



REPORT **OF THE**
TECHNICAL COMMITTEE
ON THE
NIGER DELTA
NOVEMBER, 2008

A stylized map of Nigeria is positioned to the left of the title. The Niger Delta region is highlighted in yellow, while the rest of the country is shown in light blue.

VOLUME 1

THE
TECHNICAL COMMITTEE
ON THE NIGER DELTA

NOVEMBER 2008

REPORT OF THE TECHNICAL COMMITTEE ON THE NIGER DELTA

iii

INAUGURAL ADDRESS

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VICE PRESIDENT, FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF NIGERIA
ON THE OCCASION OF THE INAUGURATION OF THE
TECHNICAL COMMITTEE ON THE NIGER DELTA
8TH SEPTEMBER, 2008

Let me begin by thanking all of you for accepting to serve in this very important national assignment. On behalf of the President and the Federal Government of Nigeria, I welcome you to our nation's capital, Abuja.

At the inception of this administration in May 2007 we identified the crisis in the Niger Delta as a major issue that we must urgently resolve so as to bring about the much needed development and advancement to our dear fatherland. Our determination in this regard became manifest in Government's early policy pronouncements and engagements, including the inaugural address of Mr. President, and also the articulated 7-Point Agenda.

It is true that the crisis in the Niger Delta was not a creation of this administration. We have, however, taken upon ourselves the patriotic task of bringing to a close this rather sad and embarrassing chapter in our nation's quest for stability, prosperity and good neighbourliness. We believe that a fair, thorough and holistic resolution of the crisis in the Region will have a tremendous impact on our democratic aspirations and yearnings for good governance.

In the last fifteen months, we have immersed ourselves in encouraging the erection of very vital pillars that we are today very confident will help our collective efforts in bringing about sustainable solutions to the over five decade-old crises. We began by an assessment of the current state of the crisis in the Region and have since followed it with broad consultations with individuals, communities, constituencies, corporations and ethnic nationalities.

Although we have made some significant gains in the journey to resolving the crisis in the region, we cannot claim that we are satisfied. We are convinced that a declaration of satisfaction cannot come till a majority of Nigerians, especially the affected and impacted, say so.

We are in a democracy where the will of the people must prevail over the arbitrariness of a few. The resolution of the crisis in the Niger Delta cannot be done outside the Niger Delta and its people. The Federal Government will support the people of the Niger Delta and all men and women of goodwill in its efforts to bring smiles on the faces of all citizens that are dependent on the fortunes of the Region. It is in pursuance of this that we have gathered here to inaugurate the Technical Committee on the resolution of the crisis in the Niger Delta.

Ladies and Gentlemen, this is a very important assignment and time is of vital essence. I don't believe, however, that the task will attract new research, field trips or lengthy debates. A majority of the information you may need are to be found in existing commission reports, suggestions, recommendations and position papers that may be forwarded to you by

Nigerians. As you may be aware, this initiative of a Technical Committee on the Resolution of the Niger Delta Crisis is a suggestion from the people of the Niger Delta. The Committee, is, therefore, expected to collate, review and distil the various reports, suggestions and recommendations on the Niger Delta from Sir Henry Willinks Commission Report on the Fears of the Minorities (1958) to General Alexander Ogomudia's Special Security Committee Report on Oil Producing Areas (2001) and on to the Report of the National Political Reform Conference (2005).

Wherever a report on the Niger Delta exists, and you can reach it, I urge you to have them ferreted out; examined as thoroughly as you can and make suggestions for Government's necessary and urgent action. On behalf of the Government, I want to assure you that your recommendations will not be treated with levity.

A quick glance at the list of men and women who have been called to serve our country in this Technical Committee indicates that a majority of you are individuals who have made the resolution of the Niger Delta crisis a major plank of your daily existence. Some of you have done this through intellectual advocacy while others through peace building and development.

Let me use this opportunity, therefore, to remind you that you are not assembled here as representatives of ethnic, youth or union groups. The task before us concerns us all and transcends individual and special interest associations. You were nominated to this Technical Committee by the various State Governments and other civil platforms by virtue of the experience you have amassed these many years on the matter of the Niger Delta. I urge you, therefore, to work in harmony with one another and come out with suggestions that will make the people in the Niger Delta and a majority of Nigerians happy.

The Federal Government, through my Office, will provide secretarial services and other logistics. You are to appoint your own chairperson and secretary and also evolve the mechanisms through which you can bring about the necessary collation, findings and suggestions. Government will not interfere with the workings of the Technical Committee and expects that you will submit your report to it within ten days of your first sitting.

This is the season of dialogue. Upon the receipt of the Technical Committee's report, the Federal Government will without undue delay put in place an all-embracing stakeholders' framework to dialogue on the distilled recommendations raised by this Committee.

Great events are heralded by lights! I am confident that the dark patches in the Niger Delta will give way to light and we shall rejoice in due course. On this note, on behalf of the Federal Government of Nigeria, I hereby inaugurate the Technical Committee on the Niger Delta to the Glory of God and the urgent resolution of the crisis in the Region.

I thank you and may the Almighty God bless us all.

TERMS OF REFERENCE

1

To collate, review and distil the various reports, suggestions and recommendations on the Niger Delta from the Willinks Commission Report (1958) to the present, and give a summary of the recommendations necessary for government action.

2

To appraise the summary recommendations and present a detailed short, medium and long term suggestion to the challenges in the Niger Delta.

3

To make and present to Government any other recommendations that will help the Federal Government achieve sustainable development, peace, human and environmental security in the Niger Delta region.

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REPORT
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DELTA

EXECUTIVE
SUMMARY

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

1. INTRODUCTION AND METHODOLOGY

The Technical Committee on the Niger Delta (the Committee) was inaugurated in September 2008 and tasked by the Vice President, Dr Goodluck Jonathan, to collate and review all past reports, starting from the 1958 Willinks' Report, appraise their recommendations and make other proposals that will help the Federal Government to achieve sustainable development, peace, human and environmental security in the Niger Delta Region. The Committee made of 44 men and women, all with a sound knowledge of the terrain and each with a history of advocacy for the Niger Delta struggle stretching many years worked tirelessly to arrive at this report. The Report captured the past, reviewed its impact on the Region and made recommendations, many of which were also found in existing reports, and some others as responses to the current reality of the Region which is expressed in many of the memoranda received.

A summary of past reports indicates that there has been no shortage of proposed solutions to what now seems to be the never ending Niger Delta crisis. From the Willinks' Commission Report in 1958 to the submissions that form part of this report, the terrain is littered with the output of several committees set up by previous Heads of Government all of which have been barely implemented. Frustration with this cyclical situation led stakeholders from the Region earlier in the year 2008 to reject the idea of another summit on the Region. In heeding the call by stakeholders, the Federal Government demonstrated a commitment to listen by asking for stocktaking from the past which will be merged and used to produce a plan for the future. This way, actions by government do not ignore the failings of the past in charting a new direction for the Region.

Working through an independent secretariat, the Committee reached out to members of the public and various local, national and international stakeholders. This achieved the dual benefit of not only gathering other perspectives but also gaining their commitment to the realisation of the Region's development. Relying on these inputs and the substantive issues generated from past reports, the Committee moved from plenary into eight subcommittees, namely: i) Critical Infrastructure, ii) Health and Education, iii) Economic Development and Regional Planning, iv) Environment, Sustainable Development and Corporate Social Responsibility, v) Governance and Rule of Law, vi) Community, Youth and Women Empowerment, vii) Resource Ownership, Management and Distribution and viii) Conflict, Militancy and Decommissioning. In producing this Report, the various memoranda received, and the reports of the subcommittees form subsequent volumes of this Report.

2. TERMS OF REFERENCE FOR THE COMMITTEE

The first part of this Report addresses TOR 1 which is a review and analysis of all previous reports on the Region. TOR 2 and 3 follow with an appraisal of recommendations from past reports and the further delineation of recommendations into short, medium and long term. In addition, the Committee went beyond mere recommendations to specify who does what, when and how?

In making recommendations to assist the Federal Government to achieve sustainable development in the Region, a novel approach the **Compact with stakeholders in the Niger Delta** was designed to build broad-based implementation and commitment. This Compact is targeted at quick impact and gains that are achievable within the residue of the first term of the present government. The absence of trust and the need to see marked improvement in the quantity and quality of implementation make the **Compact with stakeholders in the Niger Delta** an innovation which will be used to accurately measure political will on all sides in the Niger Delta equation and potentially to redefine the relationships between stakeholders towards the Region's future.

3. KEY RECOMMENDATIONS AND THEMES

The Committee has accorded the issue of monitoring implementation a high priority in its recommendations, and is requesting that a multi-stakeholders committee be established to follow up with quarterly feedbacks or progress reports as a quick litmus test of political commitment and an indicator of what the Region expects of itself and others. Some of the main recommendations include: increased revenue allocation of 25% in the interim but with a graduation towards 50%, leveraging extra funds from other sources, establishment of a Disarmament, Decommission and Reintegration (DDR) Commission which will explore negotiated approaches to address the challenge of arms and militancy, open trial and unconditional bail for Henry Okah; negotiate amnesty for all Niger Delta militants, end to gas flaring by December 2008, achievement of 5,000 MW of power for the Region by 2010, completion of the dualisation of the East-West road including spurs to each of the coastal states and ensure significant improvement in education, health and youth employment in the Region.

Under TOR 3, recommendations are also divided into three distinct subsets, namely: i) Governance and the Rule of Law, ii) Regional Development and iii) Human Development. Each of these is also subdivided into smaller themes and responsibilities assigned to stakeholders including the Federal Government, states in the Niger Delta, local governments, communities, militants, civil society organisations, oil companies, Niger Delta Development Commission (NDDC), international development agencies and others.

In addition, the Report, in an attempt to break away from the past, has recommended institutions and mechanisms that will support the implementation of this Report; and also raise and manage resources to be applied in the development of the Region.

Particularly highlighted in TOR 3 is the issue of **militancy** and the Disarmament, Demobilisation, Reintegration (DDR) process where activities are proposed, including roles and responsibilities assigned to all parties to support a process that promotes peace and prosperity in the Region. In the area of **Governance and the Rule of Law**, the impact of corruption on the Region and the need for credible institutions are highlighted, with recommendations on policy adjustments and legal amendments that will redress existing imbalances. The section on **Regional Development**, makes recommendations on transportation, power, water, reclamation of land and environmental sustainability, economic development and resource management / redistribution and also restates some past recommendations that were left unimplemented. The final section of the Report is on **Human Development**, which looks at the tripod of health and education, women and youth empowerment as well as community development. It makes recommendations that seek to reverse some of the worrying socio-economic challenges in the Region and improve the disturbing Human Development Indices (HDIs).

4. CONCLUSION

This Report presents a novel blueprint to solving an age-old problem. It is the Committee's view, as evidenced by conflicts in some other parts of the world, that there is need for actions that are quick, sincere and sustained which will stem the escalation of conflict and enable other programmes to become rooted. This implies that it is not too late to reverse the trend in the Region. A careful examination of the recommendations shows an attempt to provide practical but effective answers to a very complex and long drawn problem. It capitalises on the fact that the question of the Niger Delta is part of Mr. President's Seven- Point Agenda, a critical index in measuring the success of this administration and the country's march toward Vision 20-2020. The reason for hope lies in the fact that the recommendations in this Report bring together many affected interests, who can exploit the opportunities ahead and work progressively to stabilise the Region in the interest of the country as a whole.



INTRODUCTION

INTRODUCTION

The Niger Delta Region has assumed considerable attention and importance both nationally and internationally because of its rich ecosystem and tremendous natural resources; especially petroleum and gas that abound in the Region. Sustaining the largest wetland in Africa and one of the largest wetlands in the world, the Niger Delta consists of 25,900 square kilometres of mangrove forest, fresh water swamp, coastal ridges, forest and fertile dry land. Seasonal flooding and sediments of thousands of years have made the land fertile. The innumerable creeks and streams have in the past, provided habitat for a wide variety of fish and marine wildlife. The abundance of rain and fertility of the land have set the conditions for the Niger Delta to have one of the highest rural population densities in the world.

However, with the first commercial production of oil in Nigeria came the beginning of a profound transformation of the Region and its place in Nigeria's political and economic landscape. Since the 1970s, oil has accounted for 80% of the Nigerian government's revenue and 95% of the country's export earnings. All of Nigeria's oil and gas currently come from the Niger Delta Region (*see Appendix I*). The continued dependence on oil revenues has resulted in an unacceptable situation which strikes at the core of stability of the Nigerian state and the collective interests of the Nigerian people. This is because the nation has become vulnerable to every fluctuation in the price of oil and community relations with oil companies have worsened, thereby making the need for credible responses urgent.

Complicating this economic picture is the deep-seated feeling of neglect which lies at the root of a widespread discontentment in the Niger Delta. This has reinforced the wrong impression or belief in some quarters that the Region is peopled by groups that are prone to conflict, criminality and violence.

The tense nature of the crisis and the other social conditions such as employment embargo, casualisation of labour by operating companies, discrimination against Niger Delta youths, employment of foreigners for jobs Nigerians can do, rent seeking and patronage, amongst others, have put the Region on the brink and exposed many unemployed youths to recruitment into militia groups or as political thugs.

With communities on the other hand feeling that they have since been abandoned and forgotten, and that government's responses fail to distinguish between genuine community agitations and acts of criminality, it is difficult to present simple solutions to a challenge so complex. Years of state neglect of communities have created dislocations of traditional and social values, leading to compromised leadership where communities are less organised and cannot act as credible receptacles for development.

Although this level of conflict can be linked to under-development, the Committee notes that past attempts at tackling the problem have suffered from the fundamental flaw of treating two interrelated but clearly separate problems as one. Before Nigeria's independence, and indeed before the discovery of oil, there were serious agitations by the peoples of the Niger Delta who complained that because of neglect and peculiar terrain, development of the Region required extra commitment and resources. This fact seemed to have been lost to successive governments operating from the hinterland. They ignored the fact that this issue almost threatened Nigeria's quest for the attainment of independence and compelled the then colonial government to institute the Willinks Commission to look into the complaints of the Region and similar problems of minorities. The Willinks Commission observed in 1958 as follows:

"We were impressed by the arguments indicating that the need of those who lived in the creeks and swamp of the Niger Delta are very different from those of the interior. We agree that it is not easy for a

Government or a Legislature operating from far inland to concern itself, or even fully understand the problems of a territory where communications are so difficult, building so expensive and education so scanty.”

The other more obvious problem is the fact that the enormous wealth from the Niger Delta, is existing side by side with extremely poor communities. This is more so when one realises that oil exploitation goes hand in hand with massive destruction of the fragile ecosystem of the Region, further destroying livelihoods. This has exacerbated the crisis in the Region which has reached a tipping point where wanton cases of oil theft, kidnappings and hostage taking, proliferation of small arms and ammunition as well as confrontations between armed gangs and the security forces have virtually destroyed the economic and social life of the coastal states.

It is the view of the Technical Committee on the Niger Delta (TCND) that by making the Niger Delta problem one of the points of the 7-Point Agenda of his administration, President Umaru Yar'Adua has clearly recognised the strategic importance of the Region as the main source of Nigeria's foreign revenue. Furthermore, the outcome of the renewed security clampdown and the series of military and security breaches point to the futility of a military solution to this problem. It is therefore important that, in finding lasting solutions to the problem of the Region, we also bear in mind the stability of the nation and the Region's place as a coastal frontier within the Gulf of Guinea security architecture.

Judging by the level of angst we perceive, we share the views of those who believe that there is a looming danger that the present Niger Delta crisis could easily escalate. The Committee is, however, encouraged by the broad level of interest in its work, evident in engagements with communities and militant groups and the fact that the Committee provides an “11th hour” opportunity to avoid a deepening of the conflict.

We also welcome the expressed interest of the Federal Government to match this concern with serious action. This scenario shows that the cost of failure is too enormous to contemplate. Recent studies show that within the last one year, there have been more than 50 attacks on oil installations resulting in shut downs and spillages with consequent losses in revenue estimated at about \$20.7 billion. This amount is exclusive of another estimated \$3 billion lost to oil bunkering over the first seven months of this year alone (*see Appendix 2*). There are unaccounted costs in human misery, with about 1,000 persons killed within the same period and another 300 taken as hostages.

INAUGURATION AND METHODOLOGY

The work of this Committee was initially conceived as a plan of action for a Summit on the Niger Delta. However, the Federal Government in deference to the views of stakeholders from the Region, felt that there was tremendous resource in previous reports and that another summit was not necessary. Consequently, the Vice President, Dr. Goodluck Jonathan, on behalf of the President inaugurated the 44-member Committee on the 8th of September, 2008. Immediately thereafter, the Committee met and elected Mr. Ledum Mitee and Ms Nkoyo Toyo, as Chairman and Secretary; respectively (see *Appendix 3* for List of Members of the TCND).

TERMS OF REFERENCE

In his inaugural address, His Excellency, the Vice President gave the Committee the following Terms Of Reference (TOR):

1. To collate, review and distil the various reports, suggestions and recommendations on the Niger Delta from the Willinks Commission Report (1958) to the present and give a summary of the recommendations necessary for government action.
2. To appraise the summary recommendations and present a detailed short, medium and long term suggestion to the challenges in the Niger Delta.
3. To make and present to Government any other recommendations that will help the Federal Government achieve sustainable development, peace, human and environmental security in the Niger Delta Region.

METHODOLOGY

The Committee began work by advertising the above TOR to the people of the Niger Delta and the public at large, asking for submissions and views. The Committee reconvened on 5th October, 2008, and at its sessions, each member of the Committee took time to study and analyse reports and make recommendations reflecting on recommendations in previous committees, commissions, newspaper stories, state-based submissions and memoranda received (see also *Appendix 4 and Volume 2 of this Report*).

To give the required depth to the issues, the Committee was divided into sub-committees with mandates to focus on specific key issues. The sub-committees were:

- *Critical Infrastructure*
- *Health and Education*
- *Economic Development and Regional Planning*

- *Environment, Sustainable Development and Corporate Social Responsibility*
- *Governance and Rule of Law*
- *Community, Youth and Women Empowerment*
- *Resource Ownership, Management and Distribution*
- *Conflict, Militancy and Decommissioning*

During their sittings as sub-committees, members interacted with national and international experts, members of the public and critical others. These included representatives from state security agencies, international development agencies, representatives of various ethnic nationalities within and outside the Niger Delta Region and significant others. Sub-committees also reviewed the over 400 memoranda received from officials, public and private sector, Civil Society Organisations (CSOs), ethnic groups, occupational groups and militant movements. Prior to the sitting of the sub-committees, all the memoranda received were critically analysed with professional advice from sit-in consultants.

Away from the Committee meetings, the sub-committee on Conflict, Militancy and Decommissioning led a team of Committee members to militant camps to obtain their inputs. Thereafter, sub-committees presented their preliminary reports to the Committee of the whole from 13th to 15th October, 2008. These presentations were followed by discussions. In addition, the Committee utilized the analysis of previous reports on the Niger Delta prepared for it. The findings and recommendations in these past reports were classified into themes and used by sub-committees during their appraisal of past recommendations.

The Committee is humbled and challenged by the general sense of goodwill and heightened expectation which the constitution of the Committee and its membership have received from most stakeholders, especially coming on the heels of the setting up of the Ministry of Niger Delta Affairs. It would seem that this confidence which stakeholders, including the militants, have reposed in the work of the Committee may have not only contributed to reduced tension in the Region but, more than anything, provided reason to believe that this time around the recommendations will not suffer the same fate as those of previous reports.

Flowing from this, the Committee notes for emphasis that, due to broken promises and dashed hopes, Government's response to suggested measures has to be drastic and dramatic in order to inspire hope, win confidence and halt a possible relapse into violent conflict. As most commentators have justifiably cited, lack of demonstrable political will in the implementation of reports has been the bane of the Region.

In order to draw attention to the salient recommendations in this Report, we have identified and highlighted a set of proposals which the Federal Government along with other stakeholders need to take up as a package of commitments (this is captured in the section known as the **Compact with stakeholders on the Niger Delta**) which can be measured within the short term, and particularly over the next 18 months.

The driving principle of the Committee throughout its work on this Report is to bring out a viable set of actions that can be undertaken in the Niger Delta, while broader strategies evolve. Above all else, the Report has sought to identify steps that are practical within the present environment and, if implemented with sincerity, will bring about benefits to the people of the Niger Delta Region and Nigeria as a whole.



REPORT
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REVIEW

OF PAST REPORTS ON THE NIGER DELTA
AND THEIR RECOMMENDATIONS

REVIEW

OF PAST REPORTS ON THE NIGER DELTA AND THEIR RECOMMENDATIONS

Several (official and non-official) reports with far-reaching conclusions and recommendations on ways and means of resolving the problems of the Niger Delta, especially the problems of the Region's underdevelopment, have been made and submitted to government. These reports, and their syntheses (see Appendix 5), which are by no means exhaustive, include the following:

- 1 **Willinks Report**
Report of the Commission Appointed to Enquire into the Fears of the Minorities and the Means of Allaying Them (1958)
- 2 **1963 Constitution**
The Constitution of the Federal Republic of Nigeria, 1963
- 3 **Belgore Report**
Judicial Commission of Inquiry into Causes of Fuel Shortage in Nigeria, 1992
- 4 **Don Etiebet Report**
Report of the Ministerial Fact-Finding Team to Oil Producing Communities in Nigeria, 1994
- 5 **Vision 2010**
Report of the Vision 2010 Committee, 1996
- 6 **UN Report**
Report of the UN Special Rapporteur on Human Rights Situation in Nigeria (1997)
- 7 **Popoola Report**
Presidential Committee on the Development Options for the Niger Delta, 1998
- 8 **Ogomudia Report**
Report of the Special Security Committee on Oil Producing Areas (2001)
- 9 **Presidential Panel on National Security**
White Paper on the Report of the Presidential Panel on National Security (2003)
- 10 **Sustainable Development Report**
Report on First International Conference on Sustainable Development of the Niger Delta NDDC and UNDP, 2003.
- 11 **NDDC**
Niger Delta Regional Development Masterplan (2004)
- 12 **Niki Tobi Report**
National Political Reform Conference Report (2005)
- 13 **UNDP**
The Niger Delta Human Development Report (2006)
- 14 **Presidential Council**
Report of the Presidential Council on the Social And Economic Development of the Coastal States (2006)

Each of these reports carries recommendations or solutions to the problems of the Region, most of which were not implemented particularly by Government. Below is a summary of the various past reports and their recommendations.

1. The Willinks Commission Report 1958

As a result of widespread agitations and reservations raised by ethnic minorities in the face of the impending declaration of independence, slated for 1st October 1960, the colonial office in London in September 1957, commissioned Sir Henry Willinks, a respectable Queen's Counsel, to carry out a detailed study on the fears of domination as expressed by the minorities should Nigeria attain independence. The commission had the following Terms of Reference:

1. To ascertain the facts of the fears of the minorities in any part of Nigeria and to propose means of allaying those fears whether well or ill-founded;
2. To advise on what safeguards should be included for this purpose in the Constitution of Nigeria;
3. If, but only if, no other solution seems to the Commission to meet the case, then as a last resort, to make detailed recommendations for the creation of one or more new states and in that case:
 - a. To specify the precise area to be included in such State or States;
 - b. To recommend the governmental and administrative structure most appropriate for it;
 - c. To assess whether any state recommended would be viable from an economic and administrative point of view and what the effect of its creation would be on the Region from which it would be created and on the Federation;
4. To report its findings and recommendations to the Secretary of State for the Colonies.

Upon his appointment, Sir Henry Willinks arrived and undertook a tour of the country and held public hearings all over the country over a period of 6 months. At the end, he made the following recommendations on the Niger Delta:

1. That the Niger Delta people have peculiar problems, which arose out of the difficulties of their terrain and therefore, the Region should be regarded as a special area;
2. That the development of the area needs **special** attention by Government (Federal and the then Eastern government);
3. That there should be a federal board appointed to direct the development of the area into channels, which would meet the **peculiar** problems of the people;
4. That the board shall draw up **special** schemes to **supplement** existing schemes, which would be financed **exclusively** by the Federal Government with the cooperation of the Regional governments;
5. There should be inserted in the concurrent list of the constitution of the country, a clause, **development of special areas**, to enable the Federal Government to

- gazette, from time to time areas, designated as special areas and make special plans for their development in collaboration with the regional (now states) governments;
6. The special area designation shall not be abandoned until when provision for development had gone far enough to make it possible for it to be abandoned;
 7. The declaration as a special area should serve as an opportunity for the people (Ijaws specially mentioned) to put forward a plan of their own for their improvement;
 8. All nominations by government from the Niger Delta area should include people who are likely to criticise it;
 9. That the minorities should not be neglected so badly or oppressed that it rebels so that the Federal Government would be asked to send in troops to quell such rebellion;
 10. That the Federal Government should declare as minority areas:
 - a. The areas of Calabar
 - b. The area of Edo speaking people.

Some of these recommendations were later included in the 1963 Constitution which later saw the establishment of the Niger Delta Development Board (NDDDB). However, the Board's developmental initiatives and those by other Federal Government agencies did not go far enough as to bring real development to the people. Instead, they were abandoned contrary to the recommendations of the commission that, *the special area designation shall not be abandoned until when provision for development had gone far enough to make it possible for it to be abandoned.*

2. The 1963 Constitution

After three years of independence, Nigeria gave itself a brand new constitution. The Constitution of the Federal Republic of Nigeria, 1963 was the first Constitution fashioned out for the country - by its own people.

Under that Constitution, the principle of derivation for minerals extracted in the region was clearly entrenched as follows:

1. By virtue of Section 140(1), the Federal Government pays to each region 50% of the royalty or mining rent in respect of any proceed got from each region in respect of mineral exploited in each region.
2. The Federal Government then makes available 30% of the amount received in respect of all royalties and rents to the distributable pool for sharing amongst the three regions.
3. By virtue of section 140(5) of the 1963 Constitution, "minerals" includes mineral oil.

Even though crude oil had been discovered in the country earlier, in 1956, the Constitution did not discriminate between any kinds of minerals. In spite of the 50% derivation principle enshrined, the Constitution also went a step further to give a special recognition to the Niger Delta as an area needing special attention.

A special Chapter 12 (Miscellaneous) was inserted in the Constitution, which made provisions for the Niger Delta. This Chapter outlined various measures for the Region as follows:

1. Under section 159, the Constitution created a special Board known as the Niger Delta Development Board (NDDDB) with membership which included, as prescribed by parliament, such persons that represent *the inhabitants of the Niger Delta*;
2. The Board was to advise the FG and the Eastern and Western regional governments on the physical development of the Niger Delta;
3. The Board was to cause the Niger Delta to be surveyed to ascertain the measures *required to promote its physical development*;
4. Prepare schemes, complete with estimates, for the physical development of the Niger Delta;
5. The Constitution, by virtue of Section 159(6) then defined the Niger Delta as the area specified in the Proclamation relating to the Board, which was made on 26th August 1959.

However, the Section was made ineffective from about July 1, 1969 as a result of the changes in the structure of government and a provision predicating the measure of development on ... *such other later date as may be prescribed by parliament* ... by which time the Constitution envisaged that the physical development of the area would have reached levels similar to the rest of the country.

For the purpose of expediency and the execution of the Biafaran civil war, the section of the Constitution relating to revenue was abrogated by the unitary government led by the then Lt. Col. Yakubu Gowon. The Gowon government ensured that all revenues accruing from mineral oil were completely vested in the Federal Government, which was to enable it prosecute the war.

3. The Belgore Report, 1992

Details of this report are not available other than that, in 1992, a Judicial Commission of Inquiry headed by Hon. Justice Alfa Belgore, then Justice of the Supreme Court, was set up to look into the causes of fuel shortages in Nigeria.

One of the Terms of Reference for the commission was to identify the root causes of continual communal dissatisfaction and violence in the oil-producing areas and to suggest ways of improving upon the measures so far taken by Government in that regard.

After due consideration of the various memoranda received from the communities

and other interest groups/persons, the commission concluded that the root cause of the problems of the Niger Delta was **neglect**. It listed the peculiar problems of the oil producing communities, and the need to maintain peace and harmony amongst the communities, and between them and the oil companies. The commission recommended, amongst other things, that:

1. A thirty-year development plan should be prepared for the systematic development of the oil producing communities;
2. East-West road which traverses the major oil producing states be dualised and improved;
3. East-West rail line be constructed from Calabar to Lagos and to link the line to an improved national rail network.

4. The Etiebet Report, 1994

In November 1993, General Sani Abacha, on assumption of office as the Head of State, concerned about the increasing tensions in the oil-producing communities and spurred by the Ogoni agitations, set up an Inter-Ministerial Fact-Finding team, headed by Chief Don Etiebet, then Minister of Petroleum, with Chiefs Melford Okilo (then Minister of Commerce & Tourism) and Alex Ibru (then Minister of Internal Affairs) and officials of the petroleum industry: *Group Managing Director (GMD), Nigeria National Petroleum Corporation (NNPC); Group Executive Director (GED) National Petroleum Investment Management Services (NAPIMS); Director of Petroleum Resources; Chairman, Oil Mineral Producing Areas Development Commission (OMPADEC); Chief Executive Officers (CEOs) of all oil companies, etc, as members.*

The team had as its TOR to carry out a comprehensive tour of the oil-producing communities in the country to ascertain the causes of their grievances; assess the level of development on the ground and make recommendations to Government on how to resolve the problems.

The team was hosted by the various military administrators of States and they undertook a tour of communities and received memoranda and oral submissions in all the states and communities they visited. In its report to the Head of State and the then Provisional Ruling Council, (PRC) the team wrote:

Based on what the team saw on the tour, it can be confirmed that the causes of the communities' grievances have not been exaggerated, and unfounded. There is no doubt whatsoever that most of the communities lack the basic necessities of life... communities like Nembe, Oloibiri, Ugborodo, Iko, and Illaje/Ese-Edo ... are good examples of deprivation and inaccessibility by road to their state capitals.

...the communities in their memoranda commended the Head of State not only for sending the team, but also for its composition. The confidence which the communities reposed in the team heightened their expectation that this time around their grievances will be positively addressed immediately after the tour."

In spite of the high expectations and optimism, the team's recommendations were never implemented, as the then Chairman of the team, in his submission to the Provisional Ruling Council (PRC) noted:

...I make bold to add that if politics had not seeped in and the recommendations which comprised immediate solutions, medium term and long term actions were undertaken, the problems of the Niger Delta today would have been abated.

In its report to the then Head of State, the team concluded as follows:

1. Most of the communities lack basic necessities of life;
2. Basic facilities like roads, potable water, electricity, health care, and education are completely absent in many communities and not functioning in others where they exist. Communities like Nembe, Oloibiri, Ugborodo, Iko, and Ilaje/Ese-Edo in Rivers, Delta, Akwa Ibom and Ondo States are good examples of deprivation and inaccessibility by road to their State capitals;
3. These basic amenities and more modern facilities were available in the estates or platforms where oil workers live sometimes within the same or nearby communities. The demonstration effects of the robust life style of these workers in contrast to the wretched living conditions and hopelessness of the communities is such that evokes hostility, and strong feelings of deprivation and injustice within communities;
4. The degradation of the environment has destroyed farmlands and aquatic life and affected the economic life of all ;
5. Marine erosion has seriously threatened the land area in the riverine communities adjoining off-shore oil fields in the different states. At several points, the land is being washed away at a disturbing level annually. Some smaller communities are faced with real danger of being sub-merged sooner than later;
6. Widespread gas flaring has inflicted untold hardships on human, plant and animal life. For instance, agricultural production is drastically reduced as increased atmospheric temperature kills plants within the vicinity of the flares. Horizontal gas flaring such as are found in Iko in Akwa Ibom State, Erhoike in Delta State and Ukwa in Abia state are the most dangerous because their flares are directed at vegetation with the intense heat making the vegetation biologically dead within 500m of the flare site. The corrosive effect of acid rains caused by gas flaring was also evident in many communities, like Upenekang in Akwa Ibom State, where corrugated iron roofing sheets have to be replaced almost every two years;
7. The quality of social amenities provided, if at all, to communities by oil companies are below the standards provided elsewhere in the world by the same oil companies. For instance, roads constructed in oil-producing communities are usually not accessible all seasons of the year.

Furthermore, there are narrow and dangerous bridges, no drainage, and existing roads rendered impassable by heavy equipment belonging to the oil companies or by floods;

8. Unemployment among the youths is dangerously high;
9. The communities generally lack telecommunication facilities, and are therefore out of touch with events outside their locations;
10. Location of oil facilities in competing communities have heightened long-standing inter-communal conflicts resulting in extensive destruction of entire villages, schools and other facilities;
11. There was a high incidence of pollution caused by oil spillages, leakages, and other discharges into the environment. And the oil companies have not taken action in line with international environmental standards to control and ameliorate the environmental impacts in their operations and the extent of impact on the communities have also not been systematically evaluated and documented;
12. On the whole, the scale of physical neglect of the oil-producing areas is enormous.

Based on its on-the-spot visit and in order to resolve the problems and develop the Region, the team made the following recommendations which it classified into immediate, medium and long term solutions:

1. The Belgore commission of inquiry report relating to the Niger Delta should be implemented;
2. Compensation should be immediately paid for settlement of refugees displaced as a result of communal clashes resulting from disputes relating to oil exploration;
3. Immediate re-organisation of OMPADEC to decentralise its operational structure;
4. Generators should be provided to small island communities for immediate provision of electricity pending the provision of electricity through gas turbines using flared gas from communities, and ensuring sustained maintenance of such facilities;
5. Borehole water should immediately be provided in the communities with the greatest need;
6. The Yenagoa-Kolo-Nembe-Brass Road should be constructed with branching to Abua and Oloibiri towns respectively;
7. Petroleum products distribution stations and facilities should be established in the communities;
8. Basic health and education facilities, including supply of equipment, drugs, vaccines, and blood banks, and even personnel should be provided in communities;
9. Ongoing rates of compensation for loss of land and economic trees should be published with a view to having an up-to-date rate book to avoid arbitrariness in compensation payment by oil companies;

10. There should be sustained development of infrastructures and social amenities, including housing and cottage industries in communities and their environs;
11. Small holder agricultural and fisheries concerns should be organised and agriculture and fishery cooperatives should be promoted in catchment areas;
12. Roads that are motorable all through the year should be constructed to link the remote communities with their neighbours and to reduce the long and tedious detours of travelling by boat to get to adjoining communities;
13. A comprehensive master plan for the coordination of development of the oil producing areas should be commissioned;
14. There should be review of:
 - a. The Mineral Act;
 - b. The Petroleum Act;
 - c. The Oil Pipeline Act;and related legislation in order to provide through statutes legal provisions that promote harmonious relationships and the development of the oil industry for the benefit of the economy, the oil companies and host communities;
15. Dredging and expanding of canals and construction of embankment and jetties in the riverine communities should be carried out;
16. An all-seasons concrete dual carriage way complete with drainage and electricity to link the coastal states as well as other major cities and towns should be constructed;
17. Gas flare should be reduced by design and construction of plants to harness associate gas for supply to industries;
18. Specialised oil and gas Export Processing Zones (EPZs) should be established in the three main oil-producing states to stimulate industrial development and growth in the communities.
19. The following revenues should be allocated to the development of oil-producing communities;
 - a. 5% of total production (net of production cost)
 - b. 2% of total annual budget of the oil companies, to be managed by a consortium of the oil companies, OMPADEC, NNPC, etc;
 - c. At least 5% total oil revenue for the rehabilitation of the oil-producing areas environment;
20. A comprehensive study of coastal areas should be undertaken to address the problems of erosion which has displaced many people living in coastal communities, with a view to protecting or relocating them;

21. Oil companies should conserve and protect the environment, and should ensure minimal discharge into the environment;
22. Each company should prepare and submit to the appropriate authority, a medium to long term environment outline for containing waste and clearing up emissions in a safe manner using international standards. The rehabilitation of the already- degraded environment which is lawfully the responsibility of the polluter should be enforced;
23. Decree No. 86 of 1992 should be strictly and faithfully enforced and complied with especially enforcing Environmental Impact Assessments (EIAs);
24. An in-depth study should be carried out to identify the pollution load in each area and also characterise the level of degradation suffered by communities affected by pollution;
25. A study of the socio-economic and health impact on communities should be undertaken;
26. Environmental auditing of ongoing oil operations should be undertaken;
27. An environmental pollution-monitoring programme should be mandatory in all oil-producing areas and findings should be publicized.

In conclusion, the committee warned; *...that the team is convinced that there is a new and increasingly dangerous awareness and sensitivity sweeping through the oil-producing communities across the country. It is in the interest of the industry and the nation that urgent and lasting solutions should be put in place to prevent the situation getting worse.*

5. The Vision 2010 Report, 1996

On Sept. 27, 1996, the then Head of State and Commander-in-Chief, General Sani Abacha, inaugurated the Vision 2010 Committee, to produce a blueprint for the development of the country. The vision was to consist of programmes and actions, which when implemented, could ensure the realisation of Nigeria's widely acknowledged potential by 2010. Chaired by Chief (Dr.) E. A. O. Shonekan, CBE, former Head of State and Commander-in-Chief, the Committee was made of 247 selected Nigerians from all walks of life.

The Terms of Reference of the Committee included, amongst other things:

1. To constructively analyse why Nigeria's development has not progressed in relation to its potentials, 36 years after Independence;
2. To envision where Nigeria would want to be in 50 years after independence; and
3. To draw up a blueprint and action plan for translating this shared vision into reality.

At the end of its assignment, the Committee submitted a report detailing where Nigeria was, and why it was there; where the Committee would want Nigeria to be; and how the country could get there by the year 2010.

Although this report did not make a specific recommendation in relation to the Niger Delta, nevertheless, it made one of the most profound and far-reaching recommendations with respect to the proper and efficient operations of the oil industry.

The report posited that in order for the country to attain its vision of development by the year 2010, it has to fully develop the oil and gas sector to provide the launch pad for developing the rest of the economy, and developing a sustainable international competitive edge. It further pointed out that indigenous and community-related disruption of operations of oil production activities will have to be curtailed by making the communities, stakeholders in the operation of the sub-sector. It then went on to recommend greater indigenous participation in the oil sub-sector as well as its exploration.

In the area of environmental well-being of the country, of which the Niger Delta has become the focal point, the Committee recommended that in order to protect the Nigerian economy for its unborn children, oil pollution from spillages and gas flaring, amongst others, must be stopped.

On climate change/ozone layer depletion, the committee reported that Nigeria contributes substantially to the depletion of the ozone layer and this was due mainly to the pollution from oil-related activities, which has led to:

1. The loss of the aesthetic value of natural beaches;
2. Damage to marine wildlife, modification of the ecosystem through species elimination and the delay in biota (fauna and flora succession) and
3. Decrease in fishery resources.

The report affirmed that Nigeria's 28% contribution to the total global gas flare was a source of ecosystem destabilisation, heat stress, and acid precipitation which has induced destruction of fresh water fishes and forest in the coastal areas of the country.

The committee, therefore, recommended that in order to achieve a safe and healthy environment that secures the economic and social well-being of the present and future generations, incidents of oil spillages, gas flaring and oil pollution should be eliminated.

6. Report of the UN Special Rapporteur on Human Rights Situation in Nigeria (1997)

Following several years of military rule and repression of civilian population in Nigeria, the UN in 1997 appointed a Special Rapporteur on Nigeria to undertake a review of the country's human rights' situation and report to the world body. In 1998, the Special Rapporteur visited the country to ascertain the situation of human rights and fundamental freedoms. While in the country, the UN official had discussions with a wide range of individuals, civil society, the organised private sector, labour, government officials, and undertook a physical visitation of some areas in the Niger Delta, especially Ogoni.

In his report to the UN, the Special Rapporteur observed and expressed concerns about the human rights situation in Nigeria, particularly the situation in the Niger Delta, and made the following specific recommendations on the Region;

- 1 An independent agency should be established in consultation with Shell Petroleum Development Company (SPDC), Movement for the Survival of Ogoni People (MOSOP) and other groups for the purpose of determining all issues relating to environmental damage due to oil exploration and other operation;; furthermore, issues of environmental protection in Ogoni and the entire Niger Delta including the findings of the Rapporteur should be made public;
- 2 The practice by oil companies, especially SPDC, of providing for their security personnel the same uniform as that of the Nigeria Police should be discontinued;
- 3 The oil companies, including SPDC, should initiate more development projects in consultation with the communities concerned;
- 4 An independent judicial mechanism with the mandate of ensuring early disposal of compensation claims should be established;
- 5 Greater attention should be paid to and more resources deployed for the protection and promotion of the economic and social rights of the Region's people, especially in the field of health, shelter and education;
- 6 There should be increased budgetary funding of the health sector. The government should aid health institutions to procure modern medical equipment;
- 7 Effective disease prevention and management strategies should be initiated and the population properly educated about diseases such as AIDS;
- 8 Prompt compensation should be paid to persons whose human rights have been violated;
- 9 The federal and state governments should adopt effective policies, measures and programmes aimed at increasing housing and access to housing in Nigeria, especially through the provision of mortgage financing and the development of primary mortgage institutions;
- 10 The government should ratify the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment.

7. The Popoola Report, 1998

Due to heightened, unabated and incessant agitations in the Niger Delta in the period following the death of General Sani Abacha, and assumption of office by his successor, General Abubakar, the Federal Government convened a 22-member Presidential Committee on Development Options for the Niger Delta. The committee, which was headed by the then General Officer Commanding 82 Division, Major General Oladayo Popoola, had all the military administrators of the oil-producing States as members, as well as the Hon. Ministers of Works and Housing, Education, Water Resources, Health, Power and Steel including representatives of Oil Mineral Producing Areas Development Commission (OMPADEC), Secretary to Government of the Federation, Project Implementation and Monitoring Committee (PIMCO), and Principal Staff Officer to Commander-in-Chief, among others.

The Terms of Reference of the committee were as follows:

1. To study the proposals by Programme Implementation and Monitoring Committee (PIMCO) on the sustainable development of the Niger Delta;
2. To ascertain the projects undertaken in relation to education, electricity, water supply, roads and canal construction and the rehabilitation of health care and other facilities;
3. To verify current projects being undertaken by Oil Mineral Producing Areas Development Commission (OMPADEC) and Petroleum Trust Fund, as well as the oil companies, other governmental agencies and non-governmental organisations.
4. To make appropriate recommendations relating to what can be done before and at the end of the Abubakar administration.

During a period of 22 days, the committee undertook a tour of the Niger Delta, received and reviewed memoranda from the public and special interest groups including state governments, the oil companies and NGOs, and engaged in direct interaction with major stakeholders in the Region, especially the oil companies, the state governments, opinion leaders, etc, and came out with its findings. In its report to the Commander-in-Chief, General Abdulsalam Abubakar, the committee noted that:

1. The Niger Delta deserves the nation's attention, not merely as a result of the oil it produces but because it is a component of Nigeria, and therefore crucial for the nation to find enduring solutions to the problems of the area;
2. The problem of underdevelopment in the Niger Delta is a longstanding issue even before the advent of oil, which successive governments have attempted unsuccessfully to tackle and this has been largely due to *administrative failures*.
3. The presence of small, isolated and mutually distrustful communities in the Region has over the years become a source of major constraint to the overall development of the Region;

4. Even though enormous resources have been pumped into the Region, its development has hardly improved due to lack of an *all encompassing* initiative that lays the foundation for the process of development.
5. Efforts of past administrations to address the problems of the Region have been inadequate in terms of funding and poor implementation;
6. The geographical terrain of the Niger Delta makes the provision of infrastructure difficult and expensive, the creeks and rivers make transportation and communication a nightmare, and much of the mangrove swamp forest constitutes natural habitat for diseases;
7. There is the growing emergence of an *underclass* population in the Niger Delta, composed mostly of youths that are poor, ill-educated and prone to criminal behaviours;
8. Criminal activities have become mixed with genuine community agitations or protest and even if community agitations were addressed, criminal tendencies are likely to continue;
9. Of all the Niger Delta states, Bayelsa has the greatest need for infrastructure for rapid and meaningful socio-economic development;
10. There are too many statutes in the oil industry and there is need to consolidate all the statutes so as to reduce regulatory burdens and overcome competing legal and inhibiting requirements.

The committee therefore made far reaching recommendations to the Federal Government as a way of addressing the problems of underdevelopment, unrest and insecurity in the Region. It recommended as follows:

1. A committee of experts should be set up to review and consolidate existing mineral and oil-related statutes with a view to:
 - a. Ensuring prompt payment of compensation to host communities by oil companies through compulsory arbitration proceedings;
 - b. The sustenance of good environmental standards in host communities;
 - c. Creation and enforcement of corporate responsibility by oil companies in host communities,
 - d. Creation of new oil-related offences and upward review of existing punishment for offences; and
 - e. Promoting the prosecution of all forms of rights violations arising from oil operations and ensuring that corporate practice conforms with international laws and requirements;
2. Purchase of boats for the states of the Niger Delta which will be used in the same way as buses were purchased for mass transit on land for other states;
3. Establish through private sector participation petrol stations in five oil producing communities with relatively high population;

4. Increase the level of Federal presence in Bayelsa State;
5. Build two technical colleges and site one each in Bayelsa and Delta states;
6. The rural electrification projects of the Federal Ministry of Power & Steel which require about N1.725 billion to complete should be funded to enable completion before May 29, 1999;
7. NEPA should take over and repair the gas turbine plant supplying electricity to Yenagoa;
8. The Federal Government should offer additional incentives to entrepreneurs to encourage the establishment of industries in the Niger Delta.
9. More schools should be renovated in oil producing areas as part of short term remedial measures;
10. In their dealings with oil companies, communities should accept facilities which contribute to development rather than cash;
11. Oil companies should ensure junior and unskilled labour are recruited from the communities in which they operate;
12. Mobile boats acting as clinics should be provided as an interim strategy for addressing the health situation in most riverine areas of the Niger Delta;
13. Electricity from the Kolo creek gas turbine in Bayelsa State should be extended to neighbouring towns and villages in the area;
14. Government should initiate action leading to the production of a 20-year regional master plan for the Niger Delta by setting up a Coordinating Committee for the Niger Delta Master Plan (CCND).

In conclusion, the committee suggested some projects to be implemented in the Niger Delta states, and classified them into short, medium and long term projects. The report of this committee was concluded and submitted on 15th March, 1999 and its recommendations were not acted upon before the handing over of government to civil rule on May 29, 1999.

8. **The Ogomudia Report, 2001**

Following widespread insecurity in the oil-producing areas of the Niger Delta, with constant vandalisation of oil pipelines, disruption of oil production, kidnappings etc, Government, in November 2001, set up a 23-member Special Security Committee on Oil Producing Areas, headed by the then Chief of Army Staff, Lt-Gen. A. O. Ogomudia. It had the following Terms of Reference:

1. Identify lapses in the protection of oil installations including the causes and sources of facility vandalisation and sabotage and recommend appropriate measures to enhance oil installation security;

2. Appraise the negative impact of youth and community agitations and recommend measures to reduce youth restiveness, communal agitations, and other incidents of sabotage of pipelines in oil communities;
3. Identify major interests and beneficiaries behind breaches of normal operations in the oil industry;
4. Investigate cases of illegal bunkering/vandalisation of pipelines resulting in loss of crude oil and siphoning of refined petroleum products, identify those behind the illegal acts and ensure their prompt arrest and prosecution;
5. Appraise the role of oil companies and other stakeholders, in terms of community relations and control of criminal acts in the oil producing areas;
6. Assess long-term measures and strategies for the protection and safety of Nigeria's vital oil resources, on-shore and off-shore, including strategies for improving inter-governmental cooperation and recommend appropriate measures to enhance their effectiveness, and achieve lasting peace and economic development in the area;
7. Coordinate inter-governmental (Federal and Local Government) and inter-service operations to restore sanity to the Niger Delta areas and reduce the frequency of criminal acts of lawlessness by individuals and groups;
8. Work out, in details, short, medium and long-term security measures to adequately protect oil and gas installations from vandalisation, sabotage, terrorism and all forms of enemy activity; and
9. Make any other recommendation that may assist in the achievement of sustainable peace and development in the area.

After much internal discussion and field trips to all nine (9) oil producing states, the committee, with the belief that their report will be the *last chance* for the government to address the problems of the oil-producing areas, recommended as follows:

1. That adequate measures should be taken to secure the oil producing areas in particular, the operational facilities and equipment of the Nigerian Armed Forces and the Police, especially the Nigerian Navy, should be modernised with offshore patrol vessels to enable them patrol the Exclusive Economic Zone (EEZ);
2. All oil pipelines should be maintained to meet international standards in order to prevent ruptures and its consequential damage to the environment;
3. Security of oil pipelines should be community based;
4. The use of military force in resolving restiveness should be discouraged;
5. Instead of the 13% derivation, which is hardly adequate, the derivation principle should be increased to a minimum of 50%;

6. The dichotomy between onshore/offshore oil exploration activities should be removed to allow for sustained peace in the oil producing states;
7. The Niger Delta Development Commission (NDDC) should be adequately funded and the indigenes should be made to participate fully and meaningfully in development projects designed for them;
8. The Federal Government of Nigeria should **immediately** commence construction of the Lagos-Calabar coastal road passing through Ogun, Ondo, Edo, Delta, Bayelsa, Rivers, Akwa Ibom with linkages to Imo, Abia, Forcados, Burutu, Nembe, Brass, Bonny and Bakassi;
9. There should be established Mass Coastal/Marine Transportation System for the oil producing communities;
10. The various governments, (Federal, State and Local), should take up the responsibility of development of the oil-producing communities, instead of the oil companies;
11. Government should fully pay the 13% derivation stipulated in the Constitution;
12. The payment of compensation due to oil spillages should be appropriately worked out and addressed;
13. The state governments should set up **identifiable and transparent** programmes for the utilisation of the 13% derivation funds, which should target the oil-producing communities;
14. Conscious efforts should be taken to adequately ensure the employment of persons from oil- communities in **oil companies and** the Nigerian National Petroleum Corporation (NNPC);
15. Agriculture and agro based industries should be established in the oil-producing communities to further create employment in the area;
16. A technical team should be setup to explore ways to see to the development of Niger Delta beaches into tourism spots;
17. Several vocational/skill acquisition programmes should be established for the oil-producing communities;
18. There should be programmes for gifted students from oil-producing areas to attract them into the employment of oil companies and progressively enable them to work up towards **top level management**.
19. Governments at the Federal, State, Local levels and Niger Delta Development Commission (NDDC) should establish new towns and settlements through reclamation of swamp land;

20. The Federal Government should primarily be responsible for the development of the oil-producing areas by developing interstate roads, rail lines, hospitals and education centres;
21. Oil companies, including refineries, should supply electricity and water to communities within 5km radius of their facilities;
22. States should embark on the construction of feeder roads and provision of educational facilities and equipment;
23. Government should compel oil companies to fully comply with environmental regulations relating to their operations;
24. State governments should set up development agencies where a certain percentage of the derivation funds shall be channelled;
25. Oil companies should observe international rules and regulations as they relate to their operations within communities;
26. The oil companies should adhere to memoranda of understanding signed by them and should contribute to the provision of social amenities and development of their areas of operations;
27. There should be consultation and cooperation within communities and a well articulated information strategy for spreading positive messages of peace in the Niger Delta;
28. Oil companies should deliberately award contracts to contractors from oil producing communities as a way of empowering local people;
29. The government should immediately review the following existing laws, which are a source of contention within the Region:
 - a. Oil Pipeline Act, 1959;
 - b. Oil Terminal Dues Act, 1965;
 - c. Petroleum Act, 1969;
 - d. Land Use Act, 1978;
 - e. Associated Gas Re-Injection Act, 1979;
 - f. Land (Title Vesting) Act, 1993;
30. The government should embark on massive erosion control, shore protection and reinforcement;
31. There should be payment of compensation to communities impacted by oil spillages, where such spillages are not acts of sabotage, and in the case of sabotage, third parties impacted by oil spill should be compensated;

32. Nigerian National Petroleum Corporation (NNPC), Department of Petroleum Resources (DPR) and the oil companies should take appropriate steps to treat waste from oil companies so that it meets international standards of safety before it is discharged into the environment;
33. All *gas flaring* should be terminated in 2008 with no further deadline extension.

9. White Paper Report of the Presidential Panel on National Security, 2003

Based on major security breaches and inter-communal disturbances experienced during the inception of democratic governance in Nigeria; the Federal Government decided to set up a Presidential Panel on National Security to explore strategies for achieving high levels of security of life and property.

One of the flashpoints identified in the panel report amongst others, was the widespread insecurity in the Niger Delta. The panel also documented other findings;

- I. Insecurity in the Region is a long-standing problem, which has been expressed since the First Republic in form of agitations and petitions. It has, however, grown in intensity in recent times because of neglect.;
- ii. The Region's restiveness is an expression by host-communities of opposition to what they perceive as the destruction of their means of livelihood and their eco-system by oil exploration/exploitation without adequate arrangement to mitigate the prevailing hardships arising therefrom;
- iii. The communities, through their youth and, in recent times, their women, confront the oil companies through various means of protest including seizure/vandalisation of oil installations and kidnapping of oil workers;
- iv. To address the restiveness, the oil companies have been paying some form of compensation to gravely polluted areas and have provided some social services on a voluntary basis and usually under pressure from communities;
- v. The Federal Government, over the years, had set up the Niger Delta Development Board (NDDB), the Oil Mineral Producing Areas Development Commission (OMPADEC) and its successor, the Niger Delta Development Commission (NDDC) to tackle the development of the area. The impact of the first two was not felt, thereby, necessitating the establishment of the NDDC;
- vi. The current positive effort being made by the NDDC can best be consolidated through effective partnerships with the various levels of governments (Federal, State and Local) and the oil companies.

Flowing from these findings, the Panel made a number of recommendations:

1. Oil companies should be made to maintain environmental standards comparable to the high environmental standards of their home countries.

2. Government should insist through new legislation at appropriate levels that insist that the *polluter pays*, which is a globally recognized norm.
3. The existing National Youth Policy should be promptly and faithfully implemented by government so as to address key aspects of social and economic inadequacies that predispose youth in the Region to violence and manipulation.

10. **Report on First International Conference on Sustainable Development of the Niger Delta NDDC and UNDP, 2003.**

Key recommendations from the report include:

1. To intensify interventions by all tiers of government and other development partners working in the Region;
2. To build confidence and attract other stakeholders; NDDC should be transparent and more accountable in all its activities;
3. To effectively address the root causes of marginalisation, inequality and environmental degradation; all subsisting legal and administrative provisions applicable to the Region need to be reconsidered and policies that undermine efforts to optimally utilize human and material resources from the Region reviewed;
4. To harness financial resources, diversify the Region's economy and facilitate rapid development through the establishment of a Niger Delta Development Bank;
5. To open up the Region through building a broad network of highways, canals and railroads. This should be a priority for the Region;
6. To institutionalize a comprehensive environmental audit system for the Region and also put in place environmental protection policies and procedures to guide the operations of all actors in the Region;
7. To set up an independent monitoring team comprising of CSOs and development partners which will serve as an oversight mechanism on NDDC activities.

11. The Niger Delta Regional Development Master Plan, 2004

In year 2000, the National Assembly passed a bill for the establishment of a development commission for the Niger Delta Region, known as the Niger Delta Development Commission (NDDC), this Commission which was an intervention by President Olusegun Obasanjo, was directly under the supervision of the presidency.

Part of the mandate of the Commission as enshrined in the Act was to carry out a detailed study of the Region with a view to providing a Master Plan for the holistic development of the Region. The NDDC therefore coordinated and published, in 2004, a Niger Delta Regional Development Master Plan (NDRDMP) which it said was based on a comprehensive analysis of the quality of life, development imperatives, challenges, and opportunities available in the Region.

The plan classifies the solution to the problems of the Region into five broad themes, namely:

1. Economic Growth;
2. Human and Community Needs;
3. The Natural Environment;
4. Physical Infrastructure; and
5. Human and Institutional Resources

Furthermore, the Act incorporates the frameworks provided by Millennium Development Goals (MDGs), National Economic Empowerment Development Strategy (NEEDS), State Economic Empowerment Development Strategy (SEEDS) and Local Economic Empowerment Development Strategy (LEEDS).

Presented as a 15- year development plan, the NDRDMP also makes provisions for the monitoring, evaluation and review of the Plan and processes for its implementation and the participation of other stakeholders.

The Master Plan presents major development actions for intervention which would accelerate the development of the Niger Delta. These recommendations include:

1. Physical Infrastructure

- a. Provision of essential physical infrastructure such as reliable power supply, telecommunication, transportation, which are essential for business and residency;
- b. Provision of physical infrastructural in urban and rural areas and designation of some areas as growth communities which will enjoy priority projects;

- c. Provision and improvement of existing, telecommunication facilities in urban and rural areas to ensure interconnectivity amongst communities and their connection to the national telecommunication services. There is also a recommendation for the installation of a V-Sat which will provide internet and e-mail connectivity across the Region;
- d. Building and supply of reliable energy to all communities through the national grid or through an extended accessibility depots or mini grid from small gas turbines or renewable energy sources, like solar, hydro, wind, etc.
- e. Provision of reliable transportation system to connect growth centres, link states and regional centres. The proper functioning of these transportation systems require:
 - i. Rehabilitation and expansion of road networks
 - ii. Improvement and extension of waterway systems in a more economically viable manner;
 - iii. Encouragement of alternative transportation means such as cycles and boats;
- f. Production of a long term plan for railways with a view to providing an East- West rail line in the Niger Delta;
- g. The development of water resources and a waste management master plan for the Region.
- h. The development of standards and procedures for the avoidance of water pollution especially by collaborating with the oil industry, human waste disposal agencies, etc.

2. Human and Institutional Development

In the areas of human and institutional development, the Master Plan recommends the:

- a. Giving of priority to better education for all people at all levels and the introduction of entrepreneurial skills that are required in productive employment;
- b. Collaboration with CSOs on initiatives to check and prevent corruption in public places;
- c. Re-professionalisation of the civil service in the Region through on-going professional courses;
- d. Deliberate efforts aimed at the promotion of merit through building of a detribalised Region based on common values rather than differences;
- e. Deliberate efforts at integrating governance across the Region so that there will be shared ways of pursuing project planning and implementation in the Region.

3. Conflict Resolution and Management

In the area of conflict resolution, the Master Plan recommends the:

- a. Reduction of conflicts by providing efficient security, provision of social services and the improvement of governance;
- b. Promotion of core principles and values based on the respect of the rights of others as part of a general principle of conflict resolution;

- c. Periodic baseline review of conflict situations in the Region so as to translate lessons learned into priority action plan for the Region;
- d. Establishment in collaboration with other stakeholders of a peace committee for the Region;
- e. Capacity building for specific groups such as women and youth to facilitate their role in peace- building in the Region.

4. Economic Development in Rural Areas

In the area of economic development, the plan recommends:

- a. That each state of the Niger Delta should select and execute a demonstrable project in a community or within a cluster of communities,
- b. That there should be a Rural Development Service (RDS) for each state with a pool of funds to develop local infrastructure which should facilitate the diversification of local economies;
- c. That certain cities, i.e. Port Harcourt, Aba, Warri, Calabar, Benin, Owerri, Akure, Eket, Yenagoa, Brass, should be designated as urban growth poles to serve as centre for development and as catalysts for the development of the Niger Delta.

5. Oil and Gas

In the area of oil and gas, the plan recommends that:

- a. Oil and gas should be used to benefit the Niger Delta people by supporting research into areas of manpower needs, industrial markets for the up and downstream oil sectors, etc.
- b. Existing counter productive policies and programmes within the oil/gas sector should be reviewed.
- c. A credible and transparent compensation mechanism for those affected by oil exploration should be defined and established;
- d. Steps should be taken to promote the highest level of community participation in decision-making on oil and gas issues affecting localities of exploration;
- e. There should be a review of existing environmental policies with a view to strengthening them and ensuring that the impact of oil exploration on the environment is reduced to its barest minimum.

12. The National Political Reform Conference Report (NPRC), 2005

On February 1, 2005, Chief Olusegun Obasanjo, then President of Nigeria set up the National Political Reform Conference (NPRC) to discuss and to reach a consensus on ways of improving the governance arrangement of the country so that it would reinforce the unity, cohesion, stability, security, progress, development and the performance of the Nigerian Federation. The Conference, which had Justice Niki Tobi, a Justice of the Supreme Court, as Chairman, had members selected from all States of the Federation; elder statesmen, representatives of NGOs, ethnic organisations, the media, social and cultural groups, youths, retired military and police personnel, etc. The Conference sat and deliberated for about six months and came out with a six-volume report. Volume one, the *main report of the conference*, contains the main conclusions and recommendations for the future political development of the country. Some of these conclusions and recommendations touched on the well-being of the Niger Delta and the future of the Nigerian oil industry. These conclusions/ recommendations included the following:

1. The law conferring ownership of land and accompanying resources on the Federal Government should be reviewed to eliminate corruption and inefficiency associated with over-centralisation of control over enormous resources and power at the Federal Government's disposal;
2. The other tiers of government should have greater and more effective say in the development of resources, wherever they are located, whilst allowing the Federal Government to play its regulatory role;
3. There should be a comprehensive compensation package including specified penalties for environmental negligence in the oil and gas sector with a view to bringing it in line with Section 94-97 of the Minerals and Mining Act 1999, which regulates the operations of the solid minerals development sector;
4. States and communities should have a healthy and effective say in the disposal of their resources for there to be development in the Region;
5. The problems of the oil-producing communities, should remind the country of what the late Sir Ahmadu Bello had to say about the Region... *Those who may feel that the problems of the oil producing areas are not minded that Nigeria is an entity within one environment, a decay in one part will ultimately affect the rest of the nation. The fate of oil producing communities should be a concern for all"; in their backyard, and feel a safe distance from oil communities, should be reminded that Nigeria is an entity within one environment, a decay in one part will ultimately affect the rest of the nation. The fate of oil producing communities should be a concern for all*
6. That the right to clean and healthy environment should be enshrined in the Constitution as a Fundamental Human Right;

7. That Section 251(1) of the 1999 Constitution should be amended so as to give powers to the states to legislate on matters relating to mines and minerals including oil fields, oil mining, geological surveys and natural gas;
8. The Land Use Act should be reviewed;
9. The various mineral resources of the country should be managed by the Federal Government through an arrangement with oil-producing states and communities, and in particular, the rights and privileges conferred on states by the Mining Act, 1999, should be extended to petroleum resources;
10. The issue of derivation should be given greater prominence than presently, in the distribution of the Federation Account;
11. There should be a clear affirmation of the rights of the people of oil-producing communities to actively participate in the management and control and marketing of the resources in their communities;
12. There should be a commission to study in all ramifications, how the minerals available to the Region can best be controlled and managed to the benefit of the people of both the states where the resources are located and the country as a whole;
13. There should be an increment of the derivation from 13% to 17% in the interim, pending the report of the commission, but with a demand by the South-South delegates for 25% with gradual increment to 50% over a five-year period;
14. There should be massive and urgent programmes of infrastructural and human development for the Niger Delta;
15. That bulk allocation should be made to states, irrespective of the number of local governments areas in a state;
16. That the derivation principle should be applicable to all accruable revenues except VAT.

13.

UNDP: Niger Delta Human Development Report (UNHDR), 2006

In 2006, the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), Nigeria, carried out a survey on human development conditions in the Niger Delta as part of an integrated development programme for the Region. The aim was to promote sustainable poverty reduction by strengthening local governance and participatory planning. It particularly sought to ensure sustainable use of renewable natural resources and to encourage the construction of social infrastructure.

The Report looked at the many dimensions of human development challenges in the Region especially as they affect women and youths, and focused on seven key areas.

These include:

1. Promotion of peace as the foundation for development;
2. Making local governance effective and responsive to the needs of the people;

3. Improvement and diversification of the economy;
4. Promotion of social inclusion and improved access to social services;
5. Promotion of environmental sustainability to preserve people's sustainable livelihoods;
6. Promotion of an integrated approach to HIV/AIDS; and
7. Pursuit of sustainable partnerships for the advancement of human development.

The survey was conducted across the length and breadth of the Niger Delta by a team of consultants that held discussions and interviews with stakeholders including communities, individuals, groups, government officials, oil companies, organized private sector, civil society organisations, institutions, security outfits and donor agencies. Judging from the relevance of the information and data obtained, the report is seen as a source of high quality information and one which captures the broad socio-economic context of the Region.

The report, amongst other things, makes the following observations:

1. That the Niger Delta suffers from administrative neglect, crumbling social infrastructure and services, high unemployment, social deprivation, abject poverty, filth and squalour, and endemic conflict;
2. That social and economic deterioration, which has been ignored by policymakers, undercuts enormous possibilities for development of the country as a whole;
3. That inequities increasingly produce intense and frequent conflicts that threaten Nigeria as a whole, and Africa at large;
4. That the top-down development plans used so far have made little impact on the real lives of people in the Niger Delta and has not changed their perception that development planning is anything more than an imposition by the Federal Government;
5. That inequities in the allocation of resources from oil and gas and the degradation of the Niger Delta environment by oil spills and gas flares continue to adversely affect human development conditions in the Region;
6. That the central control of petroleum resources by the Federal Government has denied the local people the right to benefit from the land which they own;
7. That corruption, mismanagement, rampant human rights abuses, and poor access to justice and widening human security gap have heighten alienation from government and its structures of authority;
8. That human development deprivations are traceable to asymmetrical planning at the national level, and mal-administration and inefficiencies at the state and local government levels;
9. That the numerous armed rebellions have disrupted oil production, attracting international attention and contributed to rising crude oil prices;

10. That government interventions in the Region have failed to be human-centered, but more concentrated on 'developmental artefacts'. This has hampered human-centred progress which would have calmed the restiveness in the Region.

The Report thus recommended:

1. A peace agenda, which must include education, easier access to justice and more equitable distribution of resources;
2. Institutionalisation of the practice of accountability, transparency and integrity to guide the flow of development resources at all levels, especially at the local government level;
3. A growth pole strategy that would forge closer links between industries and the production of agricultural and mineral products, and galvanise local economies. From the stock of natural and human resources in the Niger Delta, there are immense opportunities for developing a diversified local economy;
4. Empowerment of socially marginalised groups and individuals, stronger social institutions and infrastructure, and the development of the capacity of existing local groups to enhance their *participation and reduce different forms of exclusion. This would help the Region achieve more even-handed development*;
5. Mainstreaming of environmental sustainability in all development activities should be complemented by:
 - a. a proactive approach to conserving natural resources; to reduce pollution, especially from oil spills and gas flares;
 - b. set and achieve adequate targets for clean air and water and soil fertility;
 - c. rigorous enforcement of environmental laws and standards;
6. Strong advocacy, including public awareness campaigns on the multidimensional nature of HIV/AIDS and public enlightenment on risky and harmful traditional practices;
 - a. State and local governments, NDDC, oil companies, other private sector enterprises, NGOs and donors should collectively improve the quality of and accessibility of health care and HIV/AIDS facilities and equipment, and institute actions to curb the spread of the epidemic;
7. All levels of government, NDDC, oil companies, organised private sector, civil society organisations and development agencies should work collaboratively on programmes for sustainable development and the attainment of the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs).

14. Report of the Presidential Council on the Social and Economic Development of the Coastal States of the Niger Delta, 2006

In 2006, President Olusegun Obasanjo, in his search for a lasting solution to the deteriorating security situation in the Niger Delta, which climaxed with the violent expression of agitations by the Niger Delta Peoples Volunteer Force (NDPVF) led by Alhaji Asari Dokubo and also the Niger Delta Salvation Front (NDSF) led by Ateke Tom, created the Presidential Council on the Social and Economic Development of the Coastal States of the Niger Delta.

The Council, with representatives from the coastal states namely; Bayelsa, Rivers and Delta, was mandated to proactively engage and search for solutions to the problems in the Region. In March 2007, the Council met to review the general security situation in the Region and made recommendations aimed at addressing the situation.

As a way forward, the Council recommended that certain critical areas of concern be addressed immediately. They include:

1. Sustained rapprochement and confidence-building through dialogue with the youths and militants of the Region;
2. Grant of general amnesty to the militants to encourage most of them to leave the creeks for the city and ensure that they engage in legitimate forms of livelihood;
3. Creation of jobs for the youths to help divert their energies to productive use;
4. Training of youths in semi-skilled and skilled vocational activities, especially in the maritime and oil-related sectors of the economy;
5. Economic empowerment of the people of the Region as a measure to facilitate their participation favourably in all areas of human endeavour especially in the oil and gas sector;
6. Setting up of programmes for rehabilitation and demobilisation of the militants;
7. Utilisation of militants for surveillance duties on oil installations in the creeks of the Niger Delta as already being done under the Global Memorandum of Understanding (GMOU) signed with some communities by oil companies, (particularly Shell and Chevron);
8. Increasing the current efforts at social and economic development of the coastal states of the Niger Delta by the Federal, State and Local Governments, including Oil Companies and various intervention agencies and stakeholders.
9. Provision of good and responsive governance at all levels as this has been the major complaint of the militants who have vowed to kidnap government officials, their relatives and associates as reprisals for lack of good governance;
10. Funding of youth initiatives for peace in the Region by government.

Ethnic Nationalities and Communities' Petitions to Federal Government

There have been several demands and petitions from ethnic nationalities and communities in the Region seeking attention from governments and other interests operating in the Region. These petitions emanated from individuals, communities, ethnic nationalities, inter-ethnic conferences and various meetings. These petitions are presented in the form of memoranda, letters, bills of rights, charters or declarations and mostly addressed to the Federal and state governments and to the oil companies. These petitions represent an important part of the documents that explain the restiveness in the Region and the quest for solutions. Some of these petitions include, but are not limited to the following:

- a. The Ogoni Bill of Rights, 1990;
- b. The Charter of Demands of the Ogbia People, 1992;
- c. The Kaiama Declaration, 1998;
- d. Resolutions of the First Urhobo Economic Summit, 1998;
- e. The Akalaka Declaration, 1999;
- f. The Warri Accord, 1999;
- g. The Ikwere Rescue Charter, 1999;
- h. First Niger Delta Indigenous Women Conference, 1999;
- i. The Oron Bill of Rights, 1999;
- j. The Niger Delta Peoples' Compact, 2008.

The positions as contained in these documents are diverse but by no means exclusive. The summary of a few of them capture the essence of the demands and their place in understanding the Region's crisis and the search for solutions.

A. THE Ogoni BILL OF RIGHTS, 1990

In the year 1990, the Ogoni People, under the aegis of the Movement for the Survival of the Ogoni People (MOSOP) assembled and signed a document, christened the Ogoni Bill of Rights (OBR), which was forwarded to the Federal Government as a petition with demands.

The demands of the Ogoni people, affirmed their faith in Nigeria and their willingness to remain a part of the country. It however, petitioned the Federal Government to grant the Ogoni people *political autonomy* to participate in the affairs of the country as a separate and distinct entity by giving to them:

1. Political control of Ogoni affairs by Ogoni people;
2. The right to control and use a fair proportion of Ogoni's economic resources for Ogoni development;
3. Adequate and direct representation of the Ogoni people as a matter of right in all Nigerian national institutions;
4. The use and development of the Ogoni language in all Nigerian territory;
5. The full development of Ogoni culture;
6. The right to religious freedom for its people and

7. The right to protect the Ogoni environment and ecology from further degradation.

The Ogoni Bill of Rights generated national and international interest which led to a non-violent protest by the indigenous people of Ogoni. Notwithstanding the huge international attention the campaign attracted, OBR remains unaddressed.

B. THE CHARTER OF DEMANDS OF THE OGBIA PEOPLE, 1992

On 1st November 1992, the Ogbia people, host to Nigeria's first commercial oil well, the Oloibiri oil field, expressed their dissent over the state of affairs in their community, particularly their lack of development, by petitioning the Federal Government through a general proclamation entitled, '*The Charter of Demands of the Ogbia People*'.

The document affirmed the people's willingness to remain an integral part of the country but raised specific demands on the country. It asked the Federal Government to:

1. Declare Ogbia as a disaster area needing national emergency assistance particularly in form of social infrastructure and economic development;
2. Repeal of laws which are inimical to the people's rights to the resources in the land. These are laws such as the Petroleum Act of 1969, the Land Use Decree, 1978, and aspects of the then 1989 Constitution;
3. Pay to them royalties and rents from oil exploration;
4. Pay to them a specified amount of \$35.5 billion to restore their environment and for future investment to protect the environment;
5. Apply the derivation principle of 50% to the people's resources;
6. Engage in fair appointment and employment of the people of Ogbia in national institutions;
7. End gas flaring;
8. Build the Oloibiri Oil museum, which foundation had earlier been laid, and construct Shore Protection for communities suffering from erosion menace.

The Charter, like the Ogoni Bill of Rights is yet to be addressed by the government.

C. THE KAIAMA DECLARATION, 1998

On the 11th of December, 1998, Ijaw youths met at Kaiama community, Bayelsa State, and deliberated on issues bordering on '*the continuous survival of the indigenous people of Ijaw ethnic nationality of the Niger Delta within the Nigerian state.*' The conference, while affirming their continuous membership of Nigeria, made far-reaching recommendations, including the formation of an Ijaw Youth Council (IYC) to coordinate the struggle of the Ijaw people. The summary of the Kaiama Declaration is as follows:

1. That all minerals within their territories should be controlled by Ijaw people;
2. That laws which deprive people of the resources under their soil are undemocratic and should not be obeyed;
3. That the military should be re-deployed away from Ijaw territories;

4. That oil companies should cease to explore oil in their lands, given the prevailing atmosphere of gas flaring, oil spillages, etc;
5. That there should be a Sovereign National Conference (SNC) with representation based on equality of ethnic nationalities. The SNC is to discuss the basis for the co-existence of the various ethnic nationalities in the country.

Like the other ethnic agitations and demands, the Kaiama Declaration is yet to form the basis for government's action and its demands remain unaddressed.

D. RESOLUTIONS OF THE FIRST URHOB0 ECONOMIC SUMMIT, 1998

The first Urhobo Economic Summit was organised by the Urhobo Foundation, an affiliate of Urhobo Progress Union (UPU). The theme of the summit was "*Forty Years of Oil and Gas*". At the close of the meeting, a call to action was released with the following resolutions:

1. Immortalise the souls of the 1,063 Nigerian lives lost during the Ijerehe inferno by building a specialist hospital as a national monument at the site of the disaster;
2. Abolish the OMPADEC Decree and replace it with legislation giving the oil producing areas the right of exploitation and utilisation of all resources in their territory and the responsibility for the development and environmental protection of their ancestral lands;
3. Implement immediately and unconditionally the Federal Government Policy which restricts employment of non-skilled labour entirely to indigenes of oil producing areas and at least 70% of skilled labour also to indigenes;
4. Compel oil companies operating in the Region to implement fully, a June 1994 policy on supporting indigenous contractors and providing employment to locals;
5. Direct oil companies in the Region to increase the scholarship awards to indigenes in the oil producing areas;
6. Establish an *Indigenes Recruitment Centre* to counter the use by other ethnic groups of the National Youth Service Corp (NYSC) posting to exclude young educated local workforce.

E. THE AKALAKA DECLARATION, 1999

The Egi Ethnic Coalition met at Akalaka, their ancestral headquarters and deliberated on the past three and half decades of total neglect and exploitation of the Egi Clan by both the Federal and State governments and oil companies. Using a rights perspective, the Coalition declared that:

1. They were committed to fighting for the complete control of their land and mineral resources, as well as their environment which had been subjected to serious degradation through oil exploitation by Elf Oil Company;
2. To avoid a steady slide into extinction, they posited that the issue of self-determination was critical;

3. Commitment to the promotion of inter- and intra- ethnic harmony in the Niger Delta was the only means to achieve stability and sustainable development in the Region.

F. THE WARRI ACCORD, 1999

This Accord contains the resolutions reached between Warri families at the Warri National Conference held in Benin City. The Accord provides that;

1. Urgent steps are taken to provide basic amenities such as constant electricity, potable water, good roads and dredging of riverine waterways with a view to achieving the rapid modernisation and urbanisation of riverine and township areas in Warri;
2. Additionally, it demanded the establishment of vocational centres for training of skilled and semi-skilled crafts persons in order to alleviate poverty, thus encouraging self-employment through fishing, farming, carpentry and other small scale cottage industries in the remote and riverine areas of Warri particularly in host communities;
3. On their part, the Warri host communities as owners of land and stakeholders in the development of the area were encouraged to raise and operate vibrant vigilantes to check, monitor, police and arrest any person caught vandalising pipelines and equipment.

G. THE IKWERRE RESCUE CHARTER, 1999

The Ikwerre Charter recognizes the damage and devastation done to the Ikwerre environment by multi-nationals and state-owned companies operating in the oil, gas, chemical, agricultural and construction sectors. As a result, Ikwerre Youths Convention (IYC) agreed to raise a minimum standard of action which will involve the people of the Region and govern the operations of privately owned companies. The Convention called on the government and all stakeholders to:

1. Recognise the unacceptable impact now and in the future of the continuous acquisition of its ancestral lands under the camouflage of state and national development;
2. Desist from further forceful acquisition of Ikwerre lands by the government, its agencies or representatives, companies and also individual speculators in land;
3. Make payment in form of reparation for all seized and stolen lands by both the Nigerian and Rivers State Governments;
4. Abolish the Land Use Act (as amended) in 1978; The Petroleum Act (as amended) in 1969 and a host of other laws which are inimical to the control of land by the communities;
5. Create an Ikwerre State (comprising of Port Harcourt, Obio/Akpor, Ikwerre and Emohua Local Government Areas)

H. FIRST NIGER DELTA INDIGENOUS WOMEN'S CONFERENCE, 1999

The conference noted that the Niger Delta people could develop themselves and their inability to do so was the result of certain inimical laws existing in Nigeria's Constitution and other statute books. They also pointed out the lack of political will by the Federal Government to plough back resources from the Region into the development of the Region. In its communiqué, the conference declared as follows:

1. The National Youth Service Corps Decree of 1973 has been used to deny Niger Delta youths job opportunities in the Region, particularly when they return from the mandatory one-year service in states outside the Region;
2. There should be an immediate action plan for the development of States in the Region, i.e. building of grade A roads and telecommunications networks, tertiary institutions, hospitals, potable water, modern river transportation, etc;
3. The demilitarisation of the Niger Delta and the immediate withdrawal of all military personnel from the Region;
4. A review of tax laws in Nigeria to compel oil companies to pay their taxes to the state governments where they have their operational bases;
5. Greater responsibility for the devastation of the environment and more precise action to mitigate the economic and social consequences of the environmental degradation on the Region. To this end, the conference called for:
 - i. The conduct of a thorough environmental audit of the Niger Delta;
 - ii. Negotiation with the communities through a bottom-up approach, on their development priorities;
 - iii. Oil companies operating in the Region to carry out the Oloibiri Oil Museum Master Plan and pay damages for the environmental degradation of Oloibiri;
 - iv. Payment of a minimum of N10, 000 bursary allowance annually to all Niger Delta students in tertiary institutions;
 - v. Special attention should be paid to the girl-child education

I. THE ORON BILL OF RIGHTS, 1999

The representatives of the Oron nation, comprising of Oron popular organisations, gathered and resolved as follows:

1. That the destiny of the Oron people must be seen in terms of the total security of the Oron geopolitical space which includes the people, the land, the culture and its future;
2. That the processes and actions leading to the achievement of their development should not be compromised nor left to others;
3. That the Oron nation is prepared to exist within the Nigerian State provided that:
 - a. All portions of Oron land and adjoining coastline areas to be returned to the Oron nation for its management and control;
 - b. The Oron nation is treated as a state within the Niger Delta Region;
 - c. Oron nation as an entity independently cooperates with all people and other nationalities, soliciting for their assistance in securing and advancing her culture and protecting her heritage as a micro indigenous nationality;

- d. Every region should control its resources 100% from which it will allocate funds for running the central government.
- e. The control and composition of all security organisations be decentralised. For instance, the military should be controlled and formed on the basis of regional commands and administered through local authorities as recommended by the Movement for National Reformation (MNR), Izon National Congress (INC), Afenifere, Movement for the Survival of the Ogoni People (MOSOP), the Ohaneze, Urhobo Union, the Alliance for Democracy, Joint Action Committee of Nigeria (JACON) and other patriotic, popular organisations in the country.

J. THE NIGER DELTA PEOPLES' COMPACT 2008

A meeting facilitated by Action Aid Nigeria in 2008 with representatives from the nine (9) states that make up the Niger Delta Region and key opinion leaders, came up with what they called the Niger Delta Peoples' Compact. This Compact consists of a set of demands focusing on the following issues:

1. Security and the withdrawal of troops including rehabilitation of the militants (and a clear rejection of AFRICOM);
2. Just and accountable grievance redress mechanisms;
3. Rapid infrastructure development;
4. Environmental Protection;
5. Social re-orientation for communities;
6. Control of resources and fiscal federalism;
7. Address the needs of persons with disabilities;
8. Pass the Freedom of Information Bill (FOI) and
9. Achieve increased focus on education, health, agriculture and youth employment.



REPORT
OF THE
TECHNICAL
COMMITTEE
ON THE
NIGER
DELTA

APPRAISAL

OF PAST REPORTS AND
RECOMMENDATIONS

APPRAISAL

OF PAST REPORTS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

The Committee has painstakingly gone through the major reports on the Niger Delta since 1958, as clearly outlined under TOR 1 and notes the scope, depth, sensitivities and strength of the recommendations on virtually all the critical issues that affect, and continue to affect, the Region. Without doubt, the observed limited attention to critical and strategic governance issues and institutions in those reports is because the writers (of the reports) assumed that the governments and regimes that had set up the committees would implement their recommendations. Unfortunately, and most disappointingly, that was not the case.

In the course of reviewing of the reports, the Committee identified 10 major overarching themes that cut across all the documents. The themes are:

1. Governance;
2. Derivation;
3. The Special Status of the Niger Delta (as envisaged in the Willinks Report);
4. Infrastructure;
5. Human Development;
6. Violence and insecurity;
7. Land ownership and control of resources;
8. Laws affecting the Niger Delta Region;
9. The Environment Issues;
10. Fiscal Federalism, land ownership and control of resources.

While it is true that some recommendations made under the themes identified above, such as the creation of a Niger Delta Development Board (Willinks, 1958) have been overtaken by events, most remain valid and can be found in the documents, declarations and prescriptions proffered by various communities and constituencies in the last decade. Unfortunately and sadly enough, governance structures and leadership patterns across the Niger Delta States have compromised the hopes and dreams of the people, distorted the processes of growth and development, undermined institutions, failed to prudently utilise scarce resources and generally improve the living conditions of the people. With no direct commitment and oversight from the Federal level, State and Local Governments find it easy to get away with a culture of bad governance and opportunistic leadership.

1.0 GOVERNANCE

In the area of governance, the previous reports (see in particular Willinks, Popoola, Etiebet, Ogomudia, Tobi, and UNDP Reports) recommended specific policies on gas flaring and spillages, a 13% derivation to be spent transparently; the three tiers of government, (and not the oil companies) to be responsible for the development of oil-producing communities, collaboration with civil society organisations to check corruption, and the need for a commission to study how to manage the exploitation of resources in the interest of the nation. The reports also called for more attention to be given to the conditions of minorities; the need for good governance and efficient management of scarce resources; political restructuring to devolve power and resources to the states, better structures for accountability, project monitoring, and mobilisation of the people for sustainable development in the Niger Delta.

When combined with other governance and management prescriptions discussed below, we find that the failure to implement these recommendations has compromised opportunities for leadership and vision on Niger Delta issues. The oil companies remain virtually out of control, they exploit and oppress the oil-producing communities and degrade their environment. The processes of accountability, transparency and good governance are still very weak and incapable of mobilising the people for progress. The states of the Niger Delta have become uncertain, unstable, insecure and life at times, can be nasty, brutish and short. Leadership and vision have been weak and limited, and unable to give hope and meaning to life. On account of these failed policies, failed institutions, and failed leadership, the people have resorted to all sorts of self-help and resistance mechanisms that collectively and individually undermine good governance, democracy, accountability, and sustainable development. Without doubt, the failure and apparent unwillingness to implement the prescriptions of the past reports have contributed in no small measure to contemporary contradictions and challenges in the Region.

2.0 DERIVATION

On derivation, the reports (see especially Willinks, 1963 Constitution, Ogomudia, Etiebet, Popoola, Ogomudia and Tobi Reports) are clear on the relationship between adequate resource allocation to oil producing states, special attention to oil-bearing communities, and the use of additionally generated funds for the development of public services and strategic economic and social institutions in the Region. For instance, the Etiebet report recommended percentages of resources to be managed by oil companies, NNPC and oil communities for the development of oil-producing communities and an additional 5% for the rehabilitation of the environment. Other reports recommend that oil-producing communities be made stakeholders in the operation of oil and gas producing companies, schools should be renovated, government should ensure full compliance with regulations by oil companies, and derivation figures should range from 25 to 50%.

Again, as in other cases, while some measures have been taken, well over 90 percent of recommendations relating directly or indirectly to derivation are yet to be implemented. The issue remains a sour point in engagements and discourses on resource management, resource ownership and state-federal relations in Nigeria.

3.0 THE SPECIAL STATUS OF THE NIGER DELTA REGION

On the *special status of the Niger Delta Region* (See Willinks, 1963 Constitution, Etiebet, and Ogomudia Reports), the issues have revolved around the creation of a special board to manage the issues of development in the Region, recognition of the status of minorities and micro-minorities, development of a comprehensive master-plan, state control over resources, and that the conditions of oil-producing communities, in particular the creeks and riverine areas, should be a national responsibility. These prescriptions, in summary, were specifically designed to address issues of identity, citizenship, growth and development in the Region with special attention to the micro-minorities and the more impoverished areas of the Niger Delta. The reports are strong in their observation that the peace, growth and development of the Niger Delta is directly intertwined with the progress of Nigeria.

As at today, very little has been achieved in this area. The minorities and micro-minorities in the Region see themselves as marginalised subjects rather than bonafide citizens of the country that they love so much. They still lack basic facilities and amenities that are taken for granted in other parts of the country. In particular, the creeks and riverine areas still look worse than the fourth world by whatever development indicators that may be applied. Some of the riverine communities cannot be accessed by road, have no school, clinic or any form of electricity. Public officials do not visit these communities for years and so do not have any reasonable understanding of their living conditions. No doubt, this has contributed to the existence of isolated communities which are safe heavens for the militants and directly contributed to growth of violent agitations in the Region.

4.0 INFRASTRUCTURE

Linked to the status of the Region is the issue of infrastructure which is probably the most glaring failure in terms of non-implementation of previous prescriptions. All the reports (See especially Willinks, Belgore, Etiebet, Popoola, Ogomudia, Tobi Reports and NDRDMP) recommend the Region as a special development area, call for policies, programmes and interventions that will fast-track growth and development, especially by providing critical infrastructure such as the East-West Road, East-West Rail Line, electrification of small island communities through generators, the use of flared gas for industrial and domestic applications, construction of a coastal road and other physical infrastructure in telecommunications, energy and transportation.

To say that the Niger Delta Region lacks critical infrastructure is saying less than the obvious. The case of the riverine areas has actually deteriorated over the years. Some of the coastal communities such as Bonny in Rivers State and Mbo in Akwa Ibom are losing parts of their territories to erosion at alarming rates. All the projects mentioned above are either uncompleted or abandoned, and most federal infrastructure in the Region are in very poor shape. The absence of these infrastructure in a Region that produces so much wealth and opportunities for the nation has continued to prick the conscience of many and contaminate opportunities for building national harmony and a sense of citizenship. There is a consensus in the Region, as in most parts of the country, that the lack of political will to implement some of the cardinal recommendations of previous committees is seen as insensitivity to the plight of the peoples of the Region. Of course, without infrastructure there can be no development and only opportunistic investments in oil enclaves continue to take place.

5.0 HUMAN DEVELOPMENT

If infrastructure is in a very terrible shape, then human development is much worse. All the reports (in particular Willinks, Etiebet, Popoola, Ogomudia, UNDP Reports, and NDRDMP) acknowledge the degree of grinding poverty, unemployment, disease, lack of health facilities, lack of training facilities, poor housing, homelessness, dilapidated schools, the dangers of erosion, and the negative impact of gas flaring and pollution that have made life impossible for the peoples of the Region, especially those in the creeks. They recommend comprehensive environmental impact assessment, policies to check pollution, degradation, and gas flaring, an environmental audit, mandatory environmental pollution monitoring, investment in smallholder fishing and agricultural programmes, micro-credit, the empowerment of women, credible youth-focussed programmes, boats to facilitate transportation in the creeks, rural electrification, basic health care programmes, adequate compensation for spillages, construction or rehabilitation of dilapidated schools, skills acquisition and employment generating investments in the Region. The expectation was that implementation of these and other prescriptions would improve the quality of life, improve incomes and the environment, open up the rural areas, and reduce the tension, anger and violence among the youth in the area.

It is indeed a sad reality that all tiers of government have been guilty of this neglect of the towns, communities and peoples of the Region, save for a few urban centres. Even in the so-called urban centres, the quality of life is below global standards considering the resources that they produce and the potentials for massive transformation. Weak leadership and poor or bad governance have contributed to the reproduction of hunger, squalour, hopelessness and frustration. Furthermore, the lack of national leadership, political will, focussed intervention, and long-term commitment have only precipitated conditions that have combined with other factors and forces to engender a gargantuan crisis for the Region and the nation today. Many involved in militant activities are victims of the poverty and socio-economic and cultural decay and dislocation in the Region.

6.0 VIOLENCE AND INSECURITY

The condition of violence and insecurity in the Niger Delta has been addressed by previous reports. In fact, some committees such as the Ogomudia Committee were specifically set up in view of the deteriorating security conditions in the area. Proposals advanced by earlier reports (Willinks, Etiebet, Popoola, Ogomudia Reports, and NDRDMP) have included periodic baseline review of conflict situations, establishment of peace committees, provision of efficient security through social and economic programmes, capacity building for groups, especially youth groups, check on the use of thugs and assassins by politicians, and programmes for demilitarisation, decommissioning and reintegration for ex-militants. While some of the prescriptions were not comprehensive and others were based on purely socio-economic interventions as solutions to growing violence, they were all unanimous in their conclusion that insecurity in the Niger Delta was directly linked to the lack of development, good governance, and equity in the distribution of resources. In spite of episodic successes against militants, the use of force has not reduced or eliminated violence and insecurity in the Region. The militants have grown from rag-tag opportunistic groups into very well-armed and well-organised combat forces. This in turn has invited criminals and crooks into their ranks. Taken together, they compound and complicate the security situation in the Niger Delta Region.

The impact of these developments are self evident. All Nigerians and friends of Nigeria, including development partners and the global oil market, have felt the pains of insecurity in the Region. The prescriptions of earlier reports have only been handled in half measures or as occasional projects, responding to actions by militants. Till date, a comprehensive security response to the regional militant problem is yet to be in place. The Committee views security as critical to the creation of the necessary enabling environment to promote growth, development, democracy, the rule of law and social justice, and that security has to be viewed from all its ramifications. For instance, there is a direct relationship between security on the one hand and growth, development, investment and the consolidation of democracy on the other.

7.0 LAND OWNERSHIP AND CONTROL OF RESOURCES

The Statutes affecting the Niger Delta Region refer specifically to those laws that govern the relationship between the oil-producing communities, the oil companies and the Nigerian State. Accordingly, many of the earlier reports (see especially Tobi, Popoola, Ogomudia and Belgore Report) have made recommendations on the elimination of onshore-offshore dichotomy in oil exploration activities, land ownership rights, community participation and ownership of oil-producing activities, reduction of centralised control over local resources and the increase of the derivation principle to 25% and 50%, and affirmation of the rights of the peoples of oil-producing communities over their resources.

Over the years, the Federal Government has tried to adjust its relations with oil corporations and host communities. This adjustment, in the context of efforts to rebuild an acceptable federal system and structure after prolonged military rule and the concentration of power at the centre, has not satisfied the states, communities and families that own the land on which the oil is found. Consequently, they remain on the frontline of agitations and discords relating to oil, many of which have their roots in the laws affecting the ownership of land and resources.

8.0 LAWS AFFECTING THE NIGER DELTA

The legal context for oil prospecting, exploitation and marketing as well as existing laws (See Etiebet, Popoola, and Ogomudia) guiding access to, ownership and use of land has remained a source of disagreement. The reports of the past were unanimous on the need to revisit oil-related provisions in laws with a view to amending or abrogating them in the light of contemporary realities. These include the Mineral Act, the Petroleum Act, the Oil Pipeline Act, Land Use Act, Associated Gas Re-injection Act, Oil Terminal Dues Act, Land (Title Vesting) Act and a host of others. The goal of the demand for the review of laws is to create a harmonious/flexible relationship between oil companies, governments, and communities.

These laws are yet to be amended or abrogated and they continue to precipitate acrimony particularly between stakeholders in oil-producing communities in the Region and multinational companies. The laws mostly operate in favour of the oil companies depriving the communities and the Region of much needed resources and opportunities. The agitation to bring the laws within the context of contemporary legal norms, based on international practice has not abated.

9.0 THE ENVIRONMENTAL ISSUES

The environmental issue is also topical and common to all the reports. Almost all the reports (Etiebet, Ogomudia, Niki Tobi Reports, and Vision 2010) emphasise the way and manner in which the environment in the Niger Delta is being abused, degraded, eroded, contaminated and steadily destroyed. They draw a direct relationship between the abuse of the environment and the quality of life in the Region and have proposed shore protection, channelisation, canalisation, construction of feeder roads, provision of potable water for communities, construction of jetties and embankments, enforcement of compensation regulations and gas flaring deadlines, and the establishment of timelines for cleaning up pollution as solutions. The reports have also recommended serious programmes for conservation, preservation and minimal standards to govern the discharge of effluents and other pollutants unto the environment. The development of Niger Delta beaches, maintenance of pipelines using international standards, exploiting water resources and addressing waste management have been identified by the NDDC Master Plan for the Region.

Also identified are the extension of water-way systems, strict monitoring of the environment by relevant agencies and communities, and environmental education in schools. Though a Federal Ministry of Environment exists and most of the laws enacted to deal with environmental issues, enforcement and effectiveness have been very weak. In fact, oil companies have demonstrated their ability and capacity to manipulate the laws and regulations and get away with practices that they would not dare contemplate outside Nigeria. Pollution remains rampant, outdated surveillance equipment are used, environmental awareness campaigns are poor, and gas flaring continues. Life has remained a herculean task for the peoples of the Region as oil production impacts on communities leaving the people as the direct victims of weak, sub-standard and obsolete environmental practices. Even the laws guiding environmental practices, especially those relating to compensation, reclamation and ownership are not competitive. The environmental practices and lack of disaster preparedness for the Region have contributed to tension, anger, open and hidden forms of resistance and opposition against oil companies and government.

10.0 FISCAL FEDERALISM

Fiscal federalism, as part of a total package of rebuilding federalism in theory and practice, is not just a demand that is peculiar to the Niger Delta but all the reports on the Region and other parts of the country. The Popoola, Ogomudia, and Niki Tobi Reports pay much attention to the linkage between land ownership, control of resources derived from land and the management of such resources . With the growing consciousness of marginalisation, most parts of the country have called for a return to *true federalism* away from the command-centred, top-down governance structure of the past military era. The fiscal dimension of federalism relates to the demand to rectify what is seen as a skewed pattern of resource generation, allocation, and management. This also involves how to manage the losses likely to be suffered by other stakeholders in the Federation. Consequently, fiscal federalism also seeks to find a balance in allocation to other sectors and states, enhance income generation and productivity from resources other than oil, and ensure special support for resource- deficient states. Although the issue for the Region has been to generally focus on increased derivation from the current 13% provided under the 1999 Constitution to 25% in the short term, the debate as evidenced by the 2005 National Political Reform Conference has also produced an equally vehement response for the need to cushion the loss of revenue to other stakeholders in the Federation.

Again, in spite of the various recommendations, the derivation formula remains unchanged. What is critical at this stage is how to satisfy the yearnings of the Niger Delta States while designing special funds to support resource deficient states, aid the full development of the resource potential of other states as well as negotiate a period of adjustment for states that may lose revenue by implementing special projects that ensure equity and social justice.

11.0 CONCLUSION

In conclusion, it is clear that though governments, since 1958, have set up very high-powered committees to look into the problems of the Niger Delta and the Committees have submitted far-reaching and comprehensive reports, they have suffered the same fate: **non-implementation**. In cases where some of the recommendations have been considered at all, they have been taken out of context and implemented piecemeal or without the required enthusiasm, consistency and monitoring.

Some of the reports were not even touched at all; no White Paper was issued, and no follow-up implementation and monitoring mechanisms were set up by Government. This meant that the will and required enthusiasm to set in motion processes for a developed, peaceful and progressive Niger Delta were absent.

It will not be out of place to state categorically that the current quagmire which the people of the Niger Delta Region find themselves and the country is entangled, characterised by violence, kidnappings, oil theft, illegal bunkering, political uncertainty, economic dislocation, divestment, and inter- and intra-community suspicion and conflicts is the result of non-implementation of the recommendations of various reports on the Niger Delta. Insensitivity, neglect and at times, marginalisation of already powerless and devastated communities have made it possible for political opportunists, bad leaders, corruption, waste, institutional decay and inefficiency to thrive.

The Committee believes that, if unlike in the past, the recommendations outlined in TOR 3 of this Report receive a different treatment and priority attention from the authorities in power, it is possible to achieve meaningful change and reverse the dislocation, decay and deterioration of the Niger Delta as a whole, and its creeks in particular.



REPORT
OF THE
TECHNICAL
COMMITTEE
ON THE
NIGER
DELTA

**COMMITTEE'S
RECOMMENDATIONS**

INTRODUCTION TO RECOMMENDATIONS

In the preceding sections of this Report, the Committee appraised the recommendations of previous committees and commissions on the Niger Delta and observed that past and existing efforts to redress the Niger Delta crisis have suffered from want of sufficient political will. In presenting a workable roadmap for the future, the Committee believes that except in cases where recommendations have been overtaken by events, most of the past recommendations are still awaiting implementation and are therefore incorporated as part of the recommendations in TOR 3.

The Committee, in making the recommendations that follow, considered the factors that would enable the Federal Government to achieve sustainable development, peace, human and environmental security in the Niger Delta Region. By adopting past recommendations and making new ones, the Committee notes that whilst the problems of the Niger Delta may be homologous and exhibit a measure of similarity, suggesting the same origin, the Region is far from homogenous. Thus, while some of the recommendations are generally applicable, others are targeted at unique challenges of States and communities that constitute the Region. The importance of the Region to the country makes the solution to its problems a national issue with international implications, and as such, its solution ought to be addressed as a matter of national interest.

Lastly, the Committee is acutely aware that the very first action by the Government towards implementing these recommendations is more important than subsequent interventions, whether they be short-, medium- or long-term in perspective. Consequently, the recommendations under TOR 3 are set out as two interrelated parts; the first part being those actions that set the right tone for the implementation of all subsisting and subsequent recommendations. This tone-setting agenda appears which is the first part, appears in the form of a **Compact with stakeholders on the Niger Delta** and basically kick-starts immediate responses and enable sequential actions by government and other stakeholders to attract the trust needed. The second part lays out a set of recommendations which fall into broad themes that cover several issues that represent the ingredients of a regional transformation agenda. Both the **Compact with stakeholders on the Niger Delta** and the broad themes cover issues relating to:

- i. Governance and the rule of law, including militancy;
- ii. Regional Development; and
- iii. Human Development

The two-part recommendations are driven by a vision to transit from the present political gridlock in the Region, attract investment and seek ways to improve the quality of life of the peoples of the Region.

The vision also encapsulates:

- Issues of rights, entitlements, justice, security, and non-violent resolution of conflicts;
- Issues of qualitative education, health, social, physical and environmental infrastructure,
- Strategies that lead to the transformation of social, economic and political relations of power, and
- Access by a greater number of people to the resources accruing from and to the Region.

In the sections that follows, the thematic issues are preceded by the **Compact with stakeholders on the Niger Delta** and immediately followed by Institutions and Mechanisms recommended by this Committee to ensure the implementation of the Compact and facilitate the proper attainment of all other aspects of this Report. For emphasis, the Compact and the Recommended Mechanisms and Institutions which are the core aspects of this Report, have been highlighted for special attention and action over the next 18 months.

Table 1

THEME	NAME OF REPORTS & PAGE IN THIS REPORT	RECOMMENDATIONS
Gas Flaring	Ogomudia report <i>pg 31 pt 33 (2001)</i>	All Gas flaring should be terminated in 2008 with no further deadline or extension
	Vision 2010 <i>pg 23 (1996)</i>	Nigeria contributes substantially to the depletion of the ozone layer. Nigeria's contributes 28% of the total global flare.
East West Road	Belgore Report <i>pg 18 pt 2, 3 (1992)</i>	East- West Road which traverses the major oil producing states be dualised and improved; East-West rail line be constructed from Calabar to Lagos and to link the line to an improved national rail network
Militancy	Coastal States Report <i>pg 40 pt 7</i> Women's Conference <i>pg 45 pt 3</i>	Militants should be used for surveillance jobs for oil installation in the creeks of the Niger Delta as has already been done under the GMOUs being signed with communities by some oil companies, particularly Shell and Chevron. The demilitarisation of the Niger Delta and the immediate withdrawal of all military personnel from the Region.
Youth	Ogomudia Report <i>pg 28 pt 2 (2001)</i>	Appraise the negative impact of youth and community agitations and recommend measures to reduce youth restiveness, communal agitations and other incidents of sabotage of pipelines in oil communities
	White paper <i>pg 32 pt 3 (2003)</i>	The existing National Youth Policy should be promptly and faithfully implemented by government so as to address all aspects of social and economic inadequacies that predispose youths to violence and manipulation
	Urhobo Summit <i>pg 43 pt 3/4 (1998)</i>	Immediate and unconditional implementation of the Federal government policy which restricts employment of non - skilled labor entirely to indigenes of oil-producing areas and at least 70% of skilled labour to indigenes Oil companies operating in the Region to implement fully its June 1994 policy on indigenous contractors and employment
Security	UNDP HDR 2006 <i>pg 38 pt 7</i>	Pursuit of sustainable partnership for the advancement of human development
	Kaiama Declaration <i>pg 42 pt 3 (1998)</i>	The military should be redeployed away from their territories

COMPACT

with Stakeholders on the Niger Delta

The Committee observes that the past history of dashed hopes and expectations and unfulfilled promises has occasioned a breakdown of trust in the Niger Delta. This realisation has forced the conclusion that for any solution to have the chance of success and enable stable conditions for peace building, it must be preceded by a dramatic intervention that has tangible short-term results. This calls for a well resourced arrangement supported by different stakeholders with a commitment to follow the process through to the end in order to build the desired buy-in.

The Committee is proposing therefore that the Federal Government initiates a **Compact** with various stakeholders that will commit to support critical short-term changes that are necessary for stemming the decline of the Region into a full blown conflict zone. This short term **Compact** will deliver on visible, measurable outputs which should produce material gains within an 18 month period, which is also within the remit of the present administration.

This **Compact** will be guided by a principle in which the Federal Government, other tiers of government and stakeholders report publicly on progress in implementation every three months. The reporting shall be to the country, and particularly to the peoples of the Niger Delta Region, through public hearings involving the National Assembly and facilitated by the Multi-Stakeholder Niger Delta Policy and Project Compliance Monitoring Committee. The expectation of this **Compact** is that government and all parties will undertake to endorse and complete specific actions within a given time frame. The key actions that define this Compact are listed below.

Notwithstanding the Compact, other projects are not to be abandoned. The Willinks (1958) Report recommends that the special status of the Region shall not be abandoned. See pt 6 on pg 16 of this Report.

THE COMPACT

COMPACT

The compact aims to deliver the following within an 18 month period:

- Immediately increase allocation accruing from oil and gas revenues to the Niger Delta States to 25% (i.e additional 12%) within a framework in which the additional funds are dedicated largely to new infrastructure and sustainable development of the Region;
- Within 6 months, complete initial steps to support a disarming process for youths involved in militancy. The process should begin with some confidence building measures on all sides. These measures include ceasefire on both sides, pull back of forces, open trial and bail (with a view to an eventual negotiated release) for Henry Okah. Also credible conditions for amnesty, setting up a Decommissioning, Disarmament and Reintegration(DDR)Commission and a negotiated undertaking by militant groups to stop all kidnappings, hostage taking and attacks on oil installations;
- Improve the operational integrity of security forces and Police in the Niger Delta to a level that assures communities and business organisations of safety (security) without harassment and disruption. This will involve definite steps (beginning in the first quarter of 2009) to eliminate all forms of abuses by security forces and institute proper programmes of reorientation, demilitarisation, retraining and accountability for all security operatives;
- Establish by the middle of 2009, a direct labour Youth Employment Scheme (YES) in conjunction with States and Local Governments that will employ at least 2,000 youths in community work in each local government of the 9 states of the Niger Delta;

- Complete the East-West road dualisation from Calabar to Lagos by June 2010 with at least one link road per state to the coastline. This is to open up the riverine areas, improve economic activities and demonstrate new commitment to the people. A fully funded maintenance programme for the roads should be put in place;
- Ensure at least a dedicated allocation of 5,000 MW of power to the Niger Delta Region by June 2010 to support employment and promote economic growth and self reliance;
- Establish by 2010, regulations that compel oil companies to have insurance bonds against environmental pollution, strengthen independent regulation of oil pollution and work towards an effective E.I.A mechanism. Make the enforcement of critical environmental laws a national priority. Expose fraudulent environmental cleanups of oil spills and prosecute polluters. End gas flaring by December 31st 2008 as previously ordered by the Federal Government;
- Rehabilitate all existing health care facilities and provide free medical care to persons of 65 years and above, children under five years and pregnant women as well as provide free drugs to malaria patients;
- Rehabilitate and equip all existing public primary and secondary schools and staff them with well-trained teachers as a means of reversing by 50% the current levels of WAEC failures in the Region;
- Not later than December 2009, the Federal Government should fully resettle all persons displaced from Bakassi and forestall the on-going dispersion and the eventual extinction of the Bakassi people as a collective entity.

GOVERNANCE

Recommended Institutions and Mechanisms

The **Compact** provides a framework for concerted intervention in the Region over the next 18 months. However, the implementation of the **Compact** does not in any way undermine or distract from the regular role of state institutions and organs in delivering on their mandate.

To fast forward the process and gain momentum, there is need for additional mechanisms and institutions, particularly to hold stakeholders accountable and ensure that strict attention is given to the issue of implementation, transparency and accountability for programmes and actions. It is important that implementation is carried out in a manner that meets the broad expectation of all parties and ensures the effective and sustainable use of the resources available to the Region. Consequently, the establishment of the following institutions and mechanisms to support the implementation of this report is recommended.

These mechanisms/institutions include:

- National Minorities Commission
- A Multi-Stakeholder Niger Delta Policy and Project Compliance Monitoring Committee
- A Special Niger Delta Infrastructural Intervention Fund
- A Niger Delta Futures Trust Fund
- Community Trust Fund for Oil Producing Communities

ESTABLISH

National Minorities Commission

To deal with minority and micro-minority issues in the Region and in other parts of the country. This Commission will:

- ✍ protect and advance the rights of minorities and micro-minorities;
- ✍ ensure full compliance with affirmative action policies and programmes;
- ✍ engage in public education/awareness campaigns on minority issues;
- ✍ work with international organizations and relevant bodies to ensure the domestication of global declarations and actions affecting minorities;
- ✍ assist government with research and policy development on minority issues, affirmative action, and social integration programmes.

ESTABLISH

A Multi-Stakeholder Niger Delta Policy and Project Compliance Monitoring Committee

A Multi-Stakeholder Niger Delta Policy and Project Compliance Monitoring Committee to monitor implementation of these recommendations and other programmes in the Region. This Committee's mandate will be to:

1. Work closely with agencies of the Federal Government and other stakeholders to monitor the implementation of the Compact.



Continued from Previous Page

2. Carry out an annual review / assessment of the status of implementation of programmes in the Niger Delta and make recommendations for the attention of various stakeholders;
3. Use the outcome of assessment/review carried out by the Committee to determine future targets and set benchmarks for actions.

ESTABLISH

Niger Delta Special Infrastructural Intervention Fund

To fund the massive infrastructural intervention needed in the Region, the Committee recommends that the Federal Government should establish a Special Niger Delta Infrastructural Intervention Fund (also known as Infrastructure Fund) which should receive contributions from:

- ✍ Federal Government
- ✍ State governments
- ✍ Oil companies
- ✍ International donor agencies and others.

The Fund could also explore funding available through international pledges and grants, Value Added Tax (VAT), Excess Crude Oil Account, Foreign Exchange Reserve and Private Sector sources. Specifically, the increased allocation by an additional 12% will be shared between this Infrastructural Fund and the Niger Delta Futures Trust Fund. The Fund could be structured in ways similar to either the Education Trust Fund (ETF), Joint Donor Basket Fund (JDBF) or the Petroleum Development Trust Fund (PDTF). Also, the management of the Fund could be by the new Niger Delta Ministry or any other institution dedicated to the Region. However, the Committee recommends the inclusion of and cooperation with international development agencies and the setting out of measures to publicly account for all monies accruing to the Fund and its utilisation. The Infrastructure Fund will run for 10 years, in the first instance.

ESTABLISH

Niger Delta Futures Trust Fund

A fraction of the additional 12% allocation shall go into a Futures Fund which will be used to develop agriculture and non oil and gas industries and engage in investments so that within the next twenty (20) years the Niger Delta economy is less dependent on oil and has some meaningful reserves/savings.

Various concepts around this fund have been floated in previous reports and the Committee believes that the essential aspects that have been identified are:

- There should be foreclosure on spending capital, so that the interest earnings on the fund might be allowed to grow over a period of at least 15 years;
- There should be independent and conservative management of the Fund using acceptable international standards that protect it from opportunistic raids;
- There should be a policy that visibly empowers communities in the Region, and involves them in making decisions on the long term use of the Futures' Fund.

ESTABLISH

Community Trust Fund For Oil Producing Communities

In order to facilitate a situation in which communities willingly and voluntarily protect the assets of oil operators in their areas of influence, a framework that allows them to share in the wealth available to each community has to be established. The establishment of Community Trust Funds will pool together resources arising from compensations, royalties, rents and entitlements directly accruing from relations with oil and gas companies. Also for the take off of these Community Trust Funds, some initial allocation will come from the additional 12% allocation.

The Committee recommends that the Federal Government should do the following:

- ✍ Institutionalise by law, a Community Trust Fund Scheme for Oil-Producing Communities which will allow registered community associations and local groups the opportunity to participate in deciding how the Funds are established and administered;
- ✍ Work out a framework for oil operators to pay royalties into the Community Trust Funds such that not less than \$2 per barrel accrues from oil (or its equivalent in gas) to communities of exploration. The amount accruable to the community per barrel shall be negotiated every five (5) years.

Governance and Rule of Law

GOVERNANCE AND RULE OF LAW

A fundamental perspective on resolving the Niger Delta crisis is governance. The failure of development in the Niger Delta is largely as a result of the absence of good governance frameworks which can effectively strengthen the use of political power and resources. To entrench good governance, transparency and accountability, the Committee recommends actions that build institutions, improve processes and practices of governance at all levels, and also establish credible and effective ways of building community ownership and participation.

The Committee is of the view that a crucial factor in resolving the Niger Delta crisis is dealing with the problem of militancy within a governance framework. It notes that when the principle of good governance is undermined, it precipitates opposition, alienation, resistance and disillusionment. Similarly, bad governance has allowed for the growth in violent behaviours and restiveness, which in turn has discouraged investment, deprived the nation and Region of enormous public revenue for development and dented the country's reputation in international circles.

Whilst it is true that paucity of funds have affected the development efforts of the Region, the Committee observes that had available funds been judiciously used, it would have gone a long way to address the development challenges in the Region. The implications of corruption for Nigeria as a whole are wide and multiple and even more grave for the Region. Consequently, the Committee believes that for the Federal Government to effectively overcome the barriers to the Region's development, it has to set in place institutions and mechanisms that effectively contain the brazen abuse and misuse of public funds in the Region in particular and the country as a whole. This is because such abuses amount to a denial of funds due to the Region for its development.

In response to the above; the Committee, in this section, proposes actions to address the challenges of governance, militancy, the rule of law and corruption within and outside the Region, including tackling the non-transparent and unacceptable corporate practices of oil and gas companies.

Disarmament, Demobilisation and Reintegration (DDR) of Militant Groups in the Niger Delta

Recommendations to Facilitate Implementation

The need to provide an international perspective to the DDR requires that international standards on DDR as described in the United Nations Integrated DDR Standards (IDDRS) are applied. It is against this backdrop that we put forward the following recommendations to critical stakeholders in the DDR Process.

Federal Government should:

1. Establish a credible and authoritative DDR institution and process including international negotiators to plan, implement, and oversee the DDR programmes at regional, state and local government levels;
2. Provide for open trial and release on bail (with a view to eventual release) of Henry Okah and others involved in struggles relating to the Region;
3. Grant amnesty to all Niger Delta militants willing and ready to participate in the DDR programme;
4. Address short term issues arising from amnesty to militants, by promoting security for ex-militants and rebuilding of communities destroyed by military invasion;
5. Work out long-term strategies of human capacity development and reintegration for ex-militants;
6. Reflect on a time-line with adequate funds for the DDR programme to take place;
7. Stop the illegal demands put on youths from the Region by prosecuting the suppliers of small arms and light weapons and also those involved in oil bunkering by identifying highly placed persons in and outside of government who are engaged in sponsoring violence for economic and political reasons;
8. Exclude from amnesty and criminalise the activities of those militants not committed to the DDR process and unwilling to surrender their arms;
9. Ensure that signatories to the DDR programme show clear commitment to the entire process;

State Governments should:

1. Assist in rebuilding communities destroyed by military invasion;
2. Establish youth development centres with counselling departments for reintegration and capacity building;
3. Establish community demobilization and reintegration committees especially in areas most affected by conflict;
4. Establish development projects such as health centres and schools at former camps managed by militants.

Local Governments/Communities should:

1. Discourage further establishment of new militant camps by organising enlightenment campaigns to sensitise community people about the DDR process;
2. Commit to participate in the DDR process;
3. Expose criminal elements and their sponsors within communities.

Militants should:

1. Support the DDR process by committing to enter and respect agreements reached;
2. Work with communities for genuine reconciliation to take root and demonstrate good faith in the DDR processes by giving up weapons in their possession and agreeing to fully re-integrate into the community.

Security operatives should:

1. Promote integrity amongst security groups and include them in defining clear guidelines of agreement to end hostilities on their part;
2. Ensure cease-fire on all sides, pull forces back to base and replace active military forces with civil forces to maintain peace and order;
3. Equip the security services especially the Nigerian Navy to effectively monitor activities within coastal waters and check illegal bunkering and trafficking of arms;
4. Expose and punish security operatives that exploit the crisis in the Niger Delta Region for personal gains and ensure that there are strong disincentives and actions to deter and forestall further abuses.

Governance

SHORT-TERM 2008-2010 *The Federal Government should:*

Establish the following institutions and mechanisms to support the implementation of this Report. These include:

- ✍ National Minorities Commission to deal with the special issues of minorities and micro-minorities;
 - ✍ A Niger Delta Special Infrastructure Intervention Fund to support the building of critical capital projects in the Region;
 - ✍ A Multi-Stakeholder Niger Delta Policy and Project Compliance Monitoring Agency to monitor implementation of these recommendations and other programmes in the Niger Delta Region;
 - ✍ A Niger Delta Futures Trust Fund and its community equivalent - the Community Trust Fund for Oil-Producing Communities to manage the present resources available to it, with a view to fortify the future of the Region.
- Carry out a comprehensive oil sector audit and correct the imbalance against the Region in matters of allocation of oil blocks, oil lifting contracts, and allocation of marginal fields;
 - Retain the NDDC but review the Act setting it up to make it less bureaucratic and less politically driven;
 - Immediately stop all forms of plea bargains and secret negotiations with those that have been indicted for looting the resources of the Niger Delta and Nigeria.
 - Carry out, a comprehensive review of all boundary disputes and adjustments in the Region including the feuds and conflicts arising from them and take immediate action to resolve or contain them.

MEDIUM-TERM 2009-2013

- Undertake a human welfare and human misery audit in every state of the Region as a means of capturing and redressing all incidences of violence, deprivation, killing, kidnapping, rape and injustice in the Region.

The National Assembly should urgently facilitate and ensure the review of the following laws which are widely believed to have worked against the aspirations of the Niger Delta people: (*See also the list of laws captured in Appendix 6*)

These are:

- o Section 44 (3) of the 1999 Constitution;
- o Territorial Waters Act, Cap T.15 LFN 2004;
- o The Exclusive Economic Zone Act Cap. E.17, LFN 2004;
- o Land Use Act, Cap L.5, LFN 2004;
- o The Interpretation Act, 1964, Cap 123, LFN 2004;
- o Oil Pipelines Act, Cap 338, 1990;
- o Petroleum Act, Cap P.10, LFN 2004;
- o Nigerian Minerals and Mining Act No. Cap N.47 LFN 2004;
- o National Inland Waterways Authority Act Cap N.47, LFN 2004;
- o Item 39 on the Exclusive Legislative List of the 1999 Constitution;
- o Lands (Title Vesting, etc.) Act Cap L.7, LFN 2004;

✍ On matters of constitutional review, the Committee received widespread demands for the creation of new states and Local Government Areas and it believes that the immediate creation of some states in the Niger Delta will fast forward the peace and reconciliation process, enhance infrastructural development and correct historical neglect of certain areas.

✍ Accordingly, the Committee recommends that the National Assembly should urgently act on these requests and consider the creation of these states and Local Government Areas as matters of urgent constitutional importance. This will break the circle of isolation and underdevelopment, reduce ethnic tensions arising from feelings of official insensitivity and satisfy demands of the majority of communities and interests in these areas.

✍ Furthermore, the people of the Region demand good governance, stronger anti-corruption procedures, credible and better elections which requires the review of the Electoral Act, 2006 as well as greater adherence to the rule of law and the pursuit of democratic consolidation.

SHORT-TERM 2008-2010

ND State Governments should:

- ✍ Create in all states in the Region, State Oil Producing Area Development Commissions through which 50% of the derivation revenue accruing to each state would be allocated and used to develop oil producing communities impacted by exploration.
- ✍ In view of the failings and weaknesses of the current Local Government system, their inability to deliver effective services to the people, limited accountability and disconnection from the people, the Local Government laws should be amended to:
 - Create Village Governance Committees (VGCs) which would become the fourth tier of Government to which local Government structures must be accountable;
 - Institutionalise a community budgeting process that allows registered community associations and local public groups the opportunity to participate in planning their own development;
 - Stipulate that aspiring Chairpersons of Local Government Area (LGA) should reside for a minimum of three years in their Local Government Area before presenting themselves for election and cessation of such residency after being elected should constitute an impeachable offence;
 - Contain provisions that make traditional institutions more relevant to their communities and effective agents in the promotion of peace-building and bottom-up development;
 - Provide that Local Governments are not to take loans, over-drafts or enter into any form of indebtedness without a public hearing in the LGA as well as approval by the State House of Assembly;
 - Set up structures for monitoring the utilisation/deployment of monies allocated to the local governments. These include: establishment of websites, inter-party budget monitoring committees, and publication of annual budgets as well as statements of account.
- ✍ Ensure that all Governors in the Region shall on a rotational basis, begin to hold monthly town-hall meetings in Local Government Areas;
- ✍ Establish a forum for Governors of the Niger Delta States to meet every quarter to review developments, address inter-state relations, work out regional projects and relations with the Federal Government, and also pursue processes of democratic consolidation.

MEDIUM-TERM 2009-2013

- ✍ States should pursue constitutional democracy by undertaking a process of state constitution-making which will be people-centered and value-driven and this shall be without prejudice to the supremacy of the Constitution of the Federal Republic of Nigeria;
- ✍ Encourage tertiary institutions in the Niger Delta States to establish centres of leadership and public policy to train new leaders and produce experts and specialists in policy development and analysis;
- ✍ Include in primary and secondary school curricula, political education and leadership training and development programmes that emphasise accountability, transparency, respect for rights of citizens, political discipline and the rule of law.

LONG-TERM 2013-Vision 2020

- ✍ Apply as a matter of policy and procedure, affirmative action principles in favour of women, youths and disadvantaged persons such that their representation in the society, workplace, politics and public institutions are equitable and reasonably guaranteed;
- ✍ Advertise all employment opportunities, contracts and public activities at state and local levels of government and ensure that they conform with the requirements of equal opportunity and affirmative action.

SHORT-TERM 2008-2010 *Local Governments should:*

- ✍ Commit in every budget year, a monthly minimum of N1 Million Naira to every political ward in the Region to be managed by the Village Governance Committee (VGC) and used to fund small development projects which demonstrable impact at the village level;
- ✍ Set up open and participatory structures for monitoring funds allocated to the VGCs to ensure the realization of project goals;
- ✍ Establish a comprehensive database of every community and traditional institutions within the LGA and use the database to facilitate equitable, integrated and holistic grassroots development in communities.

MEDIUM-TERM 2009-2013

- ✍ Utilize all possible community mechanisms to mobilise people to participate in the National Constitutional review process, with a view to building a bottom-up support for State and Local Government creation and other issues of importance to the Region.

SHORT-TERM 2009-2013 *Communities & CSOs should:*

- ✍ Organise the Village Governance Committees (VGC) to become credible vehicles for development in communities and for administering ward projects;
- ✍ Establish through the VGC, a strong civil society joint monitoring group to meet monthly and assess development projects at the ward level, hold office bearers accountable as well as address outstanding matters of community relations with oil and gas companies.

Existing Institutions and Stakeholders

REFOCUS

Niger Delta Development Commission (NDDC)

As an adjunct to the Compact, the Committee recommends that ALL OUTSTANDING FUNDS due to NDDC be paid IMMEDIATELY as these are legitimate amounts due to the Region.

To ensure better performance of its duties, the Committee recommends that:

- i. The NDDC should carry out a full review of staff, projects, partners, and resource commitments and ascertain their viability;
- ii. Focus EXCLUSIVELY on major or mega infrastructural projects in the Niger Delta such as constructing mega inter-State roads as well as ensuring that water-ways that link the East and Western axis of the Niger Delta Region are well developed and operational;
- iii. Establish regional mechanisms for overseeing how budgeting, project implementation and evaluation of regional projects are carried out;
- iv. Accelerate the process of re-constituting itself into an agency working with credible international institutions and using acceptable international codes of practice to address the mega infrastructure needs of the Region.

STRUCTURE

Ministry of Niger Delta Affairs

The Committee is of the view that the new Ministry of Niger Delta Affairs should not become another huge bureaucracy bogged down with contract awards at the expense of visible and relevant deliverables to the people of the Region and to Nigerians at large. The Ministry should therefore:

- i. Ensure adequate capacity and facilities for training and skills acquisition for staff and ensure that experts and professionals are employed to carry out the programmes of the Ministry;
- ii. Work with the Nigeria Extractive Industry Transparency Initiative (NEITI) to ensure transparency by oil companies and the implementation of NEITI reports as a way of increasing revenue available for the development of the Region;
- iii. Work closely with other ministries, state government and agencies at all levels to fast track the attainment of the MDGs in the Region by 2015.
- iv. Support oil-producing and impacted communities in their negotiations with oil and gas companies and towards producing fair and acceptable Memoranda of Understanding (MOU);
- v. Have a strong environmental monitoring and protection programme to liaise with other state agencies, oversee the activities of oil and gas companies as well as address issues of environmental standards;
- vi. Avoid competition and duplication of roles with NDDC and state governments and focus on policy issues, capital and transformational projects as well as change the current perspectives about the Niger Delta.
- vi. Address the challenges of economic diversification in the Region and the absence of industrial and entrepreneurial development programmes.

Private Sector

Embark Upon

- ✍ Public Private Partnerships (PPP) with other critical stakeholders to build the infrastructural base of the Region and explore strategies such as Infrastructural Concession Regulatory Commission and Lekki Road Concession to fund the projects in the Region;
- ✍ Public-Private-Community-Oil Company Operator-Partnership model of Decentralised Electrification (DE), otherwise known as Off-Grid electrification, in one oil-producing community each in the nine Niger Delta States using the World Bank-sponsored Burutu Community model;
- ✍ Facilitated regional meetings involving the World Bank and International Development Agencies (IDA) on relevant policy, legal, institutional and capacity needs for the establishment of an infrastructure concession driven by Public Private Partnership (PPP) regimes;
- ✍ Various models of workable Private-Public Partnership (PPP) arrangements for infrastructure development of the difficult riverine terrains of the Niger Delta;
- ✍ Programmes that are committed to affirmative action in the employment of Niger Delta indigenes and partnership with states and local governments on youth employment generation and empowerment schemes.

Oil Companies

- ✍ Within a clear timeline of two years, expand energy and water facilities within flow stations or other operational bases or Independent Power Projects (IPP) to connect host and adjoining communities (within not less than 15km radius) as a matter of Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR);
- ✍ Clean up oil-polluted environment found in Niger Delta States;
- ✍ Contribute to the Special Niger Delta Infrastructural Intervention Fund;
- ✍ Pay adequate compensation at current market rates for community lands affected by oil exploitation;
- ✍ End the practice of casualisation of labour which has bred other forms of economic sabotage against oil installations;
- ✍ Give preferential treatment to persons of Niger Delta origin in employment and award of contract;
- ✍ Pay royalty into Community Trust Funds for Oil-Producing Communities;
- ✍ End gas flaring by December 31, 2008 as previously agreed;
- ✍ Document, as recommended by NEITI and in a transparent way, processes of selling crude oil and reduce opportunities for corporate practices in the oil and gas sector that depart from laid down procedures in relation to the lifting of crude oil available to the Federal Government;
- ✍ Work closely with government and civil society organizations to expose vessels found to have illegally loaded crude oil from the country and seek international sanctions including support for the campaign on **blood oil**.

SHORT-TERM 2008-2010

International Development Partners

Work on

- ✍ Developing international protocols that will identify and classify those engaged in the criminal trade in stolen oil (also known as *blood oil*) and develop mechanism for their prosecution;
- ✍ Implementing the **COMPACT** with other stakeholders in the Niger Delta;
- ✍ Assist the Niger Delta Ministry with technical assistance particularly with the DDR process and the setting up of the Special Infrastructure Fund.
- ✍ Assisting institutions and mechanisms identified by this Report to become fully functional;
- ✍ Supporting Civil Society Organisations (CSOs) and Nigeria Extractive Industries Transparency Initiative (NEITI) to respond to the outcome of NEITI's annual assessment of the oil and gas sector;

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- ✍ Exploring ways to support communities to prevent oil thefts locally and develop stiff penalties including return of monies recovered from sales of stolen oil to the Region;
- ✍ Providing appropriate support to the efforts of the Federal Government to establish and carry through a credible DDR process which embodies re-socialisation, capacity building and skills acquisition for ex-militants in the Niger Delta;
- ✍ Reviewing patterns of donor assistance so that greater attention and support is given to communities and local peoples' efforts at self-governance and popular participation;
- ✍ Providing support to efforts of local NGOs by empowering them technologically and financially as well as building their capacity to provide effective social services to riverine and coastal communities;
- ✍ Establishing with states in the Region an alliance which includes local and international parties which could be drawn from international development agencies, bilaterals, multilaterals, CSOs such as Publish What You Pay Campaign, Extractive Industries Transparency International (EITI), NEITI, and other global financial and security organisations to recover stolen wealth and return same to the peoples of the Region.
- ✍ Establishing a Region wide HIV/AIDS programme which will address the peculiar challenges of the pandemic in the coastal terrain and incorporate projects that deal directly with the role of foreign, military, militant and other classes of workers and migrants.

Regional Development

The crisis in the Niger Delta is strongly linked to the absence of physical development and the inadequate access to resources. Although the Federal Government has created some interventionist agencies to respond to the infrastructural needs of the Region, a lot more, in terms of basic infrastructure, economic policies and programmes, and environmental management frameworks which sustain economic and social development in the Region need to take place. A more focussed effort by government at various levels will drastically improve transportation, establish a more transparent and empowering resource management and distribution framework, institutionalise a quick and timely reclamation and remediation strategy for managing environmental risks and hazards, and design economic policies that ensure wealth creation and economic opportunities for the people of the Region. Such a regional development is bound to have a positive spill-over effect on the rest of Nigeria. To achieve the level of infrastructure sufficiency needed in the Region, interventions need to explore funding sources that go beyond reliance on the question of derivation and allocation of state revenue.

Consequently, this section of the Report will address the issues of:

1. Transportation
2. Water and power
3. Environmental sustainability
4. Economic development
5. Resource management and redistribution

Table 2

THEME	NAME OF REPORT & PAGE IN THIS REPORT	RECOMMENDATIONS
Power	ND RMP 2004 <i>pg 34 pt 1d</i>	Building and supply of reliable energy to all communities through the National Grid or through extended accessibility, mini grid from small gas turbines or renewable energy sources like solar, hydro, wind, etc.
	The Popoola Report 1998 <i>pg 27 pt 6</i>	The rural electrification projects of the Federal Ministry of Power and Steel should be funded and completed before May 29, 1999.
E.I.A	Etiebet Report <i>pg 22 pt 23 (1994)</i>	Decree No. 86 of 1992 should be strictly and faithfully enforced and complied with especially as it relates to Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA)
Derivation	Ogomudia Report <i>pg 28 pt 5 (2001)</i>	That instead of the 13% derivation, which is hardly adequate, the derivation principle should be increased to a minimum of 50%
Pollution	White paper <i>pg 31, 32 pt 1, 2</i>	Oil companies should be made to maintain environmental standards comparable to the high environmental standards of their home countries;
		Government should insist through new municipal legislations at appropriate level that the 'polluter pays' as globally recognised

Transportation

Apart from the obvious benefits of a good transport network (good roads, safe water transport, rail lines and water ways) to the economic and social development of the Region, the importance of transportation to security was highlighted by memoranda received from the State Security Service (SSS) and other security groups. Given the magnitude of the need, this section of the report only highlights a few pressing infrastructural projects, particularly those that have a trans-Niger Delta character or have been on the drawing board for almost three decades. To make up for this shortfall in recommendations, other important projects are captured in Volume 2 and Appendices 7 & 8 to this report. These additional recommendations and proposals are as important and integral to the attainment of the Region's developmental goal as those listed below.

SHORT-TERM 2008-2010

Federal Government should:

- ✍ Facilitate the provision of necessary navigational aid and runway maintenance to restore the international gateway status of the Port Harcourt International Airport;
- ✍ Fast track the completion of the East-West Road dualisation from Calabar to Lagos with link roads to the coast; (Belgore Report, 1992)
- ✍ Rehabilitate and upgrade the Aba-Ikot Ekpenye- Uyo- Itu-Calabar-Ogoja- Makurdi Road;
- ✍ Construct the Yenegwe-Kolo-Brass road with a spur to Okoroba which has been on the drawing board since 1941; (also in Etiebet's Report 1994)
- ✍ Complete the Bodo-Bonny Road with its spur to the East- West Road;
- ✍ Fast-track the reconstruction and/or rehabilitation of Port Harcourt- Aba- Owerri-Road;
- ✍ Take immediate action to rehabilitate the Niger Bridge at Onitsha;
- ✍ Rehabilitate Emuoha- Abua-Kolo Road which shortens the distance between Port Harcourt and Yenagoa.

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- ✍ Commence work on the East-West Rail line from Calabar– Uyo – Oron – Eket – Aba – Port Harcourt – Yenagoa – Warri – Benin City – Igbokoda -Ore – Shagamu to Lagos and create links with strategic oil cities and towns in the Region; (Belgore Report 1992)
- ✍ Develop coastal water-way transportation through canalisation, de-silting and provision of modern river craft to link up coastal communities in Niger Delta with other communities in and outside the Region;
- ✍ Construct the second Niger Bridge as proposed by the Federal Ministry of Works and the Nigerian Society of Engineers;
- ✍ Construct a coastal road from Calabar to Benin to Igbokoda to Ore to Lagos as recommended by the Ogomudia Report (2001).



Continued from previous page

- ✍ Partner with state governments in the Region to establish one new city in each of the nine states of the Niger Delta. These new cities are to become growth centres and will be financed by a special protocol between states and the Federal Government; (see NDRDMP, 2004)
- ✍ Partner with Niger Delta states to establish a well-resourced and integrated industrial corridor between Port Harcourt, Aba and Warri to spur industrialization in the rest of the Region.

LONG-TERM 2013-2020

- ✍ Construct the Omadino-Okerenko-Escravos Road in Delta State;
- ✍ Fund and complete at least four major spurs from the East-West roads to the coast before the end of 2015. These spurs will link coastal settlements and transverse the creeks.
- ✍ Extend telecommunications and ICT access to all major cities and towns in the Region and create additional linkages for security purposes to the coastal areas.

SHORT-TERM 2008-2010

ND State Governments should:

Work with the Federal Government and Local governments to ensure the rehabilitation, repair, completion and maintenance of roads in the states and specifically undertake the following underlisted infrastructural projects:

- i. **Abia State:** Construct a pilot waste recycling/management plant;
- ii. **Akwa Ibom State:** Design and construct a road from Tinapa in Calabar to Uyo which links both state capitals - Cross River and Akwa Ibom States;
- iii. **Baileysa State:** Construct East-West/Sampon/Agbere/Asimabari/Elemabiri/(Biseni) Ndoni with bridges linking Bayelsa and Rivers States;
- iv. **Cross River State:** Construct Adiabo-Uwot-Ndom-Mwong-Atan Isong Inyang Itu-Eki-Atan-Onoyam-Arochukwu Road linking Cross River State to Abia and Akwa Ibom States;
- v. **Delta State:** Construct Asaba-Ikpat Okpai-Aboh-Umuolu-Patani to join the East-West Road;
- vi. **Edo State:** Construct Igarra-Idoa-Ukhun-illeh-Irrua-Uromi Road;
- i. **Imo State:** Construct Oguta Lake Bridge through Nnebuku and Egbuoma in Imo State;
- viii. **Ondo State:** Construct Ugbo-Akpata-Oghoye Road;
- ix. **Rivers State:** Construct East-West - Nyokuru-Luekun-Lorre-Luebe Road with a spur to Obette.

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- ✍ Construct at least 100km new asphalted road every year (in each Niger Delta State) to open up communities to existing Federal roads in respective states; ensuring however, that such roads take the ethnic configuration of the state into account.

SHORT-TERM 2008-2010

Local Governments should:

- ✍ Construct and maintain feeder roads and undertake the construction of at least 10km asphalted/ concrete road every year in each LGA of the Region.

Water and Power

The Committee notes that power supply is an important part of the 7-Point Agenda of President Yar'Adua and believes that any meaningful intervention in the Region must include some bold actions to tackle acute lack of access to power and potable water in the Region. The committee therefore recommends interventions by Federal, State and Local Governments, in partnership with oil and gas companies and the private sector in the Region, on a scale that will compensate for the years of neglect of the Region and encourage better relationship between communities on the one hand, and oil and gas companies and governments on the other.

SHORT-TERM 2008-2010

Federal Government should:

- ✍ Ensure that the National Gas Master Plan incorporates comprehensive gas outlets in the Niger Delta which will supply both domestic and industrial gas to the Region and the country as a whole;
- ✍ Tackle jointly with states and special agencies the menace or problems caused to waterways by the blockage of the creeks by sea weeds, Nipa palms and other invasive plants;
- ✍ Revamp all National Integrated Power Project (NIPP) and rehabilitate existing generating stations so as to shore up power supply into the National Grid.

MEDIUM-TERM 2009-2013

- ✍ Explore and utilise hydro, gas, solar or wind energy sources to provide more power and ensure that all Niger Delta State Governments, private investor and selected communities are involved in exploring alternative sources of energy.

SHORT-TERM 2008-2010

ND State Governments should:

- ✍ Build, equip and maintain integrated water supply systems based on a centralised water scheme for every Local Government Area across the Region;
- ✍ Construct Low-Tension (LT) power distribution lines to link all towns that have the potential to become growth centres within the Region using only materials fit for the Niger Delta environment;
- ✍ Establish potable water schemes in at least 10 riverine communities every year.

MEDIUM-TERM 2009-2013

- ✍ Address water borne diseases by providing pipe-borne water supply across all the urban areas, cities and towns in the Region by 2012;
- ✍ Establish Renewable Energy Technology (RET) demonstration projects and learning centres in each LGA;
- ✍ Declare at least two villages in each LGA of the nine states of the Region as ecological villages for applying RET;
- ✍ Ensure that by 2010 not less than 25% of all projects addressing rural electrification are based on RET;
- ✍ Provide by the end of 2013 every community in each state, accessible water sources and connectivity to the national grid for electricity.

Economic Development

Rebuilding the Niger Delta into a prosperous Region requires that we grow the economy of the Region and create jobs that pay good wages. It is also important to move away from oil dependency and its conflicts towards the provision of infrastructure which will propel growth as well as address poverty reducing economic policies and programmes. To diversify the Region's economy, there is need for it to regain her pride of place as a major producer of agricultural produce without ignoring the multiple industrial potentials associated with petrochemicals and gas. Also, there is need to get private sector investments back into the Region and stimulate economic growth through the re-envisioning of the service sector. Clearly, the Region can act as the major economic stimulus for Nigeria and promote its aspiration to become one of the 20 largest economies by 2020.

SHORT-TERM 2008-2010 *Federal Government should:*

- ✍ Review and improve, in the light of the establishment of the Niger Delta Ministry, the challenges of the Department of Petroleum Resources (DPR), its duty of regulating the oil and gas sector and practices of multinational industries;
- ✍ Direct all oil and gas companies, including Nigerian National Petroleum Corporation and any component(s) derived from its restructuring, to relocate their headquarters to States in the Region where they have their major operations. This movement must be directed at stimulating the petrochemical industry, creating employment opportunities and allowing the Region to benefit from the multiplier effects of oil and gas industry operations;

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- ✍ Give value to the Nigerian (Local) Content Policy of 2005 by enforcing its provisions and ensuring that the people from the Niger Delta actively participate in the oil and gas sector;
- ✍ Support local aquatic businesses by intensifying patrol of the territorial waters to prevent the flagrant violation of Nigerian waters by foreign fishing trawlers;
- ✍ Review the National Economic Empowerment Development Strategy (NEEDS II) and State Economic Empowerment Development Strategy (SEEDS II) policies to address the economic challenges and potentials of the Region and make them pivotal to the achievement of the Yar Adua'7 Point Agenda on the Niger Delta;
- ✍ Increase and multiply funding sources available for the development of the Region by exploring the following potential sources:
 - i Recovery and repatriation of all stolen wealth to the Region;
 - ii Allocation from the country's foreign exchange reserve and VAT related revenues;
 - iii Hosting of meetings to bring together different bilateral, multilateral, public and private, corporate and individual/external donors to invest in the development of the Region;
 - iv Exploit special financial instruments to mobilise the much needed medium and long-term funds;
 - v Hosting of an International pledging conference to raise funds for the development of the Region.

SHORT-TERM 2008-2010***ND State Governments should:***

- ✍ Issue bonds to mobilise medium-and long-term funds for the rehabilitation and development of Niger Delta Region in collaboration with private sector partners;
- ✍ Set up participatory mechanism to monitor the performance of existing state-based development commissions and reduce the influence of politics and rent-seeking in their operations;
- ✍ Establish in all states of the Region one pilot project annually that is geared towards stimulating and sustaining a local industry;
- ✍ Provide investment incentives to encourage private investors to promote various tourism agendas of the Region;
- ✍ Set up economically viable and environmentally responsive reclamation projects that create jobs, provide expertise and operate using business models.

MEDIUM-TERM 2009-2013

- ✍ Extensively explore and expand the scope of fisheries and aquatic-based businesses as complementary to oil and gas exploitation.

SHORT-TERM 2008-2010

ND Local Governments should:

- ✍ Support and promote the establishment of at least one cottage industry for processing, packaging and storage of sea foods in each riverine Local Government Area across the Region;
- ✍ Work out schemes to support the provision of implements to small-scale farmers and fisher-persons in riverine and coastal communities as a means of addressing unemployment and reducing poverty;
- ✍ Stimulate micro- and small-scale enterprises or development schemes that address the needs of women engaged in small agro-related businesses;
- ✍ Encourage Local Government Councils and communities to develop and exploit tourist attractions in their local areas.

Reclamation, Environment and Sustainable Development

The sustainable utilisation of the resources of the Niger Delta holds the key to the successful re-integration of the Region into a productive national economy. For sustainable development to take place, the various environmental failings of the past 50 years must be successfully addressed and this involves the strategic and urgent restoration, rehabilitation and remediation of several degraded and threatened sites.

In its recommendations, the Committee is tasking government at all levels and critical stakeholders to intervene and ensure the preservation and sustainability of the environment as a major part of the development agenda for the Region. This calls for a comprehensive review of laws, putting in place environmental remediation programmes that are labour-intensive and create employment opportunities for community members in ways that are economically viable and can lead to responsible corporate practices and enforceable environmental standards. Such programmes will depend on monies recovered through getting the **polluter to pay**.

SHORT-TERM 2008-2010

Federal Government should:

- ✍ Ensure that the directive on stoppage of gas flaring by December 31st 2008 is enforced;
- ✍ Reclaim coastal communities affected by erosion and build shore protection for such affected communities particularly in Bayelsa, Delta, Akwa Ibom, Ondo and Rivers states;
- ✍ Remedy gully erosion sites in affected states in the Niger Delta especially, in Imo, Abia and Cross Rivers States;
- ✍ Carry out thorough dredging of water ways in the Niger Delta, provide flood-free land for industrial, commercial, agriculture and human settlement, while at the same time deepening the rivers for safe navigation;
- ✍ Ensure that Environmental Impact Assessment (E.I.A) for new projects are conducted in line with relevant local and international standards/laws and with the full participation of persons from the host community.

MEDIUM-TERM 2009-2013

- ✍ Fund research by tertiary institutions in the Niger Delta on the impact of oil pollution on environmental health, fishes and the dislocation of artisanal fishery resources which are now being depleted by the operations of international trawlers in Nigeria's territorial waters;
- ✍ Integrate into the environment regime for the Region, strong strategies that respond to the global challenge of climate change with its impact on coastal areas;
- ✍ Conduct a comprehensive environmental audit of the Niger Delta using an independent working group that includes representation from respected international bodies and the affected communities;
- ✍ Make some oil companies procure insurance bonds which will be held against the remediation of areas where oil exploitation would take place and this shall not be less than 0.5% of the estimated reserves of the oil field;
- ✍ Direct oil operators to pay royalties into a Community Trust Fund for Oil Producing Communities which will be used to support various forms of community environmental preservation and protection programmes as well as support physical development of the community;

SHORT-TERM 2008-2010

ND State Governments should:

- ✍ Pursue the strengthening and enable the effective operations of State Emergency Management Agencies (SEMAs) in all the states of the Niger Delta and ensure their sustainability;
- ✍ Establish and fund in every Local Government Area, local emergency management agencies which shall be saddled with the responsibility of addressing all emergency issues including environmental related emergencies;
- ✍ Undertake a comprehensive Sustainable Livelihood Assessment (SLA) exercise in all Niger Delta communities which will be used to design a three-years community development plan on sustainable community development.
- ✍ Explore, investigate and pilot with private sector assistance, environmentally acceptable and regulated models of modular refinery and work with DPR to ensure that such refineries receive and are guaranteed seed-stock of crude oil for their initial operations and viability.
- ✍ Provide training and resources for remedial measures that will protect biodiversity hot spots in the Region.
- ✍ Provide guidelines and facilitate the acquisition of environmentally appropriate technology and build capacity within the Region and in private sector to engage in modular refining as a means of creating jobs.

MEDIUM-TERM 2009-2013

- ✍ Develop pilot projects using community approaches to expose business opportunities in agriculture, forestry, and fishing operations, in ways that are sustainable and can prevent the careless damage of the environment and preserve it from over-exploitation;
- ✍ Establish in all States of the Region, one pilot project that is geared towards stimulating sustainable eco-tourism and working within a Public- Private- Partnership framework.

SHORT-TERM 2008-2010

ND Local Governments should:

- ✍ Set up in conjunction with international development agencies, a mechanism for assessing the progress made in remediation of adversely affected local communities and develop a community environmental master plan for such LGAs which will guide their involvement in remediation and reclamation.

MEDIUM-TERM 2009-2013

- ✍ Engage in remedial environmental projects which are labour intensive and involve not less than 1,000 community persons annually from each state of the Region. The use of community approaches to remedy the environment, will create jobs which will attract large numbers of unemployed youth and women in the Communities.

Resource Management and Distribution

With the stupendous wealth that oil and gas has brought to the country, the level of revenue allocation to the Region that produces the national wealth continues to be a vexed issue. The present reality of the Region calls for a significant increase in the resources available for its development and the restoration of its damaged environment. The Committee notes from previous reports that there is unanimity and an equally strong consensus from the memoranda received, that increased allocation of funds to the Region is crucial, if the needed development to reverse the pervasive feelings of neglect that has fed the crisis in the Region is to be achieved. The Committee has no reason to deviate from previous demands for 50% derivation which is also captured in the Ogomudia Report. However, taking into account the current downward trend of oil prices and the need to balance the Region's reality with the interests of the rest of the country, the Committee is of the view that the Region's demand for 50% derivation can be deferred to a later date. Consequently, it recommends an initial increase of 25% derivation with a proviso that this will be reviewed as the global price of oil and gas improves.

SHORT-TERM

Federal Government Should:

1. Increase the allocation of oil and gas revenues to the Niger Delta Region as a fundamental strategy for addressing the strong sense of injustice felt across the Region.
2. Note the demands by the Ogomudia Report for 50% derivation but act on the immediate proposal in the Compact for an increase to 25% which is an additional allocation of 12% to the current level of 13% derivation with a commitment to progressively increase same to 50%;
3. Note that the additional 12% proposed for the Region should be applied to:
 - a. The Niger Delta Special Infrastructural Intervention Fund for capital projects
 - b. The Niger Delta Futures Trust Fund for post-oil development and investment on behalf of the Region.

Continued on next page



- c. The Community Trust Fund for Oil-Producing Communities which will be spent on projects that directly impact on the oil-bearing community;
4. Review and commence negotiations on the ownership structure of proven reserves, so that the interests of host communities are well defined and guaranteed, particularly as it concerns meaningful participation and community ownership of rights to oil blocks;
5. Ensure that the management of the additional 12% allocation is led by representatives from the Region and a strong mix of experts. Such experts could be from outside the Region and shall include non-Nigerians, business interests and specific individuals with clearly defined responsibilities and timelines;
6. Use the operationalisation of the Niger Delta Special Infrastructure Intervention Fund to develop guidelines and policies that will facilitate the return, participation and contribution of critical expertise from Nigerians in the Diaspora.
7. Commit the operations of the Fund to internationally acceptable practices of contract award, assessment and evaluation, including the procurement and disbursement of funds and the monitoring of outcomes.

Human Capital Development

Many of the interventions in the Niger Delta have tended to understate the need for proper analysis and application of the social, structural, cultural and human behavioural context. This failure has created further challenges and constraints to efforts to overcome the underdevelopment of the Region.

Applying a human development paradigm to the situation in the Region helps to emphasize issues of empowerment, human security, the sustainability of human livelihood systems as well as other remedial interventions that address matters of human capacity and capital. The Committee recognises that the tragedies of the Niger Delta are not only by way of environmental degradation and infrastructural dilapidation but also the devaluation of values; erosion of community and family ethos and the loss of those practices that privilege the dignity of the human person over material wealth.

Recommendations touching on a human development approach aims to improve the human capital of the Niger Delta through massive and well-targeted investments in areas such as health, education and MDG related matters. Currently, the data captured in the charts and tables in this Report suggest that the Region is lacking behind in many of the social and human development indicators.

Table 3

THEME	NAME OF REPORT & PAGE IN THIS REPORT	
Employment	Warri Accord <i>pg 44 pt 2</i>	Additionally, it demanded the establishment of vocational centres for training of skilled and semi-skilled craft persons with a view to addressing poverty alleviation, thus ensuring the encouragement of self employment through fishing, farming, carpentry and other small scale cottage industries in the remote and riverine areas of Warri host communities.
Health	Niger Delta People's Compact <i>last item Pg 46</i> The Popoola (1998) <i>pg 27 pt 12</i> UN Special Rapporteur 1997 <i>pg 24 pt 7</i>	Achieve increased focus on education, health, agriculture and youth employment. Mobile boats acting as clinics should be provided as short term impact on health in most areas of the Niger Delta. Effective disease prevention and management strategies should be initiated and the population properly educated about diseases such as HIV/AIDS.
Education	NDRDMP 2004 <i>pg 34 No 2a</i>	Giving the priority to better education for the people at all levels and the introduction of entrepreneurial skills that may be useful in productive employment.
	The Popoola Report 1998 <i>pg 27, pt 5</i>	Two technical colleges should be sited -one each in Bayelsa and Delta States.

Health and Education

Health problems in the Niger Delta are closely linked to environmental challenges. Data available on water-related diseases, water supply and waste management practices illustrate that water contamination and associated diseases are a common problem throughout the Region. Quality education to boost the human capital required to develop the Region and transform its problematic social relations and structures is still very low. Also, the state of educational and healthcare infrastructure required by the Region, is far from satisfactory. Many communities, especially those in coastal parts, far away from capitals, lack basic educational facilities even within primary schools and primary healthcare centres.

This situation has given rise to high school drop-out rates, high death rates, disturbing infant and maternal mortality, illiteracy, non applicable learning, low performance at WAEC/JAMB and growth in delinquent behaviour by youth in the Region.

SHORT-TERM 2008-2010

Federal Government should:

- ✍ Rehabilitate all Federal owned health and education institutions in the Niger Delta by providing adequate infrastructure and equipment;
- ✍ Establish a Federal University with a teaching hospital in Bayelsa;
- ✍ Establish a Federal Government Tertiary Medical Centre in Bayelsa and Delta States;
- ✍ Provide requisite funding for the full take off of the Federal University of Petroleum Resources in Effurun in Delta State;
- ✍ Adopt a more aggressive strategy that takes the Expanded Programme on Immunisation (EPI) to all communities and make immunisation against prevalent diseases available, especially in the riverine areas;
- ✍ Establish a National College of Petroleum Studies at Oloibiri oil field (in the land area boarded by Otabagi - Otakeme - Otuogidi - Oloibiri and Opume Communities) in Bayelsa State.

MEDIUM-TERM 2009-2013

- ✍ Establish specialised scholarship programme for people of the Region to target studies relating to the downstream petrochemical industry;
- ✍ Upgrade the Maritime Academy at Oron into a Maritime University in order to develop the human capital required for diversified economic and maritime activities in the Region;
- ✍ Ensure that the Educational Policy of PTDF is refocused and re-directed to provide scholarship at levels that make at least 50% of its beneficiaries persons from the Niger Delta.

SHORT-TERM 2008-2010

ND State Governments should:

- ✍ Establish and equip technical schools and skills acquisition centres in each of the Senatorial Districts of the Region. These schools and centres should be well-equipped;
- ✍ Establish in every ward, a functional primary health centre managed by Government;
- ✍ Provide free medical care for pregnant women, children under five years, adults above 65 years and the physically challenged;
- ✍ Put in place a programme backed by incentives that propel qualified science teachers to seek deployment to rural areas in the Region and provide re-train existing ones;
- ✍ Provide free and compulsory education at primary and secondary levels for all children in the Region;
- ✍ Establish in every coastal community of the Region by the end of 2011, mobile clinics and ensure that they are adequately equipped and staffed.

SHORT-TERM 2008-2010

ND Local Governments should:

- ✍ Build and equip testing centres for addressing preventable diseases such as yellow fever, TB, HIV/AIDS and malaria;
- ✍ Provide free anti-malaria treated mosquito net; and make anti-malaria drugs freely available to all malaria patients in the Region;
- ✍ Deploy trained medical personnel to all rural and riverine communities and ensure that health centres are staffed by qualified health practitioners.

SHORT-TERM 2008-2010

Communities and CSOs should:

- ✍ Partner with Federal and State Governments to promote health enlightenment campaigns that discourage harmful traditional practices as well as ensure availability of anti-retroviral drugs for persons living with HIV/AIDS;
- ✍ Sensitise communities on the need to undergo HIV/AIDS screening, and establish testing centres in locations that do not encourage stigmatisation.

Women and Youth Empowerment

Women's empowerment is pivotal to redressing extreme poverty in the Region. With more access to leadership and affirmative action, women in the Region can play an important role in promoting peace and fostering the sustainable management of the Region's resources. The Committee's recommendations are aimed at addressing structural and cultural discriminations against women and to create new frameworks that promote women's equal rights and status with men in various facets of public life.

Under youth empowerment, the Committee's recommendations aim to provide opportunity for young people to acquire important life skills, gain well-paying jobs or become self-employed, and participate meaningfully in deciding critical community issues including the management and utilisation of the Region's resources.

SHORT-TERM 2008-2010

Federal Government should:

- ✍ Adopt a policy of employing at least 30% of women of Niger Delta origin in mid-level managerial and technical positions in all oil and gas related industries or companies;
- ✍ Negotiate into the Joint Venture Partnership, an employment policy that provides for a gender balance in mid-level managerial and technical positions;
- ✍ Direct the PDTF to dedicate its training programmes to activities that update the technical skills of youth from the Region and provide other skills that would enhance their progression in the oil and gas sector;
- ✍ Establish at least three well-equipped development centres for youth and women in every state of the Region as a response to the need to foster community based self-employment which will reduce the incidence of rural-urban migration in the Region.

SHORT-TERM 2008-2010

ND State Governments should:

- ✍ Legislate against all forms of social exclusion, particularly those directed at vulnerable children and persons with disabilities.
Develop frameworks that guarantee credit and give greater access to land for women in food production and agriculture.

SHORT-TERM 2008-2010

ND Local Governments should:

- ✍ Establish policies that compel local governments to include women, youth and persons with disability in all programmes in the LGA;
- ✍ Create platforms and policies that deliberately encourage women's involvement in the political leadership of wards and the community.

Community Development

With the crisis in the Region, community life has been deeply affected and values dislocated. Old tested community ethos that respect age, diversity, social status, fair access to opportunities, sex, transparency, accountability and genuine commitment to the public good are fast disappearing. In order to create a Region where human dignity and respect of life and property are restored, a new approach to community building which is participatory and inclusive is needed.

A sustainable community development agenda for the Region enables social institutions to be strengthened, social capital rebuilt, and citizens given greater opportunities to access development initiatives which are cost-efficient and effective.

SHORT-TERM 2008-2010

Federal Government should:

- ✍ Review the structure of land appropriation by oil companies and businesses so that the royalties which are paid to communities do not create new forms of intra- and inter-community conflicts but become the basis for community development and renewal.
- ✍ Use the mechanism of the DPR to hold consultations with the oil and gas industries, their agents and communities as a means of defining enforceable codes of conduct and spreading acceptable social practices between host communities and others.

SHORT-TERM 2008-2010 ***State Governments should:***

- ✍ Work with universities in the Niger Delta to undertake policy research and understand how to strengthen family and community values and use such values to build and transform as well as promote democratic community relations in the Region;
- ✍ Work together with local governments and civil society groups to establish free or affordable legal aid services and citizen's advice bureaux in all communities in the Region;
- ✍ Host annually in all LGAs, sports, religious and cultural activities to rebuild inter-and intra-community relations;
- ✍ Mobilise broad-based partnerships that work to foster better community relations and improve the processes of community rehabilitation, training, re-socialisation, capacity building and empowerment for youths. This should be taken as a priority and there should be efforts to integrate into these partnerships a culture of work, broad educational pursuits and skills acquisition.

SHORT-TERM 2008-2010 ***ND Local Governments should:***

- ✍ Further desegregate the database of every community and traditional institutions in every Local Government Area by age, sex, work form, status, education and residency and use same in setting project priorities for each village;
- ✍ Review and study the incidences of rapes, abuses, sexual exploitation and the resultant female-headed households in the Region and establish ways to support and empower victims as well as punish and exclude offenders from community affairs.

SHORT-TERM 2008-2010 ***Community & Civil Society should:***

- ✍ Work through VGCs to utilise Alternative Dispute Resolution (ADR) systems which should be mainstreamed into programmes that address the role of:
 - Youth in redefining community governance;
 - Women as agents of peace, social reintegration and rebuilding of dismembered communities; and
 - Traditional and religious leaders in nurturing alternative and accountable leadership in communities.



REPORT
OF THE
TECHNICAL
COMMITTEE
ON THE
NIGER
DELTA

SIGNATURE

Report of the Technical Committee on the Niger Delta

 Mr. Ledum Mitee (Chairman)	 Magnus Ngei Abe
 Admiral Peter Ebhalemen, CFR	 Chief Emmanuel C. Adiele
 Chief Charles Uwensuyi-Edosomwan SAN	 Chief Timi Alaibe
 Obongwan Grace Ekong	 Dr. Sam Amadi
 Amb. (Prof.) Lawrence Ekpebu JP, OFR	 Mr. Sam Amuka-Pemu
 Brig. Gen. Cletus Emein	 Etubom Anthony Asukwo Ani
 Chief John Anderson Esemokumo	 Barr. Cyril Iro Anyanwu
 Hon. Nduese Essien	 Dr. Youpele Bahigo
 Abom Tony Esu	 Mr. Atei Beredugo
 Dr. Godsill Ihetu	 Dr. Abel Dafiaghor
 Prof. Julius O. Ihonvbere, OON	 Hon. Ben Donyegha

Report of the Technical Committee on the Niger Delta

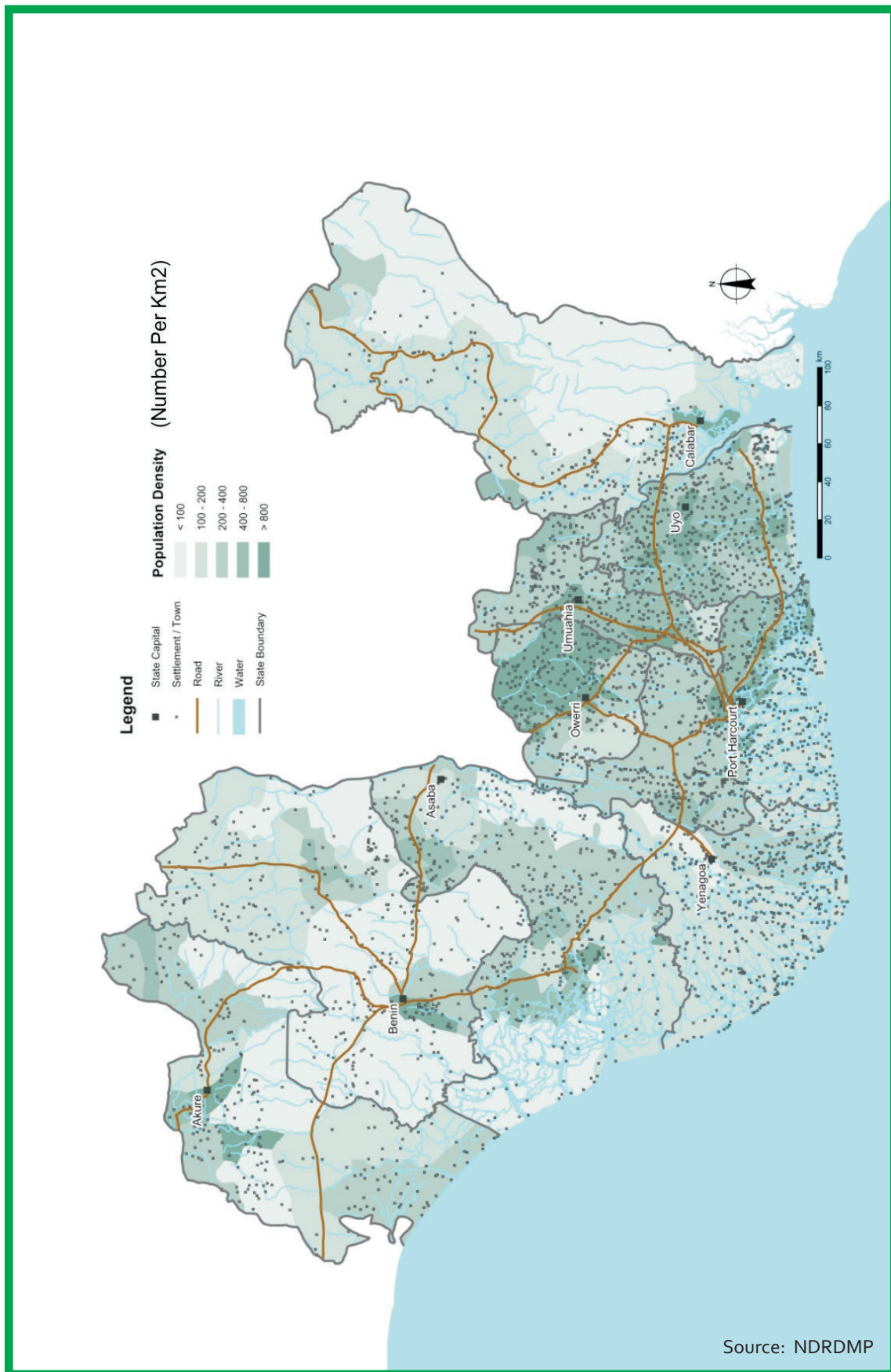
 Prof. B. I. C. Ijomah	 Col. Wole Ohunayo (Rtd.)
 Prof. Augustine A. Ikein	 Chief Olusola Oke
 Barr. Bernard Jamaho	 Mr. Ombrai Oguoko
 Chief Isaac Jemide	 Senator Stella Uhuezie Omu OON, mni
 Dr. Kalu Idika Kalu OFR	 Prof. Omafume Onoge
 Hon. D.L. Kekemeke	 Prince Tonye T. J. T. Princewill
 Prof. Richard King	 Prof. (Mrs.) Ayebaemi I. Spiff, OON
 Anyakwee S. Nsirimovu	 Mr. Chibuzor Ugwoha
 Col. Paul Edor Obi (Rtd)	 Prof. Gabriel M. Umezuruike, OFR
 Ukandi G. Ogar OON	 Mr. Ipriye Tony Uranta
 Prof. Joshua C. Ogbonnaya	 Nkoyo Toyo (Secretary)

ABBREVIATIONS

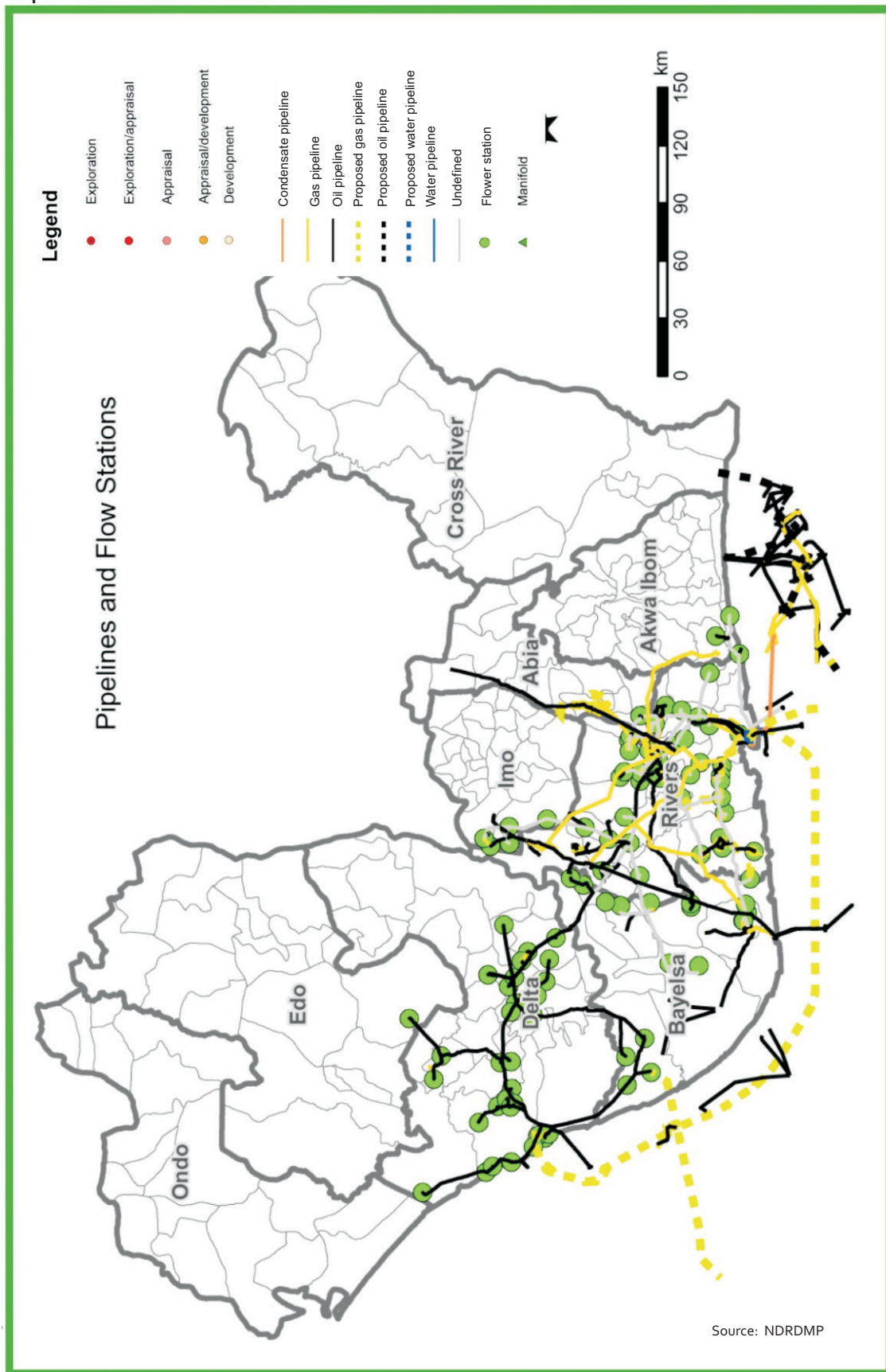
Acronym	Meaning
AIDS	Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome
CCND	Coordinating Committee for the Niger Delta Master Plan
CEO	Chief Executive Officer
CSOs	Civil Society Organisations
DDR	Disarmament, Demobilisation and Reintegration
DPR	Department of Petroleum Resources
EEZ	Exclusive Economic Zone
E.I.A	Environmental Impact Assessment
EPZ	Export Processing Zone
ERML	Environmental Resource and Management Limited
FBOs	Faith based organizations
FG	Federal Government
FOS	Federal Office of Statistics
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
GED	Gender Executive Director
GMD	Group Managing Director
GMOU	Global Memorandum of Understanding
HCF	Health Care Facility
HDI	Human Development Index
HIV	Human Immunodeficiency Virus
IDDRS	International Disarmament, Demobilisation and Reintegration Standards
IMF	International Monetary Fund
INC	Ijaw National Congress
INTERPOL	International Police
IYC	Ijaw Youth Congress
IYC	Ikwere Youth Convention
JTF	Joint Task Force
JACON	Joint Action Committee of Nigeria
LEEDS	Local Economic Empowerment Development Strategy
LGA	Local Government Area
MDGs	Millennium Development Goals
MEND	Movement for the Emancipation of the Niger Delta
MOSOP	Movement for the Survival of the Ogoni People
NAPIMS	National Petroleum Investment Management Services
NBS	National Bureau of Statistics
ND	Niger Delta
NDDB	Niger Delta Development Board

NDDC	Niger Delta Development Commission
NDES	Nigerian Development and Environmental Survey
NDHDR	Niger Delta Human Development Report
NDRDMP	Niger / Delta Regional Development Master Plan
NDPVF	Niger Delta People's Volunteer Force
NDSF	Niger Delta Salvation Front
NEEDS	National Economic Empowerment Development Strategy
NEITI	Nigeria Extractive Industries Transparency Initiative
NNPC	Nigeria National Petroleum Corporation
NPRC	National Political Reform Conference
NYSC	National Youth Service Corps
OBR	Ogoni Bill of Rights
OMPADEC	Oil Mineral Producing Areas Development Commission
PIMCO	Programme Implementation and Monitoring Committee
PRC	Provisional Ruling Council
RDS	Rural Development Service
SEEDs	State Economic Empowerment Development Strategy
SNC	Sovereign National Conference
SPDC	Shell Petroleum Development Company
TCND	Technical Committee on the Niger Delta
TOR	Terms Of Reference
UBEC	Universal Basic Education Commission
UN	United Nations
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNHDR	United Nations Human Development Report
UPU	Urhobo Peoples Union
VAT	Value Added Tax
WAEC	West African Examination Council
YES	Youth Employment Scheme

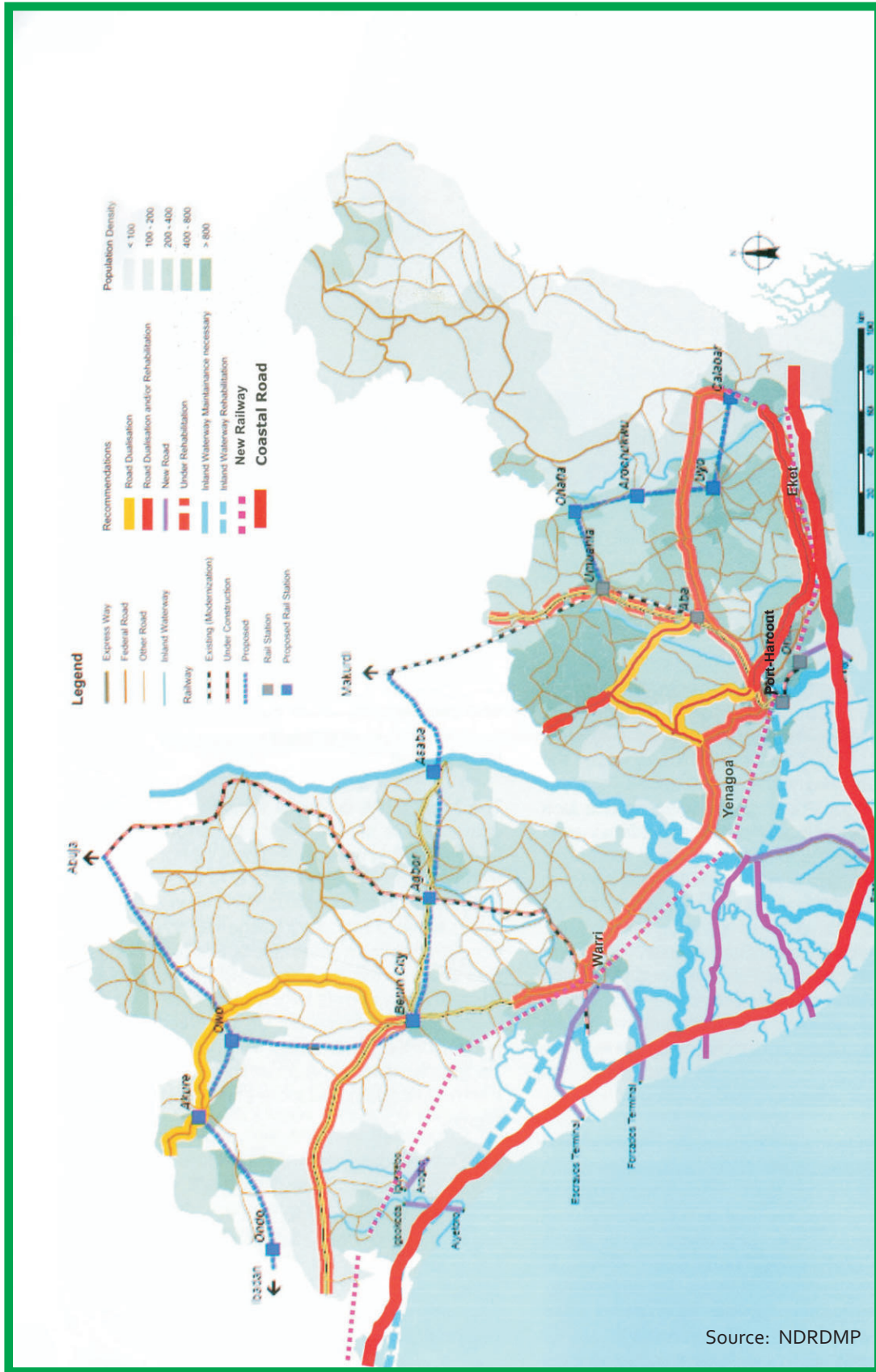
Map 1: Population Density and Settlement Patterns in the Niger Delta in 2004



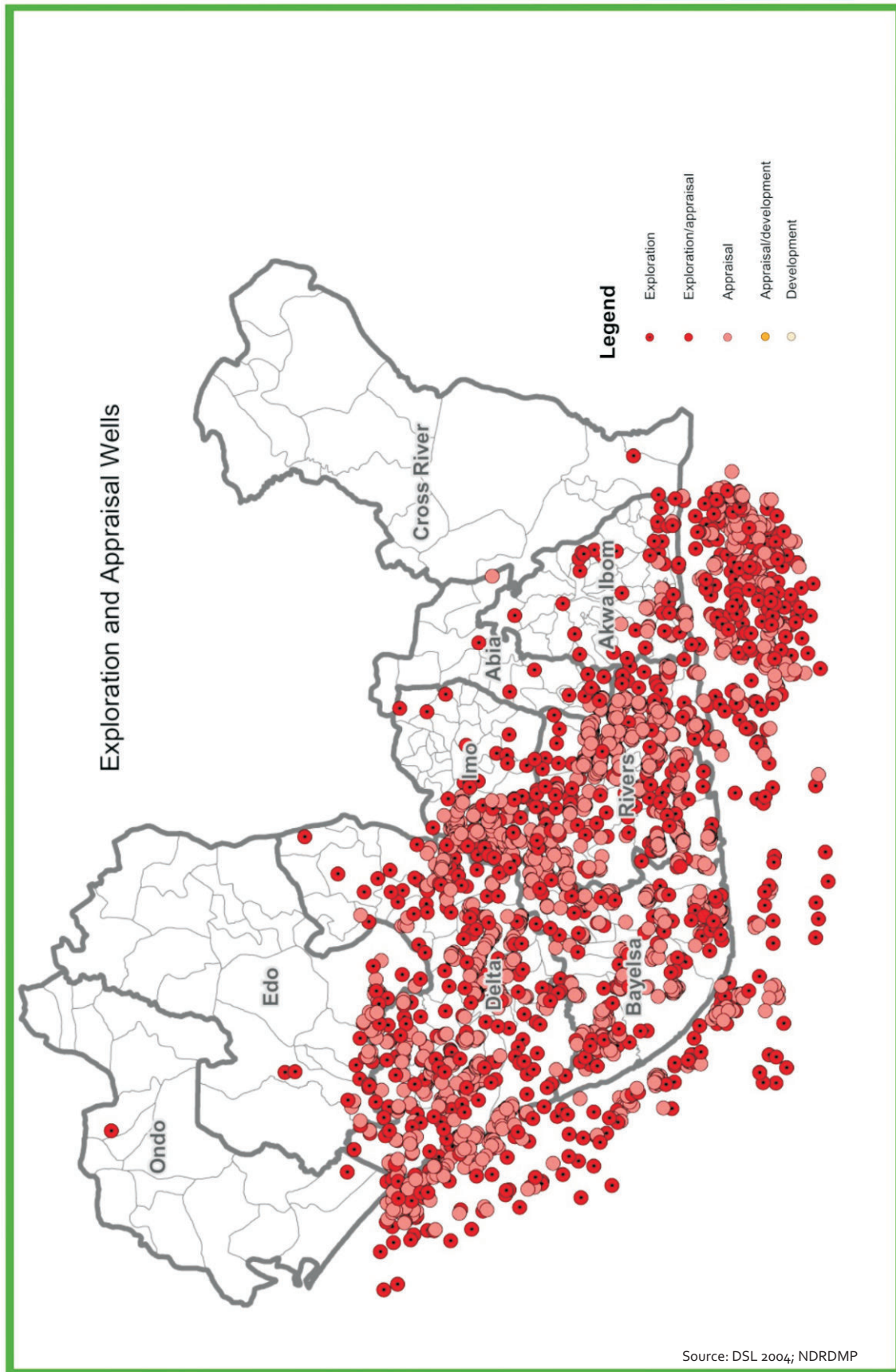
Map 2: Distribution of the Onshore and Offshore Oil and Gas Sector Activities



Map 3: Existing & Recommended Transportation Network for the Niger Delta



Map 4: Location of Oil Exploration and Appraisal Fields in the Niger Delta



FACT SHEET

Niger Delta Socio-Economic and Political Indicators

This section explains the graphs, charts and maps that follow. The Niger Delta is a region occupied by 31,224,332 men and women, according to the 2006 population census. These are people who live in the southern part of Nigeria and are bordered to the south by the Atlantic Ocean and to the East by Cameroun, occupying a land area of about 112,110 square kilometers, from where over 40% of Nigeria's GDP has been generated. Between 2000 and 2004; 79.5% of total government revenues and 97% of foreign exchange revenues, came from the oil and gas resources exported from the Region .

The Region is composed of 40 different ethnic groups speaking 250 languages and dialects. Settlements of fewer than 5,000 inhabitants constitute nearly 94% of the total number of settlements. The typical community consists of compounds, which are closely spaced groups of small buildings, housing 50 to 500 people, most of whom are farmers or fisher folk.

With a population growth rate of 3.2%; 62% of its current population are young and under the age of 30; while those aged 70 years and above constitute just 2%. In the Region, there are more female-headed households than elsewhere in the country. The population density for the region is currently 265 people per sq. km. Seventy-Nine% of households in the Region are non-migrants, 88% of the Region's population are rural dwellers, most living below the poverty line, 46% of employed persons in the Region earn less than 5,000 Naira per month. Current levels of youth unemployment in the Region are over 87% and 30% of deaths in children from the Region are caused by Malaria fever .

The Region also accounts for the largest number of people affected by HIV/AIDS and women are over twice more likely to die during and/or after pregnancy due to inaccessibility of appropriate health care facilities.

In a 2005 Environmental Resources Management Limited field survey, a high number of the respondents

said they were unhappy with the quality of the Region's leadership.

Overall surrogated and interpolated data was used here due to the lack of diseggregated local data by population cohorts and lack of primary index to help construct the regional specifics.

Sources of Data used in this Fact sheet

EMRL	Environmental Management and Resources Limited
NBS	National Bureau of Statistics
ND HDR	Niger Delta Human Development Report
NDHS	National Demographic Health Survey

Niger Delta Demographic Indicators

INDICATORS	ESTIMATED SIZE
Land area	75,000 km ²
HDI ranking (UNDP NDR, 2006)	0.564
% in surface area within nigeria	12
Population Density (1991)	265/m ²
Average population growth rate(2006)	3.2%
Total population (2006)	31,224,322
% of youth population (2006)	62%
No. of men In population (2006)	16,364,259
No. of women In population (2006)	15,577,871
Life expectancy in the Region (UNDP NDR, 2006)	43 yrs
Poverty in the region measured by income and food intake (fos, 2004)	71.22%
Average crude birth rate per 1,000 People	45.8
Average life expectancy (2000)	46.8 yrs
Average crude death rate per 1,000 people (2003)	14.7
% Infant and child mortality per 1,000 population (NDHS, 1999)	48/35
Probability at birth of not surviving to age 40 (ERML, 2005)	25.556
No of local government areas in the Region	185
No of settlements in the Region	13,329
No of settlement in the region considered to be urban	98
% of settlements with less than 5,000 population	94
Proportion of children attending primary school	80%
Total no of primary schools in the region (2005- UBEC abuja)	8,602
Total primary & secondary enrollment in the region (2005)	99.02%
Adult literacy rate (ERML, 2005)	25.889
Malaria ranking highest in disease burden	71.2%
No of fixed lines in the region per 1000	38
% of people with distance as reason for lack of access to health facility	34.8
% of Population With Money As Reason For Lack of Access To Health Facility	47.1
Proportion of population with an average PHC facility serving an area of 44 kilometers/settlement (NDES 2000)	1:43 1:9,805 pple
Proportion of population with an average secondary health facility serving an area of 44 kilometres/settlement (NDES 2000)	1:48 1:131,174 pple
% attainment of primary school	43.3
% attainment of secondary school education	43.2
% attainment of post secondary education	13.5
No of jobs in the sector (teachers)	95,076

Fig. 1

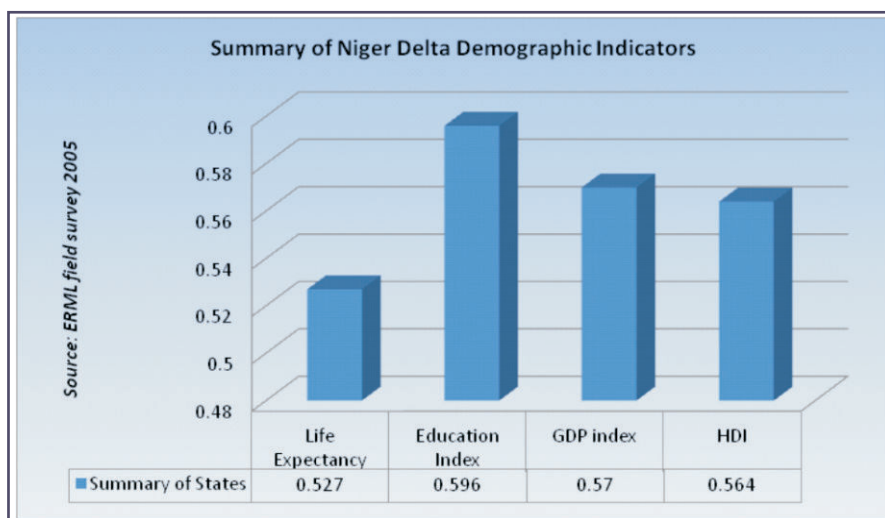


Fig. 2

HDI for the Niger Delta States, 2005

States	Life Expectancy	Education Index	GDP Index	HDI
Abia	0.492	0.578	0.560	0.543
Akwa Ibom	0.506	0.683	0.540	0.576
Bayelsa	0.455	0.523	0.520	0.499
C/River	0.556	0.630	0.565	0.584
Delta	0.587	0.636	0.621	0.615
Edo	0.579	0.602	0.600	0.594
Imo	0.503	0.546	0.591	0.547
Ondo	0.501	0.575	0.512	0.529
Rivers	0.563	0.590	0.620	0.591

Source: ERML field survey 2005

Fig. 3

Size Distribution of Settlements in the Niger Delta

States	Less than 1,000 people	1,000-5,000 people	5,000-20,000 people	20,000 people and above
Abia	393	494	52	11
Akwa Ibom	1,236	1,098	46	7
Bayelsa	290	317	85	4
C/River	117	500	56	8
Delta	1,016	307	104	22
Edo	903	264	70	11
Imo	788	925	81	2
Ondo	1,463	278	57	16
Rivers	428	598	213	17
Total	7,686	4,781	764	98

Source: NDRDMP

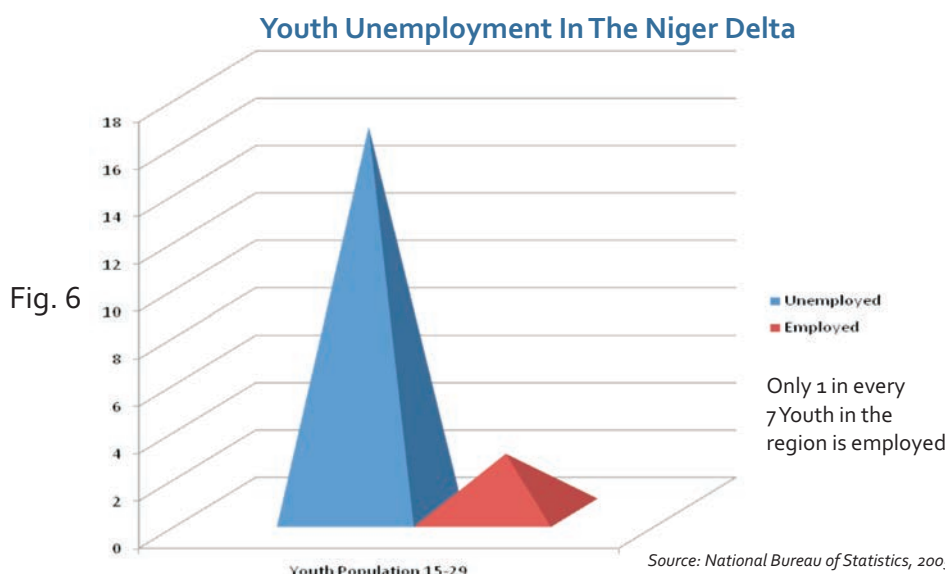
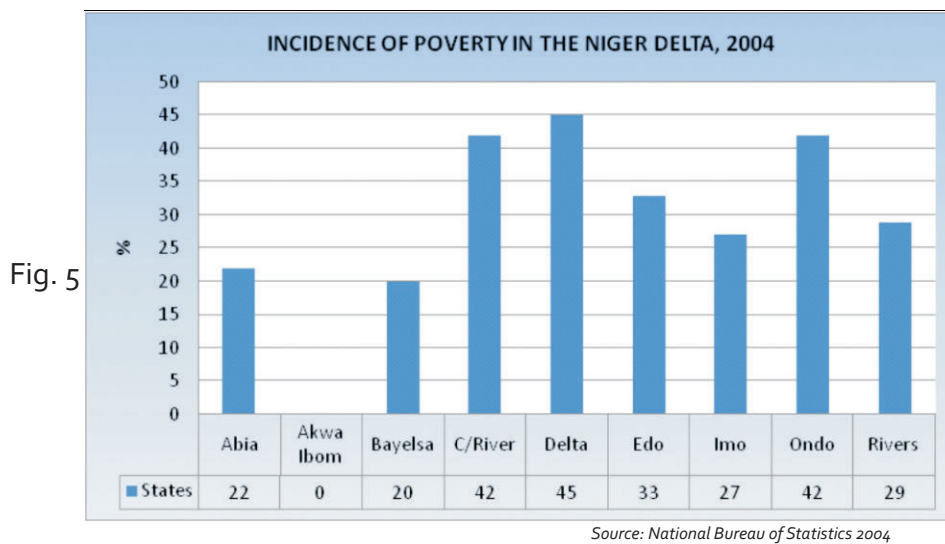
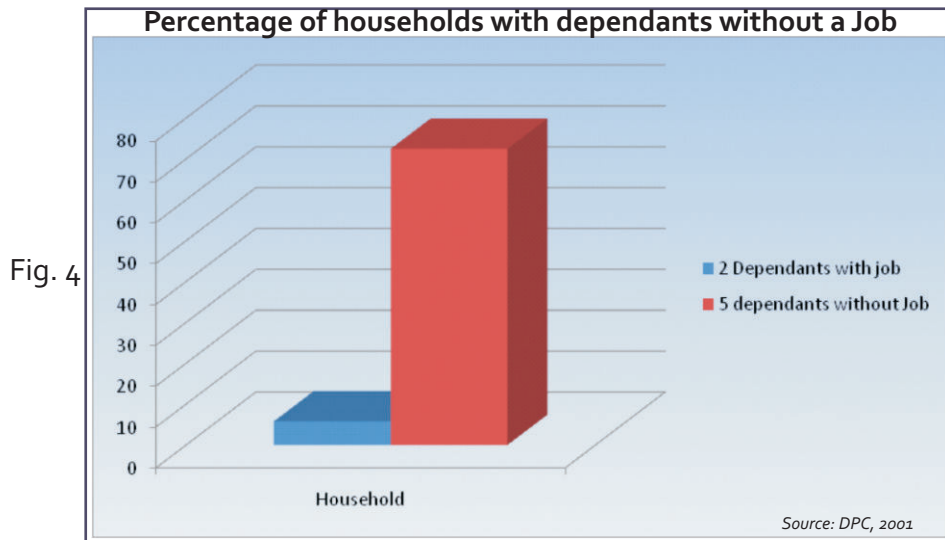
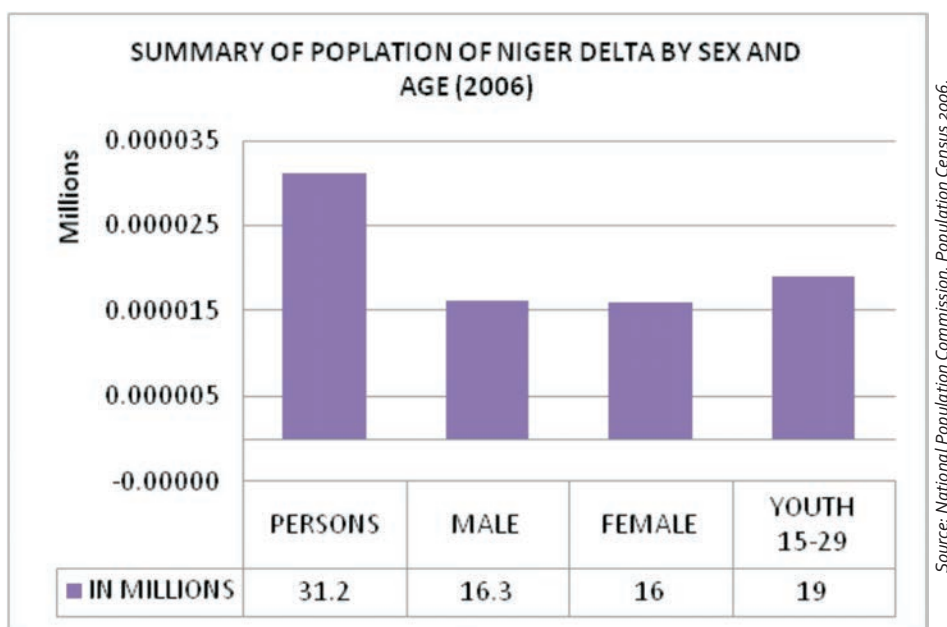


Fig. 7

Population Figures For Niger Delta						
States	Land Area (sq/m)	Population (2005)	Males	Females	Capitals	No. of LGs
Abia	4,877	2,833,999	1,434,193	1,399,806	Umuahia	17
Akwa Ibom	6,806	3,920,208	2,044,510	1,875,698	Uyo	31
Bayelsa	11,007	1,703,358	902,648	800,710	Yenagoa	8
C/River	21,930	2,888,966	1,492,465	1,396,501	Calabar	18
Delta	17,163	4,098,391	2,074,306	2,024,085	Asaba	25
Edo	19,698	3,218,332	1,640,461	1,577,871	Benin	18
Imo	5,165	3,934,899	2,032,286	1,902,613	Owerri	16
Ondo	15,086	3,441,024	2,032,725	1,679,761	Akure	18
Rivers	10,378	5,185,400	2,710,665	2,474,735	P/Harcourt	23
Total (g)	75,000	31,224,322	16,364,259	15,577,871	9	185

Source: National Population Census, 2006

Fig. 8



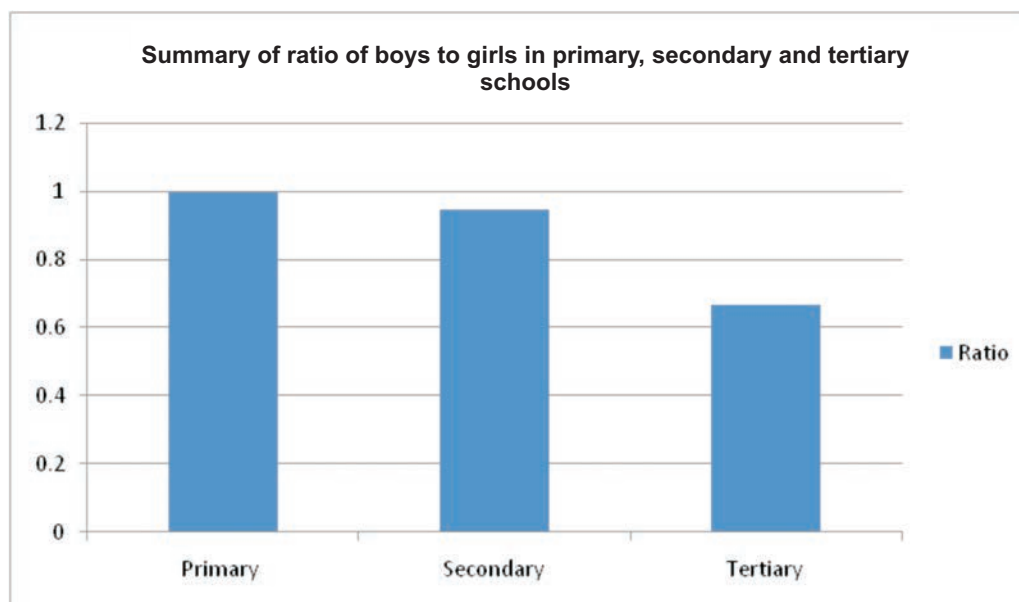
- Youths 15-29, Constitute 62% of total regions population
- 87 percent of Youth Population in the region are unemployed

Fig. 9

Net school enrollment ratios in the niger delta						
States	Primary School Ratio (2004)			Secondary School Ratio (2004)		
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
Abia	98.1	98.08	98.10	97.05	98.85	97.75
Akwa Ibom	99.56	93.06	96.31	99.66	98.48	99.07
Bayelsa	95.68	96.46	96.07	99.66	98.48	99.22
C/River	93.92	92.35	93.13	95.77	100.00	97.89
Delta	93.88	96.88	95.38	99.05	98.76	98.90
Edo	97.35	96.43	96.89	99.52	100.0	99.76
Imo	98.33	98.25	98.29	99.29	98.95	99.12
Ondo	98.48	100.00	99.24	100.00	100.00	100.00
Rivers	97.47	97.92	97.69	98.55	100.00	99.28
Total (g)	97.0	96.6	96.8	98.72	99.32	99.02

Source: Federal Office of Statistics 2004: 86-87

Fig. 10



Source: Federal Office of Statistics 2004: 86-87

Fig. 11

Disease burden in the Niger Delta						
States	Population	Diarrhoea, w/o blood	Cholera	Schisto-somiasis	Typhoid Fever	HIV/AIDS Prevalence
Abia	2,833,999	0	0	0	0	3.7
Akwa Ibom	3,920,208	808	0	0	21	7.2
Bayelsa	1,703,358	0	0	0	0	4.0
C/River	2,888,966	4,869	23	0	29	12.0
Delta	4,098,391	0	0	0	0	5.0
Edo	3,218,332	982	0	0	268	4.3
Imo	3,934,899	0	0	0	0	3.1
Ondo	3,441,024	4,525	0	429	899	2.3
Rivers	5,185,400	0	0	0	0	6.6
Total (9)	31,224,332	11,184	23	429	1,217	5.4

Source: Federal Ministry of Health, National HIV/AIDS Sentinel Survey, 2003; Federal Ministry of Water Resources Survey, 2006

Fig. 12

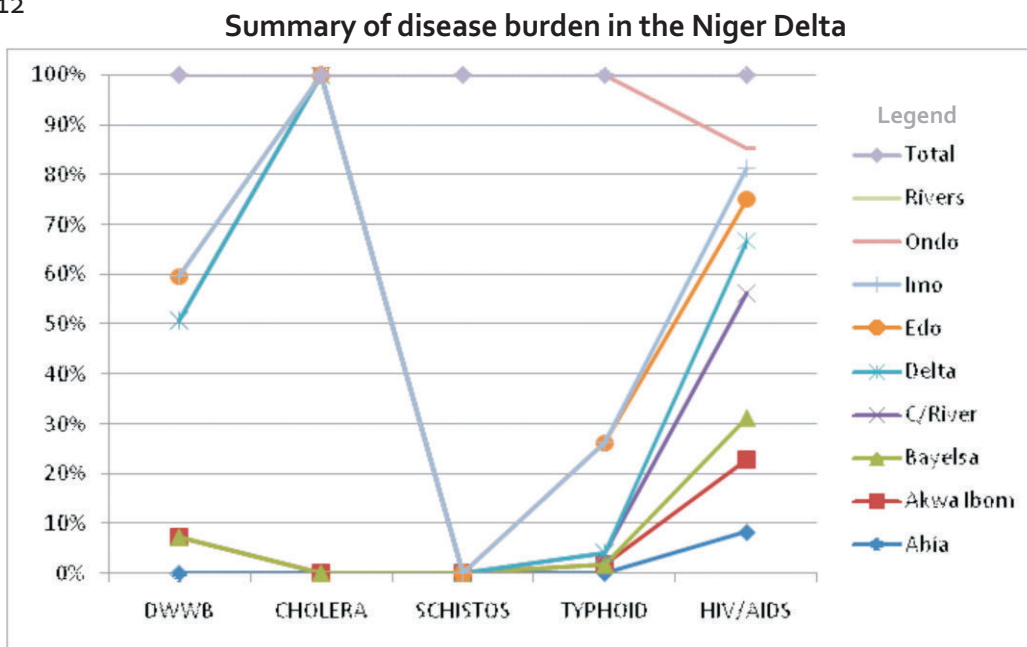
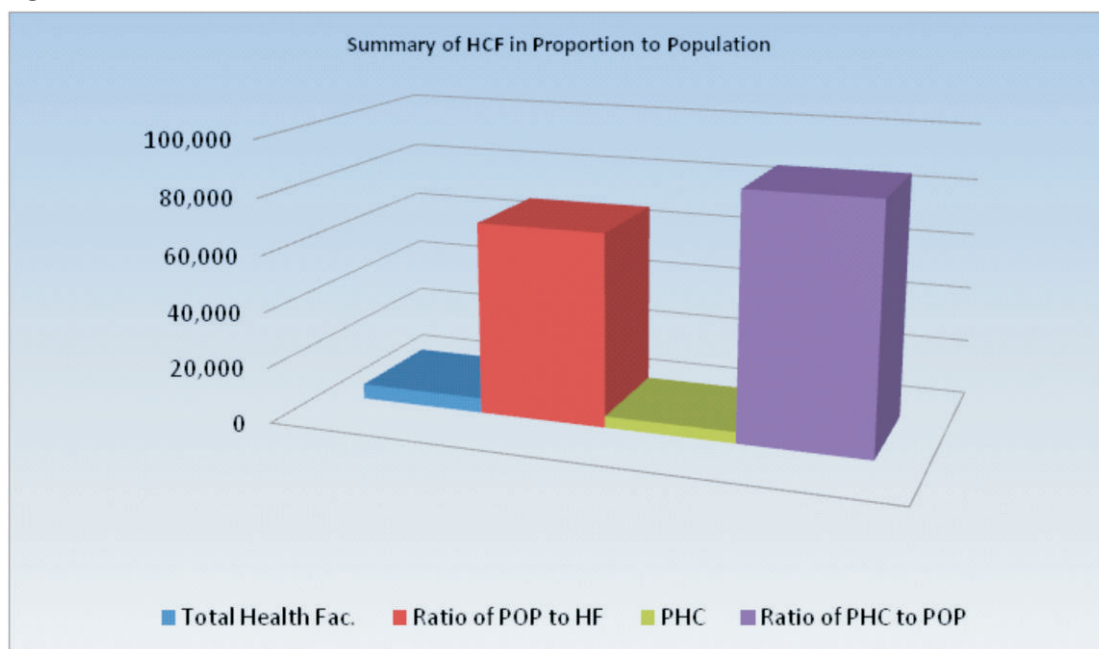


Fig. 13

Ratio of health care facilities in the region by population					
States	2006 Pop	Tot. Health Facilities	Ratio of Pop to HF	Primary Healthcare	Ratio of PHC to Pop
Abia	2,833,999	748	3,678	721	3,816
Akwa Ibom	3,920,208	539	6,419	345	10,028
Bayelsa	1,703,358	544	5,231	478	5,953
C/River	2,888,966	544	6,846	507	7,346
Delta	4,098,391	670	4,726	317	9,989
Edo	3,218,332	159	25,577	142	28,639
Imo	3,934,899	905	4,180	588	6,434
Ondo	3,441,024	634	5,278	449	7,452
Rivers	5,185,400	670	7,128	628	7,605
Total (g)	31,224,577	5,413	69,063	4,175	87,262

Source: National Bureau of Statistics, 2005

Fig. 14



Source: National Bureau of Statistics, 2005

Fig. 15

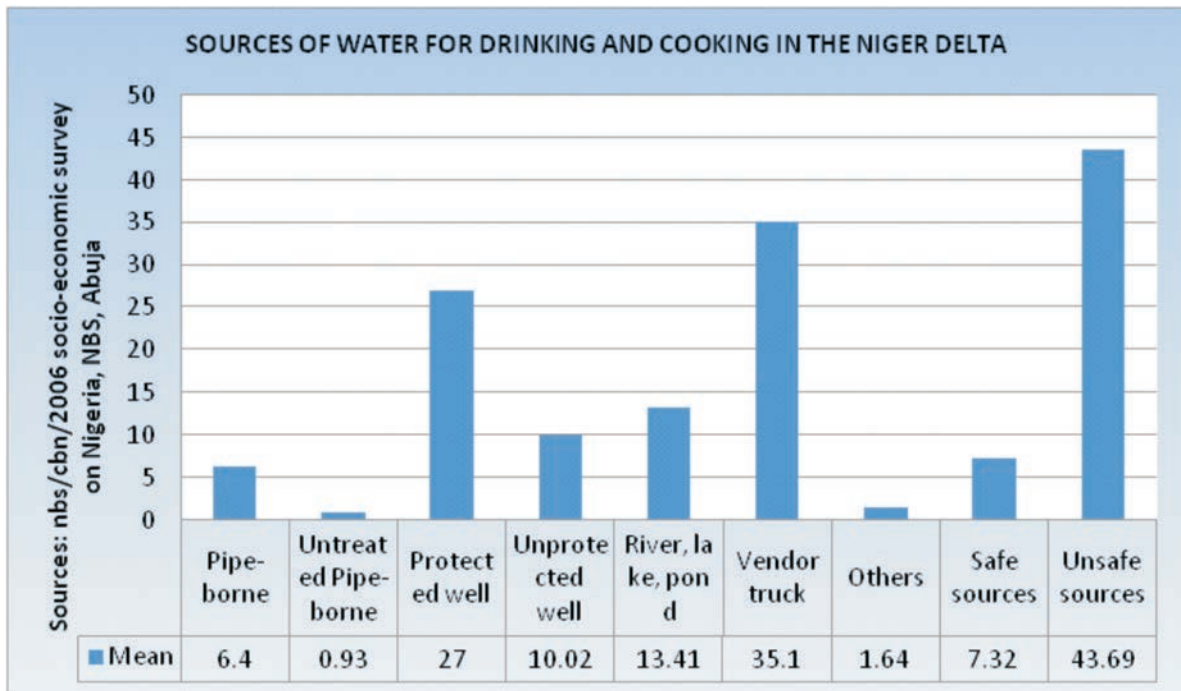
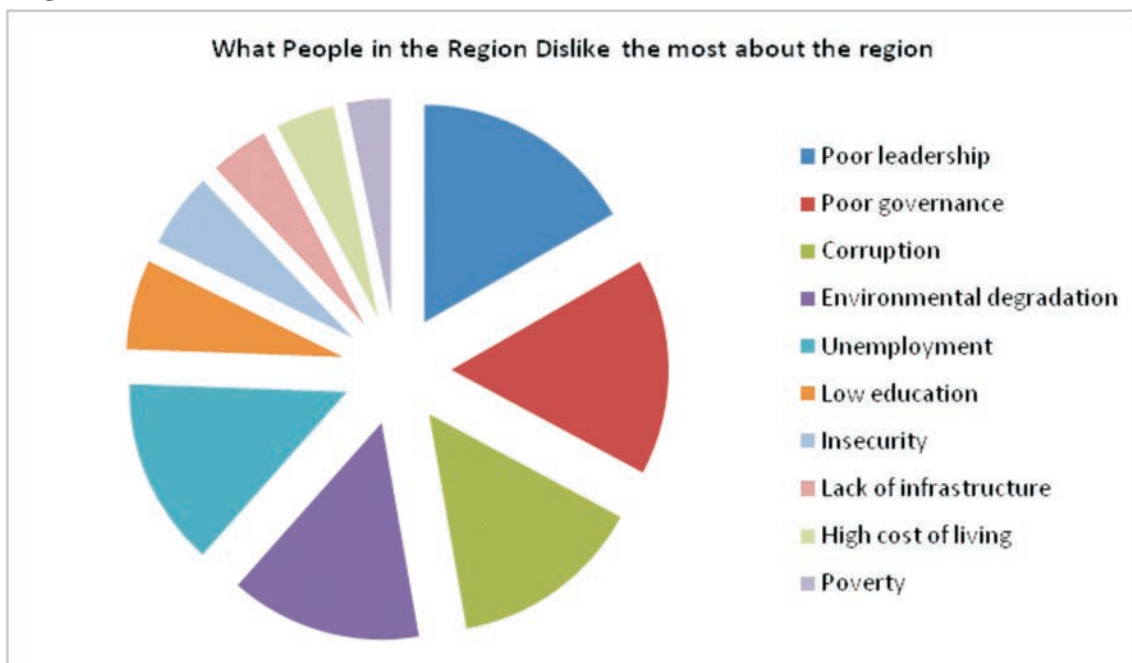


Fig. 16



Source: Niger Delta HDR, UNDP 2006



INFORMATION

THE OIL AND GAS SECTOR

Table 1:
Nigeria's OPEC Quota (1999-2007) '000 b/d

	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC
1999	2.033	2.033	2.033	1.885	1.885	1.885	1.885	1.885	1.885	1.885	1.885	1.885
2000	1.885	1.885	1.885	2.033	2.033	2.033	2.091	2.091	2.091	2.198	2.198	2.198
2001	2.198	2.075	2.075	1.993	1.993	1.993	1.993	1.993	1.911	1.911	1.911	1.911
2002	1.787	1.787	1.787	1.787	1.787	1.787	1.787	1.787	1.787	1.787	1.787	1.787
2003	1.894	2.018	2.018	2.018	2.018	2.092	2.092	2.092	2.092	2.092	2.018	2.018
2004	2.018	2.018	2.018	1.936	1.936	1.936	2.101	2.142	2.142	2.142	2.224	2.224
2005	2.224	2.224	2.224	2.265	2.265	2.265	2.306	2.306	2.306	2.306	2.306	2.306
2006	2.306	2.306	2.306	2.306	2.306	2.306	2.306	2.306	2.306	2.306	2.206	2.206
2007	2.206	2.164	2.164	2.164	2.164	2.164	2.164	2.164	2.164	2.164	N.A.	N.A.

Source: OPEC Annual Statistical Bulletin, 2007 | Compiled by the Statistics Unit, PRS Department

Table 2:
Crude Oil Production in Millions of Barrels Per Day (1999-2007)

S/No	Year	Production in mb/d
1	1999	1.781
2	2000	2.053
3	2001	2.017
4	2002	1.801
5	2003	2.213
6	2004	2.410
7	2005	2.423
8	2006	2.381
9	2007	2.200

*Source: Serial No. 1-4: OPEC Annual Statistical Bulletin, 2007
Serial No. 5-9: NNPC Annual Statistical Bulletin, 2007*

Table 3:

**Average Crude Oil Price Per Barrel
(Spot OPEC Reference Basket
Prices) Bonny Light (1999-2007)**

S/No	Year	Price: US Dollar per Barrel (\$/b)
1	1999	18.07
2	2000	28.49
3	2001	24.50
4	2002	25.15
5	2003	28.77
6	2004	38.27
7	2005	55.67
8	2006	66.84
9	2007	75.14

Source: OPEC Annual Statistical Bulletin, 2007 (Table 71)

Table 4:

**Total Oil Export Revenue
in Billion US dollars
(1999-2007)**

S/No	Year	Production in mb/d
1	1999	12.453
2	2000	20.040
3	2001	17.188
4	2002	17.083
5	2003	22.184
6	2004	33.309
7	2005	47.642
8	2006	52.523
9	2007	57.900

Source: OPEC Annual Statistical Bulletin, 2007 (Table 5)

Table 5:
Pipeline Incidences
(1999-2007)

S/No	Year	Vandalisation	Rupture
1	1999	497	27
2	2000	984	137
3	2001	461	26
4	2002	516	26
5	2003	779	48
6	2004	895	76
7	2005	2,237	21
8	2006	3,674	9
9	2007	3,224	20

Source: NNPC Annual Statistical Bulletin, 2007 (Web. Ed. Table 14)
Compiled by the Statistics Unit, Department of PRS



COST

THE NIGER DELTA CRISIS

COST OF THE CRISIS IN THE NIGER DELTA REGION

DATE	INCIDENT	WHERE	CASUALTY	LOSS
Jan. 11, 2006	Unidentified gunmen carried attack on Royal Dutch/Shell's oil facility.	Offshore E.A Field, Rivers	4 foreign oil workers kidnapped.	120,000 bpd
Jan.11, 2006	Explosion on major crude oil pipeline operated by Royal Dutch/Shell.	Forcados, Delta	-	100,000 bpd
Jan. 15, 2006	Royal Dutch/Shell facility was attacked by MEND fighters.	Port Harcourt, Rivers	17 Soldiers were killed. Unknown numbers of militants and Shell's employees also died.	-
May 10, 2006	An executive with the United States based oil company, Baker Hughes was shot and killed.	Port Harcourt, Rivers	1 death	-
June 2, 2006	A Norwegian offshore rig was attacked.	Port Harcourt, Rivers	16 crew members were kidnapped.	-
Aug. 21, 2006	Clash between MEND and security agencies.	Bayelsa	10 MEND fighters killed.	-
Sep. 12, 2006	Militants attacked Chevron offshore oil field.	Delta	1 worker killed.	-
Oct. 2, 2006	10 Nigerian soldiers were killed off the shore of the Niger Delta in their patrol boat by MEND mortar shell.	-	10 soldiers died.	-
Oct. 2, 2006	A Nigerian/Royal Dutch Shell convoy was attacked.	Port Harcourt, Rivers	Some people were wounded in the attack.	-
Oct. 3, 2006	Western oil workers taken hostage.	Bayelsa	7 oil western oil workers taken hostages	-
Oct. 4, 2006	9 Nigerian soldiers were killed when they stormed a militant camp.	Rivers	9 soldiers died.	-
Nov. 22, 2006	Clash between Nigerian soldiers and militants when soldiers stormed a militant camp to rescue kidnapped oil workers.	Rivers	1 Soldier died.	-
Dec. 7, 2006	Kidnap of foreign oil workers	Rivers	4 Foreign oil workers kidnapped.	-
Dec. 21, 2006	Obagi pumping station attacked.	Delta	3 guards killed.	-
Jan.16, 2007	Militants attacked an oil vessel near Bonny Island.	Bonny Island, Rivers	-	187,000 bpd
March 4, 2007	Major spill at a pipeline feeding the Bonny export terminal due to sabotage.	Rivers	-	150,000 bpd
May 1, 2007	Six expatriate workers from an offshore facility owned by Chevron were seized.	Funiwa, Delta	6 oil workers kidnapped.	-
May 3, 2007	MEND seized eight foreign workers from an offshore vessel	Rivers	8 foreign workers kidnapped.	50,000 bpd
May 4, 2007	Saipen site was attacked causing shuts-in production	Okono/Okpoho, Rivers	Several oil workers wounded.	42,000 bpd

Compiled by: Hassan Tai Ejibunu

Report of the Technical Committee on the Niger Delta

DATE	INCIDENT	WHERE	CASUALTY	LOSS
May 7, 2007	Protests caused Chevron to shut down the Abiteye flow station that feeds Escravos export terminal.	Abiteye, Delta	-	98,000 bpd
May 8, 2007	Three major oil pipelines (one in Brass and two in the Akasa area) run by Agip were attacked.	Brass/Akasa, Bayelsa	-	170,000 bpd
May 10, 2007	Protesters occupied the Bomu pipeline system causing Shell to shut-in production feeding the Bonny Light export terminal.	Bomu, Rivers	-	-
May 16, 2007	Gunmen attacked the country home of the Vice President.	Ogbia, Bayelsa	-	77,000 bpd
May 28, 2007	Protests resumed at the Bomu pipeline system. It made Shell to shut-in crude oil production through its Nembe Creek trunk pipeline after discovering a leak.	Bomu, Rivers	-	40,000 bpd.
June 14, 2007	Gunmen stormed the Ogainbiri flow station operated by Eni. It led to shuts-in crude oil production.	Ogbainbiri, Delta	24 workers taken hostages.	-
June 18, 2007	Militants overran the Chevron-Eni Abiteye flow station causing shuts-in crude oil production.	Port Harcourt, Rivers	30 innocent citizens died in the attack.	-
August, 2007	Militants attacked Port Harcourt destroying some public properties such as the NNPC Mega filling station and radio.	Port Harcourt, Rivers	30 innocent citizens died in the attack.	-
Sept. 10, 2007	Gunmen claiming to be MEND kidnapped 11 members of the ruling PDP.	Southern Ondo, Ondo	11 persons kidnapped.	-
Oct. 10, 2007	Attack by MEND led to the death of Colombian oil worker.	-	1 death recorded.	-
Oct. 26, 2007	Six oil workers kidnapped.	-	6 oil workers kidnapped.	-
Oct. 30, 2007	Naval war ship, NNS Obula, deployed to secure the EA field belonging to Shell was attacked.	Offshore, Rivers	1 death and 5 others sustained injury.	-
Oct. 31, 2007	MEND attacked naval officer.	Rivers	1 naval officer killed	-
Nov. 12, 2007	Niger Delta militants numbering up to 35 engaged naval officers manning the Qua Iboe Terminal of Exxon Mobil.	Ibena, Akwa Ibom	A pregnant woman allegedly killed, while 25 persons injured	-
Nov. 15, 2007	MEND attacked Shell facility.	Rivers	-	-
Nov. 25, 2007	JTF clashed with elements of MEND near a natural gas facility run by Shell.	Soku, Rivers	-	-
Dec. 4, 2007	MEND attacked Exxon Mobil vessels	Rivers	1 killed	-
Dec. 31, 2007	Militants visited mayhem on Port Harcourt by invading two police stations at Trans-Amadi & Borokiri.	Port Harcourt, Rivers	4 policemen and 11 other persons lost their lives.	-

Source: http://www.terraily.com/reports/Analysis_Nigeria_peace-initiative_fails_999.html

Report of the Technical Committee on the Niger Delta

DATE	INCIDENT	WHERE	CASUALTY	LOSS
Jan. 11, 2008	Petroleum tanker ship was attacked at the Nigerian Ports Authority, Port Harcourt by elements within MEND, know as Freedom Freelance Fighters (FFF).	Port Harcourt, Rivers	2 persons were reportedly injured. 3 naval officers were killed.	- - -
Feb. 3, 2008	MEND fighters attacked a military house boat stationed at the Shell Petroleum TARA manifold.	Shell Petroleum TARA manifold, Bayelsa	- 1 killed 1 killed	- - -
Feb. 11, 2008	Gunmen attacked a supply vessel belonging to Total Oil Nig. Ltd. MV Patience at Buoy 35	Kalaibama Channel, Bonny Island	2 soldiers killed -	- -
Feb. 11, 2008	Militants attacked a naval gunboat belonging to the Pathfinder Naval command of Nigerian Navy escorting NLNG boats from Port Harcourt to Bonny.	Rivers	4 people killed. - -	- - -
Mar. 19, 2008	Exchange of fires between militants on oil industry security ship	Rivers	- -	- -
Mar. 21, 2008	MEND attacked naval ship causing explosion.	Rivers	-	-
April 2, 2008	Two oil flow stations belonging to Agip Oil Company located offshore Forcados were blown off.	Rivers	11 Soldiers reportedly killed.	120,000 Bpd
April 13, 2008	Agip vessels bombed	Forcados, Delta	10 Naval officers died and some militants	-
April 15, 2008	Serial attacks were launched on the Warri-Benin pipeline belonging to the Pipelines and Products Marketing Company of NNPC.	Rivers	- -	-
April 19, 2008	MEND fighters crippled Adamakri crude flow station belonging to Shell.	Delta/Edo	6 people died, with 2 civilians	-
April 21, 2008	MEN in "Operation Cyclone" attacked two major pipelines in Soku-Buguma and Buguma-Alakri belonging to Shell.	Adamakri	10 killed in clashes 12 foreign workers kidnapped	- -
April 24, 2008	MEND sabotaged a major crude oil pipeline located at Kula operated by Shell.	Rivers	6 foreign workers kidnapped	-
May 2, 2008	Bayelsa State Shell facility attacked, key facility destroyed.	Soku/Alakri, Rivers	- 5 persons kidnapped	15,000 bpd
May 13, 2008	Chevron oil vessel hijacked	Kula, Rivers	-	
May 26, 2008	Assault on Rivers State Shell pipeline, forcing closure.	Bayelsa	- 8 hostages taken	
June 9-10 2008	Clashes between security forces and militants.	Delta	6 militants and 29 Soldiers reportedly died	
June 19, 2008	MEND struck Shell's Bonga facility on deep offshore oil fields in Rivers	Rivers	Over 100 deaths	

Source: http://www.terradaily.com/reports/Analysis_Nigeria_peace-initiative_fails_999.html

Report of the Technical Committee on the Niger Delta

DATE	INCIDENT	WHERE	CASUALTY	LOSS
June 20, 2008	Chevron facility attacked in Delta State. It led to shuts-in production.	Rivers	recorded	
June 28, 2008	Clashes at Rivers State Shell facility and nearby army base reported between militants and soldiers.	Delta		
Jul. 16, 2008	Clashes between militants and security forces.	Rivers/Bayelsa		
Jul. 24, 2008	Foreign oil workers kidnapped.	Rivers		
Jul. 26, 2008	Foreign oil workers kidnapped.	Rivers		
Jul. 28, 2008	Two major attacks on Shell's pipeline	Rivers		
Aug. 8, 2008	Militants in Ondo State Oil Producing Development Commission, (OSOPADEC) and 4 others	Ilaje, Ondo		
Aug. 12, 2008	Militants destroyed oil gas pipeline in Rivers State.	Rivers		
Aug. 19, 2008	Oil pipeline destroyed in Delta State.	Delta		
Aug. 24, 2008	Oil vessel on Bonny River hijacked.	Rivers		
Aug. 30, 2008	Militants and security forces clashed.	Rivers		
Sept. 13-15, 2008	Kula oil platform operated by Chevron and Alakri flow station operated by Shell were attacked.	Rivers		

Source: http://www.terradaaily.com/reports/Analysis_Nigeria_peace-initiative_fails_999.html

States	Estimated Qty Of Barrels Of Oil Loss Per Day	Total Barrels of Oil Loss For The Month	OPEC Basket Price For Bonny Light Crude Oil For The Month In US\$	Total Amount Loss For The Month In US Dollars
January	700,000	21,700,000	64.04	1,389,668,000
February	700,000	20,300,000	62.12	1,261,036,000
March	700,000	21,700,000	63.80	1,384,460,000
April	700,000	21,700,000	71.80	1,507,800,000
May	700,000	21,700,000	71.75	1,556,975,000
June	700,000	21,700,000	70.22	1,474,620,000
July	700,000	21,700,000	75.49	1,638,133,000
August	700,000	21,700,000	75.29	1,633,793,000
September	700,000	21,000,000	63.87	1,341,270,000
October	700,000	21,700,000	58.57	1,270,969,000
November	700,000	21,000,000	60.32	1,266,720,000
December	700,000	21,700,000	64.28	1,394,876,000
Grand Total				\$17,120,320,000

States	Estimated Qty Of Barrels Of Oil Loss Per Day	Total Barrels of Oil Loss For The Month	OPEC Basket Price For Bonny Light Crude Oil For The Month In US\$	Total Amount Loss For The Month In US Dollars
January	700,000	21,700,000	88.35	1,917,195,000
February	700,000	20,300,000	90.64	1,839,992,000
March	700,000	21,700,000	99.03	2,148,951,000
April	700,000	21,700,000	105.16	2,208,360,000
May	700,000	21,700,000	119.39	2,590,763,000
June	700,000	21,700,000	128.33	2,694,930,000
July	700,000	21,700,000	131.22	2,847,474,000
August	700,000	21,700,000	112.41	1,633,793,000
September	700,000	21,700,000	96.85	2,439,297,000
Grand Total				\$20,720,842,000

Table III

Quantity Of Oil Loss To Oil Bunkering/amount In US Dollars For 2006				
States	Estimated Qty Of Barrels Of Oil Loss Per Day	Total Barrels of Oil Loss For The Month	OPEC Basket Price For Bonny Light Crude Oil For The Month In US\$	Total Amount Loss For The Month In US Dollars
January	700,000	2,170,000	64.04	138,966,800
February	700,000	2,030,000	62.12	126,103,600
March	700,000	2,170,000	63.80	138,446,000
April	700,000	2,100,000	71.80	150,780,000
May	700,000	2,170,000	71.75	155,697,500
June	700,000	2,100,000	70.22	147,462,000
July	700,000	2,170,000	75.49	163,813,300
August	700,000	2,170,000	75.29	163,379,300
September	700,000	2,100,000	63.87	134,127,000
October	700,000	2,170,000	58.57	127,096,900
November	700,000	2,100,000	60.32	126,672,000
December	700,000	2,170,000	64.28	139,487,600
Grand Total				\$1,978,191,600

Table IV

Quantity Of Oil Loss In Barrels Per Day/amount In Us Dollars For 2007				
States	Estimated Qty Of Barrels Of Oil Loss Per	Total Barrels of Oil Loss For The Month	OPEC Basket Price For Bonny Light Crude Oil For The Month In US\$	Total Amount Loss For The Month In US Dollars
January	700,000	21,700,000	56.18	1,219,106,000
February	700,000	19,600,000	59.58	1,167,768,000
March	700,000	21,700,000	64.59	1,401,603,000
April	700,000	21,000,000	70.01	1,470,210,000
May	700,000	21,700,000	70.03	1,519,651,000
June	700,000	21,000,000	74.45	1,563,450,000
July	700,000	21,700,000	79.21	1,718,857,000
August	700,000	21,700,000	73.34	1,591,478,000
September	700,000	21,000,000	79.87	1,677,270,000
October	700,000	21,700,000	79.32	1,721,244,000
November	700,000	21,000,000	88.84	1,865,640,000
December	700,000	21,700,000	87.05	1,888,985,000
Grand Total				\$18,805,262,000



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SUMMARY

MEMORANDA RECEIVED

Short Summary of Memoranda Received

Introduction

In line with its primary mandate *to collate, review and distill the various reports, suggestions and recommendations on the Niger Delta from the Willinks Commission Report (1958) to present and give a summary of the recommendations for government necessary action*, the Committee called for and received memoranda from various stakeholders and interest groups. A total of four hundred (400) were received. These include memoranda received from the nine states of the Region, from communities, from civil society and private sector, a submission by the Joint Revolutionary Council representing various militant groups and several others.

2. The issues raised in the memoranda submitted were diverse and covered the various aspects of the development challenges facing the Region. Some of the recurring issues include: education, health care, environmental sustainability, corporate social responsibility of oil companies, employment, agricultural development, transportation and road networks.

3. The memoranda submitted raised concerns over the neglect of communities and the lack of basic amenities. Communities made extensive submissions on the poor state of the environment owing to oil and gas companies exploitation activities, which have affected their means of livelihood particularly in the mainly fishing and farming communities of the Region. This they claim is compounded by the fact that appropriate compensation is not paid by multi-national companies for spillages. Worse still, oil companies do not comply with the much touted Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) to their host communities.

4. A large portion of the blame for the lack of development in the Niger Delta Region was directed at the Federal Government. This is based on the call for greater control of the resources of the Region and the weak implementation of employment quota laws in the Region. Submissions from many communities suggest that given past written positions, the mass of work, appraisals, independent research and reports from many previous committees that have been set-up to review the development of the Niger-Delta Region, the Federal Government needs to show greater sincerity in implementing development programmes in the Region. Most of the submissions indicate that the work of the Committee on the Niger Delta remains the most significant opportunity to advance the development of the Region at this point.

The expectation of the People of the Region is high and calls for adequate funding of relevant institutions to enable such institutions to expeditiously transform the Region in line with what happened to the Federal Capital, Abuja.

- Professor Kimse Okoko, President, Ijaw National Congress (INC); Guardian September 12, 2008

5. UNDP's Niger Delta Human Development Report (2005) shows that the Region's Human Development Index (HDI) score, a measure of well-being encompassing the longevity of life, knowledge and a decent standard of living, remains at a low value of

overall HDI of 0.453, views expressed in memoranda received, show that the Region's rate is far below countries or regions with similar oil and gas resources. For example, the HDI for Saudi Arabia in 2000 stood at 0.800, while in 2003, the United Arab Emirates, Kuwait, Libya, Venezuela and Indonesia achieved scores of 0.844, 0.799, 0.772 and 0.697 respectively. This poor level of development in a Region with so much wealth has given rise to restiveness, violence and recently militancy. This pattern of violence and conflict is captured by the IYC when it notes that;

Some of the communities that have been most recently invaded include Okigbere, Ferebaghabere, Akamabubou, Brass, Obama, Azuzama, Olugbobiri, Epebu, Ologoama, Ogodobiri and Tugogbere ... The IYC notes that ... the only and the only order in the Niger Delta are those which nurture injustice, environmental despoilation and corporate rule.

Synopsis of Memoranda

Civil Society and the Private sector

6. The core issues from the submissions received from the private sector and civil society include: the insecurity in the area, the failure of the Niger Delta Development Commission to implement programmes and the need to tackle activities wrecking the Region. Recommendations made covered the following themes:

- * Education and service delivery: new schools and teacher training facilities should be established while existing educational facilities are upgraded
- * The Security in the Region needs to be improved;
- * Transparency and accountability in government is needed, in order to reduce official corruption;
- * Enforcement of relevant laws that empower communities and create new jobs;
- * The new Ministry of the Niger Delta should prioritise programmes to urgently address: access to safe drinking water, power supply, road networks, health care delivery, skills acquisition and empowerment, agricultural development and micro-credit;
- * Strengthening health care delivery in the Niger-Delta Region, through the establishment of Model Primary Health Care Centers, the upgrading/modernizing and equipping of tertiary health facilities in the Region and the implementation of programmes to address HIV/AIDS, Malaria and TB.
- * Establish enterprise development and micro-credit programmes to enable communities access resources to establish private businesses;
- * The derivation to the region should be reviewed upwards to at least 50 percent in order to accommodate the much needed development.
- * Digital mapping and land/geographic information system should be established to enhance the rapid physical planning, development, revenue generation and sustainable economic growth of the Region;

- * Small business and cottage industries should be established to create jobs across the Niger-Delta Region.

States and Communities

7. Following the inauguration of the Committee by the Federal Government, some states in the Region established state support committees to articulate their positions to the Committee. States and communities made official submissions on priority interventions to enhance the development of the Region. State government reports and submissions to previous federal processes on the Niger-Delta, particularly the Presidential Council on the Coastal States of the Niger-Delta, which was set-up under President Olusegun Obasanjo were also analysed and taken into consideration by some of the submissions.

8. All the memos identified the age-long neglect and resource gap as the cause of the preventable hardships that indigenes of the Region have been subjected to. They also alleged that some of the hardship was the outcome of irresponsible leadership. Making the argument further, *the Office of the Crown of Ozoro Kingdom – Eluega Ruling Houses* noted that this neglect is criminal, and has triggered the cyclic expressions of dissatisfaction within States and communities which is also linked to issues such as unemployment, livelihood displacement and degradation of bio-habitation. Submissions further identified the strong desire by the communities and leadership groups to see that the deepening volatile reactions resulting from group restiveness, frightening dimensions of kidnapping and blowing up of strategic oil installations, in the quest by the indigenes to attract the overdue attention, is properly managed. Consequently, the Movement for the Emancipation of the Niger Delta (MEND), in its submission to the Technical Committee on the Niger Delta, states that:

...the Willinks Commission Report must be interfaced with the more recent Ogomudia Report to ensure the deployment of timely, strategic and people-driven intervention measures and not the phoney programmes and policies that we have witnessed in times past. This they believe will result in ...the fast-track development in the Niger Delta Region, especially in the much-challenged Ijaw territory...

9. Key issues raised were the absence of basic socio-economic infrastructure, conducive learning and teaching environments, lack of primary and secondary health care facilities, absence of motorable roads and safe drinking water. Clean water supply is seen as a luxury rather than an essential part of human need. The pollution of aquatic life by oil spills and improper waste management coupled with the attendant health hazards caused by continuing gas flaring has increased the incidence of acid rain, low yields of farm products, and militating disease.

Coastal communities are concerned about the difficult terrain in which they live and their neglect and also the boundary claims that drive communal clashes precipitated by to discovery and exploration of oil. According to one submission, even the Oil and Gas Producing Area Development Commission in Edo State has not delivered on its mandate to ensure the infrastructural development of the people of oil-impacted communities.

10. Recommendations from states

- * The creation of more Local Government Areas and states is proposed as a political solution to the issue of balkanisation and marginalisation of certain parts of the Region
- * Health care facilities to provide primary and secondary care with effective referral hospitals should be established where they do not exist;
A comprehensive package for educational learning and delivery must be provided and should include the availability of appropriate and trained teachers, learning and teaching aids; conducive classroom environment and learning materials;
- * Water processing schemes should be used to address the proliferation of boreholes which has high iron content and usually untreated;
- * Well developed microcredit programmes that address issues of financing, interest rates and research, through bottom-up approach to user-defined and consumer efficient projects and business support;
- * In order to make electricity a critical driver for economic transformation, solar power should be exploited as an alternative source considering the current infrastructural challenges of generation and distribution of power in Nigeria;
- * A sand dredging project to help refill the swampy areas should be embarked upon as a mechanism for developing housing projects in the riverine communities. Low-cost housing should become a matter of policy and thus the need for pro-poor mortgage financing;
- * Massive road rehabilitation and construction projects that will open the entire Region into a productive economic base and promote opportunities across the Region. The development of roads' should be complemented by an extension of railways which will create better, affordable, accessible transportation networks.



SYNTHESIS

RECOMMENDATIONS
OF THE SELECTED PAST REPORTS
ON THE NIGER DELTA

1. The Willinks Report	
THEME	RECOMMENDATIONS
Governance	All nominations by government of people from the area into the Niger Delta Development Board should include people who are likely to criticise it.
Derivation	NDDDB shall be financed EXCLUSIVELY by the FG with cooperation of the regions.
Status of Niger Delta	The Niger Delta should be a special area needing special FG attention.
	Federal Govt should create a special federal board to develop the area in cognisance of its PECULIAR problems. And should declare: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> The areas of Calabar The area of Edo speaking people. as minorities areas
Infrastructure	Development must get far enough before the designation of the Niger Delta as a special area shall be abandoned.
Human Development	The people of the Niger Delta, being in a special area should be able to put up plans for their own development.
Security	The region should not be neglected so badly or oppressed to rebel so that no troops will be needed to quell such rebellion.

2. The 1963 Constitution Provisions (1963)	
THEME	RECOMMENDATIONS
Status of Niger Delta	The Niger Delta is the areas specified in the Proclamation relating to the Board which was made on 26th August 1959 (section 159(6).
	The Niger Delta Development Board (NDDDB) with membership to include representatives of 'the inhabitants of the Niger Delta states' was created (Section 159).
Infrastructure	The NDDDB should survey the Niger Delta to ascertain the measures 'required to promote its physical development'.
	The NDDDB should prepare schemes, complete with estimates, for the physical development of the Niger Delta.

3. The Belgore Report (1992)	
THEME	RECOMMENDATIONS
Status of Niger Delta	A 30-year development plan should be prepared for the systematic development of the oil-producing communities.
Infrastructure	The East-West road which traverses the major oil producing states in the Niger Delta should be dualised and improved;
	An East-West rail line be constructed from Calabar to Lagos and should be linked to an improved national rail network.

4. The Etiebet Report (1994)	
THEME	RECOMMENDATIONS
Derivation	<p>Adequate funding, made of the following should be allocated to the development of oil-producing communities:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. 5% of total production (net of production cost); b. 2% of total annual budget of the oil companies, to be managed by a consortium of the oil companies, OMPADEC, NNPC, etc. c. At least 5% total oil revenue for the rehabilitation of the oil-producing areas environment.
Status of Niger Delta	A comprehensive master plan for the coordination of development of the oil producing areas should be commissioned.
	The Niger Delta deserves the nation's attention, not only because of oil but because the region has peculiar problems
Laws and Regulations	<p>There should be review of</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. The Mineral Act; b. The Petroleum act; c. The Oil Pipeline Act; <p>and related legislation in order to provide for statutory legislations that promote harmonious relationship and development of the oil industry for the benefit of the economy, the oil companies and host communities with provision of the legal and social obligations of the various parties.</p>
Infrastructure	Existing rates of compensation for loss of use of land and economic trees with a view to publishing an up-to-date rate book should be done to avoid arbitrariness in compensation payment by oil companies.
	Provision of electricity with generators in the small island communities for immediate relief pending the provision of electricity through gas turbines using flared gas from communities, and ensuring sustained maintenance and operational abilities of such facilities.
The Environment	Provision of borehole water in the communities with the greatest immediate need.
	Construction of the Yenagoa-Kolo-Nembe-Brass Road and branching to Abua, Otabagi and Oloibiri town respectively (possibly by nominated contractors this dry season).
	Establishment of petroleum-product distribution stations and facilities in the communities.
	Provision of basic health and education facilities, including supply of equipment, drugs, vaccines, and blood banks, and even personnel.
	There should be sustained development of infrastructure and social amenities including housing and cottage industries in communities and environs.
	All-season roads should be constructed to link the remote communities with their neighbours to reduce the long and tedious detours of travelling by boat just to get to neighbouring community.

4. The Etiebet Report (1994) - *cont'd*

THEME	RECOMMENDATIONS
The Environment <i>(cont'd)</i>	Construction of embankments and jetties for some riverine communities.
	Dredging and expanding of canals and construction of embankments and jetties in the riverine communities.
	Construction of all-season concrete dual carriage ways complete with drainage and electricity to link the coastal states as well as other major cities and towns.
	Establishment of specialised oil and gas Export Processing Zones (EPZ) in the three main oil-producing states to stimulate industrial development and growth.
	Reduction of gas flares by design and construction of plants to harness associate gas for supply to industries.
	Oil companies should give serious consideration to the conservation and protection of the environment, and should, accordingly, ensure minimal discharge into the environment.
Human Development	A comprehensive study of erosion should be undertaken to address the problems of coastal erosion which has displaced many coastal communities, with a view to protecting or relocating them.
	Each company should prepare and submit to the appropriate authority, a medium to long-term environmental outline programme for containing waste and emissions and processing them in a safe manner in international standards, and rehabilitation of the already degraded environment which lawfully the responsibility of the polluter.
	Decree No. 86 of 1992 should be strictly and faithfully enforced and complied with especially enforcing Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA).
	An in-depth study should be carried out to identify the pollution loads in each area and characterise their level of degradation.
	A study of the socio-economic and health impacts on communities should be undertaken.
	Environmental auditing of the present oil operations should be undertaken.
	A continuous environmental pollution monitoring programme should be mandatory in the oil-producing areas.
	Small holder agricultural and fisheries concerns should be organised and agric and fisheries cooperatives should be promoted in catchments areas.
Security	Compensation should be immediately paid for settlement of people displaced as a result of communal clashes caused by disputes relating to oil exploration.

5. The Popoola Presidential Committee Report (2002)	
THEME	RECOMMENDATIONS
Laws and Regulations	Government should initiate action leading to the production of a 20-year regional master plan for the Niger Delta by setting up a Coordinating Committee for the Niger-Delta Master Plan (CCND).
	Set up a committee of experts to review and consolidate all existing petroleum statutes. The statutes should make for: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Prompt payment of compensation to host communities against oil companies through compulsory arbitration proceedings.
Infrastructure	The sustenance of environmental standards.
	Enforcement of corporate responsibility of oil companies to host communities
	Creation of new oil-related offences and upward review of existing punishment for such offences.
	Promoting the prosecution of human rights violations due to oil operations.
	Each Niger Delta state especially coastal states should be provided with five petrol stations sited in oil-producing communities with relatively high population.
Human Development	Boats should be purchased for the states of the Niger Delta just like buses were purchased for mass transit on land for other states.
	Two technical colleges should be sited – one each in Bayelsa and Delta states as soon as possible.
	The rural electrification projects of the Federal Ministry of Power & Steel which require about N1.725 billion to be complete should be funded to enable completion before May 29, 1999.
	National Electric Power Authority should take over the gas turbine plant supplying electricity to Yenagoa.
	Hospital boats should be provided to short-term impact in most areas of the NigerDelta.
	Electricity from the Kolo creek gas turbine in Bayelsa state should be extended to neighbouring towns and villages in the area.
	While dealing with oil companies, communities should accept facilities which contribute to development rather than cash.
	The federal government should offer additional incentives to entrepreneurs to encourage the establishment of industries in the NigerDelta.
Derivation	Every federal agency should open an office in Bayelsa State to increase the level of Federal presence in the state.
	As a matter of policy, oil companies should ensure junior and unskilled labour person are recruited from the communities in which they operate.
	More schools should be renovated in oil-producing areas as part of short-term remedial measures.
	Oil-producing communities be made stakeholders in the operation of the oil industry.

6. The Vision 2010 Committee Report

THEME	RECOMMENDATIONS
The Environment	That greater indigenous participation in the oil sub-sector as well as exploration should be encouraged.
	Oil pollution from spillages and gas flaring related problems, amongst others, must be stopped.
Governance	All incidences of oil spillages, gas flaring and oil pollution should be eliminated.
	The 13% derivation should be transparently spent, with special interest in the oil-producing communities

7. The Ogomudia Report (2001)

THEME	RECOMMENDATIONS
Derivation	States should embark on the construction of feeder roads and provision of educational facilities and equipment.
	Government should ensure full compliance with regulations by the oil companies.
	Sgs should set up development agencies using a certain percentage of the derivation funds.
	The oil companies should adhere to MOUs signed by them and should contribute to the provision of social amenities and development of their areas of operations.
	Derivation principle should be increased to 50% minimum.
Statues of Niger Delta	That there shouldn't be any dichotomy between onshore/offshore oil exploration activities.
	The FG should primarily be responsible for the development of the oil-producing areas by developing interstate roads, rail lines, hospitals and education centres.
Laws and Regulations	The government should immediately review the following existing laws: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. Pipeline Act, 1959; ii. Oil Terminal Dues Act, 1965; iii. Petroleum Act, 1969; iv. Land Use Act, 1978; v. Associated Gas Re-injection Act, 1979; and vi. Land (title Vesting) Act, 1993.
Infrastructure	The FGN should IMMEDIATELY commence construction of the Lagos-Calabar coastal road passing through Ogun, Ondo, Edo, Delta, Bayelsa, Rivers, Akwa Ibom with linkages to Imo, Abia, Forcados, Burutu, Nembe, Brass, Bonny and Bakassi.
The Environment	There should be established "mass coastal/marine transportation system for the oil-producing communities
	Oil companies, including refineries, should supply electricity and water to communities within 5km radius of their facilities.
	Agriculture and agro-based industries should be established in the oil-producing communities.

7. The Ogomudia Report (2001) - *cont'd*

THEME	RECOMMENDATIONS
The environment (<i>cont'd</i>)	The Niger Delta beaches should be developed into TOURISM centres.
	Government should create new towns and villages in Niger Delta.
	All oil pipelines should be maintained to international standards to ensure integrity and prevent ruptures.
Human development	The payment of compensation for oil spillages should be adequately addressed.
	There should be established massive vocational/skills acquisitions programmes for the oil-producing communities.
	Oil companies should strictly observe international environmental laws and regulations.
	There should be payment of compensation to communities impacted by oil spillages where it's not sabotage, and in the case of sabotage, third parties impacted by oil spill should be paid.
	NNPC, DPR and the oil companies should take appropriate steps to treat effluent to international standards before being discharged into the environment.
	All GAS FLARING should be terminated in 2008 with no further deadline extension.
	Special employment should be given to the oil communities in the OIL COMPANIES AND NNPC.
Security	There should be established for oil-producing communities gifted students programme to groom youths for managerial employment in the oil industry.
	Oil companies should deliberately award contract to communities' contractors as a way of empowerment of oil-producing communities
	The country's military hardwares should be modernised particularly the Navy should be equipped to patrol the Exclusive Economic Zone (EEZ).
Fiscal Federalism	Communities should be responsible for securing oil pipelines.
	The military should not be used to resolve restiveness.
	There should be, in consultation and cooperation with the communities, a well articulated information strategy for the articulation of positive messages of peace in the Niger Delta.
	The NDDC should be adequately funded.
Governance	The FG, State and Local governments, should be responsible for the development of the oil-producing communities, not oil companies.
	Government should fully pay the 13% derivation stipulated in the Constitution
	The government should embark on massive erosion control, shore protection and reinforcement.

7. The Ogomudia Report (2001) - *cont'd*

THEME	RECOMMENDATIONS
Derivation	<p>The South-South demands for 25% with gradual increment to 50% over a five-year period.</p> <p>States should have constitutional powers to legislate on matters relating to mines and minerals including oil and gas.</p>
	<p>The law conferring ownership of land and accompanying resources on the Federal Government should be reviewed to reduce over centralised control in FG.</p> <p>Derivation should increase from 13% to 17%, in the interim.</p>
Status of Niger Delta	<p>That states and communities should have a healthy and effective say in the disposal of their resources.</p> <p>There should be a clear affirmation of the rights of the people of oil-producing communities to actively participate in the management, control and marketing of the resources in their communities.</p> <p>There should be more derivation than it is given now in the distribution of the Federation Account.</p> <p>All minerals should be jointly managed by the FG, with the states and oil-producing communities.</p> <p>FG should play a regulatory role while other tiers of government should have greater control of the development of resources located in their domains.</p> <p>That the derivation principle should be applicable to all revenues aside VAT.</p> <p>That the fate of oil-producing communities should be a national problem.</p>
Laws and Regulations	<p>The Land Use Act should be reviewed.</p>
Infrastructure	<p>The powers conferred on states to control resources under the Mining Act, 1999, should be extended to oil and gas</p> <p>There should be massive and urgent programme of infrastructural and human development of the Niger Delta.</p>
The Environment	<p>There should be a comprehensive compensation package specifying penalties for negligence in the oil and gas sector with a view to bringing it in line with Section 94-97 of the Minerals and Mining Act 1999.</p>
Security	<p>The right to clean and healthy environment should be enshrined in the Constitution as a fundamental human right.</p>
Fiscal Federalism	<p>That bulk allocation should be made to states irrespective of the number of the local governments in a state.</p>
Governance	<p>That there should be set up a commission to study, in all ramifications, how the minerals concerned can best be controlled and managed to the benefit of the people of both the states where the resources are located and the country as a whole.</p>

8. Niki Tobi: National Political Conference Report (2005)

THEME	RECOMMENDATIONS
Derivation	The South-South demands for 25% with gradual increment to 50% over a five-year period.
	States should have constitutional powers to legislate on matters relating to mines and minerals including oil and gas.
Status of Niger Delta	The law conferring ownership of land and accompanying resources on the Federal Government should be reviewed to reduce over centralised control in FG.
	Derivation should increase from 13% to 17%, in the interim.
	That states and communities should have a healthy and effective say in the disposal of their resources.
	There should be a clear affirmation of the rights of the people of oil producing communities to actively participate in the management, control and marketing of the resources in their communities.
	There should be more derivation than it is given now in the distribution of the Federation Account.
	All minerals should be jointly managed by the FG, with the states and oil producing communities.
	FG should play regulatory a role while other tiers of government should have greater control of the development of resources located in their domains.
	That the derivation principle should be applicable to all revenues aside VAT.
Laws and Regulations	That the fate of oil-producing communities should be national problem.
	The Land Use Act should be reviewed.
Infrastructure	The powers conferred on states to control resources under the Mining Act, 1999, should be extended to oil and gas
	There should be massive and urgent programme of infrastructural and human development of the Niger Delta.
The Environment	There should be a comprehensive compensation package specifying penalties for negligence in the oil and gas sector with a view to bringing it in line with Section 94-97 of the Minerals and Mining Act 1999.
Security	The right to clean and healthy environment should be enshrined in the Constitution as a fundamental human right.
Fiscal Federalism	That bulk allocation should be made to states irrespective of the number of the local governments in a state.
Governance	There should be collaboration with CSOs and civil society initiatives to check and prevent corruption in public places.

9. The NDDC Master Plan Report (2004)

THEME	RECOMMENDATIONS
Derivation	The civil service in the Niger Delta should be re-professionalised.
	Merit should be promoted rather than tribal considerations.
	Governance and project planning/implementation should be regionalised.
	Promotion of core principles and values as part of a general principle of conflict resolution.
	Each state of the Niger Delta should select a demonstrable project in a community or within a cluster of communities.
	There should be a rural development service (RDS) for each Niger Delta state with a pool of funds to develop local infrastructure.
	Government should establish a credible and transparent compensation mechanism.
	That oil and gas should be used to benefit the Niger Delta people.
Infrastructure	Existing counter-productive policies and programmes should be reviewed.
	Provision of essential physical infrastructure such as reliable energy supply, telecommunication, transportation.
The Environment	That some areas should be designated as growth communities which will enjoy priority projects.
	Port Harcourt, Aba, Warri, Calabar, Benin, Owerri, Akure, Eket, Yenagoa, Brass, should be designated as urban growth poles to serve as centres for development and as catalysts for the development of the Niger Delta.
	A water resources and waste-management master plan for the region should be developed.
	That all communities should be directly interconnected and linked to the national telecom networks.
	All communities should have access to the internet and email connectivity.
	All communities should have reliable electricity through the national grid or through extended depots or gas turbine mini grids or other energy sources.
	Growth centres, regional or state, should be interconnected by reliable transport system.
	Rehabilitation and expansion of road networks
	Improving and extending waterways systems in a more economically viable manner
	Provide an East-West rail line in the Niger Delta.
Existing environmental policies should be reviewed to strengthen them to ensure that the impact of oil exploration on the environment is reduced to drastic minimum.	
Human Development	There should be guaranteed community participation in the highest level of decision making process on oil and gas issues affecting their locality.

THEME	RECOMMENDATIONS
Security	Better education should be provided to Niger Delta at all levels.
	Entrepreneurial skills useful in productive employment should be provided.
	Periodic baseline review of conflict situations so as to translate lessons learnt into priority action plan for the region.
	Establishment of, in collaboration with other stakeholders, a peace committee for peace and security for the region.
	Reduction of conflicts by providing efficient security, provision of social services and the improvement of governance.
	Capacity buildings for specific groups such as women and youth for peace and security in the Region.



LEGISLATIONS

LIST OF LAWS IMPACTING ON THE REGION

LIST OF LAWS AFFECTING NIGER DELTA REGION

1. The Constitution of the Federal Republic of Nigeria, 1999-
 - i. Section 16(1) (a) (b) - provides the State the duty of making laws for the due governance of the nation's overall socio-economic well-being.
 - ii. Section 20- provides that the State shall protect and improve the environment and safeguard the water, air, land, forest and wildlife of Nigeria.
 - iii. Sections 4 & 5 – Urban and regional planning, physical development comes under the competence of the State
 - iv. Section 7, paragraph 1 (f) – function of the Local Government to construct and maintain roads.
 - v. Section 20 – all the States of the Federation have the duty to protect and improve the environment.
 - vi. Section 44 (3) – vests the entire property in the Government of the Federation.
 - vii. Section 162 (1) (2) – the President shall table proposals for revenue allocation from the Federation Account.
 - viii. Section 315 (5).
2. Section 2 (1) of the Environmental Impact Assessment Act Cap E12 LFN 2004.
3. Mineral and Mining Act, Cap. M12 LFN 2004 –
 - i. Section 1 (1) - vests the entire property in the Government of the Federation.
 - ii. Section 2 (c) – the Minister should monitor the development and exploration of all minerals considered strategic.
4. The Niger Delta Development Commission Act, Cap 86 LFN 2004 –
 - i. Section 7-stipulates the functions and powers of the Commission.
 - ii. Section 8 – vests the power to control the Commission in a board.
 - iii. Section 14 – stipulates the funding for the Commission.
 - iv. Section 21 – establishes a Monitoring Committee.
5. The Petroleum Act, P10 LFN 2004.
6. Allocation of Revenue (Abolition of Dichotomy in the Application of Derivation) Act LFN 2004.
7. The Land Use Act L5 LFN 2004.
8. Oil Pipeline Act O7 LFN 2004.
9. The Exclusive Economic Zone Act Cap E17 LFN 2004.
10. National Inland Waterways Act Cap N47 LFN 2004.

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11. Land (Title Vesting, etc.) Act L7 LFN, 2004.
12. Territorial Waters Act Cap T15 LFN, 2004.
13. Interpretation Act Cap I23 LFN, 2004.
14. Environmental Guidelines and Standards for the Petroleum Industry in Nigeria, 1991.
15. Petroleum (Drilling and Production) Regulations, 1969.
16. Harmful Waste (Special Criminal Provisions, Etc) Act Cap H1 LFN, 2004.
17. National Environment Protection (Effluent Limitation) Regulations, 1991.
18. Mineral Oils Safety Regulations, 1962.
19. Oil and Gas Pipelines Regulations, 1995.
20. National Environmental Protection (Pollution Abatement in Industries and Facilities Generating Wastes) Regulations, 1991.
21. National Environmental Standards and Regulations Enforcement Agency (Establishment) Act, 2007.
22. Oil in Navigable Waters Act Cap o6 LFN, 2004.
23. Nigeria Extractive Industries Transparency Initiative Act, 2007.
24. Independent Corrupt Practices and Related Offences Act, 2000.
25. Economic and Financial Crimes Commission (Establishment, Etc) Act Cap E1 LFN, 2004.
26. Crude Oil (transportation and shipment) Regulations, Cap Petroleum Act, LFN
27. Agricultural (Control of Importation) Act Cap A13, LFN, 2004.
28. Associated Gas Re-Injection Act Cap A25, LFN, 2004.
29. Natural Resources Conservation Agency Council Act Cap 286, 1990.
30. Federal Environmental Protection Agency Act Cap F10, LFN, 2004 131, 1990.
31. Endangered Species (Control of International Trade and Traffic) Act E9, LFN, 2004.
32. Forest Ordinance, 1937.
33. Petroleum profit Tax Act Cap P13 2004.
34. Petroleum equalization (Management Board etc) Act Cap P14 2004.
35. Petroleum (Special Trust Fund) Act Cap P14 2004.
36. Oil Terminal Dues Act Cap o8 2004.
37. NNPC Act.
38. Special Petroleum offensive Miscellaneous Decree.
39. Sea Fisheries Act Cap S4 2004.



INFRASTRUCTURE

ROADS AND TRANSPORTATION

Roads and Bridges		
PARTIES	RECOMMENDATIONS	TIME LINE
FG, NDDC	Construction of Ugbo – Ogboye Road in Ondo State.	Immediate
FG, NDDC	Construction of Sagbama – Ekeremor – Agge Road in Bayelsa State.	3 years
FG, NDDC	Construction of Mkpanak – Inua Abasi – Inua Eyet Ikot in Akwa Ibom State.	3 years
FG, NDDC	Ogoja/Kakwagom–Okundi-Irruan -Obudu Road in Cross River State.	3 years
FG, NDDC	Aba – Ikot Ekpene Rd, Calabar – Adiabo-Ikoneto Road, Calabar-Etankpini-Ikom Road.	5 – 10 years
FG, NDDC	Dualisation of Owerri-Aba Road.	3-5 years
FG, NDDC	A Spur of the East-West Road from Elele Alimini to Owerri.	3-5 years
FG, NDDC	Highway from Imo Airport to Port Harcourt Airport.	3-5 years
FG, NDDC	Construction (with FG support) of Gele-Gele/Ughoton – Ofunama/Ajakoroma Road in Edo State.	3 years
FG, NDDC	Construction (with FG support) of Avu-Etekwuru –Abacheke –Omoku Road.	3-5 years
FG,NDDC	Construction (with FG support) of the Mgbidi-Oguta –Egbema-Omoku Road.	3-5 years
FG, NDDC	Construction of Umuduru-Obeaguru Road.	3-5 years
NDDC	Construction of the Obokofia Internal Road.	3-5 years
NDDC	Construction of Obosa –Ohoba Road.	3-5 years
FG, NNPC, Oil & Gas Companies	FG to partner with the Oil Companies to supply power and water to their host communities in collaboration with the Nigerian National Petroleum Corporation (NNPC).	Immediate
NDDC/ DESOPADEC	Resealing of Ekiugbo junction – Olomoro – Igbide – Enwhe Road to connect East/West Road.	1 year
NDDC/ DESOPADEC	Construction of Emede – Owodokpokpo Erowa/Umeh – Patani Road connecting East-West Road.	2 years
NDDC/CRS	Calabar-Idundu-Oban-Akang.	2 years
NDDC/CRS	Calabar-Atimbo-Esighi Road.	2 years
NDDC/AKS	Eyoabasi-Ekim-Mbukpo-Uko Akai-Oruko-Udung Uwe-Etebi.	2 years
NDDC	Oruku-Ebughu-Udesi.	1 year
FGN	Calabar South- Hawkins-Esit Ebom-Anatigha.	1-3 years
Railway		
PARTIES	RECOMMENDATIONS	TIME LINE
	Commence pre-feasibility studies of the East – West Railway line (II) from Calabar – Uyo – Eket – Aba – Port Harcourt – Yenagoa – Warri – Benin City – Igbokoda – Shagamu – Lagos	1-2years

Roads and Bridges		
PARTIES	RECOMMENDATIONS	TIME LINE
FG/ State Govt.	Dualisation of Ahoada-Omoku-Okwuizi-Mbidi Road.	Immediate
FG/ State Govt.	Construct the Otabagi- Otakeme-Ewama-Otuogid ring road in Ogbia LGA, Bayelsa State.	Medium Term
FG/ State Govt.	Construction of the Kolo-Abua Emogha Bayelsa/Rivers interstate road, with spurs to Otuasega and Emaguo communities, which construction was commenced during the 2nd republic and abandoned.	Immediate
FG/ State Govt.	Construction of Otuoke Ewoi - Okiki - Otuabula - Ogbia town road ring road.	Medium Term
State Govt.	Construct Okotiamama-Ogboloma-Nedugo-Agbia-Okodia-Zarama-Buseni in Bayelsa State	Medium Term

Waterways		
PARTIES	RECOMMENDATIONS	TIME LINE
FG, State Govts, NDDC	Carry out an extensive survey of the waterways in the Niger Delta and programme canalisation / dredging projects for routes that require them. Charting waterways to facilitate navigation.	Medium term



INFRASTRUCTURE

POWER, WATER & OTHERS

Infrastructure: Others

Power

PARTIES	RECOMMENDATIONS	TIME LINE
Fed. Min. of Power	Fast-track the completion of the NIPP generating stations so as to shore up power supply to the National Grid.	Immediate
Fed. Min. of Power	Develop a Niger Delta Book of Standards for Electrical Installations.	Immediate
FG/NDDC/ DESOPADEC	Provide 2 x 40 MVA 132/33 KV substation at Ughelli Transmission Substation to strengthen electricity supply to Isoko South, Isoko North, Ndukwa East, Ndukwa North, Burutu, Patani & Bumadi LGAs as well as Ughelli	Medium term
State Govts., NDDC, LGAs, Oil Companies	Construction of Low-tension (LT) distribution lines to various communities in the region using only materials fit for the Niger Delta environment	0-3 years
FG/NDDC/ DESOPADEC	Provide 2 x 40 MVA 132/33Kv Substation at Ughelli transmission station	1 year

Education

PARTIES	RECOMMENDATIONS	TIME LINE
FG/ NDDC	Establish a National Center for Environmental Research at Ikot Abasi Ikot Ada Udo- Oil field (in the land bordered by Ikot Obioko)	2 years
Oil Company	Upgrade of Ozoro Polytechnic to a Federal Polytechnic	3 years
FG/ State Govt./ NDDC	Convert and Upgrade Owema Comprehensive Secondary School to Niger Delta Special Gifted Children Secondary School, Bayelsa State.	2 years
FG/ State Govt./ Private Sector	Establish a ND Centre for the Development of building and construction skills for low and middle level site operators in Akpabuyo, CRS	2 years

Industrial Layout

PARTIES	RECOMMENDATIONS	TIME LINE
DESOPADEC/ State Govt.	Establishment of an Industrial Layout at Uzere where Oil was discovered in 1958	2 years
State Govt.	Establish in every State of the Region industrial layouts which will jump start alternative economic growth and create employment	3 years
FG.	Establish oil cities in every state which should be on locations where oil was exploited in the past.	Long Term

Infrastructure: State

Water Supply

PARTIES	RECOMMENDATIONS	TIME LINE
FG, State Govts., LGAs, NDDC	Construction of Sustainable Water Projects in all the Communities in the region using NDDC Solar-powered model among other technologies.	0-3 years
FG, State Govt.	Funding/Completion of the remaining 40% of the Ada-Irri Water Project.	1 year
FG, State Govt.	Construct model water schemes in Ikot Abasi, Mkpato Enin, Eastern Obolo of Akwa Ibom State.	1 year

Telecommunication/ICT

PARTIES	RECOMMENDATIONS	TIME LINE
NITEL, PTOs, GSM operators	Establishment of Call Centres (Centralised Offices used for the purpose of receiving and transmitting a large volume of request by telephone.)	Immediate
NCC with PTOS	Digital awareness with a comprehensive orientation of the young people to the culture of information and communication technologies.	Immediate
Multilink, MTN, IPNS operators	WINP: Wire Nigeria Project backbone to penetrate every part of the Niger Delta region, accessible to communities within 50 km radius.	Immediate
FG, NCC	SABI: State accelerated broadband initiative to bring down broadband services close to the communities.	Immediate
FG, NDDC	Provision of fixed unmanned rural telephones through NCC.	Immediate

Tourism

PARTIES	RECOMMENDATIONS	TIME LINE
State Government	Establishment of tourist centres in Koko, Ivrogbo, Araya amongst others.	2 years
State Government	Provide infrastructure in not less than two reclaimed Islands in Akwa Ibom and Cross River States and apply them towards a cultural and ecological village for recreation and the study of environment and aqua-tourism opportunities.	3 years
State Government	Establish cultural sites in Akpabuyo LGA and Creek Town for tourist purposes and declare them tourist resorts.	3 years

Erosion Control

PARTIES	RECOMMENDATIONS	TIME LINE
FG, State Govts, NDDC	Carry out a baseline study of the impact of coastal and marine erosion on the riverine communities of the Niger Delta and draw up a programme of reclamation and construction of shore protection projects in the affected communities.	Immediate

Remediation

PARTIES	RECOMMENDATIONS	TIME LINE
FG/Oil Companies	Remediation of all Oil/Gas polluted sites in Rivers, Bayelsa, Delta, Akwa Ibom and Ondo States.	3 years
FG/Oil Companies	Comprehensive environmental clean up of Oil-polluted sites in oil fields like Etelebun, Odi in Bayelsa, Abalagada East, Ndukwa in Delta State. Obubu, Eleme & other sites in Rivers State.	0-3 years
FG/Oil Companies	Remediation of all Oil/Gas polluted sites in Owazu-Ukwa and Other oil fields in Abia State. Awoye, Aiyetoro, Obenla, Odumigoi & Otuwayegha in Ondo State.	0-3 years
FG/Oil Companies	Comprehensive environmental clean up of Oil-polluted sites in oil fields like Eastern Obulo, Uquo Ibeno in Eket, Effiat in Mbo, Ikot Ada Udo, Ikot Obioko in Ikot Abasi, Akwa Ibom State.	0-2 years
FG, relevant State Govts., NDDC,	Remediation of gully erosion sites (in Orlu Senatorial District ; Umuine, Obodo-Ukwu, Ihitte Owerri and Umuobom Ideato sites)	Immediate

**This list is by no means exhaustive (See UNEP Delta Report)*

Petroleum Products Station

PARTIES	RECOMMENDATIONS	TIME LINE
FG, NNPC	Deployment of the 12 NNPC floating Petroleum Products Stations for the benefit of the riverine communities of Oporoma, Utaewa, Orogbo and Bomadi and others.	Immediate

New Towns and Growth Centres

PARTIES	RECOMMENDATIONS	TIME LINE
	Develop 9 Growth Poles and new towns in the 9 States of the Region.	Medium term to Long term
FG, CRS Govt	Resettlement town for the returnees from Bakassi.	Immediate
FG, NDDC, Oil Companies	Development of Otagagi and Oloibiri into modern Petroleum-Cities.	Medium to Long term

Power

PARTIES	RECOMMENDATIONS	TIME LINE
FG/NDDC/ DESOPADEC	Provide 2 x 40 MVA 132/33Kv Substation at Ughelli transmission station, Delta State.	0-2 years
FG/NDDC/ State Govt	Provide 2 x 60 MVA 132/33Kv Substation at Mfamasong in Akamkpa LGA.	2 year

Rebuilding of Destroyed Communities

PARTIES	RECOMMENDATIONS	TIME LINE
FG/State/ NDDC	Rebuild communities and compensate citizens of Odi, Odioma, Agge, Elem-Kalabari, and Emuechem.	0-2 years

Other Relevant References

Federal Office of Statistics (FOS) and United Nations Children Fund (UNICEF) (2000): *Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey*, FOS and UNICEF , Lagos.

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