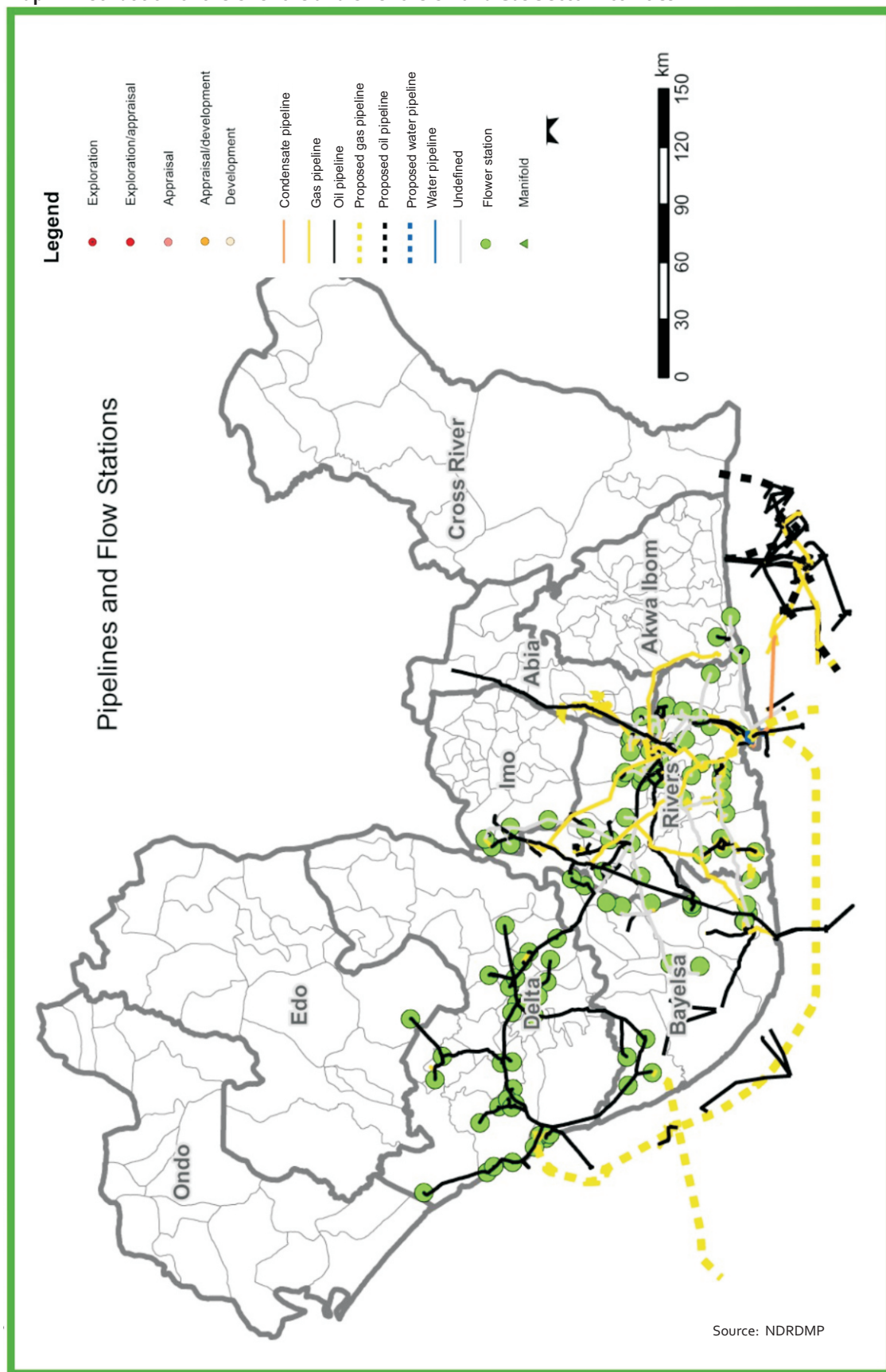
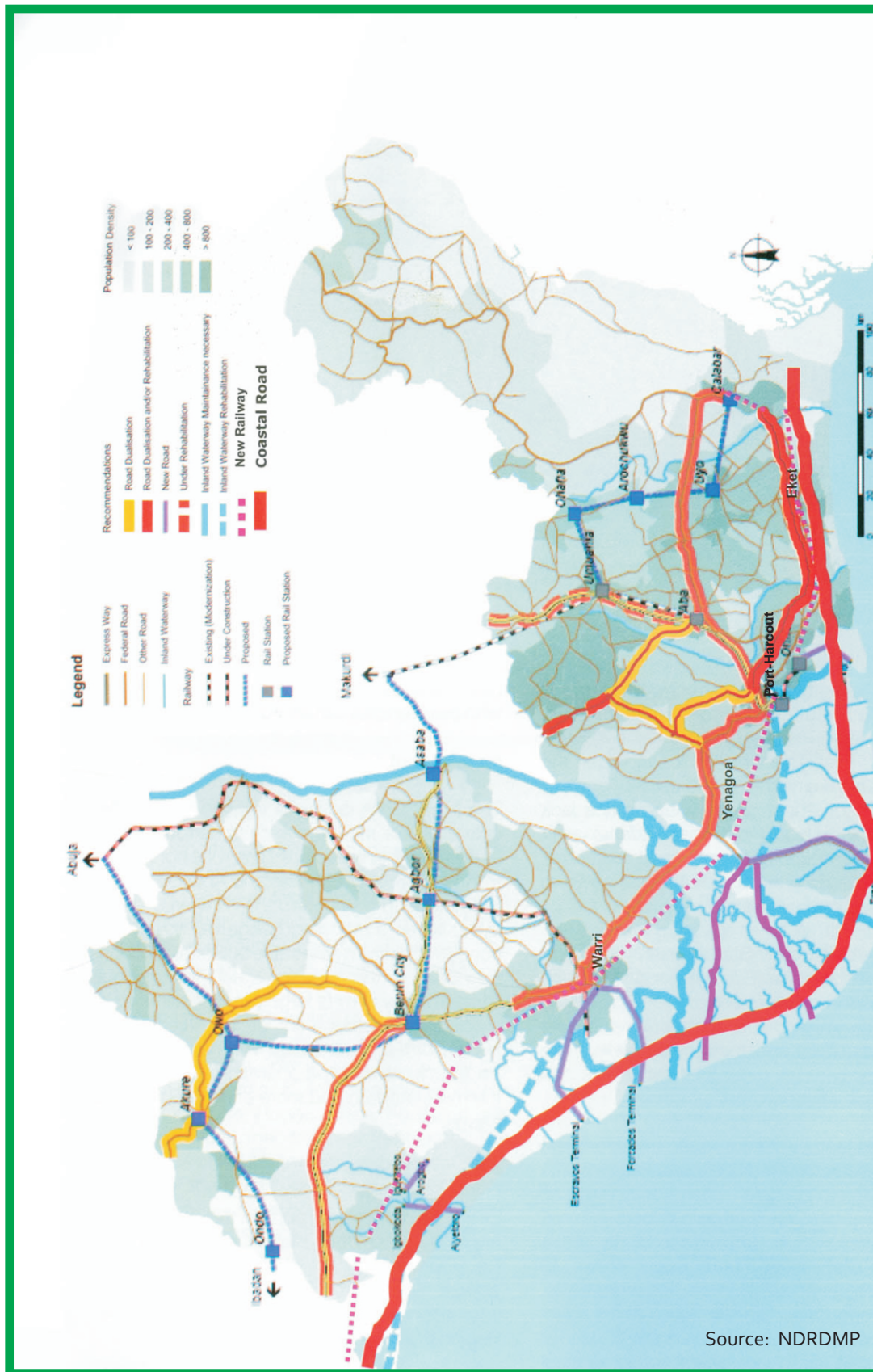


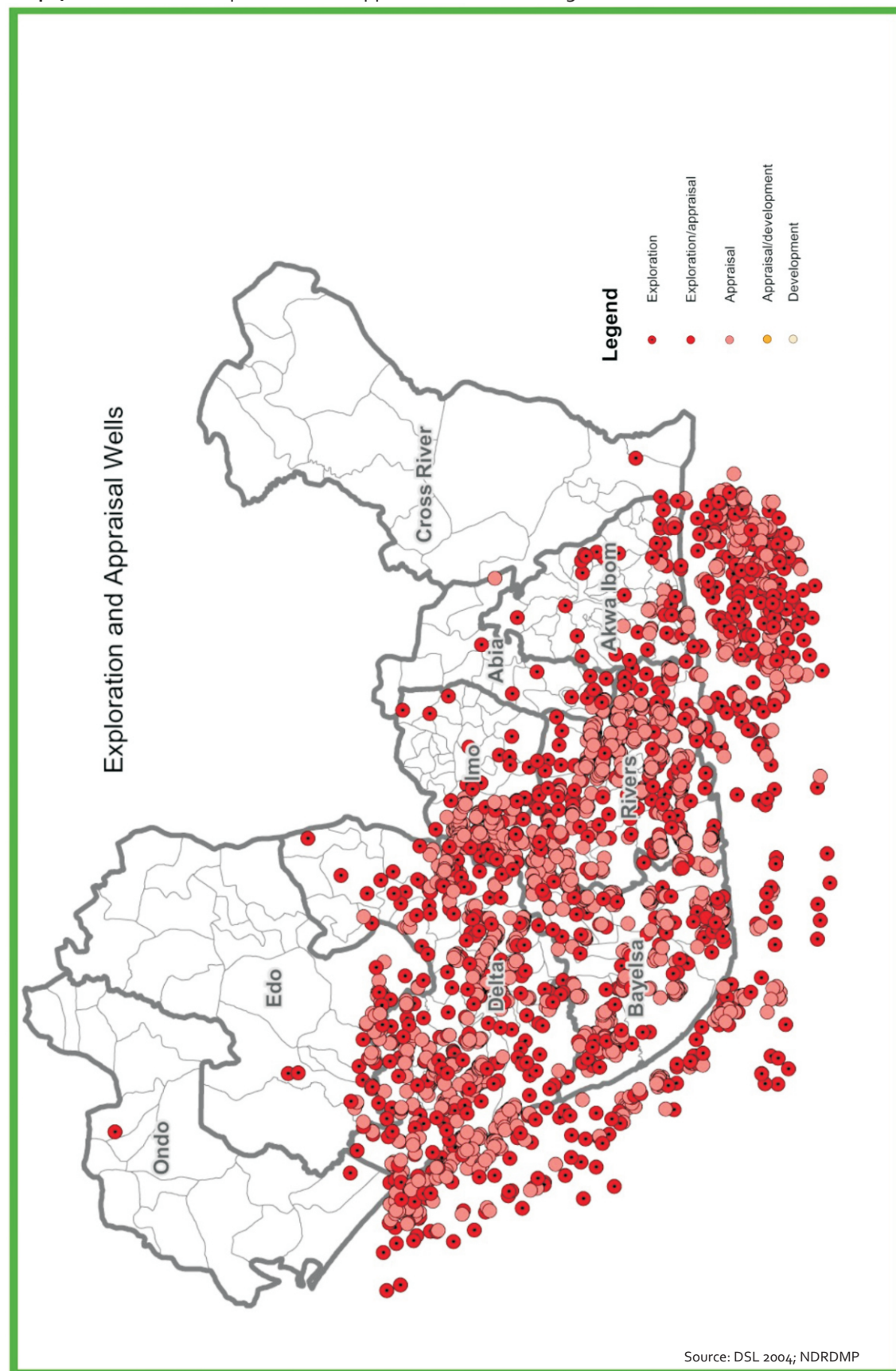
Map 2: Distribution of the Onshore and Offshore Oil and Gas Sector Activities



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 disaggregated 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

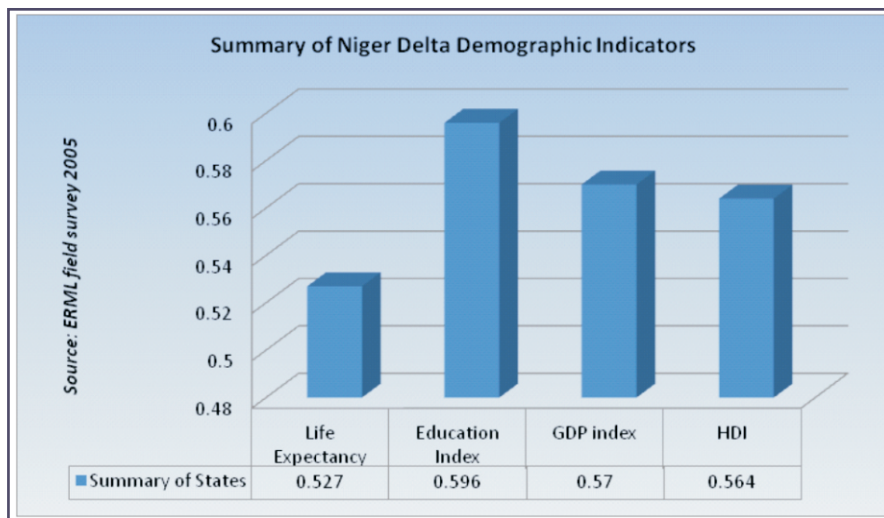


Fig. 2

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. 4

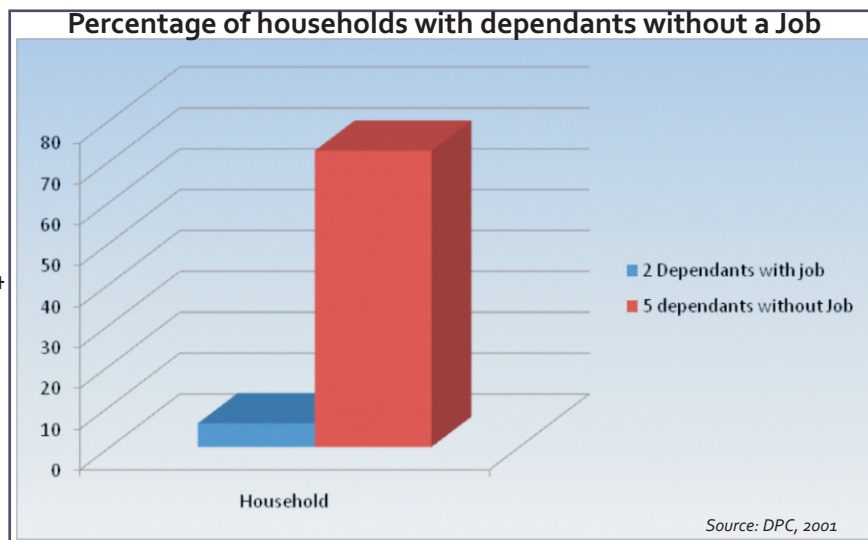


Fig. 5

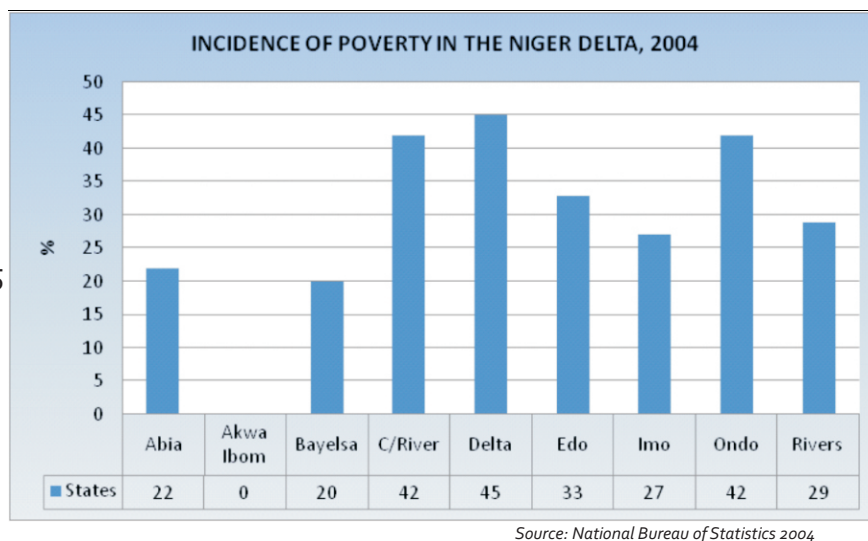


Fig. 6

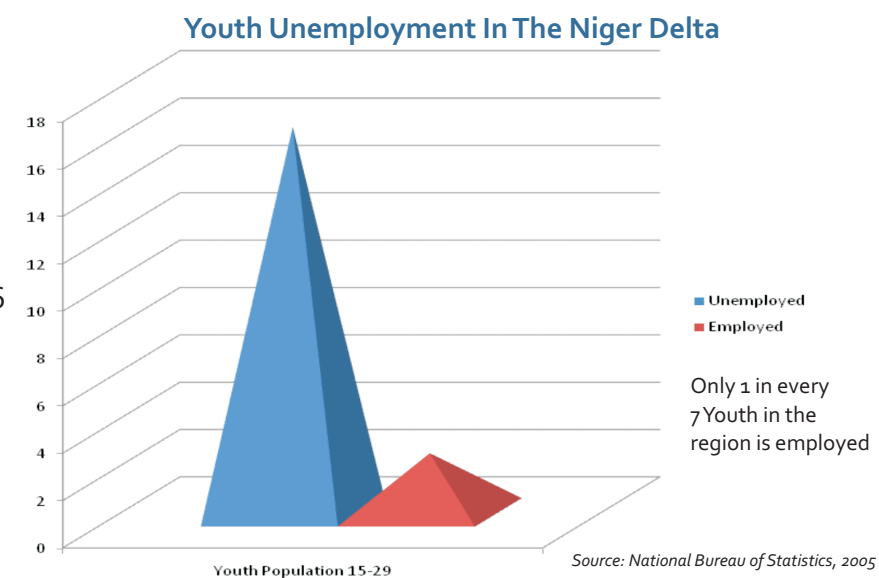


Fig. 7

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

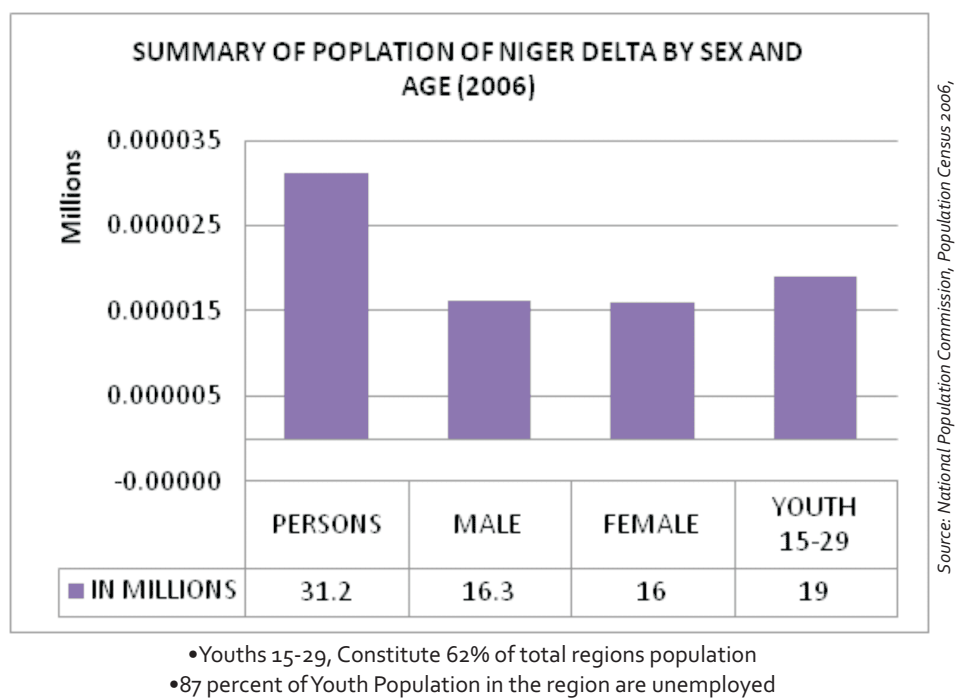
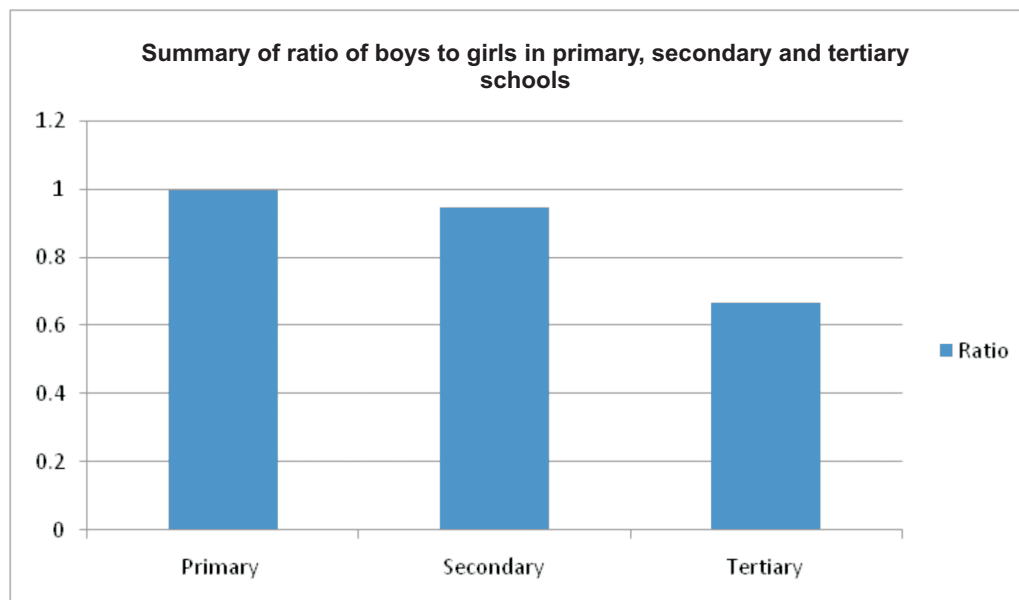


Fig. 9

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 (g)	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

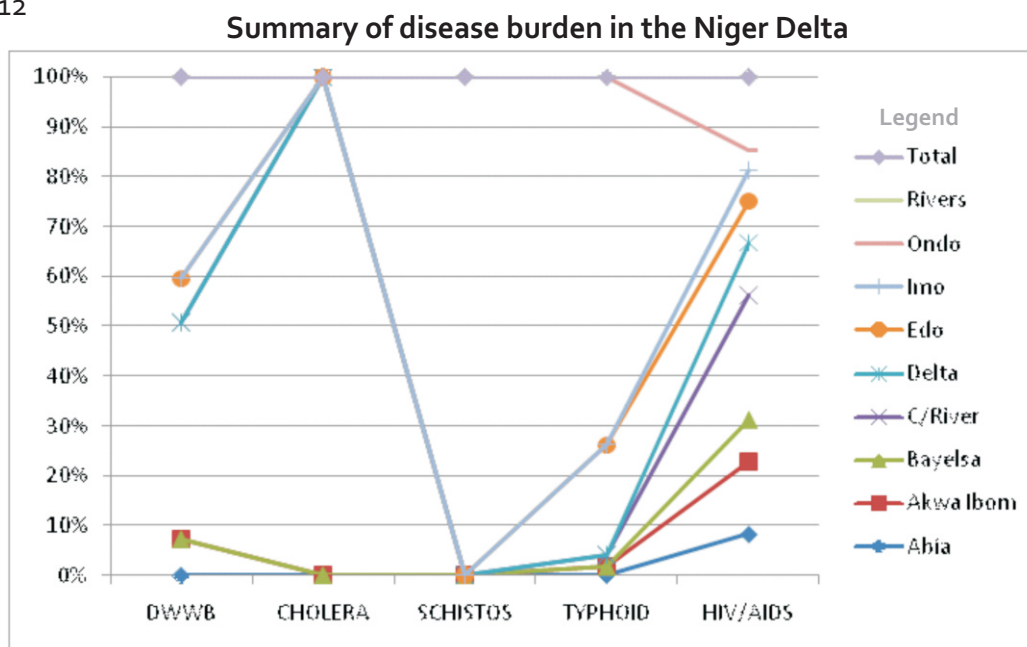
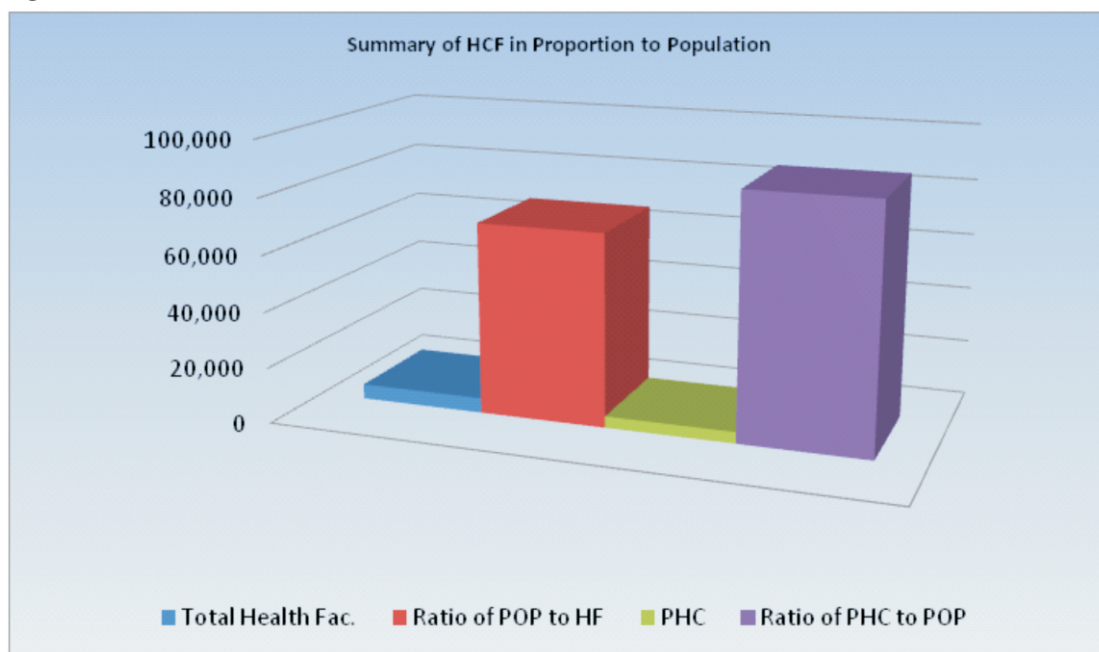


Fig. 13

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

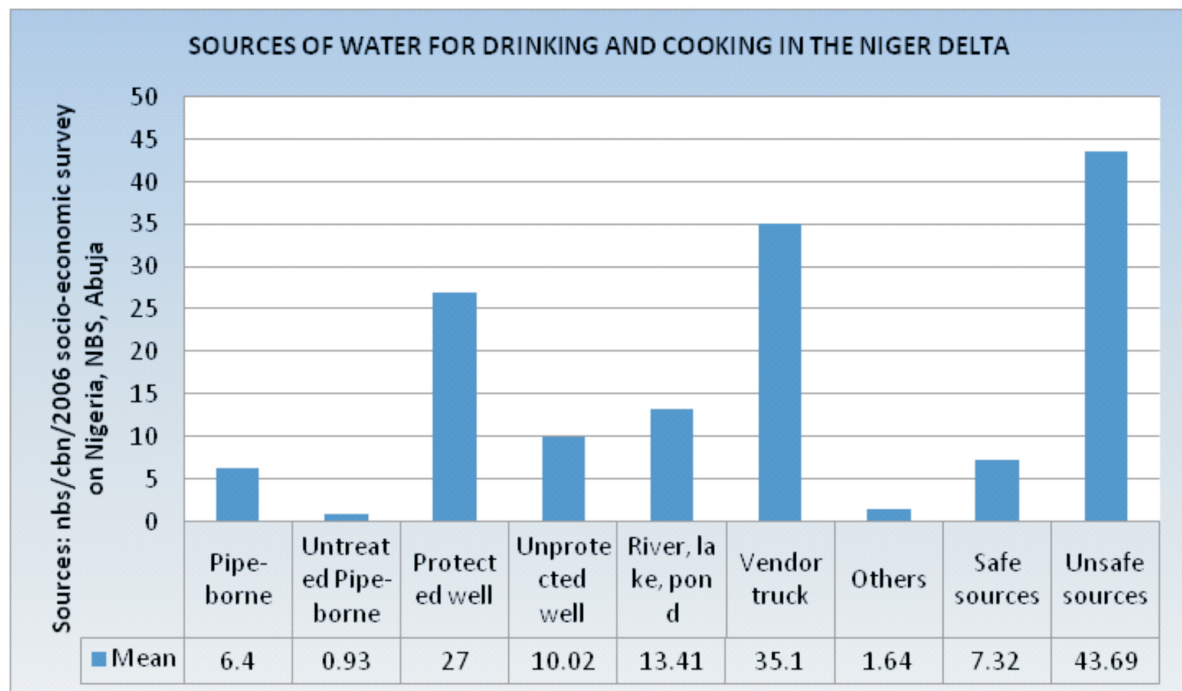
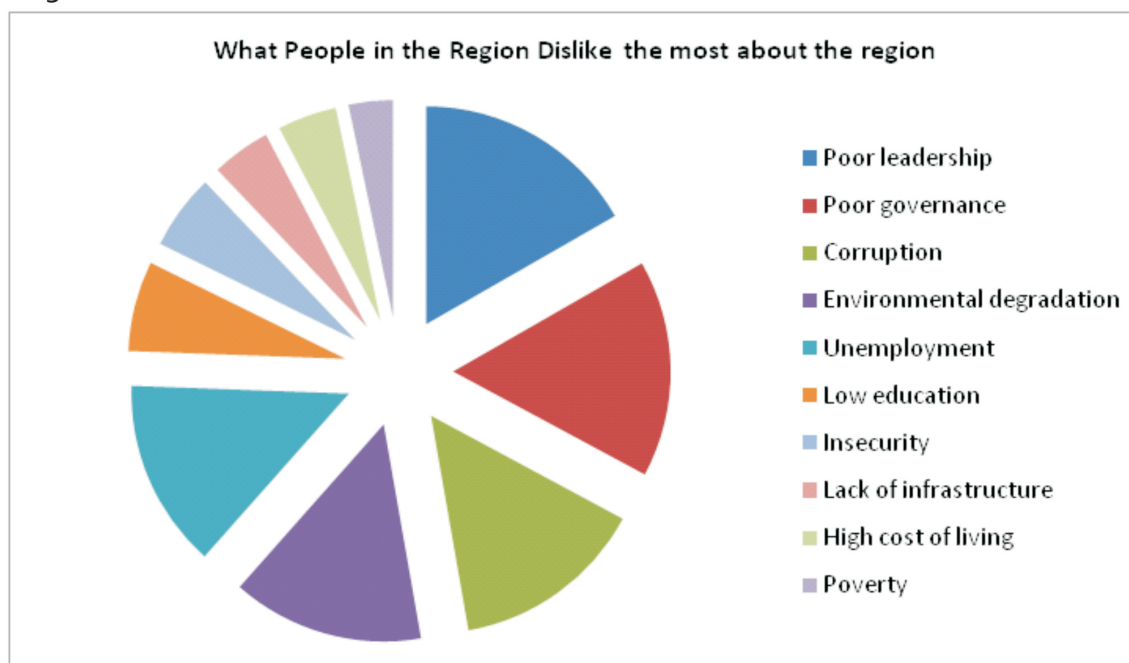


Fig. 16



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.	Ibendo, 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.terradaaily.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.terradaaily.com/reports/Analysis_Nigeria_peace-initiative_fails_999.html

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

Table I				
Quantity Of Oil Loss In Barrels Per Day/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	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

Table II				
Quantity Of Oil Loss In Barrels Per Day/amount In US Dollars For 2008				
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



MEMBERS

TECHNICAL COMMITTEE
ON THE NIGER DELTA & EXPERTS

44-Member Technical Committee on the Niger Delta

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CHAIRMAN

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Chief E. C. Adiele	Prof. Augustine A. Ikein
Chief Timi Alaibe	Barr. Bernard Jamaho
Dr. Sam Amadi	Chief Isaac Jemide
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Prof. Julius O. Ihonvbere, OON	Mr. Tony Uranta

Ms. Nkoyo Toyo
SECRETARY

NOVEMBER 2008

REPORT OF THE TECHNICAL COMMITTEE ON THE NIGER DELTA

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**LIST OF EXPERTS
AND SECRETARIAL STAFF
OF THE TECHNICAL COMMITTEE
ON THE NIGER DELTA**

Resource Persons

1. Prof. Okey Ibeanu - Lead Resource Person
2. Dr. Sofiri Peterside
3. Barrister Robert Azibaola
4. Barrister Oronto Douglas
5. Dr. Timiebi Koripamo-Agary
6. Dr. Otive Igbuzor
7. Mr. Emmanuel Etim
8. Mrs. Ann Mokulo
9. Mr. Pedro Egbe
10. Ms. Ifie Hott
11. Elder Edema
12. Dr. Ekpedeme Udom
13. Prof. Ebere Onwudiwe
14. Representative from Dar Hanseden
15. Rev. Fr. Elias Kekong
16. Prof. Akpan Ekpo
17. Dr. Nnamdi Obasi
18. Mr. T. K. Ogoriba
19. Mr. Dan Ekpedidi

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2. Barr. (Ms.) Adienoye Okonny (Research)
3. Ms. Nsikan-George Emana (Research)
4. Mr. Dabasaki Mac-Ikemejima (Research)
5. Mr. Kennedy Finecountry (Research)
6. Mr. Eni Jones (Research)
7. Elder (Mrs.) Mariam Ononokpono (Secretary)

Sub-Committee Secretaries

1. Mr. J. Abdul Kareem
2. Dr. J. O. Magbadelo
3. Mr. Aniefiok Essah
4. Mr. Hassan T. Ejiburu
5. Mr. O. F. Asanbe
6. Mr. Loto
7. Dr. Tony Obiorah
8. Mrs. Fidelia Oyakhilome



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: a. The areas of Calabar b. 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> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 5% of total production (net of production cost); 2% of total annual budget of the oil companies, to be managed by a consortium of the oil companies, OMPADEC, NNPC, etc. At least 5% total oil revenue for the rehabilitation of the oil-producing areas environment.
Status of Niger Delta	<p>A comprehensive master plan for the coordination of development of the oil producing areas should be commissioned.</p> <p>The Niger Delta deserves the nation's attention, not only because of oil but because the region has peculiar problems</p>
Laws and Regulations	<p>There should be review of</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> The Mineral Act; The Petroleum act; 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	<p>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.</p> <p>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.</p>
The Environment	<p>Provision of borehole water in the communities with the greatest immediate need.</p> <p>Construction of the Yenagoa-Kolo-Nembe-Brass Road and branching to Abua, Otabagi and Oloibiri town respectively (possibly by nominated contractors this dry season).</p> <p>Establishment of petroleum-product distribution stations and facilities in the communities.</p> <p>Provision of basic health and education facilities, including supply of equipment, drugs, vaccines, and blood banks, and even personnel.</p> <p>There should be sustained development of infrastructure and social amenities including housing and cottage industries in communities and environs.</p> <p>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.</p>

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	<p>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).</p> <p>Set up a committee of experts to review and consolidate all existing petroleum statutes. The statutes should make for:</p> <p>a. Prompt payment of compensation to host communities against oil companies through compulsory arbitration proceedings.</p>
Infrastructure	<p>The sustenance of environmental standards.</p> <p>Enforcement of corporate responsibility of oil companies to host communities</p> <p>Creation of new oil-related offences and upward review of existing punishment for such offences.</p> <p>Promoting the prosecution of human rights violations due to oil operations.</p> <p>Each Niger Delta state especially coastal states should be provided with five petrol stations sited in oil-producing communities with relatively high population.</p>
Human Development	<p>Boats should be purchased for the states of the Niger Delta just like buses were purchased for mass transit on land for other states.</p> <p>Two technical colleges should be sited – one each in Bayelsa and Delta states as soon as possible.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>National Electric Power Authority should take over the gas turbine plant supplying electricity to Yenagoa.</p> <p>Hospital boats should be provided to short-term impact in most areas of the NigerDelta.</p> <p>Electricity from the Kolo creek gas turbine in Bayelsa state should be extended to neighbouring towns and villages in the area.</p> <p>While dealing with oil companies, communities should accept facilities which contribute to development rather than cash.</p>
Derivation	<p>The federal government should offer additional incentives to entrepreneurs to encourage the establishment of industries in the NigerDelta.</p> <p>Every federal agency should open an office in Bayelsa State to increase the level of Federal presence in the state.</p> <p>As a matter of policy, oil companies should ensure junior and unskilled labour person are recruited from the communities in which they operate.</p> <p>More schools should be renovated in oil-producing areas as part of short-term remedial measures.</p> <p>Oil-producing communities be made stakeholders in the operation of the oil industry.</p>

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: 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.
Human Development	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.
	There should be guaranteed community participation in the highest level of decision making process on oil and gas issues affecting their locality.

9. The NDDC Master Plan Report (2004) - *cont'd*

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.

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 – Igbiide – 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 Etebebon, 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 Otabagi 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