

## **Some Data on Tigray Region**

*(From GTP Plan of the region)*

### **Population:**

According to the report of the 2007 housing and population census, the number of population of our region was 4,314,456 and when we compare this with that of the 1994 census which was 3,367 million, the population of the region has grown almost by one million. When we see the sex composition of the population, 49.2 % of our populations are males and the remaining 50.2% are females. On the other hand, when we see the population in terms of settlement, 19.5 % of our population is living in urban areas where as 80.5% is living in the rural areas of our region. The population growth in our region has decreased from 2.67 % before the 2006 census to 2.5 % in the 2007 census.

### **Poverty status:**

According to the report by the Ministry of Finance and Economic Development of 2004\05, the poverty rate of Tigray region (citizens whose daily income is less than one dollar) was 48.5 %. However, in the years 2005\06-2009\10, the poverty rate is believed to be lower than it was in the 2005\06 due to the integrated efforts made in the household based package in the rural areas and due to the trainings and credits given to the micro and small scale enterprises in the urban areas. Nevertheless, estimation has been made based on the Elasticity of growth to poverty and the level of poverty in Tigray region is estimated to be 41 % in 2009\10.

### **Infrastructure:**

It is known that the development of infrastructure plays a great role in realizing economic development of our region. Similarly, infrastructure has a tremendous contribution to attract and encourage private investments. Thus, there has been unreserved effort made by the regional and federal governments, and nongovernmental organizations to benefit all woredas, cities and kebelles from infrastructure services economically and socially.

Based on this, in the years before 2009 around 1671 km main roads (of which 488 km is asphalt), 1357 km rural road and totally 3028 km road was constructed by the regional government, federal government and other donor organizations. Thus, when we see density network of our region in 1000 km<sup>2</sup>, it has grown from 53 in 2005 to 56 km in the year 2009 and in population number of 1000, the road coverage has increased from 0.41km which was in 2005 to 0.64km in 2009 especially the road which is still under construction is very important in importing commodities directly to our region within a very short period of time. In addition, in the urban areas 33kms asphalt 198.84kms gravel, 27.6kms coble stone and 62.87km drainage/sewerage are already constructed and are open to traffic.

In Tigray region, up to the end of 2009 by constructing the sum of 1357km rural road and 1671 km main roads, it was able to connect all woreda centers with the main roads and with neighboring regions as well. In 2009, the density of road at national level was 43km in 1000 km<sup>2</sup> and the share of 1000 people was 0.57 km but, in our region, the density was 56km in 1000km<sup>2</sup> and 0.69km for 1000 people and hence we can say that our region is in a better situation.

### **Targets: for 2014/2015**

#### ***Roads:***

- Improving traffic business of the roads from 56/1000 to 160/1000, by constructing a total of 5177 new roads in which 1004km from Regional budget and 4173km from Federal budget.
- Constructing 3086 km all weather roads to improve the existing 230 kebele network to 712 in 2014/15.
- Decreasing the existing distances to reach the all weather roads from its 6.223 km to 2.36 by the end of 2014/15.

#### ***Water Resources:***

By constructing 7,152 new potable water supply projects, maintaining already existing projects, improving their administration system so as to advance the coverage of potable water in urban areas from 72% in 2009 to 100% in rural areas from 60% to 100%. And by maintaining 947 rural projects, it intended to reduce the amount of potable water projects which are incapable of providing efficient services to lower down from 18 % to 7%.

Constructing and maintaining 100,515 water banks that can be administered by households and the society, increasing the coverage for the development of the irrigation from 83,000 in 2009 to 350,000 hectares in 2014/2015.