

# Crisis Assessment Series

## NIGERIA



### Context

Nearly fifteen million people have been affected by the violence of Jama'atu Ahlis Sunna Lidda'awati Wal-Jihad, popularly known as Boko Haram (BH), and the resulting military operations in the North-East of Nigeria since 2009. The conflict has become particularly intense since 2014, leading to the loss of an estimated 20,000 lives and the displacement of nearly 2 million people.

On August 21, 2015, the Government of Nigeria requested assistance in assessing the needs associated with peace building and crisis recovery. This support was provided in accordance with the 2008 Joint EU-UN-WB Declaration on crisis assessment and recovery planning.

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

The RPBA was founded on the recognition that a durable resolution to the conflict in the North-East requires addressing the structural and underlying drivers of conflict. This understanding has also underpinned the identification and prioritization of needs presented in the final report, which covered provided recommendations in three areas: restoring critical infrastructure and services; peacebuilding and social cohesion; and economic recovery.

### GFDRR's role

GFDRR provided technical assistance in the development of the assessment methodology, and co-led the damage and needs assessment of critical infrastructure and services. To this end, GFDRR organized and coordinated sector experts from the tri-partite agencies, as well as experts from the six North Eastern states and federal line departments, and provided technical advice on the characterization and estimation of the impact of the crisis. It provided technical assistance in the formulation of preliminary strategic options and scenarios for the restoration and recovery of infrastructure and service delivery. It also contributed to discussions among the assessment partners on future modifications to the methodology in order to better adapt to the changing nature of conflict, as well as to meet the needs of in-conflict assessments.

GFDRR also provided expert assistance in the use of satellite imagery based assessment technologies. This was the first time that satellite assessment technology was used extensively in a large-scale assessment. Under GFDRR's leadership, the technology contributed successfully to gap-filling and validation of baseline and damage data, and provided the basis for the estimation of losses across numerous sectors, including housing, environment, health, and education. In addition to its support in the technical aspects of assessment, GFDRR was instrumental in authoring the final report, as well as state-specific damage and needs assessment briefs.





## Key Results

- 1 The government-led North-Eastern Nigeria RPBA provided a detailed assessment of the impact of the conflict on peace building and social cohesion; infrastructure and social services, and economic recovery. Based on this assessment, and through consultations with a variety of recovery stakeholders, the report also presented quantified assessments of recovery needs, as well as recommendations on policy and institutional frameworks for recovery.
- 2 Through a multi-staged consultation process, including development of the assessment methodology, collection, and validation of data and progressive corroboration of results, the RPBA helped to engage federal and state governments, local and international NGOs, affected communities and international development partners to develop an agreed-upon framework for peacebuilding and recovery in the country.
- 3 The results of the RPBA have been embraced by the Government of Nigeria as a critical component of national recovery and peacebuilding planning. Led by the Government of Nigeria, under the leadership of the Office of the Vice President, and being particularly State-driven with State focal points guiding the coordination of assessment efforts, the RPBA has been highlighted as having full ownership of political leadership at both state and federal levels.
- 4 The RPBA has also been instrumental in shaping the World Bank Country Office’s portfolio revision. As a critical input to the Country Partnership Framework (CPF), the RPBA informs the priorities of all projects in the country.



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**The large-scale destruction caused by the conflict with Boko Haram has caused massive displacement, leading to acute service delivery and infrastructure needs, as well as an urgent need for peacebuilding initiatives.**

### INFRASTRUCTURE AND SERVICE DELIVERY NEEDS

Sector	(US\$ M)
Agriculture	881.4
Community infrastructure	250.8
Education	721.4
Energy	147.0
Environment	315.1
Health	666.8
ICT	272.1
Private housing	1,164.4
Public buildings	374.1
Social protection	499.5

### TOTAL NEEDS BY COMPONENT

Sector	(US\$ M)
Peace building and social cohesion	150.5
Infrastructure and social services	6,040.1
Economic recovery	473.5
<b>Total</b>	<b><u>6,664.1</u></b>

**In addition to private housing, the conflict has severely impacted agriculture, education, and health, as well as the output of productive sectors.**