



Mission Report

**The provision of technical assistance to The
Nigeria National Bureau of Statistics with
regard to GIS strategy and GIS Infrastructure
Assessment**

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Prepared for:

**The Nigeria Bureau of Statistics and the World Bank,
General Data Dissemination System, Socio-Demographic
Statistics Project for Anglophone Africa**

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List of abbreviations and acronyms

ADMIN	Administration
CPTC	Corporate Planning and Technical Cooperation Department
CSD	Census and Survey Department
DFID	Department for International Development
EA	Enumeration Area
ECA	Economic Community of Africa
FCT	Federal Capital Territory
FOS	Federal Office of Statistics
GIS	Geographic Information System
GDDS	Global Data Dissemination System
GPS	Global Positioning System
ICT	Information Communication Technology
IMF	International Monetary Fund
IT	Information Technology
NBS	National Bureau of Statistics
NGSA	National Geological Survey Agency
NPC	National Population Commission
OSGOF	Office of the Surveyor General of the Federation
SEAD	Social and Economic Development Department

1. Introduction

Nigeria is the African state with the biggest population – 140 million according to the preliminary figures of the 2006 Population and Housing Census. The country covers an area of 923,768 sq km.

In 2007 the new statistics act was promulgated in Nigeria. As a result of the act official statistics has been restructured. The former Federal Office of Statistics (FOS) has been replaced by the National Bureau of Statistics (NBS).

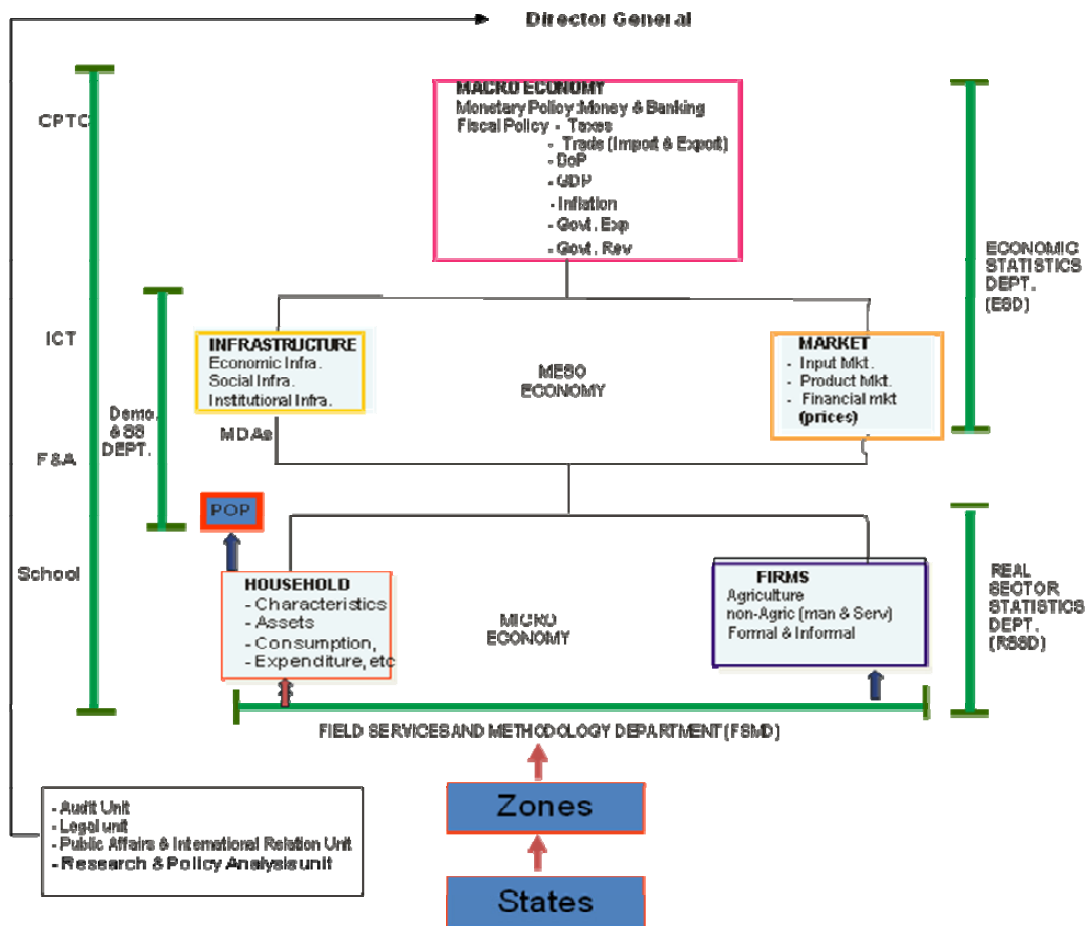
Nigeria consists of 36 states plus the Federal Capital Territory (FCT).



Figure 1: Administrative map of Nigeria.

The NBS' Head Office is in Abuja with state offices in each of the states. The NBS has a total staff component of around 4,500 – probably the biggest national statistical office in Africa.

The organisational structure of the NBS is as follows:



There is currently no cartography or GIS unit at the NBS

NBS needs technical assistance regarding the strategy and implementation of a GIS. This involves all five components of GIS namely hardware, software, staff, data and method.

Moreover technical assistance is needed regarding the sustainability and maintenance of the GIS, specifically with regard to training and skills transfer.

Nigeria attended the GDDS 2 GIS Module launch workshop in Accra, Ghana during the end of May, 2007 where they, in conjunction with the lead consultant, drew up their Country Work Plan regarding the deliverance of three technical assistance missions covering three country identified priorities. The purpose of the work plan is to act as a living document for the duration of the technical assistance and to serve as an information base from which the ToR for every mission can be drawn up.

As noted, the technical assistance has been divided into three missions, this document being the mission report on the first mission.

The specific objectives, activities and deliverables for this mission was detailed in the Terms of Reference which is included in Annexure A. NBS general objective regarding GIS is to develop and implement a sustainable GIS which can act as a corporate service provider to the statistical agency in the long term.

The mission covered two pre-set priorities. These are:

Priority 1: Institutional Arrangement and Coordination

- Objectives
 - To assess the GIS needs of the Bureau
 - To prepare GIS strategy document
- Activities
 - Meetings with management and staff of the Bureau
 - Studying documentation on current organizational structure of Bureau
 - Meetings with external stakeholders
 - Drafting of GIS strategy
- Deliverables
 - GIS Strategy

Priority 2: GIS Infrastructure

- Objectives
 - To prepare GIS technical specification
- Activities
 - Assess status quo
 - Needs assessment
 - Prepare technical specifications
 - Identify and approach potential donors
- Deliverables
 - Technical specification
 - GIS Infrastructure assessment, budget and implementation plan

2. Implementation of the consultancy

The mission was implemented by Mr. Hennie Loots from **GeoSpace International**. As specified in the ToR, the total mission time was 8 days on site at the NBS with two additional days for preparation and report writing. The first mission ran from the 21 January 2008 until the 30 January 2008.

3. Acknowledgements

The consultant would like to thank the Director General, Dr Vincent O. Akinyosoye, Mr SJ Mayaki, Director Corporate Planning and Technical Cooperation and the GIS Module Coordinator, Mr. Biyi Fanfuni, for their support and cooperation during the consultancy. The consultant would also like to thank the General Data Dissemination Project of the World Bank for sponsoring the consultancy.

4. Program context

With financial support from the Department for International Development (DFID) of the United Kingdom, the World Bank is implementing a project to assist 21 Anglophone Africa countries to participate in the General Data Dissemination System (GDDS). Participating countries are being assisted to participate in the GDDS through two separate, but linked projects both financed by DFID. The IMF is providing project management and technical support in the area of economic and financial statistics. The World Bank is providing technical support in the area of socio-demographic statistics. Both projects run concurrently until February 2010.

Technical assistance is being provided through the World Bank to help countries implement plans for improvement in population, health, agriculture, labor market, justice and security, management of statistical systems, GIS and small area statistics. The GDDS framework developed by the IMF provides the framework for the detailed elaboration of long-term statistical development strategies. Participating countries have already expressed their requests for technical assistance and both the IMF and the World Bank have developed their assistance strategies. Nigeria was one of the countries which asked for technical assistance in the field of GIS and small area statistics.

5. Challenges facing Nigeria Bureau of Statistics

The Director General is committed to implement modern ICT methods for statistical data collection, analysis and dissemination. GIS is such a modern tool. This is one of the reasons why this particular module was selected. Modern methods are currently not widely used within the NBS. It will take time to make the transition. A major challenge is to educate senior NBS staff in GIS and what it can do. The real value and benefit of GIS can only be unlocked once senior management has a proper understanding of the use and benefits that GIS can offer. It is strongly recommended that priority should be given to this important issue during future GDDS missions.

Furthermore there is an increased demand for developmental socio-demographic statistics that can be analyzed and disseminated utilizing the ability of GIS technology. Developmental issues all have a distinct geographic or spatial component which must be part and parcel of the whole statistics collection and creation process for the statistics to be fully relevant and meaningful. This new increased demand for spatially linked socio-demographic data is seriously exposing existing data capturing, integration, analysis and dissemination techniques used in developing countries.

Based on the user-producer meeting, it is probably not unfair to record that GIS usage and capacity within national ministries in Nigeria is still relatively limited. There is therefore also a need to educate and train key users in the use and benefits of GIS.

Establishing a GIS at the NBS will not be an easy operation. Due to the size of the country a centralized GIS based only in Abuja will not work - at least not when GIS is to be used for the creation and printing of fieldwork maps to be used for censuses and surveys. This implies that a significant number of staff trained in GIS will have to be employed over a relatively short period of time. This could be a major challenge given the relatively low level of GIS activity currently in Nigeria. It might turn out to be difficult to recruit qualified staff. It was however mentioned that GIS as a study area picked up significantly over the last few years with significant numbers of newly qualified persons entering the workforce every year.

Due to the significant GIS setup required at the NBS it is proposed that GIS be implemented in two phases. Phase 1 being the implementation at Head Office and Phase 2 the zonal offices. The details are described in the GIS Strategy and Technical Specification document.

The details of the implementation of GIS are discussed in the GIS Strategy and Technical Specification document. Some of the key challenges that have to be addressed are:

- Approval of organizational structure of GIS within the organizational structure of the NBS
- Recruitment of qualified staff
- Acquisition of hardware and software
- Acquisition of data
- Implementation of a comprehensive capacity building program
- Educating of senior management and middle management as well as external users on the benefits and applications of GIS
- Sustained funding for the GIS unit and its activities Inadequate staff requirements to operate the GIS/Cartography unit

5.1 Benefits of GIS

The benefits of GIS at the NBS are as follows:

- Powerful tool for expansion of ICT at the NBS – all statistics that are geographically referenced will over time be incorporated
- Greater data analysis and dissemination possibilities, in turn advocating statistics and raising the profile of NBS
- The creation of an accurate administrative and statistical boundary spatial database
- Accurate, cost effective mapping of master sample with the end result being accurate EA delineation, map creation and household listing.
- Dynamic updating of master sample frame through normal social demographic surveys
- Increasing the scope of statistics products through the introduction of spatial data products such as thematic mapping
- Further developing IT capacity within NBS
- Fast-tracking relevant staff skills development
- Acting as a corporate service provider to NBS
- Increasing the accuracy and effectiveness of survey and census data collection
- Saving cost and time due to decreased fieldwork activities because of better survey and census implementation methods.

5.2 Responsibilities of GIS Unit

The NBS is committed to implement GIS as a corporate service provider. Hence GIS should have an impact on all the main activities of the NBS. The key responsibilities of the GIS Unit can be summarized as follows:

- Spatial data and digital map provider to all departments and external users
- Spatial database custodian responsible for new data creation and maintenance
- Custodian of the Master Sample frame responsible for its maintenance, Secondary Sampling Unit creation according to relevant survey needs and updating
- Responsible for all spatial analysis according to the NBS departmental and external user needs (for economic and socio-demographic data). Analysis to be done in conjunction with relevant unit expertise.
- Responsible for Census/Survey Mapping revision and maintenance
- Responsible for GIS attribute data integration, updating and maintenance
- Responsible for spatial analysis and graphic dissemination of the Census Atlas
- Responsible to host the spatially enabled web application spatial database.

6. Overview of meetings and discussions

The following meetings and discussions took place:

Day 1: Monday, 21 January

- Four meetings were held during Day 1. The first meeting was with Mr Biyi Fanfunmi – GIS Desk Officer at the NBS - the nominated direct counterpart to the consultant. Mr Fanfunmi also provided the consultant with copies of the statistical master plan for Nigeria as well as the new statistics act.
- The second meeting was held with Mr Feluso B Ledejobi, Director Field Services and Methodology Department. Mr Ledejobi immediately mentioned the huge imminent project at the NBS to collect detailed information for around 23,000 census enumeration areas (EAs). These EAs are to form the master sample for Nigeria.
- The third meeting was held with Mr S.J. Mayaki, Director Corporate Planning and Technical Coordination. Mr Mayaki was standing in for the Director General, Dr Vincent O. Akinyosoye, who was attending a meeting at the Economic Community of Africa (ECA) in Addis Ababa. Mr Mayaki gave the mission direction by initiating a meeting with the NBS senior management for Day 3 as well as a meeting with key external stakeholders on Day 6 of the mission.

Day 2: Tuesday 22 January

- The consultant had a meeting with Mr Biyi Fanfuni in preparation for the meeting the next day with the NBS senior management. The meeting covered specific topics to cover during the meeting as well as clarification on the documentation provided to the consultant on Day 1
- The rest of the day was spent preparing for the meeting with senior management. A PowerPoint presentation was prepared for this purpose. The presentation is included in Annexure C.

Day 3: Wednesday 23 January

- The consultant held a preparatory meeting with Mr Fanfunmi.
- The meeting with NBS senior management took place from 12:00 – 15:00. The meeting was well attended. Attendees showed a lot of interest in GIS. The discussion that followed the presentation was lively. Useful and constructive comments were made and good questions were asked. Management buy-in is a key requirement for the successful implementation of GIS. NBS management showed the required commitment during the meeting.

Day 4: Thursday 24 January

- Two follow-up discussions were held on day 4. The first was with Fanfunmi.
- The second meeting was with Mr Ladejobi – the director responsible for the household listing project for the 23,000 master sample EAs. The main aim of this meeting was to explore the possibility of using this project as a vehicle to implement GIS at the NBS. Experience has shown that project driven GIS implementation is often the quickest and most effective way of achieving results. The reason being the requirement from the project that is served to produce certain key deliverables within a given timeframe. The GIS unit is therefore under pressure to deliver and hence the usual teething problems associated with GIS implementation are addressed with much more urgency. Another big advantage of using a project to implement GIS is the cost benefit achieved in doing so. GIS is expensive. Combining GIS implementation with a project some of the initial costs can be offset against the saving incurred by the project benefitting from the GIS products. In some cases the saving is enough to cover the entire implementation budget. During the discussion it was mentioned that the fieldwork for the 23,000 master sample EAs project was to commence during the next week. Since GIS implementation will take a few months it was decided not to pursue this matter further because it falls outside the timeframe of this particular project.
- The third activity of the day was the digesting of the information supplied to the consultant in hard copy and during the meetings. The work on the GIS Strategy document started during the afternoon of this day.

Day 5: Friday 25 January

- No formal meetings were held on this day. The consultant was supposed to visit a Zone office on this day but the visit did not materialize because the heads of Zonal offices were attending a training course. The idea was to observe how a typical zone office looks like and operate. Zonal offices will play an important role in the GIS strategy for the NBS. Hence it is important that an assessment of zonal offices also be done before phase 2 of GIS implementation. It is therefore recommended that a visit to one or two zonal offices be included in the schedule for the second mission.
- The day was spent working on the GIS Strategy and Technical Specification document in consultation with Mr Fanfunmi.

Day 6: Saturday 26 January

- No formal meetings were held on this day. The consultant did however had an informal discussion with, Dr W Wokoma, Director General, of the National Population Commission (NPC). The census mapping project was discussed in order to ascertain to what extent the NPC could assist the NPC with spatial data for their GIS. Dr Wokoma mentioned that the preliminary population count of the last census was 140 million. A total of about 660,000 enumeration areas were used as the basis for enumeration. The 23,000 EAs provided to the NBS is a sample of 30 households per local government area. There are 774 local government areas in Nigeria. ($774 \times 30 = 23,220$)
- The consultant also had an informal discussion with Mr Fanfunmi. The draft GIS Strategy and Technical Specification document was discussed and a copy was given to Mr Fanfunmi. It was agreed that he would study the document and provide comments on Monday.
- The consultant spend the rest of the day working the GIS Strategy and Technical Specification document and the outline of the mission

Day 7: Sunday 27 January

- No work was done on this day

Day 8: Monday 28 January

- The consultant facilitated a meeting between NBS and key external stakeholders. The meeting was arranged by the NBS. The meeting gave the consultant valuable insight into the bigger GIS community in Nigeria. The meeting was well attended. The invitation letters to the respective organizations that attended are included in Annexure D of the report. Also included in Annexure D are the reports on GIS status of three organizations that attended the meeting: the National Population Commission; The Nigerian Geological Survey Agency and the Office of the Surveyor General.
- The consultant and the counterpart, Mr Fanfunmi, also discussed the draft document on GIS Strategy and Technical Specification. Mr Fanfunmi gave inputs to the document. The draft budget for implementation was also discussed.

Day 9: Tuesday 29 January

- The consultant had follow-up discussions with Mr Fanfunmi. The GIS implementation document was discussed
- During the afternoon the consultant had a meeting with the DG, Dr Vincent Akinyosoye. The consultant prepared a PowerPoint presentation for this meeting but it was eventually not used during the meeting. For (completeness of) reporting and future reference the presentation is included in Annexure E of the report. It was clear from the onset that DG is committed to ICT and to GIS in particular. He expressed a desire to implement GIS to serve the entire. He made the valuable suggestion that GIS be implemented in two phases – Phase 1: Head Office; Phase 2: Zonal offices. The draft GIS Strategy and Technical Specification document was subsequently amended to incorporate the DGs suggestions. The DG also showed a keen personal interest in GIS. Given the DGs firm commitment to GIS consideration should be given to place the new GIS unit directly under the DG.

Day 10: Wednesday 30 January

- The last day of the mission. The progress on the GIS implementation document was discussed. It was agreed that the first mission reached each goals. The GIS Strategy and Technical Specification document is the most important deliverable. It was agreed that Mr Fanfunmi will give inputs to the document by Monday 4 February. The consultant will then finalized the document by Wednesday 6 February. This was done agreed. The GIS Strategy and Technical Specification document is included in Annexure F of the report.
- A short courtesy visit was paid to the DG shortly before departure.

7. Overview of technical assistance provided

7.1 GIS Strategy and Technical Specification

The consultant spent most of his time preparing the draft GIS Strategy and Technical Specification document for the NBS. This was done in close collaboration with the counterpart from Nigeria.

7.2 GIS Situational analysis, infrastructure assessment and Specifications

This was done and is recorded in the GIS Strategy and Technical Specification document – see Annexure F.

7.3 Meetings and presentations on GIS

Two presentations were prepared during the mission – one for senior management and one for the DG (see Annexure C and Annexure E). The presentation to senior managers was given during a meeting held on 23 January. Due to time constraints the presentation to the DG was replaced with a shorter discussion. The consultant also gave a short introductory presentation at the user-producer meeting held on Monday 27 January. This meeting involved external stakeholders. The consultant also acted as facilitator during the meeting. The documentation relevant to this meeting is in Annexure D of the report.

8. Overview and assessment of problems and shortcomings encountered

8.1 Mission administration and schedule

The mission went smoothly. The counterpart was well prepared and gave excellent cooperation throughout the mission. The administrative support from the Protocol Division of the NBS was excellent. An NBS driver provided transport between the hotel and the office.

The meetings with NBS senior management and the external stakeholder meeting was well-attended.

The following was identified as critical issues that require attention – possibly (partly) through the second and third GDDS2 missions:

The level of knowledge of GIS within NBS and even the wider user community in Nigeria is very limited. There is therefore a strong need to educate key role-players on GIS. GIS will only develop to its full potential when stakeholders within the NBS realize the benefits of GIS.

It seems as if the cooperation between NBS and the National Population Commission needs strengthening. The NPC has, for example, valuable information on census enumeration areas that is required by the NBS for their master sample frame. Close collaboration between the organizations will improve the statistical data collection since NBS will have a better understanding of the sample provided to them by the NPC.

8.2 GIS Implementation

The GIS Strategy and Technical Specification Document provide details on the specifications for GIS implementation and GIS applications for phases 1 and 2.

8.2.1 Training and capacity building

Appropriate and proper training of the GIS Unit staff is important to the success of GIS implementation. The GDDS missions can play their part in addressing this need, but the only to a limited extent. The GIS Strategy and Technical Specification document contains details of the training required during the implementation of GIS. The scope of training required is way beyond the scope of GDDS.

9. Assessment of the way forward

The implementation of GIS at the NBS is not unrealistic but it will not be simple. In order to ensure success and institutional buy-in a lot of work is required on educating senior and middle managers on the applications and benefits of GIS within a statistical agency.

Given the relatively low level of GIS activity within Federal Government Agencies in Nigeria the implementation plan for the NBS could potentially be regarded as optimistic. Hence care should be taken to be as inclusive as possible during GIS implementation. Otherwise the NBS might end up with a strong GIS capacity but without the support, cooperation and inputs of stakeholders. Consideration should be given to involve key stakeholders in certain parts of the NBS' GIS capacity building program. This will contribute to the successful implementation of GIS at the NBS since NBS has to rely on these stakeholders for data and other support. For more information on GIS activities at key stakeholders please refer to the stakeholder GIS status reports in Annexure D.

It is strongly recommended that, over and above the already identified priorities, future GDDS missions should focus on GIS awareness. Educating and training of NBS management as well as key users on GIS is critical and it is something that GDDS can effectively contribute to within the timeframe and other parameters of GDDS2.

10. National Bureau of Statistics Counterpart actions

The consultant's counterpart at the NBS is Mr. Biyi Fanfunmi – the GIS desk officer at the NBS. The actions listed below are required from the NBS in preparation for the second mission. The tentative date for the second mission is early June 2008.

The following actions can be specified for the mission counterpart at the NBS:

- Complete Country report on consultant
- Adopt GIS Strategy and Technical Specification document
- Approve budget
- Implement the following key actions on Phase1 of GIS implementation (as documented in the GIS Strategy and Technical Specification document):
 - Identify office space
 - Procure furniture
 - Procure Hardware
 - Procure Software
 - Recruit and appoint staff

11. Deliverables

The following table depicts the expected deliverables, if they were achieved or not and accompanying reasons.

DELIVERABLE	COMPLETED
Priority1: GIS Strategy document	Yes, the document was prepared in consultation with the counterpart from the NBS. See annexure F
Priority 2: GIS Assessment and Implementation plan	Yes. The Assessment and Implementation plan is part of the GIS Strategy and Technical Specification document – Annexure F

12. Annexes

12.1 Annexure A: Original Terms of Reference for Mission 1

General Data Dissemination System, (GDDS phase 2) Socio-Demographic Statistics Project for Anglophone Africa: Provision of technical assistance as a lead expert for the topic (module) Geographic Information Systems to the Nigerian Bureau of Statistics, Abuja.

Background

With financial support from the Department for International Development (DFID) of the United Kingdom, the World Bank is implementing a project to assist 21 Anglophone Africa countries to participate in the General Data Dissemination System (GDDS). Participating countries are being assisted to participate in the GDDS through two separate, but linked projects both financed by DFID. The IMF is providing project management and technical support in the area of economic and financial statistics. The World Bank is providing technical support in the area of socio-demographic statistics. Both projects run concurrently until February 2010.

Technical Assistance

Technical assistance is being provided through the World Bank to help countries implement plans for improvement in population, health, agriculture, labor market, justice and security, management of statistical systems, GIS and small area statistics. The GDDS framework developed by the IMF provides the framework for the detailed elaboration of long-term statistical development strategies. Participating countries have already expressed their requests for technical assistance and both the IMF and the World Bank have developed their assistance strategies. Nigeria was one of the countries which asked for technical assistance in the field of GIS and small area statistics.

Terms of Reference

Background

Nigeria attended the GDDS 2 GIS Module launch workshop in Accra, Ghana during the end of May, 2007 where they, in conjunction with the lead consultant, drew up their Country Work Plan regarding the deliverance of three technical assistance missions covering three country identified priorities. The purpose of the work plan is to act as a living document for the duration of the technical assistance and to serve as an information base from which the ToR for every mission can be drawn up. To this end, this ToR for the first mission to Nigeria has been drawn up from the work plan, based on the expressed objectives of the chosen priorities.

It has been agreed that there are two types of reports. First there is the report of the consultant about the mission, secondly, the report by the staff of the Nigerian Bureau of Statistics. The consultant will assist the staff of the Bureau to draft their report as part of the living document.

Separately, the consultant has agreed to draft his own mission report. This report will use the format that will be provided in detail by the World Bank before the mission. It will comprise of: a) introduction, b) background, c) detailed agenda of all working days (in annex), d) description of the type of discussions, e) overview of all technical advises given, f) overview of problems and shortcomings encountered, g) overview of the own assessment of these issues, h) assessment of the way forward, i) list of recommendations of work to be done by the counterpart for the next period till the next visit, j) list of deliverables achieved/not achieved (and why), k) List of persons worked with for each of the days.

The reason why the Nigerian Bureau of Statistics has decided upon this module is due to the fact that there is currently no GIS unit within the Nigerian Bureau of Statistics and the Bureau

is committed to the establishment of such a unit. GDDS2 can provide technical assistance in the establishment of the GIS, coordination between stakeholders and capacity building.

The objectives of the Nigerian Bureau of Statistics are as follow:

To establish a GIS base management information system that will be useful for:

- a. Capturing, storing, analyzing and disseminating censuses, surveys and any other spatially reference data at all levels of governance in Nigeria
- b. Updating the small area unit for statistical collection in the country
- c. Producing a tool for evidence based policy decision making
- d. Scientific sample selection and update of EAs

Purpose of the assignment

The purpose of the assignment would be to complete the first technical assistance mission at the Nigerian Bureau of Statistics successfully.

The mission will cover two pre-set priorities to varying degrees. These are:

- Priority 1: Institutional Arrangement and Coordination
- Priority 2: GIS Infrastructure

Priority 1 will comprise 80% of the mission time and priority 2 will comprise 20% of the mission time. The total consultant time for the mission is 10 days divided as follow:

- 8 days actual mission time, can also be used in part for report writing
- 2 days consultant preparation and additional report writing time

Following are the objectives and planned activities by priority for the mission:

Priority 1

- Objectives
 - To assess the GIS needs of the Bureau
 - To prepare GIS strategy document
- Activities
 - Meetings with management and staff of the Bureau
 - Studying documentation on current organizational structure of Bureau
 - Meetings with external stakeholders
 - Drafting of GIS strategy

Priority 2

- Objectives
 - To prepare GIS technical specification
- Activities
 - Assess status quo
 - Needs assessment
 - Prepare technical specifications
 - Identify and approach potential donors

Skill requirements

The consultant would need relevant census mapping and GIS experience and skills within the African context and need to read and write English fluently. GIS experience needs to be hands-on and practical instead of purely theoretical.

Deliverables

The deliverables is listed by priority:

Deliverables for Priority 1:

- GIS Strategy document

Deliverables for Priority 2:

- Technical specification
- GIS Infrastructure assessment document, budget and implementation plan

A concluding Mission Report will form part of the final deliverable as well as a report by the Bureau staff on the mission success and value.

Duration

As noted, the total consultant time for the mission is 10 days with 8 days mission time and 2 days preparation time.

Timing

To be completed 23 October – 1 November 2007

NOTE: Due to visa problems the mission had to be postponed. The actual period of the mission was 21-30 January 2008

12.2 Annexure B: List of Participants

Name	Position/organisation	Contact particulars
Dr VO Akinyosoye	DG/CEO NBS	voakinyosoye@nigerianstat.gov.ng
Mr S Mayaki	D(CPTC)	
Mr GO Adewoye	D(CSD)	
Mr GC Nweze	D(SEAD)	
Mr H Eteam	PAIRU	
Ms Adewunbi	D(ICT)	
Mr F Omakobia	AD(PM)	
Mr Salewa	D(ADMIN)	
Mr Adeniran	Rep(Feild Services Dept.)	
Ms V Odu-Thomas	Legal Adviser	
Mr AT Adebisi	Rep(Feild Services Dept.)	
Mr EA Fafunmi	NBS GIS Desk Officer	
Mr Ogunsina Joseph	NPopC	ojay062@yahoo.com
Mr Adefarati A.S	OSGOF	sundayadefarati@yahoo.com
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Dr W Wokoma	DG NPC	

12.3 Annexure C: Presentation to NBS senior management

12.4 Annexure D: Documentation on user meeting

12.5 Annexure E: Presentation prepared for meeting with DG

12.6 Annexure F: GIS Strategy and Technical Specification

12.7 Annexure G: Nigeria Country Report

Introduction

The consultant, Mr. Hennie Loots arrived in Abuja on the 21st of January 2008 and departed on the 30th of January. The main objectives for Nigeria Bureau of Statistics regarding this mission were to do an assessment of the GIS Infrastructure and to prepare a GIS strategy. These objectives were successfully reached during the mission.

The mission Terms of Reference detailed the specific activities and deliverables for this mission. The following tables are a breakdown of the mission activities and deliverables with an indication of successful completion or not.

Specific Activities according to the ToR

ACTIVITY	SUCCESSFULLY COMPLETED
Meetings with management and staff of the Bureau	Yes, a number of meetings were held with NBS staff. Over and above a number of bilateral discussions between the consultant and NBS management staff a meeting involving senior management was held on 23 January
Studying documentation on current organizational structure of Bureau	Yes, documentation was provided to the consultant on the NBS organizational structure; the Statistical Master Plan; and PowerPoint slides on ICT and recent developments and challenges in the NBS
Meetings with external stakeholders	Yes, a very successful stakeholder meeting was held on Monday 28 January
Drafting of GIS strategy	Yes, the consultant prepared a draft GIS strategy document in collaboration with the NBS counterpart
Assess status quo	Yes, this was done and reported on in the report as well as in the GIS Strategy and Technical Specification document
Needs assessment	Yes, this was done and reported on in the report as well as in the GIS Strategy and Technical Specification document
Prepare technical specification	Yes, this was done and reported on in the report as well as in the GIS Strategy and Technical Specification document
Identify and approach potential donors	Yes and No: funding was discussed with the DG but NBS is currently considering the option to fund GIS implementation from own budget – hence no donors were approached.

Specific deliverables according to the ToR

DELIVERABLE	SUCCESSFULLY COMPLETED
GIS Strategy document	Yes, the document was prepared and has already been submitted to the NBS. We are satisfied with the content
Technical specification	Yes. The consultant drew up a Technical specification as part of the GIS Strategy and Technical Specification document. It is comprehensive and clear.
GIS Infrastructure assessment document, budget and implementation plan.	Yes. This is also covered in the GIS Strategy and Technical Specification document

Additional Support

The main focus of the mission was to prepare a GIS Strategy and Technical specification. No additional areas were covered.

Timing

The time allocated to this mission was sufficient and allowed us to cover all the activities successfully.

General remarks

The mission was certainly successful in that the consultant was able to provide us with the inputs and guidance that we needed.

It is obvious that the consultant has vast experience in GIS in statistical agencies and we were able to benefit from this experience.

We are looking forward to the next mission; hopefully by the end of May or early June 2008.