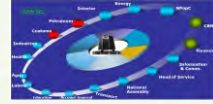


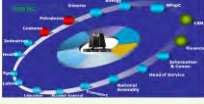


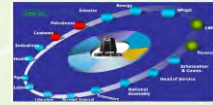
Federal Republic of Nigeria



# **NATIONAL STRATEGY FOR THE DEVELOPMENT OF STATISTICS [NSDS], 2010-2014**

ABRIDGED VERSION





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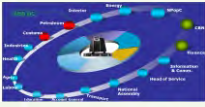
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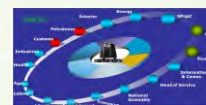
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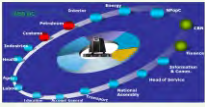
## EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The evolution of statistical development in Nigeria has produced several policy documents that have shaped and defined the process on how, what, when, and why data is produced, managed, and disseminated. The National Vision 20: 2020, a policy document positing Nigeria's aspiration to be among the twenty largest economies by 2020 has in its implementation plan, targets and milestones that needs to be evaluated periodically.

Statistics, the study of the collection, organization, analysis, and interpretation of data, will play an important role in achieving this national ambition; influencing the planning, development and, management, as well as monitoring and evaluation of the nation's economy would require credible and robust data, for sustainable development.

The National Strategy for the Development of Statistics (NSDS) is a strategy document which provides plans and actions to ensure that the National Statistical System (NSS) has the adequate capacity, infrastructure, human resources and the legal framework to support national development. It builds on the foundation laid by the leadership of NBS that resulted in the development of the National and States Statistical Master Plans and more importantly the passage of the Statistics Act, 2007.

The NSDS evolved from the Marrakech (2004) Action Plan for Statistics (MAPS) that highlighted the need for African countries to, *“bring strategic thinking into the planning for the statistical system through the design and implementation of the NSDS and get this mainstreamed into the national development frameworks”*. MAPS required setting a target of 2007 for the design and implementation of NSDS to produce high quality statistics for national and international use. NSDS covers the entire NSS, including all agencies involved in data production across the three tiers of government and provides a framework for developing an integrated, harmonized, coordinated and coherent NSS to guarantee unified data production processes. The NSDS has the Vision: ***“To be a world class virtual centre for statistics through shared commitments to excellence by all stakeholders.”***



### **Its Mission states:**

To produce comprehensive, reliable and timely data to assist Governments and users take evidence-based developmental and managerial decisions through:

- ✓ Advocacy,
- ✓ Timely Production and dissemination of quality data,
- ✓ Use of international best practices and standards, and
- ✓ Promoting observance of fundamental principles of official statistics.

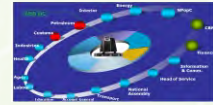
In effect, NSDS ensures that the operation of the statistical system in Nigeria is capable of effectively meeting local, State, national and international data needs.

The main **elements of the NSDS** are:

- ✓ Organizational and Institutional Development
- ✓ Human Resource Management and Development
- ✓ Infrastructural Development
- ✓ Coordination of Data Production
- ✓ Data Dissemination Policy
- ✓ Statistical Auditing
- ✓ Data Management
- ✓ Securing Adequate Funding for Plan Implementation
- ✓ Data Development

### **The NSDS Design Process**

The NSDS is an all-inclusive document produced under the coordination of NBS, with active support of Development Partners, as well as the involvement of SSAs and 16 Federal MDAs especially in the first phase. Workshops, discussions, consultations and presentations formed a platform to resolve emerging issues, develop strategies, and provide recommendations for developing the document. The Design process was fully participatory and the process was completed in 2009. Its implementation commenced in 2010 and will span over a period of five (5) years (2010 - 2014).



# Chapter One

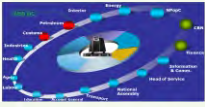
## BACKGROUND

### 1.1 Economic and Social Conditions

The Federal Republic of Nigeria is endowed with enormous potentials of greatness with a population of about 160 million people and a land area of about 923,768 square kilometres. It is made up of 36 States and a Federal Capital Territory, Abuja with each State having administrative entities called Local Government Areas that presently numbered 774.

The transition to democratic rule in Nigeria in 1999 coinciding with the United Nations Millennium Declaration in 2000 that culminated into the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) was a turning point in the nation's development. It initiated processes that required the development of the National Economic Empowerment & Development Strategy (NEEDS) at the Federal level in 2004 and the State-level counterpart, State Economic Empowerment & Development Strategies (SEEDS), and finally the Vision 20-2020 Document; all aimed at transforming and impacting on the economic growth and development of the country.

NEEDS, was initiated as part of Nigeria's home-grown Poverty Reduction Strategies (PRS), and partly aimed at strengthening the country's progress in attaining the MDGs. The process required an overhaul in development planning, monitoring, and management process. The Paris 21 and the Marrakech Action Plan for statistics were designed to achieve this proposed roadmap in order to overcome the greatest development challenges of developing countries like Nigeria. The development of both National and State Statistical Master Plans served as critical inputs into the development of Nigeria's National Strategy for the Development of Statistics (NSDS 2010-2014). Furthermore, building on these developments, the Vision 20:2020 economic transformation blueprint, a long-term plan to stimulate



Nigeria's economic growth and launch the country to a path of sustained socio-economic development, encapsulates the core thrusts of the National Economic Empowerment and Development Strategy (NEEDS).

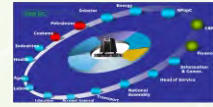
Statistics in planning at the macro, micro and unit levels forms an integral part in development. The provisions of the 1999 Nigerian Constitution gave rise to and empowered the National Bureau of Statistics (NBS) to produce national statistics, and the State Statistical Agencies (SSAs) to focus on State-wide statistics, while Ministries, Departments and Agencies (MDAs) produced administrative statistics. Absence of well informed, evidence-based harmonized planning at all levels has resulted to wastage of resources and duplication of efforts. The National Strategy for the Development of Statistics (NSDS) was developed with the aim to ensure among others coordinated production of quality statistics and effective use of data derived therein.

## **1.2. The Changing Status of Statistics**

The merger of the Federal Office of Statistics (FOS) and the National Data Bank into the National Bureau of Statistics [NBS], as well as enactment of the Statistics Act, 2007, provided opportunities for statistics reform in Nigeria. Commitment to the reforms by the Federal Government of Nigeria has also galvanised the support of the donor community in the development of statistics particularly in the areas of capacity building.

As part of the reform process, NSDS seeks to ensure ownership of statistics by government at all levels, as well as a more effective coordination (vertical and horizontal) mechanism, removing dependency on development agencies. The Statistics Act, 2007 is a starting point to ensure that the NSS is effective and efficient. NBS, as a coordinator of the National Statistical System plays a leading role to ensure that through the Compendium of Statistical Terms (Definitions, Concepts and Methodologies), and the Statistical Year Book (SYB)



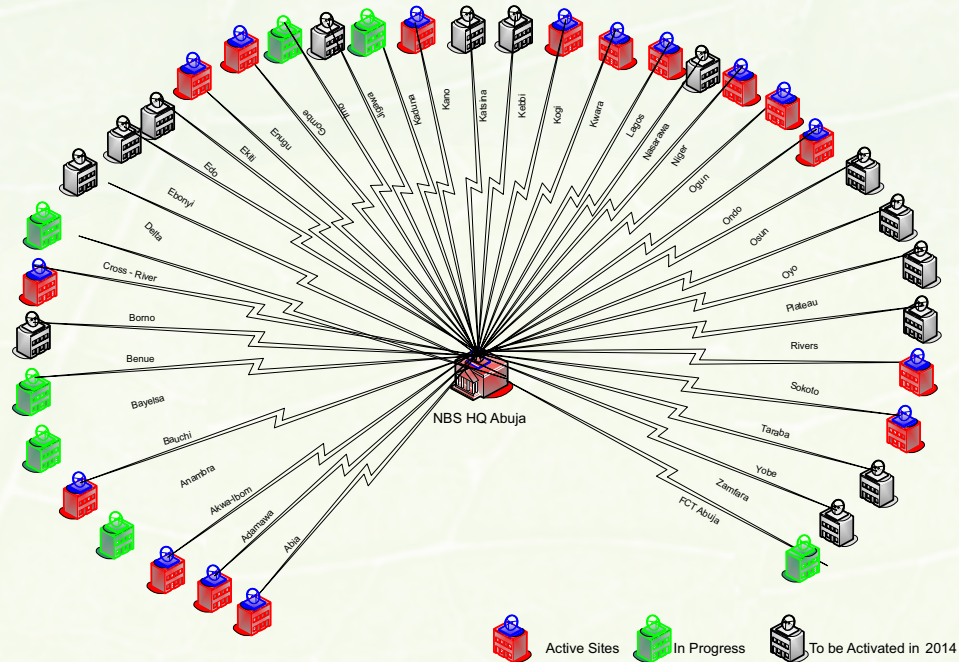


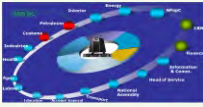
template the problems inherent with statistical production at both the national and state levels are reduced to a bearable level.

### 1.3 State of Statistics Production at the State and MDA levels

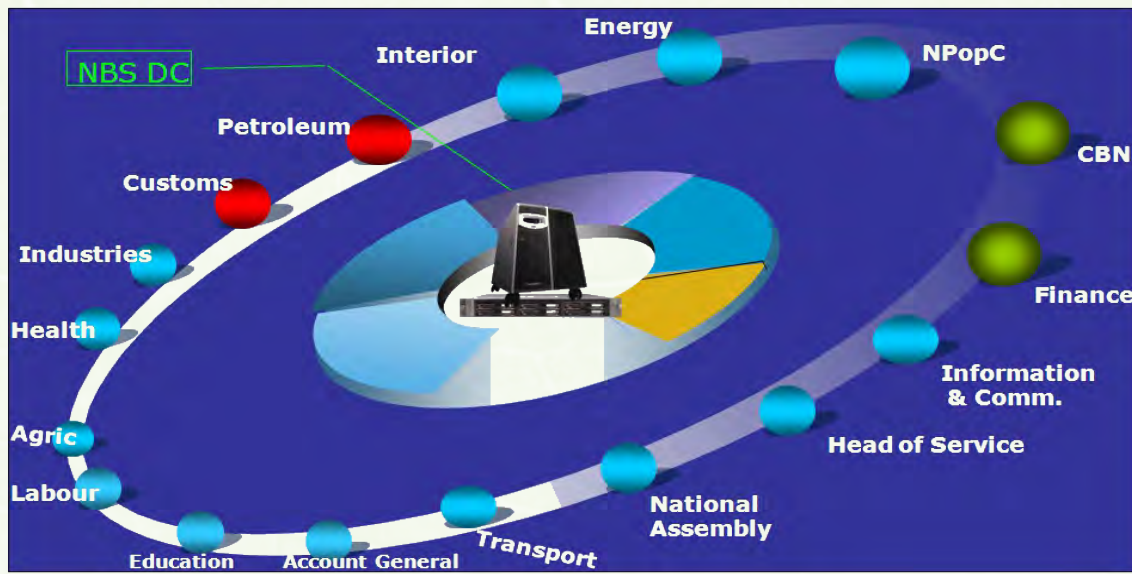
States are empowered by the Nigerian Constitution to produce statistics with each State operating a State Statistical Agency [SSA] which has the responsibility of providing the State and other users all the statistics pertaining to their areas of jurisdiction. The Generic State Statistical Master Plan (SSMP) produced in 2006/2007 provided a framework to guide States in the production of their respective SSMP that would help to transform the statistical system at the state level. Also, each MDA is expected to have in place a sector statistics strategy to help improve on statistical delivery at the MDA level.

NBS & 36 SSAs Plus FCT Virtual Private Network (VPN) Design





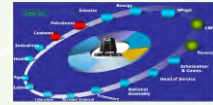
NBS & Federal MDAs Virtual Private Network (VPN) Design



#### 1.4 National Strategy for Development of Statistics [NSDS]

The National Strategy for the Development of Statistics (NSDS) is a follow-up of the National Statistical Master Plan (NSMP) and the generic States Statistical Master Plan (SSMP) which focused on strengthening statistical production at the national and sub-national levels (Federal, States and Local Governments) respectively. The purpose of the NSDS is to provide mechanisms for a holistic reform of the NSS to ensure an integrated, unified data production system and accelerate statistical development in Nigeria.

NSDS requires a comprehensive assessment of the status of the NSS, as well as evaluating the challenges and gaps with a view to dealing with them. NSDS has a five-year implementation period (2010 - 2014) which provides a framework for the development and holistic ownership of statistics in the country. In essence, the NSDS is designed to effectively address and meet local, State, national and international data needs; emphasizing production of quality data to inform development priorities at all levels.



## Chapter Two

# THE NATIONAL STATISTICAL SYSTEM (NSS): STRUCTURE AND SITUATION ANALYSIS

### Introduction

The National Statistical System [NSS] is an amalgamation of data production, dissemination, usage, coordination, cooperation and teamwork amongst its relevant stakeholders.

**2.2. Structure:** Under the Statistics Act. 2007 of Nigeria, the NSS is constituted of:

- (a) Producers of statistics including NBS as the coordinating agency, MDAs, SSAs and Local Government Statistical Units
- (b) Data suppliers including establishments and households
- (c) Data users including policy and decision makers, researchers and Statistical Training Institutions

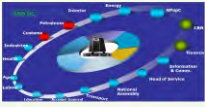
### 2.2.1 Data Suppliers

Data suppliers include:

- Households
- Individuals and groups within specified organizations
- Public/private establishments and institutions

### 2.2.2 Producers of Statistics

The process of producing official statistics in Nigeria involves players like the National Bureau of Statistics (NBS), State Statistical Agencies (SSAs), National Population Commission (NPopC), Central Bank of Nigeria (CBN) and a host of line Ministries, Departments and Agencies (MDAs). These players ensure availability of high quality statistical products over an extended range of economic and social subjects- matter required by users for different purposes.



### **2.2.3 Data Users**

Data users are diverse in nature, and these include the following:

- Policy and decision makers in government, MDAs and other public sector institutions.
- Politicians in the Federal and State Legislatures;
- State and Local Government authorities;
- Researchers and Academicians;
- Non-Governmental Organisations [NGOs] and Community-Based Organisations [CBOs];
- Private Sector Organizations.
- Development Partners and International Organisations;
- The Media.
- The General Public;

#### ***Key Users of statistics***

#### **(i) Governments**

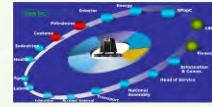
Governments and their MDAs use statistical data and information for governance, planning, administration, monitoring and evaluation.

#### **(ii) Private Sector**

Several stakeholders in the private sector use statistical data for various purposes. Economic agents (business enterprises, associations, trade unions, etc.) use it to assess opportunities, risks and prospects. Traders, for instance, use it to determine buying or selling decisions, as well as to decide on investments.

#### **(iii) Non-Governmental Organizations [NGOs] and Community-Based Organizations [CBOs]**

These entities need and use data to plan, implement, and monitor and evaluate their activities.



**(iv) Development Partners and International Organizations**

Development Partners (Unilateral, Bilateral, or Multilateral) use statistical data to assess requirements for assistance and determine level of support for development initiatives in assisting Government with its development programmes.

**(v) The Media**

The Press [Media] use statistical information to inform analysis and enhance advocacy and debate on contemporary issues.

**(vi) The General Public**

The general public use statistical information for variety of purposes, including public debate, informing individual decision-making and assessing the performance of government.

**(vii) Research and Training Institutions**

Researchers

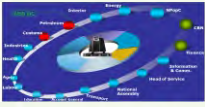
Researchers provide informed comments on the use of data by bringing knowledge and understanding to the process of data analysis.

In Nigeria, research efforts are carried out in specialized institutions such as:

- \* Nigerian Institute for Social and Economic Research (NISER).
- \* Centre for Econometric and Allied Research (CEAR).
- \* Federal Institute of Industrial Research, Oshodi (FIIRO).
- \* Research and Statistics Department at the CBN.
- \* Institutes of Agricultural Research and Training (Across the country).
- \* Departments of Economics and Statistics in Universities.

Training Institutions

Training institutions use life data to teach and make illustration. These institutions contribute significantly to statistical capacity building and overall



development by providing the training needs and human resources of data producers.

In Nigeria, these training institutions are:

- NBS Schools of Statistics.
- Departments of Statistics in Nigerian Polytechnics.
- Departments of Statistics and/or related subjects in Nigerian Universities.

## **2.3 Regulatory Framework and coordination**

### **Regulatory framework**

To support and ensure the success of NSS, strong and effective institutional and regulatory framework is required through the process of an appropriate legislative framework beyond the outdated Statistical Act of 1957.

### **Current Coordinating Arrangements for the NSS**

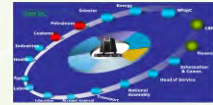
The National Consultative Committee on Statistics (NCCS) was established as one of the structures to enhance coordination of the NSS. It has the responsibility to examine the statistics programmes of the various agencies annually, examine the Statistics Act and recommend to NBS Board, and develop strategies that ensure uniform standards and methodologies amongst the various agencies.

Similarly, the State Consultative Committees on Statistics (SCCS) is expected to perform similar functions at the sub-national level. Also, at the MDA level, there should be a sector consultative committee on statistics.

## **2.4 Main Data Types**

In Nigeria, a socio-economic data base is at present being developed, using outputs from some of NBS latest publications. Some of these publications include the 2010 Abstract of Statistics Report, the Monthly Consumer Price Index Report, the 2010 Social Statistics in Nigeria Report, the 2010 Quick National Employment Generation Survey, among others .

## **2.5 Assessment of the Current Situation of the Nigerian National Statistical System**



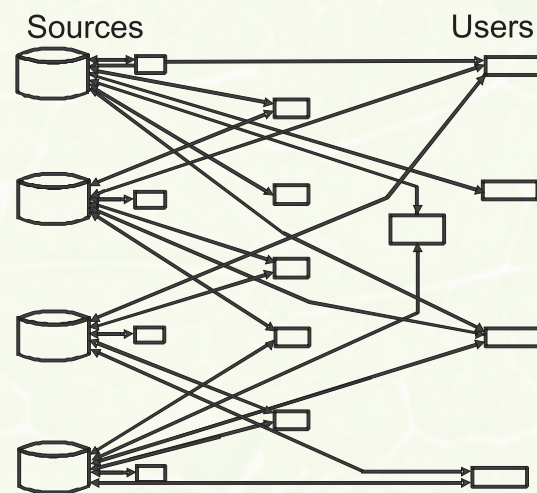
The Nigerian statistical system has not achieved the level of effectiveness and efficiency it envisions albeit recent reform that has brought improvements, especially in general management and operational procedures.

Challenges still exist among data producing agencies, as well as stakeholders involved in the process; these include lack of capacity development, poor infrastructure, poor proper coordination, poor operational management, lack of quality control, adopting an integrating technology and global best practices among others.

Despite these weaknesses, the National Bureau of Statistics (NBS) has shown positive signs of change. Today, the Bureau is recognized by all members of the NSS as the coordinating authority. NBS is a strong organization with a significant number of qualified staff and a network of field offices with experienced officers and core permanent field staff. In spite of these, however, stakeholders acknowledge the general weaknesses in the statistical system in Nigeria which therefore have made the proposed reform imperative.

## Past Situation

- Past methods of assembling and managing statistics relied on manual technologies which were slow and in the long run expensive. The methods were also very inefficient.



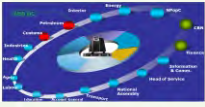


Table 1: **SUMMARY OF SWOT ANALYSIS FOR THE NSS**

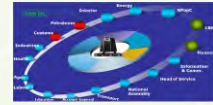
### **STRENGTH**

- \* Recognition by stakeholders of weaknesses in the system and need for reform.
- \* Recognition in the system of the pivotal coordinating role of NBS in development of the NSS.
- \* Existence of coordinating committees
- \* Willingness on the part of key stakeholders (e.g. CBN, etc.) to collaborate.
- \* Existence of research and training institutions for professional and sub-professional statistical personnel.
- \* Network of field offices with experienced officers and permanent field staff.
- \* Existence of competencies in a number of institutions (CBN, NPC, some SSAs, etc.) for collection and management of some statistics.
- \* Adherence to professional, ethical and international standards.

### **WEAKNESS**

- \* Lack of statistical culture
- \* Inadequate statistical advocacy
- \* Overlapping roles among agencies
- \* Insufficient coordination and feed-back Mechanisms
- \* Lack of clarity of statistical functions in line ministries
- \* Inadequacy of financial resources and sustainability
- \* Shortage of human resources across the system
- \* General poor IT application among many institutions
- \* Inadequate management knowledge
- \* Poor maintenance of equipment, analysis and dissemination
- \* Inadequacy of main statistical outputs and data dissemination
- \* Lack of data at low levels of aggregation
- \* Lack of timeliness in data release
- \* Lack of data use by policy people
- \* Inadequate infrastructure in many of the agencies of the NSS
- \* The State Statistical Agencies are not autonomous within the government setting in the State. There is need for autonomous SSAs in their operational and administrative functions.





### OPPORTUNITY

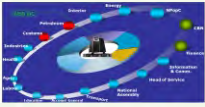
- \* Government commitment to development of statistics.
- \* General interest in statistics for monitoring among Development Partners.
- \* Increased demand for data and information for informing government programmes.
- \* Increased demand for data and information on non-traditional areas of governance, gender, poverty, HIV/AIDS, etc.
- \* Access to sub-regional resources and facilities.
- \* Possibilities to share experiences in statistical operations in the sub-region, region and internationally.
- \* International frameworks and guidelines (e.g. Fundamental Principles of Official Statistics, GDDS).

### THREAT

- \* Political interference (e.g. population census and school enrolment)
- \* Limited government commitment
- \* Inability to attract and retain staff
- \* Lack of commitment to coordination, collaboration, networking and information sharing
- \* Delay in implementing the provision of the Statistics Act 2007
- \* NPopC acting independent of NBS.
- \* Population statistics being seen as separate from NBS mandate

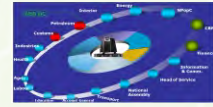
NSDS seeks to achieve an effective and efficient statistical system with features and attributes that will lead to the emergence of a *National Statistical System of Nigeria* with:

- I. Operations based on the Fundamental Principles of Official Statistics
- ii. An adequate legal framework.
- iii. Established shared vision.
- iv. Unambiguous Strategic direction.
- v. User-focused and user-driven statistical system
- vi. A robust and dynamic structure.
- vii. Effective leadership and management.
- viii. A coordination, collaboration, networking, and data sharing mechanism.
- ix. A culture of quality consciousness.
- x. An established data and information management and flow.



# **PART TWO**

# **THE STRATEGY**



## Chapter Three

### VISION, MISSION & CORE VALUES OF THE NSS

#### 3.1 The Vision

NSS has the vision, “To be a world class virtual centre for statistics through shared commitments to excellence by all stakeholders.”

#### 3.2 The Mission

“To produce comprehensive, reliable and timely data that will assist governments at all levels and other key stakeholders to take evidence - based developmental and managerial decisions.”

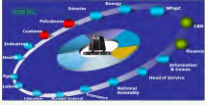
Other areas of focus include:

- Advocate the integration of statistics in policy and decision making.
- Produce and disseminate quality data timely and in a coordinated manner.
- Promote best practices and international standards in statistical production.
- Build capacity for the production and use of statistical information.
- Promote observance of the fundamental principles of official statistics.

#### 3.3. Objectives

The long-term objectives of the Nigerian NSS include:

- i. Be a world class virtual centre for statistics;
- ii. Provide high quality statistical information;
- iii. Promote standardization in collection, analysis and publication of statistics to ensure uniformity in quality adequacy of scope and coverage and reliability of statistical information across the entire NSS;
- iv. Build sustainable capacity for the production and use of statistical data and information in the country;
- v. Promoting co-operation, coordination, collaboration and



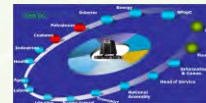
- rationalization among users and providers of statistics;
- vi. Evolving into a knowledge-based system.
- Strategic goals in response to weaknesses and challenges of NSS include:*
- i. Achieving statistical literacy through advocacy.
  - ii. Embarking on organizational and institutional development.
  - iii. Addressing human resource development.
  - iv. Giving priority to infrastructural development (physical, statistical & ICT).
  - v. Assigning top priority to IT development.
  - vi. Establishing coordination of data production processes and institutions.
  - vii. Formulating data dissemination policy.
  - viii. Establishing procedures for statistical auditing.
  - ix. Putting in place efficient statistical data quality management.
  - x. Data development.
  - xi. Strategic objectives for statistical funding.

### 3.4 Key Outputs

The NSS, in producing needed statistics, will explore all sources of data singly or through a combination of sources. The major sources of data would include:

- Censuses;
- Surveys;
- Administrative data/records; and
- Qualitative assessments.

**\* Production and Dissemination of Social Statistics:** These shall include population and demographic, migration and vital statistics, gender statistics, labour statistics, geo-information, education statistics, health statistics, crime statistics, household/housing statistics, poverty statistics, governance, etc.



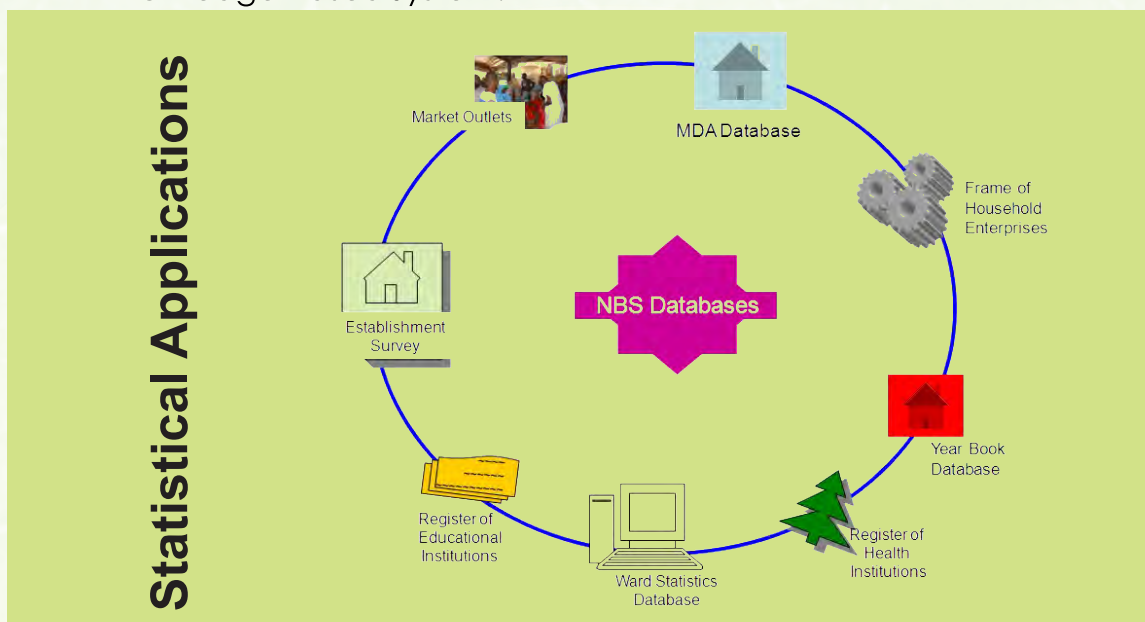
\* **Production and Dissemination of Economic Statistics:** These comprise national accounts, finance and price statistics, external trade and distributive trade statistics, statistics on manufacturing, agriculture, building and construction, mining and quarrying, communication, etc.

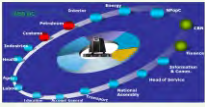
\* **Production and Dissemination of Other Statistics:** These include environmental statistics, land degradation/erosion rates, deforestation statistics, water and sanitation, meteorology data, fire outbreaks, natural disasters, wood fuel consumption, energy production and use, wildlife population, and infrastructure statistics.

### 3.5 Core Values

The core NSS values will ensure that statistical data focus on achieving:

- User-Orientation;
- Efficiency;
- Best Practices;
- Relevance and Specificity;
- Knowledge-Based System.
- Supplier-Motivation;
- Sustainability;
- Promoting Standardisation;
- Collaboration and Cooperation;
- Quality;
- Professionalism;





## Chapter Four

# STRATEGY

### 4.1 Introduction

The motive driving the development of NSDS is ensuring it meets its long-term objectives to implement and achieve a formidable and functional statistical system for Nigeria.

### 4.2 Elements of the Strategy

#### A. Statistical Advocacy

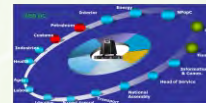
All stakeholders involved in the statistical development process including households who are the key suppliers of raw data, the private sector which doubles as both suppliers and users, and more crucially government which supplies, produces and also makes enormous use of statistics will be empowered to serve as statistical advocates. This advocacy will be targeted to cultivate new attitudes and modify current attitudes towards statistics across all tiers of government including federal, state, and local government levels using programs and services to create awareness on the importance of statistics.

#### B. Organizational and Institutional Development

This element will involve furthering and implementing organizational and institutional development processes, actions, and structures that strengthen and ensure full implementation of the Statistics Act, 2007.

#### C. Human Resource Management and Development

This element will focus on recruiting, retaining, and empowering staff that have the requisite knowledge and skills to produce quality statistics that is user-friendly (capable of being understood by non-statisticians).



#### **D. Infrastructural Development**

This element will entail reforming and bringing innovation to these key areas:

- **Physical Infrastructure**
- **Statistical Infrastructure**
- **IT and Communication Infrastructure**

#### **E. Coordination of Data Production**

This element of the strategy will focus on ensuring that processes, structure, and a strong coordination mechanism is in place for statistics produced to be based on sound methodology.

#### **F. Data Dissemination Policy**

This will ensure NSS plays its role to provide data for informed decision making timely, well-packaged, and put in the public domain in hard and soft copies based on a statistics dissemination policy using this platform via [www.nigerianstat.gov.ng](http://www.nigerianstat.gov.ng), being an official website of NBS.

#### **G. Statistical Auditing**

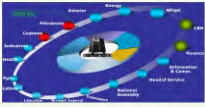
This is an element of the strategy that will involve the use of international procedures, including GDDS and (SNA) in producing statistics with monitoring and evaluation oversight to continuously maintain knowledge, understanding, and adherence to processes and procedures applied.

#### **H. Data Management**

This will involve providing for improved data management practices in the MDAs including establishing Sectoral Information Systems (SIS) within their organization's structure where necessary, as well as ensure data quality management.

#### **I. Securing Adequate Funding for Plan Implementation**

This will involve establishing basket funds at regional and sub-regional levels where Development Partners can contribute in cash or kind (equipment,



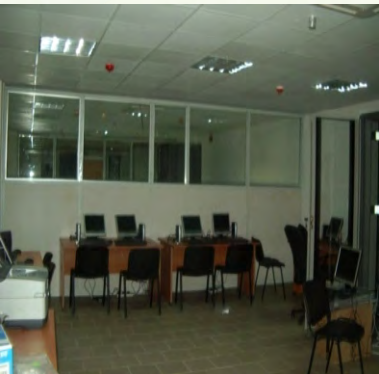
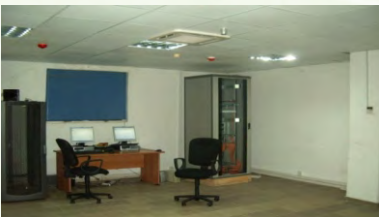
scholarships) with NBS leading and coordinating, as well as develop a process transiting towards more government ownership of statistical production.

## J. Data Development

This will involve that NSS undertakes data development to meet the priority needs of key data users in a timely, cost-effective and efficient manner with data of adequate quality. To achieve this, the NSS will use a balanced mix of data from all sources, namely, administrative records, censuses and sample surveys.

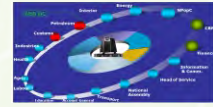
# National Data Centre

Communication Room



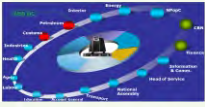
MDAs Server, UPS & Stabilizer Room



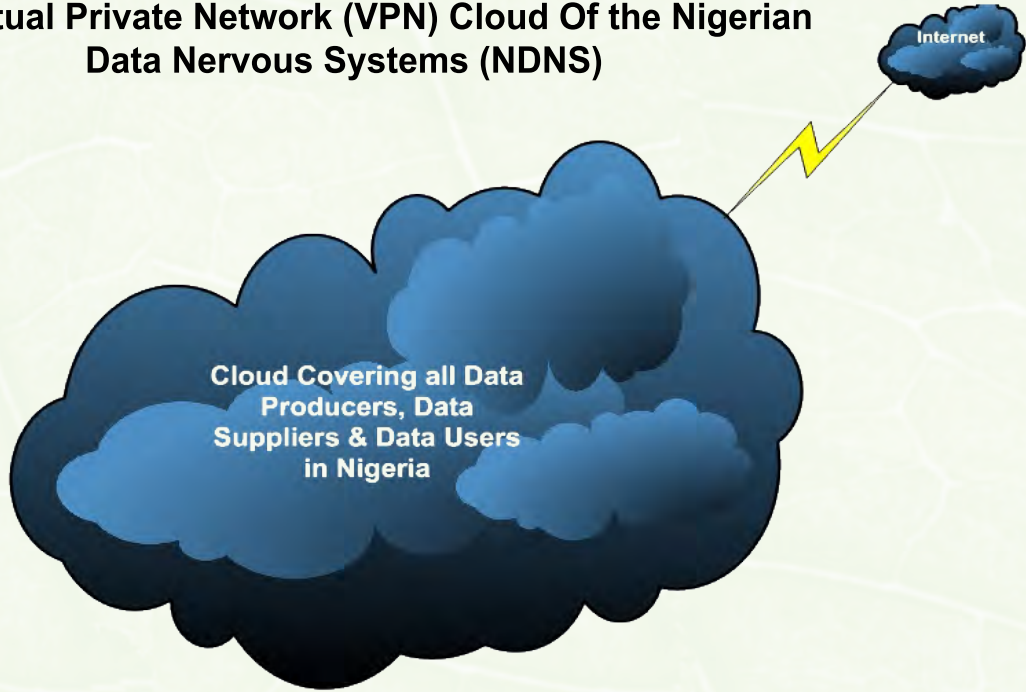


# **PART THREE**

# **IMPLEMENTATION**

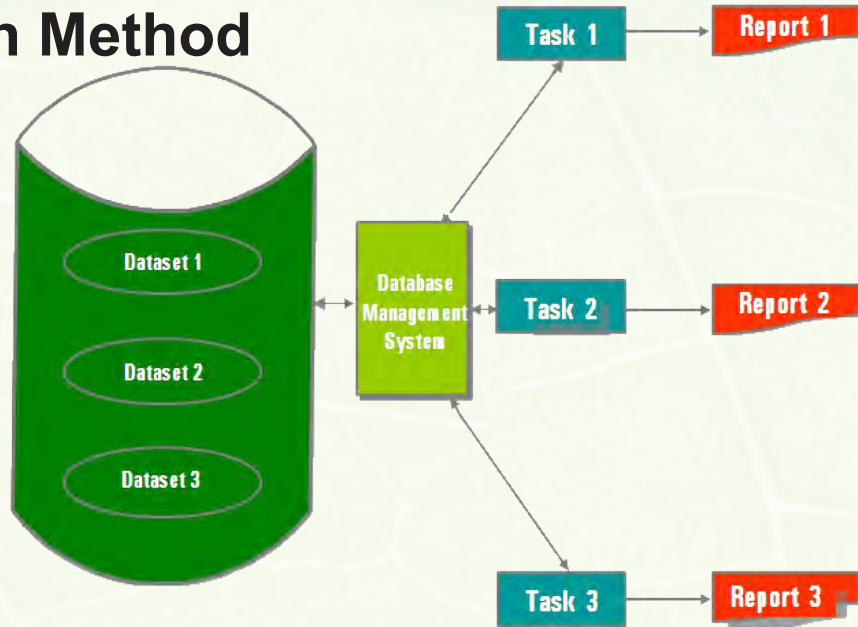


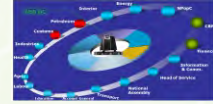
## The Virtual Private Network (VPN) Cloud Of the Nigerian Data Nervous Systems (NDNS)



## Modern Method

- The modern method of assembling and managing statistics makes it desirable to introduce new technologies into the process, with a single repository of all datasets produced in the country





## Chapter Five

### IMPLEMENTATION OF THE STRATEGY AND PLAN

#### 5.1 Introduction

The successful implementation of NSDS will be anchored on ensuring that the requirements of NSS are met under a process of continually developing, implementing, monitoring and evaluating, and sustaining the strategies to strengthen the system. This process will help to ensure strict and faithful implementation at all levels.

#### 5.2 Key Stakeholders and Implementation of Strategy and Plan

Stakeholders are important and invaluable in the process of the implementing of the Strategy; hence, measures are in place under the leadership of NBS through NSDS consultants to play a vital role in providing management oversight of the evaluation process to ensure that the required structures and mechanisms to support the successful implementation of the NSDS are in place.

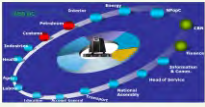
#### 5.3 Establishing Plan-Supporting Structures

The governance arrangement for the effective implementation of the NSDS as depicted in the figure below which will include an implementation unit, a monitoring and evaluation unit, and a coordination unit with defined roles and responsibilities.

The Plan Implementation Unit (PIU) will involve managing, coordinating, and producing documents, services, and processes for the successful implementation of the NSDS.

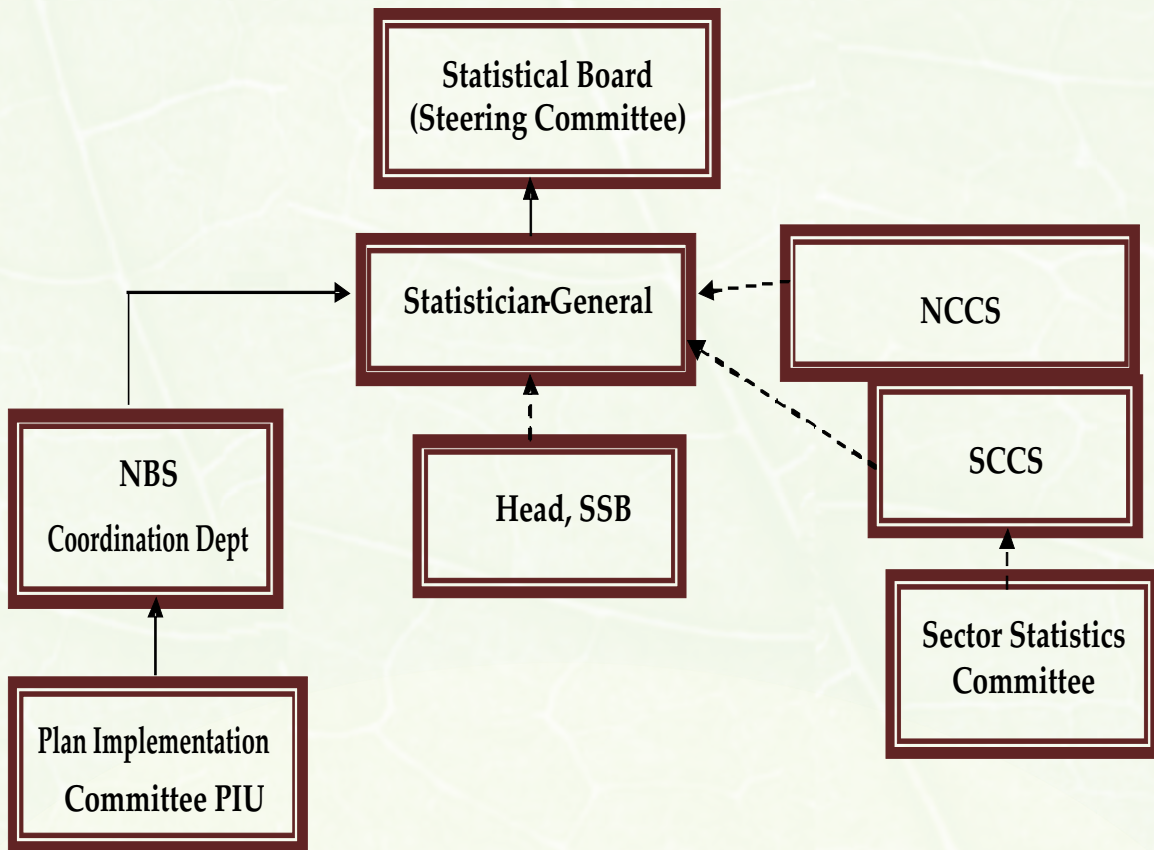
#### 5.4 Partnership and Collaboration among Key Agencies of the NSS

In order to effectively support the implementation of NSDS, the agencies of the NSS shall work together and agree on their rights and obligations in the form of a Memoranda of Understanding (MOUs) between NBS and other agencies of the NSS.



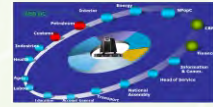
Chat 1:

## DIAGRAMMATICAL PRESENTATION



### 5.5 Annual Reviews of the NSDS Implementation

Annual reviews will form part of the implementation plan for NSDS including the monthly monitoring and the quarterly reviews of progress made. This will involve a conference of all implementing agencies at the State and MDA levels and other members of the NSS, particularly key data users and Development Partners who will all prepare the report through their submission to the conference. A summary of achievements and challenges, as well as recommendations will be taken for implementation (Communique). These will strengthen, bring more accountability, and ensure strong process management structure amongst the stakeholders.



## Chapter Six

# BUDGET AND FINANCING THE PLAN

### 6.1 Introduction

The NSDS is a five-year scheme incorporating the National Statistical Master Plan (NSMP), the State Statistical Master Plan (SSMP) and the Sectoral Statistical Plan to be implemented in phases.

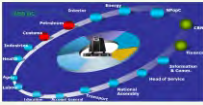
Phase One covers 16 Federal MDAs chosen carefully and based on certain requirements and standards.

The budget plan for the NSDS is disggregated into the following three components:

- \* Budget for NBS to implement the National Statistical Master Plan.
- \* Budget to implement the State Statistical Master Plan.
- \* Budget to implement the Sectoral Statistical Master Plan for the 16 MDAs.

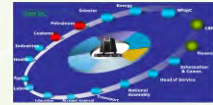
The total budget for the five-year period is US\$401,482,758; made up of US\$231,379,310 for the National Bureau of Statistics, US\$19,758,621 for the States, and US\$30,344,828 for MDAs, as well as US\$120,000,000 from Development Partners.

The proposed budgets are presented below:

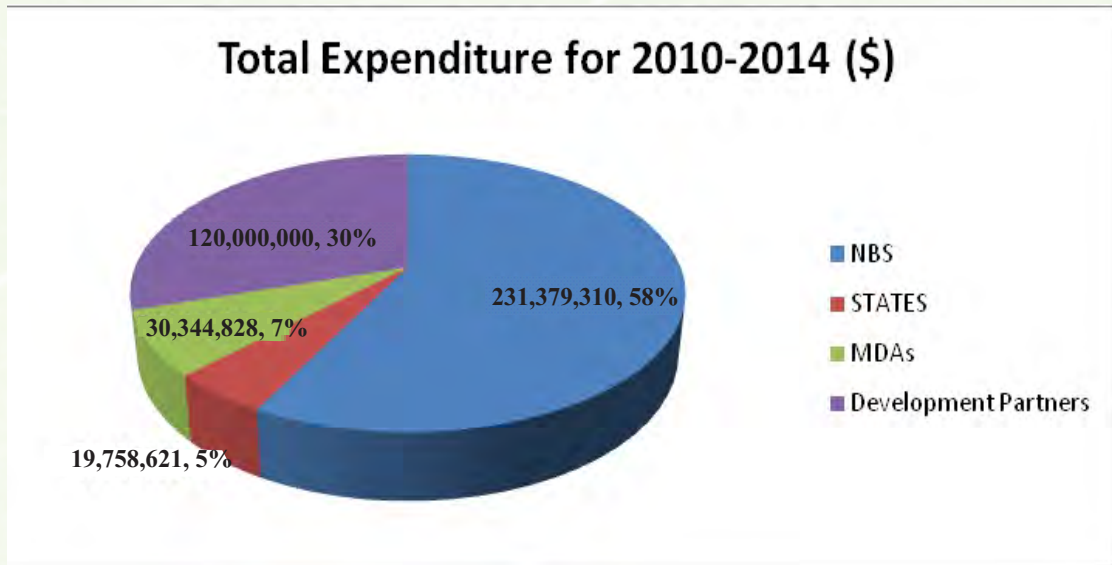


**Table 2: FIVE-YEAR COST ESTIMATES FOR FUNDING THE NATIONAL STRATEGY FOR THE DEVELOPMENT OF STATISTICS (NSDS) IN NIGERIA, 2010-2014 [US \$]**

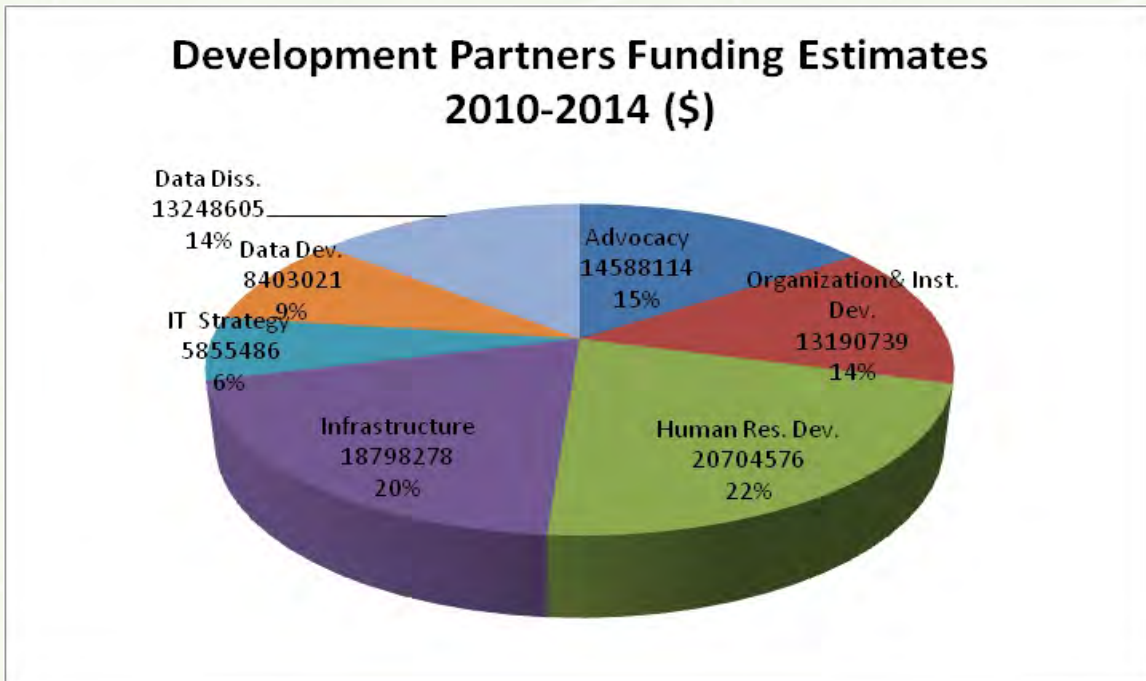
Component	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	5YRS Total
<b>Government</b>						
<b>NBS:</b>						
*Personnel Cost	18,965,517	17,241,379	20,344,828	22,413,793	24,137,931	103,103,448
*Overhead Cost	5,517,241	5,517,241	5,517,241	6,206,897	6,206,897	28,965,517
*Capital Expenditure	19,310,345	19,310,345	19,310,345	20,689,655	20,689,655	99,310,345
<b>NBS Subtotal</b>	<b>43,793,103</b>	<b>42,068,965</b>	<b>45,172,414</b>	<b>49,310,345</b>	<b>51,034,483</b>	<b>231,379,310</b>
<b>States</b>	<b>3,827,586</b>	<b>3,827,586</b>	<b>3,827,586</b>	<b>4,137,931</b>	<b>4,137,931</b>	<b>19,758,621</b>
<b>MDAs</b>	<b>5,517,241</b>	<b>5,517,241</b>	<b>5,517,241</b>	<b>6,896,552</b>	<b>6,896,552</b>	<b>30,344,828</b>
<b>Total (Sub1)</b>	<b>53,137,931</b>	<b>51,413,793</b>	<b>54,517,241</b>	<b>60,344,828</b>	<b>62,068,966</b>	<b>281,482,759</b>
<b>Development Partners</b>						
<b>Advocacy</b>	<b>3,509,913</b>	<b>4,608,241</b>	<b>2,715,588</b>	<b>1,942,848</b>	<b>1,811,524</b>	<b>14,588,114</b>
<b>Organization &amp; Inst. Development</b>	<b>3,084,566</b>	<b>4,111,343</b>	<b>2,700,083</b>	<b>1,769,786</b>	<b>1,524,961</b>	<b>13,190,739</b>
<b>Human Resource Development</b>	<b>4,834,476</b>	<b>5,961,409</b>	<b>4,163,301</b>	<b>3,105,936</b>	<b>2,639,454</b>	<b>20,704,576</b>
<b>Infrastructure</b>	<b>4,352,359</b>	<b>5,218,709</b>	<b>3,638,494</b>	<b>2,895,160</b>	<b>2,693,556</b>	<b>18,798,278</b>
<b>IT Strategy</b>	<b>1,300,861</b>	<b>1,479,865</b>	<b>1,206,888</b>	<b>969,786</b>	<b>898,086</b>	<b>5,855,486</b>
<b>Data Development</b>	<b>1,844,683</b>	<b>2,036,268</b>	<b>1,682,166</b>	<b>1,400,802</b>	<b>1,439,102</b>	<b>8,403,021</b>
<b>Data Dissemination</b>	<b>3,169,660</b>	<b>4,105,091</b>	<b>2,673,382</b>	<b>1,694,358</b>	<b>1,606,114</b>	<b>13,248,605</b>
<b>Survey</b>	<b>2,713,239</b>	<b>2,970,716</b>	<b>2,216,187</b>	<b>2,111,979</b>	<b>2,348,009</b>	<b>12,360,130</b>
<b>Administrative Data</b>	<b>1,508,943</b>	<b>1,696,335</b>	<b>1,281,651</b>	<b>1,206,845</b>	<b>1,033,340</b>	<b>6,727,114</b>
<b>Data from Census (National)</b>	<b>739,764</b>	<b>760,643</b>	<b>694,227</b>	<b>484,893</b>	<b>946,778</b>	<b>3,626,306</b>
<b>Statistical Auditing (National )/M&amp;E</b>	<b>388,341</b>	<b>399,267</b>	<b>610,564</b>	<b>578,280</b>	<b>521,179</b>	<b>2,497,630</b>
<b>Summary:</b>						
* National Bureau of Statistics	13,620,274	16,340,563	12,470,753	9,960,739	9,916,514	62,308,843
* State Statistical Agencies	8,071,927	9,636,983	6,509,118	4,862,326	4,513,986	33,594,340
* Sector Statistics at Federal Level	5,754,605	7,370,340	4,602,662	3,337,607	3,031,603	24,096,817
<b>Total (Sub 2)</b>	<b>27,446,806</b>	<b>33,347,886</b>	<b>23,582,533</b>	<b>18,160,672</b>	<b>17,462,103</b>	<b>120,000,000</b>
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>80,584,737</b>	<b>84,761,679</b>	<b>78,099,774</b>	<b>78,505,500</b>	<b>79,531,068</b>	<b>401,482,758</b>



**Chart 2: Proposed Total Expenditure for 2010-2014 on NSDS**



**Chart 3: Proposed Development Partner Funding by Focus for 2010-2014**



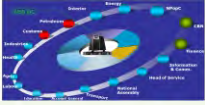


Table 3

## BUDGET ESTIMATE FOR NSS 2010- 2014 USD

Programmes	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	Total 2010-2014
<b>Organization &amp; Institutional Development +</b>	6,982,820	9,118,850	6,026,237	4,290,914	3,857,664	30,276,485
<b>Human Resource Development</b>	4,834,476	5,961,409	4,163,301	3,105,936	2,639,454	20,704,576
<b>Data Management Development*</b>	9,976,287	11,569,052	8,547,614	6,898,877	7,373,343	44,365,173
<b>Infrastructural Development**</b>	5,653,220	6,698,573	4,845,382	3,864,946	3,591,642	24,653,763
<b>GRAND TOTAL</b>	27,446,803	33,347,884	23,582,534	18,160,673	17,462,103	119,999,997

**Note;**

+ Organizational & Institutional Development = Advocacy, Organization & Institutional Development, and Statistical Auditing/M&E

\* Data Management Development = Data Development, Data Dissemination, Survey, Administrative Data, and Data from Census

\* Infrastructural Development = Office equipment, transport equipment, ICT equipment Components, etc



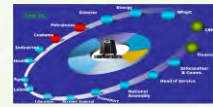
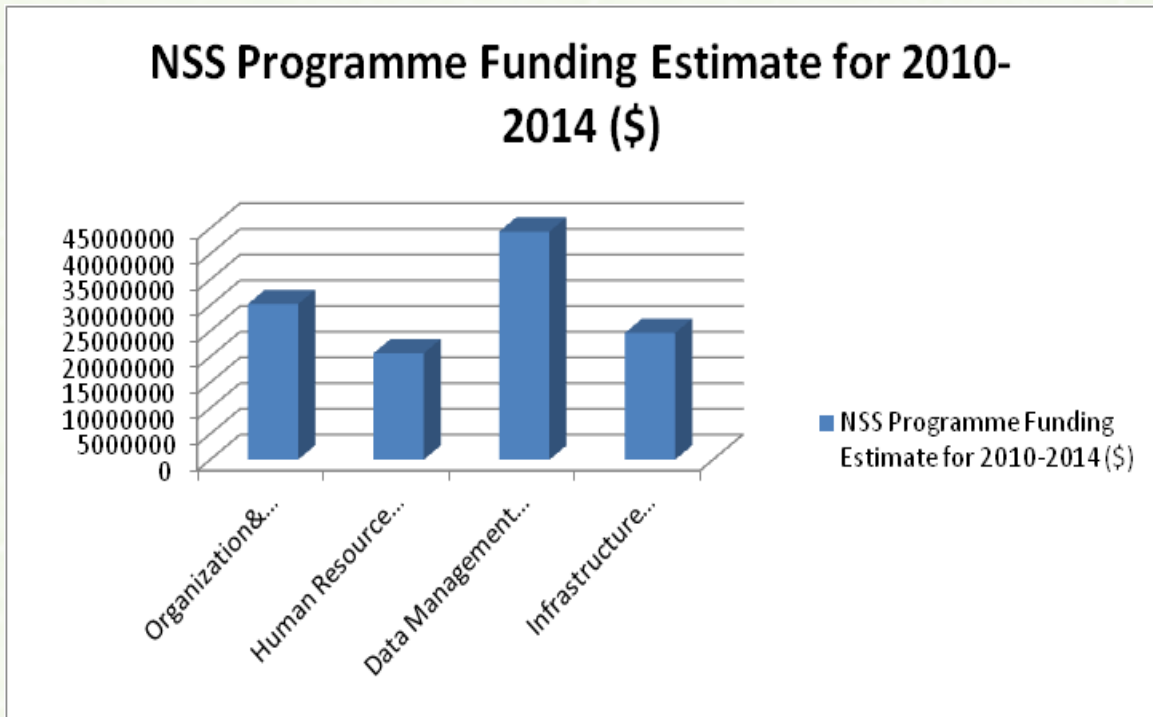


Chart 4: NSS Funding Estimate for 2010-2014 by Programme (\$)



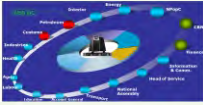
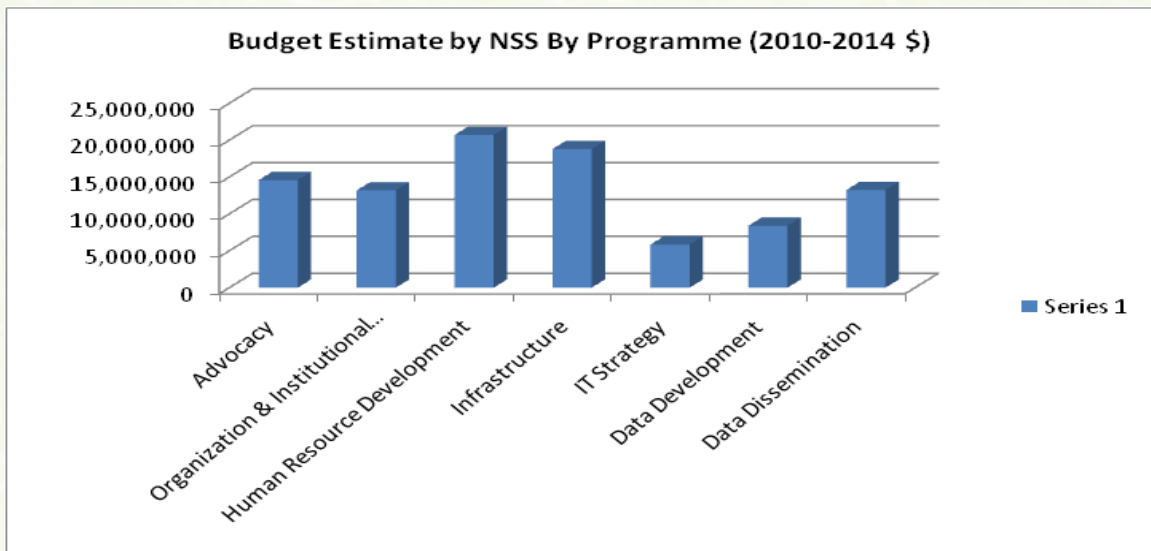
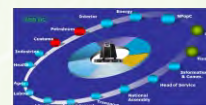


Table 4: **BUDGET ESTIMATE FOR NSS BY PROGRAMMES  
2010- 2014 USD**

Programmes	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	TOTAL
Advocacy	3,509,913	4,608,241	2,715,589	1,942,848	1,811,524	14,588,115
Organization & Institutional Development	3,084,566	4,111,342	2,700,084	1,769,786	1,524,961	13,190,739
Human Resource Development	4,834,476	5,961,409	4,163,301	3,105,936	2,639,454	20,704,576
Infrastructure	4,352,359	5,218,708	3,638,494	2,895,160	2,693,555	18,798,276
IT Strategy	1,300,861	1,479,865	1,206,888	969,786	898,087	5,855,487
Data Development	1,844,682	2,036,268	1,682,167	1,400,802	1,439,102	8,403,021
Data Dissemination	3,169,659	4,105,091	2,673,382	1,694,358	1,606,114	13,248,604
Survey	2,713,239	2,970,716	2,216,187	2,111,979	2,348,009	12,360,130
Administrative	1,508,943	1,696,334	1,281,651	1,206,845	1,033,340	6,727,113
Data from Census	739,764	760,643	694,227	484,893	946,778	3,626,305
<b>GRAND TOTAL</b>	<b>27,446,803</b>	<b>33,347,884</b>	<b>23,582,534</b>	<b>18,160,673</b>	<b>17,462,103</b>	

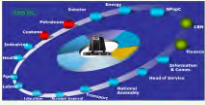
Chart 5: Budget Estimate for NSS By Program for 2010-2014 in \$





**Table 5: CHALLENGES, STRATEGIES & RECOMMENDED ACTIONS AT STATE BUREAU OF STATISTICS (SBS) UNDER NSDS**

S/N	CHALLENGES	STRATEGIES	ACTIONS TO BE TAKEN
1	Poor statistical awareness	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Statistical advocacy including demonstrating the power of statistics.</li> <li>- Improve the quantity and quality of statistical data and promote the value of statistical data in monitoring and evaluating development policies and initiatives</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Mount advocacy campaigns</li> <li>- Train officials and users in the use of statistics</li> <li>- Use best practices in statistical production</li> <li>- Make statistical reports readable &amp; understandable</li> <li>- Disaggregate results to meet the need of users</li> </ul>
2	Lack of enabling legal framework	A new statistics edict that provides for professional independence in statistical production and appointment of staff	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Pass the proposed Statistics edict into law</li> </ul>
3	Low profile of statistics	Raise the profile of statistics in the state	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Create State Bureau of Statistics</li> <li>- Make PRSDs functional</li> <li>- equip SBS, PRSDs and LGAs statistics units</li> </ul>
4	Low capacity at SBS, PRSDs and LGAs	Progressively build capacity at SBS, PRSDs and LGAs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Do training &amp; re-training and skill development</li> <li>- Align surveys, censuses and administrative data collection with NBS procedures</li> </ul>
5	Absorption capacity of SBS and other Statistics producing agencies in line ministries and LGAs is not sufficient to implement the plan for developing statistics in the States	Increase the number and capacity of professional staff	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Set up plan implementation committee</li> <li>- Recruit consultants in critical areas</li> <li>- Make use of NBS</li> </ul>
6	Recruited and trained staff are not retained in the system	Take statistical service outside pure service	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Develop a new salary structure as suggested in SSMP</li> <li>- Recruit and promote on merit</li> <li>- Create opportunities for higher degrees</li> </ul>
7	Uncoordinated activities of the producers	Put in place a powerful coordination mechanism backed by law	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Create board of Directors for SBS</li> <li>- Establish state Consultative Committees on Statistics</li> <li>- Have a common statistical service whereby the proposed SBS deploys staff to ministries, departments, and LGAs and controls them professionally</li> </ul>



## SUMMARY

NSS is assessed based on its achievements and characteristics expressed in terms of its adherence to the fundamental principles of official statistics, its leadership and management traits, the legal framework as foundation of its operations, its shared vision, strategic direction, user-producer interaction and focus, robustness and dynamism, quality and scope of its products, its flexibility and versatility, data and information management infrastructure and flow channels, structures for coordination, collaboration, networking and information sharing, its ability to exploit its strengths and opportunities for greater performance and overcome its weaknesses and threats.

As indicated earlier, it is important that the NSS be demand- focused and driven; that is, established to meet national information needs for monitoring national development in particular; poverty reduction, good governance and accountability. A user-driven NSS would require that the system identifies the following ;

- (a) Who the main users are;
- (b) What data and information they require;
- (c) The form in which they require the data and information;
- (d) When the data are required;
- (e) What they use the information for;
- (f) Data and information gaps and how to efficiently fill them;

The process for crafting/designing a Sectoral Strategy for the Development of Statistics (SSDS) included the following steps:

1. Sensitization
2. Launch
3. Developing a Road Map
4. Design of Committees
5. Assessment of Current Status of Statistics
6. Drafting of the MDAs Sector Strategic Plans for Statistics and NSDS
7. Stakeholders' Approval and Finalization of the NSDS