disseminating most of its reports, data and other information relevant to the public.
- The CSA website has a number of links to other Government offices as well as international organizations.
- Data dissemination tools, embedded in the website, are also available. These include the Ethio-Info and the E-NADA.
- The CPI is produced consistently and updated every five years. In addition, the CPI is released by the 5<sup>th</sup> day of each month which is in line with international requirement.
- The CPI is also collected using PDAs thereby enhancing efficiency in processing the data for release to the public.
- The Annual Statistical Abstract has been produced and posted on the website throughout the NSDS period.
- Analytical reports of the last Population Census have been produced. In addition Population Projections were also produced in 2013 and disseminated.

- A public relations office is in place.
- A user – producer workshop was undertaken in 2014.
- There is a general appreciation by users on quality improvements of statistical products over the lifespan of the NSDS.

### **Challenges**

- The CSA website is often down due to power outages
- The narrow bandwidth of the website makes it almost impossible to download the databases available on the website.
- A User satisfaction survey was planned but not undertaken.
- No regular training was conducted for data users and the media for them to appreciate and be able to properly use and interpret statistics.
- There are no press releases for major indicators e.g. CPI.
- No social media is being used for dissemination of statistical products that could also solicit feedback.

### **Strategic Theme 4: Methodological Improvements and Statistical Modernization**

The objective of this theme is to fill data gaps, improve methodology and rationalize the survey program. The whole range of activities under this theme are at Appendix 111-V. As indicated earlier, there is general acceptance on the quality of statistical products from the NSS and from the CSA in particular over the NSDS implementation period.

Among the improvements undertaken include the introduction of Annual Integrated Surveys that has led to less duplication of statistical activities. More time series data are now available on the CSA website. Quarterly GDP figures are produced although they are not yet released as quality and methodological checks are still going on. The CSA has also been forward looking by establishing a Vital Events Unit which will collaborate with the newly created Vital Events Registration Agency (VERA). Release of Population Projections in 2013 has improved statistical estimation from a number of administrative data records across the NSS. The introduction of CAPI and PDAs for data

collection of Annual Surveys of Agriculture and the CPI respectively has minimized the gap between data collection, processing and release. The CSA is also introducing mobile GPS which will replace the current paper based maps for enumeration areas and may result in efficient tracking of enumerators during fieldwork, identification of respondents and reduce paper handling. Below are some specific indicators of progress made under this Theme:-

## **Business Statistics**

### **Achievements – Activities Implemented/completed**

- Annual Medium and large scale manufacturing industries survey.
- Expansion of coverage to include large industries.
- Inclusion of ICT module in large enterprise survey.
- Inclusion of energy and water consumption in large scale enterprise survey.
- Survey of producer prices of manufactured items.
- Review process for integrating informal sector survey with household survey.
- Price data collection using personal data assistants (PDAs).
- Construction company survey<sup>6</sup> and model estimates.
- Foreign trade estimates produced quarterly at 2 digit SITC Level.
- Transport and communication statistics
- Industry output estimates to MOFED.
- Quarterly Producer Price Index now rebased to 2011.
- Gender based survey done in 2013/14. The survey collects data through the “Time-Use Approach”.
- Poverty analysis done in collaboration with Ministry of Finance and Economic Development and the University of Ethiopia.
- Survey of International Comparison of Prices (ICP 2005-2014) done.
- Monthly Harmonized CPI for COMESA done.

### **Challenges – Gaps or Activities not implemented/not completed**

- Improvement of business register.
- Development of techniques for modelling non-responsive enterprises.
- Construction cost indices.
- Wholesale and retail trade done on sample basis in urban areas only.
- Robust techniques for imputation of missing values in household and enterprise surveys.

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<sup>6</sup> Excludes small-scale, foreign companies and non-contract work

## Population Statistics

### **Achievements – Activities implemented/completed**

- Population Projections 2008-2037 released in 2013.
- Population projections at Wereda level 2014-2017.
- Demographic and Health Survey 2011/12.
- Inter-censal population survey<sup>7</sup> 2012/13.
- Mini Demographic and Health Survey<sup>8</sup> 2013/14.
- Four (4) Atlases have been produced: 1) Population, 2) Agricultural, 3) Rural Facilities and 4) Economic. Furthermore
- There are plans to use PDA to update the rural facilities atlas as government needs to know the magnitude of changes in rural facilities.

### **Challenges – Activities not implemented/completed**

- Vital events registration is still at infancy stage within the CSA.
- Population projection discrepancies with Ministries of Health, Education and Construction.
- No knowledge transfer of scanning skills from the 2007 Population Census requiring new capacity building for the next Census.

## Agriculture Statistics

This is one of the biggest and busiest directorates within the CSA due to the important role agriculture plays to the economy of the country as it contributes about 50 percent of GDP and about 90 percent of export earnings.

### **Achievements – Activities implemented/completed**

- Methodological improvements in Agriculture data collection agreed with Ministry of Agriculture in 2010/11.
- Improvement of frame for large scale and commercial farms.
- Annual crop production forecast survey.
- Annual crop production surveys for long and short rainy season.
- Annual land utilization survey
- Annual farm management survey
- Annual large scale and commercial farms survey.
- Annual livestock Survey
- Annual crop and livestock products utilization survey
- The Ministry of Agriculture has a data processing and management unit.

### **Challenges – Activities not implemented/completed**

- Survey of pastoral areas or number of livestock in non-sedentary areas
- New series of environmental statistics.

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<sup>7</sup> Activity not planned in the NSDS period.

<sup>8</sup> Activity not planned in the NSDS period.

- Natural resource and wildlife survey.
- Agricultural census.
- Need for more training to Development Agents in the Ministry of Agriculture who collect data at Woreda level
- There are still gaps in the collection of data on commercial farm activities and modern crops such as flowers, vegetables, banana, forestry and forestry products including myrrh and incense.
- Coordination between the data processing unit at the Ministry of Agriculture and CSA is still weak.

### **Strategic Theme 5: Capacity Development in the NSS**

This theme aims to invest in improved organizational arrangements, availability of skilled staff, mainstream ICT, office space and furniture and a conducive work environment.

#### **Achievements**

- There has been an increase in the number of CSA staff by over 40 percent in the implementation period of the NSDS. This increase was effected in 2012 with the integration of temporary staff into the main establishment.
- About 21 percent of staff at CSA are professionals which is slightly higher than for most NSOs in the region.
- About 25 officers are given scholarships to undergo Master's Degree programs on an annual basis.
- Training conducted on the use of the EDQAF in the Regions/Branches.
- Regional/Branch offices networked through Wide Area Network (WAN).
- Two office blocks for the CSA are being constructed with support from the Government which will provide better working environment for statistical production.
- Performance monitoring on an annual and quarterly basis for some CSA activities done.
- Annual individual performance assessment done for some managers.
- A grant of US\$10 million has been secured for capacity building across the NSS and includes construction of 10 Branch offices of the CSA.
- Establishment of Ethics Directorate within the CSA will promote statistics quality.
- Data documentation workshop covering line Ministries was conducted in 2014.

## Challenges

- Statistical code to reinforce statistical values throughout the NSS not developed. The Statistical Code could be housed under the Ethics Directorate that has already been established within the CSA.
- The CSA has developed Performance monitoring mechanisms. However, there is a need to ensure full operationalization across the whole NSS. Individual performance assessment not yet institutionalized.
- High turnover of staff especially at the professional level. This is attributed to low remuneration and unattractive conditions of service.
- Producers and users of statistics lack analytical skills.
- Geographic Information System needs strengthening in view of the forthcoming Cartographic work in preparation for the 2017 Population and Housing Census.
- Apart from training statistical personnel, there is a need to extend the training to other support services personnel such as finance, legal, administration etc.

**Strategic Theme 6:** Relationship to monitoring and evaluation of PASDEP/GTP and other interventions.

This theme aims to ensure that the NSDS is well placed to provide information for monitoring the targets set in the GTP and other development plans.

## Achievements

- The National Planning Commission clearly recognizes CSA as the main source of statistical information necessary for monitoring development plans in the country.
- The above has been echoed in the GTP – the successor to the PASDEP, indicating the NSDS as the main source of statistical information in the country necessary for monitoring and evaluation. The program of surveys implemented by CSA and other members of the NSS have provided a considerable number of indicators for monitoring the GTP and other programs.
- A monitoring and evaluation committee exists for the GTP and CSA attends as a member.
- NSDS realigned to end in 2015 which is the expiry date of the GTP.
- The realignment of the NSDS is not only in line with the GTP but also the end of MDGs and the launch of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs);
- High level officials interviewed from the MOFED have confirmed awareness of the NSDS.

## Challenges

- There are no comprehensive sector strategies for the development of statistics which could then feed into the NSDS.

- There are still a number of ad hoc surveys being undertaken which were not planned in the NSDS.

### 3.3. Relevance to National Development Agenda

The NSDS has been implemented in line with the national development agenda namely the PASDEP and its successor the GTP. Initially the Strategy was programed to end in 2013/14. However it has now been realigned to fit in with the end date of the GTP I which is June 2015. This provides the opportunity to synchronize the start and end dates of both the forthcoming NSDS II and the GTP II.

The NSDS provides most of the indicators for monitoring the targets set in the GTP, other national interventions and the Millennium Development Goals. Reports provided by most Directorates especially those whose activities fall under Strategic Theme 4 (see Strategic Theme Four above) indicate that the NSDS has been able to supply most of the indicators required. This is a commendable achievement.

### 3.4. Government and Partner Funding

The government and development partners have committed themselves to fund the activities delineated in the implementation plan of the NSS, the cost of which totals Birr 1.2 billion. The proportions are 74.2 percent and 25.8 percent for government and development partners respectively. This indicates a high commitment by government which is rare among developing countries. The donor component is mainly for conducting surveys (see Table 2 below):

**Table 2: Activities supported by Development Partners**

Survey/Activity	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
1. Capacity Building	X	x	x	x	x	x
2. WMS <sup>9</sup> & HICE <sup>10</sup>		x	x			
3. DHS		x	x			
4. Other Surveys <sup>11</sup>	x	x	x	x	x	x

By and large the major part of the survey component has been done within the time frame of the NSDS.

<sup>9</sup> Welfare Monitoring Survey.

<sup>10</sup> Household Income, Consumption and Expenditure Survey.

<sup>11</sup> Covers support from non-governmental organizations.

The team also commends the CSA management and the Government of Ethiopia for successfully concluding a US \$10 million grant with the World Bank for the “Statistics for Results Project”. This is more of a capacity building project that will consolidate and build on the gains from NSDS I.

### **3.5. Lessons Learnt**

Many lessons have been learnt through the process of developing and implementing the NSDS I. These lessons will be useful inputs in the design of NSDS II. The lessons either bad or good include, among others:

- Restructuring of the organogram of the CSA which has brought about more coordination of the NSS;
- The NSDS implementation has led to nearly double the size of the CSA (staffing) thereby improving statistical production capacity;
- New and emerging statistical fields such as Gender, Environment, Urban Development have been incorporated within the NSDS which is an indication of flexibility and demand responsiveness;
- The budget of the NSDS I was developed in line with the Paris Declaration on Aid Effectiveness by, among other things, incorporating use of local facilities available in the country;
- Monitoring and evaluation mechanisms were incorporated in the design and implementation process. In particular, annual work programs and reports were planned, prepared and made available to stakeholders throughout the implementation period of the NSDS;
- The NSDS design was not overly ambitious hence implementation was manageable;
- The NSDS included a multi-year budget which clearly separated Government and Development Partners’ contributions;
- The NSDS process was discussed and supported by key persons and stakeholders at various levels including CSA management, users, producers, and policy makers;
- Collection and production of data at subnational levels (region and Wereda) is an important milestone in strengthening local level decision-making and provision of more disaggregated data which is also in line with Goal 17.18 of the SGDs.
- Joint analysis of poverty issues between CSA, MOFED and the University of Addis Ababa and the modelling of small area estimation with the University of Southampton are good practices worthy of continuing;
- Aside from the above developments, it is also important to note that the design process of the NSDS did not include comprehensive sectoral strategies for the development of statistics thereby limiting incorporation of sectoral statistics strategic concerns;

- The omission of comprehensive sectoral strategies in the NSDS is further compromised by the failure to undertake Data Quality Assessment in most of the planned Ministries including the CSA;
- Notwithstanding the above concerns, statistics produced within the NSDS I have generally been relevant for the purpose. It is therefore important to align statistical plans, processes and products in the NSDS II to national development policies, plans and outcomes. The realignment of NSDS I to the GTP I is a case in point. In the design of NSDS II this experience should not be overlooked. The case for more resources for statistics is made more convincing by mapping out statistical products to development outcomes. The NSDS II should therefore ensure that it clearly identifies proposed GTP II indicators, their sources and specific institutions responsible for their production under the guidance of the CSA;
- A cordial relationship exists between the CSA and the Statistical Association of Ethiopia. This enhances professionalisms in the production of statistics;
- Interaction with NSS partners has shown how important coordination mechanisms are. Coordination is important for: preventing duplication of effort, production of comparable data, achieving synergy, networking and information sharing.

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## *Chapter Four: Conclusions and Recommendations*

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The following are the main conclusions and recommendations based on the literature reviewed and interactions with stakeholders:

### **4.1 Conclusions**

The Central Statistical Agency of Ethiopia as the coordinator of the NSDS is a high profile and credible institution. Most stakeholders recognize its integrity and professionalism. In addition to the fact that its products are widely used at the national and regional level there is demand for more disaggregated and sub-national data (Woreda level) to which it has responded by establishing branch offices across the country.

In recent years, capacity across the CSA has improved in terms of both hardware and infrastructure. New office blocks are taking shape and almost every professional officer has a desk top computer. In addition the process of applying EDQAF has started. This should not lead to complacency. There are a number of critical issues that still need to be addressed. These include the need to strengthen further the coordinating arrangements within the NSS and with donors, high turnover of staff, training and capacity building, lack of knowledge transfer and the need to adopt new technology. NSDS II should recognize these gaps and build on them.

It is pleasing to note that a drafting team for the next NSDS has already been formed. The drafting team should draw up a program of work culminating in the next NSDS. During this work they may require technical backup which PARIS21 can readily provide.

As the case in the previous NSDS, political, managerial and populace support is central to the statistical development in the country.

## 4.2 Recommendations

The following recommendations, divided into short and medium term, are made:

### Short Term

- 4.2.1. Plan to undertake User-Producer forums, including the media, focusing on specific areas on a more regular basis such as annual or biannual; These would include users monitoring whether their specific requirements have been undertaken according to schedule.
- 4.2.2. Obtain feedback from users through user-satisfaction surveys;
- 4.2.3. Based on the lessons learnt from the previous assessments, extend assessment of statistical systems and products using E-DQAF to more Government Ministries, Departments and Agencies and repeat the process every two to three years;
- 4.2.4. Update and continue implementing the human resource development strategy to include both technical and support service Directorates of the CSA;
- 4.2.5. Build capacity in compilation of National Income Accounts and other economic aggregates with a view to transfer this function from the Planning Commission to CSA;
- 4.2.6. Initiate discussions with the Customs and Revenue Agency (CRA), in the context of the NSS and the spirit of rationalizing activities, to designate the CSA as the sole agency to compile official external merchandise trade statistics but using administrative records from the CRA;
- 4.2.7. Build more capacity amongst the junior level statistical personnel as they are less likely to move out of the institution at the shortest time of service;
- 4.2.8. Include in the human development strategy plans to train more staff members in sampling and small area estimation;
- 4.2.9. Ensure institutional memory in CSA by documentation of meta-data for all activities;
- 4.2.10. Enlist support of the Statistics Council in the review of the Statistics Law of 2005 which would include, among others, the following issues:
  - Specific reference to the NSS;
  - Formalizing the establishment of Sector Statistical Units within Line Ministries;
  - Role of Sector Statistical Units within the NSS;
  - Coordination role of the NSS by CSA;
  - Open access to data with appropriate safe guards for data security; and
  - Conducive remuneration and other conditions of service for CSA;

- 4.2.11. Improve access to CSA website by, among other things, increasing bandwidth through negotiation with the service provider;
- 4.2.12. Endeavour to use software that are licensed and authenticated.
- 4.2.13. Develop a statistical code of conduct;
- 4.2.14. Initiate preliminary work, covering mainly cartographic work, for the 2017 Population and Housing Census and also the 2018 Agriculture Census;
- 4.2.15. Review existing protocols to ensure open access to data;
- 4.2.16. Assist other Ministries, Agencies and Departments within the NSS to produce Sector Statistical Work-plans;
- 4.2.17. Draw up program of work for designing the second generation of the National Strategy for the Development of Statistics (NSDS) using best practice and international guidelines e.g. PARIS21 New Guidelines;
- 4.2.18. Use Sector Statistical Work-Plans as the building blocks for NSDS II;
- 4.2.19. Take full advantage of the concurrent preparation of the GTP and the NSDS by responding to monitoring and evaluation needs of the former including statistical capacity building;
- 4.2.20. Explore possibility of incorporating new focus areas of the policy makers including labor market information; environment; detailed economic statistics especially for the manufacturing sector, informal sector and investment; and non-traditional agricultural products;
- 4.2.21. Initiate discussions with MOFED and donors to form a donor group on statistics building on the experience of the DAG arrangements. The Donor Group /Forum on Statistics would share plans, programs and statistical products. Through this spirit, continue to develop the Country Report on Support to Statistics (CRESS) which could be presented during the Donor Coordination Meetings; and
- 4.2.22. Create formal NSS Coordination Committees: one for the NSS and another for the donors that will meet regularly with clear TORs developed.

### **Medium Term**

- 4.2.23. Improve and expand sources of data to include more administrative records that are professionally anonymized such as Vital Events; phone call logs; bank transactions; police records; etc.;
- 4.2.24. Extend assessment of statistical systems and outputs using EDQAF to more Ministries, Agencies and Departments including the CSA;
- 4.2.25. Extend automated field data collection mechanisms such as the CAPI and PDAs to more surveys to improve both the quality of data collection as well as processing speed to minimize the gap between data collection and dissemination;
- 4.2.26. Extend coverage of external trade statistics to include compilation of import/export indices;

- 4.2.27. Extend coverage of agricultural statistics to include pastoral areas (non-sedentary areas);
- 4.2.28. Extend coverage of agricultural surveys to include environmental statistics;
- 4.2.29. Include appropriate modules of the informal sector / non - farm activities in regular household surveys;
- 4.2.30. Publish and disseminate more statistics at sub – national level (Wereda level).
- 4.2.31. Improve capacity of sub-national institutions to do their own analysis;
- 4.2.32. Expand research and analytical capabilities by partnering with universities and research centers;
- 4.2.33. Establish MOUs with other Ministries, Agencies and Departments including the Ministries of Trade, Industry, Construction and Urban Development; and the Customs and Revenue Directorate on Business Registration and other processes;
- 4.2.34. Explore the possibility of conducting a Census of Economic Activities by either doing it as stand-alone or appending it to the forthcoming 2017 Population Census;
- 4.2.35. Collaborate with the newly established Vital Events Registry Agency (VERA) on compilation of vital statistics;
- 4.2.36. Consolidate process of keeping geo-referenced data at CSA and
- 4.2.37. Develop partnerships with local and international organizations.

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## *ANNEX I Terms of Reference*

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### **1. Background**

Ethiopia developed the first NSDS to run for the period 2009/10-2014/15. The Strategy aimed at strengthening statistical capacity across the entire NSS. The NSDS was developed differently from the 2003/04-2007/8 Medium Term Statistical Program in terms of content, scope and coverage to better respond to the country's Growth and Transformation Plan, the Millennium Development Goals and other national, regional and sectoral development plans.

### **2. Strategic Themes**

Six Strategic themes with sub-themes were recommended for inclusion in the NSDS for implementation over the period of the Strategy. These included:

- Strategic Theme 1: Implementation of the Statistics Law
- Strategic Theme 2: Develop data quality procedures
- Strategic Theme 3: Enhance advocacy and use of statistics
- Strategic Theme 4: Methodological improvements and statistical modernization
- Strategic Theme 5: Capacity development in the NSS
- Strategic Theme 6: Relationship of NSDS to the monitoring and evaluation of the PASDEP and other interventions

### **3. Objective of the Work**

The objective of the final evaluation is to assess the degree of implementation, relevance, value and impact of the NSDS particularly in relation to the six adopted strategic themes against the performance indicators and feed lessons and best practices into the next NSDS.

### **4. Tasks**

The tasks to be undertaken include:

- Develop a framework of evaluation based on best practice already undertaken by PARIS21

- Lead in collecting the relevant information from key respondents (including major users and producers), through interviews, observations and review of documents
- Assess local partners' funding of the NSDS activities in relation to the initial budget (actual versus planned budget)
- Assess the impact of the implementation of the NSDS in relation to the vision set out
- Assess the relevance and value of the NSDS in relation to the country's Growth and Transformation Plan (GTP)
- Make a debriefing to the Director General of the CSA
- Prepare a detailed independent assessment report of the output of the NSDS in relation to the six strategic themes adopted over the implementation period
- Summarize achievements, challenges and constraints and
- Make recommendations for consideration in the development of NSDS ii based on the NSDS II structure.

## **5. Deliverables**

- A framework of evaluation to be submitted to PARIS21 – 15<sup>th</sup> January 2015
- A debriefing power-point presentation to the DG of CSA – 4<sup>th</sup> February 2015
- Draft evaluation report to be submitted to PARIS21 for review – 20<sup>th</sup> February 2015
- A final evaluation report highlighting achievements, challenges, constraints and recommendations for consideration in the next NSDS – submitted to PARIS21 – 6<sup>th</sup> March 2015

## **6. Duration, Workload and Location**

The work shall be carried out in accordance with the Organization's requirements from 12<sup>th</sup> January 2015 to 6<sup>th</sup> March 2015. The consultant will work in part from his home base. In addition he will travel to Addis Ababa, Ethiopia during the period 26<sup>th</sup> January to 4<sup>th</sup> February 2015. One working day on mission is one day actually worked, on the field. One working day at home base is the equivalent of 8 hours actually worked. Travel time to and back from the place of the mission will not be considered as working time. Any modification of the above split of working days shall be subject to prior approval by the OECD/PARIS21 Programme Coordinator.

The work requires a total of 12 working days broken down as follows:

- Home based work: 4 working days

- In-country work : 8 working days

## **7. Reporting and Communication**

The consultant will closely coordinate with the PARIS21 Secretariat (specifically the Secretariat Manager and his/her dedicated team) to ensure effective delivery of the output.

The contractor will keep the Organization informed of progress on the project by e-mail or telephone as appropriate. All deliverables will be sent electronically. The OECD contact points for this contract are:

Technical issues: Mr. Shelton Kanyanda – Program Coordinator Africa at OECD/PARIS21 Secretariat; e-mail: [Shelton.KANYANDA@oecd.org](mailto:Shelton.KANYANDA@oecd.org)

Administrative issues: Emer Heenan; e-mail: [Emer.Heenan@oecd.org](mailto:Emer.Heenan@oecd.org)

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## *ANNEX II Progress Report Agriculture Statistics Directorate*

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	<b>Activity</b>	<b>2009/10</b>	<b>2010/11</b>	<b>2011/12</b>	<b>2012/13</b>	<b>2013/14</b>
1	Obtain technical assistance to improve agricultural data collection	Technical assistance report available				
2	Improve methodology & coordination with ministry of agriculture collections		Methodology agreed and starts collaborations in data collection			
3	Crop Production Forecast Survey conducted	RR	RR	RR	RR	RR
4	Crop Production Survey for long rainy Season conducted	RR	RR	RR	RR	RR
5	Crop Production Survey for short rainy Season conducted	RR	RR	RR	RR	RR
6	Land Utilization Survey conducted	RR	RR	RR	RR	RR
7	Farm Management Survey conducted	RR	RR	RR	RR	RR
8	Frame for large scale and Commercial Farms improved	New frame available				
9	Survey of large scale and Commercial Farms conducted	RR	RR	RR	RR	RR
10	Survey of Pastoral Areas conducted		NC			
11	New methodology for Environmental statistics sought		NC			
12	Environmental statistics new series published			NR	NR	NR
13	Natural Resource and Wildlife survey				NC	
14	Carry out an agricultural Census				NC	NC
15	Use of agricultural census to select samples of special interest					NC
16*	Livestock Survey	RR	RR	RR	RR	RR
17**	Crop & Livestock Products utilization Survey	RR	RR	RR	RR	RR

- RR= Report Released
- NC= Survey not conducted
- NR= Report not Released
- \*&\*\* activities which were not included in the Previous work program

**Reasons for the not conducting the survey and releasing the report**

	<b>Survey /Activity</b>	<b>Reasons</b>
<b>1</b>	Survey of Pastoral Areas conducted	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Luck of methodology for pastoral area survey</li> </ul>
<b>2</b>	New methodology for Environmental statistics sought	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Due to luck of expertise in the subject area</li> <li>• Shortage of manpower in the directorate</li> </ul>
<b>3</b>	Environmental statistics new series published	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Methodology not devised</li> <li>• Key Environmental indicators not identified</li> </ul>
<b>4</b>	Natural Resource and Wildlife survey	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Lack of methodology in the subject matter</li> <li>• luck of expertise in the subject area</li> </ul>
<b>5</b>	Carry out an agricultural Census	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Census budget not released from the Gov</li> </ul>
<b>6</b>	Use of agricultural census to select samples of special interest	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• the census not done</li> </ul>

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## *ANNEX III Progress Report Business Statistics Directorate*

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<b>Sr.no.</b>	<b>Activities to be implemented</b>	<b>Status Yes, or No</b>	<b>Reason</b>	<b>Remark</b>
1.	Improve business register and integrate data sources	No	The concept paper has been already developed but to implement business register we been waiting for funding from donors.	Now we already secured the fund and we are preparing to set up Business register
2.	Obtaining the laws and regulations covering each register.	No	The concept paper has been already developed but to implement business register we been waiting for funding from donors.	Now we already secured the fund and we are preparing to set up Business register
3.	Obtaining computerized copies of the register to compare	No	The concept paper has been already developed but to implement business register we been waiting for funding from donors.	Now we already secured the fund and we are preparing to set up Business register
4.	Develop automatic or manual procedures to weed out duplicates	No	The concept paper has been already developed but to implement business register we been waiting for funding from donors.	Now we already secured the fund and we are preparing to set up Business register
5.	Develop bridge tables to reclassify the register entries to ISIC.	No	The concept paper has been already developed but to implement business register we been waiting for funding from donors.	Now we already secured the fund and we are preparing to set up Business register
6.	Develop register 'proving' instrument to capture information not in source	No	The concept paper has been already developed but to implement business register we been waiting for funding from donors.	Now we already secured the fund and we are preparing to set up Business register
7.	Setting up a system for regular updating and proving of the register.	No	The concept paper has been already developed but to	Now we already secured the fund and we are

Sr.no.	Activities to be implemented	Status Yes, or No	Reason	Remark
			implement business register we been waiting for funding from donors.	preparing to set up Business register
8.	Maintain business register	No	The concept paper has been already developed but to implement business register we been waiting for funding from donors.	Now we already secured the fund and we are preparing to set up Business register
9.	Develop techniques for sampling and modelling difficult industries	No	Because we don't have statistical business register	By next phase it will be applied because by then we will have SBR
10.	Review alluvial gold, small scale & trade and industry sector surveys in household survey	No		
11.	Periodic inclusion of each of above in household surveys	No		
12.	Develop import and export indices	Partially	We trained our expertise from IMF and we are working on it to deliver the indices	Consultation from stakeholders still needed
13.	Collect and publish import and export indices	No	We trained our expertise from IMF and we are working on it to deliver the indices	Consultation from stakeholders still needed
14.	Medium and large scale manufacturing industries survey	Yes		
15.	Gradually expand to cover large businesses in other industries	Yes		
16.	Include ICT Module in large enterprise survey	Yes		
17.	Include energy and water consumption module in large enterprise survey	Yes		
18.	Survey of producers' prices of manufactured items	Yes		
19.	Review process for integrating informal sector survey with household survey	No		
20.	Construction company survey - review method	Yes		
21.	Construction company survey - conduct and model estimates	Yes		
22.	Compilation of foreign trade estimates	Yes		
23.	Compilation of transport & communications statistics	Yes		
24.	Produce Industry output estimates for MoFED	Yes		

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## *ANNEX IV Progress Report Population Statistics Directorate*

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A part of the NSDS 1 work program, activities that have been planned under Theme 4 = methodological improvements and statistical modernization and sub themes 4.1 and 4.7 are directly associated with the directorate. Below are the lists of these activities and their status of implementation. Also included are activities not planned but accomplished during the plan period 2009/10 – 2013/14.

<b>Ser · No.</b>	<b>Activity</b>	<b>2009/10</b>	<b>2010/1 1</b>	<b>2011/1 2</b>	<b>2012/1 3</b>	<b>2013/1 4</b>
1	Implement Demographic and Health Survey			RR		
2	Implement Inter-censal Population Survey <sup>12</sup>				RR	
3	Implement Mini Demographic and Health Survey <sup>13</sup>					RR
4	New Population projections 2008-2037				RR	
5	Review progress of vital events registration	-	-	-	NR	NR <sup>14</sup>
6	Population projection at Wereda level 2014-2017					RR

- RR refers Report Released
- NR refers Report not Released

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<sup>12</sup> Activity not planned in the NSDS period

<sup>13</sup> Activity not planned in the NSDS period

<sup>14</sup> The reason is there is no on civil registration till now, because the civil registration system in the country is under establishment

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***ANNEX IV Progress Report NSS and  
Standards Coordination Directorate***

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<b>National Statistical Data Quality and Standards Coordination Directorate</b>		
	<b>NSDS Strategic Themes and sub themes</b>	progress made
<b>1</b>	<b>Implementation of the Statistics Law</b>	
<b>1.1</b>	The establishment of an NSS coordination, quality assurance and support unit in the CSA for coordinating the NSS, quality assessment and NSS capacity building	unit established, the National Statistical Data Quality and Standards Coordination Directorate (NSDQSC)
<b>1.2</b>	The development of common standards & definitions for the NSS and the issuance of proclamations by Council	documents prepared
<b>1.3</b>	The introduction of memoranda of understanding between the CSA and its NSS partners	MoU signed, few institutions
<b>1.4</b>	The coordination of donor relations and statistical initiatives in the NSS	not yet done
<b>2</b>	<b>Develop and implement data quality procedures</b>	
<b>2.1</b>	Developing a data quality assessment framework for Ethiopia (DQAF-E)	EDQAF developed
<b>2.2</b>	The development and support of ministerial statistical units in NSS partners	not yet done
<b>2.3</b>	The strengthening of an NSS quality and support unit in the CSA for quality assessment and NSS capacity building	support unit established, the (NSDQSC)
<b>3</b>	<b>Enhance advocacy and use of statistics</b>	
<b>3.1</b>	Developing an appropriate shared website for the NSS	not yet done
<b>3.2</b>	Improving statistical launch procedures and press releases	some preparatory activities undertaken
<b>3.3</b>	Training for users including the media	Workshops conducted to familiarize the users with available statistics
<b>3.4</b>	Establishing regular consultations with data users	consultations with data users made but not regular
<b>4</b>	<b>Methodological improvements &amp; statistical modernization</b>	
<b>4.1</b>	Rationalizing the household survey programme and its interface with improving routine systems	Household survey and price directorate
<b>4.2</b>	Agriculture & environment statistics - improve methodology and expand coverage to commercial farms, non-sedentary populations and to environmental affairs and natural resources	Agriculture Natural Resource and Environmental Statistics Directorate
<b>4.3</b>	Continue to undertake agricultural censuses to maintain the basis for agricultural sampling and to provide periodic robust agricultural estimates	Agriculture Natural Resource and Environmental Statistics Directorate
<b>4.4</b>	Welfare measurement - improve methodology and expand coverage	Household survey and price directorate
<b>4.5</b>	Improve business register and integrate data sources	Business Statistics Directorate
<b>4.6</b>	Develop import / export indices	Business Statistics Directorate
<b>4.7</b>	Population and demography: demographic projections, vital events and improved tourism information	Population Statistics Directorate
<b>5</b>	<b>Capacity developments in the NSS</b>	
<b>5.1</b>	Development of analytical skills in the NSS	training needs assessment was carried out for the NSS
<b>5.2</b>	Increasing the supply of statisticians and associated ICT staff	training needs assessment was carried out for the NSS
<b>5.3</b>	In-service training and knowledge management in the NSS	not yet done
<b>5.4</b>	Statistical associations and a professional body	not yet done

5.5	Technological needs and improvements	Website improved, publications are disseminated on the website, regional offices are networked to the CSA
5.6	Improve the buildings and physical work environment for statistics	modern office environment created, new buildings
6	<b>Relationship of NSDS to the Monitoring and Evaluation of PASDEP and other interventions</b>	
6.1	Remit of the NSDS for official statistics	new statistics are introduced
6.2	Adequacy of NSDS statistics to populate monitoring systems in the PASDEP	statistics produced for monitoring systems in the Growth and Transformation Plan (GTP)
6.3	Process for quality assurance of monitoring and evaluation surveys	metadata is available

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## *ANNEX V Household and Price Directorate*

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Theme	Strategic Themes	year					No te
		2009/ 10	2010 / 11	2011 / 12	2012/ 13	201 3/1 4	
<b>Theme 3</b>	Enhancing advocacy and use of statistics						
	3.1 Analytical Reports posted on website	y	y	y	y	y	
	3.2 Data releases accompanied by press posted on web	y	y	y	y	y	
	3.4 Annual consultations and surveys of users		y	y	y	y	
<b>Theme 4</b>	Methodological improvements & statistical moderation						
	4.1 Obtain TA on small area modeling & poverty mapping		N	N	N	N	
	4.1 Design HICES & WMS to suit modeling needs modeling needs		y				
	4.1 Review hhd Survey content to meet top priorities & eliminate duplication		y				
	4.1 Implement HICES & WMS		y				
	4.1 5 Yearly Labour Force Survey redesigned & implemented		n N	N	N	Y	
	4.1 Gender Statistics publication Supported and published		N	N	N	Y	

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## *ANNEX VI Current Membership of the NSS*

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1. Central Statistical Agency
2. Statistics Council
3. Ministry of Finance and Economic Development
4. Ministry of Communication, Information and Technology
5. Ministry of Culture and Tourism
6. Ministry of Education
7. Ministry of Federal Affairs
8. Ministry of Health
9. Ministry of Justice
10. Ministry of Labour and Social Affairs
11. Ministry of Water and Energy
12. Ministry of Mining
13. Ministry of Trade
14. Ministry of Industry
15. Ministry of Transport
16. Ministry of Women, Children and Youth
17. Ministry of Construction and Urban Development
18. Ministry of Agriculture
19. Ministry of Civil Service
20. Environmental Protection Authority
21. Ethiopian Mapping Agency
22. Ethiopian, Electric and Power Corporation
23. Ethiopian Roads Authority
24. Federal Police Commission
25. Government Housing Agency
26. Ethiopian Small and Micro Enterprise Agency
27. Federal Social Security Agency
28. Ethiopian Revenue and Custom Authority
29. HIC/AIDS Prevention and Control Office
30. National Bank of Ethiopia
31. Addis Ababa City Administration, Finance and Economic Development Bureau
32. Oromia Region, Finance and Economic Development Bureau
33. Addis Ababa University
34. Higher Education, Relevance and Quality Agency
35. Ethiopian Health and Nutrition Research Institute
36. Ethiopian Civil Service University
37. Ethiopian Agricultural Research Institute
38. Ethiopian Statistical Association
39. Economic Association of Ethiopia
40. Ethiopian Micro Finance Institutions Association

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## *ANNEX VII Profile of Team Members*

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1. **Charles Machinjili**, is a private and independent consultant specializing on statistical development in Africa. Charles is the former Director of the National Statistical Office in Malawi. He has behind him thirty five years of experience in the field of official statistics. He developed the first statistical strategic plan for Malawi in 1996 and supervised subsequent strategic plans culminating in the first generation NSDS in 2008 and thereafter the second generation NSDS covering the period 2013-2017. He has also participated in a number of statistical programs including the Peer Reviews of the Tanzanian and Mozambican NSS. He then undertook a multi – agency mission (PARIS21, World Bank, UNFPA) to Mozambique as team leader in the mid-term evaluation of that country’s first National Statistical System (NSS) Strategic Plan in July 2010. More recently Charles has led a multi – agency team (PARIS21, UNECA) to Zimbabwe to evaluate ZIMSTAT’s 2009/10-2013/14 NSDS (5-11 September 2014) and participated in another multi – agency team (PARIS21, UNECA, AfDB) to South Africa to evaluate STATSSA’s 2010/11 – 2014/15 Strategic Plan (14-26 September 2014).
  
2. **Shelton KANYANDA**, PARIS21 Programme Coordinator for Africa. Coordinated evaluation of NSDSs in Nigeria & Liberia. Formerly a chief statistician with the Malawi NSO. Team leader in developing the Strategic Plan for the NSO for the periods 2007-2011 and 2012-2016. He led the production of the first NSDS for the period 2008 to 2012 and the subsequent 2013-2017 strategy. He has been coordinating the Malawi National Statistical System and led the process of reviewing and revising the Statistics Act, developed the compendium of statistical concepts and definitions, developed statistical advocacy materials and led to the development of a donor coordination group in Malawi. He has managed the Integrated Household Survey Program in Malawi that produces the country’s poverty profile.
  
3. **Joseph T. ILBOUDO**, Economist Statistician, former statistical expert at Eurostat, former Central Bank Officer, former Head of the regional statistical Programme of West African Economic and Monetary Union (UEMOA), former Principal Programme Officer in charge of statistical harmonization of Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS) and currently Chief of Statistical Development Section at the African Centre for Statistics of the United Nations Economic Commission for Africa (UNECA).

4. **Fessou LAWSON**, Economist and Financial Statistician, NSDS Program Coordinator in the African Development Bank. Expert in Statistical Capacity Building in Africa. With many years of experience in Team Leadership in designing Country Statistical Profile, Diagnostic and Programming in over 20 Regional Member Countries. His expertise includes Results-Based Monitoring and Assessment Processes, Country Policy and Institutional Assessment (CPIA), Resource Mobilization, and Performance-Based Allocation of Resources to member countries of the African Development Fund (ADF).

## *ANNEX IX List of Persons Met*

<b>NSDS Evaluation participants</b>				
Ser. no	Name	Directorate	Position	e-mail address
<b>1</b>	H.E. Dr. Abraham Tekeste	Ministry of Finance and Economic Development	State Minister	
<b>2</b>	Getachew Adem	Planning Commission	Deputy Commissioner	
<b>3</b>	Biratu Yigezu	Management	Director General	
<b>4</b>	Aberash Tariku	Data Quality and Standards Coordination	Deputy Director General	<a href="mailto:kaberash@yahoo.com">kaberash@yahoo.com</a>
<b>5</b>	Habekiristos Beyene	Agriculture Natural Resources & Environment Statistics	Director	<a href="mailto:habekiristos@yahoo.com">habekiristos@yahoo.com</a>
<b>6</b>	Solomon Gezaw	Agriculture Natural Resources & Environment Statistics	Senior expert and committee member NSDS_2	<a href="mailto:sologizaw30@gmail.com">sologizaw30@gmail.com</a>
<b>7</b>	Zealelem Hailegiorgis	Business Statistics Directorate	Director	<a href="mailto:zelealemh@gmail.com">zelealemh@gmail.com</a>
<b>8</b>	Alemayehu Teferi	Household Surveys and Price Statistics	Director	<a href="mailto:alemteferig@gmail.com">alemteferig@gmail.com</a>
<b>9</b>	Kasu Gebeyehu	Household Surveys and Price Statistics	Senior expert and committee member NSDS_2	<a href="mailto:kassugebeyehu@yahoo.com">kassugebeyehu@yahoo.com</a>
<b>10</b>	Sahelu Telahun	Population Statistics	Director	<a href="mailto:sahelutilahun@yahoo.com">sahelutilahun@yahoo.com</a>
<b>NSDS Evaluation participants (day 2)</b>				
<b>11</b>	Esayas Muleta	National Statistics Data Quality and Standards	Director and committee member NSDS_2	<a href="mailto:esayasmuleta@gmail.com">esayasmuleta@gmail.com</a>

		Coordination Directorate		
12	Teshome Mergia	National Statistics Data Quality and Standards Coordination Directorate	Senior expert	<a href="mailto:t_mergia@yahoo.com">t_mergia@yahoo.com</a>
13	Yezihealem Kassa	National Statistics Data Quality and Standards Coordination Directorate	Senior expert and committee member NSDS_2	<a href="mailto:mebayezi@gmail.com">mebayezi@gmail.com</a>
14	Sisay Guta	GIS and Cartography Directorate	Director	<a href="mailto:sisaygnt@yahoo.com">sisaygnt@yahoo.com</a>
15	Atreshiwal Germa	GIS and Cartography Directorate	Senior expert	<a href="mailto:atreshiwalg@gmail.com">atreshiwalg@gmail.com</a>
16	Tigist Bekele	Editing, Data Entry and Computer Data Cleaning Department	Team leader	<a href="mailto:tigistb777@gmail.com">tigistb777@gmail.com</a>
17	Kifle Lakew	Editing, Data Entry and Computer Data Cleaning Department	Team leader	<a href="mailto:lakkif@yahoo.com">lakkif@yahoo.com</a>
18	Didimos Ayele	Information Systems Technology	Expert	
19	Tekleab Leake	Planning & Change Management Directorate	Director and committee member NSDS_2	<a href="mailto:tekleake@yahoo.com">tekleake@yahoo.com</a>
20	Ehete Bekele	Gender Affairs Directorate	Director	<a href="mailto:ehetbekl@yahoo.com">ehetbekl@yahoo.com</a>
21	Bilatu Zegane	Legal Department	Expert	
<b>NSDS Evaluation participants (day 3)</b>				
22	Abinet Hawaz	Human Resource Directorate	Director	<a href="mailto:hawazeabinet@gmail.com">hawazeabinet@gmail.com</a>
23	Solomon Tadese	Finance Directorate	Director	<a href="mailto:sthdsth@gmail.com">sthdsth@gmail.com</a>
24	Azeb Faris	Audit and Inspection Directorate	Senior expert	<a href="mailto:Azeb834@gmail.com">Azeb834@gmail.com</a>
25	Ashenafi Alemayehu	Procurement and Property	Director	<a href="mailto:bkbmashu@gmail.com">bkbmashu@gmail.com</a>

		Administration Directorate		
26	Fisseha Asres	Procurement and Property Administration Directorate	Coordinator for supply division	
27	Adane Werke	General Service Materials and Maintenance Administration Directorate	Director	
28	Safi Gemedi	Public Relation and Data Dissemination Directorate	Director	<a href="mailto:gemedis@yahoo.com">gemedis@yahoo.com</a>
29	Damtew Abera	Ethics Follow Up Office	Director	<a href="mailto:Dam1.belete@gmail.com">Dam1.belete@gmail.com</a>
30	Mulugeta Tesfaye	Printing Directorate	Director	<a href="mailto:Mulet02@yahoo.com">Mulet02@yahoo.com</a>
<b>NSDS Evaluation participants (day 4)</b>				
31	Plan commission	Abyot Dagne	Research and modelling expert	<a href="mailto:Abiyo201@gmail.com">Abiyo201@gmail.com</a>
32	Plan commission	Abas Mohammed	Research and modelling assistant expert	<a href="mailto:Abas.mohammed5@gmail.com">Abas.mohammed5@gmail.com</a>
33	Ministry of trade	Kaleb Solomon	M&E team leader	
34	Ministry of trade	Anmaw Tadesse	Junior information analyst	<a href="mailto:tadesseanmawsta@gmail.com">tadesseanmawsta@gmail.com</a>
35	Ministry of Industry	BINIAM BEYENE	Planning expert	<a href="mailto:Bini680@yahoo.com">Bini680@yahoo.com</a>
36	Ministry of Industry	Gizaw	Information team leader	<a href="mailto:Abogift-isfine@yahoo.com">Abogift-isfine@yahoo.com</a>
<b>NSDS Evaluation participants (day 5)</b>				
37	Ministry of Finance and Economic development	Aselefech Abera	Technical team coordinator, National Account directorate	<a href="mailto:aselefechs@gmail.com">aselefechs@gmail.com</a>
38	Ministry of Finance	Wubshet Bekele	Technical team coordinator,	<a href="mailto:wubshetb@gmail.com">wubshetb@gmail.com</a>

	and Economic development		National Account directorate	
39	Ministry of Finance and Economic development	Fetaweke Metaferia	Technical team coordinator, National Account directorate	<a href="mailto:fitaweke@yahoo.com">fitaweke@yahoo.com</a>
40	Ministry of education	Bereket Kelemu	EMIS and ICT Directorate Director	<a href="mailto:Kelber09@yahoo.com">Kelber09@yahoo.com</a>
41	Ministry of Agriculture	Zena Habtewold	Director, PPD	<a href="mailto:zenabirvey@yahoo.com">zenabirvey@yahoo.com</a>
42	Agricultural Transformation Agency	Tsehayu govdochew	STE, PME	<a href="mailto:www.tsehayougovdachew@ata.gov.et">www.tsehayougovdachew@ata.gov.et</a>
43	MoA, Rural Land Administration use directorate	Mengistu Tesema	Senior expert	<a href="mailto:mengistu19@yahoo.com">mengistu19@yahoo.com</a>
44	Ministry of Agriculture PPD	Abrham Getachew	M&E Advisor	<a href="mailto:abrahamgett@yahoo.com">abrahamgett@yahoo.com</a>
<b>NSDS Evaluation participants (day 6) Ambo Statistical branch office</b>				
45	CSA	Abayneh Lema	Head, Statistical Branch offices	<a href="mailto:abaynehlemma@gmail.com">abaynehlemma@gmail.com</a>
46	CSA	Aman Abdelwahab	Head, Statistical Branch offices	<a href="mailto:amanabdb@gmail.com">amanabdb@gmail.com</a>
47	CSA	Fufa Bulto	Head, Ambo Branch office	<a href="mailto:bojafufa@gmail.com">bojafufa@gmail.com</a>
<b>NSDS Evaluation participants (day 7)</b>				
48	National Bank of Ethiopia	Fitsum Tsehaye	A/Director	<a href="mailto:Fitsumt2000@yahoo.com">Fitsumt2000@yahoo.com</a>
49	Federal Ministry of	Mideksa Adugna	Policy Analysis Planning	<a href="mailto:mideksaaduu@yahoo.com">mideksaaduu@yahoo.com</a>

	Health		coordinator	
50	Federal Ministry of Health	Gezahegn G/kidan	M&E officer	<a href="mailto:gezahegnkidan@gmail.com">gezahegnkidan@gmail.com</a>
51	Federal Ministry of Health	Ayidagn Getachew	M&E coordinator	<a href="mailto:ayidveroo@gmail.com">ayidveroo@gmail.com</a>
52	Ministry of Urban Development Housing Construction	Nigatu Legese	Senior programmer	<a href="mailto:Nigatu.legesse@gmail.com">Nigatu.legesse@gmail.com</a>
53	Ministry of Urban Development Housing Construction	Alemakef Tasew	Department head	<a href="mailto:alemetassew@gmail.com">alemetassew@gmail.com</a>
54	Ministry of Urban Development Housing Construction	Yitbarek Mengiste	Head, Advisory team	<a href="mailto:ymengiste@yahoo.com">ymengiste@yahoo.com</a>
55	Ethiopia Revenue and Custom Authority	Temesgen Tesema 616 358 9146 5840	Team leader	<a href="mailto:temerfan@gmail.com">temerfan@gmail.com</a>
<b>NSDS Evaluation participants (day 8)</b>				
56	UNDP	Roza Mamuye	Economics associate	<a href="mailto:roza.mamuye@undp.org">roza.mamuye@undp.org</a>
57	UNDP/DAG	Emily Bosch	Policy specialist	<a href="mailto:emily.bosch@undp.org">emily.bosch@undp.org</a>
58	UNDP	James Wakiaga	Economics advisor	<a href="mailto:James.wakiaga@undp.org">James.wakiaga@undp.org</a>
59	UNDP	Haile Kebret	National Economist	<a href="mailto:Haile.kibret@undp.org">Haile.kibret@undp.org</a>
60	UNDP	Fekadu Terefe	Policy specialist	<a href="mailto:fekadu.terefe@undp.org">fekadu.terefe@undp.org</a>
61	UNFPA	Bolatito Ogunbiyi	Program analyst, population & development	<a href="mailto:ogunbiyi@unfpa.org">ogunbiyi@unfpa.org</a>
62	UNFPA	Gezu Berhanu	Program analyst, population &	<a href="mailto:gberhanu@unfpa.org">gberhanu@unfpa.org</a>

			development	
63	UNFPA	Teshome Yeshaneh	P&D Specialist	<a href="mailto:yeshaneh@unfpa.org">yeshaneh@unfpa.org</a>
64	UNICEF	Zeleka Paulos	Social policy specialist	<a href="mailto:zpaulos@unicef.org">zpaulos@unicef.org</a>
65	UNICEF	Mekiya Feki	Data base expert	<a href="mailto:mgeni@unicef.org">mgeni@unicef.org</a>
66	CSA	Biratu Yegezu	Director General	<a href="mailto:ybiratu@yahoo.com">ybiratu@yahoo.com</a>
67	CSA	Amare Legese	Deputy Director General	<a href="mailto:amarecsaa@gmail.com">amarecsaa@gmail.com</a>
68	CSA	Asalifew Abera	Deputy Director General	<a href="mailto:asalfew3@gmail.com">asalfew3@gmail.com</a>
<b>NSDS Evaluation participants (day 9)</b>				
69	World Bank	Eyasu Tshale	Economist	<a href="mailto:etsehay@worldbank.org">etsehay@worldbank.org</a>
70	Ministry of water, irrigation and energy	Mr. Daniel Dangisso	Planning Directorate Director	<a href="mailto:rukisadani@gmail.com">rukisadani@gmail.com</a>
71	Ministry of water, irrigation and energy	Mr. Tamene Hailu	Senior Expert	<a href="mailto:tamenehd@yahoo.com">tamenehd@yahoo.com</a>
72	Addis Ababa University Economics department	Dr. Tadele Ferede	Head	

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## *Annex IX List of Documents Reviewed*

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1. National Strategy for the Development of Statistics, Ethiopia, June 2009.
2. Ethiopia NSDS mid - Term Evaluation Report.
3. Growth and Transformation Plan 2010/11 – 2014/15: Main Text, Ministry of Finance and Economic Development.
4. Plan for Accelerated and Sustained Development 2005 – 2010 (PASDEP), Ministry of Finance and Economic Development
5. Various CSA Reports.