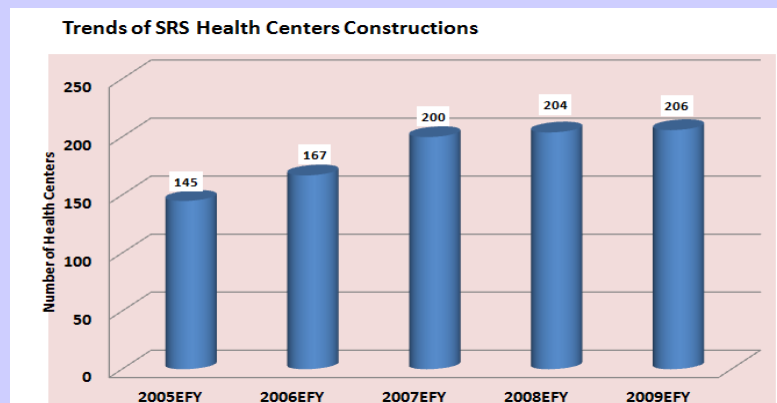
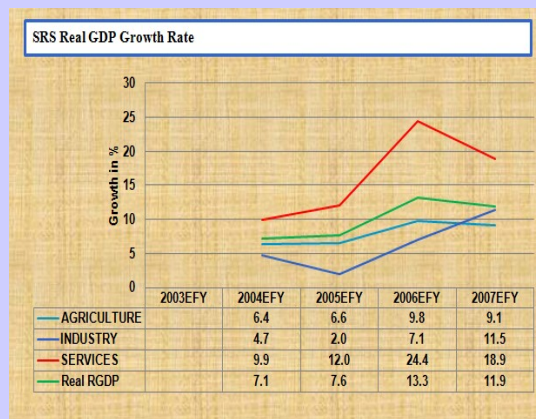
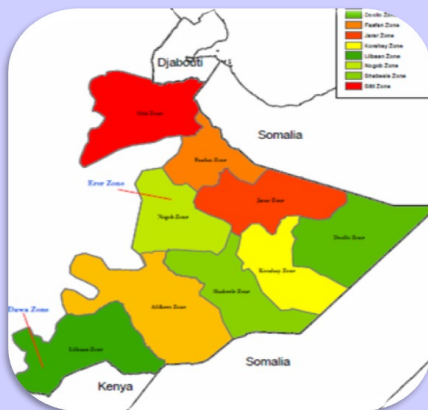




Development Indicators of Somali Regional State 2005-2009EFY

1st Edition / Jig-jiga / Ethiopia

December 2018



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**Somali Regional State
Bureau of Finance & Economic Development**

Development Indicators of Somali Regional State

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Abbreviations and Acronyms

ABE	Alterative Basic Education
AHA	Animal Health Assistant
ANC	Anti-Natal Care
BOFED	Bureau of Finance and Economic Development
BoPLD	Bureau of Pastoralist and Livestock Development
BPR	Business Process Re-engineering
CSA	Central Statistics Authority
DAs	Development Agents
EFY	Ethiopian Fiscal Year
ETB	Ethiopian Birr
FDRE	Federal Democratic Republic of Ethiopia
FTCs	Farmers Training Centres
GC	Gregorian Calendar
GDP	Gross Domestic Production
GER	Gross Enrolment Rate
GoE	Government of Ethiopia
GTP	Growth and Transformation Plan
Ha	Hectare
HEWs	Health Extension Workers
MNCH	Maternal Neonatal Child Health
MOFED	Ministry of Finance and Economic Development
NER	Net Enrolment Rate
NGOs	Non-Government Organizations
PBR	Pupil to Textbook Ratio
PHEW	Pastoral Health Extension Worker
PNC	Post-Natal Care
PSR	Pupil to Section Ratio

Abbreviations and Acronyms

PTR	Pupil to Teacher Ratio
REB	Regional Education Bureau
RGDP	Regional Gross Domestic Product
RHB	Regional Health Bureau
SRS	Somali Regional State
TB	Tuberculosis
TBAs	Traditional Birth Attendants
USD	United States Dollar
TVET	Technical and Vocational Education and Training
VAT	Value Added Tax

Foreword

One of the duties and responsibilities of the Regional Developmental Information and Population Affairs Directorate of Bureau of Finance and Economic Development (BoFED) of Somali Regional state is to collect, collate, analyze, interpret and disseminate regional demographic and socio-economic information required by various stakeholders for planning and decision making purposes. Cognizant of this fact, The BoFED has attempted to address the detail information requirements of various stakeholders who are involved directly or indirectly in the development endeavor of the region. The Bureau has attempted to produce , publish and disseminate the annual statistical abstract and other related data to users. This document is part and parcel of this effort and it is prepared for the first time with the aim to provide basic facts and figures on the current demographic, socio-economic and welfare condition of the region. In order to make such data more accessible, effort has been made to release through website.

The development indicators compiled in this document are gathered both primary and mainly from secondary sources. In this regard, effort is made to sort out the latest available data as much as possible. Hence, we hope that end users will benefit from this document for their decision-making and planning activities.

BoFED welcomes any constructive comments, suggestions, and opinions to further refine this document. Finally, the Bureau would like to take this opportunity to acknowledge the respective organizations for providing us the required information.

Mubashir Dibad Rage,
SRS BoFED Head

Background Information

Somali Regional State is the first largest region in the country and covers a total area of 376,073.37km². It is located in the east and southeast of the country and lies between 4 and 11 degrees north latitude and 40 and 48 degrees east longitude. The Region has 11 administrative zones consisting of 93 woredas (districts) and 6 city administrations. The zones are Fafan, Siti, Liban, Afder, Shabelle, Korahe, Dolo, Jarar and Nogob. It shares borders with Somalia to the east and southeast, Kenya to the south and Djibouti to the north. To the northwest and west, it borders with Afar and Oromia Regions respectively. Climate is arid in most parts of the Region and weather is therefore hot in most parts of the year, with mean temperatures ranging from 18 to 45C°. Temperatures are cooler in areas of high altitudes like Fafan zone and parts of Afder zone (e.g. Elkare) and hotter in areas around the main rivers of the region like shabelle river. Annual rainfall ranges from 150mm in the low-lying areas of the region to 660mm received in high altitude areas.

The region is divided into two ecological zones namely the "Deyr" receiving areas and the karan receiving areas. The first consists of 7 zones namely, Jarar, Korahe, Dolo, Shabelle, Afder, Liban and Nogob. These receives the gu rains, the main rainy season of the year, from April to June followed by the deyr rains from October to November. Similarly, the summer (hagaa) which is the short dry season of the year falls between June and

October with the winter (jilaal) stretching from December to March. The second ecological zone namely the karan receiving zones, which are Fafan and Siti, follow climate pattern more like that of the highland areas of the country. In this part of the region, the gu is received from March to late May and is followed by the summer (hagaa) which continues to mid July. The karan rains fall from mid July to late September. The winter (jilaal) season which is normally the most difficult time of the year and hunger season for both pastoralists and agro-pastoralists, is from October to mid March.

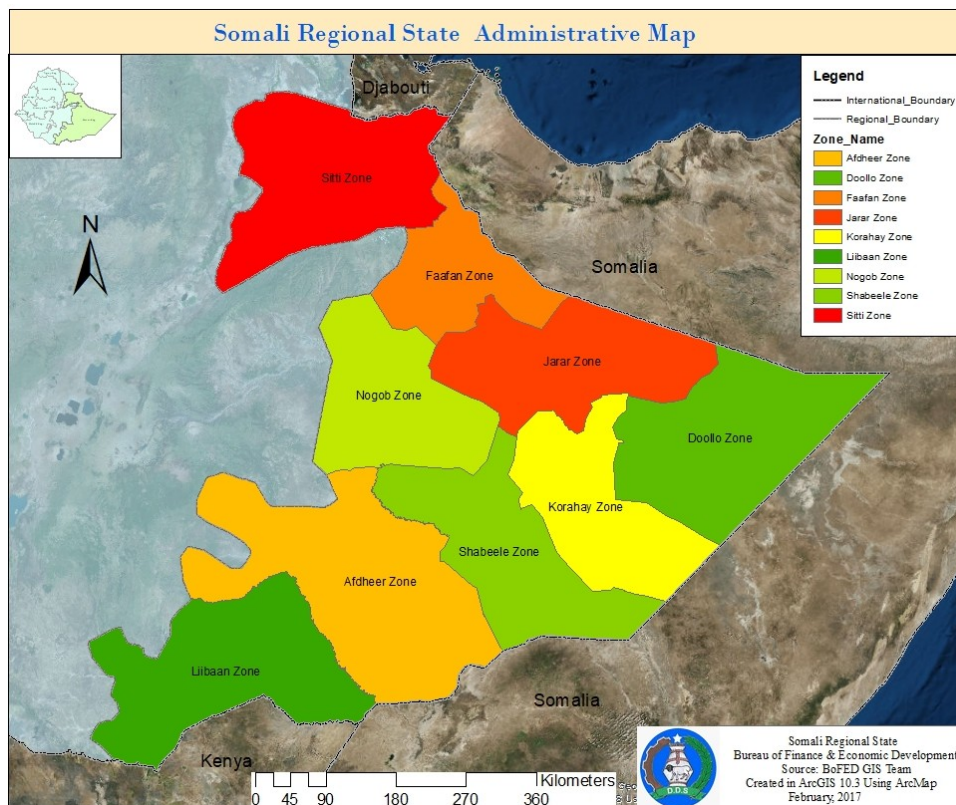
According to the national census of population in 2007, the population of the region was estimated at 4.7 million out of which 44 percent are females and the remaining 56 percent are males and the average household size in the region was 6.6. The urban population was estimated to be 14 percent of the total population. Average population density was calculated to be 15 persons per square km, with major variations among the woredas of the region. Population density is highest in historically crop-growing areas like Fafan and the riverine areas of Shebelle, Afder and Liban zones. In 2017, the population of the region was projected to be 5.7 million.

The vast majority of the population of the region are pastoralists and agro-pastoralists who are dependent on livestock and farming for their survival. The region has 17 rural livelihood zones, generically classified as pastoral, agro-pastoral, riverine and

sedentary farming. The major sources of income include livestock and livestock product sales, crop sales, firewood and charcoal sales, petty trade and remittance from western countries living Diaspora of the region.

Despite the existence of the four major rivers and numerous seasonal streams with vast arable and grazing land, production is entirely rain-fed and population is enormously market-dependent both for

the access to food and income. Drought, disease outbreaks, market failure (due to domestic and international factors) and conflict are the major threats to the lives and livelihoods, causing asset depletion and destitution in the region. These factors cause pastoral drop-outs, leading to chronic dependence on humanitarian assistance for survival. In general the region is substantially under developed.



Source: SRS Bureau of Finance & Economic Development

1. Introduction

This document intends to consolidate and analyze some of the socio-economic, demographic and development indicators of the Somali Regional State. In the different parts of the document, different development indicators related to demographic, economic and social indicators is highlighted. Even though other indicators which applied to determine the economic development of a country/region are not included in this document, attempt is made to consolidate and analyze some of the development indicators that can show the development status of the region. In the different parts of the document, some indicators related to demographic and socio economic development indicators of the region is shown. Where there is limitation of recent data, previous data are presented.

The development indicators of SRS presented in this document are also accessible in SomaliInfo data base in personal computer data base off-line and on www.somalibofed.gov.et/somaliinfo web site even though the web site is not currently functional due to some technical problem of the main server.

This first edition of development indicators of Somali Regional State is limited to Demographic and Socio-Economic Development Indicators for major development sectors of the Region. However, it is expected that other development indicators for investment, urban development and construction, small and micro finance development, cooperative development and women participation will be included in the second edition if organized time serious data are available.



2. Demographic Indicators

Population is the total number of people in a defined geographic area at a particular point in time. It is characterized by its size, population growth rate, age and sex structure and spatial distribution of population. These outcomes of population dynamics are in continuous change due to the demographic process of fertility, mortality and migration. All the population problems center on the issue of whether changes in the structure of the population add to or subtract from the economic well being of the nation. Population might be considered as a liability rather than an asset if its growth rate is not matched by an equal or greater growth rate of the economy. Considering the close inter-relationship between population and development, the Ethiopian government launched the Ethiopian population policy in the year 1993 and it is making efforts for its implementation. The major goal of the policy is the harmonization of the rate of population growth and the capacity of the country for development and rational utilization of resources.

Population projections constitute one of the essential inputs in developing long and short term development plans. They form the basis for formulating policies and programs as well as for monitoring and evaluation. Information on population size of the region by age and sex in the base year, 2007 as well as current year data and future assumptions about the total fertility rate (TFR), the age distribution of fertility, life expectancy

at birth by sex, the most appropriate model life table, and the magnitude and pattern of regional migration is used to project the size of the future population of the region by age, sex and urban and rural residence for as many as 150 years into the future.

Population projections are useful for a variety of purposes, most commonly as a basis for planning. Thus, population projections serve as the starting point for most projections of future need. Population projections are also important for policy dialogue. Since rapid population growth contributes to many of the major development problems, population projections are required to illustrate the future magnitude of the problems. Population projections are also required in areas of the policy process that involve proposals to solve problems. In this case, population projections are required to show the magnitude of the services that will be required for the proposed solution and the improvements in population-based indicators that will occur.

Based on 2007 Housing and Population Census Report Central Statistical Agency of Ethiopia has made population projections of all regions of the country including Somali Regional State for the period 2008-2037. According to this population projection report, the total population of the region is estimated to be around 5.7 million as of July 2017 (For the detail information of the projected population see the attached tables)

Table 2.1 Projected Population Size of Somali Regional State (in Millions) by Sex, Urban and Rural Residence, 2008-2037

Year	Urban + Rural Population			Urban Population			Rural Population		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
2008	4.52	2.54	1.98	0.63	0.36	0.28	3.88	2.18	1.70
2009	4.64	2.59	2.05	0.65	0.37	0.29	3.98	2.22	1.76
2010	4.76	2.64	2.12	0.67	0.37	0.30	4.09	2.27	1.82
2011	4.89	2.70	2.19	0.70	0.38	0.31	4.20	2.31	1.88
2012	5.03	2.76	2.27	0.72	0.39	0.32	4.31	2.37	1.95
2013	5.17	2.82	2.34	0.74	0.40	0.34	4.43	2.42	2.01
2014	5.31	2.89	2.42	0.76	0.42	0.35	4.54	2.47	2.07
2015	5.45	2.96	2.50	0.79	0.43	0.36	4.67	2.53	2.14
2016	5.60	3.02	2.58	0.81	0.44	0.37	4.79	2.58	2.20
2017	5.75	3.09	2.66	0.84	0.45	0.39	4.91	2.64	2.27
2018	5.90	3.17	2.73	0.87	0.47	0.40	5.03	2.70	2.33
2019	6.05	3.24	2.81	0.89	0.48	0.42	5.16	2.76	2.40
2020	6.20	3.31	2.89	0.92	0.49	0.43	5.28	2.82	2.46
2021	6.36	3.38	2.97	0.95	0.51	0.44	5.41	2.88	2.53
2022	6.51	3.46	3.05	0.98	0.52	0.46	5.53	2.94	2.59
2023	6.66	3.53	3.13	1.01	0.54	0.48	5.65	2.99	2.66
2024	6.81	3.60	3.21	1.04	0.55	0.49	5.77	3.05	2.72

Source:FDRE Central Statistical Agency Population Projection Report , July 2013

Table 2.1 Projected Population Size of Somali Regional State (in Millions) by Sex, Urban and Rural Residence, 2008-2037

Year	Urban + Rural Population			Urban Population			Rural Population		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
2025	6.96	3.67	3.29	1.07	0.57	0.51	5.89	3.11	2.78
2026	7.11	3.74	3.36	1.10	0.58	0.52	6.01	3.16	2.84
2027	7.25	3.81	3.44	1.13	0.60	0.54	6.12	3.22	2.90
2028	7.40	3.89	3.52	1.17	0.61	0.56	6.23	3.27	2.96
2029	7.55	3.96	3.59	1.20	0.63	0.57	6.35	3.33	3.02
2030	7.70	4.03	3.67	1.23	0.65	0.59	6.46	3.38	3.08
2031	7.85	4.10	3.75	1.27	0.66	0.61	6.58	3.44	3.14
2032	7.99	4.17	3.82	1.31	0.68	0.63	6.69	3.49	3.20
2033	8.15	4.24	3.90	1.35	0.70	0.64	6.80	3.54	3.26
2034	8.30	4.32	3.98	1.39	0.72	0.66	6.91	3.60	3.32
2035	8.45	4.39	4.06	1.43	0.74	0.69	7.03	3.65	3.38
2036	8.61	4.47	4.14	1.47	0.76	0.71	7.14	3.71	3.44
2037	8.77	4.55	4.22	1.51	0.78	0.73	7.26	3.76	3.50

Source: FDRE Central Statistical Agency Population Projection Report, July 2013

Table 2.2 Projected Population Size of Somali Regional State by Five Year Age Group, Sex, Urban and Rural Residence, July 2017

Age	Urban + Rural Population			Urban Population			Rural Population		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
All Ages	5,748,462	3,093,884	2,654,578	838,128	451,089	387,039	4,910,334	2,642,795	2,267,539
0-4	909,275	461,418	447,857	130,149	66,012	64,137	779,126	395,406	383,720
5-9	811,448	409,743	401,705	115,906	57,910	57,996	695,542	351,833	343,709
10-14	503,159	272,479	230,680	71,129	37,824	33,305	432,030	234,655	197,375
15-19	565,585	318,864	246,721	80,223	44,602	35,621	485,362	274,262	211,100
20-24	596,598	344,213	252,385	86,868	50,080	36,788	509,730	294,133	215,597
25-29	540,274	309,186	231,088	81,953	47,455	34,498	458,321	261,731	196,590
30-34	437,509	241,727	195,782	65,535	37,666	27,869	371,974	204,061	167,913
35-39	355,932	190,571	165,361	53,788	30,735	23,053	302,144	159,836	142,308
40-44	263,268	130,600	132,668	38,815	20,072	18,743	224,453	110,528	113,925
45-49	208,440	100,983	107,457	29,943	14,647	15,296	178,497	86,336	92,161
50-54	170,806	85,698	85,108	25,325	12,516	12,809	145,481	73,182	72,299
55-59	132,927	69,286	63,641	20,080	10,032	10,048	112,847	59,254	53,593
60-64	94,449	53,785	40,664	13,634	7,470	6,164	80,815	46,315	34,500
65-69	65,026	39,059	25,967	9,918	5,882	4,036	55,108	33,177	21,931
70-74	40,106	25,588	14,518	8,146	4,484	3,662	31,960	21,104	10,856
75-79	23,102	15,290	7,812	5,174	3,203	1,971	17,928	12,087	5,841
80+	30,558	25,394	5,164	1,542	499	1,043	29,016	24,895	4,121

Source:FDRE Central Statistical Agency Population Projection Report, July 2013

Table 2.3 Projected School Age population Size of Somali Regional State (in thousands) by Sex, 2008-2037

Year	School Age 7-12			School Age 13-14			School Age 15-18		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
2008	730	416	314	253	147	106	481	278	203
2009	715	405	310	253	146	107	489	283	206
2010	693	389	304	250	144	106	496	287	209
2011	673	374	299	246	141	105	499	289	210
2012	656	362	294	241	137	104	500	289	211
2013	641	351	290	235	133	102	495	285	210
2014	630	343	287	231	130	101	487	279	208
2015	675	360	315	226	126	100	478	272	206
2016	733	385	348	215	118	97	468	265	203
2017	794	412	382	205	111	94	458	257	201
2018	859	441	418	205	111	94	441	245	196
2019	928	472	456	205	111	94	427	235	192
2020	999	504	495	205	111	94	415	226	189
2021	1020	515	505	259	134	125	406	220	186
2022	1040	525	515	316	159	157	407	220	187
2023	1057	534	523	324	163	161	461	244	217
2024	1073	542	531	331	167	164	519	269	250
2025	1088	550	538	339	171	168	580	296	284

Source: FDRE Central Statistical Agency Population Projection Report, July 2013

Table 2.3 Projected School Age population Size of Somali Regional State (in thousands) by Sex, 2008-2037

Year	School Age 7-12			School Age 13-14			School Age 15-18		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
2026	1100	556	544	345	174	171	643	324	319
2027	1111	562	549	351	177	174	658	332	326
2028	1119	566	553	357	180	177	672	339	333
2029	1124	568	556	362	183	179	686	346	340
2030	1127	570	557	366	185	181	698	352	346
2031	1129	571	558	370	187	183	708	357	351
2032	1130	572	558	372	188	184	719	363	356
2033	1130	572	558	374	189	185	727	367	360
2034	1128	571	557	374	189	185	733	370	363
2035	1127	571	556	375	190	185	739	373	366
2036	1127	571	556	375	190	185	743	375	368
2037	1129	572	557	375	190	185	745	376	369

Source: FDRE Central Statistical Agency Population Projection Report, July 2013

Table 2.4 Population projection of Somali Regional State At Zonal Level by Sex, Urban and Rural Residence: July 2017

Region / Zone	Urban+Rural Population			Urban Population			Rural Population		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Region Total	3,094,000	2,654,998	5,748,998	451,000	387,000	838,000	2,643,000	2,267,998	4,910,998
Siti Zone	308,215	283,688	591,903	44,933	41,560	86,493	263,282	242,128	505,410
Faafan Zone	661,835	594,732	1,256,567	144,574	129,367	273,941	517,261	465,365	982,626
Jaarar Zone	335,147	282,798	617,945	45,326	38,855	84,181	289,821	243,943	533,764
Dollo Zone	219,107	175,947	395,054	21,701	16,987	38,688	197,406	158,960	356,366
Korahe Zone	222,820	181,460	404,280	35,226	28,784	64,010	187,594	152,676	340,270
Nogob Zone	245,333	204,119	449,452	25,091	20,530	45,621	220,242	183,589	403,831
Shable Zone	324,719	277,135	601,854	65,342	55,153	120,495	259,377	221,982	481,359
Afdar Zone	406,055	329,124	735,179	34,544	26,964	61,508	371,511	302,160	673,671
Liban Zone	370,769	325,995	696,764	34,263	28,800	63,063	336,506	297,195	633,701

Source: FDRE Central Statistical Agency Population Projection Report, July 2013

3. Economic Indicators

3.1 Regional Economic Performance

For managing the regional economy, a regional government has to have time series data indicating the Region's economic performance. Recognizing the importance of compiling the RGDP and following the footsteps of the federal as well as other regional governments of the country, the BoFED of Somali Regional State has been planning and exercising the effort to compile the Regional GDP of the region that covers five years from EFY 2003-2007. The first attempt to compile the Regional GDP for the years 2003EFY-2005EFY has been undertaken by the Regional GDP Technical Team of BoFED in close consultation with four par-time Technical RGDP Assistant consultants from the National Income Account Directorate of MoFED while the second attempt to compile the Regional GDP for the years 2006EFY-2007EFY has been undertaken by the technical team of BoFED independently.

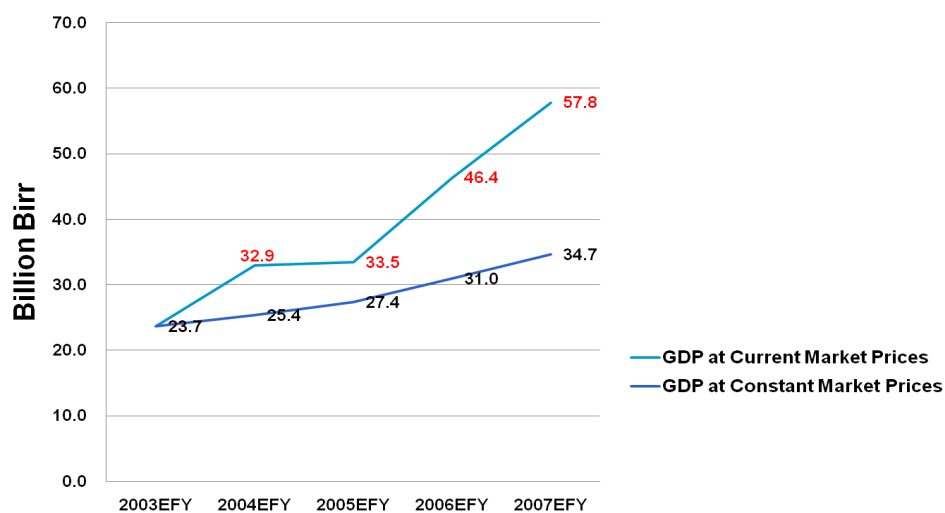
As per the recent SRS statistical report of RGDP estimates for the period 2003EFY-2007EFY, the average annual economic growth of Somali Region, as measured by Gross Domestic Product (GDP) at constant basic price grew by 10%. As per this estimates the annual average growth rates of major sectors i.e. Agriculture, Industry and Services

were 8.0 percent, 6.3 percent and 16.3 percent respectively and their shares out of the total annual average GDP were about 70.0 percent, 4.8 percent and 25.4 percent respectively. Hence this estimates revealed that the economy of the Region's is primarily depend on Agriculture particularly the livestock production sub-sector.

The Economic growth registered during GTP 1 plan implementation period has enabled the

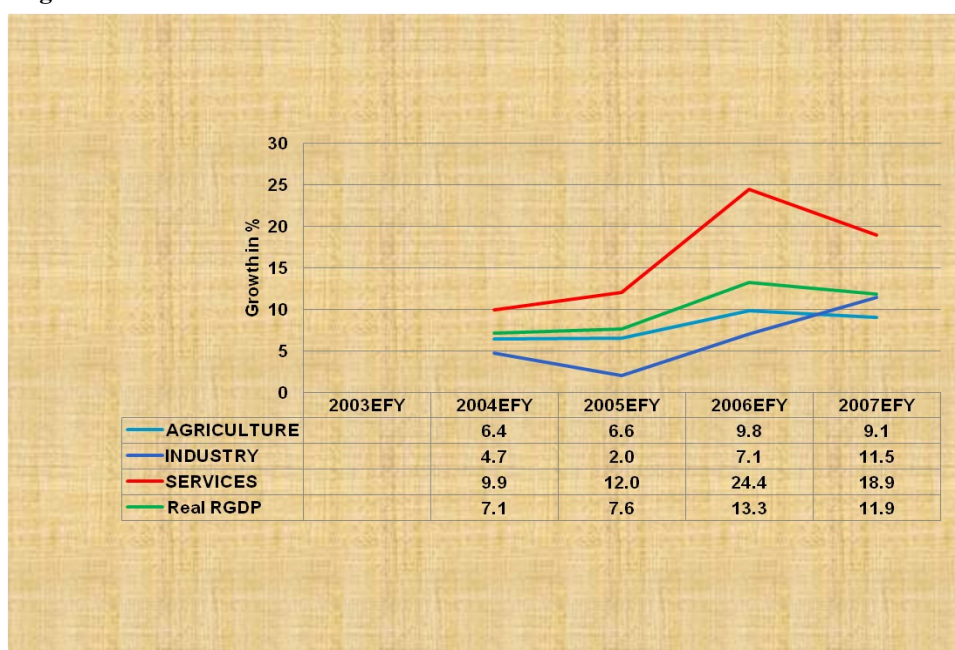
SRS to maintain an average annual economic growth rate of 10.0 percent over the last five consecutive years between EFY2003 and 2007EFY. In order to sustain this rapid economic growth momentum, it is imperative to increase the productivity of agriculture particularly the livestock development sector and expand investment in the industrial sector (particularly in manufacturing industry) in the 2nd GTP period

Figure 3.1.1 Trends in SRS RGDP



Source: SRS Bureau of Finance & Economic Development

Figure 3.1.2 Trends in SRS Real RGDP Growth Rate



Source: SRS Bureau of Finance & Economic Development

Figure 3.1.3 Percentage Contribution to Real GDP of Somali Regional State by Major Industry

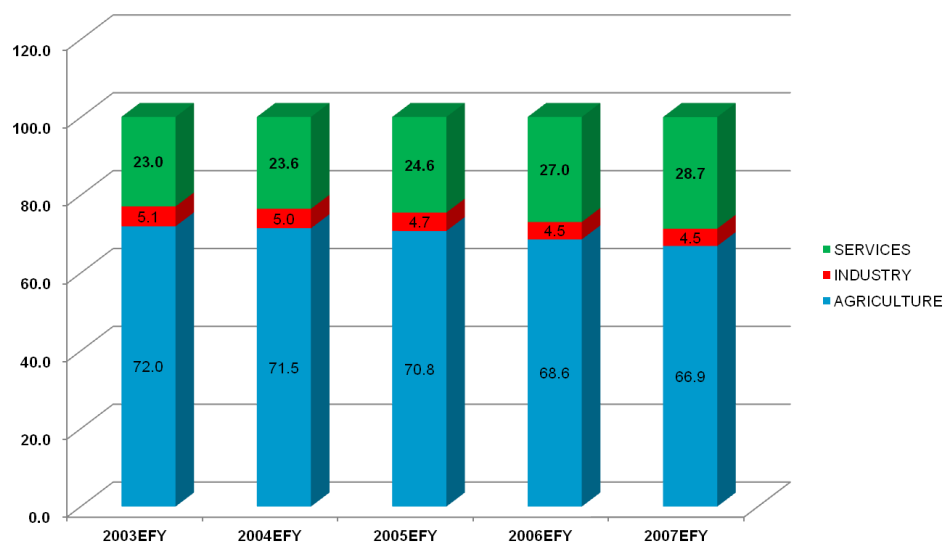


Figure 3.1.4 Comparison between National and SRS Annual GDP Per Capita (Nominal) (USD) (2003-2007 EFY)

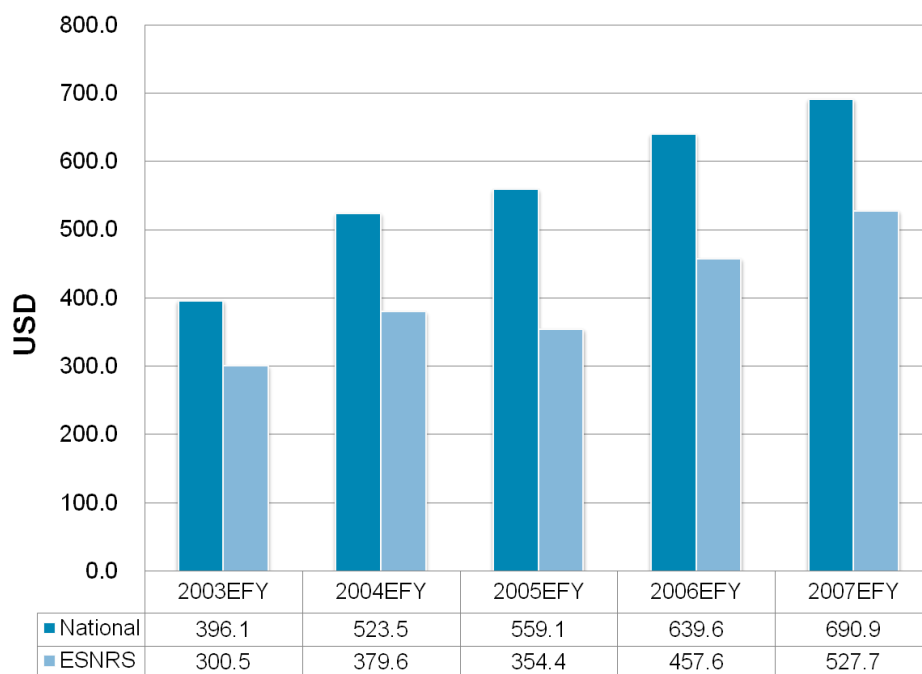


Table 3.1.1 Annual GDP of Somali Regional State by Major Industrial Classification (In Billions Birr)

Sector	2003EFY	2004EFY	2005EFY	2006EFY	2007EFY
Agriculture	17.0	18.1	19.3	21.2	23.1
Industry	1.2	1.3	1.3	1.4	1.5
Services	5.4	6.0	6.7	8.3	9.9
Total Gross Value Added	23.7	25.4	27.3	30.9	34.6
Less : FISIM	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
GVA at Constant Basic Prices	23.6	25.3	27.3	30.9	34.5

Source: SRS BoFED / RDIPA Directorate / Regional Income Account Technical Team

Table 3.1.2 Regional GDP of Somali Regional State at Current and Constant Basic Prices (In Billions Birr)

Description	2003EFY	2004EFY	2005EFY	2006EFY	2007EFY
Current Price RGDP	23.6	32.9	33.4	46.2	57.6
Constant Price RGDP	23.6	25.3	27.3	30.9	34.5

Source: SRS BoFED / RDIPA Directorate / Regional Income Account Technical Team

Table 3.1.3 Real RGDP of Somali Regional State by Major Industrial Classification)

Description	2003EFY	2004EFY	2005EFY	2006EFY	2007EFY	Average
Growth Rate (%) of Real GDP and Major Industrial Group						
Real RGDP Growth Rate (%)		7.1	7.6	13.3	11.9	10.0
Agriculture		6.4	6.6	9.8	9.1	8.0
Industry		4.7	2.0	7.1	11.5	6.3
Services		9.9	12.0	24.4	18.9	16.3
Percentage Shares of Major Industrial Group to Real GDP						
Agriculture	72.0	71.5	70.8	68.6	66.9	70.0
Industry	5.1	5.0	4.7	4.5	4.5	4.8
Services	23.0	23.6	24.6	27.0	28.7	25.4

Source: SRS BoFED / RDIPA Directorate / Regional Income Account Technical Team

Table 3.1.4 Real RGDP of Somali Regional State by Major Industrial Classification)

Description	2003EFY	2004EFY	2005EFY	2006EFY	2007EFY
Real RGDP Per Capita (USD)	300.5	292.6	289.7	305.5	316.2
Real RGDP Growth Rate (%)		7.1	7.6	13.3	11.9

Source: SRS BoFED / RDIPA Directorate / Regional Income Account Technical Team

Table 3.1.5 Nominal RGDP of Somali Regional State at Current Basic Prices

Description	2003EFY	2004EFY	2005EFY	2006EFY	2007EFY
Nominal RGDP Per Capita (USD)	300.5	379.6	354.4	457.6	527.7
Nominal RGDP Growth Rate (%)		39.0	1.5	38.6	24.6

Source: SRS BoFED / RDIPA Directorate / Regional Income Account Technical Team

Table 3.1.6 National Versus Somali Regional State Annual GDP Per Capita (Nominal) (USD)

Description	2003EFY	2004EFY	2005EFY	2006EFY	2007EFY
National	396.1	523.5	559.1	639.6	690.9
ESRS	300.5	379.6	354.4	457.6	527.7

Source: SRS BoFED / RDIPA Directorate / Regional Income Account Technical Team

3.2 Agriculture

In Somali Region, livestock production remains to be the dominant economic sector. It is the major source of food, raw materials and income earnings for the majority of the rural population of the region. The fact that the Region being large in terms of area and endowed with fertile land and water, it has a huge potential for production of a variety of agricultural produces both for domestic consumption and export purpose.

3.2.1 Crop Production

In Somali Region, different annual crops (cereals, pulses, oil seeds and root crops) & perennials are grown in different parts of the Region based on their agro- ecology suitability condition. Even though the lion's share of the bulk of crop production in the region is during the main rainy season, efforts have been made in irrigation agriculture to maximize the total production.

Regarding the level and trend of crop production, in 2008EFY an area of 722,055 hectare was cultivated and a production of 11.3 million quintals was harvested.

In the year 2009EFY, the cultivated area has been increased to 801,481 hectare and the production was 12.5 million quintals showing an increase of 10 % in area coverage and 10% in yield.

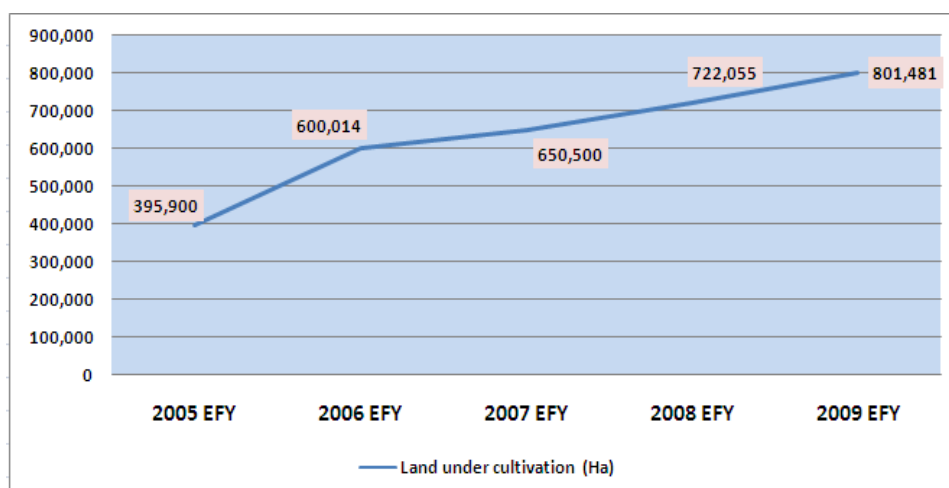
In Somali Region the major focus in the sufficient moisture areas is to improve the productivity of crops while

in moisture deficit areas higher emphasis is given to livestock and agro forestry development.

During the reporting period, the number of agricultural extension package beneficiaries has been increased from 301,000 in 2005EFY to 524,000 in 2009EFY beneficiaries. The number of Farm Training Centers has been increased from 98 to 171 centres.

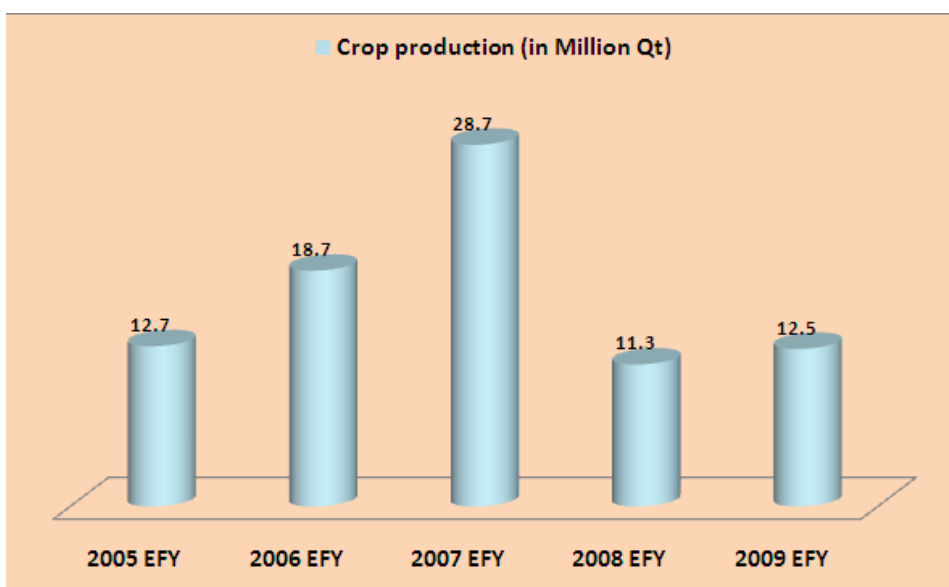
During the reporting period, the number of development Agents (DAs) deployed in the target kebeles has been increased from 2,520 DAs in 2005 EFY to 3,220 DAs. This shows that 700 DAs have been selected, trained and deployed in the target kebeles.

Fig 3.2.1.1 Trends of SRS Land under cultivation (Ha)



Source: SRS Agriculture & Natural Resource Development Bureau Annual Report

Fig 3.2.1.2 Trends of SRS Crop Production (in Million Qt)



Source: SRS Agriculture & Natural Resource Development Bureau Annual Report

Table 3.2.1.1 SRS Agriculture Sector Key Development Indicators, 2005-2009 EFY

Indicators	2005 EFY	2006 EFY	2007 EFY	2008 EFY	2009 EFY
Land under cultivation (Ha)	395,900	600,014	650,500	722,055	801,481
Crop production/yield (Qt)	12,724,282	18,726,279	28,726,279	11,270,940	12,510,743
Number of Development Agents in the region	2,520	2,590	2,651	2,982	3,220
Number of Farmers Training Centers	98	115	135	159	171
Number of agricultural extension package beneficiaries	301,000	401,000	450,000	486,000	524,000

Source: SRS Agriculture & Natural Resource Development Bureau Annual Report

3.2.2 Livestock Development

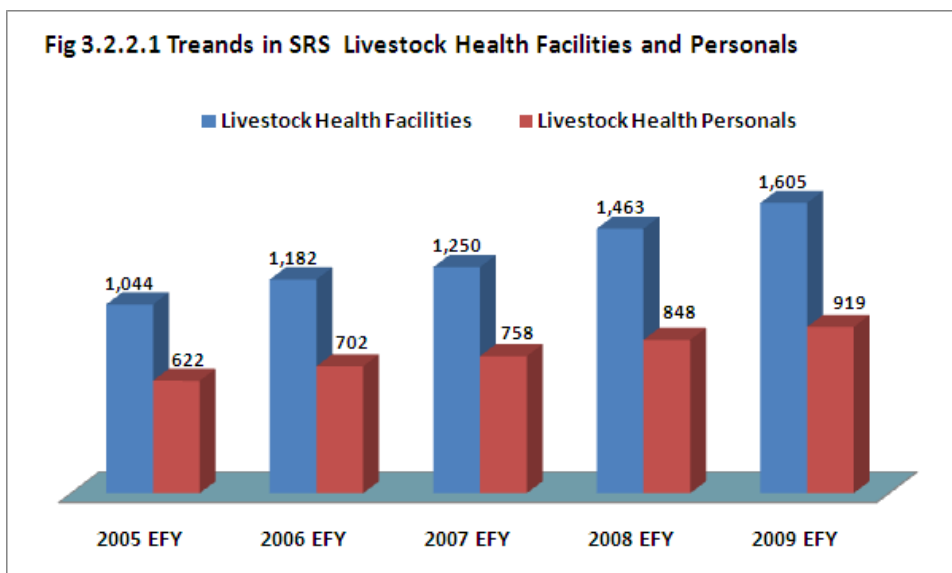
Livestock is a major source of livelihood base for the population of Somali Region. Livestock are the Region's principal source of subsistence, providing milk, meat and cash income to cover family expenses for food grains and others essential consumer goods. About eighty six (86) percent of the population in the Region reside in the rural areas are either pastoralists who mainly depend on livestock rearing or agro-pastoralists, whom have mixed livestock and crop production system. Livestock provide food, cash income, serve as source of wealth saving, means of transport and drought power for land cultivation. In 2009EFY the Region is estimated to have 41.6 million heads of livestock comprising of cattle (14.3%), sheep (36.2%), goat (35.0%), camel (12.9%) and equines (1.0%).

With regard to the animal health facilities, in 2009EFY, there are 806 facilities in the Region. Animal health coverage has been increased from 45% in 2005 EFY to 67% in 2009EFY. During this reporting period animal vaccination coverage has been increased from 42% to 60%.

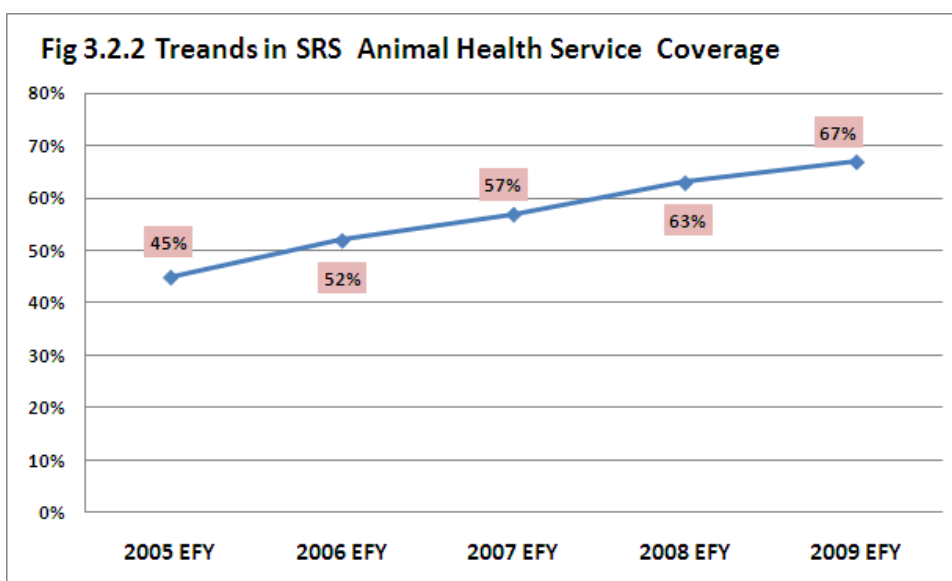
In 2009EFY with regard to the animal health manpower, the number of animal health manpower is 1,605 including 35 Veterinary Medical Doctors.

The construction of the modern and standard quarantine center was finalized in Jijiga woreda, which has the objective of improving and strengthening the livestock export system

of the Region. In order to improve the genetic base of local breeds of livestock in the region 4 artificial insemination centers were established with the aim of increasing both milk and meat productivity.



Source: SRS Livestock & Pastoral Development Bureau Annual Report



Source: SRS Livestock & Pastoral Development Bureau Annual Report

Table 3.2.2.1 SRS Livestock Sector Key Development Indicators, 2005-2009EFY

Indicators	2005 EFY	2006 EFY	2007 EFY	2008 EFY	2009 EFY
Animal health coverage (%)	45	52	57	63	67
Livestock vaccination coverage (%)	42	47	51	55	60
Livestock treatment coverage (%)	25	22	21	18	16
Livestock diseases reporting rate	10%	12%	14%	26%	37%

Source: SRS Livestock & Pastoral Development Bureau Annual Report

Table 3.2.2.2 Number of Livestock Health Facilities in SRS, 2005-2009EFY

Description	2005 EFY	2006 EFY	2007 EFY	2008 EFY	2009 EFY
Livestock health facilities	523	592	628	735	806
Number of vet post facilities	521	590	622	728	799
Total	1,044	1,182	1,250	1,463	1,605

Source: SRS Livestock & Pastoral Development Bureau Annual Report

Table 3.2.2.3 Number of Livestock Health Personals in SRS, 2005-2009EFY

Description	2005 EFY	2006 EFY	2007 EFY	2008 EFY	2009 EFY
Number of animal health technicians	228	287	307	338	378
Number of vet doctors	19	19	21	32	35
Number of animal health assistants	375	396	430	478	506
Total	622	702	758	848	919

Source: SRS Livestock & Pastoral Development Bureau Annual Report

3.3 Trade

Table 3.3.1 Number of government and private financial institutions in the region ,2005-2009 EFY

Description	2005 EFY	2006 EFY	2007 EFY	2008 EFY	2009 EFY
Number of government banks	1	1	1	1	2
Number of private banks	8	11	11	12	15
Number of government insurance	1	1	1	1	1
Number of private insurance	2	2	2	2	2
Number of government micro-finance institutions	1	1	1	1	1

Source:SRS Trade & Transport Bureau Annual Report

Table 3.3.2 Number of public and private cars in the region, 2005-2009 EFY

Description	2005 EFY	2006 EFY	2007 EFY	2008 EFY	2009 EFY
Number of public cars in the region	981	1,085	1,194	1,369	1,471
Number of private cars in the region	5,628	6,705	8,427	10,230	12,122
Number of licenses in the region	4,997	4,473	6,857	5,221	3,299

Source:SRS Trade & Transport Bureau Annual Report

4. Basic Infrastructure and Water-Supply Indicators

4.1 Rural Roads

Road construction plays a significant role in realizing economic development and for the expansion of investment. In line with the Agricultural Development Led Industrialization policy of Ethiopia in particular the role of construction of roads, which fosters the spreading out of the transportation sector, is crucial for sustainable development. Progress in activities of agriculture trade and other service areas goes flourishing strictly with achievements attained in road development. Road construction also lays the foundation for cultural exchange. Road development is essential with the perspective of saving of time, minimizing traveling expenses and improving services in trade, education and health sectors and so on.

For the realization of sustainable social and economic development building new roads, maintaining and upgrading of the existing ones is vital.

In Somali Region, the supply and market exchange of inputs and outputs, especially in our rural development endeavor would be strengthened through the expansion of rural roads. The regional government has established the Rural Road Authority (RRA) with the mandate to design, construct and supervise the construction and maintenance of rural roads in the Region.

The authority since its establishment has made a stride to improve the rural roads network of the Region. Nowadays, the majority of the Woredas are not connected to the major road network. In 2009EFY budget year, the total length of roads under the jurisdiction of Ethiopian Road Authority was about 2,552 km and about 6,167 km was under the jurisdiction of Regional RRA. In 2009EFY The total road network of the Region was about 8719 km, which makes the regional road density to be 23.15 km per 1000 km². This implies that quite a number of people especially in rural areas, are still traveling long distances to reach the main roads in order to get transportation services. However, considerable improvements have been made in the recent years.

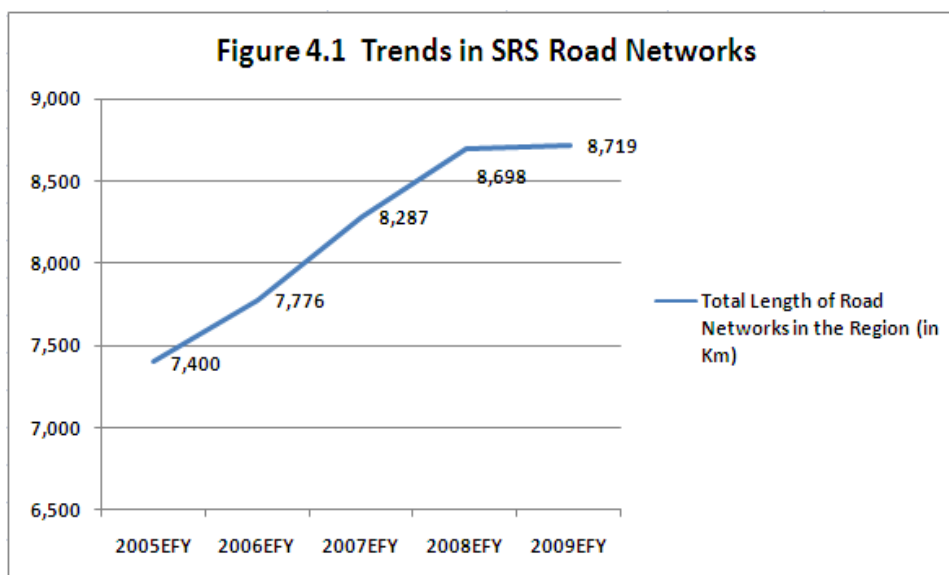
The participation of the community in the construction and maintenance of roads should be encouraged. Furthermore, close collaboration between the RRA and BoAND of the regional government should be reinforced in order to facilitate the construction and maintenance of new and existing community roads.

4.2 Potable Water Supply

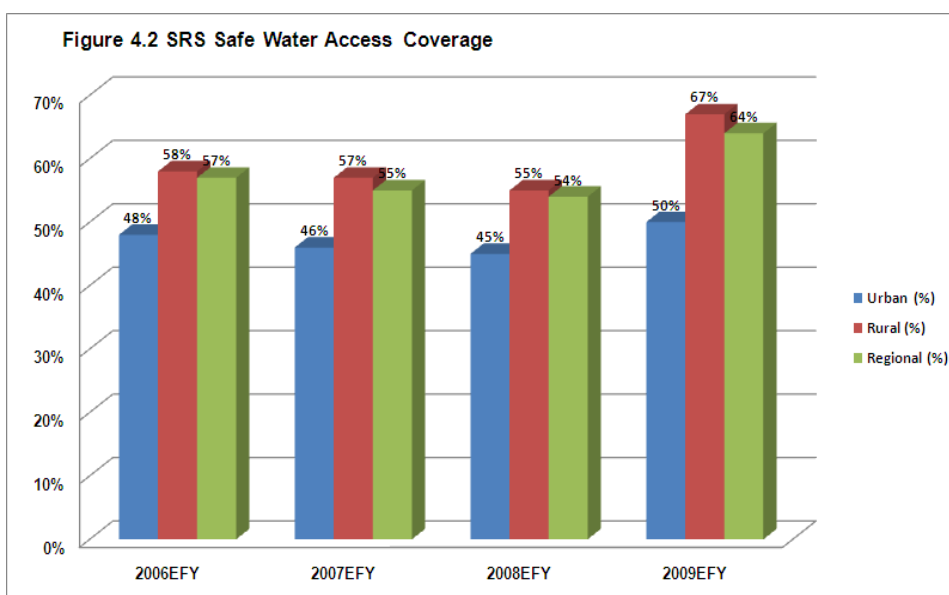
Although the region is well endowed with a substantial amount of water resource potential, the performance of potable water supply and distribution is found to be low. Based on 2009EFY budget year data the regional water supply coverage was not exceeded 64 percent. This indicates that 36 % of the people have no access to clean water. This coverage is also less than the standard which is set by World Health Organization with the daily requirement of 45 liter/person.

Therefore, people who don't have access are forced to use unsafe drinking water from unprotected wells, rivers, and ponds. As a result, many people suffer from water born diseases. This, in turn, needs additional budget to provide health services both at household and government level. At the same time it accelerates poverty since it reduces healthy and productive manpower. Besides, women bear the burden of traveling long distances to fetch water; which further reduces their economic contribution.

In order to improve the water supply status of the Region, the regional government has made an effort to construct a number of hand dug wells, springs, shallow and deep wells, both in urban and rural areas as much as possible. So still this requires greater effort to change the deplorable situation of the regional households concerning potable water supply.



Source: SRS Rural Road Authority Annual Report



Source: SRS Water Resource Development Bureau Annual Report

Table 4.1.1 SRS Rural Road Sector Major Development Indicators, 2005-2009EFY

Indicators	2005EFY	2006EFY	2007EFY	2008EFY	2009EFY
Length of Roads (in km) in the region:					
Total length of Federal & Regional Roads (in Km) in the region :	7,400	7,776	8,287	8,698	8,719
Total length of Regional Roads (in Km) in the region :	5,096	5,472	5,983	6,146	6,167
Road Density					
In terms of km/1,000 sq. km:	35.4	37.21	39.65	23.10	23.15
In terms of km/1,000 population:	1.47	1.50	1.56	1.55	1.51
Reduce average time taken to reach the nearest all weather Road (in hours):	2.85	2.68	2.52	7.21	7.17
Reduce the proportion of area further than					
5 km from all weather roads (%):	70.13	68.93	67.26	79.37	79.32
2 km from all weather roads (%):	86.79	86.17	85.33	91.17	91.14
Average distance to all-weather roads (in km):	14.12	14.12	12.61	21.64	21.59

Source: SRS Rural Road Authority Annual Report

Table 4.2.1 SRS Water Supply Sector Key Development Indicators, 2005-2009EFY

Indicators	2005EFY	2006EFY	2007EFY	2008EFY	2009EFY
Regional pop. access to safe water supply:	1,914,476	2,266,817	2,596,190	3,019,514	3,698,116
Urban population access to safe water supply:	228,169	258,111	295,616	365,226	418,158
Rural population access to safe water supply:	1,686,307	2,008,705	2,300,575	2,654,288	3,279,958
Number of boreholes in the region	301	423	530	650	766

Source: SRS Water Resource Development Bureau Annual Report

Table 4.2.2 Population access to safe water supply (%) in SRS, 2006-2009EFY

Description	2006EFY	2007EFY	2008EFY	2009EFY
Regional pop. access to safe water supply:	57%	55%	54%	64%
Urban population access to safe water supply:	48%	46%	45%	50%
Rural population access to safe water supply:	58%	57%	55%	67%

Source: Computed based on SRS Water Resource Development Bureau data

5. Social Indicators

5.1 Education

Education is a means to sustain and accelerate the over all development in a country and it has a direct effect on individuals' productivity and earnings as well. Hence, the challenge of development is the challenge of education. As a result of this, in recent years strengthening the links between economic growth and human development is given due attention as a means to escape from the poverty trap. Improving the capabilities of people should be in the forefront if real development is pursued. Thus, education is one area where any development effort should pay priority attention. Particularly, primary education and educating girls are important areas in our development endeavor.

In 2009EFY in the region, there are about 55 Kindergartens, 1,489 primary schools (1-8), 161 General Secondary Schools (9-12), 2 Teachers' Training Colleges, 9 Government Poly Technical and Vocational Education and Training colleges (TVET).

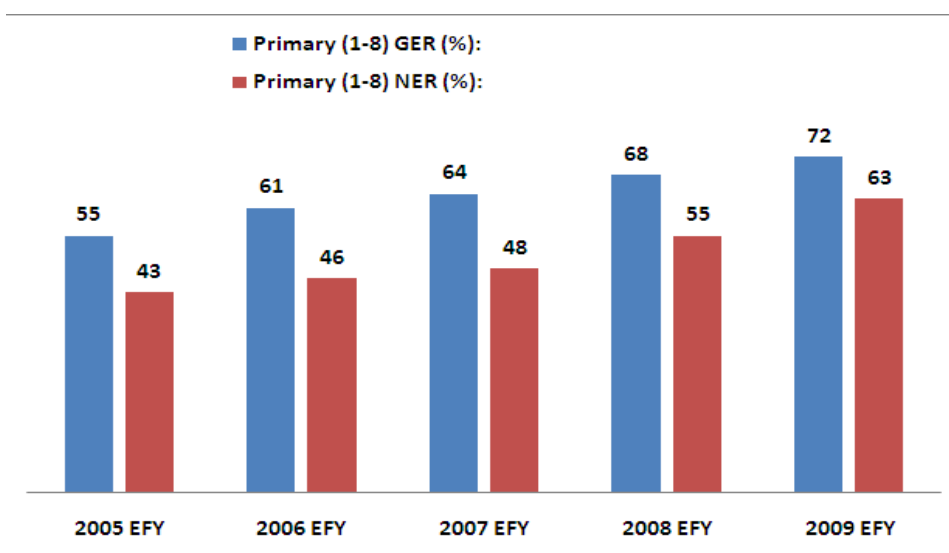
In 2009EFY the gross enrollment ratio in Primary school was 72 percent while the gross enrollment ratio in Secondary school (9-10) was 34 percent and the gross enrollment ratio in Secondary school (11-12) was 20 percent.

In addition, the dropout and repetition rates were significant in primary education.

For example, in 2009EFY dropout and repetition rates were 10 & 3 percent respectively. Distance is one factor that contributes to this problem especially in rural areas. More over, teacher-pupil ratio is 72 in Primary and 40 in secondary schools (9-12) in percent in 2009EFY. Therefore, to improve access and quality of education additional effort has to be made.

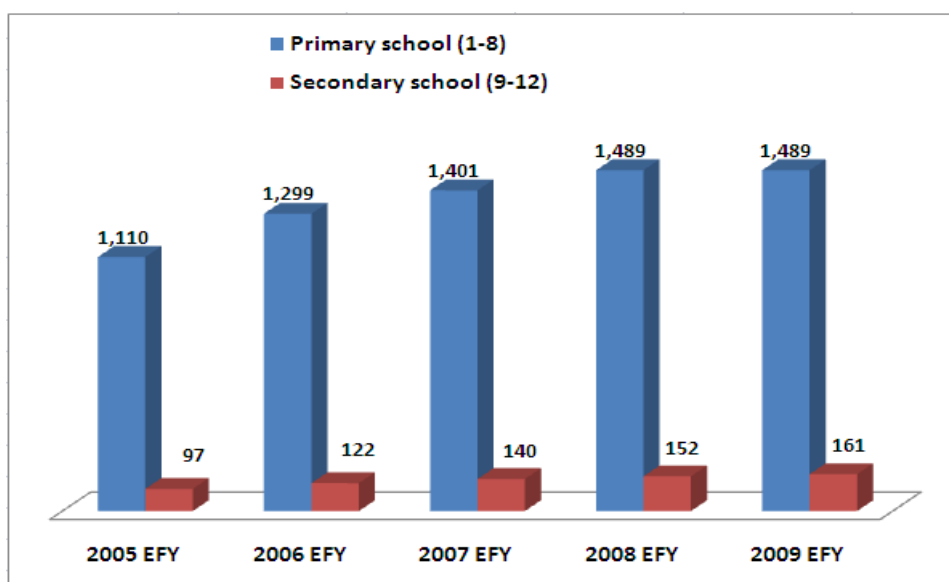
Generally, in order to improve the current status of education in the Region, more schools should be constructed and teachers be recruited. However, this may not be possible only through the government effort. Thus, the government, the private sector, civil society, NGOs, and the community at large should make concerted effort. Besides, appropriate strategies should be designed to finance the education sector by the community. Apart from this, decentralizing the management of education should be reinforced so that the community would be directly involved in decision-making and other related affairs within their jurisdiction

Fig 5.1.1 Trends of GER and NER in Primary Education



Source: SRS Education Bureau Annual Report

Fig 5.1.2 Trends of Primary and Secondary Schools Construction



Source: SRS Education Bureau Annual Report

4. Social Indicators

4.1 Education

Table 4.1.1 SRS Education Sector Major Development Indicators, 2005-2009EFY

Indicators	2005 EFY	2006 EFY	2007 EFY	2008 EFY	2009 EFY
Access & Equity					
Pre-primary GER (%):	6	10	16	24	30
Pre-primary NER (%) :	4	8	12	15	18
Primary (1-8) GER (%):	55	61	64	68	72
Primary (1-8) NER (%):	43	46	48	55	63
Primary (1-8) GPI :	0.83	0.88	93.00%	95%	0.96
Cycle One (9-10) Secondary GER (%):	12	16	17	28	34
Cycle One (9-10) Secondary NER (%):	4	6	7	8	14
Cycle Two (11-12) Secondary GER (%):	5	6	6	14	20
Cycle Two (9-10) Secondary NER (%):	3	4	5	10	10
Number of students admitted to preparatory Education :	11,636	15,182	16,773	18,739	22,092
Quality and Efficiency					
Grade 1 dropout rate:	20%	15%	12%	9%	6%
Primary (1-8) dropout rate:	20.9%	19.5%	15.4%	12.0%	10%

Source: SRS Education Bureau Annual Report

4. Social Indicators

4.1 Education

Table 4.1.1 SRS Education Sector Major Development Indicators, 2005-2009EFY

Indicators	2005 EFY	2006 EFY	2007 EFY	2008 EFY	2009 EFY
Quality and Efficiency					
Primary (1 – 8) repetition rate:	5.5%	4.4%	4%	3%	3%
% of qualified cycle-one primary teachers:	40	56	69	75	77
% of qualified cycle-two teachers :	50	64	70	78	79
% of qualified secondary (9-12) teachers :	80	85	90	95	96
Primary (1-8) student-teacher ratio :	120%	95%	81:1	81:1	72:1
Primary (1-8) student-class ratio :	120:1)	94:1)	80:1	86:1	74:1
Primary (1-8) student-textbook ratio :	1:3	1:2	1:1	1:1	1:1
Secondary (9-12) student-teacher ratio :	45:1	43:1	40:1	40:1	40:1
Secondary (9-12)student-class ratio:	72:1	70:1	68:1	60:1	52:1
Secondary (9-12)Student-Textbook ratio :	1:2	1:1	1:1	1:2	1:4
Number of pre-primary school:	42	46	55	55	55
Number of primary school :	1110	1299	1,401	1,489	1489
Number of secondary school (9-12):	97	122	140	152	161
Number of University:	1	1	1	1	1

Source: SRS Education Bureau Annual Report

4. Social Indicators

4.1 Education

Table 4.1.2 Number of teachers by qualification in SRS, 2005-2009EFY

Description	2005 EFY	2006 EFY	2007 EFY	2008 EFY	2009 EFY
Degree teachers	1,706	1,206	2,001	2,382	2,978
Diploma teachers	2,279	2,001	3,474	3,818	4,309
TTI teachers	5,099	6,981	7,673	8,828	8,900
Total	9,084	10,188	13,148	15,028	16,187

Source: SRS Education Bureau Annual Report

Table 4.1.3 Number of Primary Teachers by sex in SRS, 2005-2009EFY

Description	2005 EFY	2006 EFY	2007 EFY	2008 EFY	2009 EFY
Male	NA	6,152	9,642	10,588	10,874
Female	NA	1,226	1,953	2,058	2,335
Total		7,378	11,595	12,646	13,209

Source: SRS Education Bureau Annual Report

5.2 Health Service

Health is one of the fundamental social development indicators of a country / region. Getting health service is a human right and without it economic development of a country / region becomes inconceivable.

Taking the above statement into consideration, the government has conducted preventive based health strategy. Consequently, to increase health services the sector development program is mainly focusing on the establishment of primary health care services and capacity building. The prevention of contagious diseases has been given great attention.

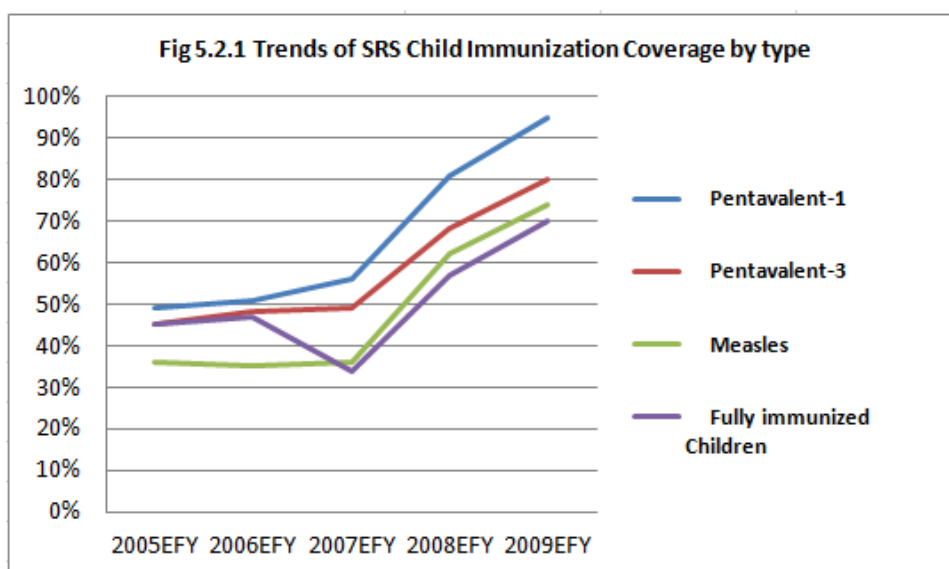
In the Region, there are different types diseases such as malaria, intestinal parasitic worms, diarrhea, TB and other related diseases. Hence, the strategy focuses on preventing and treating such diseases. Thus, this disease brings a negative impact on productivity. To reduce the effect of the above mentioned health problems currently, in the Region, there are about 10 hospitals, 206 health centers and 1,085 health posts which are rendering health services. Based on the 2009EFY population projection of the region, in 2009EFY on average one health post for 5,299, one health centers for 27,908 and one d hospital for 574.900 people are giving services.

In 2009EFY concerning the health professionals of the region, on the average one medical doctor serves

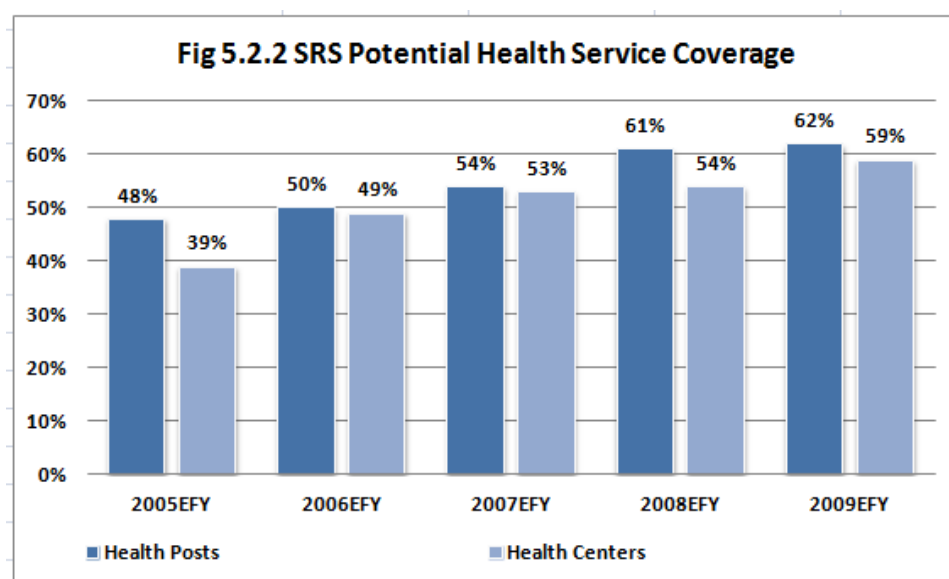
3,877, one health officer serves 1,553 and one nurse serves 232 people. These figures show health service of the region improving side by side as compared to the number of the people. Hence, health institutes to population ratio at all levels are found below the international standard. The same is true to the health personnel to population ratio.

Maternal and infant mortality in Ethiopia as well as in the Somali region is high relative to developed countries. Mother-child health services such as pre-natal, delivery, post-natal and mother-child vaccination cases have shown growth. However, as compared to the existing problem, the growth is not as such significant.

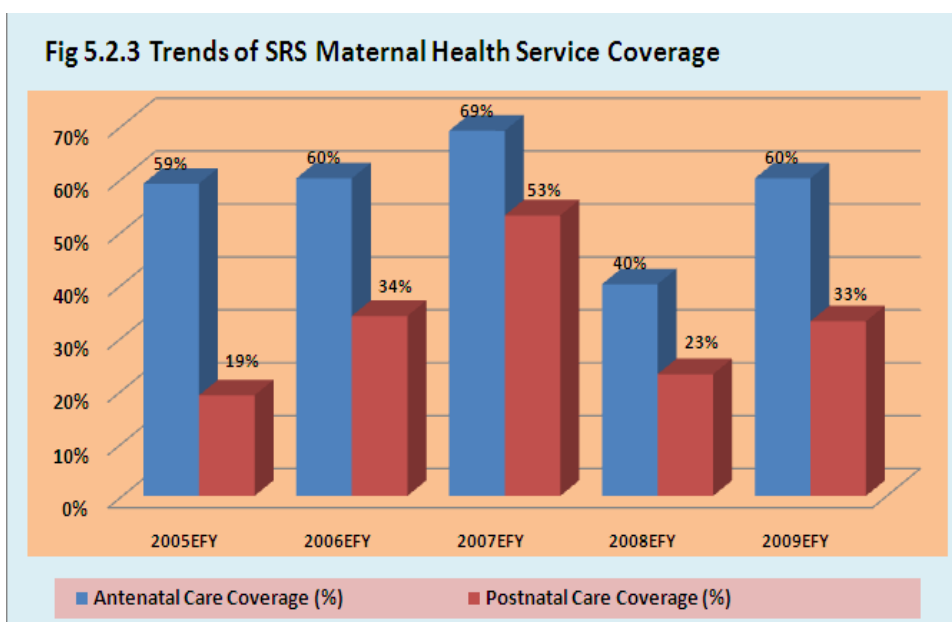
According to 2009EFY health bureau report the existing health problems of the region, even if the potential health service coverage for health centers and health posts has grown to 59% and 62% respectively , it is believed that still better and various activities should be done.



Source: SRS Health Bureau Annual Report

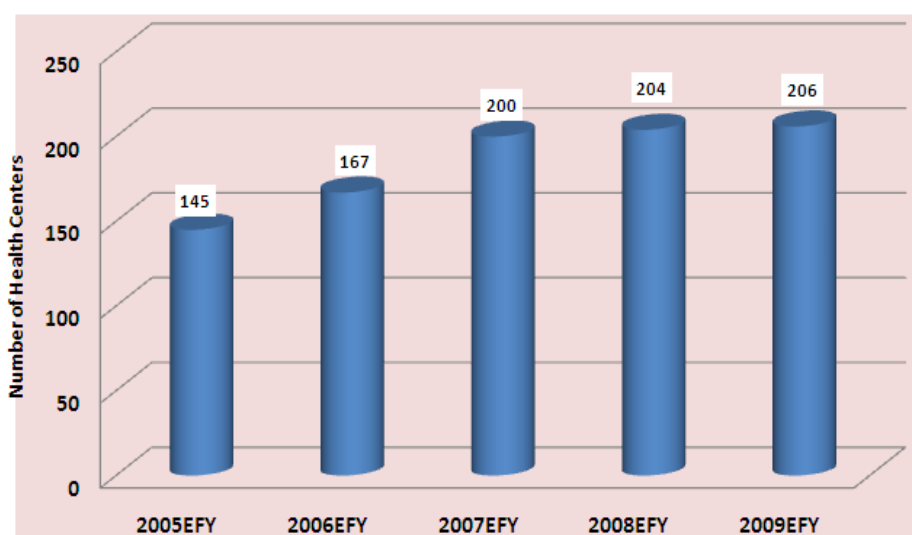


Source: SRS Health Bureau Annual Report



Source: SRS Health Bureau Annual Report

Fig 5.2.4 Trends of SRS Health Centers Constructions



Source: SRS Health Bureau Annual Report

4. Social Indicators

4.2 Health

Table 4.2.1 SRS Health Sector Major Development Indicators, 2005-2009 EFY

Indicators	2005EFY	2006EFY	2007EFY	2008EFY	2009EFY
Ratio of Population to Health Personnel:					
Doctors to Population Ratio:	1:121,000	1:68,922	1:69,025	1:29,936	1:3,877
Health Officers to Population Ratio:	1:200,000	1:13,713	1:11,628	1:30,758	1:1,553
Nurses to Population Ratio:	1:10,216	1:2,228	1:1,463	1:2,588	1:232
Child Immunization Coverage					
Pentavalent-1(%)	49	51	56	81	95
Pentavalent-3 (%)	45	48	49	68	80
Measles (%)	36	35	36	62	74
Fully immunized Children (%)	45	47	34	57	70
Maternal Health Service					
Antenatal Care Coverage(ANC4+) (%)	59	60	69	40	60
Postnatal Care Coverage (%)	19	34	53	23	33
Proportion of birth attended by skilled health personnel	59	66	70	63	32

Source:SRS Health Bureau Annual Report

4. Social Indicators

4.2 Health

Table 4.2.1 SRS Health Sector Major Development Indicators, 2005-2009 EFY

Indicators	2005EFY	2006EFY	2007EFY	2008EFY	2009EFY
Maternal Health Service					
Rate of Deliveries Assisted by Extension Workers	17	17	22	8	13
Protection at birth against neonatal tetanus	59	66	70	63	68
Contraceptive Prevalence Rate (CPR)	4	3	6	9	13
Tuberculosises					
Mortality attributed to TB	5%	4%	4%	1%	1%
HIV/AIDS					
HIV/AIDS prevalence rate among adults (aged 15-49):	0.81%	0.82%	0.80%	0.84%	0.84%
Number of People Living with HIV/AIDS receiving anti-Retroviral Therapy (ART)	2,389	2,431	2,549	2,459	2,358
Potential Health Service Coverage					
Health Posts	48.0%	50.0%	54.0%	61.0%	62.0%
Health Centers	39.0%	49.0%	53.0%	54.0%	59.0%

Source: SRS Health Bureau Annual Report

4. Social Indicators

4.2 Health

Table 4.2.2 Number of Health Facilities in SRS, 2005-2009 EFY

Description	2005EF	2006EF	2007EF	2008EF	2009EFY
Hospitals	9	9	10	10	12
Health centers	145	167	200	204	206
Health posts	952	952	973	1,165	1,085
Total	1,106	1,128	1,183	1,379	1,303

Source:SRS Health Bureau Annual Report

Table 4.2.3 Number of Health Personnel by sex in SRS, 2005-2009 EFY

Description	2005EFY	2006EFY	2007EFY	2008EFY	2009EFY
Number of Doctors					
Male	22	61	59	121	116
Female	4	16	20	26	31
Total	26	77	79	147	147
Number of Health Officers					
Male	106	369	435	160	334
Female	4	18	34	22	33
Total	110	387	469	182	367
Number of Nurses					
Male	347	1,617	284	1,344	1,533
Female	162	947	1,243	819	923
Total	509	2,564	1,527	2,163	2,456
Health Extension Workers	1,904	1,968	2,182	1,732	1,785
Laboratory Technicians	123	207	300	163	257
Laboratory Technologists BSC	35	46	51	48	18
Pharmacy technician	93	266	257	270	278

Source:SRS Health Bureau Annual Report

6. Development Finance Indicators

6.1 Government Budget Allocations

The major source of the regional budget is the block grant (federal subsidy).

Budget is allocated between regional, woredas and City administrations based on the decision of the executive body (cabinet). A woreda block grant formula has been developed and resources are allocated and transferred to woredas and towns based on the grant formula which is a need based expenditure approach.

The Regional budget allocated has been increased outstandingly during 2007-2010EFY in which the Regional budget allocated in EFY 2007 was 6.4 billion ETB while it was 15.3 billion ETB in 2010EFY.

Out of the total budget, the lion's share goes to the social and economic sectors, which, clearly shows the priority attention given by the government to economic growth and poverty reduction.

6.2 Government Budget Allocation for Basic Development Sectors

The government budget allocated for the five basic development sectors, water, education, health, roads and agriculture, has been increased from 3.4 billion ETB in 2007EFY to 9.9 billion ETB. The average share (%) of the budget allocated for basic service was 58% of the total budget allocated during EFY 2007-2010.

6.3 Government Revenue

Broadening the tax base has become an important feature of tax policy reform largely because of the urgent need to increase government revenue, reduce fiscal deficits and restore macro economic stability in the country.

The fiscal policy of the regional government has been aimed at generating the maximum revenue potential in the Region to cover the required expenditure to support the fast, sustainable, broad based and equitable development in the region.

However, the potential for raising more revenue through income tax has so far not been fully exploited. This is largely due to the existence of many informal sectors, the under-reporting of income by formal sector businesses and self-employed individuals, and weak tax administration capacities.

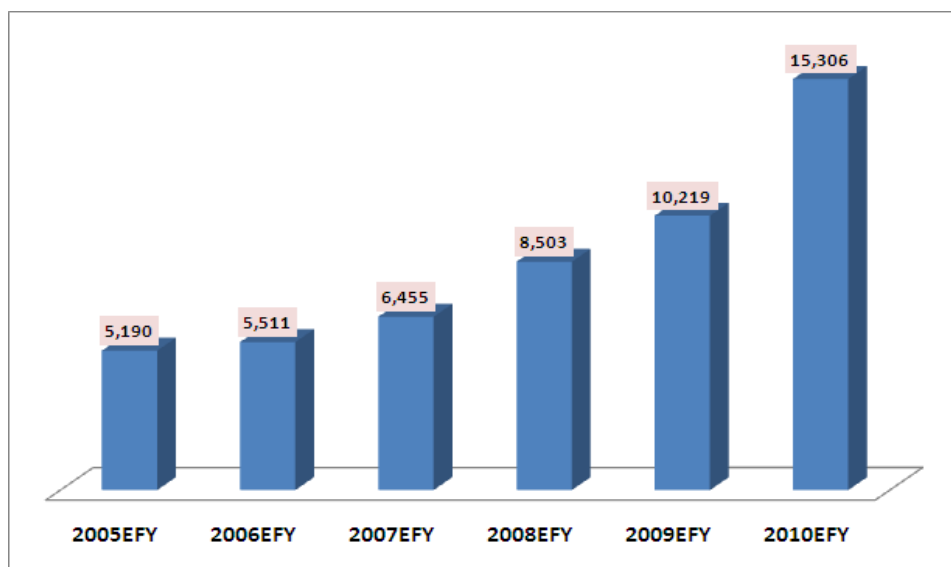
During the years 2005-2009EFY, the average annual revenue generated with in the Region was 1.51 billion ETB, which covers 21 % of the total annual budget requirement. This implies that the federal transfer (subsidy) covers more than 79% of the required budget.

The lion share is generated from direct tax sources. Thus, implementation of the tax, budget, and account reforms should be further strengthened in order to exhaustively collect revenues and efficiently utilize allocated budgets.

6.3 Government Revenue

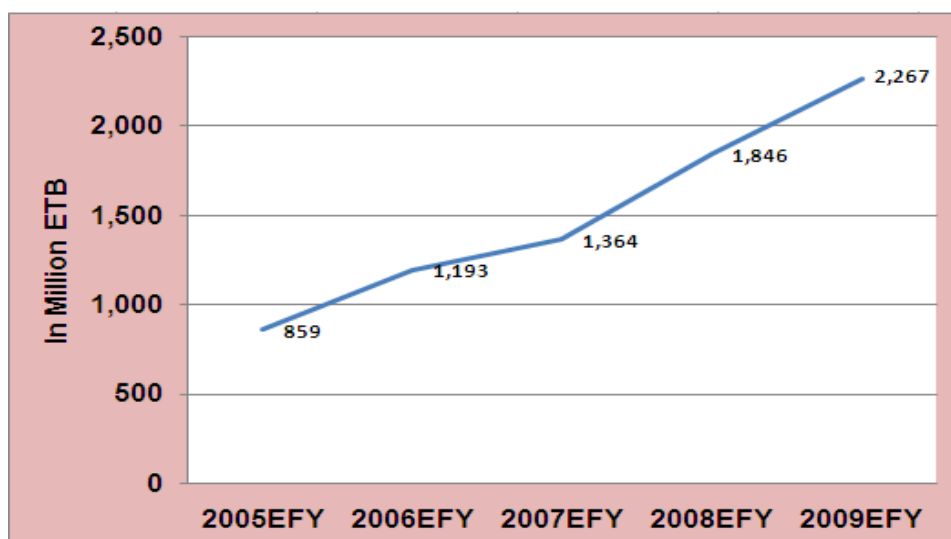
Particular emphasis should also be given to thoroughly assess the revenue generation capacity of the region. Besides, attention should be given to aggressively mobilize the local resources.

Fig 6.1 Trends in SRS Annual Regional Budget Allocation (In Million ETB), 2005-2010EFY



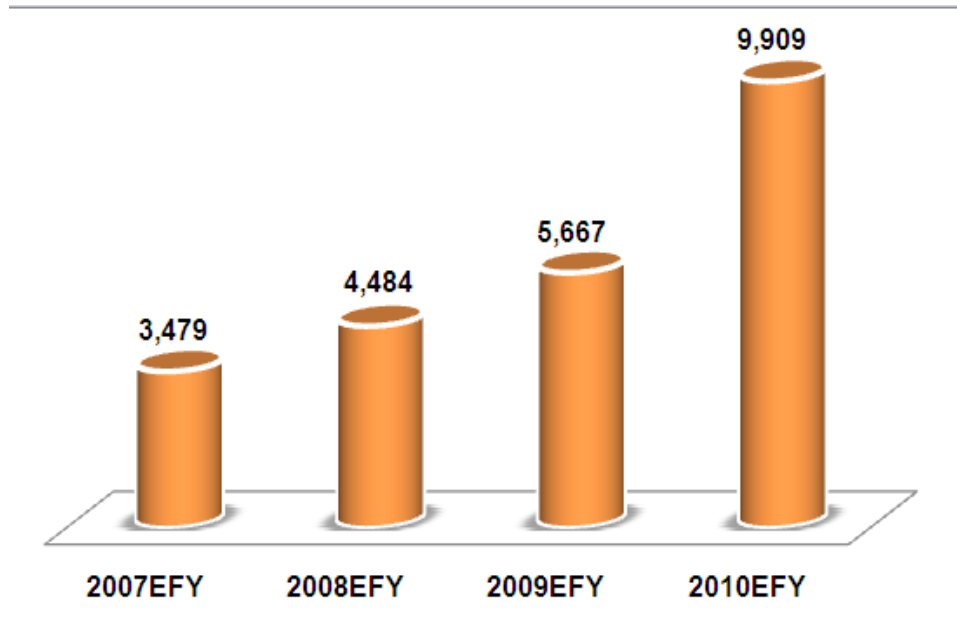
Source: SRS Finance & Economic Development Bureau Annual Report

Fig 6.2 Trends in SRS Revenue Performance (In Million ETB) ,2005-2009EFY



Source: SRS Finance & Economic Development Bureau Annual Report

Fig 6.3 Trends in Trends in SRS Regional Budget Allocation for Basic Services (In Million ETB),2007-2010EFY



Source: SRS Finance & Economic Development Bureau Annual Report

Table 6.1 Trends in SRS Government Budget (in Million ETB) Allocation by Functional Classification, 2005-2009EFY

Functional Classification	2005 EFY	2006 EFY	2007 EFY	2008 EFY	2009 EFY
General Development	1,514	1,719	2,001	2,463	2,995
Economic Development	2,407	2,321	2,564	3,373	3,731
Social Development	1,045	1,109	1,542	2,224	2,851
City Services	72	89	75	142	142
Others	152	273	272	301	501
Grand Total	5,190	5,511	6,455	8,503	10,219

Source: SRS Finance & Economic Development Bureau Annual Report

Table 6.2 Trends in SRS Government Budget Allocation (in Million ETB) , 2005-2010EFY

Fiscal Year	Recurrent	Capital	Total
2005EFY	2,363	2,828	5,190
2006EFY	2,774	2,738	5,511
2007EFY	3,209	3,246	6,455
2008EFY	4,049	4,455	8,503
2009EFY	4,724	5,495	10,219
2010EFY	6,365	8,941	15,306

Source: SRS Finance & Economic Development Bureau Annual Report

Table 6.3 Trends in SRS Government Budget Allocation (in Million ETB) by Sector, 2005-2009EFY

Fiscal Year	Economic Sector	Social Sector	General Service	City Service	Others	Total Budget
2005EFY	2,407	1,045	1,514	72	152	5,190
2006EFY	2,321	1,109	1,719	89	273	5,511
2007EFY	2,564	1,542	2,001	75	272	6,455
2008EFY	3,373	2,224	2,463	142	301	8,503
2009EFY	3,731	2,851	2,995	142	501	10,219

Source: SRS Bureau of Finance and Economic Development

Table 6.4.1 SRS Government Budget (in Million ETB) Allocation by Jurisdiction, 2005-2010EFY

Description	2005 EFY			2006 EFY		
	Recurrent	Capital	Total	Recurrent	Capital	Total
Regional Sector Bureaus Level	1,153	2,327	3,480	1,399	2,203	3,602
Woredas and City Administrations	1,210	501	1,710	1,374	535	1,909
Total	2,363	2,828	5,190	2,774	2,738	5,511

Source: SRS Finance & Economic Development Bureau Annual Report

Table 6.4.2 SRS Government Budget (in Million ETB) Allocation by Jurisdiction, 2005-2010EFY

Description	2007 EFY			2008 EFY		
	Recurrent	Capital	Total	Recurrent	Capital	Total
Regional Sector Bureaus Level	1,626	2,603	4,229	2,039	3,238	5,277
Woredas and City Administrations	1,583	643	2,226	2,010	1,217	3,226
Total	3,209	3,246	6,455	4,049	4,455	8,503

Source: SRS Finance & Economic Development Bureau Annual Report

Table 6.4.3 SRS Government Budget (in Million ETB) Allocation by Jurisdiction, 2005-2010EFY

Description	2009 EFY			2010 EFY		
	Recurrent	Capital	Total	Recurrent	Capital	Total
Regional Sector Bureaus Level	2,430	3,898	6,327	3,227	6,250	9,477
Woredas and City Administrations	2,294	1,597	3,891	3,139	2,691	5,829
Total	4,724	5,495	10,219	6,365	8,941	15,306

Source: SRS Finance & Economic Development Bureau Annual Report

Table 6.5 Trends in SRS Government Budget Allocation (In Million ETB) for Basic Services 2007-2010EFY

Fiscal Year	Regional Budget Allocated (In Million ETB)	Budget Allocated for Basic Ser- vice (In Million ETB)	Basic Service to Regional Budget In %
2007EFY	6,455	3,479	54%
2008EFY	8,503	4,484	53%
2009EFY	10,219	5,667	55%
2010EFY	15,306	9,909	65%

Source: SRS Finance & Economic Development Bureau Annual Report

Table 6.6 Trends in SRS Annual Revenue Collected (In Million ETB) by Source of Income, 2005-2009EFY

Fiscal Year	Tax Revenue	Non Tax Revenue	Capital Revenue	Municipality Revenue	Total Revenue
2005EFY	534	272	31	23	859
2006EFY	676	481	16	20	1,193
2007EFY	870	475	0	19	1,364
2008EFY	1,294	484	29	40	1,846
2009EFY	1,535	599	1	131	2,267

Source: SRS Finance & Economic Development Bureau Annual Report

Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)

- Adopted by the United Nations member nations to follow and expand on MDGs which expired in 2015
- 17 goals, 169 targets and 304 indicators covering a broad range of sustainable development issues
- A set of 17 goals for the world's future, through 2030
- Backed up by a set of 169 detailed Targets
- Negotiated over a two-year period at the United Nations
- Agreed to by nearly all the world's nations, on 25 Sept 2015

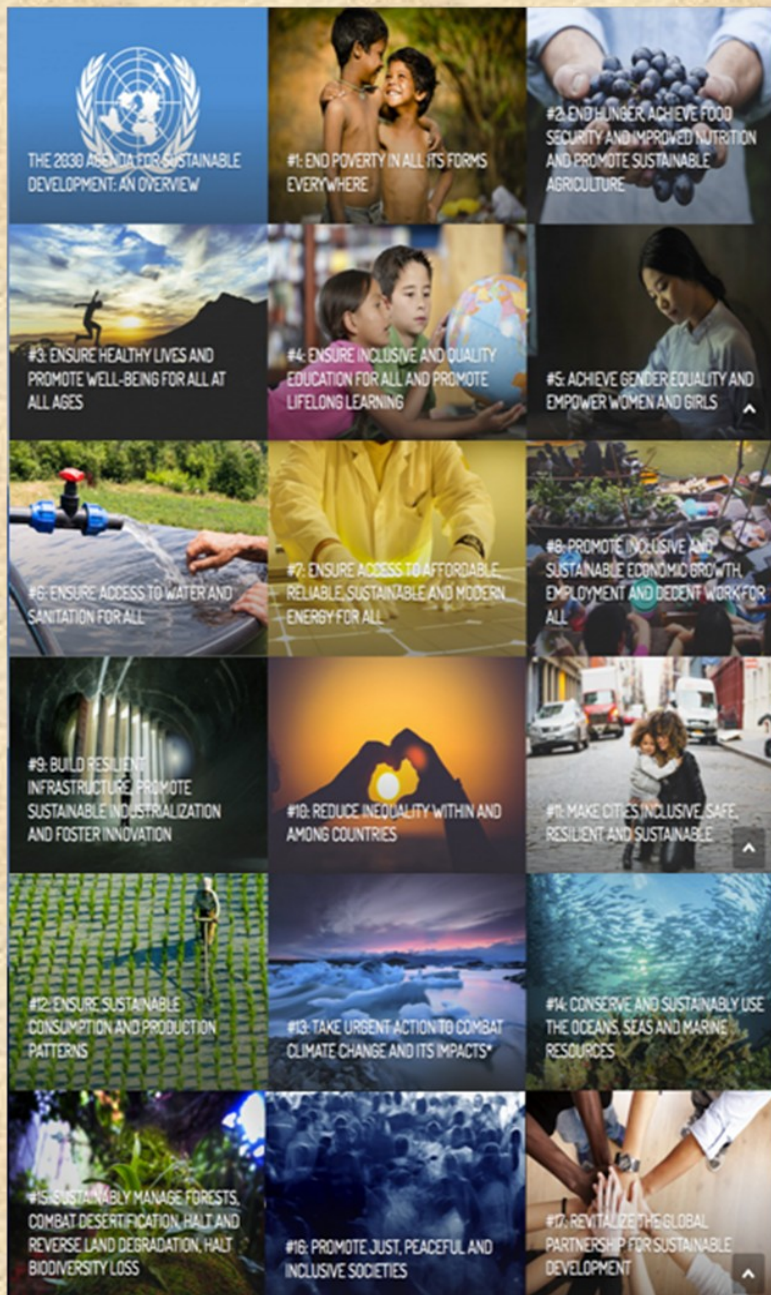
What is new and different about the 17 SDGs?

- First, and most important, these Goals apply to *every* nation ... and every sector. Cities, businesses, schools, organizations, *all* are challenged to act. This is called Universality
- Second, it is recognized that the Goals are all inter-connected, in a system. We cannot aim to achieve just one Goal. We must achieve them all. This is called Integration
- And finally, it is widely recognized that achieving these Goals involves making very big, fundamental changes in how we live on Earth. This is called Transformation

The 17 SDG Goals

- #1: End poverty in all its forms everywhere
- #2: End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture
- #3: Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages
- #4: Ensure inclusive and quality education for all and promote lifelong learning
- #5: Achieve gender equality and empower women and girls
- #6: Ensure access to water and sanitation for all
- #7: Ensure access to affordable, reliable, sustainable and modern energy for all
- #8: Promote inclusive and sustainable economic growth, employment and decent work for all
- #9: Build resilient infrastructure, promote sustainable industrialization and foster innovation
- #10: Reduce inequality within and among countries
- #11: Make cities inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable
- #12: Ensure sustainable consumption and production patterns
- #13: Take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts*
- #14: Conserve and sustainably use the oceans, seas and marine resources
- #15: Sustainably manage forests, combat desertification, halt and reverse land degradation, halt biodiversity loss
- #16: Promote just, peaceful and inclusive societies
- #17: Revitalize the global partnership for sustainable development

The 17 SDG Goals
Each Goal is Important in Itself



The 17 SDG Goals All Goals are Connected



The 5 Pillars of SDGs



**Regional Developmental Information and Population Affairs Directorate of
Bureau of Finance and Economic Development of Somali Regional State**

Duties and Responsibilities of the Directorate

- ◆ Collects all types of data, analyzes & produces many types of developmental information
- ◆ Provide developmental and population affairs information through the data base system for the preparation of developmental plan and budget.
- ◆ Facilitate information flow in an integrated manner for proper decision making process.
- ◆ Collect, compile, analyze and interpret demographic and socio-economic data for GDP, GIS, detail statistical abstracts, grant budget formula, socio-economic and demographic indicators of the Region and prepare reports as well as publish and disseminate the developmental information to customers and stakeholders both in soft and hard copies.
- ◆ Facilitate and undertake different research on demographic and socio-economic development of the region.
- ◆ Organize and carry out events on population issues at regional levels
- ◆ Identify and set key standard population and development indicators of the region
- ◆ Provide accurate, timely, effective and up-to-date information to the customers/stakeholders in all areas of development.
- ◆ Disseminate developmental and population affairs information of the region through different medias.
- ◆ Establish a developmental information center which customers can easily get development information.
- ◆ Prepare Population projection of the region
- ◆ Mobilizing financial and technical support for demographic and socio-economic activities to be undertaken in the region
- ◆ Establishing the regional database with the help of stakeholders
- ◆ Manage to produce yearly regional development indicators and Statistical abstract, Socio-economic profile and Regional GDP



**Mission Statement of RDIPA
Directorate of SRS BoFED
"To Coordinate and Provide
Timely, Quality and Credible
Official Statistical Information
for use by Stakeholders and
Clients for Sustainable
Development"**