

NORTH-EAST  
**NIGERIA**

Recovery and  
Peace Building Assessment

Volume III  
State Reports



THE FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF NIGERIA



# NORTH-EAST NIGERIA

---

Recovery and  
Peace Building Assessment

Volume III  
State Reports



THE FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF NIGERIA



© 2016 International Bank for Reconstruction and Development / The World Bank

**Nigeria Country Office:**

102 Yakubu Gowon Crescent, Asokoro, Abuja  
Federal Capital Territory, Federal Republic of Nigeria  
Telephone: +234 7035830641-4

Internet: <http://www.worldbank.org/en/country/nigeria>

**World Bank Headquarters:**

1818 H Street NW  
Washington DC 20433, USA  
Telephone: +1 202-473-1000

Internet: [www.worldbank.org](http://www.worldbank.org)

**European Union Delegation to Nigeria & ECOWAS**

21st Crescent, Off Constitution Av., Central Business District, Garki, Abuja,  
Federal Capital Territory, Federal Republic of Nigeria  
Telephone: +234 94617800

Internet: [www.eecas.europa.eu/delegations/nigeria](http://www.eecas.europa.eu/delegations/nigeria)

**United Nations – Nigeria**

UN House, Plot 617/618 Diplomatic Drive, Central Business District, Abuja,  
Federal Capital Territory, Federal Republic of Nigeria  
Telephone: +2348111399927

Internet: [www.ng.one.un.org](http://www.ng.one.un.org) or [www.ng.undp.org](http://www.ng.undp.org)

This Recovery and Peace Building Assessment (RPBA) for North-East Nigeria is a collaborative product by the Federal Government of the Republic of Nigeria and the State Governments of Adamawa, Bauchi, Borno, Gombe, Taraba and Yobe. The assessment was prepared with support from the European Union (EU), the United Nations (UN) and the World Bank (WB).

Acknowledging the different mandates of the institutions that supported the assessment (EU, UN and WB) and areas of expertise, the findings, conclusions and recommendations expressed in the RPBA do not necessarily constitute the views or formal recommendations of the EU, UN or WB, nor do they reflect the views of the governing bodies of these institutions or their member states. It is also recognized that due to different mandates not all activities set forth or proposed in the report will be shared by or engaged in by the collaborating institutions, and it is further understood that each institution will carry out or be engaged with any such activities in accordance with its mandate, and operational policies and procedures.

The EU, UN and WB do not guarantee the accuracy of the data included in this work. The boundaries, colours, denominations, and other information shown on any map in this work do not imply any judgment on the part of these partners concerning the legal status of any territory or the endorsement or acceptance of such boundaries.

**Rights and Permissions**

The material in this work is subject to copyright. Because the authors encourage dissemination of their knowledge, this work may be reproduced, in whole or in part, for non-commercial purposes as long as full attribution to this work is given.

Any queries on rights and licenses, including subsidiary rights, should be addressed to the Publishing and Knowledge Division, The World Bank Group, 1818 H Street NW, Washington, DC, 20433, USA; fax: 202-522-2625; e-mail: [pubrights@worldbank.org](mailto:pubrights@worldbank.org)

# Table of Contents

VII ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

VIII ACRONYMS

01 ADAMAWA

02 **1.1 Overview**

02 1.1.1 Key Facts

02 1.1.2 RPBA Background and Key Findings

02 1.1.3 Overview and Pre-crisis Conditions

02 1.1.4 Impact of the Crisis

03 **1.2 Peace Building, Stability, and Social Cohesion**

03 1.2.1 Needs for Peace Building, Stability, and Social Cohesion

04 **1.3 Infrastructure and Social Services**

04 1.3.1 Impacts and Damages Related to Infrastructure and Social Services

04 1.3.2 Infrastructure and Social Service Needs

05 **1.4 Economic Impacts and Recovery Needs**

05 1.4.1 Macroeconomic impacts

05 1.4.2 Needs for Economic Recovery and Employment

06 **1.5 Detailed Sector Damages and Needs Tables for Adamawa State**

06 1.5.1 Detailed Sector Damages for Adamawa State

07 1.5.2 Detailed Sector Needs for Adamawa State

09 BAUCHI

10 **Overview**

10 2.1.1 Key Facts

10 2.1.2 RPBA Background and Key Findings

10 2.1.3 Overview and Pre-crisis Conditions

10 2.1.4 Impact of the Crisis

11 **2.2 Peace Building, Stability, and Social Cohesion**

11 2.2.1 Needs for Peace Building, Stability, and Social Cohesion

12 **2.3 Infrastructure and Social Services**

12 2.3.1 Impacts and Damages Related to Infrastructure and Social Services

12 2.3.2 Infrastructure and Social Service Needs

13	<b>2.4 Economic Impacts and Recovery Needs</b>
13	2.4.1 Macroeconomic Impacts
13	2.4.2 Needs for Economic Recovery and Employment
14	<b>2.5 Detailed Sector Damages and Needs Tables for Bauchi State</b>
14	2.5.1 Detailed Sector Damages for Bauchi State
14	2.5.2 Detailed Sector Needs for Bauchi State
16	<b>BORNO</b>
17	<b>3.1 Overview</b>
17	3.1.1 Key Facts
17	3.1.2 RPBA Background and Key Findings
17	3.1.3 Overview and Pre-crisis Conditions
17	3.1.4 Impact of the Crisis
18	<b>3.2 Peace Building, Stability, and Social Cohesion</b>
18	3.2.1 Needs for Peace Building, Stability, and Social Cohesion
19	<b>3.3 Infrastructure and Social Services</b>
19	3.3.1 Impacts and Damages Related to Infrastructure and Social Services
19	3.3.2 Infrastructure and Social Services Needs
20	<b>3.4 Economic Impacts and Recovery Needs</b>
20	3.4.1 Macroeconomic Impacts
20	3.4.2 Needs for Economic Recovery and Employment
21	<b>3.5 Detailed Sector Damages and Needs Tables for Borno State</b>
21	3.5.1 Detailed Sector Damages for Borno State
22	3.5.2 Detailed Sector Needs for Borno State
24	<b>GOMBE</b>
25	<b>4.1 Overview</b>
25	4.1.1 Key Facts
25	4.1.2 RPBA Background and Key Findings
25	4.1.3 Overview and Pre-crisis Conditions
25	4.1.4 Impact of the Crisis
26	<b>4.2 Peace Building, Stability, and Social Cohesion</b>
26	4.2.1 Needs for Peace Building, Stability, and Social Cohesion
27	<b>4.3 Infrastructure and Social Services</b>
27	4.3.1 Impacts and Damages Related to Infrastructure and Social Services
27	4.3.2 Infrastructure and Social Services Needs
28	<b>4.4 Economic Impacts and Recovery Needs</b>
28	4.4.1 Macroeconomic Impacts
28	4.4.2 Needs for Economic Recovery and Employment
29	<b>4.5 Detailed Sector Damages and Needs Tables for Gombe State</b>
29	4.5.1 Detailed Sector Damages for Gombe State
29	4.5.2 Detailed Sector Needs for Gombe State

32	<b>TARABA</b>
33	<b>5.1 Overview</b>
33	5.1.1 Key Facts
33	5.1.2 RPBA Background and Key Findings
33	5.1.3 Overview of the State and Pre-crisis Conditions
33	5.1.4 Impact of the Crisis
34	<b>5.2 Peace Building, Stability, and Social Cohesion</b>
34	5.2.1 Needs for Peace Building, Stability, and Social Cohesion
35	<b>5.3 Infrastructure and Social Services</b>
35	5.3.1 Impacts and Damages Related to Infrastructure and Social Services
35	5.3.2 Infrastructure and Social Services Needs
36	<b>5.4 Economic Impacts and Recovery Needs</b>
36	5.4.1 Macroeconomic Impacts
36	5.4.2 Needs for Economic Recovery and Employment
37	<b>5.5 Detailed Sector Damages and Needs Tables for Taraba State</b>
37	5.5.1 Detailed Sector Damages for Taraba State
37	5.5.2 Detailed Sector Needs for Taraba State
40	<b>YOBE</b>
41	<b>6.1 Overview</b>
41	6.1.1 Key Facts
41	6.1.2 RPBA background and key findings
41	6.1.3 Overview and Pre-crisis Conditions
41	6.1.4 Impact of the Crisis
42	<b>6.2 Peace Building, Stability and Social Cohesion</b>
42	6.2.1 Needs for Peace Building, Stability and Social Cohesion
43	<b>6.3 Infrastructure and Social Services</b>
43	6.3.1 Impacts and Damages Related to Infrastructure and Social Services
43	6.3.2 Infrastructure and Social Service Needs
44	<b>6.4 Economic Impacts and Recovery Needs</b>
44	6.4.1 Macroeconomic Impacts
44	6.4.2 Needs for Economic Recovery and Employment
45	<b>6.5 Detailed Sector Damages and Needs Tables for Yobe State</b>
45	6.5.1 Detailed Sector Damages for Yobe State
46	6.5.2 Detailed Sector Needs for Yobe State
48	<b>REFERENCES</b>

# List of Tables

02	Table 1	Adamawa at a glance
02	Table 2	Summary of needs across the three areas of intervention in Adamawa
03	Table 3	Estimated needs for peace building, stability and social cohesion in Adamawa
04	Table 4	Summary of damages to infrastructure and social services in Adamawa
04	Table 5	Infrastructure and social services: estimated needs by sector in Adamawa
05	Table 6	Estimated impacts on state output and prices 2011-2015
05	Table 7	Estimated needs for economic recovery
10	Table 8	Bauchi at a glance
10	Table 9	Summary of needs across the three areas of intervention in Bauchi
11	Table 10	Estimated needs for peace building, stability and social cohesion in Bauchi
12	Table 11	Summary of damages to infrastructure and social services in Bauchi
12	Table 12	Damages to infrastructure and social services: estimated needs by sector in Bauchi
13	Table 13	Estimated impacts on state output and prices 2011-2015
13	Table 14	Estimated needs for economic recovery
17	Table 15	Borno at a glance
17	Table 16	Summary of needs across the three areas of intervention in Borno
18	Table 17	Estimated needs for peace building, stability, and social cohesion in Borno
19	Table 18	Summary of damages to infrastructure and social services in Borno
19	Table 19	Estimated needs by sector, infrastructure and social services in Borno
20	Table 20	Estimated impacts on state output and prices 2011-2015
20	Table 21	Estimated impacts on state output and prices 2011-2015
25	Table 22	Gombe at a glance
25	Table 23	Summary of needs across the areas of intervention in Gombe
26	Table 24	Estimated needs by sector, infrastructure, and social services in Gombe
27	Table 25	Summary of damages to infrastructure and social services in Gombe
27	Table 26	Estimated needs by sector, infrastructure, and social services in Gombe
28	Table 27	Estimated impacts on state output and prices 2011-2015
28	Table 28	Estimated needs for economic recovery
33	Table 29	Taraba at a glance
33	Table 30	Summary of needs across the three areas of intervention in Taraba
34	Table 31	Estimated needs for peace building, stability and social cohesion in Taraba
35	Table 32	Summary of damages to infrastructure and social services in Taraba
35	Table 33	Infrastructure and social services: estimated needs by sector in Taraba
36	Table 34	Estimated impacts on state output and prices, 2011-2015
36	Table 35	Estimated needs by sector for economic recovery
41	Table 36	Yobe at a glance
41	Table 37	Summary of needs across the three areas of intervention in Yobe
42	Table 38	Estimated needs for peace building, stability and social cohesion in Yobe
43	Table 39	Summary of damages to infrastructure and social services in Yobe
43	Table 40	Infrastructure and social services: estimated needs by sector in Yobe
44	Table 41	Estimated impacts on state output and prices, 2011-2015
44	Table 42	Estimated needs for economic recovery

## PREFACE

# Acknowledgements

The North-East Nigeria Recovery and Peace Building Assessment (RPBA) was undertaken by the Federal Government of the Republic of Nigeria, led by the Office of the Vice President and the State Governments of Adamawa, Bauchi, Borno, Gombe, Taraba and Yobe. The assessment was supported by the European Union (EU), the United Nations (UN), and The World Bank (WB).

The Government of Nigeria Core RPBA Team consisted of Dr. Mariam Masha, Senior Special Assistant to the President on Internally Displaced Persons and Focal Points from the six states, including: Maurice Vunobolki (Adamawa); Mohammed Aminu Ibrahim (Bauchi); Dr. Baba Gana Umara (Borno); Aliyu M. Kamara (Gombe); Jeji Williams (Taraba); and Muhammad Yusufari (Yobe).

The strong support and the contributions of the many different national stakeholders was remarkable. The dedication of the RPBA teams from the Federal and State Governments and three institutions was exceptional. Special thanks go to the Federal and State Governments, the EU, UN and WB, and the United Kingdom's Department for International Development (DFID) for financial support provided for this assessment. In addition thanks to the EU for funding the design and layout of this document. The efforts of all made this report possible.

The design and layout of this document was created and executed by the team at Bivee Inc.

Cover photo by Arne Hoel 

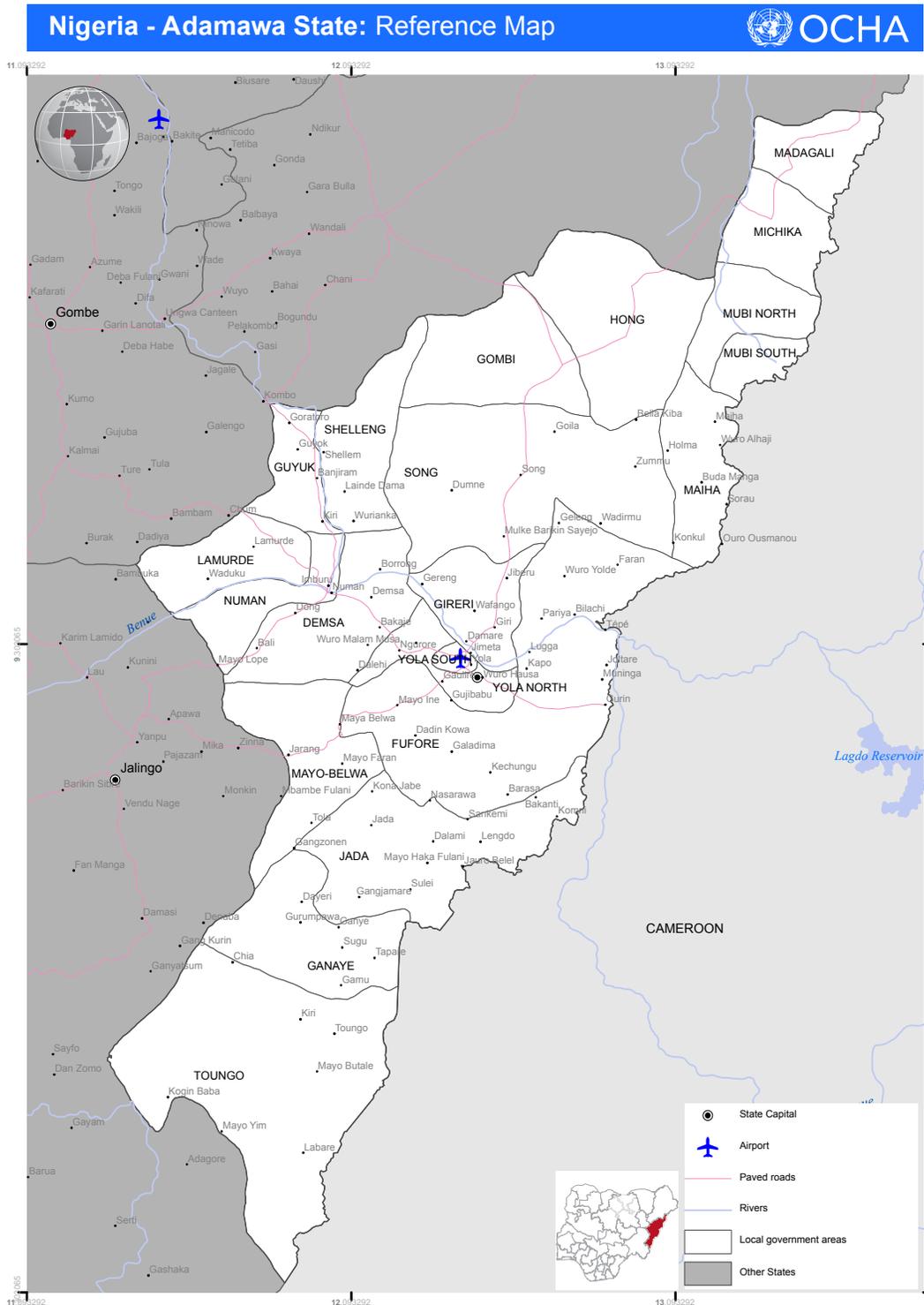
## PREFACE

# Acronyms

<b>ACLED</b>	Armed Conflict Location and Event Data Project	<b>NGO</b>	Non-Governmental Organisations
<b>BTS</b>	Base Transceiver Stations	<b>NPVRN</b>	Nigeria Political Violence Research Network
<b>CIMIC</b>	Civilian and Military Coordination	<b>NSRP</b>	Nigeria Stability and Reconciliation Programme
<b>CJTF</b>	Civilian Joint Task Force	<b>ONSA</b>	Office of the National Security Adviser
<b>CM-COORD</b>	Humanitarian Civilian Military Coordination	<b>O&amp;M</b>	Operations and Maintenance
<b>CP</b>	Community Platforms	<b>PCNI</b>	Presidential Committee on the North-East Initiative
<b>CSO</b>	Civil Society Organizations	<b>PHC</b>	Public Health Centres
<b>DTM</b>	Displacement Tracking Matrix	<b>PINE</b>	Presidential Initiative for the North-East
<b>EPA</b>	Environmental Protection Agency	<b>PTSD</b>	Post-Traumatic Stress Disorder
<b>ERW</b>	Explosive Remnants of War	<b>PRC</b>	Project Management Consultants
<b>ESA</b>	European Space Agency	<b>PWD</b>	People with Disability
<b>EU</b>	European Union	<b>RPBA</b>	Recovery and Peace Building Assessment
<b>FEWSNET</b>	Famine Early Warning Systems Network	<b>RPBS</b>	Recovery and Peace Building Strategy
<b>FGN</b>	Federal Government of Nigeria	<b>RRR</b>	Repairs, Rehabilitation and Replacement
<b>FMOH</b>	Federal Ministry of Health	<b>RUWASSA</b>	Rural Water Supply and Sanitation Agency
<b>HDI</b>	Human Development Index	<b>SALW</b>	Small Arms and Light Weapons
<b>HRP</b>	Humanitarian Response Plan	<b>SARC</b>	Sexual Assault Referral Centre
<b>ICT</b>	Information and Communication Technology	<b>SBMC</b>	School-Based Management Committees
<b>IDPs</b>	Internally Displaced Persons	<b>SEMA</b>	State Emergency Management Agencies
<b>IED</b>	Improvised Explosive Device	<b>SGBV</b>	Sexual and Gender-Based Violence
<b>IGR</b>	Internally Generated Revenue	<b>SME</b>	Small and Medium Sized Enterprise
<b>INEC</b>	Independent National Electoral Commission	<b>SMEDAN</b>	Federal and State Ministries for Industry, Trade and Investment
<b>IOM</b>	International Organisation for Migration	<b>SWTWSSA</b>	Small Town Water Supply and Sanitation agencies
<b>IS</b>	Islamic State	<b>SWM</b>	Solid Waste Management
<b>ISWA</b>	International Solid Waste Association	<b>TVET</b>	Technical Vocational Education and Training
<b>LGA</b>	Local Government Areas	<b>UASC</b>	Unaccompanied and separated children
<b>MDA</b>	Ministries, Departments and Agencies	<b>UN</b>	United Nations
<b>MNJTF</b>	Multi-National Joint Task Force	<b>UNHAS</b>	United Nations Humanitarian Air Service
<b>MRRR</b>	Ministry of Reconstruction, Rehabilitation and Resettlement	<b>UNICEF</b>	United Nations International Children's Emergency Fund
<b>MTN</b>	Mobile Telephone Network	<b>USIP</b>	United States Institute of Peace
<b>M&amp;E</b>	Monitoring and Evaluation	<b>USWA</b>	Urban State Water Agencies
<b>NEET</b>	Not in Education, Employment or Training	<b>UXO</b>	Unexploded Ordnance
<b>NEMA</b>	National Emergency Management Agency	<b>VAT</b>	Value Added Tax
<b>NERC</b>	North-East Reconstruction Project	<b>WASH</b>	Water, Sanitation and Hygiene
<b>NEST</b>	North-East States Transformation Strategy	<b>WB</b>	World Bank
<b>NDHS</b>	Nigeria Demographic and Health Survey		

LAND OF BEAUTY

# Adamawa



## 1.1 Overview

### 1.1.1 Key Facts

TABLE 1  
Adamawa at a glance

State	Adamawa
Capital	Yola
Area	36,917 km <sup>2</sup>
Predominant languages	Hausa, Fulfude
Population (2006 census)	3,178,950
IDPs (IOM, Dec. 2015)	136,000
Main source(s) of income	Agriculture (80% of population)
Governor	Bindo Jibrilla
Governance	21 LGAs
Internally Generated Revenue (2015)	3.97 billion Naira

### 1.1.2 RPBA Background and Key Findings

The North-East Nigeria Recovery and Peace Building Assessment (RPBA) has been conducted under the leadership of the Government of Nigeria in partnership with the European Union, United Nations, and World Bank. The six states have driven the assessment process. State focal points have guided the coordination of assessment and sector focal points provided detailed data on damages and needs. The data have been used to analyse the factors that induced the crisis, the

TABLE 2  
Summary of needs across the three areas of intervention in Adamawa

Areas of intervention	Estimated cost of interventions	
	US\$ (millions)	Naira (millions)
Peace building, stability, and social cohesion	27.6	5,500
Infrastructure and social services	594.8	118,970
Economic recovery	37.6	7,520
<b>Total</b>	<b>659.9[1]</b>	<b>131,992</b>

[1] Due to rounding, numbers presented in the tables throughout this document may not add up precisely to the total.

current status of the crisis, and the strategies for sustainable stabilisation and recovery. This report contains detailed data and analysis from the data sheets collected and from the RPBA field mission to Adamawa.

The recovery and peace building process requires a holistic approach that promotes peace, stability, and social cohesion by addressing the rehabilitation of infrastructure and social services while confronting underlying macroeconomic issues to overcome the nexus of instability, conflict, and deteriorating development. Lessons from other conflict and crisis contexts highlight that rebuilding trust and cohesion is as essential as the restoration of services and reconstruction, economic revitalisation, and building livelihoods. Based on the guiding principles laid out in the overall *Strategic Recovery and Peace Building Framework*, needs have been identified in the three main areas of intervention: (i) peace building, stability, and social cohesion, (ii) infrastructure and social services, and (iii) economic recovery, totalling US\$ 660 million for Adamawa.

### 1.1.3 Overview and Pre-crisis Conditions

Once part of Gongola State, Adamawa was formally established as a state in 1991. While the seventh largest state in Nigeria and the fifth largest in the North-East by area, Adamawa comprised just 0.43 percent of national GDP in 2009.<sup>1</sup> Adamawa's economy remains diversified across livestock (37.1 percent of state GDP), real estate (23.0 percent), crop production (16.6 percent), road transportation (6.8 percent), and wholesale and retail trade (6.6 percent). Adamawa has a strong agricultural base, mineral deposits, fresh water resources, and energy sources.

### 1.1.4 Impact of the Crisis

The conflict in North-East Nigeria has had a deep impact on the region. An estimated 20,000 lives have been lost, and nearly two million people have been forcibly displaced. The human, social, and economic losses of the conflict, and the investments for the recovery, peace building, and reconstruction of the North-East, are overwhelming. The sections below summarise the state-level findings of the RPBA in terms of the damages and resulting needs of Adamawa State for peace building, stability, and social cohesion, infrastructure and social services as well as economic recovery.

## 1.2 Peace Building, Stability, and Social Cohesion

Restoring and enhancing peace, stability, and social cohesion constitutes the backbone of overall recovery efforts, and builds the foundation for the effective and smooth implementation of all programme interventions. The objective of this area of intervention is to assess and then address impacts of the conflict on the social fabric, as well as on local governance and provision of justice, with particular attention to the effects on IDPs and host communities. Effective responses to these challenges will provide the social and political environment for sustainable recovery and longer-term development. The relevant line ministries worked with RPBA partners to provide detailed assessment data on the cost of recovery needs.

### 1.2.1 Needs for Peace Building, Stability, and Social Cohesion

The total needs for promoting peace building, stability, and social cohesion in Adamawa State are estimated at around US\$ 27.5 million. As a state directly impacted by conflict and displacement, social needs in Adamawa are greatest in the subcomponents of ‘local governance and citizen engagement’, and ‘safe and voluntarily return and resettlement of displaced persons’, at US\$ 9.3 million and US\$ 9.0 million, respectively. It is important to note that basic humanitarian needs for the safe and voluntary return and resettlement of displaced persons, such as housing, service delivery, and livelihood support are accounted for in the other areas of intervention. The peace building and social cohesion needs not accounted for in other areas of intervention relate to the restitution of the social tissue, reconciliation, and peace building, restoration of a sense of normalcy and needs of particularly vulnerable sub-groups of IDPs. Addressing the needs in a holistic and integrated manner is critical for sustainable recovery – certainly in Adamawa State – and is seen as a precondition for stability and key for sustainable recovery. Many issues addressed in peace building, stability, and social cohesion — and the recommended interventions — are preconditions of future stability and important efforts to overcome Adamawa’s long-term development challenges.

#### BOX 1.1

### Impact of the Crisis on Adamawa

Adamawa has been directly impacted by the Boko Haram crisis, both in terms of attacks and displacement. The impact on infrastructure and social services has been significant (US\$ 829 million), representing nine percent of the total damages in the six North-East states. Agriculture has been particularly hard hit (55 percent of total damages).

The conflict has also resulted in 136,000 Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs), 94 percent of whom live in host communities. The influx has put significant strain on the state economy, service delivery, and the social fabric.

Given the fluidity of the security environment, careful and coordinated sequencing of the RBPA and subsequent support will be critical to the recovery and peace building process in Adamawa.

TABLE 3

### Estimated needs for peace building, stability and social cohesion in Adamawa

Sector	Needs cost	
	US\$ (millions)	Naira (millions)
Safe and voluntary return and resettlement of displaced persons	9	1,800
Reconciliation, peace building, and community cohesion	3.7	740
Local governance and citizens engagement	9.3	1,860
Community security, justice, human rights, mine action and small arms control	5.6	1,120
<b>Total</b>	<b>27.6</b>	<b>5,520</b>

## 1.3 Infrastructure and Social Services

The sustainable restoration and improvement of infrastructure and social services is crucial to societal normalisation and stabilisation in the crisis-affected areas, as well as for creating conditions for eventual IDPs returns or smooth integration into host communities. The relevant line ministries provided detailed assessment data on the cost of damage attributable to the conflict. The key objectives of this assessment were to (i) characterise and estimate the impacts of the crisis on the physical infrastructure and social services; and (ii) identify needs for the restoration and recovery of infrastructure and service delivery.

### 1.3.1 Impacts and Damages Related to Infrastructure and Social Services

The overall impact of the conflict on infrastructure and social services is estimated at nearly US\$ 829 million. Agriculture accounts for the largest share (55 percent) of the damages at US\$ 458 million. The table below provides a detailed overview. In addition to these damages which can be directly related to Adamawa, the ICT sector across the six states suffered damages of US\$ 25 million, while the commerce sector was impacted by a loss of US\$ 915 million across the six states.

### 1.3.2 Infrastructure and Social Service Needs

The total recovery needs for the infrastructure and social service interventions are estimated at US\$ 595 million. The highest needs arise from agriculture (US\$ 141 million), followed by social protection (US\$ 94 million), education (US\$ 83 million), and transport (US\$ 75 million). In addition, it is estimated that the ICT sector requires recovery interventions of US\$ 272 million across the six states. The table below provides an overview of the needs by sector.

TABLE 4

### Summary of damages to infrastructure and social services in Adamawa

	<i>US\$ (millions)</i>	<i>Naira (millions)</i>
Agriculture	457.8	91,571
Education	57.9	11,595
Energy	31.8	6,371
Environment	1.2	232
Health	21.1	4,213
Private housing	25.7	5,150
Public buildings	2.3	454
Transport	73.8	14,760
Water & sanitation	7.4	1,460
Private enterprise	149.7	29,954
<b>Total</b>	<b>828.8</b>	<b>165,760</b>

TABLE 5

### Infrastructure and social services: estimated needs by sector in Adamawa

	<i>US\$ (millions)</i>	<i>Naira (millions)</i>
Agriculture	141.1	28,222
Education	83	16,597
Energy	31.9	6,371
Environment	10.6	2,115
Health	50.6	10,127
Private Housing	15.7	3,145
Public Buildings	40.3	8,068
Social Protection	93.8	18,753
Transport	74.5	14,906
Water & Sanitation	25.9	5,178
Community Infrastructure Contingency	27.4	5,488
<b>Total</b>	<b>594.9</b>	<b>118,970</b>

## 1.4 Economic Impacts and Recovery Needs

Creating jobs and opportunities to earn a decent living is a critical step to ensure stability, reduce volatility, and protect the social sense of belonging, particularly for members of the affected communities and vulnerable youth. The assessment provides estimated impacts on local macroeconomics (output and price), which has further implications for key sector activities and people's livelihoods and employment. Recovery needs are recommended to restore livelihoods and promote employment to facilitate short-term economic stabilisation as well as to assist the state government to sustain economic recovery in the medium term.

### 1.4.1 Macroeconomic impacts

The crisis has further aggravated the already weak development of Adamawa. It is estimated that Adamawa suffered an accumulated output loss measured by GDP of US\$ 1.57 billion (Naira 314 billion) between 2011 and 2015, while prices rose by more than 10%. The combination of output loss and price increases implies a significant reduction in the welfare of residents in the state (Table 6).

TABLE 6  
Estimated impacts on state output and prices  
2011-2015

State	GDP loss (US\$, millions)	GDP loss (Naira, billions)	Inflation, All items	Inflation, Food
Adamawa	1,570	314	10.4	9

Source: World Bank Staff estimate using the Central Bank of Nigeria data

### 1.4.2 Needs for Economic Recovery and Employment

Recommendations for economic recovery are premised on an understanding that socio-economic recovery in troubled communities is strongly linked to job creation and economic restoration. In view of this, other recommendations for implementing potential interventions include an inclusive, pro-poor approach to economic recovery

TABLE 7  
Estimated needs for economic recovery

Sector	Needs costs	
	US\$ (millions)	Naira (millions)
Livelihood support and local economic recovery	24.2	4,843
Employment	13.4	2,670
Total	37.6	7,513

and tailored proposals for different groups of affected people such as: (i) general population in the North-East; (ii) IDPs; (iii) host communities; (iv) returnees; and (v) vulnerable groups, which include youth, elderly, and women. The specific needs, as identified for the different sub-components, are presented in Table 7. It is estimated that US\$ 245 million is required for reviving the private sector and promoting trade across the six affected states, a substantial amount of which will be required for Adamawa-related interventions. Livelihood support and local economic recovery require US\$ 24.2 million, while the needs for employment schemes, training and support to women, youth, and vulnerable groups add up to US\$ 13.4 million.

## 1.5 Detailed Sector Damages and Needs Tables for Adamawa State

### 1.5.1 Detailed Sector Damages for Adamawa State

	US\$ (millions)	Naira (millions)
<b>Agriculture</b>		
Agriculture mechanisation authority workshop	0.200	46
Poultry farm	0.500	10
Stores and other buildings	80.400	16080
Veterinary clinics	0.100	30
ADP/Fadama offices	0.300	60
Farms/gardens	144.400	28876
Agricultural machinery and equipment	13.900	2784
Seeds	0.200	48
Pesticides	2.900	593
Fertilizers	0.180	36
Cattle	171.900	34386
Sheep/goats	23.300	4662
Poultry	8.100	1620
Pigs	3.600	720
Horses & donkeys	0.800	165
Fisheries	0.300	61
Borehole	0.005	1
Markets	3.600	725
Processing industries	0.004	1
Research/extension institutions	1.200	250
Transportation services	0.200	4
Agro-processing services	2.100	413
<b>Total</b>	<b>457.800</b>	<b>91571</b>
<b>Education</b>		
6-classroom block	20.700	4155
Office block	4.500	894
Hand pump borehole	0.600	112
Motorised borehole/overhead tank	2.200	445
Latrines (2 blocks, each 3 compartments)	2.800	560
Classroom rehabilitation	3.200	650
Pupil seat	1.100	214
Teacher table & chair	0.100	18
Perimeter fence	22.700	4547
<b>Total</b>	<b>57.900</b>	<b>11595</b>
<b>Energy</b>		
Distribution substation		
11 kV/415 V	0.500	91
33 kV/415 V	1.200	232
Distribution lines		
33 kV	18.900	3784
11 kV	3.700	734
415-230 V	7.600	1530
<b>Total</b>	<b>31.900</b>	<b>6371</b>

	US\$ (millions)	Naira (millions)
<b>Environment</b>		
Forest/woodlots/wildlife	0.200	40
Economic tree/orchards	0.100	20
Protected areas/national parks	0.200	40
Waste management infrastructure	0.600	120
<b>Total</b>	<b>1.200</b>	<b>220</b>
<b>Health</b>		
Health posts	4.300	855
PHC centres	9.500	1918
Secondary hospitals	7.200	1440
<b>Total</b>	<b>21.100</b>	<b>4213</b>
<b>Housing</b>		
Private housing	25.800	5150
<b>Health</b>		
Health posts	4.300	855
PHC centres	9.500	1918
Secondary hospitals	7.200	1440
<b>Total</b>	<b>21.100</b>	<b>4213</b>
<b>Public Buildings</b>		
Prisons	0.100	16
Audit offices	0.015	3
Police stations	0.100	19
Police barracks	0.100	18
Development area office	0.200	40
Cultural/historical buildings	0.400	83
Local Government building	0.300	61
Ministry buildings	0.004	1
Other buildings	1.100	220
<b>Total</b>	<b>2.300</b>	<b>460</b>
<b>Transport</b>		
Federal road	32.300	3740
State/LGA road	10.300	2070
Bridges (6)	17.800	3564
Bus	0.400	77
Car	0.900	180
Truck	0.600	111
Bulldozer	2.000	400
Paver	1.000	200
Excavator	1.000	200
Tractor	7.500	1500
<b>Total</b>	<b>73.800</b>	<b>12042</b>

	US\$ (millions)	Naira (millions)
<b>Water and Sanitation</b>		
Water Damages		
Total cost of damages to water infrastructure in communities & institutions	4.400	877
Sanitation Damages		
Total cost of damages to institutional sanitation infrastructure	3.000	599
<b>Total</b>	<b>7.400</b>	<b>1476</b>

### 1.5.2 Detailed Sector Needs for Adamawa State

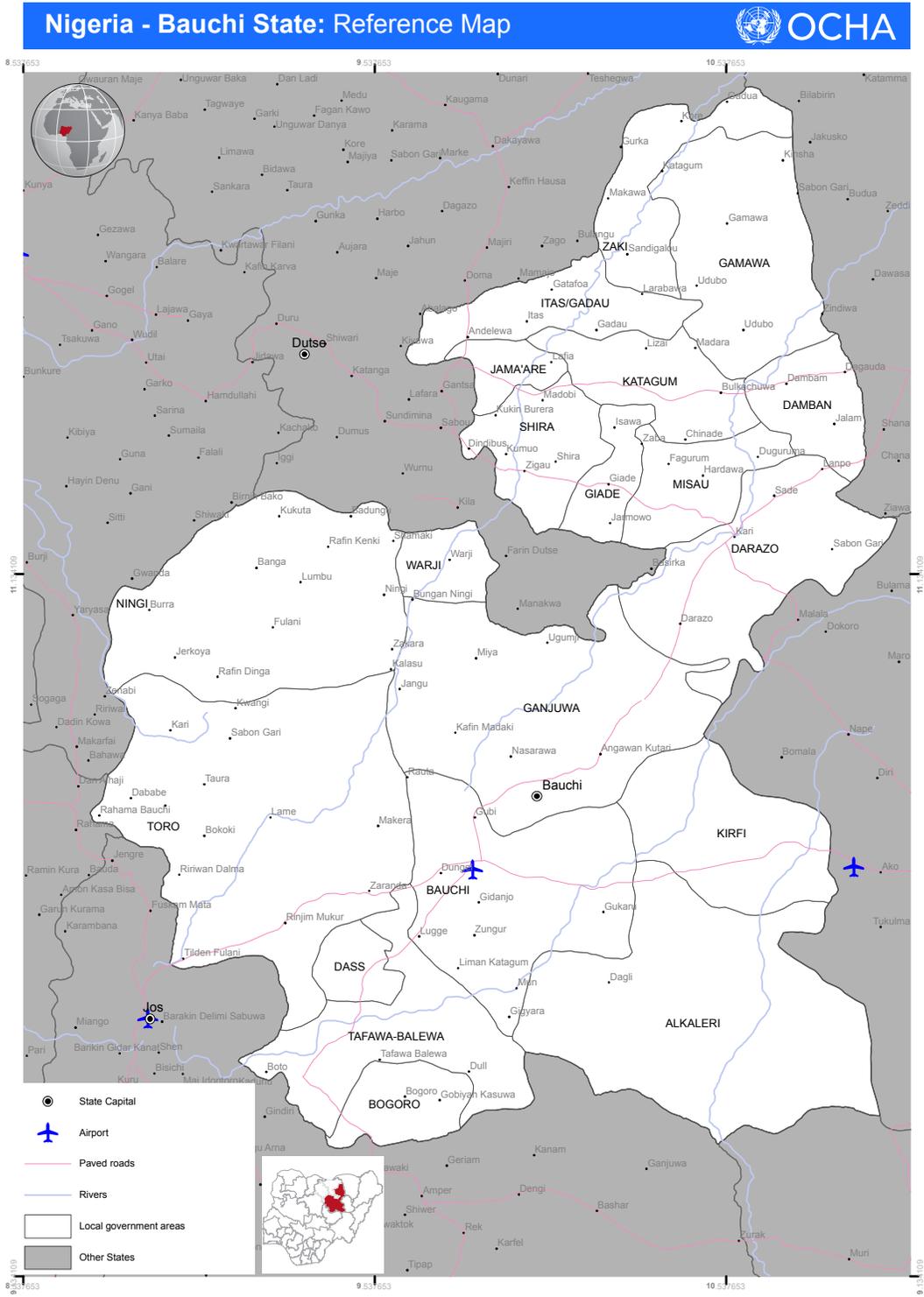
	US\$ (millions)	Naira (millions)
<b>Agriculture</b>		
Agricultural machinery and equipment	14.000	2784
Storage and other buildings	81.000	16185
Veterinary clinics and abattoirs	0.500	105
Boreholes	0.005	1
Agro-processing services	2.100	413
Food assistance	9.300	1865
Supplementary food assistance for 4 months of food around lean season	9.500	1894
Extension services	3.100	614
Input support in host communities	8.400	1688
Dry season vegetable support	3.900	772
HH support for small-scale food processing & preservation	0.300	60
Support for sheep production	0.700	141
HH support for goat production	0.600	110
HH support for poultry production	2.700	539
Crop production support for returnees	5.200	1048
<b>Total</b>	<b>141.100</b>	<b>28222</b>
<b>Education</b>		
Construction of 6-classroom block	20.800	4155
Office block	4.500	894
Hand pump borehole	0.600	112
Motorised borehole/overhead tank	2.200	445
Latrines (2 blocks, each 3 compartments)	2.800	560
Classroom rehabilitation	3.200	650
Pupil seat	1.100	214
Teacher table & chair	0.100	18
Perimeter fence	22.700	4548
Capital costs for IDPs education services	20.000	3994
Recurrent costs for IDP education services	5.000	1008
<b>Total</b>	<b>83.000</b>	<b>16597</b>

	US\$ (millions)	Naira (millions)
<b>Energy</b>		
Distribution substations	1.600	323
Distribution lines	30.200	6047
<b>Total</b>	<b>31.900</b>	<b>6370</b>
<b>Environment</b>		
Forests, orchards, wetlands and protected areas	2.600	536
Solid waste management	4.000	795
ERW risk reduction	1.900	383
Debris management	2.000	401
<b>Total</b>	<b>10.600</b>	<b>2115</b>
<b>Health</b>		
Health care facilities/infrastructure & equipment	23.000	4584
Service provision (operational)	22.200	4435
Service provision (capital)	3.000	605
Health System restoration (capacity building)	0.400	71
Health System Restoration (operational)	0.500	106
Governance & Early Warning Systems (capital)	0.400	80
Governance & Early Warning Systems (operational)	0.900	176
Risk mitigation (capital)	0.100	14
Risk mitigation (operational)	0.300	60
<b>Total</b>	<b>50.600</b>	<b>10127</b>
<b>Housing</b>		
Reconstruction of damaged houses	0.800	179
Reconstruction of destroyed houses	14.800	2966
<b>Total</b>	<b>15.700</b>	<b>3145</b>
<b>Public Buildings</b>		
Public building category	0.400	80
Prisons	0.100	20
Post offices	1.900	375
Police stations	1.000	193
Election offices	0.900	173
Development area office	16.100	3220
Cultural/historical building	5.600	1120
Ministry buildings	6.000	1196
Project management	3.200	640
Physical contingencies	3.500	700
Cost contingencies	1.800	351
<b>Total</b>	<b>40.300</b>	<b>8068</b>
<b>Transport</b>		
Federal road	32.300	6460
State/LGA road	10.400	2070
Bridges	17.800	3564
Project management & contingencies	14.100	2812
<b>Total</b>	<b>74.500</b>	<b>14906</b>

	<i>US\$ (millions)</i>	<i>Naira (millions)</i>
<b>Water and Sanitation</b>		
Reconstruction and rehabilitation of water infrastructure in communities, institutions, and public buildings	7.600	1515
Reconstruction and rehabilitation of sanitation infrastructure in institutions and public buildings	4.000	796
Construction of new water infrastructure for host communities & provision for IDPs return areas	3.400	681
Construction of new water & sanitation infrastructure in public places for host communities and IDPs return areas	0.900	170
Sanitation & hygiene promotion in IDPs return areas, host communities and Institutions	1.800	357
Institutional support and capacity development	8.300	1660
<b>Total</b>	<b>25.900</b>	<b>5178</b>
<b>Community Infrastructure Contingency</b>		
<b>Total</b>	<b>27.400</b>	<b>5488</b>
<b>Safe and Voluntarily Return and Resettlement of Displaced Persons</b>		
Support and strengthen broader access to basic needs at local level for new IDPs and IDPs with no intention to return in short to medium term	0.300	53
Initiatives supporting separated/unaccompanied children IDPs and returnees	1.600	315
Psycho-social support to affected population, including IDPs, returnees, and host community members	2.000	402
Preventing gender-based violence in host communities and camps	1.900	379
Initiatives supporting elderly and widows	0.100	13
Initiatives to facilitate, support and sustain voluntary return	3.200	642
<b>Total</b>	<b>9.000</b>	<b>1804</b>
<b>Reconciliation, Peace Building and Community Cohesion</b>		
Prison facilities for de-radicalisation programme	0.200	45
Training	1.400	284
DDR technical assistance	0.300	67
Assessments and studies	0.100	11
Micro grants	0.500	90
Social fund for CSOs	0.500	90
Outreach and advocacy	0.700	142
<b>Total</b>	<b>3.700</b>	<b>720</b>
<b>Local Governance and Citizen Participation</b>		
Establishment and support to community platforms	5.800	1177
Training	3.100	621
Policy dialogue and mentoring	0.300	60
<b>Total</b>	<b>9.300</b>	<b>1858</b>

	<i>US\$ (millions)</i>	<i>Naira (millions)</i>
<b>Community Security, Justice, Human Rights, Small Arms Control and Mine Action</b>		
Establishment of SARC	0.200	45
ICT for case management	0.100	18
Training	1.100	224
Assessments and studies	0.100	11
Model/pilot projects	1.000	199
Micro grants	0.200	38
Services (oversight, outreach, advocacy)	0.300	68
Mine Action Emergency risk education campaign	0.400	90
Mine Action integrated survey of hazardous areas with risk education and explosive ordnance disposal	0.700	149
Mine Action victim assistance needs assessment and individual rehabilitation response	1.100	227
Community participation on security/SALW awareness and reduction in the North-East enhanced through provision of advocacy and sensitisation the dangers of SALWs	0.100	20
Capacity of security apparatus in the North-East strengthened through the provision of best practices in border security and stockpile management.	0.200	30
<b>Total</b>	<b>5.600</b>	<b>1117</b>
<b>Livelihood Support and Local Economic Recovery</b>		
Restoration of disrupted and destroyed basic livelihood economic assets	15.600	3111
Development, strengthening and diversification of relevant market related skills for self-employment	2.900	580
Establishment, development and strengthening of Agriculture based value chains and agro processing centres	4.400	881
Establishment, development and strengthening of natural resources based and solid minerals value chains and enterprises	1.400	271
<b>Total</b>	<b>24.200</b>	<b>4843</b>
<b>Employment</b>		
Strengthen institutional capacity of state employment centres and related institutions	1.000	192
General programme for labour force skills development	3.000	590
Women empowerment through skills training for employment	5.900	1180
Youth empowerment through skills training for employment	3.500	708
<b>Total</b>	<b>13.400</b>	<b>2670</b>

# Bauchi



## Overview

### 2.1.1 Key Facts

TABLE 8  
Bauchi at a glance

<i>State</i>	<i>Bauchi</i>
Capital	Bauchi
Area	49,119 km <sup>2</sup>
Predominant languages	Hausa
Population (2006 census)	4,653,066
IDPs (IOM Dec. 2015)	70,000
Main source(s) of income	Agriculture (80% of population)
Governor	Mohammed Abdullahi Abubakar
Governance	20 LGAs
Internally Generated Revenue (2015)	4.53 billion Naira

### 2.1.2 RPBA Background and Key Findings

The North-East Nigeria Recovery and Peace Building Assessment (RPBA) was conducted under the leadership of the Government of Nigeria in partnership with the European Union, United Nations and World Bank. The six states have driven the assessment process. State focal points have guided the coordination of assessment and sector focal points have provided detailed data on damage and needs. The data have been used to analyse the factors that induced the crisis, the current status of the crisis, and the strategies for sustainable stabilisation and recovery. This report contains detailed data and analysis from the data sheets collected and from the RPBA field mission to Bauchi.

TABLE 9  
Summary of needs across the three areas of intervention in Bauchi

<i>Areas of intervention</i>	<i>Estimated cost of interventions</i>	
	US\$ (millions)	Naira (millions)
Peace building, stability, and social cohesion	23.9	4,783
Infrastructure and social services	202.9	40,578
Economic recovery	41.4	8,285
<b>Total</b>	<b>268.2</b>	<b>53,646</b>

The recovery and peace building process requires a holistic approach that promotes peace, stability, and social cohesion by addressing the rehabilitation of infrastructure and social services while confronting underlying macroeconomic issues to overcome the nexus of instability, conflict, and deteriorating development. Lessons from other conflict and crisis contexts highlight that rebuilding trust and cohesion is as essential as the restoration of services and reconstruction, economic revitalisation, and building livelihoods. Based on the guiding principles laid out in the overall *Strategic Recovery and Peace Building Framework*, needs have been identified in the three main areas of intervention: (i) peace building, stability, and social cohesion, (ii) infrastructure and social services (iii) economic recovery, totalling US\$ 268 million for Bauchi.

### 2.1.3 Overview and Pre-crisis Conditions

Bauchi was formed in 1976 when the former North-East State was broken up. The former North-East State originally included the area now in Gombe State, which became a distinct state in 1996. Bauchi is the fourth largest state in the country and the third largest in the North-East region, covering a land area of 49,248 square kilometres (19,014 square miles).<sup>2</sup> It is also the most populous State among all six North-East states, with a total population of 4,653,066 people in the 2006 Census.

Agriculture is the mainstay of Bauchi's economy. About 80 percent of the inhabitants in the region engage in the production of food and cash crops, but on small-scale basis. The major crops produced in the state are cotton, maize, groundnuts, millet, guinea corn, rice, beans, sesame seeds, and gum arabic.<sup>3</sup> The state also has deposits of mineral resources, including cassiterite limestone, kaolin, gypsum, antimony, iron ore, gold, marble, columbine, and zinc, but mining activities have also been conducted at small scales. In 2010, the World Bank rated Bauchi State as the 10th best place to do business and the 21st best place to start a business, among all 36 states of Nigeria.<sup>4</sup>

### 2.1.4 Impact of the Crisis

The conflict in North-East Nigeria has had a deep impact on the region. An estimated 20,000 lives have been lost, and nearly two million people have been forcibly displaced. The human, social, and economic losses of the conflict, and the investments for the recovery, peace building, and reconstruction of the North-East, are overwhelming. The sections below summarise the state level findings of the RPBA in terms of the damages and resulting needs for Bauchi State, across peace building, stability, and social cohesion, infrastructure and social services as well as economic recovery.

## 2.2 Peace Building, Stability, and Social Cohesion

Restoring and enhancing peace, stability and social cohesion constitutes the backbone of the overall recovery efforts, and builds the foundation for the effective and smooth implementation of all programme interventions. The objective of this area of intervention is to assess and then address the impacts of conflict on the social fabric and on local governance and provision of justice, with particular attention to the effects on IDPs and host communities. Effective responses to these challenges will provide the social and political environment for sustainable recovery and longer-term development. The relevant line ministries worked with RPBA partners to provide detailed assessment data on the cost of recovery needs.

### 2.2.1 Needs for Peace Building, Stability, and Social Cohesion

The total needs for promoting peace building, stability, and social cohesion in Bauchi State are estimated at around US\$ 23.9 million. Under this component, social needs in Bauchi are greatest in the sub-components of ‘local governance and citizen engagement’ and ‘safe and voluntarily return and resettlement of displaced persons’, at US\$ 8.8 million and US\$ 8.6 million respectively. It is important to note that basic humanitarian needs for the safe and voluntary return/ resettlement of IDPs, such as housing, service delivery, and livelihood support are accounted for in the other areas of intervention. The peace building and social cohesion needs not accounted for in other areas of intervention relate to the restitution of the social tissue, reconciliation, and peace building, restoration of a sense of normalcy and needs of particularly vulnerable sub-groups of IDPs. Addressing the needs in a holistic and integrated manner is critical for sustainable recovery and is seen as a precondition for stability and key for sustainable recovery. Many issues addressed in peace building, stability, and social cohesion — and the recommended interventions — are preconditions of future stability and important efforts to overcome Bauchi’s long-term development challenges.

TABLE 10

### Estimated needs for peace building, stability and social cohesion in Bauchi

<i>Sector</i>	<i>Needs cost</i>	
	US\$ (millions)	Naira (millions)
Safe and voluntary return and resettlement of displaced persons	8.6	1727
Reconciliation, peace building and community cohesion	3.5	695
Local governance and citizens engagement	8.8	1769
Community security, justice, human rights, mine action, small arms control	23	592
<b>Total</b>	<b>23.9</b>	<b>4783</b>

## 2.3 Infrastructure and Social Services

The sustainable restoration and improvement of infrastructure and social services is crucial to societal normalisation and stabilisation in the crisis-affected areas, as well as for creating conditions for eventual IDPs returns or smooth integration into host communities. The relevant line ministries provided detailed assessment data on the cost of damage attributable to the conflict. The key objectives of this assessment were to (i) characterise and estimate the impact of the crisis on the physical infrastructure and social services; and (ii) identify needs for the restoration and recovery of infrastructure and service delivery.

### 2.3.1 Impacts and Damages Related to Infrastructure and Social Services

The overall impact of the conflict on infrastructure and social services is estimated at US\$ 51 million. Health accounts for 55 percent of the damages at \$28 million, with significant impact also noted in the education and agriculture sectors, with \$12 million and \$8 million in damages, respectively. Table 11 provides a detailed overview. In addition to these damages which can be directly related to Bauchi, the ICT sector across the six states suffered damages of US\$ 25 million, while the commerce sector was impacted by a loss of US\$ 915 million across all six states.

### 2.3.2 Infrastructure and Social Service Needs

The total recovery needs for the infrastructure and social service interventions are estimated at US\$ 203 million. The biggest needs arise from social protection (US\$ 91 million), followed by agriculture (US\$ 37 million), and health (US\$ 29 million). In addition, it is estimated that the ICT sector requires recovery interventions of US\$ 272 million across the six states. Table 12 provides an overview of the needs by sector.

TABLE 11

### Summary of damages to infrastructure and social services in Bauchi

	<i>US\$ (millions)</i>	<i>Naira (millions)</i>
Agriculture	7.6	1,513
Education	11.6	2,313
Environment	0.018	4
Health	27.8	5,565
Private housing	1.2	240
Public buildings	2.3	467
Private enterprise	0.04	8
<b>Total</b>	<b>50.5</b>	<b>10,109</b>

TABLE 12

### Damages to infrastructure and social services: estimated needs by sector in Bauchi

	<i>US\$ (millions)</i>	<i>Naira (millions)</i>
Agriculture	36.6	7,321
Education	23.5	4,695
Environment	2.7	548
Health	29.3	5,857
Private housing	0.7	140
Public buildings	6.7	1,339
Social protection	91.1	18,216
Water & sanitation	5.8	1,158
Community Infrastructure	6.5	1,305
Contingency		
<b>Total</b>	<b>202.9</b>	<b>40,578</b>

## 2.4 Economic Impacts and Recovery Needs

Creating jobs and opportunities to earn a decent living is a critical step to ensure stability, reduce volatility, and protect the social sense of belonging, particularly for members of the affected communities and vulnerable youth. The assessment provides estimated impacts on local macroeconomics (output and price), which have further implications for key sector activities, livelihoods and employment. Recovery needs are recommended to restore livelihoods and promote employment to facilitate short-term economic stabilisation as well as to assist the state government to sustain economic recovery in the medium term.

### 2.4.1 Macroeconomic Impacts

The crisis has further aggravated the already weak development of Bauchi. It is estimated that Bauchi suffered an accumulated output loss measured by GDP of US\$ 431.5 million (Naira 86.3 billion) between 2011 and 2015. Meanwhile, prices deflated by 4.5 percent for all items, while food prices deflated by 22.6 percent (Table 13).

TABLE 13  
Estimated impacts on state output and prices  
2011-2015

State	GDP loss (US\$, millions)	GDP loss (Naira, billions)	Inflation, All items	Inflation, Food
Bauchi	431.5	86.3	-4.5	-22.6

Source: World Bank Staff estimate using the Central Bank of Nigeria data

### 2.4.2 Needs for Economic Recovery and Employment

Recommendations for economic recovery are premised on an understanding that socio-economic recovery in troubled communities is strongly linked to job creation and economic restoration. In view of this, other recommendations for implementing potential interventions include an inclusive, pro-poor approach to economic recovery and tailored proposals for different groups of affected people such as: (i) general population in the North-East; (ii) IDPs; (iii) host commu-

TABLE 14  
Estimated needs for economic recovery

Sector	Needs costs	
	US\$ (millions)	Naira (millions)
Livelihood support and local economic recovery	23.1	4,612
Employment	18.4	3,672
<b>Total</b>	<b>41.4</b>	<b>8,285</b>

nities; (iv) returnees; and (v) vulnerable groups, which include youth, elderly, and women. The specific needs, as identified for the different subcomponents, are presented in Table 14. It is estimated that US\$ 245 million are required for reviving the private sector and promoting trade across the six affected states, a substantial amount of which will be required for Bauchi-related interventions. Livelihood support and local economic recovery require \$23.1 million, while the needs for employment schemes, training and support to women, youth and vulnerable groups sum up to \$18.4 million.

## 2.5 Detailed Sector Damages and Needs Tables for Bauchi State

### 2.5.1 Detailed Sector Damages for Bauchi State

	US\$ (millions)	Naira (millions)
<b>Agriculture</b>		
Farmland	7.500	1,500
Cattle	0.100	12
Sheep	0.003	1
Goat	0.001	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>7.600</b>	<b>1,513</b>
<b>Environment</b>		
Forest / woodlots/wildlife	0.001	0.2
Economic tree/orchards	0.017	3.4
<b>Total</b>	<b>0.018</b>	<b>4</b>
<b>Health</b>		
Health posts	13.500	2,693
PHC centres	11.500	2,291
Comprehensive health centres	0.200	41
Secondary hospitals	2.700	540
<b>Total</b>	<b>27.800</b>	<b>5,565</b>
<b>Housing</b>		
<b>Private housing</b>	<b>1.200</b>	<b>240</b>
<b>Public Buildings</b>		
Prisons	0.000	6
Audit offices	0.000	3
Police stations	0.900	182
Police barracks	0.100	17
Cultural/historical buildings	0.800	160
Local Government buildings	0.100	23
Other buildings	0.400	76
<b>Total</b>	<b>2.300</b>	<b>467</b>

### 2.5.2 Detailed Sector Needs for Bauchi State

	US\$ (millions)	Naira (millions)
<b>Agriculture</b>		
Food assistance	6.900	1,381
Extension services	1.200	246
Input support in host communities	17.600	3,513
Dry season vegetable support	2.500	494
HH support for small-scale food processing & preservation	0.100	20
Support for sheep production	0.300	60
HH support for goat production	0.200	40
HH support for poultry production	1.100	220
Crop production support for returnees	6.700	1,340
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>36.600</b>	<b>7,321</b>

	US\$ (millions)	Naira (millions)
<b>Education</b>		
Construction of 6-classroom block	2.100	410
Office block	0.400	82
Hand pump borehole	0.100	11
Motorised borehole/overhead tank	0.200	39
Latrines (2 blocks, each 3 compartments)	0.300	55
Classroom rehabilitation	5.400	1,083
Pupil seat	1.000	197
Teacher table & chair	0.100	17
Perimeter fence	2.100	419
Capital costs for IDP education services	9.500	1,902
Recurrent costs for IDP education services	2.400	480
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>23.500</b>	<b>4,695</b>
<b>Environment</b>		
Forests, Orchards, Wetlands and Protected Areas	0.200	45
Solid Waste Management	2.500	503
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>2.700</b>	<b>548</b>
<b>Health</b>		
Health care facilities/infrastructure & equipment	20.500	4,097
Service provision (operational)	7.000	1,408
Service provision (capital)	1.000	192
Health system restoration (capacity building)	0.100	22
Health system restoration (operational)	0.200	34
Governance & Early Warning systems (capital)	0.100	24
Governance & Early Warning systems (operational)	0.300	56
Risk mitigation (capital)	0.024	5
Risk mitigation (operational)	0.100	19
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>29.300</b>	<b>5,857</b>
<b>Housing</b>		
Reconstruction of destroyed houses	0.700	140
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>0.700</b>	<b>140</b>
<b>Public Buildings</b>		
Public building category	0.300	61
Prisons	0.100	29
Post offices	1.800	354
Police stations	0.200	32
Development area office	0.600	129
Cultural/historical buildings	0.600	124
Ministry buildings	1.700	330
Project management	0.500	106
Physical contingencies	0.600	116
Cost contingencies	0.300	58
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>6.700</b>	<b>1,339</b>

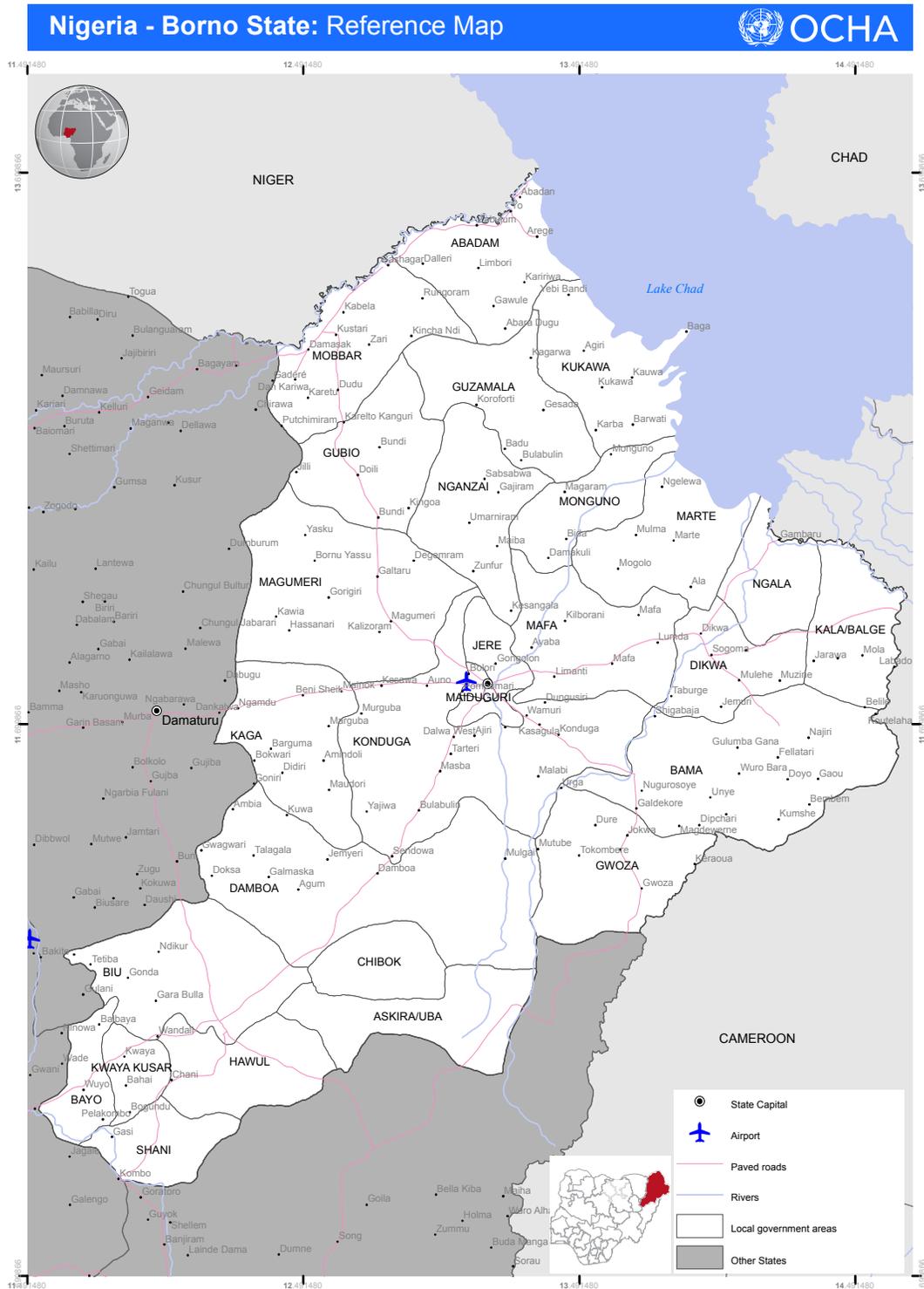
	US\$ (millions)	Naira (millions)
<b>Water &amp; Sanitation</b>		
Reconstruction and rehabilitation of water infrastructure in communities, institutions and public buildings	0.300	69
Reconstruction and rehabilitation of sanitation infrastructure in institutions and public buildings	0.300	69
Construction of new water infrastructure for host communities & provision for IDPs return areas	1.000	193
Construction of new water & sanitation infrastructure in public places for IDPs host communities and return areas	0.200	48
Sanitation & hygiene promotion in IDPs host communities and IDPs return areas	0.700	138
Institutional support and capacity development	3.200	640
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>5.800</b>	<b>1,158</b>
<b>Community Infrastructure Contingency</b>		
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>6.500</b>	<b>1,305</b>
<b>Safe and Voluntarily Return and Resettlement of Displaced Persons</b>		
Support and strengthen broader access to basic needs at local level for new IDPs and IDPs with no intention to return in short to medium term	0.300	53
Initiatives supporting separated/unaccompanied children IDPs and Returnees	1.500	303
Psycho-social support to affected population, including IDPs, returnees and host community members	1.900	385
Preventing gender-based violence in host communities and camps	1.800	361
Initiatives supporting elderly and widows	0.100	13
Initiatives to facilitate, support and sustain voluntary return	3.100	612
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>8.600</b>	<b>1,727</b>
<b>Reconciliation, Peace Building and Community Cohesion</b>		
Prison facilities for de-radicalisation programme	0.200	43
Training	1.400	270
DDR technical assistance	0.300	64
Assessments and studies	0.100	11
Micro grants	0.400	86
Social fund for CSOs	0.400	86
Outreach and advocacy	0.700	136
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>3.500</b>	<b>695</b>
<b>Local Governance and Citizen Participation</b>		
Establishment and support to community platforms	5.600	1,121
Training	3.000	591
Policy dialogue and mentoring	0.300	58
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>8.800</b>	<b>1,769</b>

	US\$ (millions)	Naira (millions)
<b>Community Security, Justice, Human Rights, Small Arms Control and Mine Action</b>		
Establishment of SARC	0.200	43
ICT for case management	0.100	17
Training	1.100	213
Assessments and studies	0.100	11
Model/pilot projects	0.900	189
Micro grants	0.200	36
Services (oversight, outreach, advocacy)	0.300	64
Mine Action emergency risk education campaign	0.009	2
Mine Action victim assistance needs assessment and individual rehabilitation response	0.024	5
Community participation on security/SALW awareness and reduction in the North-East enhanced through provision of advocacy and sensitisation the dangers of SALWs	0.100	12
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>3.000</b>	<b>592</b>
<b>Livelihood Support and Local Economic Recovery</b>		
Restoration of disrupted and destroyed basic livelihood economic assets	14.800	2,963
Development, strengthening, and diversification of relevant market related skills for self-employment	2.800	552
Establishment, development, and strengthening of Agriculture based value chains and agro processing centres	4.200	839
Establishment, development and strengthening of natural resources based and solid minerals value chains and enterprises	1.300	258
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>23.100</b>	<b>4,612</b>
<b>Employment</b>		
Strengthen institutional capacity of state employment centres and related institutions	1.000	192
General programme for labour force skills development	4.100	829
Women empowerment through skills training for employment	8.300	1,658
Youth empowerment through skills training for employment	5.000	995
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>18.400</b>	<b>3,674</b>

*\*Estimated needs presented in this table exclude water and sanitation-related infrastructure costs in schools and health centres as these are covered under Education & Health sectors, respectively.*

HOME OF PEACE

# Borno



## 3.1 Overview

### 3.1.1 Key Facts

TABLE 15  
Borno at a glance

<i>State</i>	<i>Borno</i>
Capital	Maiduguri
Area	70,898 km <sup>2</sup>
Predominant languages	Kanuri, Ganergu, Wula, Marghi, Mandara, Shuwa, Arabic
Population (2006 census)	4,171,104
IDPs (IOM Dec. 2015)	1,434,149
Main source(s) of income	Agriculture
Governor	Mr. Kashim Shettima
Governance	27 LGAs
Internally Generated Revenue (2015)	9.92 billion Naira

### 3.1.2 RPBA Background and Key Findings

The North-East Nigeria Recovery and Peace Building Assessment (RPBA) was conducted under the leadership of the Government of Nigeria in partnership with the European Union, United Nations, and World Bank. The six states have driven the assessment process. State focal points have guided the coordination of assessment, and sector focal points provided detailed data on damage and needs. The data have been used to analyse the factors that induced the crisis, the current state of the crisis, and the strategies for sustainable stabilisation and recovery. This report contains detailed data and analysis from the data sheets collected and from the RPBA field mission to Borno in February 2016.

TABLE 16  
Summary of needs across the three areas of intervention in Borno

<i>Areas of intervention</i>	<i>Estimated cost of interventions</i>	
	US\$ (millions)	Naira (billions)
Peace building, stability and social cohesion	37.8	7,560
Infrastructure and social services	3,933.3	798,666
Economic recovery	68.8	13,760
<b>Total</b>	<b>4,039.9</b>	<b>807,982</b>

The recovery and peace building process requires a holistic approach that promotes peace, stability, and social cohesion by addressing the rehabilitation of infrastructure and social services while confronting underlying macroeconomic issues to overcome the nexus of instability, conflict, and deteriorating development. Lessons from other conflict and crisis contexts highlight that rebuilding trust and cohesion is as essential as the restoration of services and reconstruction, economic revitalisation, and building livelihoods. This is particularly important for Borno, where the security situation is still fragile in many local government areas (LGAs). Activities will thus be implemented in a phased approach, where stabilisation and recovery activities will be first carried out in those areas that have successfully overcome the conflict.

Based on the guiding principles laid out in the overall *Strategic Recovery and Peace Building Framework*, needs have been identified in the three main areas of intervention: (i) peace building, stability, and social cohesion, (ii) infrastructure and social services; and (iii) economic recovery, totalling more than US\$ 4 billion for Borno.

### 3.1.3 Overview and Pre-crisis Conditions

Borno State, created in 1976, is located in the North-Eastern corner of Nigeria, bordering Niger, Chad, and Northern Cameroon. Its location and proximity to Lake Chad puts Borno at an important crossroad for trade with neighbouring countries and other parts of Nigeria. The economy is largely agrarian, with livestock husbandry, irrigated agriculture, and fishing on Lake Chad dominating the economic activities of the population. Industry is still developing in Borno, which accounts for less than one percent of Nigeria's national industrial output.

### 3.1.4 Impact of the Crisis

The conflict in North-East Nigeria has had a deep impact on the region. An estimated 20,000 lives have been lost, and nearly two million people have been forcibly displaced. The human, social, and economic losses of the conflict, and the investments for the recovery, peace building, and reconstruction of the North-East, are overwhelming. Borno has without question been the state most affected by the conflict. Three quarters of the damages recorded by the assessment were found in Borno (US\$ 6.9 billion), while nearly two-thirds of the needs come from the state that has been the epicentre of the crisis (US\$ 3.9 billion). The sections below summarise the state level findings of the RPBA in terms of the damages and resulting needs for Borno State.

## BOX 3.2

**Impact of the Crisis on Borno**

The epicentre of the Boko Haram conflict, Borno has borne the brunt of the violence that has plagued the North-East in recent years. Borno State has felt the direct impact of Boko Haram attacks – including abduction, displacement, structural damage and social-economic impacts – more than any other state in Nigeria. The displaced population in Borno reached more than 1.4 million people as of 31 December 2015, representing more than three quarters of the total IDP population displaced by the conflict. IDPs make up more than one third of the total population of Borno, putting an extraordinary burden on many host communities and the already deteriorated infrastructure and services. In addition to the IDPs living in host communities, 19 IDPs camps have been set up, hosting nearly 100,000 people. The majority of IDPs are concentrated in Maiduguri, doubling the size of its population in two years.

As the state most affected by conflict and displacement, Borno has disproportionately experienced some of the most drastic impacts in terms of social cohesion and community security. Parts of the state remain in control of Boko Haram, while others recovered by the Armed Forces remain unstable. Terrorist attacks are still frequent, and the prevalence of mines and unexploded ordnance continue to pose a threat to the populace, particularly those trying to return to their farmland. When combined with the widespread damage to both private and public infrastructure, these factors dramatically affect the likelihood, desire and capacity of IDPs to return to their places of origin, even after these areas are secured. The rise of the Civilian Joint Task Forces and vigilante groups as a response to Boko Haram has also increased the level of community insecurity due to the widespread presence of weapons and the fact that some have resorted to crime as a means of livelihoods.

The housing, agricultural and education sectors have been particularly affected. Some 95% of the damage suffered in the housing sector throughout the North-East has occurred in Borno. Many farmers and herders have fled the area and are unable to cultivate their fields, while many areas are unsafe to access due to the presence of landmines. Schools have been used as IDP camps, and many secondary and primary schools have been destroyed. Similarly, many clinics and primary health facilities have been damaged or destroyed, while doctors, nurses and teachers have been killed during the conflict. Major parts of Borno are still not accessible due to continuing insecurity. Given the fluidity of the security environment, careful and coordinated sequencing of the RBPA and subsequent support will be critical to the recovery and peace building process in Borno.

**3.2 Peace Building, Stability, and Social Cohesion**

Restoring and enhancing peace, stability and social cohesion constitutes the backbone of the overall recovery efforts, and builds the foundation for the effective and smooth implementation of all programmatic interventions. The objective of this area of intervention is to assess and then address the impacts of conflict on the social fabric and on local governance and provision of justice, with particular attention to the effects on IDPs and host communities. Effective responses to these challenges will provide the social and political environment for sustainable recovery and longer-term development. The relevant line ministries worked with RPBA partners to provide detailed assessment data on the cost of recovery needs.

**3.2.1 Needs for Peace Building, Stability, and Social Cohesion**

The total needs for promoting peace building, stability, and social cohesion in Borno are estimated at around US\$ 37.8 million. Needs are greatest in the subcomponents of safe and voluntary return and resettlement of displaced persons, and local governance and citizen engagement, at US\$ 11.3 million and US\$ 11.9 million respectively. It is important to note that critical needs for the safe and voluntary return/resettlement of IDPs, such as housing, service delivery, and economic activities, are accounted for in the other areas of intervention. The peace building and social cohesion needs not accounted for in other areas of intervention relate to the restitution of the social tissue, reconciliation, and peace building, restoration of a sense of normalcy and needs of particularly vulnerable subgroups of IDPs. Addressing the needs in a holistic and integrated manner is critical for success – certainly in Borno – and seen as a precondition for stability and key for sustainable recovery. Many issues addressed in peace building, stability, and social cohesion —and the recommended interventions — are preconditions for future stability and important efforts to overcome Borno's long-term development challenges.

TABLE 17

**Estimated needs for peace building, stability, and social cohesion in Borno**

Sector	Needs cost	
	US\$ (millions)	Naira (billions)
Safe and voluntary return and resettlement of displaced persons	11.3	2,264
Reconciliation, peace building and community cohesion	4.7	939
Local governance and citizens engagement	11.9	2,388
Community security, justice, human rights, mine action, small arms control	9.8	1,965
<b>Total</b>	<b>37.8</b>	<b>7,556</b>

### 3.3 Infrastructure and Social Services

The sustainable restoration and improvement of infrastructure and social services is crucial to societal normalisation and stabilisation in the crisis-affected areas, as well as for creating conditions for eventual IDPs returns or smooth integration into host communities. The relevant line ministries provided detailed assessment data on the cost of damage attributable to the conflict. The key objectives of this assessment were to (i) characterise and estimate the impact of the crisis on the physical infrastructure and social services; and (ii) identify needs for the restoration and recovery of infrastructure and service delivery.

#### 3.3.1 Impacts and Damages Related to Infrastructure and Social Services

The impact on the physical infrastructure and related social services can be divided into three broad categories: (i) damages caused by fighting or mining of the areas by all sides of the conflict, (ii) the loss of facilities, and (iii) damages to service provision and supply infrastructure that prevent services from reaching the affected population.

The overall impact of the conflict on infrastructure and social services is estimated at more than US\$ 6.9 billion, accounting for approximately two-thirds of the overall damages across the six states of North-East Nigeria. Private housing accounts for 45 percent of the damages in Borno State, while agriculture accounts for US\$ 2.4 billion of damages, or 34 percent. Table 18 provides a detailed overview. In addition to these damages, which can be directly related to Borno, the ICT sector across the six states suffered US\$ 25 million damages and losses, while the commerce sector was impacted across the six states by a loss of US\$ 915 million.

#### 3.3.2 Infrastructure and Social Services Needs

Need estimations build up to the damages reported to infrastructure to additionally cater to (i) the reconstruction of impacted infrastructure to improve standards, (ii) restoration of service delivery and the replacement of facilities, as well as (iii) the provision of social services to displaced individuals. The needs are prioritised according to the principles laid out in the recovery and peace building strategy. The key objective of ensuring the equitable delivery of infrastructure and social services in conflict-affected areas has been incorporated in various sector needs assessments.

TABLE 18

#### Summary of damages to infrastructure and social services in Borno

	US\$ (millions)	Naira (millions)
Agriculture	2,377.7	475,546
Education	143.8	28,760
Energy	16.0	3,207
Environment	2.9	579
Health	59.0	11,799
Private housing	3,179.0	635,800
Public buildings	15.3	3,053
Transport	306.1	61,228
Water & sanitation	35.0	7,004
Private enterprise	763.6	152,729
<b>Total</b>	<b>6,898.5</b>	<b>1,379,706</b>

TABLE 19

#### Estimated needs by sector, infrastructure and social services in Borno

	US\$ (millions)	Naira (millions)
Agriculture	485.4	97,089
Education	513.6	102,721
Energy	15.9	3,188
Environment	235.9	47,183
Health	481.7	96,338
Private housing	1,097.4	219,475
Public buildings	295.9	59,170
Social protection	180.2	36,053
Transport	337.5	67,505
Water & sanitation	115.3	23,065
Community Infrastructure Contingency	174.4	34,880
<b>Total</b>	<b>3,933.3</b>	<b>798,666</b>

The total recovery needs for the infrastructure and social service interventions are estimated at US\$ 3.9 billion. The highest needs arise for the reconstruction of houses (US\$ 1.1 billion), followed by education (US\$ 513 million), agriculture (US\$ 485 million), and health (US\$ 482 million). Needs for the three infrastructure sectors (transport, energy, water) add up to nearly US\$ 469 million. In addition, it is estimated that the ICT sector requires recovery interventions of US\$ 272 million across the six states. Table 19 provides an overview of the needs by sector.

### 3.4 Economic Impacts and Recovery Needs

Creating jobs and opportunities to earn a decent living is a critical step to ensure stability, reduce volatility, and protect the social sense of belonging, particularly for members of the affected communities and vulnerable youth. The assessment provides estimated impacts on local macroeconomics (output and price), which have further implications for key sector activities, livelihoods, and employment. Recovery needs are recommended to restore livelihoods and promote employment to facilitate short-term economic stabilisation as well as to assist the state government to sustain economic recovery in the medium term.

#### 3.4.1 Macroeconomic Impacts

The crisis has further aggravated the already weak development of Borno. It is estimated that Borno suffered an accumulated output loss measured by GDP of US\$ 3.54 billion (Naira 708 billion) between 2011 and 2015, while prices rose by slightly more than 10 percent. The combination of output loss and price increases implies a significant reduction in the welfare of residents in the state (Table 20).

TABLE 20

#### Estimated impacts on state output and prices 2011-2015

State	GDP loss (US\$, millions)	GDP loss (Naira, billions)	Inflation, All items	Inflation, Food
Borno	3,541	708.2	10	11.3

Source: World Bank Staff estimate using the Central Bank of Nigeria data

#### 3.4.2 Needs for Economic Recovery and Employment

Recommendations for economic recovery are premised on an understanding that socio-economic recovery in troubled communities is strongly linked to job creation and economic restoration. In view of this, other recommendations for implementing potential interventions include an inclusive, pro-poor approach to economic recovery and tailored proposals for different groups of affected people such as:

TABLE 21

#### Estimated impacts on state output and prices 2011-2015

Sector	Needs costs	
	US\$ (millions)	Naira (billions)
Livelihood support and local economic recovery	31.1	6,220
Employment	37.7	7,540
<b>Total</b>	<b>68.8</b>	<b>13,760</b>

(i) general population in the North-East; (ii) IDPs; (iii) host communities; (iv) returnees; and (v) vulnerable groups, which include youth, elderly, and women. The specific needs, as identified for the different sub components, are presented in Table 21. It is estimated that US\$ 245 million is required for reviving the private sector and promoting trade across the six affected states, a substantial amount of which will be required for Borno-related interventions. Livelihood support and local economic recovery require US\$ 31.1 million, while the needs for employment schemes, training and support to women, youth, and vulnerable groups sum up to US\$ 37.7 million.

## 3.5 Detailed Sector Damages and Needs Tables for Borno State

### 3.5.1 Detailed Sector Damages for Borno State

	US\$ (millions)	Naira (millions)	US\$ (millions)	Naira (millions)
<b>Agriculture</b>				
Agricultural machines and tractors	14.500	2,893		
Heavy duty machines	10.600	2,115		
Implements such as disc harrows, ploughs, etc.	1.200	245		
Feed store	11.900	2,376		
Farm buildings	51.000	10,206		
Veterinary clinics and abattoirs	29.800	5,950		
L.I.B.C.	2.000	400		
Poultry houses	3.200	648		
Farm asset roads	10.900	2,183		
Gardens	11.100	2,211		
Orchards	46.100	9,226		
Irrigation and drainage system, e.g. canals	37.800	7,560		
Water pumps	0.900	184		
Boreholes	14.000	2,800		
Peasant farms	1680.000	336,000		
Cattle	318.800	63,750		
Sheep & goats	125.000	25,000		
Inputs e.g. fertiliser and agrochemicals	9.000	1,800		
<b>Total</b>	<b>2378.000</b>	<b>475,546</b>		
<b>Education</b>				
6-classroom block	65.900	13,175		
Office block	9.900	1,971		
Hand pump borehole	1.300	264		
Motorised borehole/overhead tank	4.600	922		
Latrines (2 blocks, each 3 compartments)	6.600	1,318		
Pupil seat	4.800	961		
Teacher table & chair	0.600	122		
Perimeter fence	50.100	10,028		
<b>Total</b>	<b>143.800</b>	<b>28,760</b>		
<b>Energy</b>				
Distribution substation				
11 kV/415 V	9.300	1,855		
11 kV	0.100	23		
415-230 V	6.600	1,329		
<b>Total</b>	<b>16.000</b>	<b>3,207</b>		
<b>Environment</b>				
Forest/woodlots/wildlife	0.200	41		
Economic tree/orchards	1.100	226		
Protected areas/national parks	1.300	260		
Waste management infrastructure	0.300	52		
<b>Total</b>	<b>2.900</b>	<b>579</b>		
<b>Health</b>				
Health posts			6.300	1,267
PHC centres			39.200	7,832
Secondary hospitals			13.500	2,700
<b>Total</b>			<b>59.000</b>	<b>11,799</b>
<b>Housing</b>				
Private housing			3,179.000	635,800
<b>Public Buildings</b>				
Prisons			0.100	13
Audit offices			0.100	12
Post offices			0.300	54
Police stations			0.900	182
Election offices			2.200	435
Cultural/historical buildings			0.300	62
Local Government building			6.300	1,267
Ministry buildings			3.600	724
Other buildings			1.500	305
<b>Total</b>			<b>15.300</b>	<b>3,054</b>
<b>Transport</b>				
Federal roads			84.900	16,980
State/LGA road			150.100	30,024
Bridges (6)			2.200	438
Bus			22.400	4,485
Car			36.200	7,245
Truck			1.500	306
Bull Dozer			5.000	1,000
Paver			1.000	200
Excavator			2.000	400
Tractor			0.800	150
<b>Total</b>			<b>306.100</b>	<b>61,228</b>
<b>Water &amp; Sanitation</b>				
<b>Water Damages</b>				
Total cost of damages to water infrastructure in communities & institutions			26.800	5372
<b>Sanitation Damages</b>				
Total cost of damages to institutional sanitation infrastructure			8.100	1,632
<b>Total</b>			<b>35.000</b>	<b>7,004</b>

## 3.5.2 Detailed Sector Needs for Borno State

	US\$ (millions)	Naira (millions)
<b>Agriculture</b>		
Gardens	11.100	2,211
Irrigation and drainage systems	37.800	7,560
Agricultural machinery and equipment	14.500	2,892
Storage and other buildings	68.200	13,630
Plantations	46.100	9,226
Heavy duty machine	10.600	2,115
Implements such as disc harrows, ploughs, knapsack sprayers, water pumps etc.	2.100	429
Veterinary clinics and abattoirs	29.800	5,950
Farm roads	10.900	2,183
Boreholes	14.000	2,800
Food assistance	136.500	27,300
Supplementary food assistance for 4 months of food around lean season	32.300	6,468
Extension services	13.500	2,700
Input support in host communities	29.700	5,945
Dry season vegetable support	13.600	2,718
HH support for small-scale food processing & preservation	0.900	180,028
Support for sheep production	2.500	496
HH support for goat production	1.900	388
HH support for poultry production	9.500	1,897
<b>Total</b>	<b>485.400</b>	<b>97,089</b>
<b>Education</b>		
Construction of 6-classroom block	65.900	13,175
Office block	9.800	1,971
Hand pump borehole	1.300	264
Motorised borehole/overhead tank	4.600	922
Latrines (2 blocks, each 3 compartments)	6.600	1,318
Pupil seat	4.800	961
Teacher table & chair	0.600	122
Perimeter fence	50.100	10,028
Capital costs for IDPs education services	295.300	59,057
Recurrent costs for IDPs education services	74.500	14,904
<b>Total</b>	<b>513.600</b>	<b>102,721</b>
<b>Energy</b>		
Distribution substations	9.200	1,845
Distribution lines	6.700	1,343
<b>Total</b>	<b>15.900</b>	<b>3,188</b>
<b>Environment</b>		
Forests, orchards, wetlands and protected areas	97.300	19,453
Solid waste management	20.600	4,135
ERW risk reduction	9.900	1,993
Debris management	108.000	21,602
<b>Total</b>	<b>235.900</b>	<b>47,183</b>

	US\$ (millions)	Naira (millions)
<b>Health</b>		
Health care facilities/infrastructure & equipment	71.800	14,366
Service provision (operational)	327.900	65,578
Service provision (capital)	44.700	8,942
Health system restoration (capacity building)	5.200	1,043
Health system restoration (operational)	7.800	1,565
Governance & Early Warning systems (capital)	5.600	1,118
Governance & Early Warning systems (operational)	13.000	2,608
Risk mitigation (capital)	1.100	224
Risk mitigation (operational)	4.500	894
<b>Total</b>	<b>481.700</b>	<b>96,338</b>
<b>Housing</b>		
Reconstruction of damaged houses	133.800	26,764
Reconstruction of destroyed houses	963.500	192,711
<b>Total</b>	<b>1097.300</b>	<b>219,475</b>
<b>Public Buildings</b>		
Public building category	0.100	23
Prisons	0.300	58
Audit offices	0.400	87
Post offices	9.500	1,898
Police barracks	2.700	547
Development area office	15.700	3,135
Cultural/historical buildings	157.100	31,416
Local Government building	45.600	9,116
Ministry buildings	2.500	495
Project management	23.400	4,677
Physical contingencies	25.700	5,145
Cost contingencies	12.900	2,573
<b>Total</b>	<b>295.900</b>	<b>59,170</b>
<b>Transport</b>		
Federal road	84.900	16,979
State/LGA road	150.100	30,024
Bridges	2.200	438
Public transport	22.400	4,485
Project management & contingencies	77.900	15,578
<b>Total</b>	<b>337.500</b>	<b>67,505</b>

	US\$ (millions)	Naira (millions)
<b>Water &amp; Sanitation</b>		
Reconstruction and rehabilitation of water infrastructure in communities, institutions and public buildings	35.600	7,116
Reconstruction and rehabilitation of sanitation infrastructure in institutions and public buildings	9.200	1,833
Construction of new Water infrastructure for IDPs host communities and IDPs return areas	29.100	5,826
Construction of new water & sanitation infrastructure in public places for IDPs host communities and return areas	7.300	1,457
Sanitation & hygiene promotion in IDPs host communities and IDP return areas	24.100	4,812
Institutional support and capacity development	10.100	2,020
<b>Total</b>	<b>115.300</b>	<b>23,065</b>
<b>Community Infrastructure Contingency</b>		
<b>Total</b>	<b>174.400</b>	<b>34,880</b>
<b>Safe and Voluntarily Return and Resettlement of Displaced Persons</b>		
Support and strengthen broader access to basic needs at local level for new IDPs and IDPs with no intention to return in short to medium term	0.300	56
Initiatives supporting separated/unaccompanied children IDPs and returnees	1.900	387
Psycho-social support to affected population, including IDPs, returnees and host community members	2.500	503
Preventing gender-based violence in host communities and camps	2.400	487
Initiatives supporting elderly and widows	0.100	13
Initiatives to facilitate, support and sustain voluntary return	4.100	819
<b>Total</b>	<b>11.300</b>	<b>2,264</b>
<b>Reconciliation, Peace Building and Community Cohesion</b>		
Prison facilities for de-radicalisation programme	0.300	58
Training	1.800	365
DDR technical assistance	0.400	87
Assessments and studies	0.100	14
Micro grants	0.600	116
Social fund for CSOs	0.600	116
Outreach and advocacy	0.900	183
<b>Total</b>	<b>4.700</b>	<b>939</b>
<b>Local Governance and Citizen Participation</b>		
Establishment and support to community platforms	7.600	1,513
Training	4.000	798
Policy dialogue and mentoring	0.400	78
<b>Total</b>	<b>11.900</b>	<b>2,388</b>

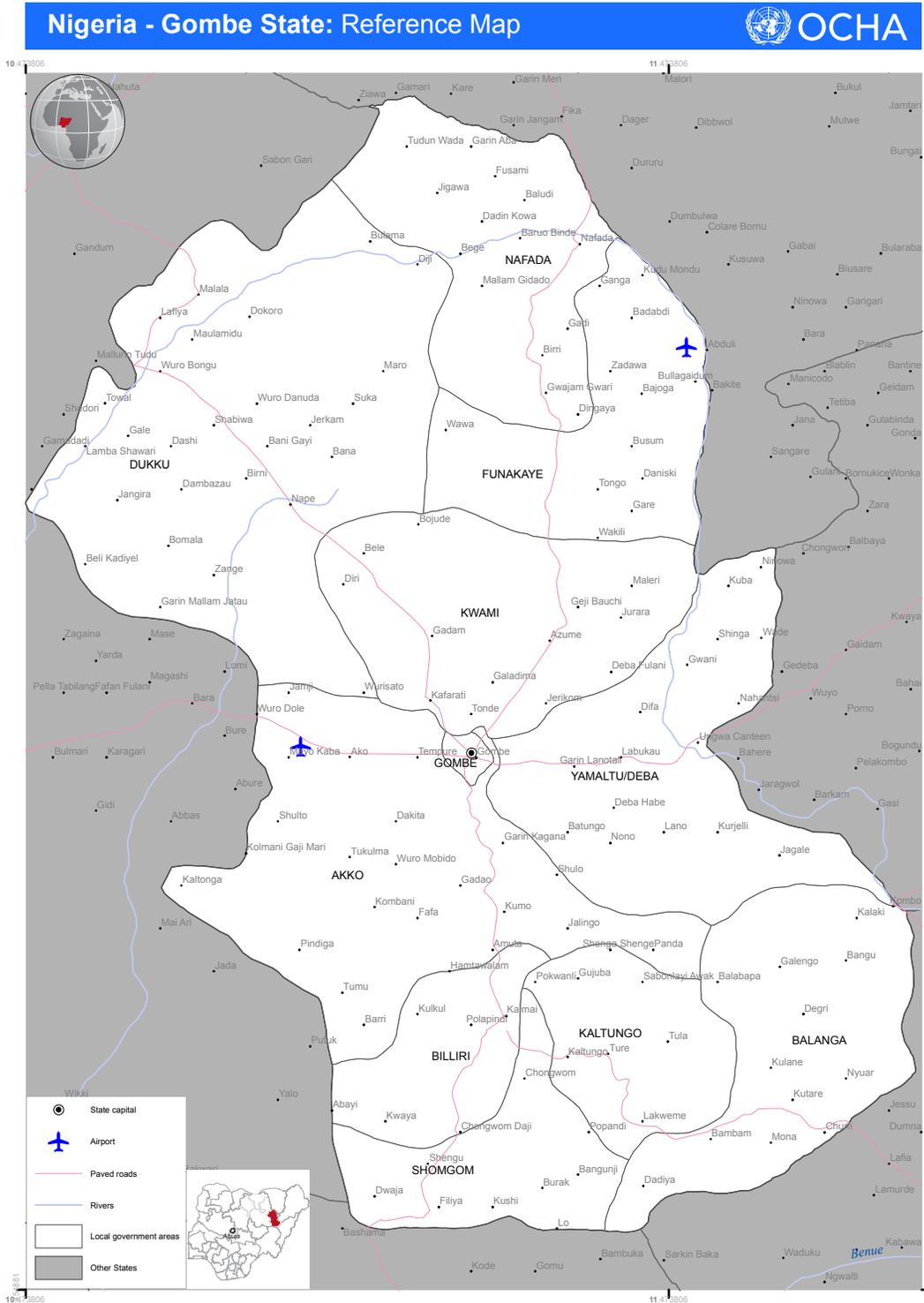
Community Security, Justice, Human Rights, Small Arms Control and Mine Action

	US\$ (millions)	Naira (millions)
Establishment of SARC	0.300	58
ICT for case management	0.100	23
Training	1.400	288
Assessments and studies	0.100	14
Model/pilot projects	1.300	256
Micro grants	0.200	48
Services (oversight, outreach, advocacy)	0.400	87
Mine Action Emergency risk education campaign	0.700	152
Mine Action integrated survey of hazardous areas with risk education and explosive ordnance disposal	3.000	597
Mine Action victim assistance needs assessment and individual rehabilitation response	1.900	382
Community participation on security/SALW awareness and reduction in the North-East enhanced through provision of advocacy and sensitisation the dangers of SALWs	0.100	20
Capacity of security apparatus in the North-East strengthened through the provision of best practices in border security and stockpile management.	0.200	40
<b>Total</b>	<b>9.800</b>	<b>1,965</b>
<b>Livelihood Support and Local Economic Recovery</b>		
Restoration of disrupted and destroyed basic livelihood economic assets	20.000	4,000
Development, strengthening and diversification of relevant market related skills for self-employment	3.700	746
Establishment, development and strengthening of agriculture based value chains and agro processing centres	5.600	1,133
Establishment, development and strengthening of natural resources based and solid minerals value chains and enterprises	1.700	348
<b>Total</b>	<b>31.100</b>	<b>6,227</b>
<b>Employment</b>		
Strengthen institutional capacity of state employment centres and related institutions	1.000	192
General programme for labour Force skills development	8.700	1,748
Women empowerment through skills training for employment	17.500	3,496
Youth empowerment through skills training for employment	10.500	2,097
<b>Total</b>	<b>37.700</b>	<b>7,533</b>

\*Estimated needs presented in this table exclude water and sanitation-related infrastructure costs in schools and health centres as these are covered under Education & Health sectors, respectively.

# JEWEL IN THE SAVANNAH

## Gombe



## 4.1 Overview

### 4.1.1 Key Facts

TABLE 22  
Gombe at a glance

<i>State</i>	<i>Gombe</i>
Capital	Gombe
Area	20,265 km <sup>2</sup>
Predominant languages	Hausa, Igbo, Yoruba
Population (2006 census)	2,353,000
IDPs (IOM Dec. 2015)	25,000
Main source of income	Agriculture (80% of population)
Governor	Ibrahim Hassan Dankwambo
Governance	11 LGAs
Internally Generated Revenue (2015)	4.45 billion Naira

### 4.1.2 RPBA Background and Key Findings

The North-East Nigeria Recovery and Peace Building Assessment (RPBA) was conducted under the leadership of the Government of Nigeria in partnership with the European Union, United Nations, and World Bank. The six states have driven the assessment process. State focal points have guided the coordination of assessment and sector focal points provided detailed data on damage and needs. The data have been used to analyse the factors that induced the crisis, the current status of the crisis, and the strategies for sustainable stabilisation and recovery. This report contains detailed data and analysis from the data sheets collected and from the RPBA field mission to Gombe.

TABLE 23  
Summary of needs across the areas of intervention in Gombe

<i>Areas of intervention</i>	<i>Estimated cost of intervention</i>	
	US\$ (millions)	Naira (millions)
Peace building and social cohesion	13.6	2,725
Infrastructure and social services	129.1	25,810
Economic recovery	22.3	4,452
<b>Total</b>	<b>164.9</b>	<b>32,987</b>

The recovery and peace building process requires a holistic approach that promotes peace, stability, and social cohesion by addressing the rehabilitation of infrastructure and social services while confronting underlying macroeconomic issues to overcome the nexus of instability, conflict, and deteriorating development. Lessons from other conflict and crisis contexts highlight that rebuilding trust and cohesion is as essential as the restoration of services and reconstruction, economic revitalisation, and building livelihoods. Based on the guiding principles laid out in the overall *Strategic Recovery and Peace Building Framework*, needs have been identified in the three main areas of intervention: (i) peace building, stability, and social cohesion, (ii) infrastructure and social services; and (iii) economic recovery, totalling nearly US\$ 165 million for Gombe.

### 4.1.3 Overview and Pre-crisis Conditions

Gombe State was created from the former Bauchi State on 1 October 1996. Covering a land area of 20,265 square kilometres, it is the smallest among the six North-East states.<sup>5</sup> Gombe is predominantly rural with several towns and small urban areas, the most important of which is Gombe, the state capital, which serves as the state's trading and commercial centre. Gombe is divided into 11 LGAs.

Agriculture is the major sector of the economy with crop production and livestock contributing to 65 percent of the total state GDP in 2008.<sup>6</sup> About 80 percent of the total population are peasant farmers involved in the cultivation of food and cash crops, such as millet, sorghum, maize, vegetable, cotton, and groundnut, with or without irrigation. Gombe State also has deposits of solid minerals, including limestone, gypsum, kaolin, silica, talc, uranium and dolomite, but the mining industry contributes relatively little to economic output.

The private sector lacks diversification and is among the development challenges faced by Gombe State.<sup>7</sup> It is dominated by informal sector activities such as petty trading, transportation, local arts and crafts, subsistence farming, and small-scale animal production.

### 4.1.4 Impact of the Crisis

The conflict in North-East Nigeria has had a deep impact on the region. An estimated 20,000 lives have been lost, and nearly two million people have been forcibly displaced. The human, social and economic losses of the conflict, and the investments for the recovery, peace building, and reconstruction of the North-East, are overwhelming. The sections below summarise the state level findings of the RPBA in terms of the damages and resulting needs for Gombe State.

## 4.2 Peace Building, Stability, and Social Cohesion

Restoring and enhancing peace, stability and social cohesion constitutes the backbone of the overall recovery efforts, and builds the foundation for the effective and smooth implementation of all programme interventions. The objective of this area of intervention is to assess and then address the impacts of conflict on the social fabric and on local governance and provision of justice, with particular attention to the effects on IDPs and host communities. Effective responses to these challenges will provide the social and political environment for sustainable recovery and longer-term development. The relevant line ministries worked with RPBA partners to provide detailed assessment data on the cost of recovery needs.

### 4.2.1 Needs for Peace Building, Stability, and Social Cohesion

The total needs for promoting peace building, stability, and social cohesion in Gombe State are estimated at around US\$ 13.6 million. Host to 30,000 IDPs (as of December 2015), Gombe has major social needs to support the ‘safe and voluntarily return and resettlement of displaced persons’, with approximately US\$ 5.2 million as the estimated cost for this subcomponent. It is important to note that basic humanitarian needs for the safe and voluntary return/resettlement of IDPs such as housing, service delivery, and livelihood support are accounted for in the other areas of intervention. The peace building, stability, and social cohesion needs not accounted for in other areas of intervention relate to the restitution of the social tissue, reconciliation, and peace building, restoration of a sense of normalcy and needs of particularly vulnerable sub-groups of IDPs. Addressing the needs in a holistic and integrated manner is critical for sustainable recovery and is seen as a precondition for stability and key for sustainable recovery. Many issues addressed in peace building and social cohesion — and the recommended interventions — are preconditions of future stability and important efforts to overcome Gombe’s long-term development challenges.

TABLE 24

### Estimated needs by sector, infrastructure, and social services in Gombe

<i>Sector</i>	<i>Needs cost</i>	
	US\$ (millions)	Naira (millions)
Safe and voluntary return and resettlement of displaced persons	5.2	1,035
Reconciliation, peace building and community cohesion	1.9	383
Local governance and citizens engagement	4.9	973
Community security, justice, human rights, mine action, small arms control	1.7	334
<b>Total</b>	<b>13.6</b>	<b>2,725</b>

### 4.3 Infrastructure and Social Services

The sustainable restoration and improvement of infrastructure and social services is crucial to societal normalisation and stabilisation in the crisis-affected areas, as well as for creating conditions for eventual IDPs returns or smooth integration into host communities. The relevant line ministries provided detailed assessment data on the cost of damage attributable to the conflict. The key objectives of this assessment were to (i) characterise and estimate the impact of the crisis on the physical infrastructure and social services; and (ii) identify needs for the restoration and recovery of infrastructure and service delivery.

#### 4.3.1 Impacts and Damages Related to Infrastructure and Social Services

The overall impact of the conflict on infrastructure and social services is estimated at US\$ 42.5 million. Transport accounts for 68 percent of the damages with US\$ 29 million, followed by agriculture, which, at US\$ 4.9 million, is a distant second at 11 percent of the total damages. The table below provides a detailed overview. In addition to these damages which can be directly related to Gombe, the ICT sector across the six states suffered damages of US\$ 25 million, while the commerce sector was impacted by a loss of US\$ 915 million across the six states.

#### 4.3.2 Infrastructure and Social Services Needs

The total recovery needs for infrastructure and social service interventions are estimated at US\$ 126 million. The biggest needs arise from transport (US\$ 37 million), followed closely by social protection (US\$ 34 million). In addition, it is estimated that the ICT sector requires recovery interventions of US\$ 272 million across the six states. The table below provides an overview of the needs by sector.

TABLE 25

#### Summary of damages to infrastructure and social services in Gombe

	US\$ (millions)	Naira (millions)
Agriculture	4.9	977
Education	2.1	415
Environment	0.2	38
Health	0.4	80
Private housing	2.9	574
Public buildings	1.1	220
Transport	29	5,809
Private enterprise	1.96	392
<b>Total</b>	<b>42.53</b>	<b>8,505</b>

TABLE 26

#### Estimated needs by sector, infrastructure, and social services in Gombe

	US\$ (millions)	Naira (millions)
Agriculture	18.5	3697
Education	6.8	1368
Environment	15.6	3120
Health	4	810
Private housing	1.8	362
Public buildings	2.7	534
Social protection	34.3	6,858
Transport	37	7,400
Water & sanitation	3	591
Community Infrastructure Contingency	5.4	1,070
<b>Total</b>	<b>129.1</b>	<b>25,810</b>

## 4.4 Economic Impacts and Recovery Needs

Creating jobs and opportunities to earn a decent living is a critical step to ensure stability, reduce volatility, and protect the social sense of belonging, particularly for members of the affected communities and vulnerable youth. The assessment provides estimated impacts on local macroeconomics (output and price), which have further implications for key sector activities, livelihoods, and employment. Recovery needs are recommended to restore livelihoods and promote employment to facilitate short-term economic stabilisation as well as to assist the state government to sustain economic recovery in the medium term.

### 4.4.1 Macroeconomic Impacts

The crisis has further aggravated the already weak development of Gombe. It is estimated that Gombe suffered an accumulated output loss measured by GDP of US\$ 1.4 billion (Naira 281 billion) between 2011 and 2015, while prices rose by nearly 13 percent for all items and even by 46 percent for food items. The combination of output loss and price increases implies a significant reduction in the welfare of the residents in the state (Table 27).

TABLE 27

### Estimated impacts on state output and prices 2011-2015

State	GDP loss (US\$, millions)	GDP loss (Naira, billions)	Inflation, All items	Inflation, Food
Gombe	1,404.50	280.9	12.7	46.3

Source: World Bank Staff estimate using the Central Bank of Nigeria data

### 4.4.2 Needs for Economic Recovery and Employment

Recommendations for economic recovery are premised on an understanding that socio-economic recovery in troubled communities is strongly linked to job creation and economic restoration. In view of this, other recommendations for implementing potential interven-

TABLE 28

### Estimated needs for economic recovery

Sector	Needs costs	
	US\$ (millions)	Naira (millions)
Livelihood support and local economic recovery	12.7	2,537
Employment	9.6	1,916
<b>Total</b>	<b>22.3</b>	<b>4,452</b>

tions include an inclusive, pro-poor approach to economic recovery and tailored proposals for different groups of affected people such as: (i) general population in the North-East; (ii) IDPs; (iii) host communities; (iv) returnees; and (v) vulnerable groups, which include youth, elderly, and women. The specific needs, as identified for the different subcomponents, are presented in Table 28. It is estimated that US\$ 245 million are required for reviving the private sector and promoting trade across the six affected states, a substantial amount of which will be required for Gombe-related interventions. Livelihood support and local economic recovery require US\$ 12.7 million, while the needs for employment schemes, training and support to women, youth and vulnerable groups sum up to US\$ 9.6 million.

## 4.5 Detailed Sector Damages and Needs Tables for Gombe State

### 4.5.1 Detailed Sector Damages for Gombe State

	US\$ (millions)	Naira (millions)
<b>Agriculture</b>		
Farmland	2.400	473
Farm service centre	0.100	12
Knapsack sprayers	0.012	2
Grain stores	0.100	10
Farm roads	0.200	31
Poultry farms	0.028	6
Seeds/grains	0.100	21
Pesticides	0.100	23
Fertilizer	0.027	5
Cattle feed & vaccines/drugs	0.800	155
Sheep/goat feed & vaccines/drugs	0.800	154
Poultry feed & vaccines/drugs	0.400	83
Cattle	0.010	2
Sheep	0.004	1
Goats	0.002	0
Poultry	0.002	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>4.900</b>	<b>977</b>
<b>Education</b>		
6-classroom block	0.600	115
Office block	0.044	9
Hand pump borehole	0.100	13
Motorised borehole/overhead tank	0.200	39
Latrines (2 blocks, each 3 compartments)	0.100	13
Classroom rehabilitation	0.300	55
Pupil seat	0.200	32
Teacher table & chair	0.047	9
Perimeter fence	0.700	130
<b>Total</b>	<b>2.100</b>	<b>415</b>
<b>Environment</b>		
Forest /woodlots/wildlife	0.001	0
Economic tree/orchards	0.023	5
Protected areas/national parks	0.200	34
<b>Total</b>	<b>0.200</b>	<b>38</b>
<b>Health</b>		
PHC centres	0.400	80
<b>Total</b>	<b>0.4</b>	<b>80</b>
<b>Housing</b>		
Private housing	2.900	574
Public Buildings		
Police stations	0.700	135
Police barracks	0.300	53
Other buildings	0.200	32
<b>Total</b>	<b>1.100</b>	<b>220</b>

	US\$ (millions)	Naira (millions)
<b>Transport</b>		
Federal road	24.900	4,980
State/LGA road	3.600	713
Bridges (6)	0.300	54
Car	0.300	53
Truck	0.045	9
<b>Total</b>	<b>29.000</b>	<b>5,800</b>

### 4.5.2 Detailed Sector Needs for Gombe State

	US\$ (millions)	Naira (millions)
<b>Agriculture</b>		
Farm roads	0.300	53
Earth dam	0.200	31
Food Assistance	3.000	592
Extension Services	0.600	119
Input support in host communities	8.500	1,691
Dry season vegetable support	1.200	238
HH support for small-scale food processing & preservation	0.100	13
Support for sheep production	0.100	27
HH support for goat production	0.100	21
HH support for poultry production	0.500	104
Crop production support for returnees	4.000	809
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>18.500</b>	<b>3,697</b>
<b>Education</b>		
Construction of 6-classroom block	0.600	115
Office block	0.044	9
Hand pump borehole	0.100	13
Motorised borehole/overhead tank	0.200	39
Latrines (2 blocks, each 3 compartments)	0.100	13
Classroom rehabilitation	0.300	55
Pupil seat	0.200	32
Teacher table & chair	0.000	9
Perimeter fence	0.700	130
Capital costs for IDP education services	3.800	761
Recurrent costs for IDP education services	1.000	192
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>6.800</b>	<b>1,368</b>
<b>Environment</b>		
Forests, Orchards, Wetlands and Protected Areas	13.600	2,722
Solid Waste Management	2.000	397
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>15.600</b>	<b>3,119</b>

	US\$ (millions)	Naira (millions)
<b>Health</b>		
Health Care Facilities/Infrastructure & Equipment	0.500	106
Service Provision (operational)	2.800	563
Service Provision (capital)	0.400	77
Health System Restoration (capacity building)	0.045	9
Health System Restoration (operational)	0.100	13
Governance & Early Warning Systems capital)	0.048	10
Governance & Early Warning Systems (operational)	0.100	22
Risk Mitigation (capital)	0.010	2
Risk Mitigation (operational)	0.038	8
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>4.000</b>	<b>810</b>
<b>Housing</b>		
Reconstruction of Damaged houses	0.120	2
Reconstruction of Destroyed houses	1.800	359
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>1.800</b>	<b>361</b>
<b>Public Buildings</b>		
Post Offices	1.000	193
Police Stations	0.300	64
Ministry Buildings	0.800	165
Project Management	0.200	42
Physical Contingencies	0.200	46
Cost Contingencies	0.100	23
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>2.700</b>	<b>534</b>
<b>Transport</b>		
State/LGA Road	24.900	4,980
Bridges	3.600	713
Project Management & Contingencies	8.500	1,708
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>37.000</b>	<b>7,400</b>
<b>Water &amp; Sanitation</b>		
Reconstruction and rehabilitation of Water infrastructure in communities, institutions and public buildings	0.200	33
Reconstruction and rehabilitation of Sanitation infrastructure in institutions and public buildings	0.200	33
Construction of new Water infrastructure for IDP host communities and IDPs return areas	0.300	68
Construction of new water & sanitation infrastructure in public places for IDP host communities and return areas	0.100	17
Sanitation & Hygiene Promotion in IDPs host communities and IDP return areas	0.200	41
Institutional support and capacity development	2.000	400
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>3.000</b>	<b>591</b>

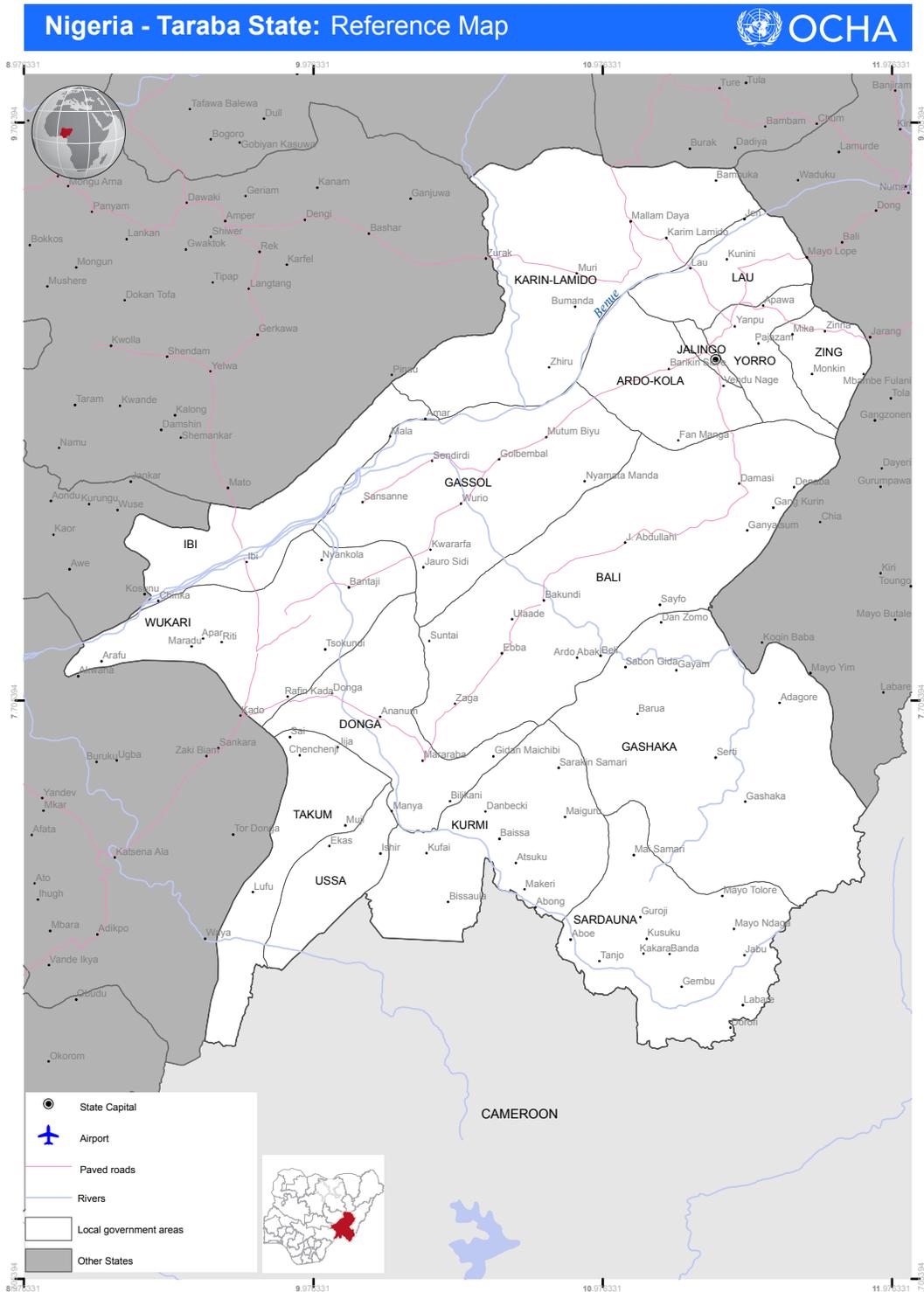
	US\$ (millions)	Naira (millions)
<b>Community Infrastructure Contingency</b>		
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>5.300</b>	<b>1,070</b>
<b>Safe and Voluntarily Return and Resettlement of Displaced Persons</b>		
Support and strengthen broader access to basic needs at local level for new IDPs and IDPs with no intention to return in short to medium term	0.200	49
Initiatives supporting separated/unaccompanied children IDPs and Returnees	1.000	195
Psycho-social support to affected population, including IDPs, returnees and host community members	1.200	234
Preventing gender-based violence in host communities and camps	1.000	199
Initiatives supporting elderly and widows	0.100	13
Initiatives to facilitate, support and sustain voluntary return	1.700	346
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>5.200</b>	<b>1,035</b>
<b>Reconciliation, Peace Building and Community Cohesion</b>		
Prison facilities for de-radicalisation programme	0.100	24
Training	0.700	149
DDR technical assistance	0.200	35
Assessments and studies	0.029	6
Micro grants	0.200	47
Social fund for CSOs	0.200	47
Outreach and advocacy	0.400	75
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>1.900</b>	<b>383</b>
<b>Local Governance and Citizen Participation</b>		
Establishment and support to community platforms	3.100	616
Training	1.600	325
Policy dialogue and mentoring	0.200	32
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>4.900</b>	<b>973</b>
Community Security, Justice, Human Rights, Small Arms Control and Mine Action		
Establishment of SARC	0.100	24
ICT for case management	0.047	9
Training	0.600	117
Assessments and studies	0.029	6
Model/pilot projects	0.500	104
Micro grants	0.100	20
Services (oversight, outreach, advocacy)	0.200	35
Mine Action Emergency risk education campaign	0.004	1
Mine Action Victim assistance needs assessment and individual rehabilitation response	0.010	2
Community participation on security/SALW awareness and reduction in the North-East enhanced through provision of advocacy and sensitisation the dangers of SALWs	0.100	16
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>1.700</b>	<b>334</b>

	<i>US\$</i> <i>(millions)</i>	<i>Naira</i> <i>(millions)</i>
<b>Livelihood Support and Local Economic Recovery</b>		
Restoration of disrupted and destroyed basic livelihood economic assets	8.100	1,629
Development, strengthening and diversification of relevant market related skills for self-employment	1.500	304
Establishment, development and strengthening of Agriculture based value chains and agro processing centres	2.300	462
Establishment, development and strengthening of natural resources based and solid minerals value chains and enterprises	0.700	142
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>12.700</b>	<b>2,537</b>
<b>Employment</b>		
Strengthen institutional capacity of state employment centres and related institutions	1.000	192
General programme for labour force skills development	2.100	410
Women empowerment through skills training for employment	4.100	821
Youth empowerment through skills training for employment	2.500	493
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>9.600</b>	<b>1,916</b>

*\*Estimated needs presented in this table exclude water and sanitation-related infrastructure costs in schools and health centres as these are covered under Education & Health sectors, respectively.*

NATURE'S GIFT TO THE NATION

# Taraba



## 5.1 Overview

### 5.1.1 Key Facts

TABLE 29  
Taraba at a glance

<i>State</i>	<i>Taraba</i>
Capital	Jalingo
Area	56,300 km <sup>2</sup>
Predominant languages	Hausa
Population (2006 census)	2,294,800
IDPs (IOM Dec. 2015)	50,000
Main source(s) of income	Agriculture (80% of population)
Governor	Darius Dickson Ishaku
Governance	16 LGAs
Internally Generated Revenue (2015)	18.59 billion Naira

### 5.1.2 RPBA Background and Key Findings

The North-East Nigeria Recovery and Peace Building Assessment (RPBA) was conducted under the leadership of the Government of Nigeria in partnership with the European Union, United Nations, and World Bank. The six states have driven the assessment process. State focal points have guided the coordination of assessment and sector focal points have provided detailed data on damage and needs. Data collected has been used to analyse the factors that induced the crisis and displacement, the current status of the crisis, the displacement dynamics on the ground, and the strategies for sustainable stabilisation and recovery. This report contains detailed data and analysis

TABLE 30  
Summary of needs across the three areas of intervention in Taraba

<i>Areas of intervention</i>	<i>Estimated cost of interventions</i>	
	US\$ (millions)	Naira (millions)
Peace building, stability, and social cohesion	19.4	3,886
Infrastructure and social services	144.9	28,980
Economic recovery	27.7	5,538
<b>Total</b>	<b>192</b>	<b>38,404</b>

from the data sheets collected and from the RPBA field mission to Taraba.

The recovery and peace building process requires a holistic approach that promotes peace, stability, and social cohesion by addressing the rehabilitation of infrastructure and social services while confronting underlying macroeconomic issues to overcome the nexus of instability, conflict, and deteriorating development. Lessons from other conflict and crisis contexts highlight that rebuilding trust and cohesion is as essential as restoration of services and reconstruction, economic revitalisation, and building livelihoods. Based on the guiding principles laid out in the overall *Strategic Recovery and Peace Building Framework*, needs have been identified in three main areas of intervention: (i) peace building, stability, and social cohesion; (ii) infrastructure and social services; and (iii) economic recovery, totalling US\$ 192 million for Taraba State alone.

### 5.1.3 Overview of the State and Pre-crisis Conditions

Taraba State, with Jalingo as its capital, lies largely within the middle of Nigeria on the Mabilla Plateau. With a landmass of 56,300 square kilometers (21,737 square miles), which represents 6.2 percent of Nigeria's total land area, Taraba is the third largest state in Nigeria and the second largest in the North-East region. It is a largely agricultural state, but also serves as a connector between other states. Prior to the insurgency, Taraba had a population of 2,294,800 as per the 2006 census. In 2010, it had an unemployment rate of 6.8 percent. Income-generating activities in Taraba are mainly associated with agriculture and with some mining. The recent addition of a dam has allowed tea production in the hills to resume.

### 5.1.4 Impact of the Crisis

The conflict in North-East Nigeria has had a deep impact on the region. An estimated 20,000 lives have been lost, and nearly two million people have been forcibly displaced. The human, social, and economic losses of the conflict, and the investments for the recovery, peace building, and reconstruction of the North-East, are overwhelming. The sections below summarise the state level findings of the RPBA in terms of the damages and resulting needs for Taraba State.

## 5.2 Peace Building, Stability, and Social Cohesion

Restoring and enhancing peace, stability, and social cohesion constitutes the backbone of the overall recovery efforts and builds the foundation for the effective and smooth implementation of all programme interventions. The objective of this area of intervention is to assess and then address the impacts of conflict on the social fabric and on local governance and provision of justice, with particular attention to the effects on IDPs and host communities. Effective responses to these challenges will provide the social and political environment for sustainable recovery and longer-term development. The relevant line ministries worked with RPBA partners to provide detailed assessment data on the cost of recovery needs.

### 5.2.1 Needs for Peace Building, Stability, and Social Cohesion

The total needs for promoting peace building, stability, and social cohesion in Taraba State are estimated at around US\$ 19.1 million. Home to 50,000 IDPs, Taraba faces the challenge of facilitating the 'safe and voluntarily return and resettlement of displaced persons, followed by promoting 'local governance and citizen engagement', with approximately US\$ 7.0 million for each of these two subcomponents. It is important to note that basic humanitarian needs for the safe and voluntary return/resettlement of IDPs such as housing, service delivery and livelihood support are accounted for in the other areas of intervention. The peace building and social cohesion needs not accounted for in other areas of intervention relate to the restitution of the social tissue, reconciliation, and peace building, restoration of a sense of normalcy and needs of particularly vulnerable sub-groups of IDPs. Addressing the needs in a holistic and integrated manner is critical for sustainable recovery and is seen as a precondition for stability and key for sustainable recovery. Many issues addressed in peace building, stability, and social cohesion — and the recommended interventions — are preconditions of future stability and important efforts to overcome Taraba's long-term development challenges.

TABLE 31

### Estimated needs for peace building, stability and social cohesion in Taraba

Sector	Estimated Needs Cost	
	US\$ (millions)	Naira (millions)
Safe and voluntary return and resettlement of displaced persons	7.1	1,419
Reconciliation, peace building, and community cohesion	2.8	556
Local governance and citizen engagement	7.1	1,415
Community security, justice, human rights, mine action, small arms control	2.5	495
<b>Total</b>	<b>19.4</b>	<b>3,886</b>

## 5.3 Infrastructure and Social Services

The sustainable restoration and improvement of infrastructure and social services is crucial to societal normalisation and stabilisation in the crisis-affected areas, as well as for creating conditions for eventual IDP returns or smooth integration into host communities. The relevant line ministries provided detailed assessment data on the cost of damage attributable to the conflict. The key objectives of this assessment were to (i) characterise and estimate the impact of the crisis on the physical infrastructure and social services; and (ii) identify needs for the restoration and recovery of infrastructure and service delivery.

### 5.3.1 Impacts and Damages Related to Infrastructure and Social Services

The overall impact of the conflict on infrastructure and social services is estimated at US\$ 41 million. Agriculture accounts for 29 percent of the damages with a loss of US\$ 12 million, followed closely by education, which, at US\$ 10.2 million, accounts for 25 percent of the total damages. Significant impact is also noted in the energy sector with US\$ 7 million or 17 percent of the total damages. The table below provides a detailed overview. In addition to these damages, which can be directly related to Taraba, the ICT sector across the six states suffered damages of US\$ 25 million, while the commerce sector was impacted by a loss of US\$ 915 million across the six states.

### 5.3.2 Infrastructure and Social Services Needs

The total recovery needs for infrastructure and social service interventions are estimated at US\$ 145 million. The biggest needs arise from environment sector (US\$ 34 million), followed by social protection (US\$ 30.5 million), and agriculture (US\$ 29.7 million). In addition, it is estimated that the ICT sector requires recovery interventions of US\$ 272 million across the six states. The table below provides an overview of the needs by sector.

TABLE 32

### Summary of damages to infrastructure and social services in Taraba

	<i>US\$ (millions)</i>	<i>Naira (millions)</i>
Agriculture	11.9	2,394
Education	10.2	2,044
Energy	7	1,398
Environment	0.8	167
Health	6.5	1,295
Private Housing	2.8	550
Public Buildings	2.1	417
<b>Total</b>	<b>41.3</b>	<b>8,266</b>

TABLE 33

### Infrastructure and social services: estimated needs by sector in Taraba

	<i>US\$ (millions)</i>	<i>Naira (millions)</i>
Agriculture	29.7	5,940
Education	17.4	3,474
Energy	3.4	678
Environment	34.4	6,873
Health	12.7	2,549
Private housing	2.2	441
Public Buildings	5.8	1,165
Social protection	30.6	6,111
Water & sanitation	4.7	937
Community Infrastructure Contingency	4.1	812
<b>Total</b>	<b>144.8</b>	<b>28,980</b>

## 5.4 Economic Impacts and Recovery Needs

Creating jobs and opportunities to earn a decent living is a critical step to ensure stability, reduce volatility, and protect the social sense of belonging, particularly for members of the affected communities and vulnerable youth. The assessment provides estimated impacts on local macroeconomics (output and price), which have further implications for key sector activities, livelihoods, and employment. Recovery needs are recommended to restore livelihoods and promote employment to facilitate short-term economic stabilisation as well as to assist the state government to sustain economic recovery in the medium term.

### 5.4.1 Macroeconomic Impacts

The crisis has further aggravated the already weak development of Taraba. It is estimated that Taraba suffered an accumulated output loss measured by GDP by US\$ 245.5 million (Naira 49 billion) between 2011 and 2015. Prices deflated by three percent for all items, while food prices remained unchanged (Table 34).

TABLE 34  
Estimated impacts on state output and prices, 2011-2015

State	GDP loss (US\$, millions)	GDP loss (Naira, billions)	Inflation, All items	Inflation, Food
Taraba	245.5	49.1	-2.9	0

Source: World Bank Staff estimate using the Central Bank of Nigeria data

TABLE 35  
Estimated needs by sector for economic recovery

Sector	Estimated Needs Cost	
	US\$ (millions)	Naira (millions)
Livelihood support and local economic recovery	18.4	3,690
Employment	9.2	1,848
<b>Total</b>	<b>27.7</b>	<b>5,538</b>

### 5.4.2 Needs for Economic Recovery and Employment

Recommendations for economic recovery are premised on an understanding that socio-economic recovery in troubled communities is strongly linked to job creation and economic restoration. In view of this, other recommendations for implementing potential interventions include an inclusive, pro-poor approach to economic recovery and tailored proposals for different groups of affected people such as: (i) general population in the North-East; (ii) IDPs; (iii) host communities; (iv) returnees; and (v) vulnerable groups, which include youth, elderly and women. The specific needs, as identified for the different subcomponents, are presented in Table 35. It is estimated that US\$ 245 million are required for reviving the private sector and promoting trade across the six affected states, a substantial amount of which will be required for Taraba-related interventions. Livelihood support and local economic recovery require US\$ 18.4 million, while the needs for employment schemes, training and support to women, youth and vulnerable groups sum up to US\$ 9.2 million.

## 5.5 Detailed Sector Damages and Needs Tables for Taraba State

### 5.5.1 Detailed Sector Damages for Taraba State

	US\$ (millions)	Naira (millions)
<b>Agriculture</b>		
Farmland	11.700	2,345
Cattle	0.100	20
Sheep	0.010	2
Goats	0.007	1
Poultry	0.005	1
Seeds	0.001	0
Fertilizer	0.045	9
Markets	0.008	2
Farm buildings	0.100	10
Borehole	0.050	5
<b>Total</b>	<b>12.000</b>	<b>2,394</b>
<b>Education</b>		
6-classroom block	3.900	779
Office block	0.800	157
Hand pump borehole	0.100	21
Motorised borehole/overhead tank	0.400	74
Latrines (2 blocks, each 3 compartments)	0.500	105
Classroom rehabilitation	0.400	80
Pupil seat	0.100	27
Teacher table & chair	0.011	2
Perimeter fence	4.000	799
<b>Total</b>	<b>10.200</b>	<b>2,044</b>
<b>Energy</b>		
Diesel generators	0.500	98
Petrol stations	3.500	700
Control building TCN	3.000	600
<b>Total</b>	<b>7.000</b>	<b>1,398</b>
<b>Environment</b>		
Forest /woodlots/wildlife	0.800	156
Economic tree/orchards	0.100	11
Protected areas/national parks	0.000	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>0.800</b>	<b>167</b>
<b>Health</b>		
Health posts	0.500	95
PHC centres	3.300	666
Comprehensive health centres	2.700	534
<b>Total</b>	<b>6.500</b>	<b>1,295</b>
<b>Housing</b>		
Private housing	2.800	550

### 5.5.2 Detailed Sector Needs for Taraba State

	US\$ (millions)	Naira (millions)
<b>Agriculture</b>		
Storage and other buildings	0.100	10
Boreholes	0.023	5
Food assistance	4.900	987
Extension Services	0.900	178
Input support in host communities	12.700	2,537
Dry season vegetable support	1.800	357
HH support for small-scale food processing & preservation	0.100	21
Support for sheep production	0.200	41
HH support for goat production	0.200	32
HH support for poultry production	0.800	156
Crop production support for returnees	8.100	1,617
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>29.700</b>	<b>5,940</b>
<b>Education</b>		
Construction of 6-classroom block	3.900	779
Office block	0.800	157
Hand pump borehole	0.100	21
Motorised borehole/overhead tank	0.400	74
Latrines (2 blocks, each 3 compartments)	0.500	105
Classroom rehabilitation	0.400	80
Pupil seat	0.100	27
Teacher table & chair	0.011	23
Perimeter fence	4.000	799
Capital costs for IDPs education services	5.700	1,141
Recurrent costs for IDPs education services	1.400	288
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>17.400</b>	<b>3,474</b>
<b>Energy</b>		
Diesel generators	0.500	98
Petrol stations	2.900	580
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>3.400</b>	<b>678</b>
<b>Environment</b>		
Forests, Orchards, Wetlands and Protected Areas	32.100	6,423
Solid Waste Management	2.300	450
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>34.400</b>	<b>6,873</b>

	US\$ (millions)	Naira (millions)
<b>Health</b>		
Health Care Facilities/Infrastructure & Equipment	7.500	1,493
Service provision (operational)	4.200	845
Service provision (capital)	0.100	115
Health system restoration (capacity building)	0.100	13
Health system restoration (operational)	0.100	20
Governance & Early Warning Systems capital)	0.100	14
Governance & Early Warning Systems (operational)	0.200	34
Risk Mitigation (capital)	0.014	3
Risk Mitigation (operational)	0.100	12
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>12.700</b>	<b>2,549</b>
<b>Housing</b>		
Reconstruction of damaged houses	0.029	6
Reconstruction of destroyed houses	2.200	435
Subtotal	2.200	441
<b>Public Buildings</b>		
Police stations	0.200	39
Cultural/historical buildings	4.400	882
Project management	0.500	92
Physical contingencies	0.500	101
Cost contingencies	0.300	51
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>5.800</b>	<b>1,165</b>
<b>Water &amp; Sanitation</b>		
Construction of new water infrastructure for IDPs host communities and for IDPs return areas	0.600	129
Construction of new Water & sanitation infrastructure in public places for IDPS host communities and IDPs return areas	0.200	32
Sanitation & hygiene promotion in IDPs host communities and IDPS return areas	0.700	135
Institutional support and capacity development	3.200	640
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>4.700</b>	<b>937</b>

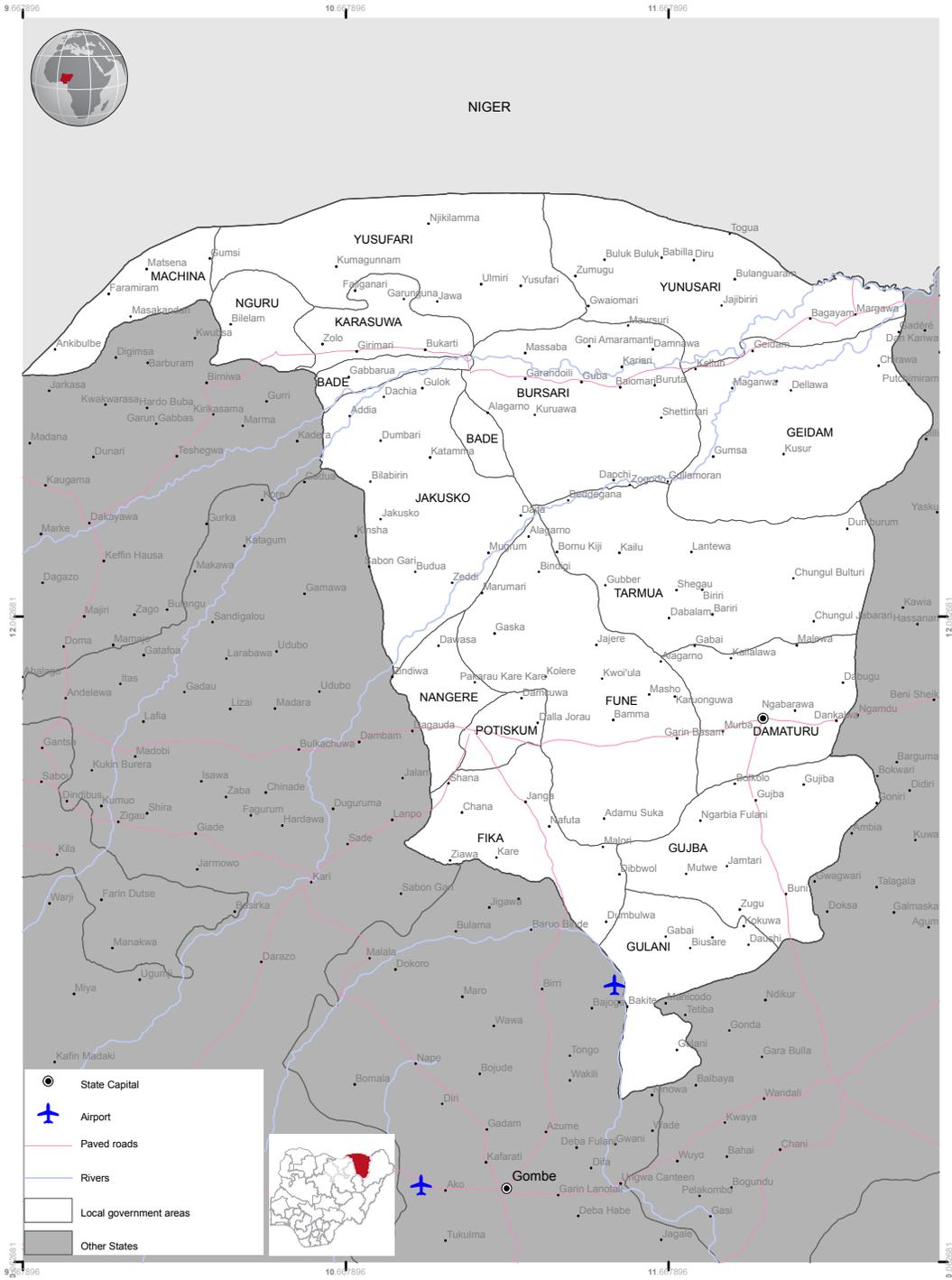
	US\$ (millions)	Naira (millions)
<b>Community Infrastructure Contingency</b>		
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>4.100</b>	<b>812</b>
<b>Safe and Voluntarily Return and Resettlement of Displaced Persons</b>		
Support and strengthen broader access to basic needs at local level for new IDPs and IDPs with no intention to return in short to medium term	0.300	51
Initiatives supporting separated/unaccompanied children IDPs and returnees	1.300	255
Psycho-social support to affected population, including IDPs, returnees and host community members	1.600	318
Preventing gender-based violence in host communities and camps	1.400	289
Initiatives supporting elderly and widows	0.100	13
Initiatives to facilitate, support and sustain voluntary return	2.500	494
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>7.100</b>	<b>1,419</b>
<b>Reconciliation, Peace Building and Community Cohesion</b>		
Prison facilities for de-radicalisation programme	0.200	34
Training	1.100	216
DDR technical assistance	0.300	51
Assessments and studies	0.043	9
Micro grants	0.300	69
Social fund for CSOs	0.300	69
Outreach and advocacy	0.500	109
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>2.800</b>	<b>556</b>
<b>Local Governance and Citizen Participation</b>		
Establishment and support to community platforms	4.500	900
Training	2.400	480
Policy dialogue and mentoring	0.200	40
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>7.100</b>	<b>1,420</b>
<b>Community Security, Justice, Human Rights, Small Arms Control and Mine Action</b>		
Establishment of SARC	0.200	34
ICT for case management	0.100	14
Training	0.900	171
Assessments and studies	0.043	9
Model / pilot projects	0.800	151
Micro grants	0.100	29
Services (Oversight, Outreach, Advocacy)	0.300	51
Mine Action Emergency risk education campaign	0.007	1
Mine Action Victim assistance needs assessment and individual rehabilitation response	0.017	3

	<i>US\$</i> <i>(millions)</i>	<i>Naira</i> <i>(millions)</i>
Community participation on security / SALW awareness and reduction in the North East enhanced through provision of advocacy and sensitisation the dangers of SALWs	0.100	12
Capacity of security apparatus in the North East strengthened through the provision of best practices in border security and stockpile management.	0.100	20
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>2.500</b>	<b>495</b>
<b>Livelihood Support and Local Economic Recovery</b>		
Restoration of disrupted and destroyed basic livelihood economic assets	11.900	2,370
Development, strengthening and diversification of relevant market related skills for self-employment	2.200	442
Establishment, development and strengthening of Agriculture based value chains and agro processing centres	3.400	671
Establishment, development and strengthening of natural resources based and solid minerals value chains and enterprises	1.000	206
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>18.400</b>	<b>3,690</b>
<b>Employment</b>		
Strengthen institutional capacity of state employment centres and related institutions	1.000	191
General programme for labour force skills development	2.000	394
Women empowerment through skills training for employment	3.900	789
Youth empowerment through skills training for employment	2.400	473
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>9.200</b>	<b>1,848</b>

*\*Estimated needs presented in this table exclude water and sanitation-related infrastructure costs in schools and health centres as these are covered under Education & Health sectors, respectively.*

# Yobe

Nigeria - Yobe State: Reference Map 



## 6.1 Overview

### 6.1.1 Key Facts

TABLE 36  
Yobe at a glance

State	Yobe
Capital	Damaturu
Area	45,502 km <sup>2</sup>
Predominant languages	Kanuri
Population (2006 census)	2,321,339
IDPs (IOM Dec. 2015)	131,000
Main source(s) of income	Agriculture and fisheries (80% of population)
Governor	Ibrahim Geidam
Governance	17 LGAs
Internally generated revenue (2015)	1.8 billion Naira

### 6.1.2 RPBA background and key findings

The North-East Nigeria Recovery and Peace Building Assessment (RPBA) was conducted under the leadership of the Government of Nigeria in partnership with the European Union, United Nations, and World Bank. The six states have driven the assessment process. State focal points have guided the coordination of assessment and sector focal points have provided detailed data on damage and needs. The data have been used to analyse the factors that induced the crisis, the current status of the crisis, and the strategies for sustainable stabilisation and recovery. This report contains detailed data and analysis

TABLE 37  
Summary of needs across the three areas of intervention in Yobe

Component	Needs cost	
	US\$ (millions)	Naira (millions)
Peace building, stability, and social cohesion	22.5	4,501
Infrastructure and social services	668.3	133,658
Economic recovery	30.7	6,145
<b>Total</b>	<b>721.5</b>	<b>144,305</b>

from the data sheets collected and from the RPBA field mission to Yobe.

The recovery and peace building process requires a holistic approach that promotes peace, stability, and social cohesion by addressing the rehabilitation of infrastructure and social services while confronting underlying macroeconomic issues to overcome the nexus of instability, conflict, and deteriorating development. Lessons from other conflict and crisis contexts highlight that rebuilding trust and cohesion is as essential as restoration of services and reconstruction, economic revitalisation, and building livelihoods. Based on the guiding principles laid out in the overall *Strategic Recovery and Peace Building Framework*, needs have been identified in the three main areas of intervention: (i) peace building, stability, and social cohesion; (ii) infrastructure and social services; and (iii) economic recovery, totalling more than US\$ 722 million for Yobe.

### 6.1.3 Overview and Pre-crisis Conditions

Yobe State was carved out of Borno State on 27 August 1991. It borders Bauchi, Borno, Gombe, and Jigawa, while to the north it borders the Republic of Niger. The state covers a land area of 45,502 square kilometers. Yobe is primarily a rural state. The majority of the population live in rural settlements while the rest live in five urban centres. Before the insurgency, Yobe's economy was agricultural-based, comprised mostly of livestock, crop, horticultural production and fisheries, gum arabic and palm trees. The state traded with neighbouring states and countries, mainly by road. It had a burgeoning tourism economy with a number of hotels and restaurants catering to people visiting the local bird sanctuary and parks.

### 6.1.4 Impact of the Crisis

The conflict in North-East Nigeria has had a deep impact on the region. An estimated 20,000 lives have been lost, and nearly two million people have been forcibly displaced. The human, social, and economic losses of the conflict, and the investments for the recovery, peace building, and reconstruction of the North-East, are overwhelming. The sections below summarise the state level findings of the RPBA in terms of the damages and resulting needs for Yobe State.

## 6.2 Peace Building, Stability and Social Cohesion

Restoring and enhancing peace, stability, and social cohesion constitutes the backbone of the overall recovery efforts, and builds the foundation for the effective and smooth implementation of all programme interventions. The objective of this area of intervention is to assess and then address the impacts of conflict on the social fabric and on local governance and provision of justice, with particular attention to the effects on IDPs and host communities. Effective responses to these challenges will provide the social and political environment for sustainable recovery and longer-term development. The relevant line ministries worked with RPBA partners to provide detailed assessment data on the cost of recovery needs.

### 6.2.1 Needs for Peace Building, Stability and Social Cohesion

The total needs for promoting peace building, stability, and social cohesion in Yobe are estimated at around US\$ 22.5 million. As a state directly impacted by conflict and displacement, social needs in Yobe are greatest in the subcomponents of ‘local governance and citizen engagement, and ‘safe and voluntarily return and resettlement of displaced persons’, with approximately US\$ 7.5 million for each of these two subcomponents. It is important to note that basic humanitarian needs for the safe and voluntary return/resettlement of IDPs, such as housing, service delivery, and livelihood support, are accounted for in the other areas of intervention. The peace building and social cohesion needs not accounted for in other areas of intervention relate to the restitution of the social tissue, reconciliation, and peace building, restoration of a sense of normalcy and needs of particularly vulnerable sub-groups of IDPs. While estimated costs for the subcomponent on ‘community security, justice, human-rights, mine action and small arms control’ are comparatively low among the six North-East states, it is essential in terms of ensuring the safe implementation of all programme interventions. Addressing the needs in a holistic and integrated manner is critical for sustainable recovery – certainly in Yobe State – and is seen as a precondition for stability and key for sustainable recovery. Many issues addressed in peace building, stability, and social cohesion — and the recommended interventions — are preconditions of future stability and important efforts to overcome Yobe’s long-term development challenges.

TABLE 38

### Estimated needs for peace building, stability and social cohesion in Yobe

Sector	Needs cost	
	US\$ (millions)	Naira (millions)
Safe and voluntary return and resettlement of displaced persons	7.5	1,496
Reconciliation, peace building and community cohesion	3	591
Local governance and citizens engagement	7.5	1,503
Community security, justice, human rights, mine action, small arms control	4.6	910
<b>Total</b>	<b>22.5</b>	<b>4,501</b>

#### BOX 6.3

### Impact of the Crisis on Yobe

After Borno, Yobe has been the state most affected by the Boko Haram crisis, both in terms of conflict and the population displacement caused by the conflict. The RPBA found that Yobe has sustained 13 percent of all infrastructure and social service damages in the North-East (US\$ 1.2 billion). The agricultural sector has been hardest hit, representing 72 percent of total damages in the state.

Yobe hosts more than 131,000 IDPs, 40 percent from Yobe, and 57 percent from Borno. Nearly 94 percent of IDPs live in host communities (IOM, Dec. 2015). The influx has put significant strain on the state economy, service delivery, and the social fabric.

Given the fluidity of the security environment, careful and coordinated sequencing of the RBPA and subsequent support will be critical to the recovery and peace building process in Yobe.

## 6.3 Infrastructure and Social Services

The sustainable restoration and improvement of infrastructure and social services is crucial to societal normalisation and stabilisation in the crisis-affected areas, as well as for creating conditions for eventual IDPs returns or smooth integration into host communities. The relevant line ministries provided detailed assessment data on the cost of damage attributable to the conflict. The key objectives of this assessment were to (i) characterise and estimate the impact of the crisis on the physical infrastructure and social services; and (ii) identify needs for the restoration and recovery of infrastructure and service delivery.

### 6.3.1 Impacts and Damages Related to Infrastructure and Social Services

The overall impact of the conflict on infrastructure and social services is estimated at US\$ 1.2 billion. Agriculture accounts for 72 percent of the damages (US\$ 868.7 million), followed by private housing (US\$ 118 million) and transport (US\$ 117 million), at 10 percent each, accounting for the majority of the remaining damages. Table 39 provides a detailed overview. In addition to these damages - which can be directly related to Yobe - the ICT sector across the six states suffered damages of US\$ 25 million, while the commerce sector was impacted by a loss of US\$ 915 million across all six states.

### 6.3.2 Infrastructure and Social Service Needs

The total recovery needs for infrastructure and social service interventions are estimated at US\$ 668 million. The biggest needs arise from agriculture (US\$ 170 million), and transport (US\$ 127 million). In addition, it is estimated that the ICT sector requires recovery interventions of US\$ 272 million across the six states. Table 40 provides an overview of the needs by sector.

TABLE 39

#### Summary of damages to infrastructure and social services in Yobe

	<i>US\$ (millions)</i>	<i>Naira (millions)</i>
Agriculture	868.7	173,744
Education	47.3	9,466
Energy	4.3	859
Environment	0.6	119
Health	32.9	6,587
Private housing	118.3	23,660
Public buildings	14.5	2,904
Transport	116.8	23,370
Water & sanitation	3.6	723
Private enterprise	0.002	0.45
Total	1,207.20	241,432

TABLE 40

#### Infrastructure and social services: estimated needs by sector in Yobe

	<i>US\$ (millions)</i>	<i>Naira (millions)</i>
Agriculture	170	34,006
Education	77.1	15,421
Energy	3.3	664
Environment	15.9	3,176
Health	86.2	17,234
Private housing	46.6	9,320
Public buildings	22.7	4,542
Social protection	69.6	13,913
Transport	126.7	25,342
Water & sanitation	17.2	3,442
Community Infrastructure Contingency	33	6,598
Total	668.3	133,658

## 6.4 Economic Impacts and Recovery Needs

Creating jobs and opportunities to earn a decent living is a critical step to ensure stability, reduce volatility, and protect the social sense of belonging, particularly for members of the affected communities and vulnerable youth. The assessment provides estimated impacts on local macroeconomics (output and price), which have further implications for key sector activities, livelihoods, and employment. Recovery needs are recommended to restore livelihoods and promote employment to facilitate short-term economic stabilisation as well as to assist the state government to sustain economic recovery in the medium term.

### 6.4.1 Macroeconomic Impacts

The crisis has further aggravated the already weak development of Yobe. It is estimated that Yobe suffered an accumulated output loss measured by GDP by US\$ 1.1 billion (Naira 222 billion) between 2011 and 2015, while prices rose by nearly 7 percent. The combination of output loss and price increases implies a significant reduction in the welfare of residents in the state (see table 41).

TABLE 41  
Estimated impacts on state output and prices, 2011-2015

State	GDP loss (US\$, millions)	GDP loss (Naira, billions)	Inflation, All items	Inflation, Food
Yobe	1,111.5	222.3	6.6	0.7

Source: World Bank Staff estimate using the Central Bank of Nigeria data

### 6.4.2 Needs for Economic Recovery and Employment

Recommendations for economic recovery are premised on an understanding that socio-economic recovery in troubled communities is strongly linked to job creation and economic restoration. In view of this, other recommendations for implementing potential interventions include an inclusive, pro-poor approach to economic recovery

TABLE 42  
Estimated needs for economic recovery

Sector	Needs costs	
	US\$ (millions)	Naira (millions)
Livelihood support and local economic recovery	19.6	3,921
Employment	11.1	2,224
<b>Total</b>	<b>30.7</b>	<b>6,145</b>

and tailored proposals for different groups of affected people such as: (i) general population in the North-East; (ii) IDPs; (iii) host communities; (iv) returnees; and (v) vulnerable groups, which include youth, elderly, and women. The specific needs, as identified for the different sub components, are presented in Table 42. It is estimated that US\$ 245 million is required for reviving the private sector and promote trade across the six affected states, a substantial amount of which will be required for Yobe-related interventions. Livelihood support and local economic recovery require US\$ 19.6 million, while the needs for employment schemes, training and support to women, youth, and vulnerable groups sum up to US\$ 11.1 million.

## 6.5 Detailed Sector Damages and Needs Tables for Yobe State

### 6.5.1 Detailed Sector Damages for Yobe State

	US\$ (millions)	Naira (millions)
<b>Agriculture</b>		
Peasant farms	295.500	59,097
Gardens	7.600	1,523
Irrigation and drainage systems	255.200	51,043
Agricultural machinery and equipment	4.200	840
Storage and other buildings	124.900	24,976
Plantations	6.700	1,343
Seeds	35.900	7,179
Pesticides	24.500	4,903
Fertiliser	0.400	73
Poultry	0.200	33
Cattle	71.200	14,231
Fisheries	0.015	3
Sheep and goat	14.400	2,880
Village markets	4.500	903
Markets	9.700	1,948
Transportation services	7.400	1,481
Agro processing services	5.800	1,164
Training services	0.300	55
Farm building	0.200	34
Boreholes	0.037	7
Stock route	0.100	28
<b>Total</b>	<b>868.700</b>	<b>173,744</b>
<b>Education</b>		
6-classroom block	20.600	4,125
Office block	3.100	617
Hand pump borehole	0.400	83
Motorised borehole/overhead tank	1.400	289
Latrines (2 blocks, each 3 compartments)	2.100	413
Classroom rehabilitation	2.900	587
Pupil seat	1.000	196
Teacher table & chair	0.100	17
Perimeter fence	15.700	3,140
<b>Total</b>	<b>47.300</b>	<b>9,466</b>
<b>Environment</b>		
Forest /woodlots/wildlife	0.020	4
Economic tree/orchards	0.400	89
Protected areas/national parks	0.100	11
Waste management infrastructure	0.100	15
<b>Total</b>	<b>0.600</b>	<b>119</b>

	US\$ (millions)	Naira (millions)
<b>Health</b>		
Health posts	17.600	3,532
PHC centres	8.400	1,678
Comprehensive health centres	3.300	657
Secondary hospitals	3.600	720
<b>Total</b>	<b>32.900</b>	<b>6,587</b>
<b>Housing</b>		
<b>Private housing</b>	<b>118.300</b>	<b>23,660</b>
<b>Public Buildings</b>		
Prisons	0.300	54
Audit offices	0.300	57
Post offices	0.300	50
Police stations	1.500	310
Police barracks	0.700	150
Election offices	0.800	155
Cultural/historical buildings	1.300	258
Local Government building	7.400	1,470
Ministry buildings	1.500	301
Other buildings	0.500	99
<b>Total</b>	<b>14.500</b>	<b>2,904</b>
<b>Transport</b>		
Federal road	60.600	12,118
State/LGA road	15.500	3,108
Bridges (3)	7.900	1,584
Bus	13.400	2,685
Car	13.900	2,787
Asphalt plant	4.500	889
Stone crusher	1.000	200
<b>Total</b>	<b>116.900</b>	<b>23,370</b>
<b>Water &amp; Sanitation</b>		
<b>Water Damages</b>		
Total cost of damages to water infrastructure in communities & institutions	1.300	255
<b>Sanitation Damages</b>		
Total cost of damages to institutional sanitation infrastructure	2.300	468
<b>Total</b>	<b>3.600</b>	<b>723</b>

## 6.5.2 Detailed Sector Needs for Yobe State

	US\$ (millions)	Naira (millions)	US\$ (millions)	Naira (millions)
<b>Agriculture</b>				
Gardens	0.300	60		
Irrigation and drainage systems	64.100	12,821		
Agricultural machinery and equipment	1.400	280		
Storage and other buildings	15.500	3,098		
Plantations	0.042	8		
Food Assistance	45.500	9,100		
Supplementary food assistance for 4 months of food around lean season	15.500	3,095		
Extension services	4.100	816		
Input support in host communities	11.200	2,245		
Dry season vegetable support	5.100	1,026		
HH support for small-scale food processing & preservation	0.400	71		
Support for sheep production	0.900	187		
HH support for goat production	0.700	147		
HH support for poultry production	3.600	716		
Crop production support for returnees	1.700	334		
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>170.000</b>	<b>34,006</b>		
<b>Education</b>				
Construction of 6-classroom block	20.600	4,125		
Office block	3.100	617		
Hand pump borehole	0.400	83		
Motorised borehole/overhead tank	1.400	289		
Latrines (2 blocks, each 3 compartments)	2.100	413		
Classroom rehabilitation	2.900	587		
Pupil seat	1.000	196		
Teacher table & chair	0.100	17		
Perimeter fence	15.700	3,140		
Capital costs for IDPs education services	23.800	4,755		
Recurrent costs for IDPs education services	6.000	1,200		
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>77.100</b>	<b>15,421</b>		
<b>Energy</b>				
Distribution substations	1.100	228		
Distribution lines	1.500	293		
Solar street lighting	0.700	143		
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>3.300</b>	<b>664</b>		
<b>Environment</b>				
Forests, orchards, wetlands and protected areas	2.100	421		
Solid waste management	3.300	659		
ERW risk reduction	2.400	478		
Debris management	8.100	1,617		
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>15.900</b>	<b>3,176</b>		
<b>Health</b>				
Health care facilities/infrastructure & equipment	53.200	10,634		
Service provision (operational)	26.400	5,280		
Service provision (capital)	3.600	720		
Health system restoration (capacity building)	0.400	84		
Health system restoration (operational)	0.600	126		
Governance & Early Warning Systems (capital)	0.500	90		
Governance & Early Warning Systems (operational)	1.100	210		
Risk Mitigation (capital)	0.100	18		
Risk Mitigation (operational)	0.400	72		
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>86.200</b>	<b>17,234</b>		
<b>Housing</b>				
Reconstruction of Damaged houses	4.100	811		
Reconstruction of Destroyed houses	42.500	8,509		
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>46.600</b>	<b>9,320</b>		
<b>Public Buildings</b>				
Public Building category	0.300	50		
Prisons	0.100	29		
Audit offices	0.100	29		
Post offices	2.700	547		
Police stations	0.200	32		
Police barracks	0.800	161		
Development area office	0.600	124		
Cultural/historical buildings	7.000	1,403		
Local Government building	0.700	144		
Ministry buildings	5.400	1,073		
Project management	1.800	359		
Physical contingencies	2.000	395		
Cost contingencies	1.000	198		
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>22.700</b>	<b>4,542</b>		
<b>Transport</b>				
Federal road	60.600	12,118		
State/LGA road	15.500	3,108		
Bridges	7.900	1,584		
Public transport	13.400	2,685		
Project management & contingencies	29.200	5,848		
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>126.700</b>	<b>25,342</b>		

	US\$ (millions)	Naira (millions)
<b>Water &amp; Sanitation</b>		
Reconstruction and rehabilitation of water infrastructure in communities, institutions, and public buildings	3.700	738
Reconstruction and rehabilitation of sanitation infrastructure in institutions, and public buildings	1.500	302
Construction of new water infrastructure for IDPs host communities and IDPs return areas	2.700	546
Construction of new water & sanitation infrastructure in public places for IDPs host communities and IDPs return areas	0.700	137
Sanitation & hygiene promotion in IDPs host communities and IDPs return areas	1.500	298
Institutional support and capacity development	7.100	1,420
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>17.200</b>	<b>3,442</b>
<b>Community Infrastructure Contingency</b>		
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>32.900</b>	<b>6,598</b>
<b>Safe and Voluntarily Return and Resettlement of Displaced Persons</b>		
Support and strengthen broader access to basic needs at local level for new IDPs and IDPs with no intention to return in short to medium term	0.300	52
Initiatives supporting separated/unaccompanied children IDPs and Returnees	1.300	267
Psycho-social support to affected population, including IDPs, returnees and host community members	1.700	335
Preventing gender-based violence in host communities and camps	1.500	307
Initiatives supporting elderly and widows	0.100	13
Initiatives to facilitate, support and sustain voluntary return	2.600	523
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>7.500</b>	<b>1,496</b>
<b>Reconciliation, Peace Building and Community Cohesion</b>		
Prison facilities for de-radicalisation programme	0.200	36
Training	1.100	230
DDR technical assistance	0.300	55
Assessments and studies	0.046	9
Micro grants	0.400	73
Social fund for CSOs	0.400	73
Outreach and advocacy	0.600	115
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>3.000</b>	<b>591</b>
<b>Local Governance and Citizen Participation</b>		
Establishment and support to community platforms	4.700	952
Training	2.500	502
Policy dialogue and mentoring	0.200	49
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>7.500</b>	<b>1,504</b>

	US\$ (millions)	Naira (millions)
<b>Community Security, Justice, Human Rights, Small Arms Control and Mine Action</b>		
Establishment of SARC	0.200	36
ICT for case management	0.100	15
Training	0.900	181
Assessments and studies	0.046	9
Model / pilot projects	0.800	161
Micro grants	0.200	30
Services (Oversight, Outreach, Advocacy)	0.300	55
Mine Action Emergency risk education campaign	0.300	66
Mine Action Integrated survey of hazardous areas with risk education and explosive ordnance disposal	0.700	149
Mine Action Victim assistance needs assessment and individual rehabilitation response	0.800	167
Community participation on security / SALW awareness and reduction in the North-East enhanced through provision of advocacy and sensitisation the dangers of SALWs	0.100	20
Capacity of security apparatus in the North-East strengthened through the provision of best practices in border security and stockpile management.	0.100	20
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>4.600</b>	<b>910</b>
<b>Livelihood Support and Local economic Recovery</b>		
Restoration of disrupted and destroyed basic livelihood economic assets	12.600	2,518
Development, strengthening and diversification of relevant market related skills for self-employment	2.300	470
Establishment, development and strengthening of Agriculture based value chains and agro processing Centres	3.600	713
Establishment, development and strengthening of natural resources based and solid minerals value chains and enterprises	1.100	219
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>19.600</b>	<b>3,921</b>
<b>Employment</b>		
Strengthen institutional capacity of state employment centres and related institutions	1.000	192
General programme for labour force skills development	2.400	484
Women empowerment through skills training for employment	4.800	968
Youth empowerment through skills training for employment	2.900	581
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>11.100</b>	<b>2,224</b>



# References

- <sup>1</sup> *UNDP, 2009 Human Development Report for Nigeria.*
- <sup>2</sup> The land area estimates vary across different sources, from 49,100 square km to 49,259 square km. This report used the number retrieved from “Bauchi State Statistical Yearbook (2010-2012)”.
- <sup>3</sup> “Bauchi State Statistical Yearbook (2010-2012)”.
- <sup>4</sup> World Bank, 2010, “Doing Business in Nigeria 2010”.
- <sup>5</sup> IOM, Displacement Tracking Matrix, Dec. 2015.
- <sup>6</sup> “Gombe State Vision 2020”.
- <sup>7</sup> “Economic Associates Report 2008”.





*The North-East has suffered tremendously in the past six years. We have all been witness to the destruction of infrastructure, farmlands, businesses and trades, of schools and the loss of school years. Rebuilding, restoring and rehabilitating what has been lost or damaged will cost money and time.*

*...the tasks before us are many and profound but paramount: to fix brick and mortar and to mend hearts and minds damaged by senseless, murderous violence.*



– His Excellency, Professor Yemi Osinbajo, the Vice President of the Federal Republic of Nigeria

### About the Recovery and Peace Building Assessment (RPBA):

On 21 August 2015, the Government of Nigeria requested assistance in assessing the needs associated with peace building and crisis recovery. Support has been provided in accordance with the 2008 Joint European Union (EU) – United Nations (UN) – World Bank (WB) Declaration on crisis assessment and recovery planning. A Recovery and Peace Building Assessment was initiated and findings are presented in this report.

The Recovery and Peace Building Assessment (RPBA) informs a collective vision and strategy on peace building and recovery, and provides a framework for coordinated and coherent support to assist conflict-affected people in the North-East. The assessment covers the six States of Borno, Yobe, Adamawa, Gombe, Taraba, and Bauchi, and provides an overarching framework for stability, peace building, and recovery.

The RPBA is founded on the recognition that a durable resolution to the conflict in the North-East requires addressing the structural and underlying drivers of violent conflict. This understanding has also underpinned the identification and prioritisation of needs presented in this report.



THE FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF NIGERIA



WORLD BANK GROUP