**Creating an ICT Risk Analysis Strategy for ICT Adoption in the Nigerian Education Sector**

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**Introduction**

The deployment of ICT in an organisation carries with it a number of risks. These risks may be associated with access to the ICT, education, its usage and appropriate application of the ICT to tasks and purposes. Risks, unless mitigated may stop the ICT from achieving the purpose that the providers and implementers had in mind.

These risks are added to and significantly different in a developing country such as Nigeria, where culture, economics, infrastructure and relations with Western technology companies may add to the brew of potential pitfalls and constraints on the effective adoption of ICT.

The purpose of this project is to develop a distinctive approach to the process and content of risk analysis for the education sector of a developing county. This will involve characterising the potential value, uses and purposes of ICT within the Nigerian education sector, identifying potential risks and defining impact.

Little has been done to identify indigenous risks in deploying ICT in education in Nigeria. A recent report by the NITDA (NITDA, 2015) only addressed generic usage risks and did not focus on risk specific to a developing country or risk associated with the non-use of ICT nor inadequate deployment or support. See Togb-Ogu et al (2017) for an attempt to investigate and understand ICT adoption in a Nigerian industry sector, in this case Freight Transport. But note that this study addresses potential rather than risk.

**Purpose**

The purpose of this project is to develop a risk analysis report which takes into account the specific and distinctive risks associated with the deployment of ICT in education in Nigeria. This will be done using secondary sources found in literature, case studies and Government documentation.

**Tasks**

Tasks will include:

Identification of an appropriate risk analysis method for application in the project ( See Mekong River Commission (2017) for example).

Literature and source review to identify extent and types of ICT usage in Nigerian secondary and higher education.

Cataloguing and classifying of potential risks with reference to literature and case studies.

Development of a risk register which evaluates the extent of a risk, its impact, and strategies for the Nigerian education sector.

**References**

Togb-Ogu, A., Kumar, N., and Cullen, J. (2017) ICT Adoption in the road freight transport in Niogeria – A Case Study of the petroleum downsteam sector. Technological Forecasting & Social Change 31, 240-252.

Mekong River Commission (2017) NAP Risk Analysis http://www.mrcmekong.org/assets/Publications/basin-reports/NAP-Risk-Analysis-Volume-I-Risk-Analysis-Methodology.pdf

NITDA (2015) Countrywide ICT sector-based risk analysis. http://nitda.gov.ng/wp-content/uploads/2016/06/NITDA-Countrywide-ICT-Risk-Project-documentation.pdf