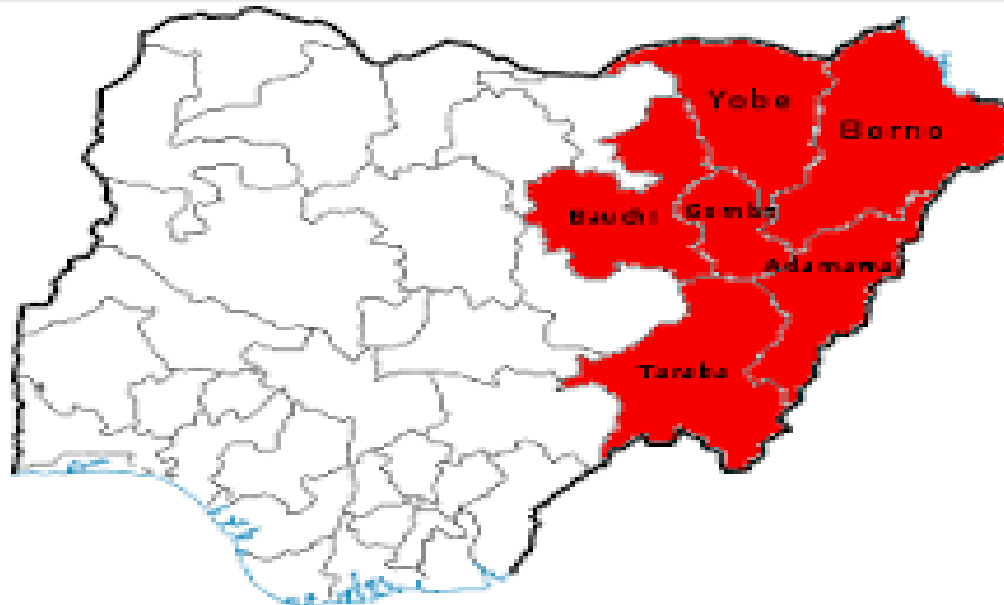# First Annual Dialogue on Rebuilding the North - Rebuilding Peace in Borno-

Panel on Evidence Based Human Development Priorities

Peace-building & Reconstruction with Data

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Statistician-General of the Federation & CEO,
National Bureau of Statistics, Abuja

19 April 2016

OUTLINE...

INTRODUCTION

A. Where Are We Coming From?

B. How did We Get Here?

C. Where Are We Now?

D. Where Do We Want To Be?

CONCLUSION

INTRODUCTION

New entrepreneurs

Business / investment decision

Development intervention

Monitoring and Evaluation of policy impact & implementation

The importance of data / statistics

➢ Are a **vital source of evidence of progress**

➢ Ensure **scarce resources are used efficiently**

➢ Enhance **the decision making process, so that:**

 ➢ Our **ability to identify key areas which require change** are enhanced

 ➢ Our **proposals for change are likely to respond to the real needs** of the Nigerian people.

Where are we coming from?

The North-East is well known for Agriculture: Crop, Livesock & Forestry

- The majority of the people are farmers, herdsmen and fishermen.
- The crops grown include guinea corn, millet, maize, rice, wheat, groundnut, cassava, beans and cowpeas. Others are vegetables, onions, okra and tomatoes.
- About 1,794,400 ha. of land is under crop cultivation.
- Clay, salt and potash,Limestone and kaolin deposits, iron ore, uranium, quartz, magnesite, mica and granite.

2 key features of 'where we are coming from':

- Low data demand / evidence-based policymaking
  - Budget/project implementation based on little/no factual data consideration
- 'Politicisation' of data
  - Disputing official statistics rather than using them as basis for planning & improvement

Neglect of data in policymaking may have also led to failure to address the early signs of worsening socio-economic conditions

Where are we coming from?

- Six North East States:
  - Adamawa, Bauchi, Borno, Gombe, Taraba, Yobe
  - **GDP**: $17.4b (or 5% of national)
    - Of which: Borno was ¼ of regional (2009)
  - **Population**: 18.9million or 7% of the national (2006)
    - Bauchi and Borno account for about 50% of regional population
    - Average household size: 6 (compared to national average of 5)
    - Declining access to electricity, healthcare and education: On average, 24.2% of the population had access to public electricity
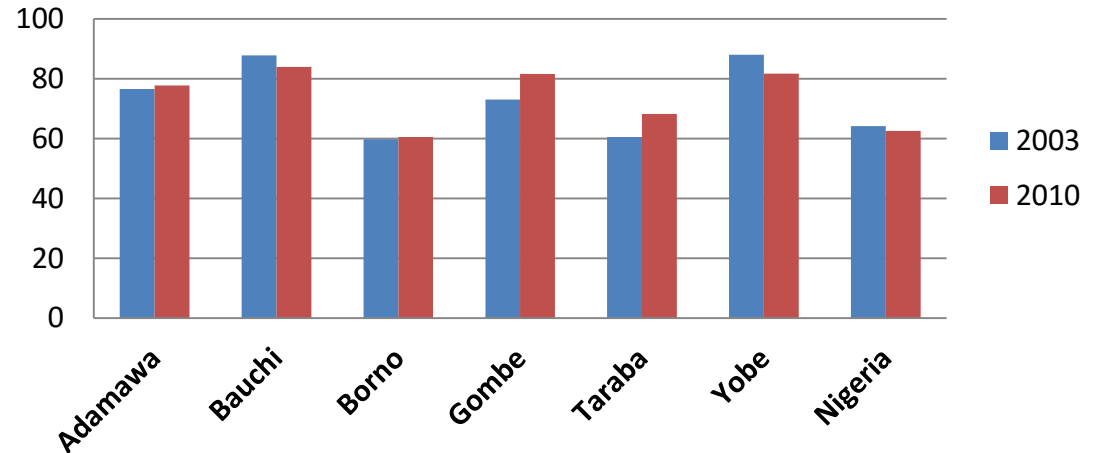
How did we get here?
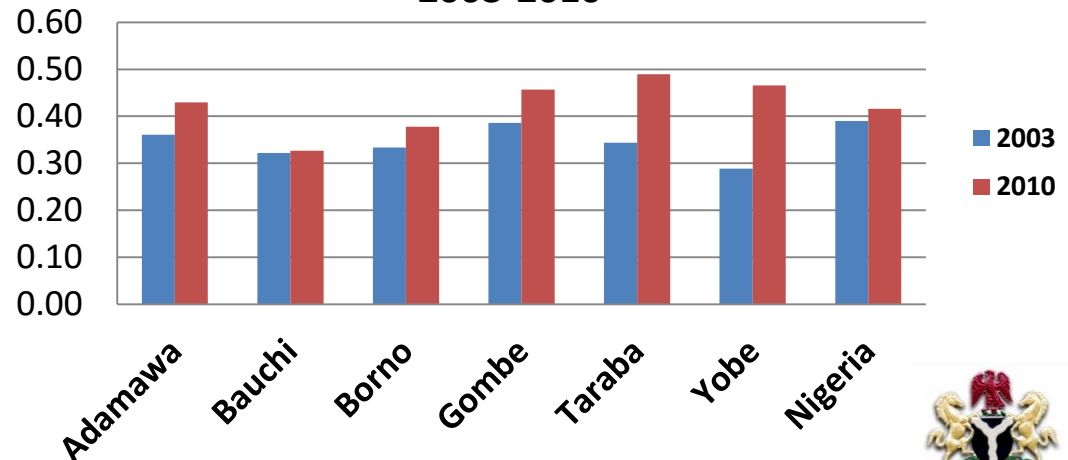
- **Economic challenges**
  - Poverty was high and rising across nearly all States in the region, compared to the national average...

  - Inequality also rose in all States between 2003 and 2010

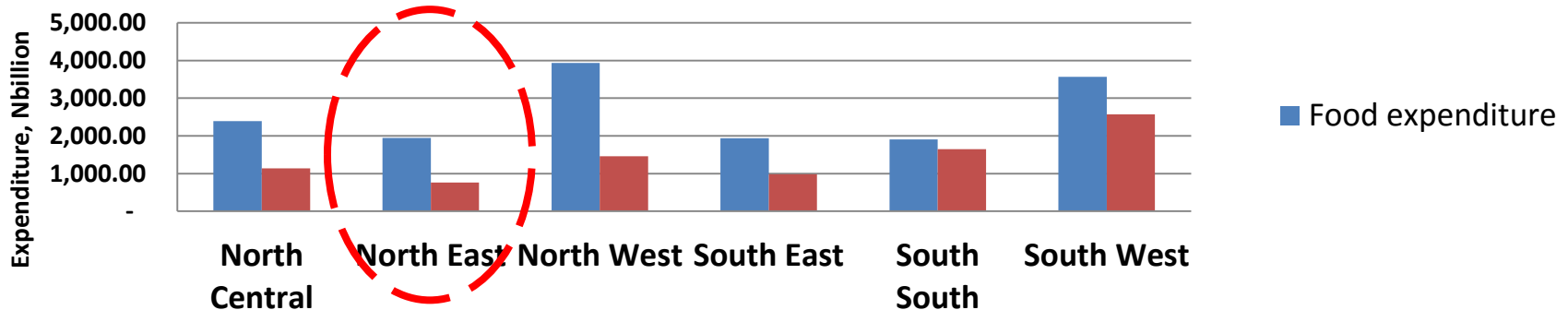**Percentage of population in Relative Poverty, 2003-2010**

Gini coefficient index of inequality, 2003-2010

How did we get here?

Consumption pattern by zone, 2009/2010

Estimatd Grains flow from Gamboru market to Neighboring Countries (2008-20015) in tonnes

ITEMS	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Maize	33,600	35,000	31,000	28,500	25,000	20,000	16000
Millet	5,040	7,500	8,200	6,000	5,200	3,600	3600
Beans	88,200	82,000	80,000	72,000	64,000	43,000	21000
Sorghum	27,300	30,000	24,000	19,000	20,000	15,200	7000
Total	154,140	154,500	143,200	125,500	114,200	81,800	47600

- **Economic challenges**
  - By 2010, the consumption pattern report showed that the North East had the lowest total consumption expenditure across all zones.
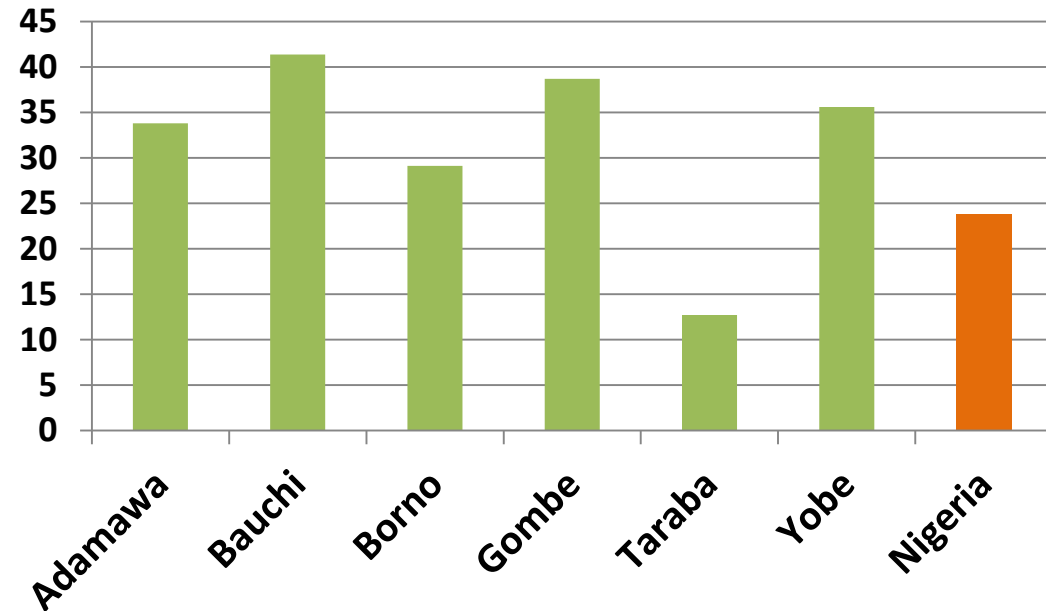
How did we get here?

- **Socio-cultural challenges**
  - High unemployment is a feature of the NE States

- **Environmental challenges**
  - Increasing desertification and aridity
  - 90+% of the population in each State use wood as main source of cooking fuel
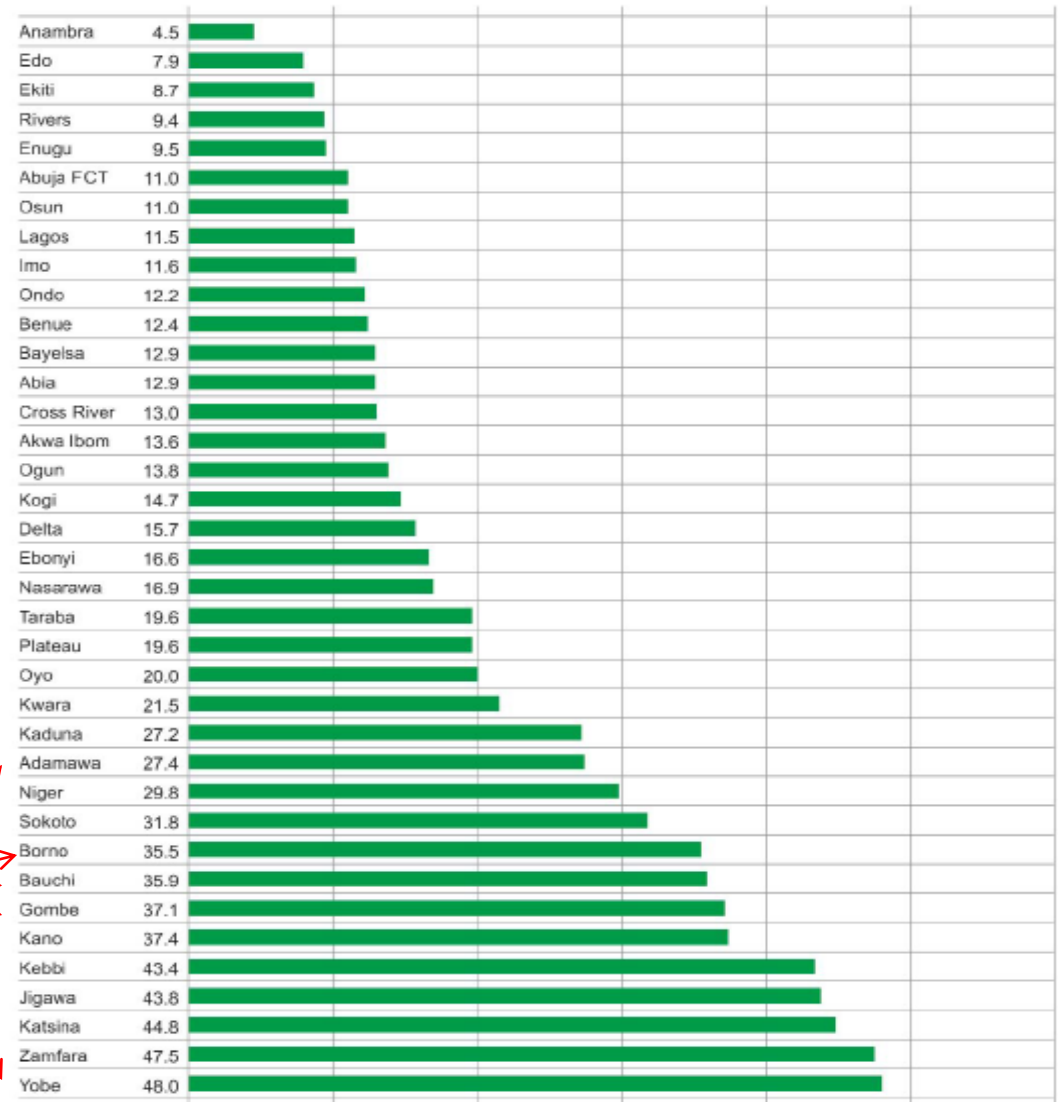
Unemployment rate,, % 2011

How did we get here?

- **Proportion of under 5 children who are underweight**

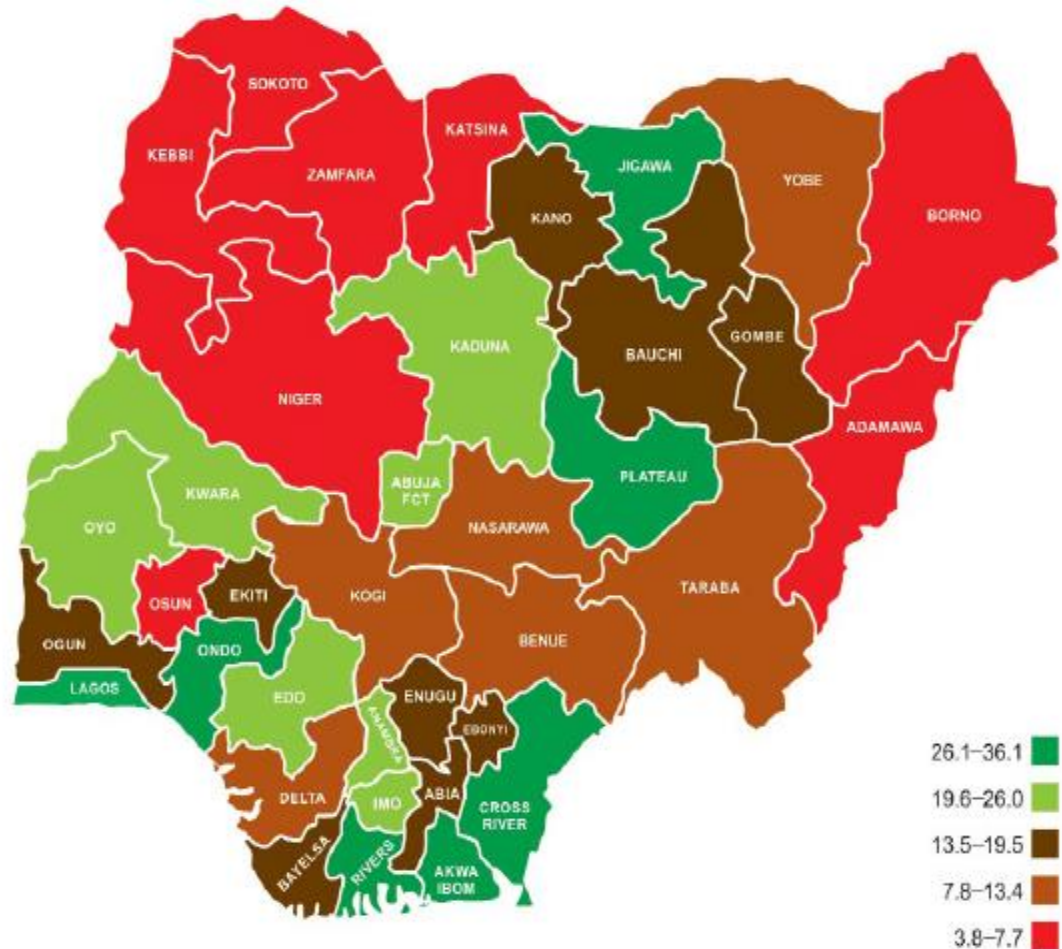- Among the top 1/3 of States with highest proportion of children, there are 5 of 6 NE States

Figure 4.6: State-level disparities in the proportion of children under the age of five who are underweight

State	Value
Anambra	4.5
Edo	7.9
Ekiti	8.7
Rivers	9.4
Enugu	9.5
Abuja FCT	11.0
Osun	11.0
Lagos	11.5
Imo	11.6
Ondo	12.2
Benue	12.4
Bayelsa	12.9
Abia	12.9
Cross River	13.0
Akwa Ibom	13.6
Ogun	13.8
Kogi	14.7
Delta	15.7
Ebonyi	16.6
Nasarawa	16.9
Taraba	19.6
Plateau	19.6
Oyo	20.0
Kwara	21.5
Kaduna	27.2
Adamawa	27.4
Niger	29.8
Sokoto	31.8
Borno	35.5
Bauchi	35.9
Gombe	37.1
Kano	37.4
Kebbi	43.4
Jigawa	43.8
Katsina	44.8
Zamfara	47.5
Yobe	48.0

How did we get here?

- **Proportion of children under 5 using insecticide treated nets (2011)**

Figure 4.41: Proportion of children under the age of five sleeping under insecticide-treated bed nets by state (2011)
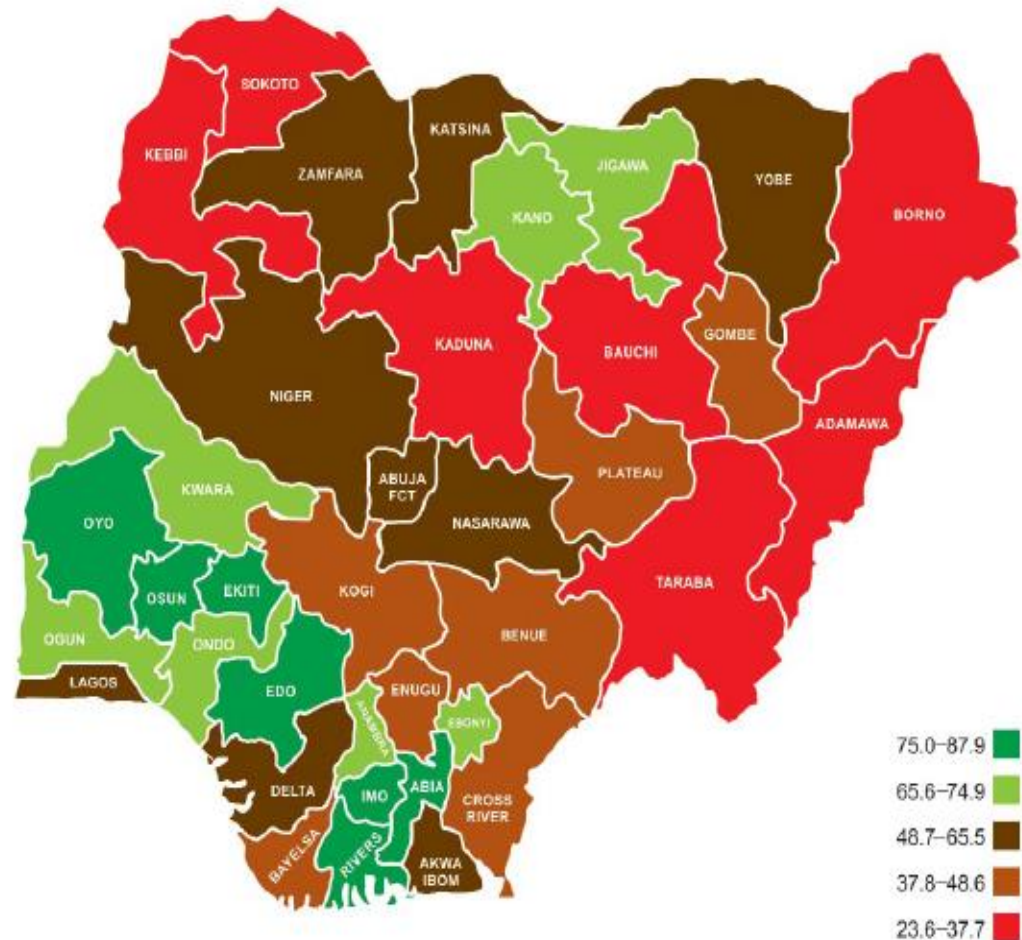
How did we get here?

- **Proportion of population using improved drinking water source**

- Despite the presence of the lake, access to clean water is low across the region

Figure 4.49: Proportion of the population using an improved drinking water source across states (2011)
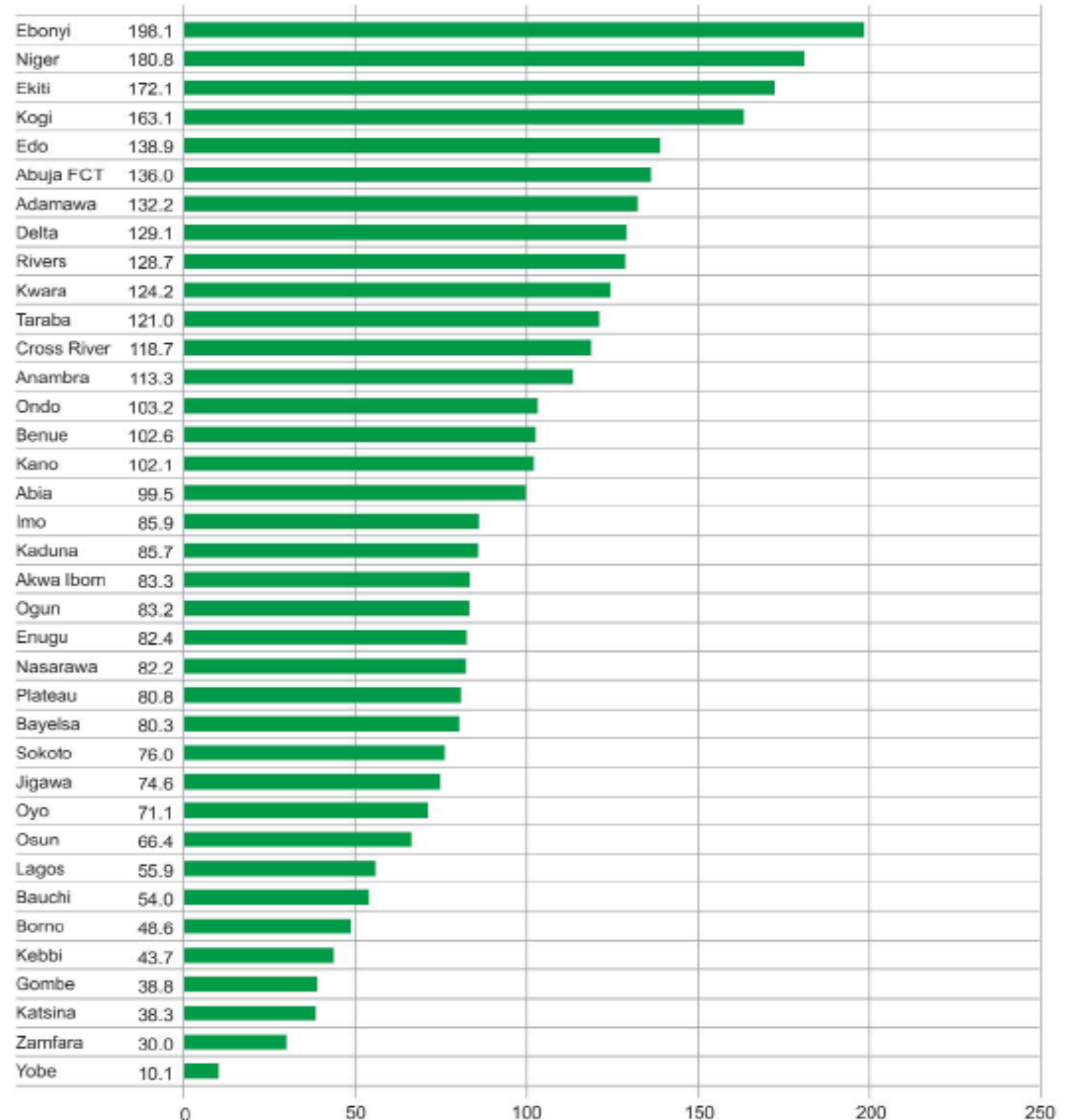

Legend:
- 75.0–87.9
- 65.6–74.9
- 48.7–65.5
- 37.8–48.6
- 23.6–37.7

Source: NBS (2011a)

How did we get here?

- **Proportion of students completing primary 6**

- The bottom 10 States with lowest proportion of students completing pry6 have 4 NE States

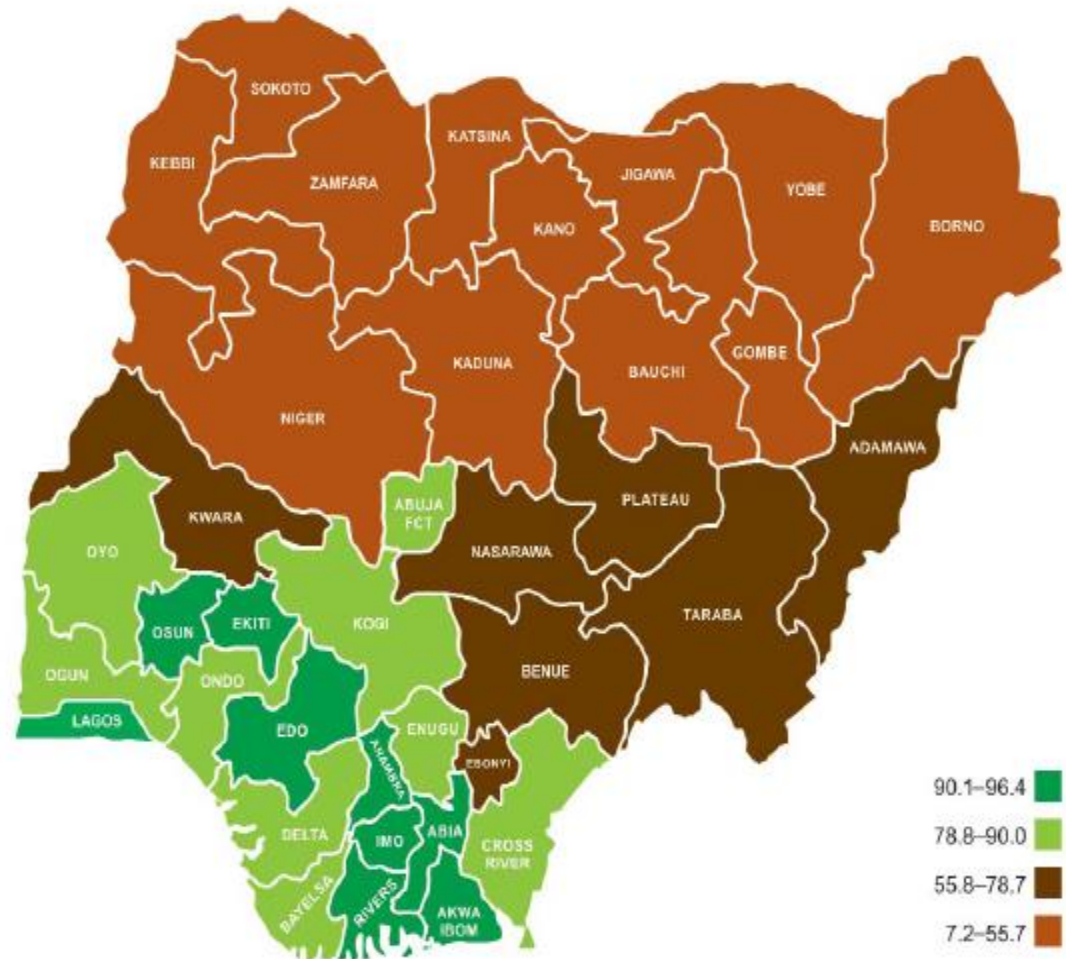Figure 4.13: Proportion of students completing primary six by state (2012)

State	Value
Ebonyi	198.1
Niger	180.8
Ekiti	172.1
Kogi	163.1
Edo	138.9
Abuja FCT	136.0
Adamawa	132.2
Delta	129.1
Rivers	128.7
Kwara	124.2
Taraba	121.0
Cross River	118.7
Anambra	113.3
Ondo	103.2
Benue	102.6
Kano	102.1
Abia	99.5
Imo	85.9
Kaduna	85.7
Akwa Ibom	83.3
Ogun	83.2
Enugu	82.4
Nasarawa	82.2
Plateau	80.8
Bayelsa	80.3
Sokoto	76.0
Jigawa	74.6
Oyo	71.1
Osun	66.4
Lagos	55.9
Bauchi	54.0
Borno	48.6
Kebbi	43.7
Gombe	38.8
Katsina	38.3
Zamfara	30.0
Yobe	10.1

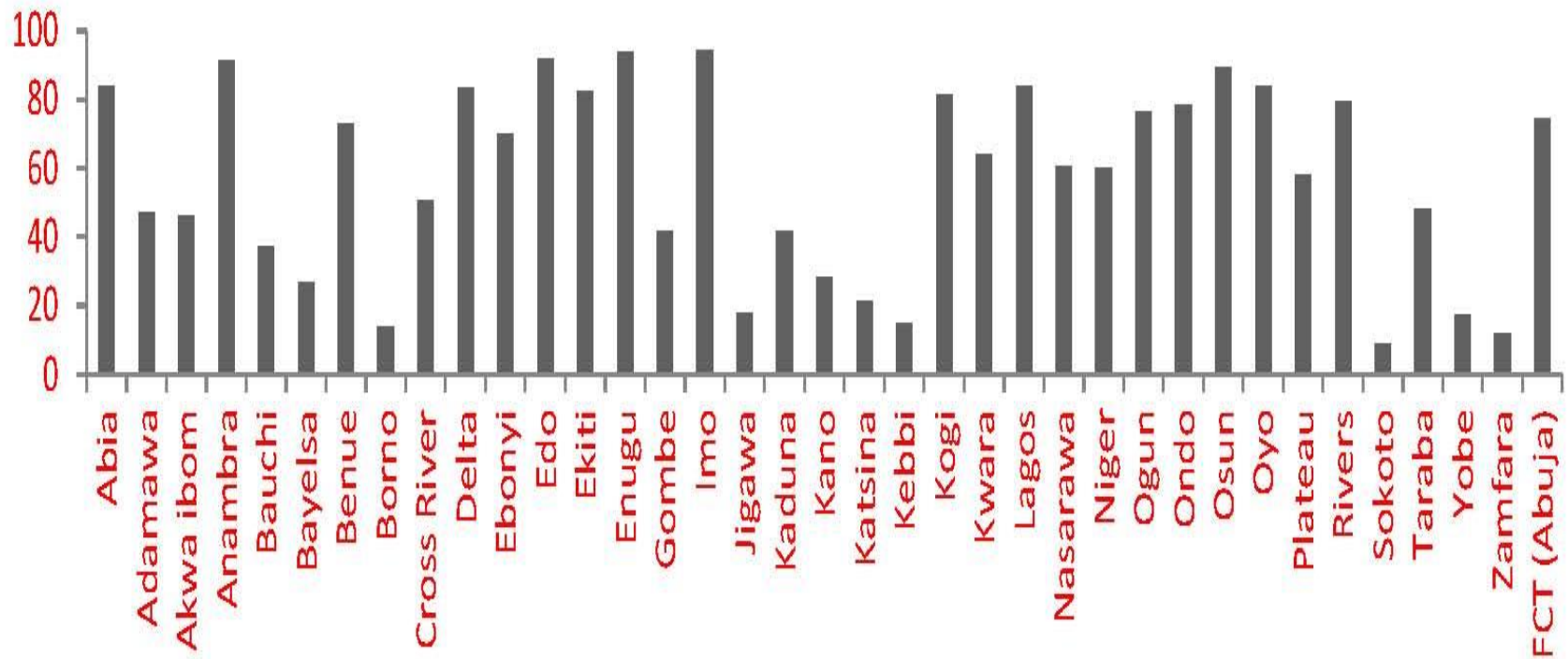# How did we get here?

- **Literacy rate of 15-24 year old women**

- Despite the presence of the lake, access to clean water is low across the region

Figure 4.14: Literacy rates of 15–24 year old women in the English language by state (2012)

90.1–96.4	
78.8–90.0	
55.8–78.7	
7.2–55.7	

How did we get here?

Proportion Of Births Attended By Skilled Health Personnel By State

How did we get here?

Fig. 4.2a
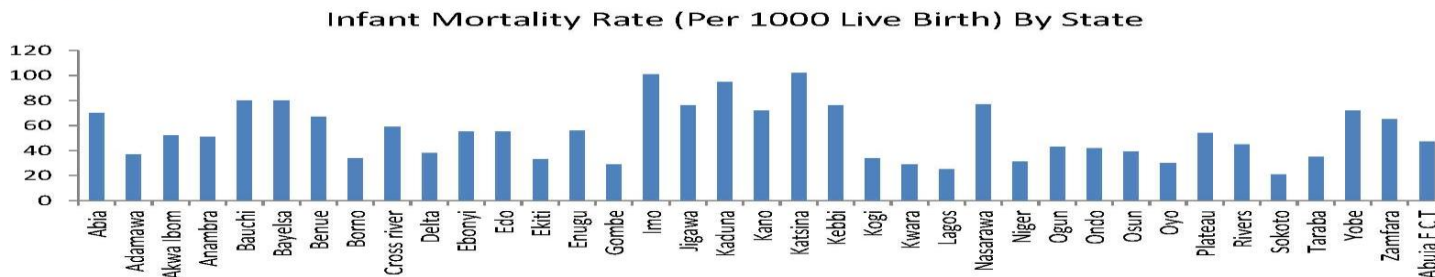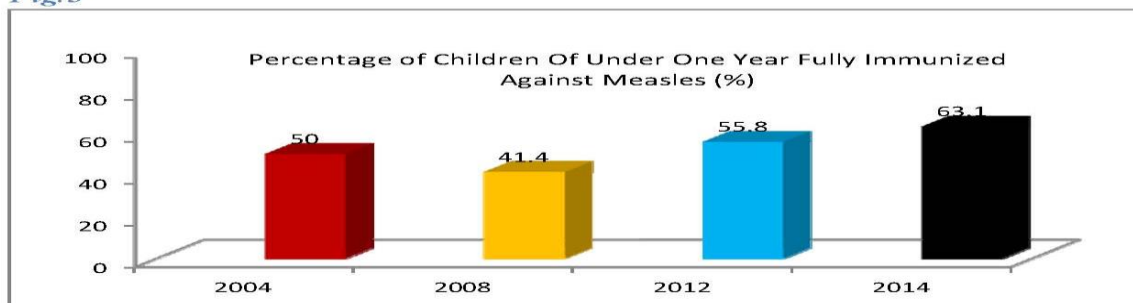

Infant Mortality Rate (Per 1000 Live Birth) By State

Fig 4.2a is a graphical illustration of infant mortality by state.

Indicator 4.3 – Proportion of one year old children immunized against measles.

Fig.3

Percentage of Children Of Under One Year Fully Immunized Against Measles (%)

Measles vaccination is becoming popular and the coverage is improving though slowly. Fig4.3 shows that between 2004 and 2012, the measles vaccination of children under one year of age staggered between 50% and 55.8%.
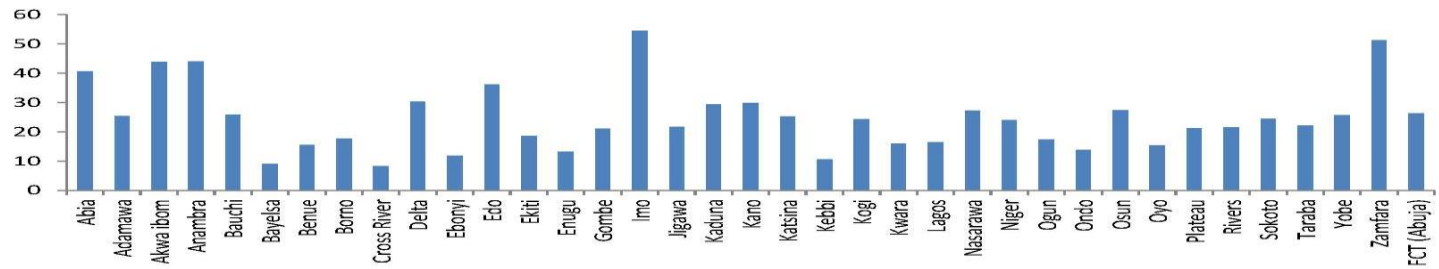
In 2004, there was a record of 50%. It went down to 41.4% in 2008 and appreciated again to 55.8% in 2012. There was a significant increase in 2014 in which 63.1% of children under one year were immunized against measles.
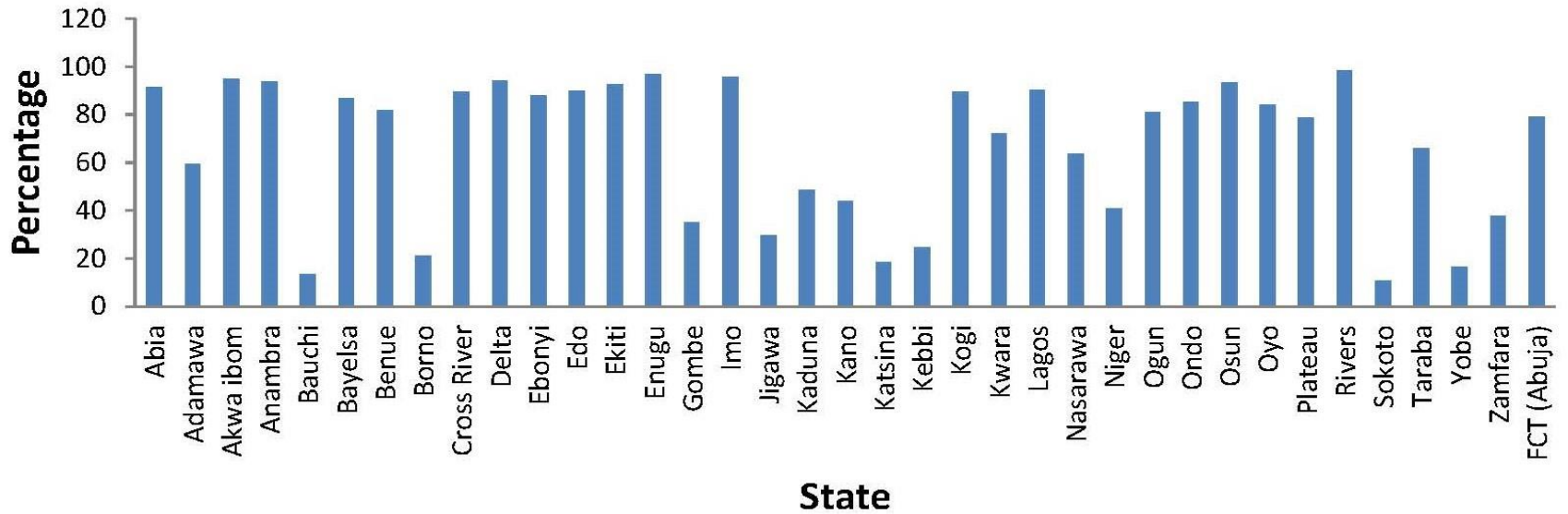
20

How did we get here?

Fig. 7.9a

Perentage Of Households Using Improved Sanitation Facility By State

How did we get here?

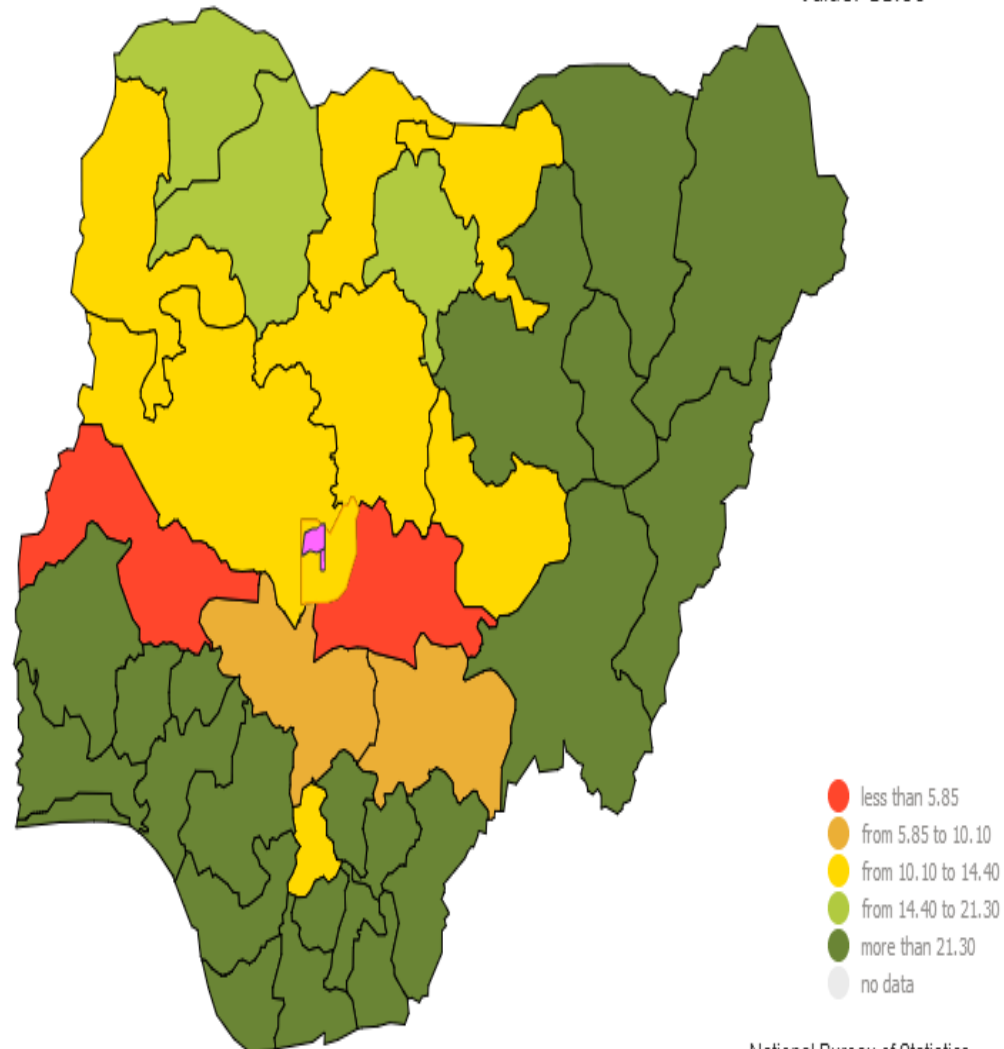Literacy Among Young Women Aged 15-24

How did we get here?

- **Socio-cultural challenges**
  - High unemployment

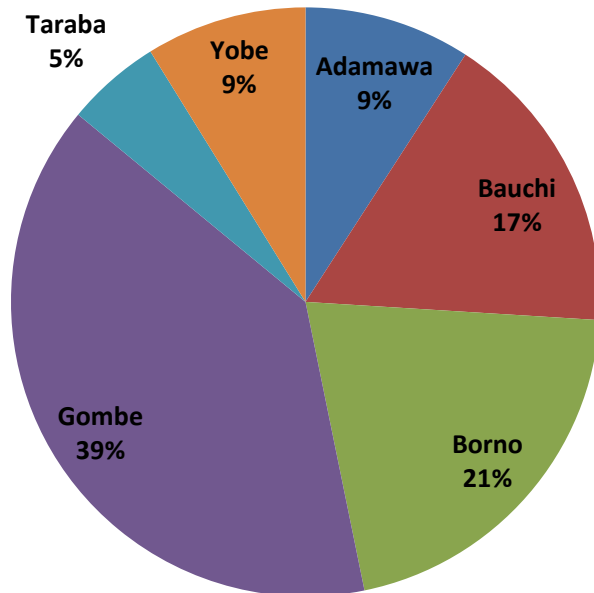   +
  - Religious extremism

- In 2010, unemployment levels in the NE was fairly similar to levels seen in the SE, SS and SW
  - Unemployment by itself may not be the problem
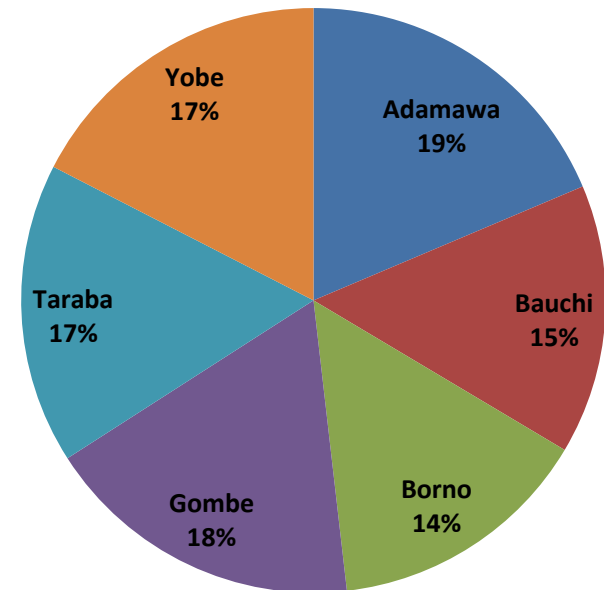 - Need for data-driven policies

Abuja
Value: 11.80

less than 5.85
from 5.85 to 10.10
from 10.10 to 14.40
from 14.40 to 21.30
more than 21.30
no data

National Bureau of Statistics

Where are we now?

Share of each State in Regional Gross Domestic Product for the North East, 2009

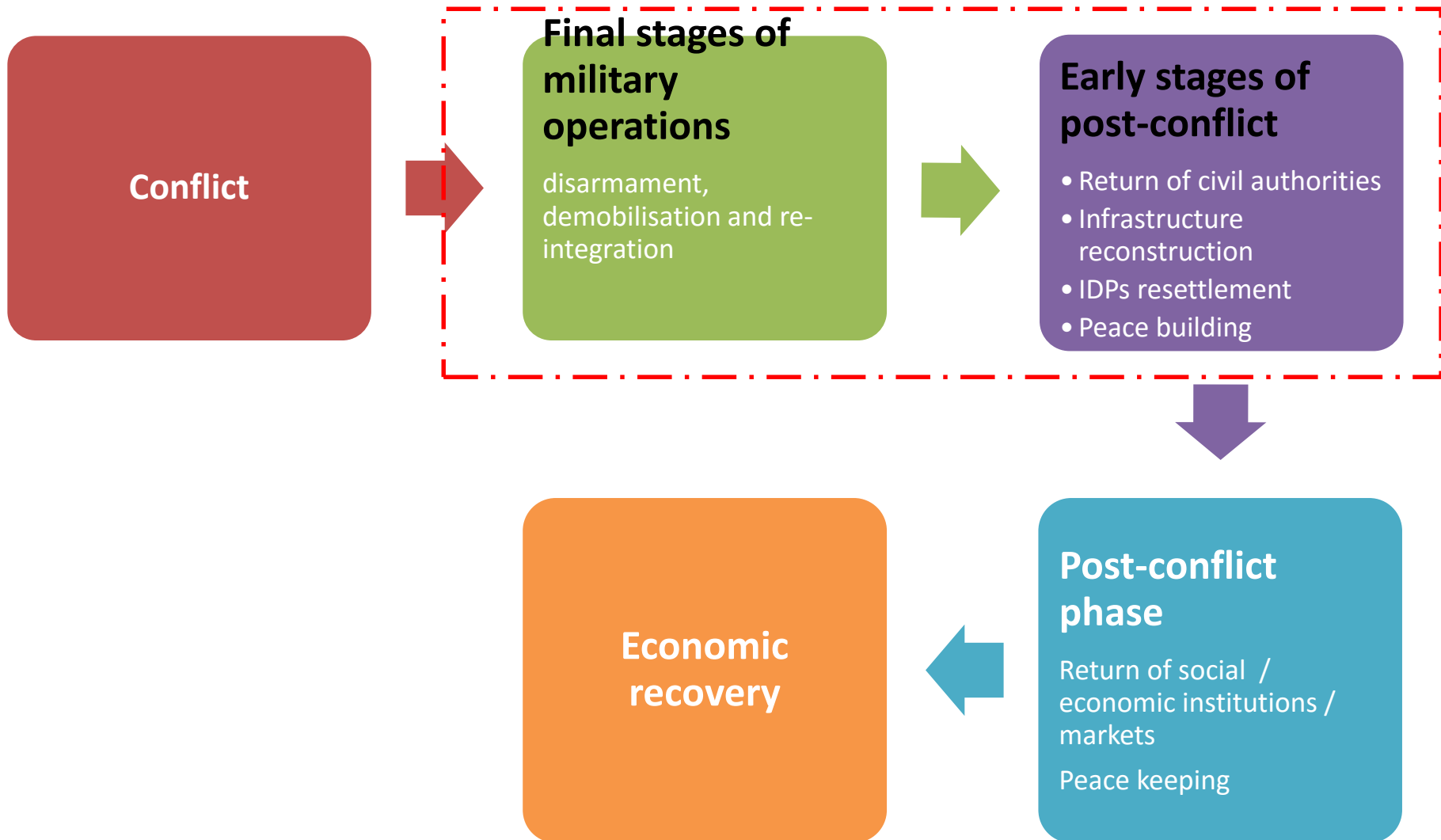**Share of each State in Regional Gross Domestic Product for the North East, 2015**

- **Economic challenges**
  - Between 2009 and 2015:
    - NE regional GDP declined $17b to $8b,
    - largest economies of Gombe, Borno and Bauchi shrinking the most (as much as 50% in some cases).
    - Region share of national GDP declined from about 5% to 2%

Where are we now?

Where are we now?

Conflict

Final stages of military operations

disarmament, demobilisation and re-integration

Early stages of post-conflict

- Return of civil authorities
- Infrastructure reconstruction
- IDPs resettlement
- Peace building

Post-conflict phase

Return of social / economic institutions / markets

Peace keeping

Economic recovery

Where do we want to be?

NEVER WASTE THE GOOD OPPORTUNITY OFFERED BY A CRISIS

"The rebuilding of the North-east requires considerable planning and coordination...this task, we must discharge transparently and accountably ..."

"...the task would involve massive reconstruction of physical infrastructure... and the more challenging one is the rebuilding of peace and social cohesion".

     -- Lt. Gen. T.Y. Danjuma (rtd.), Chairman, Presidential Committee on Northeast Initiative, *The Vanguard*, February 3, 2016.

Opportunities for data-informed policy making

Getting Data right

Accurate, timely and reliable data is critical in these 4 areas:

- Establishing state of affairs
- Entrenching accountability
- Evaluating and reporting progress
- Restoring institutional confidence

- It is expected that:
  - these broad objectives/principles can be incorporated into the development plan for the region; and
  - A data-driven policy orientation is adopted in the plan to demonstrate the political will to change from the old way of planning without facts

Opportunities for data-informed policy making

- **Establishing state of affairs**
  - Status of combatants, victims, damages, war materiel
  - Compensation and reparations
  - Criminal / legal proceedings
- **Entrenching accountability**
  - Assessment of States' fiscal current and future position
  - Assigning responsibility for reconstruction, compensation, disbursements etc and associated financial disclosures

Opportunities for data-informed policy making

- **Evaluating and reporting progress**
  - Pre-determined target milestones regarding objectives:
    - Relocation and care of IDPs
    - Reconstruction of infrastructure
    - Cases of renewed conflict hotspots
- **Restoring governance & institutional confidence**
  - Re-establishment of governance institutions
    - Payment of salaries, restoration of public utilities
    - Preparation of States' budgets

Conclusion: NBS and the emerging demand for Data in Nigeria

- NBS already has a solid data production infrastructure and has been working with various policy agencies, State Governments and stakeholders to strengthen the use of data to inform rebuilding efforts

- Greater collaboration and coordination between NBS (State offices) and States' Statistical Agencies is being pursued:
  - Stablish Borno Bureau of Statistics

- The process of rebuilding social and physical infrastructure can be successfully undertaken in a timely manner if adequate attention is paid to data-based decision-making.

- Lessons should be learned from ignoring data in policy issues

THANK YOU FOR YOUR ATTENTION!

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