RESPONSES TO REQUESTS FOR CLARIFICATIONS

Question 1: Financial Requirements - Manufacturer vs. Non-Manufacturer Definition

Is there a reason why the non-manufacturer and manufacturer have been given two different financial thresholds? The requirement of 20 million USD in annual turnover over the past 3 years vs. a 10 million USD project completion in the past three years unfairly restricts potential bidders on responding to the project. Would the contracting authority be amenable to supporting the 10 million USD project threshold for both manufacturer and non-manufacturer?

USD 10 million project threshold for both manufacturer and non-manufacturer would be fine

Question 2: Stereo Imagery Capture in Urban vs. Rural Areas

The current documents require stereo imagery capture, to a capacity of 80% of Nigerian States. This protocol fundamentally restricts the possibility of servicing the requirements of the project. Given that Nigeria is over 900,000 km2, the feasibility of capturing or leveraging an existing stereo imagery archive is unrealistic under the time conditions of this contract. Would the contracting authority be amenable to the use of standard mono-capture in rural areas and stereo capture in urban areas?

As the project's main area of interest is urban areas, that would be acceptable.

Question 3: Provision of a DSM and DTM

As a follow-up to our previous comment/question, would the contracting authority be amenable to the provision of a DSM and DTM only for Urban areas?

Yes, as the project's main area of interest is urban areas, that would be acceptable.

Question 4: Provision of Height Attributed Data

For the purpose of being able to fulfill the data requirements of the project, would the contracting authority be amenable to the provision of standard ortho imagery with 2D data creation in rural areas (where height models are of less of value) and 3D data creation in Urban areas? Assuming this is supported, would the contracting authority remove the clause for building heights and tree heights in rural areas?

Yes, as the project's main area of interest is urban areas, that would be acceptable.

Question 5: Accuracy requirements in Rural and Urban Areas

Horizontal Accuracy:
The current language stipulates a standard accuracy of 3M CE90 across the entire region of Nigeria. Based on the requirements of this project, time limitations, and the capabilities of current

very-high-resolution satellite imagery providers, we would request that only Urban areas are restricted to this threshold. Would the contracting authority be amenable to changing the threshold in rural areas to 5M CE90?

As the project's main area of interest is urban areas, the relaxation of the accuracy requirement in rural areas would be acceptable.

Question 6: Cloud Cover

Given the challenges of capturing imagery in Nigeria due to seasonal weather and significant cloud coverage, a 2% overall cloud cover is not feasible across the entire Area of Interest. Would the contracting authority be amenable to increasing this to 5%?

While the target for cloud cover in urban areas should be 2% as much as possible, an increase ot 5% in rural areas would be acceptable.

Question 7: Data of Imagery Acquisition

The contract stipulates that imagery must be a maximum of 2 years old. In order to service the most rural regions of the country, would the contracting authority be amenable to incorporating the following cut off limits:

Rural: Jan 1, 2018
Urban: May 1, 2018

While the target for cloud cover in urban areas should be 2% as much as possible, an increase to 5% in rural areas would be acceptable.

Question 8:

We notice the requirement is based on input imagery from satellite data at 50cm GSD or better. We also notice the specification for cloud and nadir offset of the imagery. We feel that it may be problematic to obtain a homogeneous and recent dataset which meets the requirement and specification. Can we propose to acquire the input imagery using digital airborne imagery (conventional aerial survey opposed to satellite imagery)? With this approach, we can time the areas to be acquired at the best weather and atmospheric conditions and will provide data with a better geometric accuracy, leading to a better deliverable

Taking into account the above clarifications and the fact that there is a limit on the resources available for this task, approaches other than satellite can be proposed.