



Niger Delta Region of Nigeria

# September 2015

## CITIZEN REPORT CARD ON THE NIGER DELTA INSTITUTIONS (NDIs)



# CITIZEN REPORT CARD ON NIGER DELTA INSTITUTIONS

Cross River, Edo, Delta and Ondo States

September 2015

## **Disclaimer**

*The contents of this publication reflect information gathered from Focus Group and Key Informant Participants in 24 communities (names of communities who gave the information are contained in this report) and should in no way be taken to reflect the views of USAID, PIND, LITE-Africa or ANEEJ.*

# Map Showing the Study Area - Niger Delta



# ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

This publication was prepared by Leadership Initiative for Transformation and Empowerment (LITE-Africa) and African Network for Environment and Economic Justice (ANEEJ). Both organizations are implementing the SACE project funded by USAID and PIND with the goal to strengthen good governance mechanisms in Nigeria. ANEEJ is also implementing the Resource Governance Enhancement in Niger Delta project supported by Bread for the World.

We would like to express our immense gratitude to all the individuals and community organizations that made the publication of this report possible. We especially thank the GMoU bodies who assisted in the selection of communities where this research was carried out. We also express our appreciation to the community traditional heads for welcoming our assessment team and for mobilizing their residents to participate in the Focus Group Discussions. The responses and efforts of community members made this report possible and we will not relent in working towards improving the lives of Niger Deltans.

We are deeply grateful to the SACE team, USAID and PIND for their support towards making this assessment and report possible.

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## LIST OF ACRONYMS

ANEEJ- Africa Network for Environment and Economic Justice  
 CBO – Community Based Organisation  
 CDB – Cluster Development Board  
 CDC – Community Development Committee  
 CNL – Chevron Nigeria Limited  
 CRC – Citizen Report Card  
 DESOPADEC – Delta State Oil Producing Areas Commission  
 EDSOGPADEC – Edo state Oil and Gas Producing Areas Development Commission  
 EGCDF – Egbema Gbaramatu Communities Development Foundation  
 GMOU – Global Memorandum of Understanding  
 IRDC – Itsekiri Regional Development Council  
 JV – Joint Venture  
 LGA – Local Government Area  
 LITE AFRICA – Leadership Initiative for Transformation and Empowerment  
 MNDA – Ministry of Niger Delta Affairs  
 NDDC – Niger Delta Development Commission  
 NDI – Niger Delta Institution  
 NIDPRODEV – Niger Delta Professionals for Development  
 NNPC – Nigerian National Petroleum Corporation  
 ONLAG – Oxfam Novib Livelihood and Governance  
 OSOPADEC – Ondo State Oil Producing Areas Development Commission

PENDISA – Promoting Effective Niger Delta Institutions through Improved Social Accountability

PIND- Partnership Initiatives in the Niger Delta

RDC – Regional Development Council

SACE- Strengthening Advocacy and Civic Engagement

SPDC – Shell Petroleum Development Company

USAID- United States Agency for International Development

WSN – Women Support Network

## PROJECT BACKGROUND

Leadership Initiative for Transformation and Empowerment (LITE-Africa) is a Nigerian non-governmental organization (NGO) operating in Nigeria since 1999 with a vision to create a safe space for peace and development action, and a mission to facilitate community and human development, foster good governance and create inclusive and diverse networks and collaborations in the Niger Delta and beyond. The organisation designs and implements programs and projects in three thematic areas: Governance & Human Rights, Sustainable Livelihoods & Health, and Humanitarian Support Services.

African Network for Environment and Economic Justice (ANEEJ) is a non-governmental organization based in Benin City, Edo State. ANEEJ has been operational since 1995 and was incorporated in 2006. For over 10 years, ANEEJ has been working in the Niger Delta region and has conducted assessments including debts and structural adjustment, monitoring international financial institutions (World Bank, International Monetary Fund, African Development Bank), Public Expenditure Management, Revenue Transparency and Environmental issues including Water and Sanitation.

Both organizations are implementing the Strengthening Advocacy and Civic Engagement project aimed at improving the effectiveness of Niger Delta Institutions. LITE-Africa's two-year project is entitled- Promoting Effective Niger Delta Institutions through Improved Social Accountability (PENDISA) while that of ANEEJ is Strengthening CSOs Capacity to engage with Niger Delta Institutions on Resource Management project and the Resource Governance Enhancement in Niger Delta project supported by Bread for the World.

PENDISA has three main objectives. First, to strengthen the organizational and technical capacity of targeted CSOs in advancing democracy and good governance initiatives; Second, to strengthen partnerships between CSO-led coalitions and key stakeholders to advocate for and monitor democratic reforms aimed at strengthening transparency, accountability and responsiveness of

government institutions; Lastly, to strengthen public awareness, discourse, and support for key democratic governance issues such as transparency, accountability and good governance. ANEEJ project also has three objectives – to build the capacity of CSOs to effectively engage with government institutions and hold such institutions to account; to assess the performance of Ministry of Niger Delta Affairs, Niger Delta Development Commission (NDDC), DESOPADEC and EDSOGPADEC through the use of citizen’s score card and engage such institutions to advocate for inclusive reforms; to carry out public awareness for citizens to engage on budget processes and reforms needed to make NDIs more responsive to the needs of Niger Deltans.

To achieve their project objectives, both organizations carried out a CRC assessment in 24 communities in 4 Niger Delta States: Cross River, Delta, Edo and Ondo with the aim of gathering information on citizens’ perception of the NDIs.

# ABOUT THE NIGER DELTA

The Niger Delta is an oil-rich region consisting nine states: Abia, Akwa Ibom, Bayelsa, Cross River, Delta, Edo, Imo, Ondo, and River; with a population of about 20 million and over forty different ethnic groups. Since 1975, the oil produced in the Delta has accounted for over 90% of Nigeria's export earnings yet remains one of the most under-developed regions in Nigeria. Overtime, oil production activities in the Niger Delta have caused severe socio-economic and environmental consequences to the indigenous people on whose land these activities have been carried out. The revenue derived from oil extraction has not contributed to meaningful development in these communities. Also, the welfare of the people of the Niger Delta has neither improved nor been adequately addressed by successive Governments and the multi-national companies who operate joint ventures in oil exploration.

The region has been noted by several researchers, governmental and non-governmental organizations all over the world to be "suffering from administrative neglect, crumbling social infrastructure and services, high unemployment, social deprivation, abject poverty, filth and squalor and endemic conflict" (UNDP 2006 In Thomas 2009:198).

Decades of lingering unrest and instability arising from perceived neglect and marginalization led the Federal and State government to establish interventionist agencies such as the Ministry of Niger Delta Affairs, Oil and Gas Development Commissions (DESOPADEC, OSOPADEC, EDGSOADEC) with the purpose of fast tracking the economic development of the region and address poverty and agitation. These efforts at initiating development in the region have mostly been subverted by the forces of corruption, unhealthy rivalry, mistrust, the exploitative relationship between the government/oil companies and the oil communities, violent socio-political crises and alienation. Paradoxically, these are the same forces that precipitated underdevelopment and poverty in the region.<sup>1</sup> Neither the Government nor international donors and civil society actors have been able to curb violence and create sustainable peace and development in the Niger Delta.

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<sup>1</sup>Dr. (Mrs) Jack-Akhigbe, *The State and Development Interventions in the Niger Delta Region of Nigeria*, International Journal of Humanities and Social Science Vol. 3 No. 10 [Special Issue – May 2013]

# EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

ANEEJ and LITE-Africa carried out CRC assessment in 24 communities across four States in the Niger Delta: Cross River, Delta, Edo and Ondo. This assessment was a follow up to validate the earlier research carried out on the NDIs by both organizations focusing on having a deeper understanding of their mandate, policies and activities.<sup>2</sup> The CRC serves as an accountability tool, which provides community residents feedback on the effectiveness, mandate, policies and activities of the NDIs. Thus, it amplifies the voices of community residents to a wider audience, which will help place them at the center of the policy discourse on decisions that affect their lives.

The CRC as an advocacy tool provides a basis for interaction among citizens and the institutions resulting in enhanced administrative planning and coordination to ensure appropriate and functional development projects. Government agencies can also utilize this community-level data to guide their development policies, decisions, and allocation of funding to Niger Delta communities.

The findings provide raw qualitative data on the living conditions of residents of these rural and riverine communities; communities that have been isolated and marginalized by Niger Delta Institutions in development decisions. It also presents the responses of community members on the key developmental milestones recorded as a result of NDIs projects in their communities as well as the impact of poor policy implementation by the institutions.

From May through July 2015, a team of LITE-Africa and ANEEJ programme officers carried out 96 focus group discussions and 44 KIIs with 845 community residents in 24 communities, 8 Local Government Areas (LGA) and 4 States in the Niger Delta. This report contains documentation and analysis of captured data with charts and tables regarding issues of accountability, inclusion and impact of development projects carried out in communities in areas of health, education, water and electricity by the NDIs.

The CRC reveals that development interventions in the Niger Delta need to be re-focused to meet the needs of community residents. It reveals poor planning in some cases, failure to properly incorporate community residents in development decision processes and lack of coordination among the NDIs leading to duplicated, abandoned and sub-standard projects. A total of 84 abandoned projects were identified with Delta and Ondo States topping the list followed by Edo and Cross River States.

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<sup>2</sup>Niger Delta Institutions Assessment Report, June 2015.

Niger Delta residents have also struggled to fully understand the mandate of each of these agencies and how to single out what each of these institutions stand to deliver in terms of development in the region. It was found that besides constructing the East West road, the Ministry of Niger Delta Affairs is not on the ground in the region and many of the community residents neither had heard of nor knew the role of the Ministry.

### **Summary of Key Findings**

- Development interventions by Niger Delta Institutions have failed to meet the needs of communities in the region.
- The CRC analysis reveals poor planning and lack of consultation with community members in development decision processes. On consultation before project implementation, 62% of community residents said that they were consulted by the NDIs while 38% reported that they were not consulted.
- Concerning the ways that community members access information about NDIs, 37% of community members get information from the radio, 26% from CDC/Community leaders, 23% from television and 7% from newspapers and NDIs respectively.
- Poor knowledge of mandates of the NDIs and lack of clarity on what each is set up to deliver in terms of development in the region.
- On relationship between the agencies and citizens, 96% of the communities surveyed rated their relationship with the Ministry of Niger Delta Affairs as poor and 70% rated their relationship with NDDC as poor. As for the PADECS and RDCs, 25% – 50% of the community respondents rated their relationship with these agencies as poor.
- In Warri North and South LGAs, 100% of the primary schools do not have toilet nor water facilities. This is same for primary schools in Ilaje LGA, Ondo State. In Akpabuyo LGA, Cross River State, 100% of the primary schools have toilets but no water and in Orhiowmuon LGA, Edo state, 67% of the primary schools constructed have toilets while 37% do not have toilets.
- Inadequate water and electricity supply has adverse impacts on the lives of community members. 80% of community members reported to not having clean and safe drinking water
- The KII also reveal low levels of partnership between the Local Government, community and NDIs in execution of programs and projects.
- Poor coordination among NDIs has led to duplicated, abandoned and sub-standard projects. A total number of 84 abandoned projects were identified with Delta and Ondo States topping the list followed by Edo and Cross River States.
- The problem of poor service delivery has led many community residents to take up developments projects by themselves.

### **Recommendations made by Communities Surveyed**

- The community members disclosed that they would like to see a better, cordial and supportive partnership with the NDIs and demanded that the NDIs open up liaison offices in their communities.
- The NDIs should be open and transparent in their policies and do proper consultation with communities before embarking on projects. This way, they will be able to implement more people-oriented and impactful programmes that are tailored to meet community needs.
- The NDIs should collaborate and synergize their action plans in various communities and consult with communities on project decision to avoid duplication of efforts and waste of resources.
- Monitoring teams should be set up to carry out strict supervisions during project implementation to ensure compliance and quality assurance and avoid sub-standard or abandoned projects.

It is the overarching goal of supporting citizens-led development data that is behind this Citizen Report Card in 24 Niger Delta Communities on the Mandate of the Niger Delta Institutions. Each section of this report presents overviews of the various sectors surveyed and shows graphical representations of the state-to-state and local government-to-local government comparisons while providing specific detail at the community level.

# METHODOLOGY

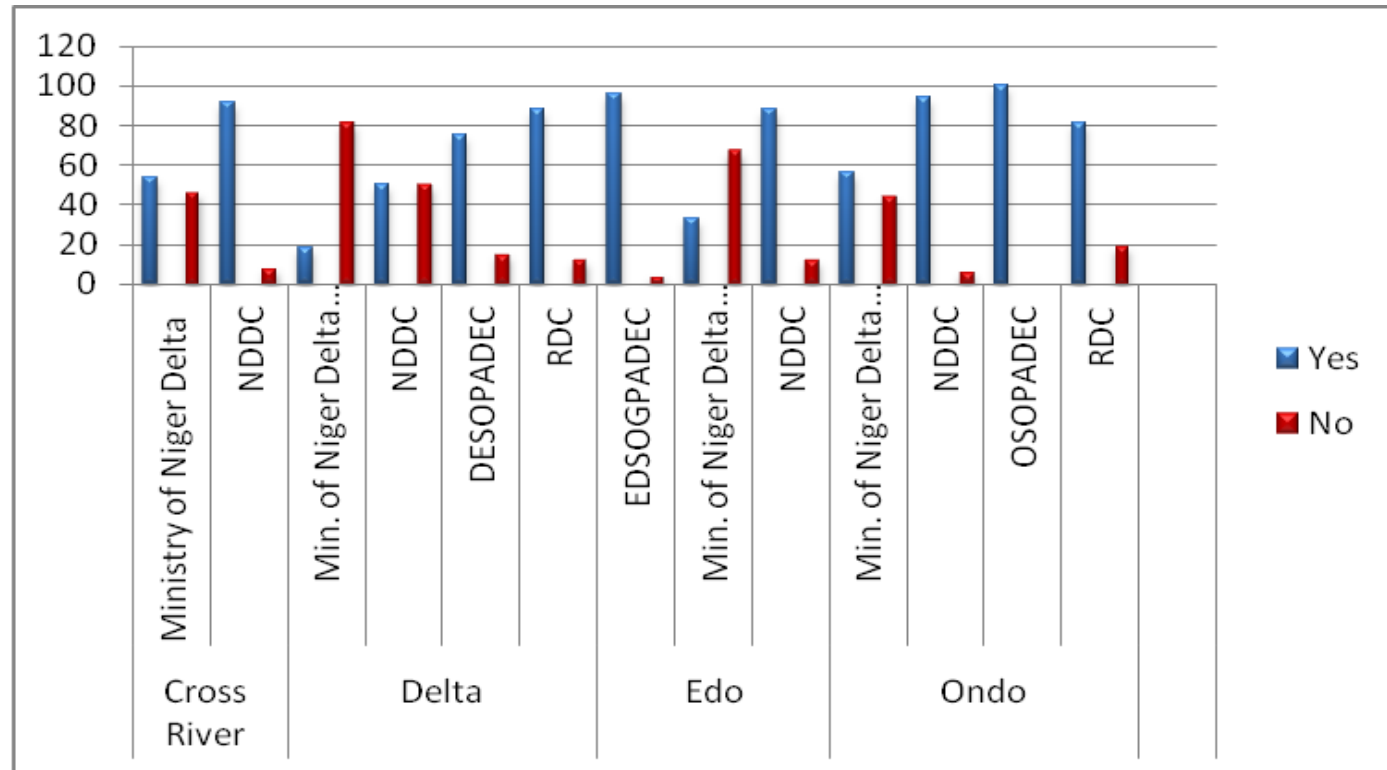
From May to July 2015, LITE-Africa and ANEEJ programme officers fluent in the local languages of project communities visited the 24 communities to sensitize community residents on the mandates of the NDIs and purpose and objectives of the survey. Focus group discussions, Key Informant Interview (KII) and transect walks were used for data collection in the communities. Community members selected to participate in the survey were divided into four focus groups based on gender and age: Older Men, Younger Men, Older Women, and Younger Women. Individuals over the age of 40 were classified as Older.

During the focus group discussions, participants were provided with survey questions and given the opportunity to discuss them as a group. Once the group reached a consensus on their response, the evaluation team repeated the answer and asked the group to confirm that the answer given is the one they wished to have recorded. For other questions that required individual participant responses, participants were asked to raise their hands to present a response.

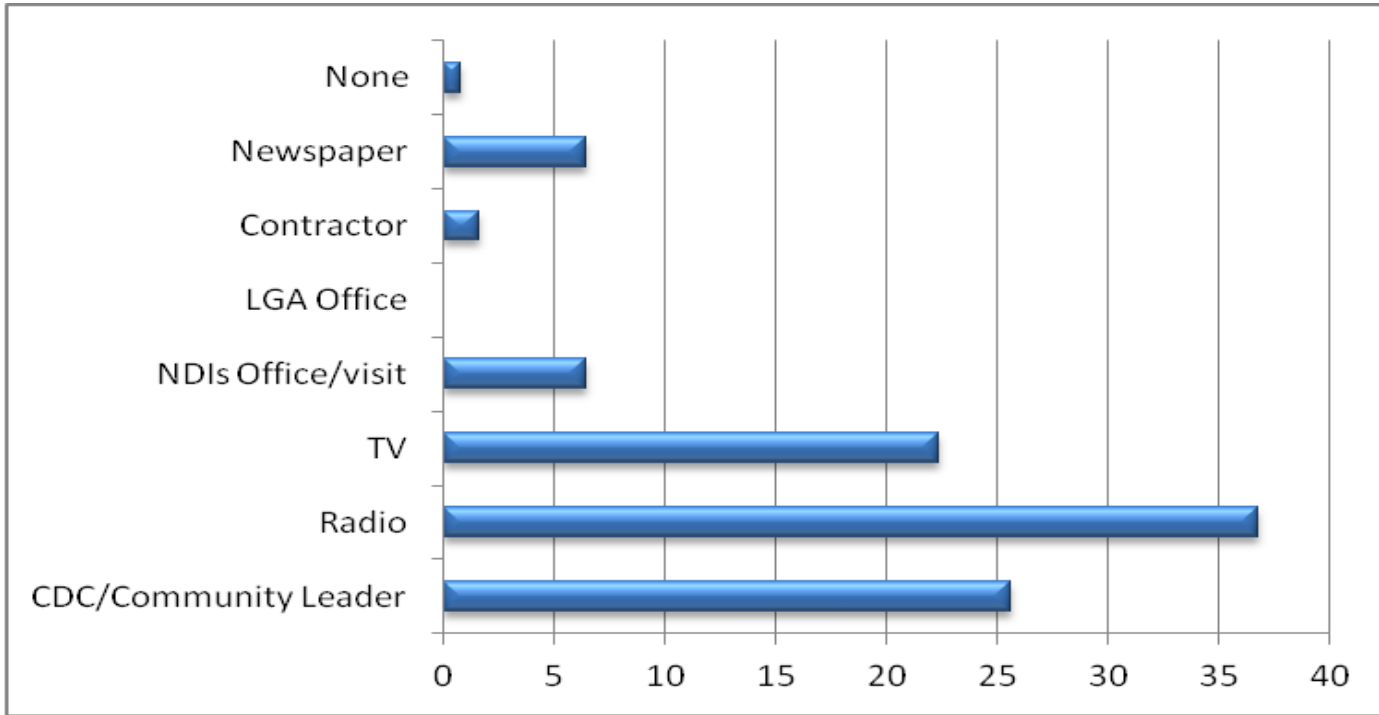
The report also includes qualitative responses from each Focus Group recorded by the Evaluation team. The narrative responses are included as part of the “Overview” of each of the areas assessed in this report. These comments provide additional detail to support and reinforce the quantitative data provided and they provide a glimpse into the lives of the residents of the communities surveyed.

The demographic information contained in this report includes: (1) Ethnicity (2) Terrain (rural, riverine, urban or near a city) (3) Oil Producing or Not (4) Part of Oil Company Development Agreement, Global Memorandum of Understanding (GMOU) (5) How Communities Access Information on Development projects (percentage) (7) Distribution of community inclusion in decisions making by the NDIs (percent distribution).

## State-to-State Comparison of Citizens' Knowledge on the NDIs



## Graphic Representation of Source of Information on the NDIs



**Note: This chart represents the percentage distribution of ways that communities access information on the NDIs; with Radio being the highest at 37%**

# BASIC DEMOGRAPHIC INFORMATION

(From 24 Communities in Cross River, Delta, Edo and Ondo States, 7 LGAs, 96 Focus Groups, 845 Participants and 45 KIIs)

## STATES, LOCAL GOVERNMENT AREAS AND COMMUNITIES

- Cross River State

Bakassi LGA (EkpriObioAbakpa ,IkotEfiom, Ekprilkang)

Akpabuyo LGA (IkotEdemOdo, AkwalkotEyoEdem, IkotOkot)

- Delta State

Warri South LGA (Omadino)

Warri North LGA (Jakpa, Opuama,Tisun, Tsekelewu)

Warri South West (Kokodiagbene, Ugbegugun-Escravos, Benikrukru)

- Edo State

Orhionmwon LGA (Obozogbe, ObagieNokenkporo, Ikobi)

Ovia North East LGA (Ekewan, Gelegele, Ikpako)

- Ondo State

Ilaje LGA (Odofado, Igo, Jinrinwo, Gbagira)

# CROSS RIVER STATE

## **BAKASSI LGA**

114Participants

## **AKPABUYO LGA**

54Participants

BAKASSILGA, CROSS RIVER STATE																			
<b>3 communities:</b>	EkpriObioAbakpa, IkotEfiom, Ekprilkang																		
<b>Ethnicity:</b>	Qua and Efik																		
<b>Terrain:</b>	All 3 communities are rural																		
<b>Oil Producing:</b>	All 3 communities identify themselves as non-oil-producing																		
<b>GMoU :</b>	N/A																		
<b>Number of FG Participants</b>	114 Focus Group Participants (70 MALES, 14 FEMALES)																		
<b>% distribution of how communities access information on the NDIs</b>	<table border="1"> <tbody> <tr> <td>Television</td> <td colspan="2"></td> <td>27%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Radio</td> <td colspan="2"></td> <td>60%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Newspapers</td> <td colspan="2"></td> <td>13%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Total</td> <td>100%</td> <td colspan="2"></td> </tr> </tbody> </table>			Television			27%	Radio			60%	Newspapers			13%	Total	100%		
Television			27%																
Radio			60%																
Newspapers			13%																
Total	100%																		
<b>% distribution of community inclusion in decisions making by the NDIs</b>	Consulted	66%	Not Consulted	33%															

## AKPABUYO LGA, CROSS RIVER STATE

<b>3 communities:</b>	IkotEdemOdo, AkwalkoEyoEdem and IkoOkot										
<b>Ethnicity:</b>	Efik										
<b>Terrain:</b>	All 3 communities are rural										
<b>Oil Producing:</b>	All 3 communities identify themselves as non-oil-producing										
<b>GMoU :</b>	N/A										
<b>Number of FG Participants</b>	54 Focus Group Participants (30 MALES, 14 FEMALES)										
<b>% distribution of how communities access information on the NDIs</b>	<table border="1"> <tr> <td>Television</td> <td>23.35%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Radio</td> <td>58.75%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Newspapers</td> <td>13.23%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Other people</td> <td>4.46%</td> </tr> </table>			Television	23.35%	Radio	58.75%	Newspapers	13.23%	Other people	4.46%
Television	23.35%										
Radio	58.75%										
Newspapers	13.23%										
Other people	4.46%										
<b>% distribution of community inclusion in decisions making by the NDIs</b>	Consulted - 33%	Not Consulted	66%								

# **DELTA STATE**

**Warri North LGA** (4 Communities)

188 Participants

**Warri South LGA** (1 Community)

38 Participants

**Warri South West LGA** (3 Communities)

123 Participants



WARRI NORTH LGA, DELTA STATE																							
<b>3 communities:</b>	<b>Jakpa, Opuama, Tisun and Tsekelewu</b>																						
<b>Ethnicity:</b>	Ijaw, Itsekiri																						
<b>Terrain:</b>	All 4 communities are riverine																						
<b>Oil Producing:</b>	All the 4 communities identify themselves as oil-producing																						
<b>GMoU :</b>	All the 4 communities are part of an oil company GMoU for Community Development  <b>Jakpa: Itsekiri RDC , Tisun: Itsekiri RDC, Opuama: EGCDF RDC, Tsekelewu: EGCDF RDC</b>																						
<b>Number of FG Participants</b>	188 Focus Group Participants (22 MALES, 96 FEMALES)																						
<b>% distribution of how communities access information on the NDIs</b>	<table border="1"> <tbody> <tr> <td>Television</td> <td colspan="2"></td> <td>43%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Radio</td> <td colspan="2"></td> <td>19%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>CDC/Community Leader</td> <td colspan="2"></td> <td>33%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Contractor</td> <td>5%</td> <td colspan="2"></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Total</td> <td colspan="2"></td> <td>100%</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>			Television			43%	Radio			19%	CDC/Community Leader			33%	Contractor	5%			Total			100%
Television			43%																				
Radio			19%																				
CDC/Community Leader			33%																				
Contractor	5%																						
Total			100%																				
<b>% distribution of community inclusion in decisions making by the NDIs</b>	Consulted - 50%	Not Consulted	50%																				

## WARRI SOUTHLGA, DELTA STATE

<b>1 Community:</b>	<b>Omadino</b>						
<b>Ethnicity:</b>	Itsekiri						
<b>Terrain:</b>	Riverine						
<b>Oil Producing:</b>	The community identifies itself as oil-producing						
<b>GMoU :</b>	The community is part of an Oil Company GMoU for Community Development  *Itsekiri RDC						
<b>Number of FG Participants</b>	38 Focus Group Participants (19 MALES, 19 FEMALES)						
<b>% distribution of how communities access information on the NDIs</b>	<table border="1"> <tr> <td>NDI Visit</td> <td>75%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Radio</td> <td>25%</td> </tr> <tr> <td><b>Total</b></td> <td><b>100%</b></td> </tr> </table>	NDI Visit	75%	Radio	25%	<b>Total</b>	<b>100%</b>
NDI Visit	75%						
Radio	25%						
<b>Total</b>	<b>100%</b>						
<b>% distribution of community inclusion in decisions making by the NDIs</b>	Not Consulted 100%						

## WARRI SOUTH WEST LGA, DELTA STATE

<b>3 communities:</b>	<b>Kokodiagbene, Ugbegugun-Escravos and Benikrukru</b>												
<b>Ethnicity:</b>	Ijaw, Itsekiri												
<b>Terrain:</b>	All 3 communities are riverine												
<b>Oil Producing:</b>	All the 4 communities identify themselves as oil-producing												
<b>GMoU :</b>	All the 4 communities are part of an Oil company’s GMoU for Community Development  <b>Ugbegugun-Escravos: Itsekiri RDC, Kokodiagbene: EGCDF RDC, Benikrukru: EGCDF RDC</b>												
<b>Number of FG Participants</b>	123 Focus Group Participants (58 MALES, 65 FEMALES)												
<b>% distribution of how communities access information on the NDIs</b>	<table border="1"> <tr> <td>Television</td> <td>6%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Radio</td> <td>23%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>CDC/Community Leader</td> <td>53%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Contractor</td> <td>6%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>NDI Visit</td> <td>12%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Total</td> <td>100%</td> </tr> </table>	Television	6%	Radio	23%	CDC/Community Leader	53%	Contractor	6%	NDI Visit	12%	Total	100%
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CDC/Community Leader	53%												
Contractor	6%												
NDI Visit	12%												
Total	100%												
<b>% distribution of community inclusion in decisions making by the NDIs</b>	Consulted - 66%, Not Consulted – 33%												

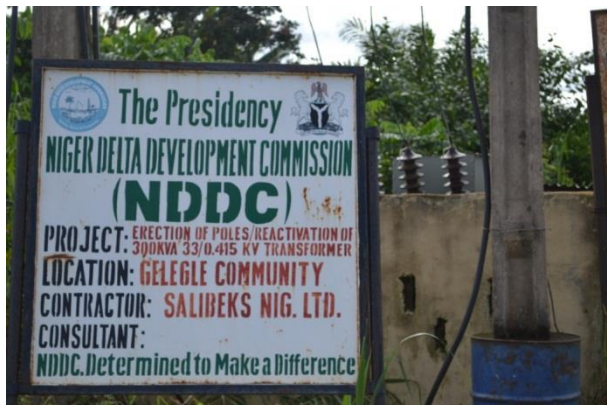
# EDO STATE

**OrhionmwonLGA (1 Community)**

120 Participants

**Ovia North East LGA (3 Communities)**

119 Participants



**ORHIONMWONLGA, EDO STATE**

<b>3 communities:</b>	<b>Obozogbe, ObagieNokenkporo and Ikobi</b>								
<b>Ethnicity:</b>	Bini								
<b>Terrain:</b>	All the 3 communities are Upland								
<b>Oil Producing:</b>	All the 3 communities identify themselves as oil-producing								
<b>GMoU :</b>	<b>N/A</b>								
<b>Number of FG Participants</b>	120 Focus Group Participants (56 MALES, 64 FEMALES)								
<b>% distribution of how communities access information on the NDIs</b>	<table border="1"> <tr> <td>Television</td> <td>9%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Radio</td> <td>18%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>CDC/Community Leader</td> <td>73%</td> </tr> <tr> <td><b>Total</b></td> <td><b>100%</b></td> </tr> </table>	Television	9%	Radio	18%	CDC/Community Leader	73%	<b>Total</b>	<b>100%</b>
Television	9%								
Radio	18%								
CDC/Community Leader	73%								
<b>Total</b>	<b>100%</b>								
<b>% distribution of community inclusion in decisions making by the NDIs</b>	Consulted - 100%								

OVIA NORTH-EASTLGA, EDO STATE											
<b>3 communities:</b>	<b>Ekewan, GeleGele and Ikpako</b>										
<b>Ethnicity:</b>	Ijaw and Bini										
<b>Terrain:</b>	ALL the 3 communities are Upland										
<b>Oil Producing:</b>	All 3 communities identify themselves as oil-producing										
<b>GMoU :</b>	<b>N/A</b>										
<b>Number of FG Participants</b>	119 Focus Group Participants (64 MALES, 55 FEMALES)										
<b>% distribution of how communities access information on the NDIs</b>	<table border="1"> <tbody> <tr> <td>Television</td> <td>25%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Radio</td> <td>42%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>CDC/Community Leader</td> <td>20%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Newspaper</td> <td>13%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Total</td> <td>100%</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Television	25%	Radio	42%	CDC/Community Leader	20%	Newspaper	13%	Total	100%
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Radio	42%										
CDC/Community Leader	20%										
Newspaper	13%										
Total	100%										
<b>% distribution of community inclusion in decisions making by the NDIs</b>	Consulted - 100%										

# ONDO STATE

Ilaje LGA(4 Communities)

208Participants



ILAJELGA, ONDO STATE															
<b>3 communities:</b>	Odofado, Igo, Jirinwo, Gbagira														
<b>Ethnicity:</b>	Ilaje														
<b>Terrain:</b>	All the 4 communities are Riverine														
<b>Oil Producing:</b>	All the 4 communities identify themselves as oil-producing														
<b>GMoU :</b>	All the 4 communities are part of an Oil company's GMoU for Community Development														
<b>Number of FG Participants</b>	208 Focus Group Participants (59 MALES, 149 FEMALES)														
<b>% distribution of how communities access information on the NDIs</b>	<table border="1"> <tbody> <tr> <td>Television</td> <td>17%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Radio</td> <td>44%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>CDC/Community Leader</td> <td>13%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>NDI Visit</td> <td>13%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Newspaper</td> <td>9%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>None</td> <td>4%</td> </tr> <tr> <td><b>Total</b></td> <td><b>100%</b></td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Television	17%	Radio	44%	CDC/Community Leader	13%	NDI Visit	13%	Newspaper	9%	None	4%	<b>Total</b>	<b>100%</b>
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None	4%														
<b>Total</b>	<b>100%</b>														
<b>% distribution of community inclusion in decisions making by the NDIs</b>	Consulted - 50%, Not Consulted – 50%														

# **Community Perception on the Mandate of the NDIs**

Part of the Citizen Report Card on the Niger Delta Institutions

## Overview

The NDIs have the general responsibility for facilitating the development of the communities in the Niger Delta anchored on five approaches namely, infrastructural development, environmental sustainability, peace and stability, socio-economic development and human capital development. It is important that the people understand this mandate and are adequately informed about projects embarked on or implemented by them to be better placed in holding them accountable for poor service delivery.

From the focus group discussions with community members and KIIs with community stakeholders, it was garnered that although most of them know that the NDIs are development agencies and have common ideas/knowledge about their generic roles; statistics from the CRC however, show that they are not well informed on their specific roles. Consequently, it proved necessary to inquire of the ways that community members get information about the NDIs. Among communities surveyed, 37% of participants' source of information about the NDIs is from the radio, 26% from CDC/community leaders, 23% from television and 7% from the newspapers and NDIs visits respectively.

Community perception of the NDIs is poor with most of them stating that the NDIs performance was below average. During the KIIs with community leaders including community chiefs, primary school headmasters, women and youth leaders, community relation officers and elders councils. The general perception is one of unsatisfaction, distrust and disappointment. Many lamented that the NDIs have made no significant impact on the lives of the people. A community leader in EkpriObio Abakpa, Bakassi LGA, Cross River State had this to say about the NDIs: "We have not benefitted anything from them; our people are greatly ashamed of such agencies as they have witnessed nothing at all."

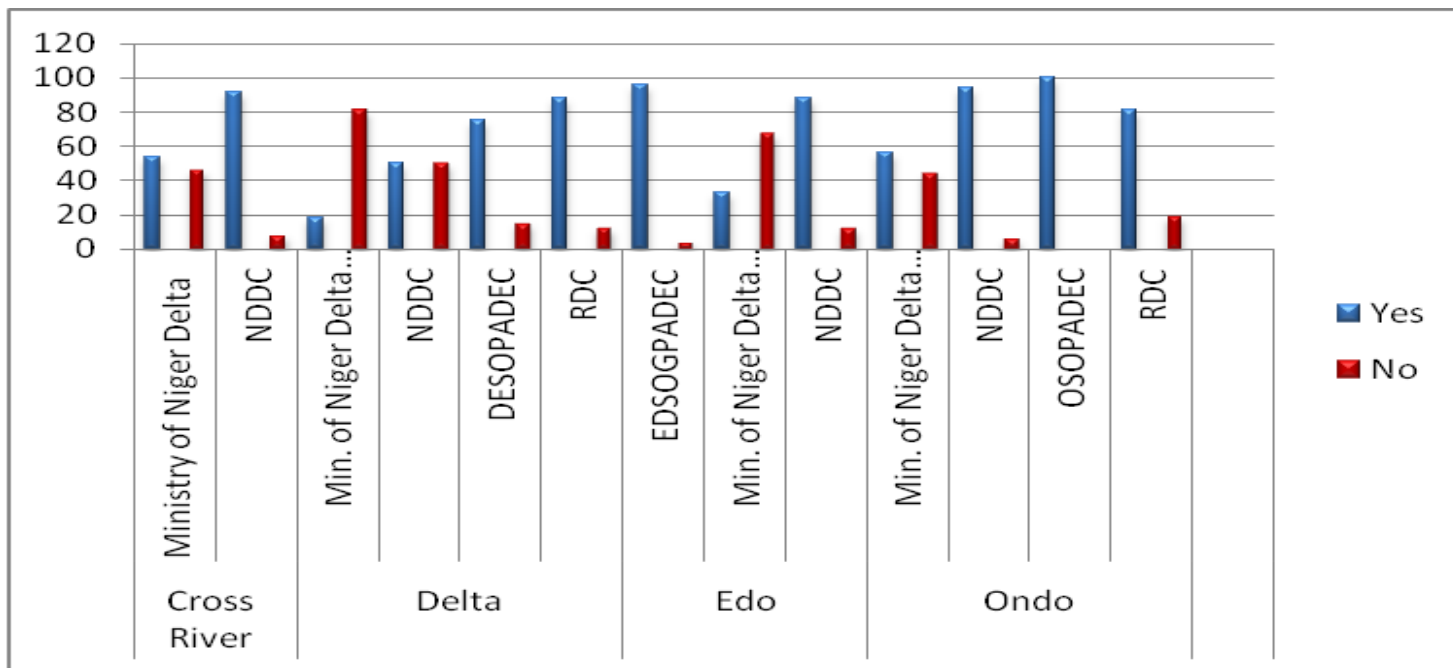
Another community leader in Igo, Ilaje LGA, Ondo State stated, "NDDC and OSOPADEC have little presence in the community but the MNDA has not done anything. I will score them below average." A woman leader in ObagieNokenkporo, Orhionmwon LGA, Edo State reported that the community has benefitted from EDSOGPADEC in terms of schools and roads, however, they had not lived up to expectations in other areas. Others are of the view that the MNDA should be scrapped to empower the NDDC, while the NDDC should be reformed for effectiveness.

## Recommendations

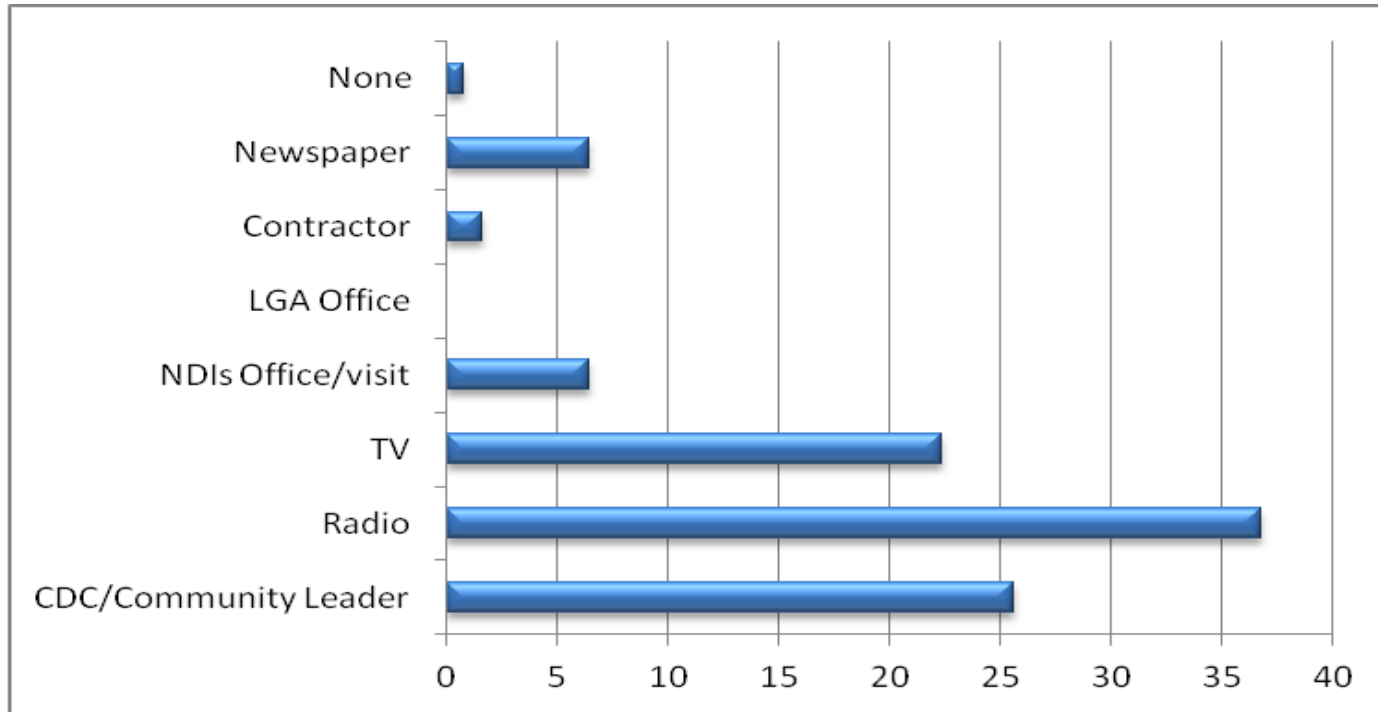
The following are key recommendations made by community leaders and members for improved relationship between Niger Delta communities and NDIs

- NDIs should undertake routine visits to the Niger Delta communities especially the riverine communities to get first hand information on the status of social amenities.
- All the NDIs should collaborate and synergise their action plans in the various communities in the region and carry communities along in the implementation of their projects.
- NDIs should hold consultative meetings with communities before project selection and execution. This way, they will implement more people oriented programmes and afford the people a sense of ownership.
- When projects are awarded, NDIs should carry out strict supervision and monitoring to ensure that projects get to the targets and are executed according to specifications.
- NDIs should organise periodic town hall meetings in the communities and refrain from sending information to the community through contractors.
- An information centre is necessary at the Local government offices where the people can channel their complaints.
- NDIs should work hard in order to meet their mandate, and be closer to the people to give communities a sense of belonging. They should also tackle fraud and corruption in the system.
- There should be a mechanism in place to ensure sustenance of projects.

## State-to-State Comparison of Citizens' Knowledge on the NDIs

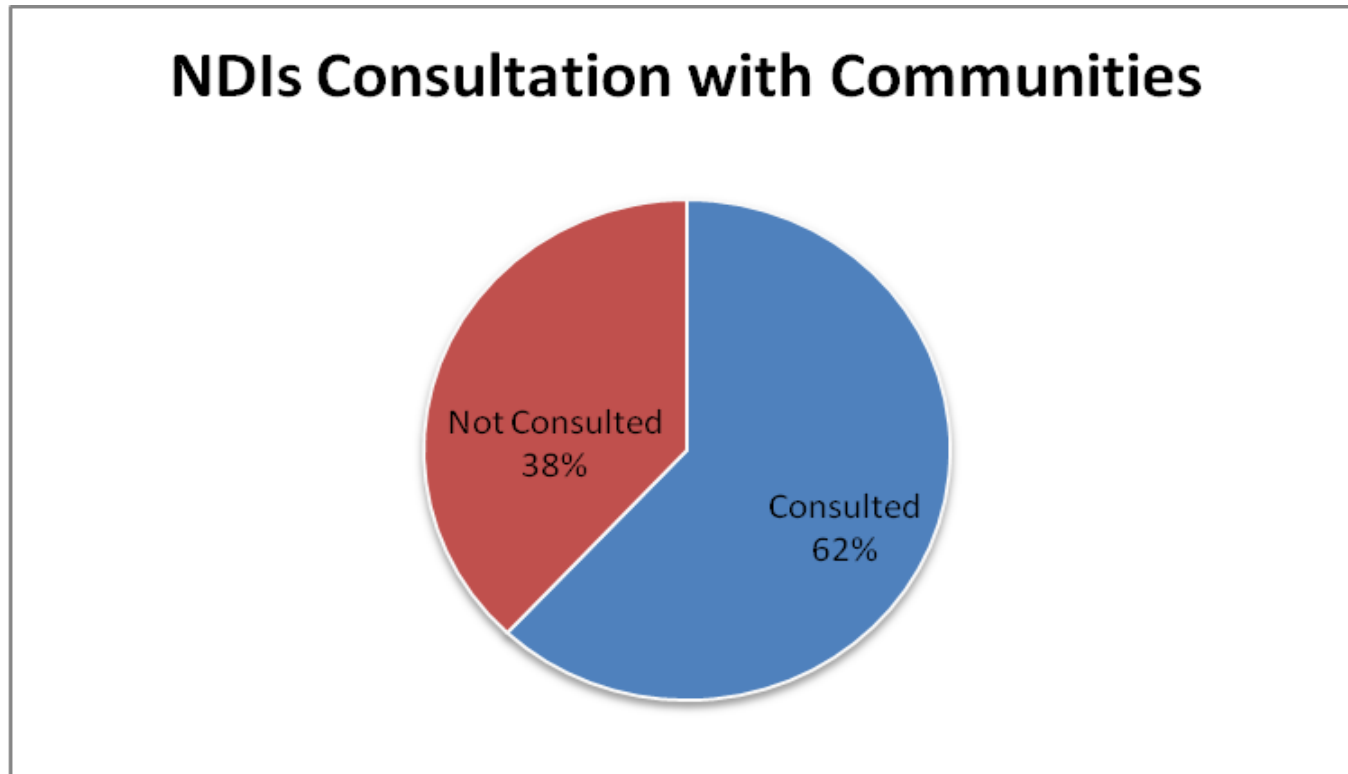


## Graphic Representation of Source of Information on the NDIs



**Note:** This chart represents the percentage distribution of ways that communities access information on the NDIs; with Radio being the highest at 37%

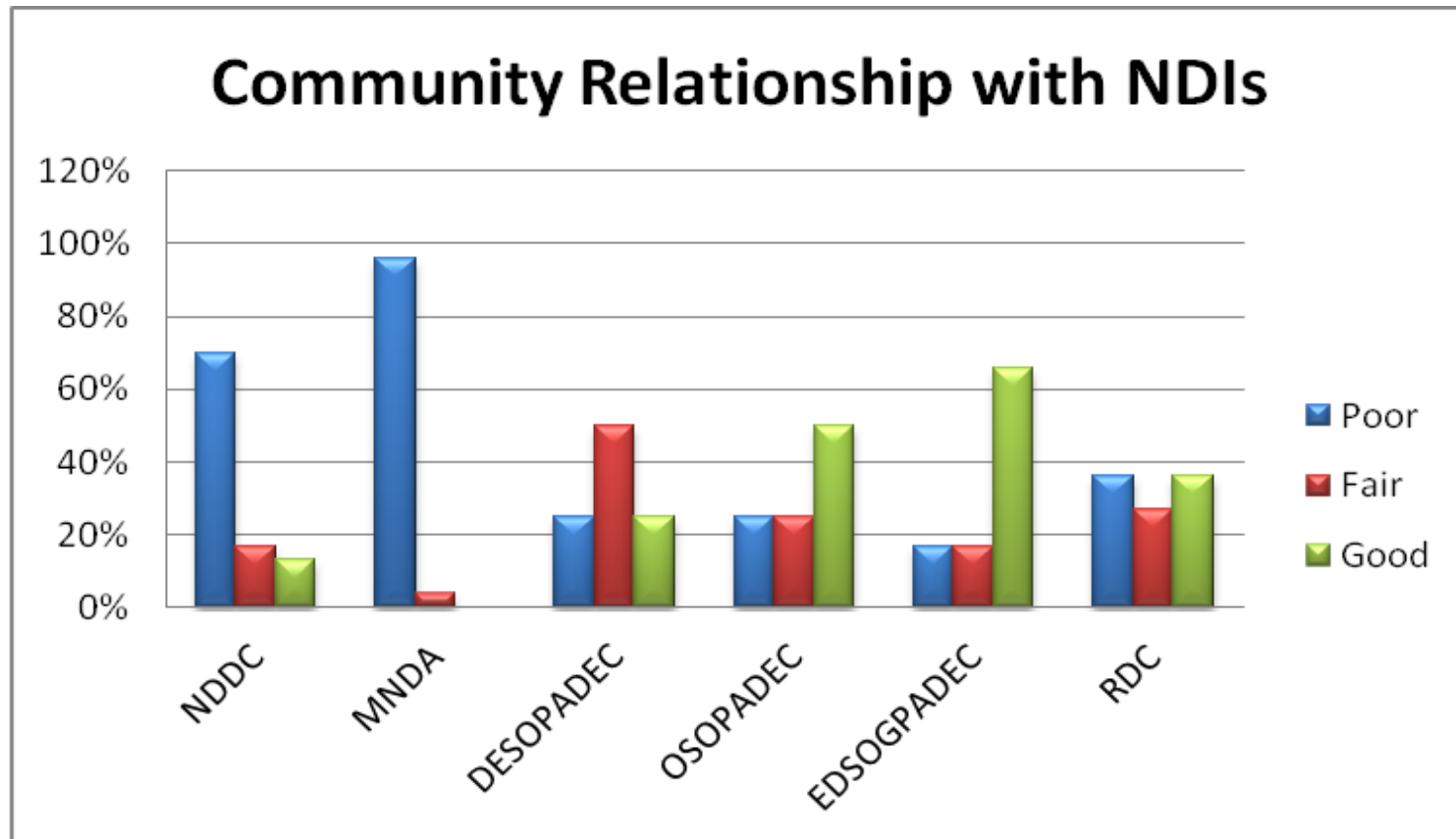
## Percentage of Participants who responded on community consultation by NDIs before project execution



**Note:** Irrespective of this rating by community members, community leaders indicated that they are not involved in project consultation by NDIs as their involvement is at the level of contractors mobilizing to site.

*“Contractors will introduce himself/herself to the community and community gives approval and provides land for the project. From there we are involved in project monitoring and supervision” (KII)*

## Community Perception on Relationship with NDIs



# STATE-TO-STATE COMPARISON OF COMMUNITY PERCEPTION ON THE ROLES OF NDIs

Cross River	NDDC	MNDA	Oil and Gas Commissions (DESOPADEC, EDSOGPADEC, OSOPADEC)
<b>Cross River State</b>	<p>The following were given as the role of the NDDC by Focus Group discussants in Cross River State:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• to develop the communities</li> <li>• provision of social amenities</li> <li>• development of rural area</li> <li>• provision of developmental infrastructures</li> </ul>	<p>The following were provided as the functions of MNDAs in Cross River State</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• provide roads in communities</li> <li>• employment of staff/assessment of community for needs</li> <li>• assist in establishing skill acquisition center, development/provision development facilities</li> <li>• oversee government policy on development</li> <li>• only heard about them but do not know what is their role</li> </ul>	

Cross River	NDDC	MNDA	Oil and Gas Commissions (DESOPADEC, EDSOGPADEC, OSOPADEC)
<b>Delta State</b>	<p>The following were given as the role of the NDDC by Focus Group discussants in Delta State:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Sand filling of communities</li> <li>• Construction</li> <li>• Electricity provision</li> <li>• Welfare for the elderly</li> <li>• Youth Empowerment</li> <li>• Training</li> <li>• Water provision</li> <li>• Public toilet</li> <li>• Road construction</li> <li>• Provisions of micro-credit</li> <li>• Construction of jetty</li> <li>• Development of the Niger Delta Areas</li> <li>• To develop our community</li> <li>• To provide social amenities</li> </ul>	<p>The following were provided as the functions of MNDAs in Delta State</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• East-West road</li> <li>• Road construction,</li> <li>• Provision of toilet facility</li> <li>• Provision of credit facility</li> <li>• Pilling and sand filling</li> <li>• Community Empowerment of the Niger areas</li> <li>• work in collaboration with states to develop the communities</li> </ul>	<p>The following were suggested as the role of DESOPADEC:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Building Bungalow houses, Public toilets</li> <li>• Building of houses</li> <li>• Concrete jetty</li> <li>• Provision of electricity</li> <li>• Street light</li> <li>• Credit facility</li> <li>• Housing</li> <li>• School</li> <li>• electricity</li> <li>• interlock road</li> <li>• Sand filling a</li> <li>• Development of housing units</li> <li>• Development of oil producing communities in Delta state</li> <li>• Development of housing units, employment opportunity and Provision of electricity</li> <li>• Culvert</li> <li>• Street light</li> <li>• Housing</li> <li>• Interlock road</li> </ul>

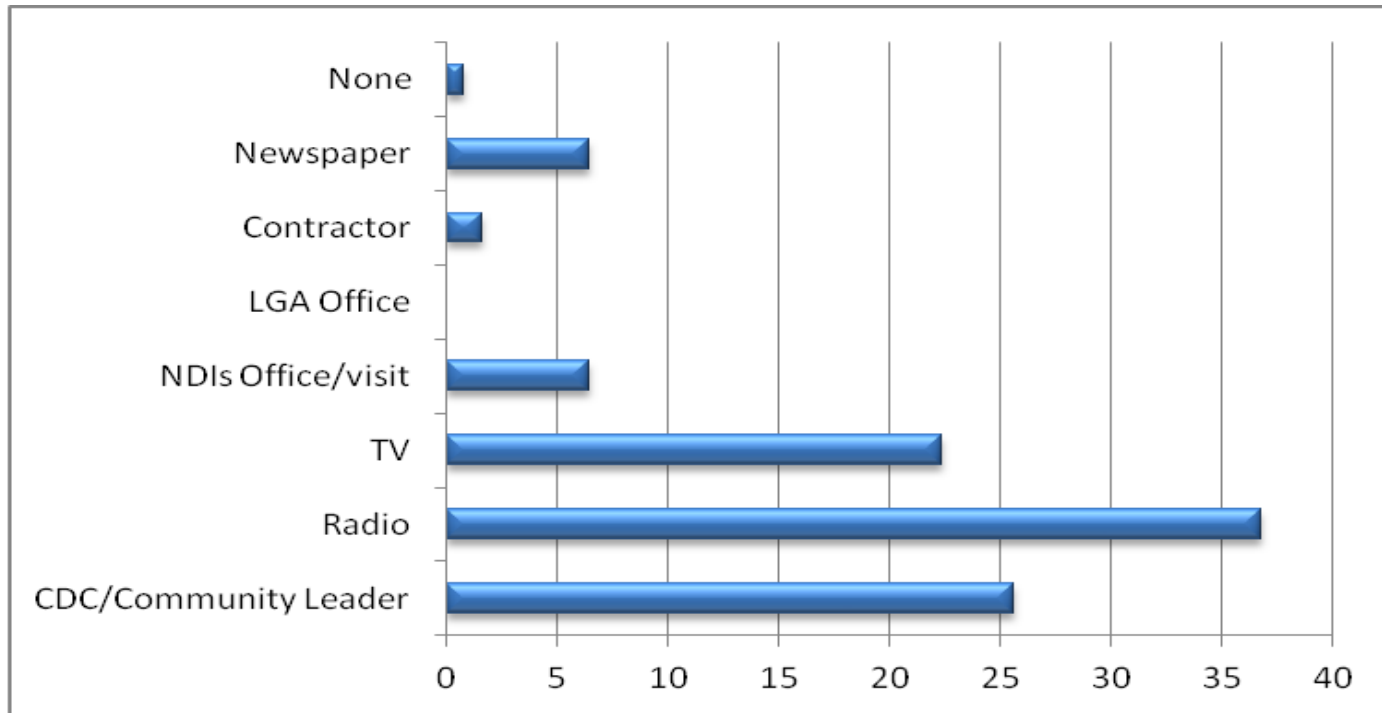
Cross River	NDDC	MNDA	Oil and Gas Commissions (DESOPADEC, EDSOGPADEC, OSOPADEC)
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Development of oil producing communities in Delta state</li> </ul>
<b>Edo State</b>	<p>The following were given as the role of the NDDC by Focus Group discussants in Edo State:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• To build good roads, bridges and Schools</li> <li>• To assist in bringing development</li> <li>• To support by providing water, electricity, good roads, among others</li> <li>• To assist in developing the community</li> <li>• to take oil from the ground</li> <li>• construction of roads, electricity and employment</li> <li>• To help in projects and development</li> <li>• To develop community, tarred road &amp; provide electricity</li> </ul>	<p>The following were provided as the functions of MNDAs in Edo State</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• To assist in developing the community</li> <li>• Build Staff qtrs. Support in road construction</li> <li>• To develop the Niger Delta region</li> <li>• To provide basic amenities</li> <li>• To provide community with technical and education assistance</li> <li>• support to build schools</li> </ul>	<p>The following were suggested as the role of EDSOGPADEC:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• To develop the community</li> <li>• To support community development</li> <li>• To build school and provide water</li> <li>• Drilling of Oil</li> <li>• To provide water &amp; good roads</li> <li>• To provide basic amenities</li> <li>• To build school, Market &amp; Hospital</li> <li>• Provide loan and build market</li> </ul>

Cross River	NDDC	MNDA	Oil and Gas Commissions (DESOPADEC, EDSOGPADEC, OSOPADEC)
<b>Ondo State</b>	<p>The following were listed as the role of the NDDC in the Niger Delta:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Building of infrastructures like schools</li> <li>• Issuing of loans</li> <li>• Building of hospitals</li> <li>• Provision of schools, water and care</li> <li>• For the elderly</li> <li>• Construction of concrete jetty and foot bridge</li> <li>• Hospitals</li> <li>• Water borehole</li> <li>• Provision of electricity</li> <li>• Provision of pipe-borne water</li> <li>• Sand filling of the community</li> <li>• Provision of Town Hall, Health Centre, Jetty</li> <li>• Provision of Health Centre and Education, Employment for the youths and Care for the Aged and Elderly</li> </ul>	<p>For those that claimed knowledge of the mandates of the Ministry of Niger Delta Affairs' mandates, the following were said as the role of the MNDA:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Provision of schools, water , youth development, care for the elderly</li> <li>• Empowerment</li> <li>• Provision of Education, Health Centre, Scholarships and Shoreline Protection</li> </ul>	<p>The following were listed as the role of OSOPADEC:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Stipends for elders</li> <li>• Issuing of loans</li> <li>• Building of hospitals</li> <li>• Provision of schools</li> <li>• Water</li> <li>• Housing units</li> <li>• Concrete jetties</li> <li>• Building of hospitals</li> <li>• Care for the elderly</li> <li>• Building of concrete jetty</li> <li>• Building of housing units</li> <li>• Building of hospitals</li> <li>• Portable water</li> </ul>

Cross River	NDDC	MND	Oil and Gas Commissions (DESOPADEC, EDSOGPADEC, OSOPADEC)
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li data-bbox="1354 300 1648 341">• Building of schools</li><li data-bbox="1354 373 1575 414">• Employment</li><li data-bbox="1354 446 1764 487">• Concrete jetty and walkway</li></ul>

## How did you hear of the NDIs?

### Graphic Representation of Source of Information on the NDIs



## Distribution of Projects

### Have the NDIs carried out projects in your community?

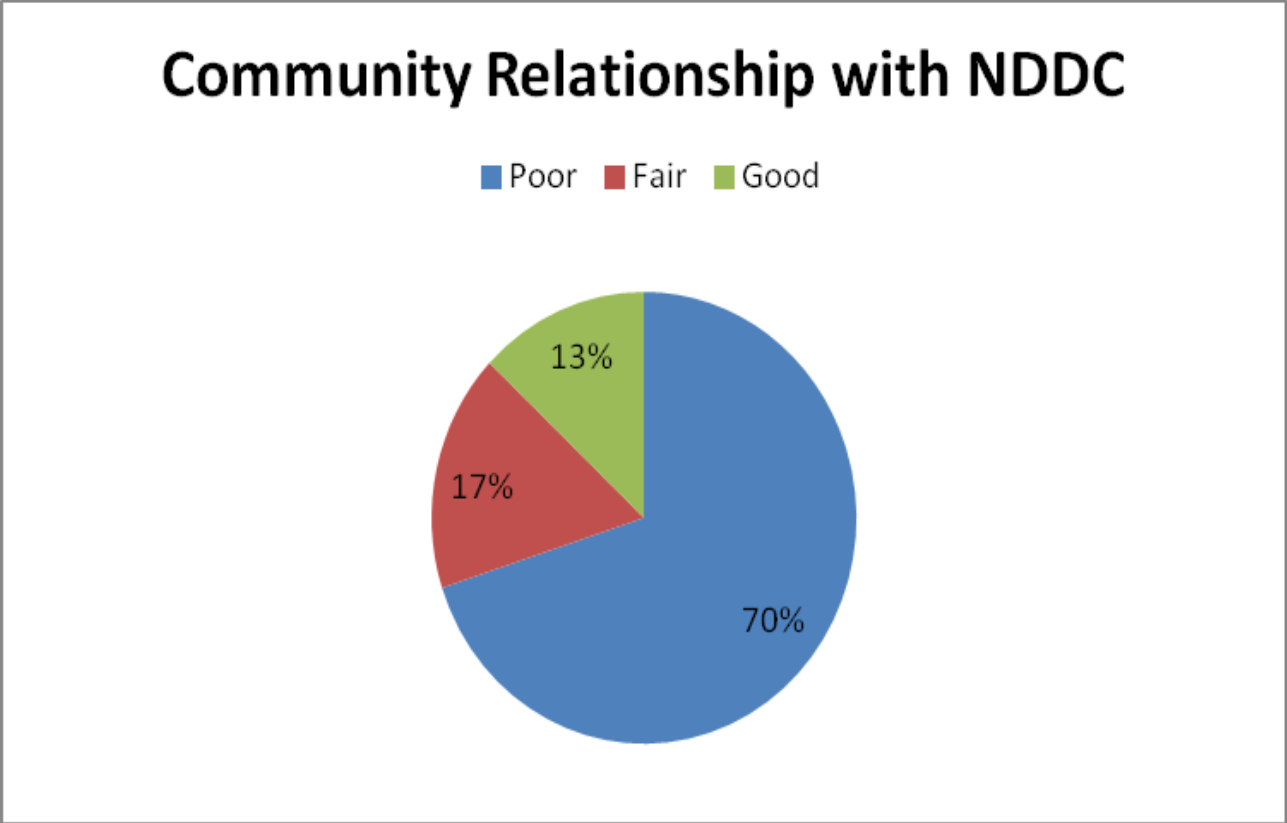
LGA/State	Community	NDDC	EDSOGPADEC	DESOPADEC	OSOPADEC	Min. of Niger Delta Affairs
<b>Bakassi, Cross River State</b>	EkpriObio Abakpa	No	N/A	N/A	N/A	No
<b>Bakassi, Cross River State</b>	IkotEfiom	No	N/A	N/A	N/A	Yes
<b>Bakassi, Cross River State</b>	Ekprilkang	Yes	N/A	N/A	N/A	No
<b>Akpabuyo, Cross River State</b>	IkotEdemOdo	No	N/A	N/A	N/A	No
<b>Akpabuyo, Cross River State</b>	AkwalkotEyoEdem	Yes	N/A	N/A	N/A	No
<b>Akpabuyo, Cross River State</b>	IkotOkot	Yes	N/A	N/A	N/A	No
<b>Warri North, Delta State</b>	Jakpa	Yes	N/A	Yes	N/A	N/A
<b>Warri North, Delta State</b>	Opuama	Yes	N/A	Yes	N/A	N/A
<b>Warri North, Delta State</b>	Tisun	Yes	N/A	Yes	N/A	N/A
<b>Warri North, Delta State</b>	Tsekelewu	Yes	N/A	Yes	N/A	N/A

LGA/State	Community	NDDC	EDSOGPADEC	DESOPADEC	OSOPADEC	Min. of Niger Delta Affairs
<b>Warri South, Delta State</b>	Omadino	Yes	N/A	Yes	N/A	N/A
<b>Warri South West, Delta State</b>	Kokodiagbene	Yes	N/A	Yes	N/A	No
<b>Warri South West, Delta State</b>	Ugbegugun-Escravos	No	N/A	Yes	N/A	No
<b>Warri South West, Delta State</b>	Benikrukru	Yes	N/A	Yes	N/A	No
<b>Orhionmwon, Edo State</b>	Obozogbe	No	Yes	N/A	N/A	No
<b>Orhionmwon, Edo State</b>	ObagieNokenkporo	No	Yes	N/A	N/A	No
<b>Orhionmwon, Edo State</b>	Ikobi	No	Yes	N/A	N/A	No
<b>Ovia North East, Edo State</b>	Ekewan	Yes	Yes	N/A	N/A	No
<b>Ovia North East, Edo State</b>	Gelegele	Yes	Yes	N/A	N/A	No
<b>Ovia North East, Edo State</b>	Ikpako	Yes	Yes	N/A	N/A	No
<b>Ilaje, Ondo State</b>	Odofado	Yes	N/A	N/A	Yes	No
<b>Ilaje, Ondo State</b>	Igo	Yes	N/A	N/A	Yes	No
<b>Ilaje, Ondo State</b>	Jirinwo	Yes	N/A	N/A	Yes	No
<b>Ilaje, Ondo State</b>	Gbagira	No	N/A	N/A	Yes	No

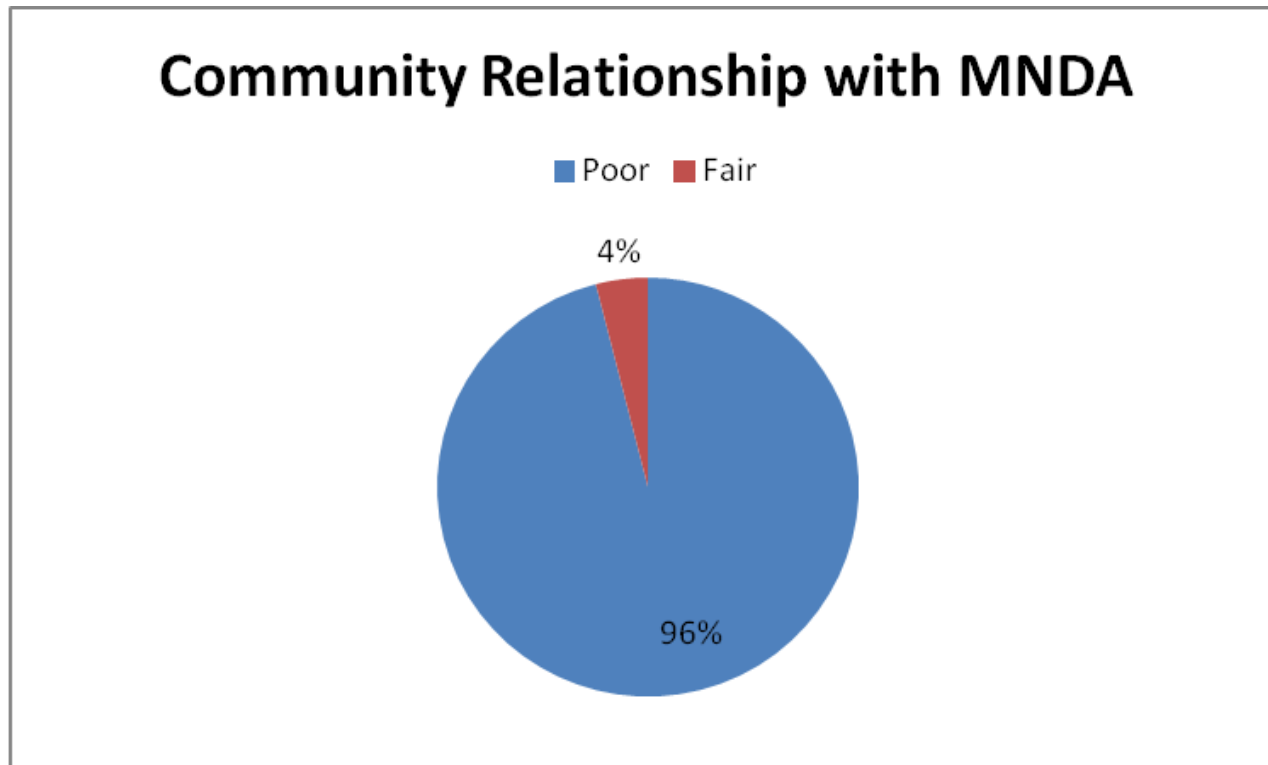
## Community Perception on Relationship with the NDIs

	NDDC	MNDA	DESOPADEC	OSOPADEC	EDSOGPADEC	RDC
<b>Poor</b>	68	92	8	4	4	16
<b>%</b>	70%	96%	25%	25%	17%	36.4%
<b>Fair</b>	16	4	16	4	4	12
<b>%</b>	17%	4%	50%	25%	17%	27.2%
<b>Good</b>	12	-	8	8	16	16
<b>%</b>	13%	-	25%	50%	66%	36.4%
<b>Total Respondents</b>	96	96	32	16	24	44
<b>Total %</b>	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%

# Rate your relationship with NDDC



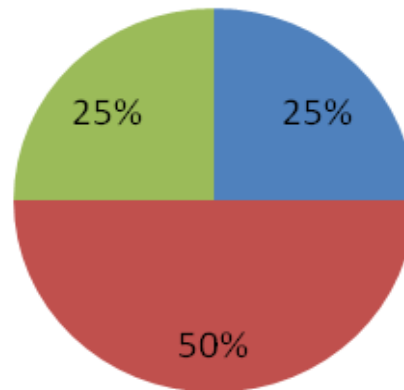
## Rate your relationship with Ministry of Niger Delta Affairs



## Rate your relationship with DESOPADEC

### Community Relationship with DESOPADEC

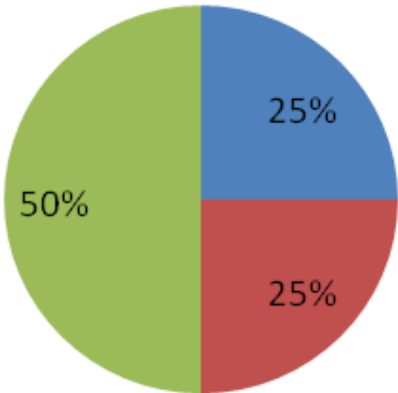
■ Poor ■ Fair ■ Good



# Rate your relationship with OSOPADEC

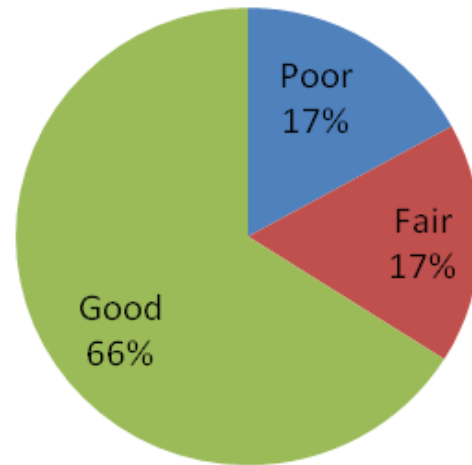
## Community Relationship with OSOPADEC

■ Poor ■ Fair ■ Good

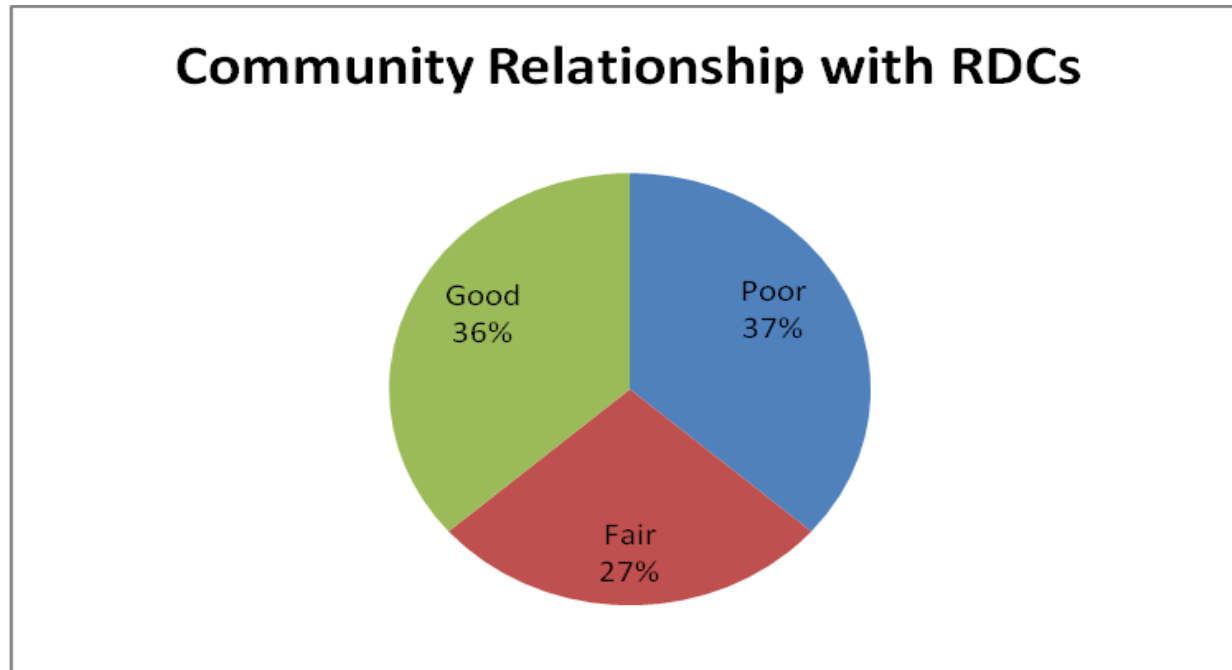


## Rate your relationship with EDSOGPADEC

### Community Relationship with EDSOGPADEC



## Rate your relationship with the RDC



# EDUCATION

Part of the \*Public Services\* Section of Citizen Report Card on the Niger Delta  
Institutions



## Overview

Quality education plays a pivotal role in human capital development efforts towards the attainment of sustainable development. The United Nations acknowledges that education is crucial to achieving appreciable development and reducing poverty. Therefore, investment in the delivery of qualitative education, training, and technology acquisition in institutions of learning is fundamental. In the Niger Delta, there is a high institutional disconnect between government and civil society, formal and informal private sectors, corporate and social cultures as it relates to education. The government vote towards education in national and states budgets over the years is a far cry from the stipulated 26% that is advised by UNESCO. This has resulted in lack of basic infrastructure and social amenities that will facilitate qualitative learning by students in the region.

Investment in Human Capital translates in the medium to long-term socio-economic development, which in turn attracts Foreign Direct Investment. Foreign Direct Investment will always gravitate towards where there are vast consumer markets, highly skilled labor, lower cost of labor, and maturing industry clusters. A young workforce with a passion for learning in Science, Engineering and Technology is key to the future of any emerging economy.

In the Niger Delta, the general lack of facilities in schools and shortage of quality teachers especially in riverine communities have led to the dearth of a competitive workforce that can attract local or Foreign Direct Investment. The consequences are poverty and unemployment, which increase youth restiveness in the region because they are short of the needed qualifications and skills for work to compete. On the performance of the NDIs regarding education in communities where the assessment was carried out, it was revealed that 21% percent of the communities surveyed have no primary schools while 79% have primary schools. In the communities that have primary schools, 68% of communities surveyed have adequate desks and chairs for the pupils while 32% do not have a desk and chairs for each pupil. The situation is worse in Warri North where 2 out of 9 of the schools are not in use (Jakpa and Tisun communities); Tsekelewu has a school built, but they do not have teachers. In Warri North and South LGAs, 100% of the primary schools do not have toilet nor water facilities. This is same for primary schools in Ilaje LGA, Ondo State. In Akpabuyo LGA, Cross River State, 100% of the primary schools have toilets but lack water. In Orhionmwon LGA, Edo state, 67% of the primary schools have no toilet while 37% have toilets, while in Ovia North East LGA, 64% have toilets and 36% do not have toilet facilities. In addition, the construction of teachers' quarters in Obanos primary school started by the NDDC since 2012 has been abandoned.

Fifty-four percent (54%) of the communities have no secondary schools while 46% have secondary schools. The secondary school in Kokodiagbene, Warri South West LGA built by the EGCDF RDC is not functional. Among the communities that have secondary schools, only that in Ekpri-Ikang, Bakassi LGA of Cross River State has a functional library. In addition, only the secondary schools in Opuama, Warri North LGA Delta State and in Ekpri-Ikang, Bakassi LGA Cross River State have functional science equipment. There are also no vocational centers for older children. The communities blame primarily the government for not providingadequate learning facilities and equipment.

### **Recommendations**

The following are key recommendations by community members and leaders for improved access to quality education in the Niger Delta.

- Deployment of qualified teachers to schools and regular payment of teachers' salaries.
- The Local governments should increase efforts in providing textbooks, chairs, computers and other learning materials to communities where there are schools.
- Provision of scholarship opportunities for indigent community members and implementation of skills acquisition programmes for the youth.
- Building schools in communities where there is none.

# DISTRIBUTION OF COMMUNITIES WITH PRIMARY SCHOOLS

(LGA-TO-LGA Comparison)

## SUMMARY OF COMMUNITIES THAT HAVE A GOVERNMENT-RUN PRIMARY SCHOOL

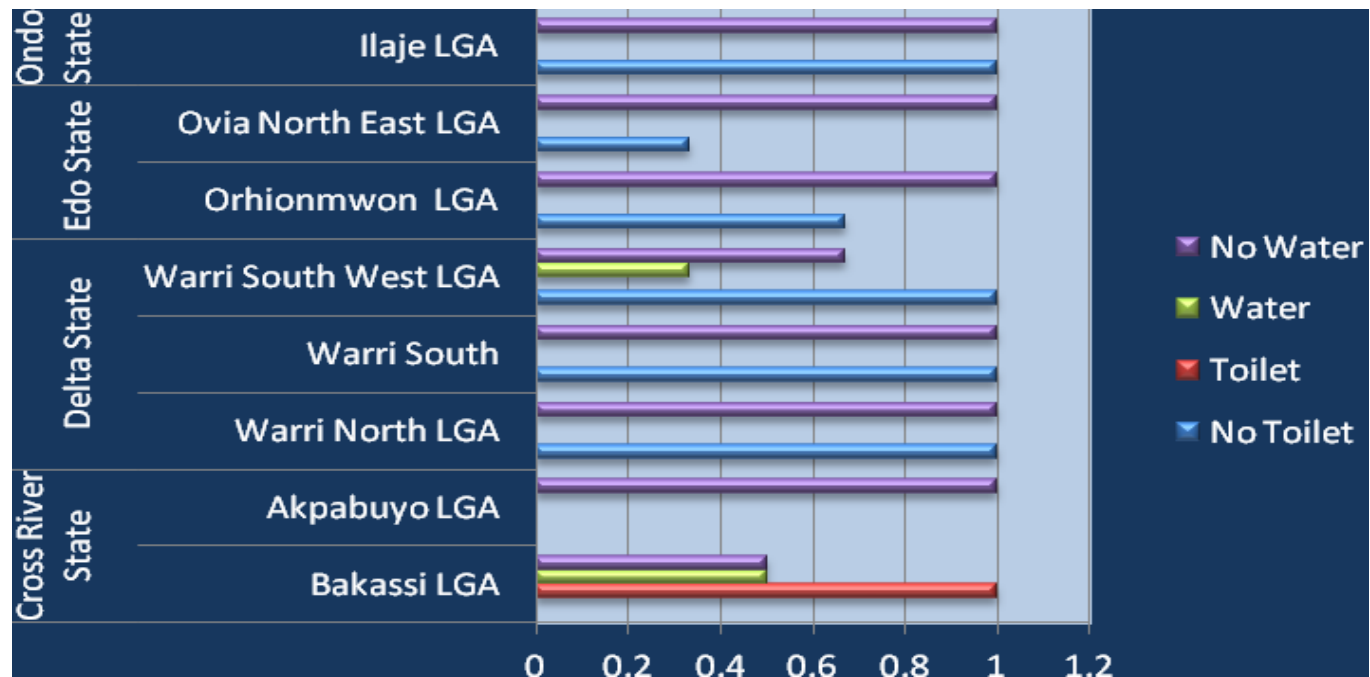
Focus Group Question: Does your community have a primary school?

LGA/ STATE	Community	With Primary School	
		No	Yes
<b>Bakassi, Cross River</b>	Ekpri Obio Abakpa	X	-
	Ikot Efiom	-	X
	Ekpri Ikang	-	X
<b>Akpabuyo, Cross River</b>	Ikot Edem Odo	-	X
	Akwa Ikot Eyo Edem	-	X
	Ikot Okot	X	-
<b>Warri North , Delta State</b>	Jakpa	-	X
	Opuama	-	X
	Tisun	X	-
	Tsekelewu	-	X
<b>Warri South, Delta State</b>	Omadino	-	X

<b>Warri South West, Delta State</b>	Kokodiagbene	-	X
	Ugbegugun-Escravos	-	X
	Benikrukru	-	X
<b>Orhionmwon, Edo State</b>	Obozogbe	-	X
	Obagienokenkporo	-	X
	Ikobi	-	X
<b>Ovia North East, Edo State</b>	Ekewan	-	X
	Gelegele	-	X
	Ikpako	-	X
<b>Ilaje, Ondo State</b>	Odofado	-	X
	Igo	X	
	Jirinwo	-	Yes
	Gbagira	X	-
<b>Total</b>		<b>5</b>	<b>19</b>

**PERCENTAGE OF COMMUNITIES SURVEYED WHERE PRIMARY SCHOOLS HAVE WATER AND TOILET FACILITIES**

(LGA-to-LGA Comparison)



# **EDUCATION**

**BY STATE, LOCAL GOVERNMENT AREA AND COMMUNITY**

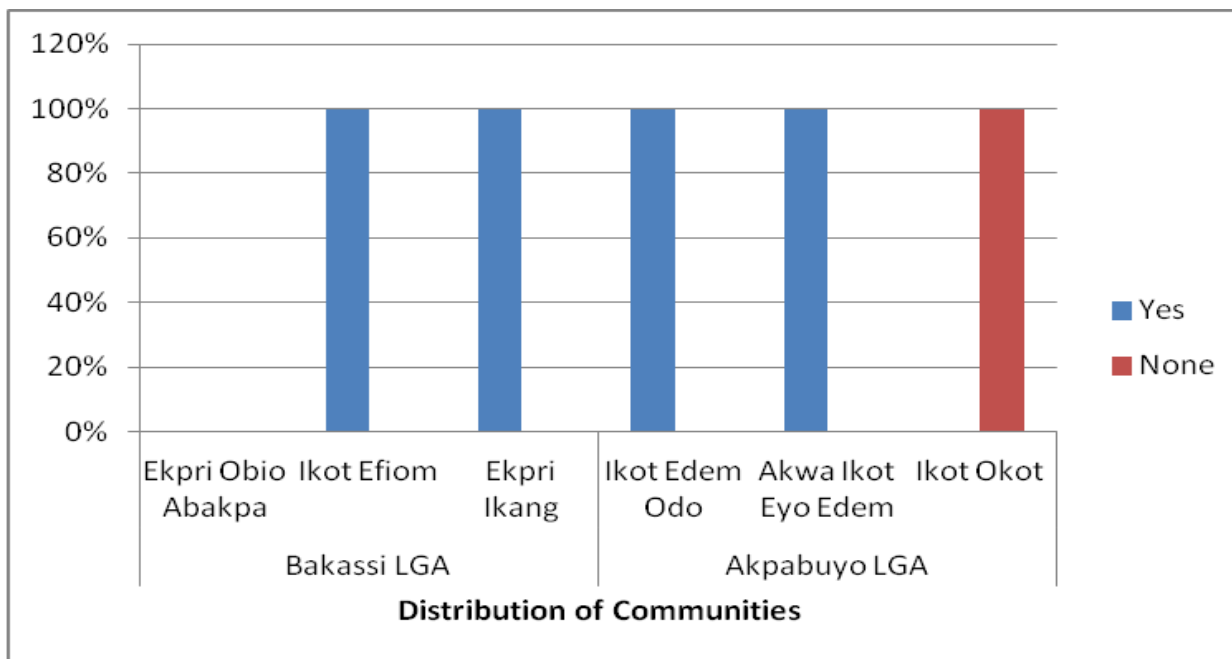
## **CROSS RIVER STATE**

Bakassi LGA(3 Communities)

Akpabuyo LGA(3 Communities)

**PERCENTAGE OF COMMUNITIES SURVEYED IN WHICH PRIMARY SCHOOL HAS A DESK AND CHAIR FOR EACH CHILD**

(LGA-to-LGA Comparison)



**Note: EkpriObio Abakpa community in Bakassi LGA and IkotOkot community in Akpabuyo LGA both in Cross River State;Tisun in Warri North LGA of Delta, Igo and Gbagira in Ilaje LGA of Ondo State do not have primary schools**

**Focus Group Question: Does your community have a primary school? Who built the school? Who provides books to pupils? Do all Children in Primary School have a desk and chair? Do you have teacher's quarters? Who built the teachers' quarters?**

LGA/State	Community	Primary School	Who built the schools?	Who provides books?	Desk and Chairs for every child	Is there a teachers' quarters?	Who built the teachers' quarters?
<b>Bakassi, Cross River State</b>	EKPRI OBIO ABAKPA	No	No School	N/A	N/A	No	N/A
<b>Bakassi, Cross River State</b>	IKOT EFIOM	Yes	Community/Cross River State Government	Individuals/government and parents	Yes	No	N/A
<b>Bakassi, Cross River State</b>	EKPRI IKANG	Yes	Community/Cross River State Government	Parents and State government	Yes	No	N/A
<b>Akpabuyo, Cross River State</b>	IKOT EDEM ODO	Yes	Missionaries, Government/Community	Parents and State government	Yes	No	N/A
<b>Akpabuyo, Cross River State</b>	AKWA IKOT EYO EDEM	Yes	Missionaries, Government/Community	Parents	No	No	N/A
<b>Akpabuyo, Cross River State</b>	IKOT OKOT	No	No School	N/A	N/A	No	N/A

**Focus Group Question: Does your primary school have toilet facility and water?**

**Focus Group Question: Do you have a Secondary School in your community? (SS) Who built the school? Is the secondary school in use by the students? Do all Children in Secondary School have a desk and chair? Does the Secondary School have a functional library? Functional science equipment?Toilets for students?Separate Toilet For Girls and Boys?**

<b>LGA/State</b>	<b>Community</b>	<b>Toilet</b>	<b>Water</b>
<b>Bakassi, Cross River State</b>	Ekpri Obio Abakpa	N/A	N/A
<b>Bakassi, Cross River State</b>	Ikot Efiom	Yes	No
<b>Bakassi, Cross River State</b>	Ekprilkang	Yes	Yes
<b>Akpabuyo, Cross River State</b>	Ikot Edem Odo	Yes	No
<b>Akpabuyo, Cross River State</b>	Akwa Ikot Eyo Edem	Yes	No
<b>Akpabuyo, Cross River State</b>	Ikot Okot	N/A	N/A

LGA	Community	Secondary School	Who built the school?	Functionality of the school	Functional Library	Functional Science Equipments	Toilets for Students?	Separate toilet for Girls and Boys?
Bakassi	Ekpri Obio Abakpa	No	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Bakassi	Ikot Efiom	No	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Bakassi	Ekpri Ikang	Yes	Government/Community	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Akpabuyo	Ikot Edem Odo	Yes	Government/Community	Yes	No	No	Yes	Yes
Akpabuyo	Akwa Ikot Eyo Edem	Yes	Government/Community	Yes	No	No	Yes	No
Akpabuyo	Ikot Okot	No	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

# **DELTA STATE**

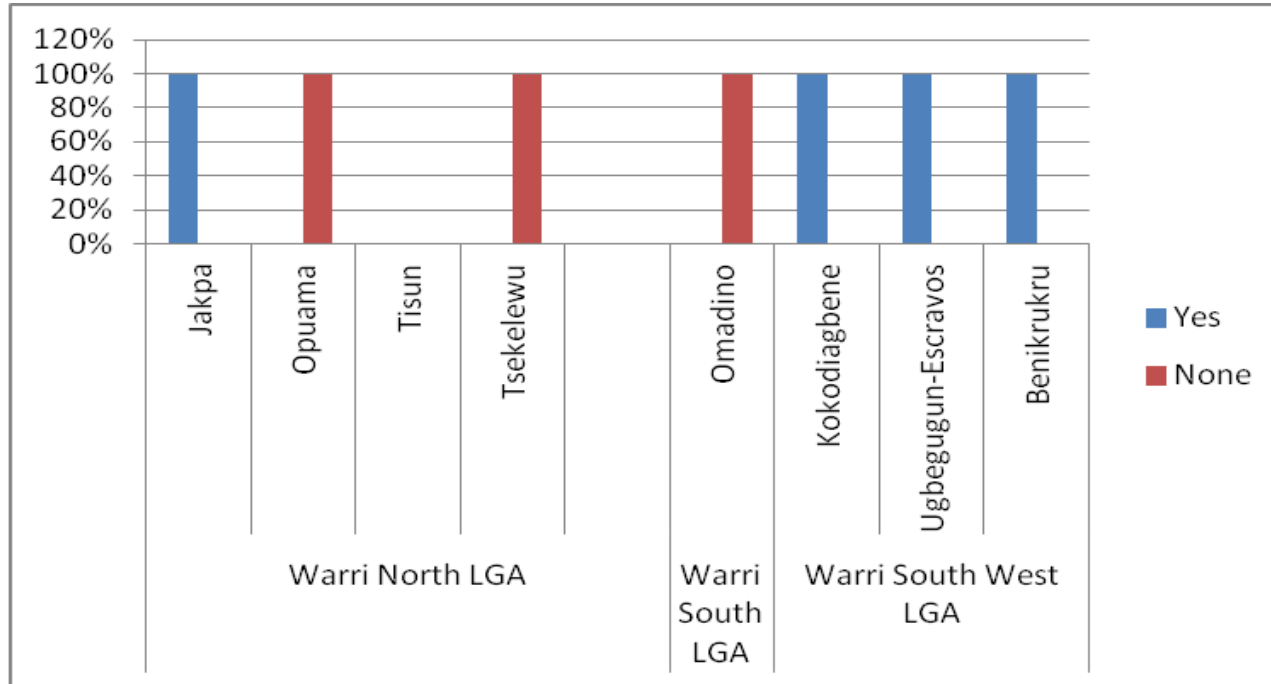
**Warri North LGA**(4 Communities)

**Warri SouthLGA** (1 Community)

**Warri South West LGA** (3 Communities)

**PERCENTAGE OF COMMUNITIES SURVEYED IN WHICH PRIMARY SCHOOL HAS A DESK AND CHAIR FOR EACH CHILD**

(LGA-to-LGA Comparison)



**Focus Group Question: Does your community have a primary school? Who built the school? Who provides books to pupils? Do all Children in Primary School have a desk and chair? Do you have teacher's quarters? Who built the teachers' quarters?**

LGA/State	Community	Primary School	Who built the schools?	Who provides books?	Desk and Chairs for every child	Is there teachers' quarters?	Who built the teachers' quarters?
<b>Warri North</b>	Jakpa	Yes	DESOPADEC	N/A	Yes	No	N/A
	Opuama	Yes	Government	Individuals/government and parents	No	Yes	EGCDF/DESOPADEC
	Tisun	No	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
	Tsekelewu	Yes	EGCDF	Parents and State government	No	No	N/A
<b>Warri South</b>	Omadino	Yes	SPDC/GOVERNMENT	Parents	No	Yes	EGCDF
<b>Warri South West</b>	Kokodiagbene	Yes	SPDC	Tompolo Foundation	Yes	Yes	Chevron
	Ugbegugun-Escravos	Yes	SPDC	Parents	Yes	Yes	DESOPADEC
	Benikrukru	Yes	Chevron	Parents/Tompolo	Yes	Yes	EGCDF

**Focus Group Question: Does your primary school have toilet facility and water?**

S/N	LGA/State	Community	Toilet	Water
1	Warri North/Delta	Jakpa	NO	NO

2	Warri North/Delta	Opuama	NO	NO
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**Focus Group Question: Do you have Secondary School in your community? (SS) Who built the school? Is the secondary school in use by the students? Do all Children in Secondary School have a desk and chair? Does the Secondary School have a functional library? Functional science equipment?Toilets for students?Separate Toilet For Girls and Boys?**

3	Warri North/Delta	Tisun	NO	NO
4	Warri North/Delta	Tsekelewu	NO	NO
5	Warri South/Delta	Omadino	NO	NO
6	Warri South West/Delta	Ugbegugun-Escravos	NO	YES
7	Warri South West/Delta	Kokodiagbene	NO	NO
8	Warri South West/Delta	Benikrukru	NO	NO

LGA	Community	Secondary School	Who built the school?	Functionality of the school	Functional Library	Functional Science Equipment	Toilets for students?	Separate toilet for Girls and Boys?
<b>Warri North</b>	Jakpa	No	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
	Opuama	Yes	EDCDF RDC	Yes	No	Yes	No	No
	Tisun	No	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
	Tsekelewu	Yes	EDCDF RDC	Yes	No	No	No	No
<b>Warri South</b>	Omadino	No	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
<b>Warri South West</b>	Kokodiagbene	Yes	EDCDF RDC	NO	No	No	No	No
	Ugbegugun-Escravos	No	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
	Benikrukru	No	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/a	N/a

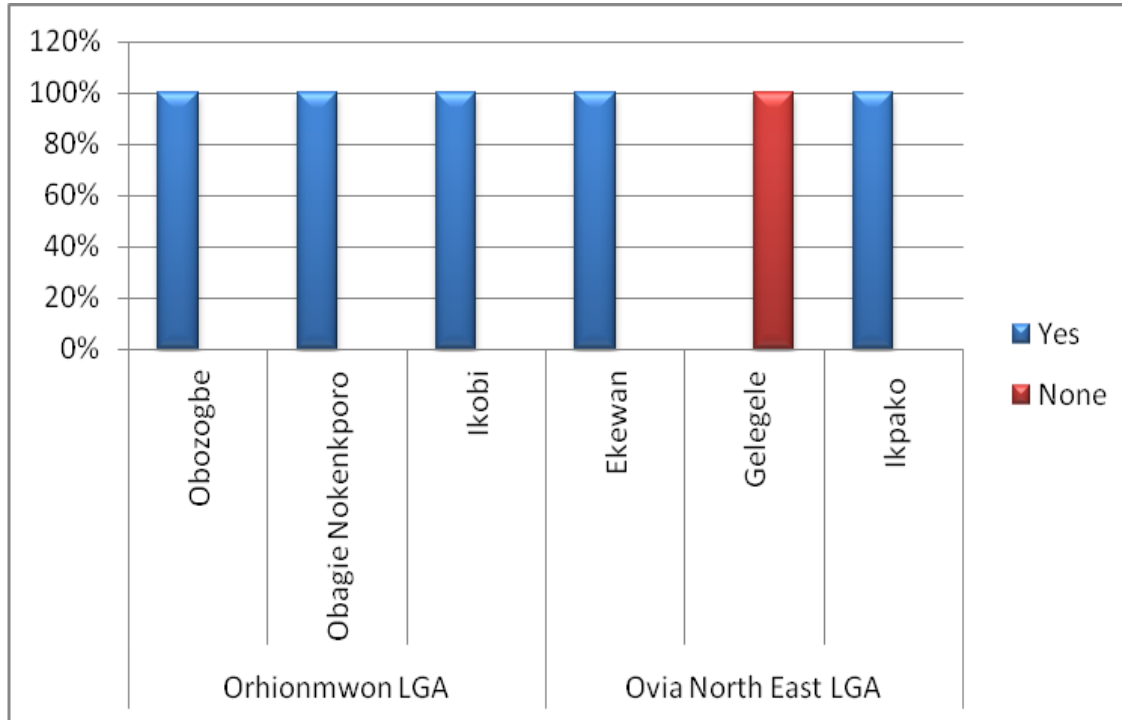
# **EDO STATE**

**OrhionmwonLGA(3 Communities)**

**Ovia North East LGA(3 Communities)**

**PERCENTAGE OF COMMUNITIES SURVEYED IN WHICH PRIMARY SCHOOL HAS A DESK AND CHAIR FOR EACH CHILD**

(LGA-to-LGA Comparisons)



**Focus Group Question: Does your community have a primary school? Who built the school? Who provides books to pupils? Do all Children in Primary School have a desk and chair? Do you have teachers' quarters? Who built the teachers' quarters?**

<b>LGA/State</b>	<b>Community</b>	<b>Primary School</b>	<b>Who built the schools?</b>	<b>Who provides books?</b>	<b>Desk and Chairs for every child</b>	<b>Is there teachers' quarters?</b>	<b>Who built the teachers' quarters?</b>
<b>Orhionmwon, Edo State</b>	Obozogbe	Yes	Shell	Parents/ Volunteer	Yes	Yes	EDSOGPADEC
<b>Orhionmwon, Edo State</b>	ObagieNokenkporo	Yes	EDSOGPADEC	Parents	Yes	No	N/A
<b>Orhionmwon, Edo State</b>	Ikobi	Yes	EDSOGPADEC	Parents & Osaretin Edoma (a Publisher)	Yes	Yes	EDSOGPADEC
<b>Ovia North East, Edo State</b>	Ekewan	Yes	EDSOGPADEC, Edo State Government,	Parents	Yes	No	N/A
<b>Ovia North East, Edo State</b>	Gelegele	Yes	EDSOGPADEC, NDDC, Edo State Government & renovated by Dubril company	Parents and government	No	Yes	EDSOGPADEC
<b>Ovia North East, Edo State</b>	Ikpako	Yes	NDDC, EDSOGPADEC	Parents	Yes	No	N/A

**Focus Group Question: Do you have Secondary School in your community? (SS) Who built the school? Is the secondary school in use by the students? Do all Children in Secondary School have a desk and chair? Does the Secondary School have a functional library? Functional science equipment?Toilets for students?Separate Toilet For Girls and Boys?**

**Focus Group Question: Does your primary school have toilet facility and water?**

<b>LGA/State</b>	<b>Community</b>	<b>Toilet</b>	<b>Water</b>
<b>Orhionmwon, Edo State</b>	Obozogbe	No	No
<b>Orhionmwon, Edo State</b>	ObagieNokenkporo	Yes	No
<b>Orhionmwon, Edo State</b>	Ikobi	No	No
<b>Ovia North East, Edo State</b>	Ekewan	No	No
<b>Ovia North East, Edo State</b>	Gelegele	Yes	No
<b>Ovia North East, Edo State</b>	Ikpako	Yes	No

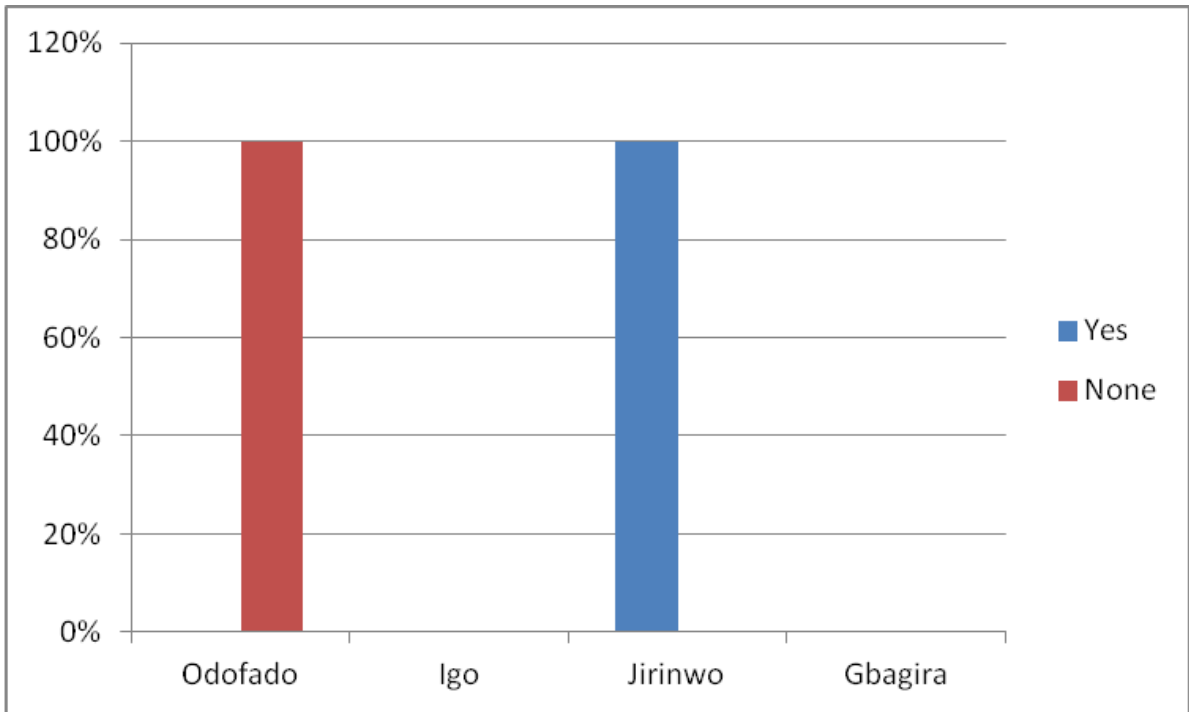
LGA	Community	Secondary School	Who built the school?	Functionality of the school	Functional Library	Functional Science Equipment	Toilets for Students?	Separate toilet for Girls and Boys?
Orhionmwon	OBOZOGBE	No	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Orhionmwon	OBAGIE NOKENKPORO	No	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Orhionmwon	IKOBI	Yes	Shell	Yes	No	No	No	No
Ovia North East	EKEWAN	Yes	Edo State Government	Yes	No	No	No	No
Ovia North East	GELEGELE	Yes	NDDC	Yes	No	No	No	No
Ovia North East	IKPAKO	Yes	Edo State Government	Yes	No	No	Yes but not functional	No

# ONDO STATE

**IlajeLGA**(4 Communities)

**PERCENTAGE OF COMMUNITIES SURVEYED IN WHICH PRIMARY SCHOOL HAS A DESK AND CHAIR FOR EACH CHILD**

(LGA-TO-LGA COMPARISON)



**Focus Group Question: Does your community have a primary school? Who built the school? Who provides**

**books to pupils? Do all Children in Primary School have a desk and chair? Do you have teachers' quarters? Who built the teachers' quarters?**

<b>LGA/State</b>	<b>Community</b>	<b>Primary School</b>	<b>Who built the schools?</b>	<b>Who provides books?</b>	<b>Desk and Chairs for every child</b>	<b>Is there teachers' quarters?</b>	<b>Who built the teachers' quarters?</b>
<b>Ilaje, Ondo State</b>	Odofado	Yes	NDDC	Parents	No	Yes	NDDC
	Igo	No	No school	N/A	N/A	No	N/A
	Jirinwo	Yes	NDDC	Parents	Yes	Yes	NDDC
	Gbagira	No	No school	N/A	N/A	No	N/A

**Focus Group Question: Does your primary school have toilet facility and water?**

<b>S/N</b>	<b>LGA/State</b>	<b>Community</b>	<b>Toilet</b>	<b>Water</b>
<b>1</b>	<b>Ilaje/Ondo</b>	<b>Odofado</b>	<b>No</b>	<b>No</b>

<b>2</b>	<b>Ilaje/Ondo</b>	<b>Igo</b>	<b>No school</b>	<b>N/A</b>
<b>3</b>	<b>Ilaje/Ondo</b>	<b>Jirinwo</b>	<b>No</b>	<b>No</b>
<b>4</b>	<b>Ilaje/Ondo</b>	<b>Gbagira</b>	<b>No school</b>	<b>N/A</b>

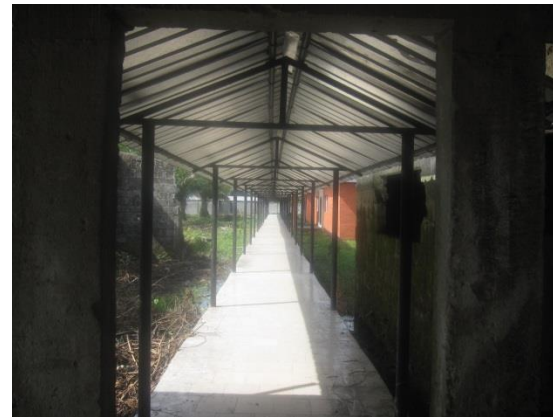
**Focus Group Question: Do you have Secondary School in your community? (SS), Who built the school? Is the secondary school in use by the students? Do all Children in Secondary School have a desk and chair? Does the Secondary School have a functional library? Functional science equipments?Toilets for students?Separate toilet For Girls and Boys?**

LGA	Community	Secondary School	Who built the school?	Functionality of the school	Functional Library	Functional Science Equipment	Toilets for Students?	Separate toilet for Girls and Boys?
<b>LGA/State</b>	<b>Community</b>	No	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
<b>Ilaje, Ondo State</b>	Odofado	No	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
	Igo	No	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
	Jirinwo	No	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
	Gbagira	No	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

# HEALTH

Part Of the \*Public Services\* Section of Citizen Report Card on the Niger Delta  
Institutions





## Overview

Poor health affects an individual's ability to engage in livelihood activities, limiting income, savings and creates endemic poverty. Poverty further creates a barrier to accessing healthcare when needed. Poverty and health are therefore, inseparably linked. We also recognize that health can have an adverse impact on strengthening and introducing alternative livelihoods systems in indigent communities. Findings from the CRC reveal that healthcare infrastructure is insufficient, skilled health workers and effective drugs are in short supply leading to deprived access to treatment.

Health is a fundamental right for the citizens, it is the responsibility of the Government to build and equip hospitals or health centres for them. All the communities surveyed in Cross River State have functional health centres with the exception of IkotOkot in Akpabuyo LGA where there is no health centre. In the communities surveyed in Delta State, Opuama, Omadino and Kokodiagbene have functional health centres while Jakpa, Tisun, Tsekelewu and Benikrukru have non-functional health centers. Ugbegugun-Escravos community in Warri, South West LGA does not have a health centre. Further, all communities surveyed in Orhionmwon LGA Edo State have no health centre. However, in Ovia North East LGA, Gelegele and Ikpakpo communities have healthcentres in use while Ekewanhas a health centre that is not in use. In Ilaje LGA of Ondo State, two out of four communities surveyed with health centers are non-functional with Igoand Gbagira communities not having health centres at all.

The NDDC provided health centres in Opuama and Tisun both in Warri North LGA, while the SPDC built health centres for Omadino and Kokodiagbene in Warri South West, Delta State.

The crux of healthcare is not in building structures but in their functionality, meaning adequacy of equipment and drugs for treatment and addressing community health care needs. It is commendable that community residents stated that the health centers in the two communities surveyed in Akpabuyo LGA of Cross River State all have health equipment. The Health Center in Omadino, Warri South LGA in Delta state and communities in Ovia North East LGA of Edo State also have functional medical equipment. The presence of medical personnel to administer treatment is a sine qua non in health care provision. In Omadino, Opuama, Tisun and Tsekelewu community residents acknowledged that there is a doctor who works at least once per week, while in Kokodiagbene and Benikrukru communities admitted not having any Doctor that works once a week in their community. In all of the communities surveyed in Edo State with a health facility, there is no doctor that visits the health centers at least once a week.

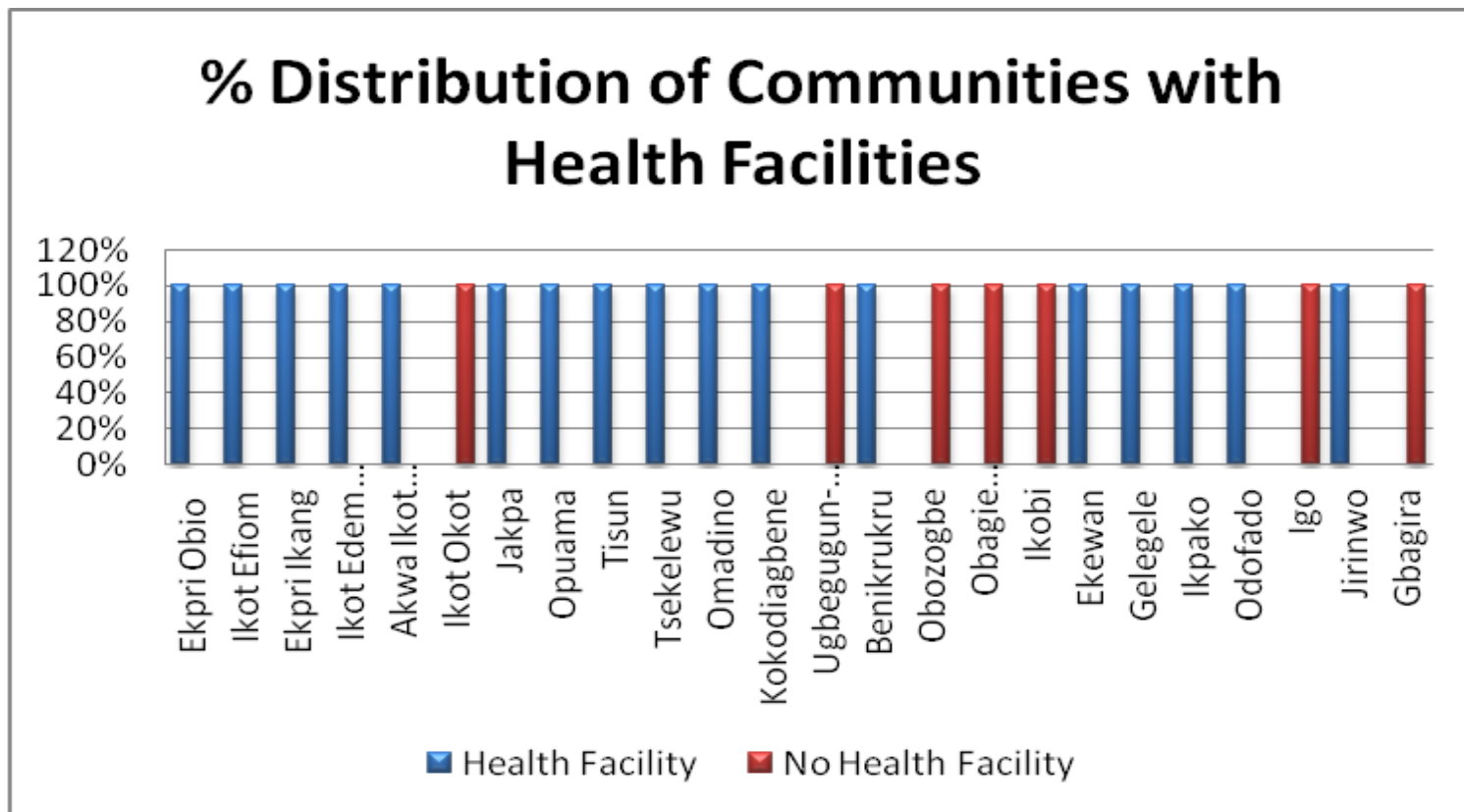
## Recommendations

The following are key recommendations put forward by community members and leaders for better access to healthcare in the Niger Delta

- Deployment of doctors and nurses and equipping the health centres already built.
- The State government should carry out more health programmes in the communities.
- The Local government should build health centres in communities where there are none.

## Communities with Some Form of Health Facility

(Community-to-Community Comparison)

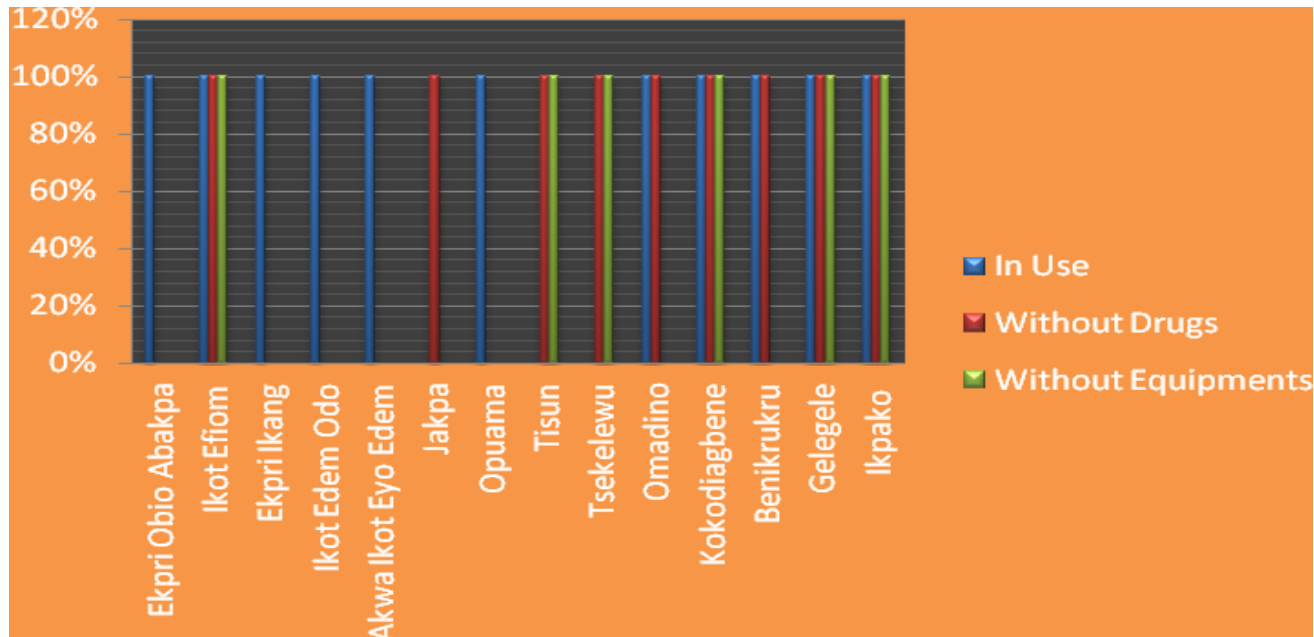


## Functionality of Community Health Facilities based on

Health centre in use

Health facilities without drugs

Health facilities without equipment



**Note:** All the health centers in Bakassi LGA of Cross River State are in use and with equipment and drugs except in IkotEffiom. The health centers in Jakpa, Tisun andTselekewu in Warri North LGA, Kokodiagbene, Benikrukru in Warri South West are all in use but lack equipment and drugs. In Ovia North East LGA of Edo State, Gelegele and Ikpakohave functional health centers but lack equipment and drugs.

# COMMUNITY HEALTH INFORMATION

BY

LOCAL GOVERNMENT AREA AND COMMUNITY

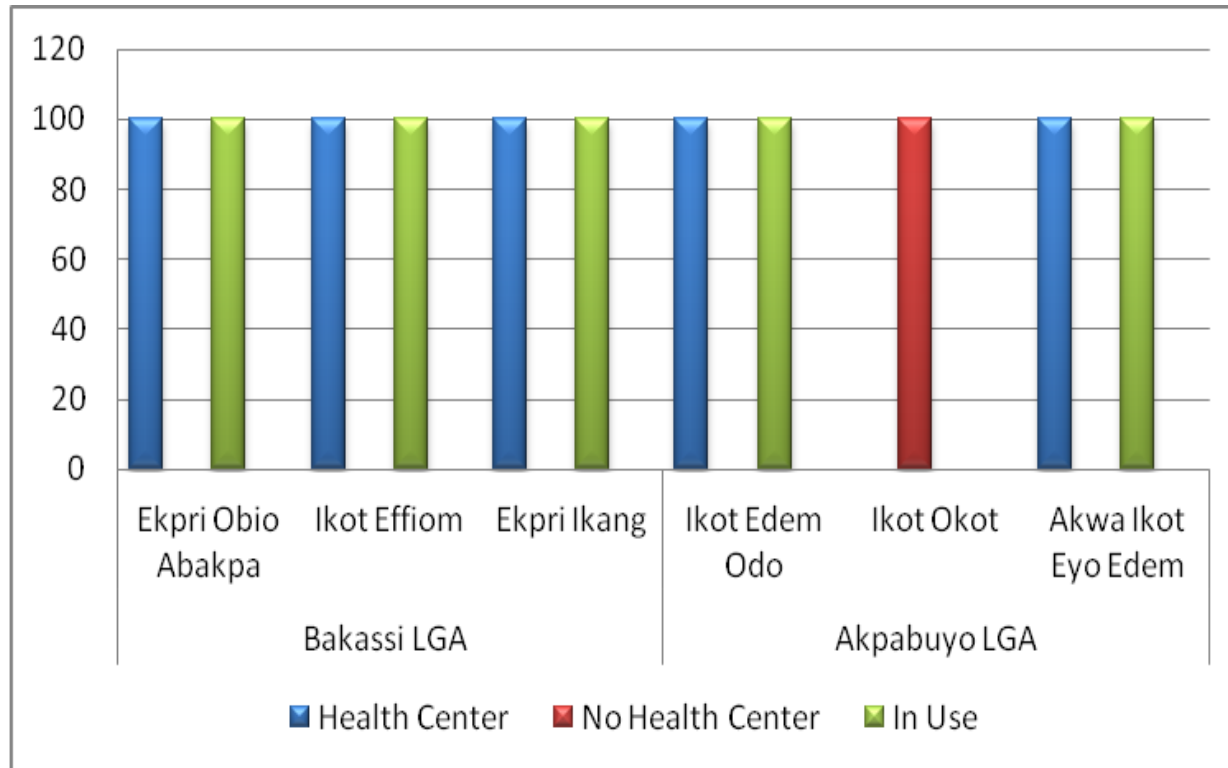
# **CROSS RIVER STATE**

**BAKASSI LGA(3 Communities)**

**AKPABUYO LGA(3 Communities)**

## Communities with Some Form of Health Facility

(Community-to-Community Comparison)



**Note: All the health centers in communities surveyed in Bakassi and Akpabuyo LGAs are functional except in IkotOkot community in Akpabuyo LGA that does not have a health center.**

Focus Group Questions about Health facilities, medical staff, medical equipment and drugs								
LGA	Community	Does your community have a health centre?	Does community use the health center	Who provided the health center	Does Doctor work at least once per week	Does a Nurse work at least once per week	Does Health Center have medical equipment	Does Health Facility have drugs?
Bakassi	EkpriObio Abakpa	Yes	Yes	Cross River State Government	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Bakassi	IkotEfiom	Yes	Yes	Cross River State Government	Yes	Yes	No	No
Bakassi	Ekpril kang	Yes	Yes	Cross River State Government	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Akpabuyo	IkotEdemOdo	Yes	Yes	Cross River State Government	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Akpabuyo	AkwalkotEyoEdem	Yes	Yes	EUROPEN UNION/ Cross River State Government	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Akpabuyo	IkotOkot	No	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

# DELTA STATE

Warri North LGA (4Communities)

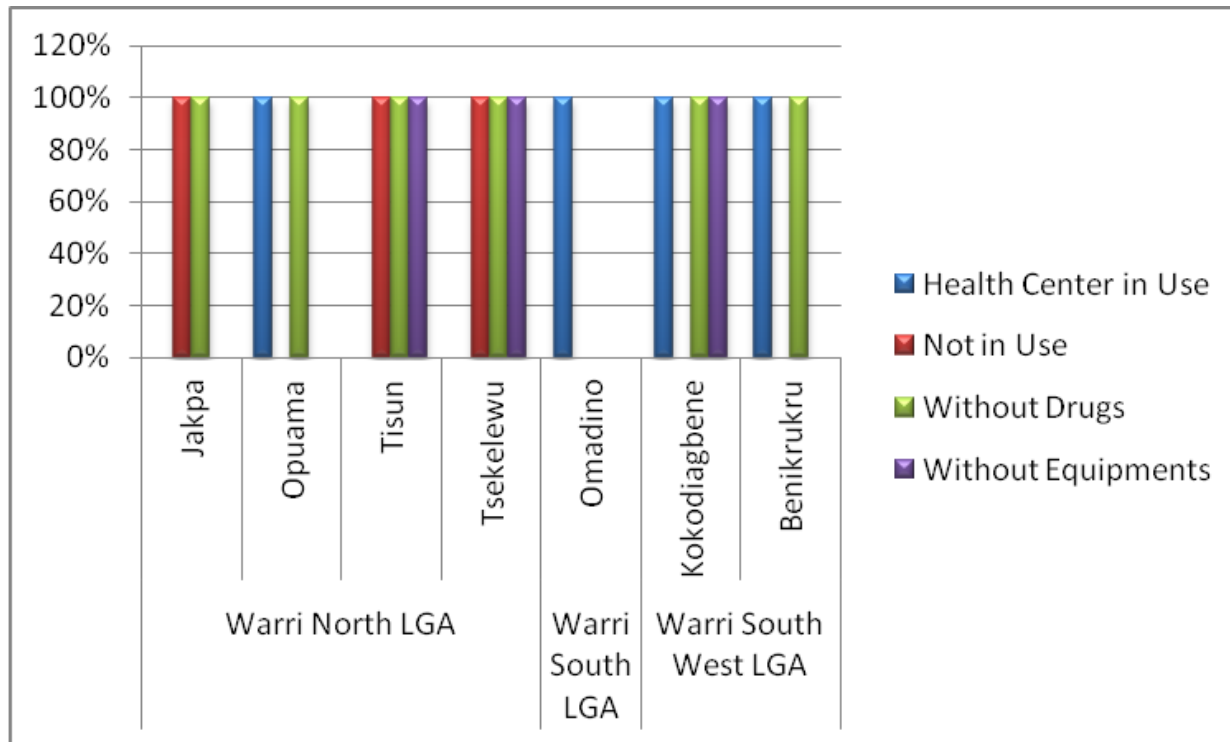
Warri South LGA (1 Community)

Warri South West LGA (3Communities)

## Functionality of Community Health Facilities based on

Health centre

Health center not in use



**Note: All the communities surveyed in the three LGAs of Delta State have health centers apart from Ugbegugun-Escravos in Warri South west LGA. Health centers in Jakpa, Tsekelewu and Tisun, all in Warri North LGA are not functional.**

## Focus Group Questions about Health facilities, medical staff, medical equipment and drugs

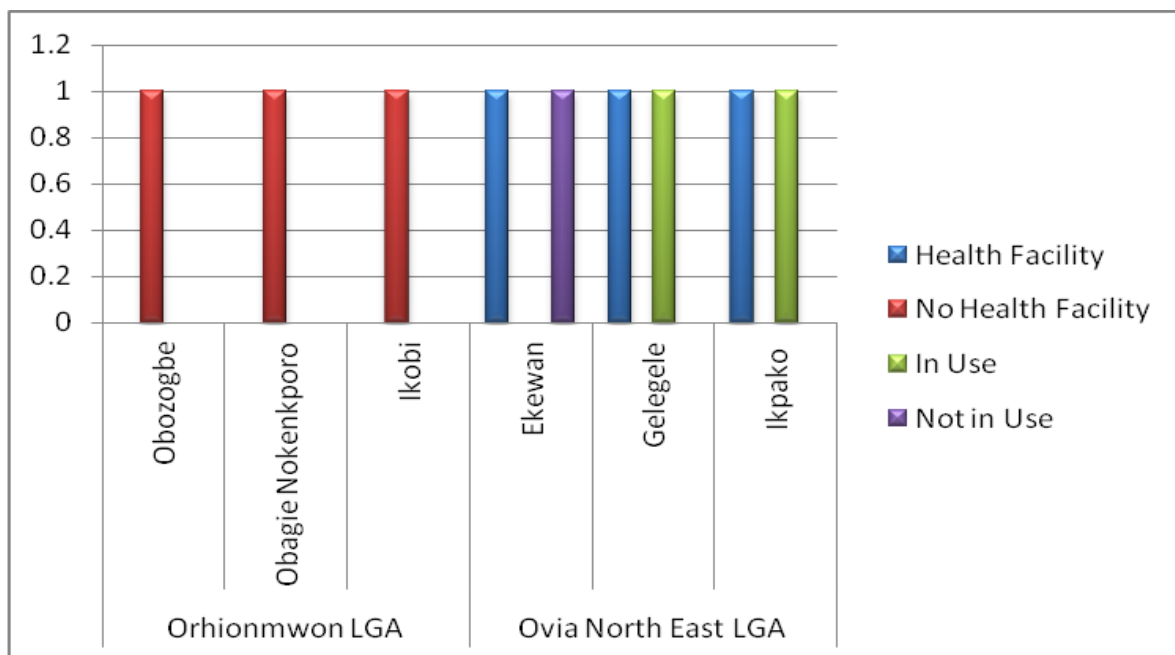
LGA	Community	Does your community have a health centre?	Does community use the health center	Who provided the health center	Does a Doctor work at least once per week	Does a Nurse work at least once per week	Does Health Center have medical equipment	Does Health Facility have drugs?
Warri North	Opuama	Yes	Yes	DESOPADEC & NDDC	Yes	Yes	Yes	No
	Tisun	Yes	No	NDDC	Yes	No	No	No
	Tsekelewu	Yes	No	EGCDF	Yes	No	No	No
	Jakpa	Yes	No	EGCDF & DESOPADEC	No	No	No	No
Warri South	Omadino	Yes	Yes	SPDC	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Warri South West	Kokodiagbene	Yes	Yes	SPDC	No	Yes	No	No
	Ugbegugun-Escravos	NO	NO	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
	Benikrukru	Yes	Yes	EGCDF		No	Yes	No

# EDO STATE

**OrhionmwonLGA** (3 Communities)

**Ovia North East LGA**(3 Communities)

## Functionality of Community Health Facilities based on Presence of Health centre Health center in use



**Note: The three communities surveyed in Orhionmwon LGA of Edo state comprising Obozogbe, ObagieNokenkporo and Ikobi do not have health centers. The health center in Ekewan in Ovia North East is not in use presently.**

## Focus Group Questions about Health facilities, medical staff, medical equipment and drugs

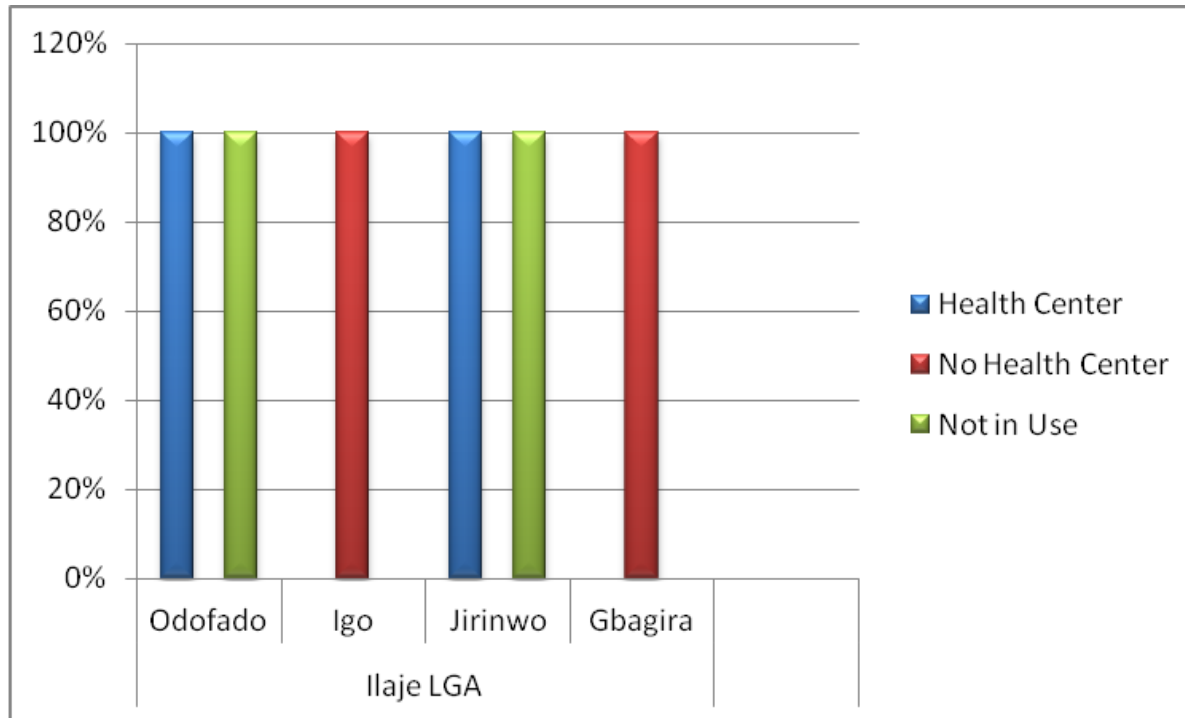
LGA	Community	Does your community have a health centre?	Does community use the health center	Who provided the health center	Does Doctor work at least once per week	Does a Nurse work at least once per week	Does Health Center have medical equipment	Does Health Facility have drugs?
Orhionmwon,	OBOZOGBE	No	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
	OBAGIE NOKENKPORO	No (construction abandoned)	No (project abandoned)	EDSOGPADEC	No	No	EDSOGPADEC	No
	IKOBI	No	No	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Ovia North East, Edo State	EKEWAN	Yes but no longer in use	NO	Edo State Government	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
	GELEGELE	Yes	Yes	Dubril Oil	No	Yes	No	No
	IKPAKO	Yes	Yes	Local Government Council	No	Yes	No	No

# ONDO STATE

**Ilaje LGA(4 Communities)**

## Functionality of Community Health Facilities based on

### Presence of Health centre Health center in use



**Note: Two communities surveyed in Ilaje LGA have health centers except Igo and Gbagira communities. The health centers in the two communities of Odofado and Jirinwo are not in use presently.**

Focus Group Questions about Health facilities, medical staff, medical equipment and drugs								
LGA	Community	Does your community have a Health center?	Does community use the health center	Who provided the health center	Does Doctor work at least once per week	Does a Nurse work at least once per week	Does Health Center have medical equipment	Does Health Facility have drugs?
Ilaje	Odofado	Yes	No	Ondo State Government	No	No	N/A	N/A
Ilaje	Igo	No	No	N/A	No	No	N/A	N/A
Ilaje	Jirinwo	Yes	No	NDDC	No	No	N/A	N/A
Ilaje	Gbagira	No	No	N/A	N/A	No	N/A	N/A

# PUBLIC ELECTRICITY & DRINKING WATER

Part Of the \*Public Services\* Section of the Citizen Report Card on the Niger Delta  
Institutions





## Overview

Safe drinking water and basic sanitation is vital in preserving health and preventing illnesses and young children are mostly vulnerable to diseases spread through poor sanitation and hygiene. Lack of access to clean water also has socio-economic effects as many women and young girls spend productive hours finding and collecting water for the household. Access to water and sanitation results to increased productivity and reduced health care costs from treating illnesses. On the other hand, access to electricity is crucial in overcoming poverty. Modern energy sources provide lighting, heating, refrigeration, cooking, water pumping and powers other technology and communication tools. Without electricity, businesses cannot thrive and new jobs cannot be created as huge resources are spent in running generators.

The various focus group discussions revealed that lack of electricity and water supply has an adverse impact on the lives and businesses of community residents. Eighty Percent of the communities reported to not having clean and safe drinking water. In Cross River, 50% of the communities surveyed do not have electricity supply. The State Government supplies electricity to the other 50%. The participants also revealed that they get only 3-4 hours of light per day. In Delta State, all surveyed communities have electricity except Tisunand Ugbegugun-Escravos in Warri South West LGA. The communities with electricity supply are all linked to oil companies with the exception of Omadino and Jakpa, which have public power supply. The residents in Omadino reported to having only about 3 hours of electricity per day while those in Jakpa reported that they get electricity once a year. The only community surveyed with regular power supply is Benikrukru in Warri South West LGA where it was reported that power is supplied by Chevron directly from their flow station and for about 12-14 hours per day.

In Edo State, all the communities surveyed have electricity. However much cannot be said for adequate power supply in these areas with most communities having only 2-4 hours of per day and most times not at all. In ObagieNokenkporo, Orhionwwon LGA, the residents reported that they have not been supplied electricity for 6-months. Only Gelegele in Ovia North East reported to having power supply for about 12-14 hours per day being supplied by the NDDC and Dubril Oil. The situation is dire in Ilaje LGA, Ondo State where none of the communities have electricity.

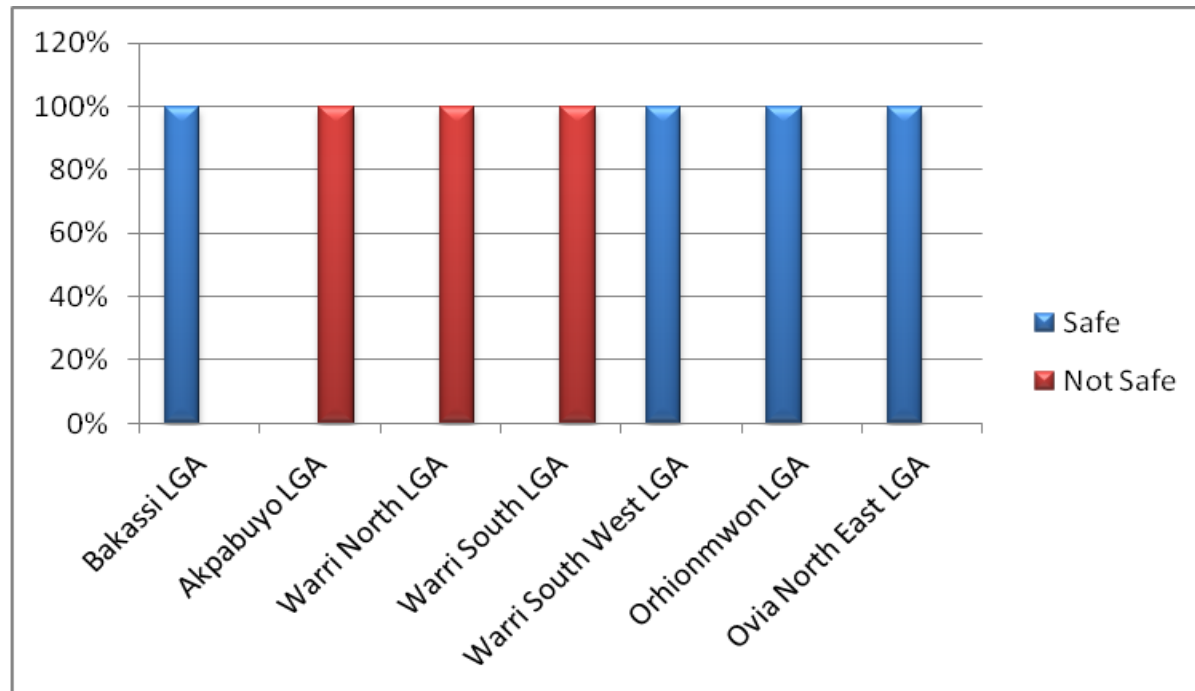
The community residents suffer problems that occur when there is neither electricity nor inadequate power supply. Their complaints range from darkness and general discomfort to their inability to neither read at night nor listen to the news. They are also subject to mosquito bites, which make the children sick, high crime rate, and wooden walkway accidents at night.

### **Recommendations**

Recommendations made by community leaders and members for better access to water and electricity in the communities include:

- Solar powered streetlights should be installed for rural electrification and prevent robberies and walkway accidents atnighttime.
- The State and Local governments should synergize and provide electricity to communities as money spent on fuel for generators will be channeled to other areas thereby reducing poverty.
- Provision of boreholes for potable drinking water will improve hygiene and sanitation practices. This will also help to reduce incidents of illnesses or water borne diseases.

## Community Perception of “Safe Drinking Water”



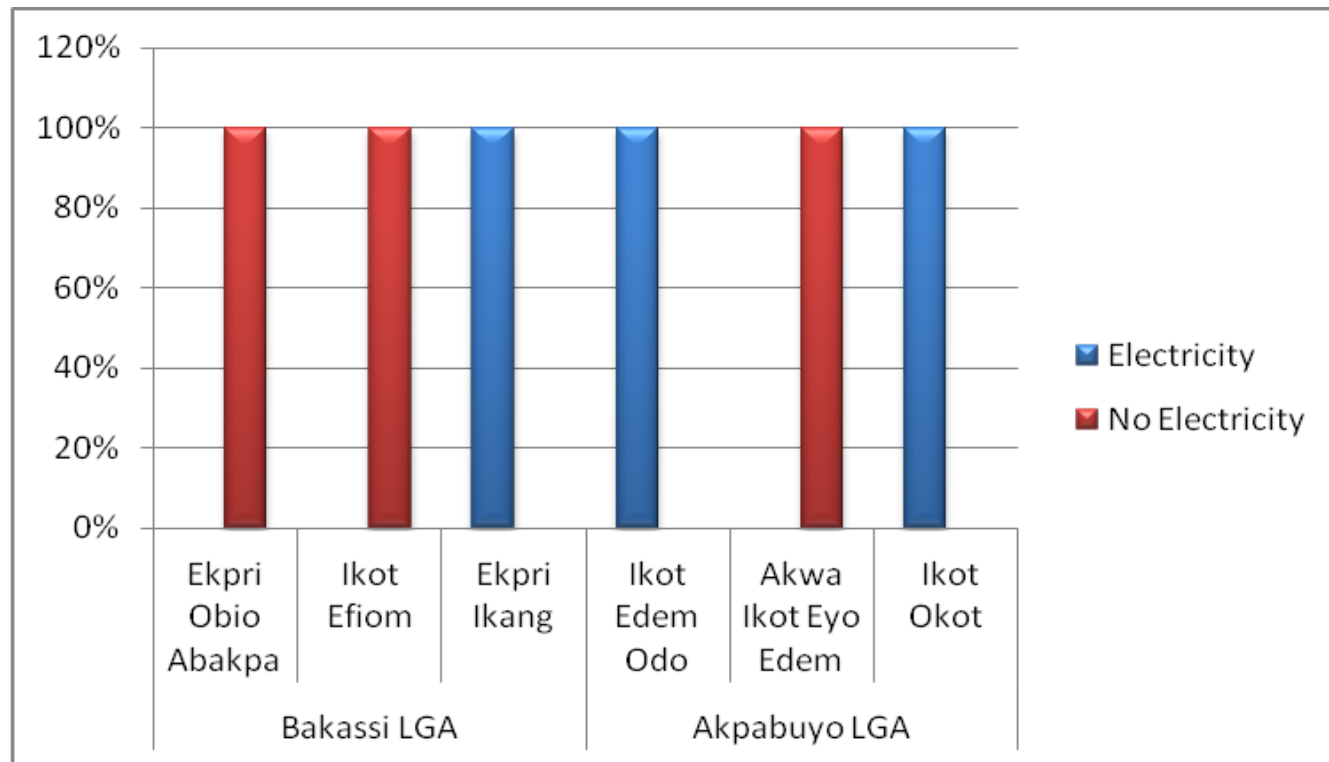
# Community Level Information byState:Electricity

## CROSS RIVER STATE

**Bakassi LGA(3 Communities)**

**Akpabuyo LGA(3 Communities)**

## Community-to-Community Comparison with Public Electricity Equipment in Place



**Note: There is no public electricity in Ekpri Obio Abakpa and Ikot Efiom in Bakassi LGA and in Akwa Ikot Eyo Edem in Akpabuyo LGA all in Cross Rivers State**

LGA	Community	Does your community have public electricity supply?	Who provides the source of electricity?	How many hours per day does the community have public electricity through the electric company	Do you have regular power supply?	What kinds of problems occur when there is no power supply?	Do you think that the community water is safe to drink?
<b>Bakassi</b>	EkpriObio Abakpa,	No	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
	IkotEfiom,	No	N/A	N/A	N/A		N/A
	Ekprilkang	Yes	State Government	3	No	Can't read at night, increase in Mosquito bite, high crime rate	Yes
<b>Akpabuyo</b>	IkotEdem Edo	Yes	State Government	3-4	No	Can't read at night, increase in Mosquito bite, high crime rate	No
	AkwalkoEyoEdem	No	N/A	N/A	N/A	Can't read at night, increase in Mosquito bite, high crime rate	N/A
	IkotOkot	Yes	State Government	4	No	Can't read at night, increase in Mosquito bite, high crime rate	No

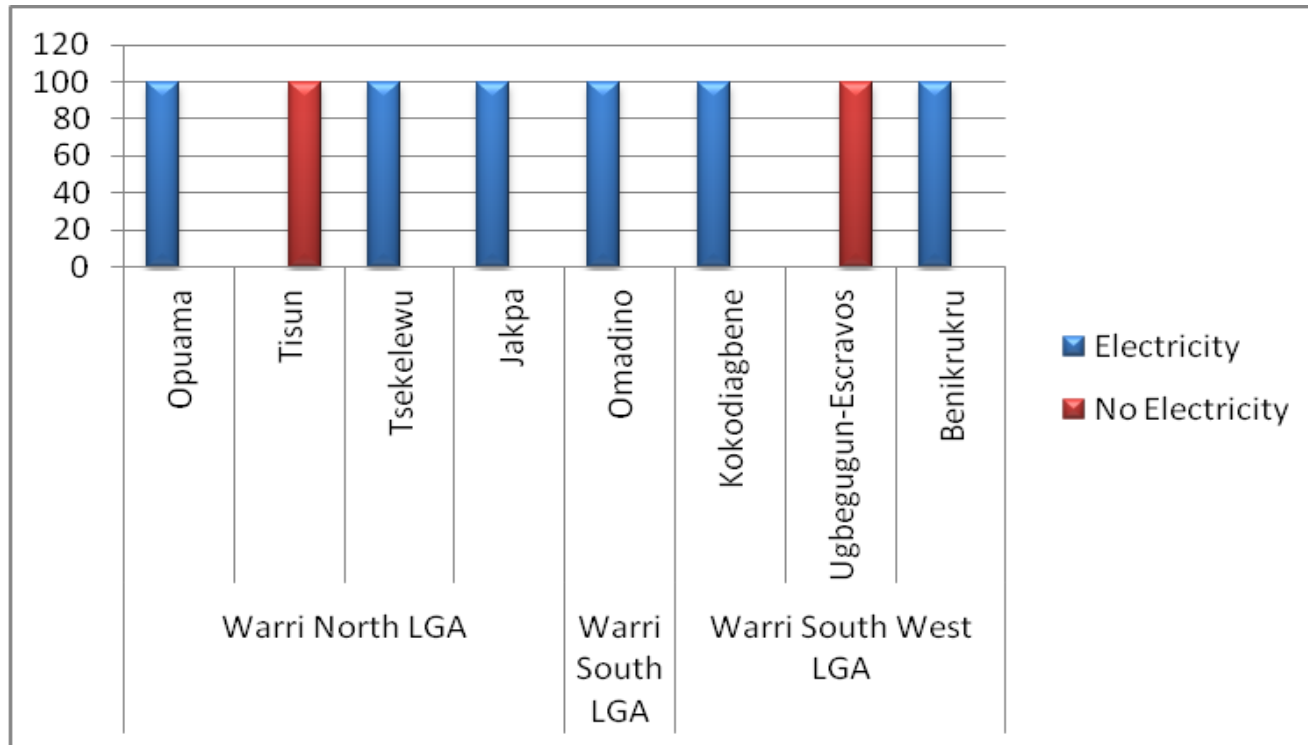
# **DELTA STATE**

**Warri SouthLGA** (1 Community)

**Warri South WestLGA** (3 Communities)

**Warri NorthLGA** (4 Communities)

## Community-to-Community Comparison with Public Electricity Equipment in Place



**Note: In Delta State, the two communities of Tisun in Warri North and Ugbegugun-Escravos in Warri South West LGA do not have public electricity.**

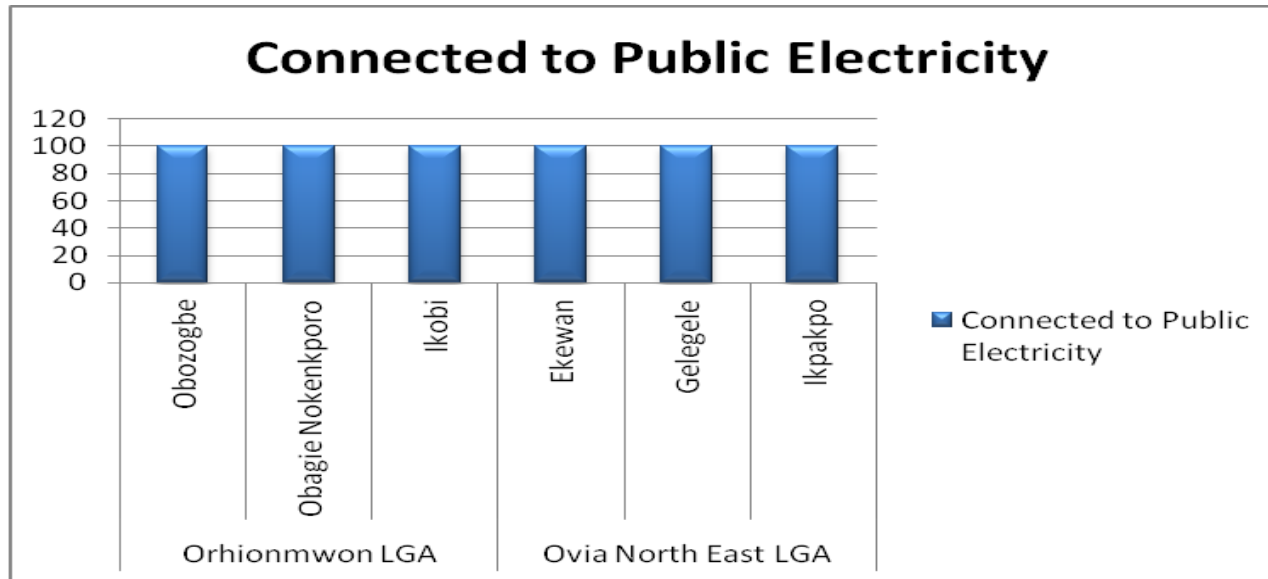
LGA	Community	Does your community have public electricity supply?	Who provides the source of electricity?	How many hours per day does the community have public electricity through the electric company	Do you have regular power supply?	What kinds of problems occur when there is no power supply?	Do you think that the community water is safe to drink?
<b>Warri South West</b>	Kokodiagbene	Yes	SPDC	12	No	More mosquito bites, can't do business,	NO
	Ugbegugun-Escravos	No	N/A	N/A	N/A	Can't preserve our food and drinks	YES
	Benikrukru	Yes	Chevron Turbine direct from Flow Station	24	YES	N/A	YES
<b>Warri South</b>	Omadino	YES	Public Power Supply	3	NO	Children get sick	NO
<b>Warri North</b>	Jakpa	YES	Public	Once per year	NO	Everywhere is dark	NO
	Opuama	YES	Oil Company	Not functional	N/A	Can't read	NO
	Tisun	NO	N/A	N/A	N/A	More mosquitoes	NO
	Tsekelewu	YES	Oil Companies (NPDC)	12 hours	YES	Dark and can't do business	NO

# **EDO STATE**

**Orhionmwon LGA(3 Communities)**

**Ovia North East(3 Communities)**

## Community-to-Community Comparison with Public Electricity Equipment in Orhionmwon LGA

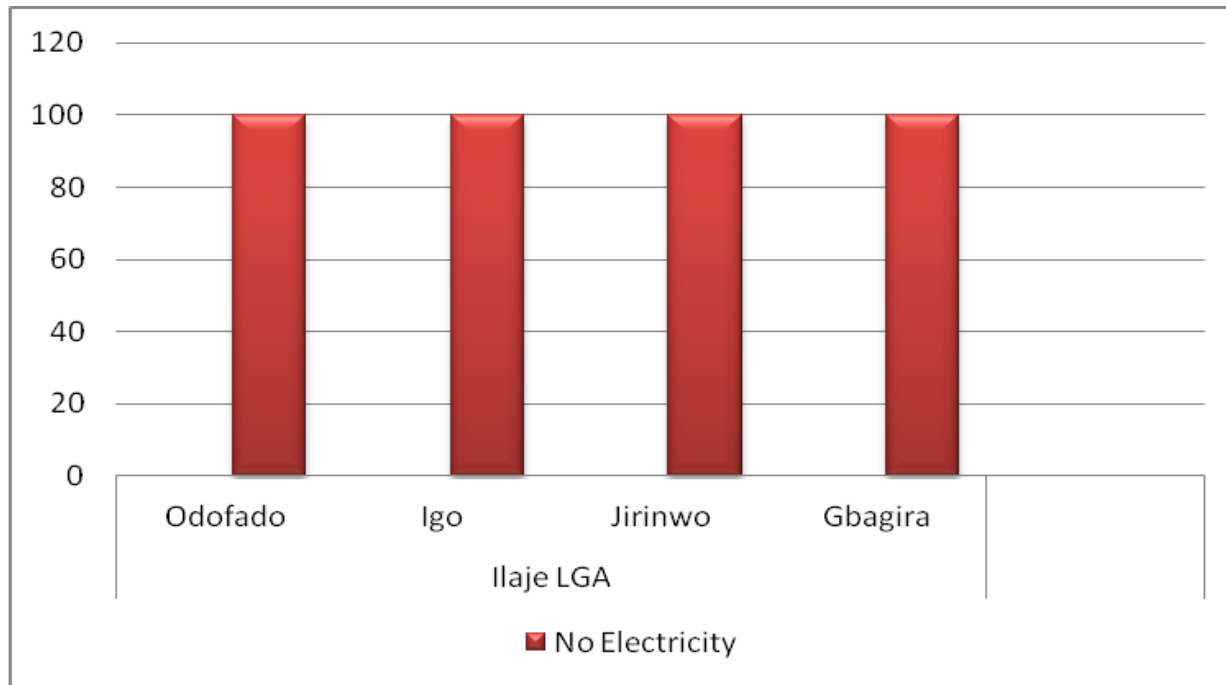


LGA	Community	Does your community have public electricity supply?	Who provides the source of electricity?	How many hours per day does the community have public electricity through the electric company	Do you have regular power supply?	What kinds of problems occur when there is no power supply?	Do you think that the community water is safe to drink?
<b>Orhionmwon</b>	Obozogbe	Yes	Shell/Community effort	2 - 3hrs	No	Mosquito bites increases, increase in crime & can't do business, can't read at night	Yes
	ObagieNokenkporo	Yes	PRESCO	No light for about 6 months now	No	Increase in crime & can't do business	Yes
	Ikobi	Yes	State Govt./Shell/Community effort	Sometimes 3 hrs, most times, not at all	No		Yes
<b>Ovia North East</b>	Ekenwan	Yes	NDDC, EDSOGPADEC	4hrs	No		No
	GeleGele	Yes	NDDC and Dubril Oil	12-14 hrs	Yes		Yes
	Ikpako	Yes	NDDC, EDSOGPADEC and Community effort	4	No		Yes

# **ONDO STATE**

**IlajeLGA (4 communities)**

## Community-to-Community Comparison with Public Electricity Equipment in Place



**Note: All the communities surveyed in Ilaje LGA of Ondo state do not have public electricity**

LGA	Community	Does your community have public electricity supply?	Who provides the source of electricity?	How many hours per day does the community have public electricity through the electric company	Do you have regular power supply?	What kinds of problems occur when there is no power supply?	Do you think that the community water is safe to drink?
<b>Ilaje</b>	Odofado	NO	N/A	N/A	N/A	More mosquito bites, can't do business, wooden walkway accidents	NO
	Igo	NO	N/A	N/A	N/A	Can't read, can't do business, accidents on the wooden walkway bridge	NO
	Jinrinwo	NO	N/A	N/A	N/A	Can't read, more mosquito bites, can't do business	NO
	Gbagira	NO	N/A	N/A	N/A	Lack of enjoyment, Inability to listen to news	NO

# INFRASTRUCTURE

(Transportation, Water and Road Networks)

Part Of the \*Public Services\* Section of the Citizen Report Card on the Niger Delta  
Institutions



## Overview

Quality infrastructure is fundamental to economic growth and development. Reliable accessible energy, transport and communication services support increased productivity, boosts trade and creates an enabling environment for public and private sector investment. Inadequate infrastructure inhibits access to health care, education and market services. The current infrastructure projects in communities surveyed are plagued by handicaps and breakdown owing to mismanagement of resources, poor planning and lack of maintenance among other things, which have resulted to incomplete and sub-standard projects. This section sets out the conditions of some of the projects embarked on by NDIs in the target communities. While some projects are ongoing and community members expressed confidence that they will be completed, many were found to be sub-standard, incomplete or abandoned. There are reports of dilapidated classrooms in need of refurbishing, schools with overgrown grasses and bushes, abandoned concrete jetties, broken wooden walkways and rails that have left many community members severely injured.

The findings reveal a total number of 84 abandoned projects in all the communities surveyed. There are 36 abandoned projects by the State government (DESOPADEC, OSOPADEC,EDSOGPADEC) some of which include a health centre in Jakpa started in 1994, by DESOPADEC, an abandoned concrete jetty in Igo began in 2005 by OSOPADEC, among many others. The NDDC has the leading figure with 23 abandoned projects across communities. Some include the sand-filling of fore-work (phase 1) in IkotEfiom, Bakassi LGA Cross River State and the construction of 10km road in IkotEyo, Akpabuyo LGA began in 2012/2013. The road was constructed halfway and stopped. As at the time of visit, no men and materials were found on site. The borehole water scheme in Tsekelewu was also found to be abandoned as the residents stated that it did not produce water for one day. The primary health centre was also found to be dilapidated and in need of maintenance.

These figures demonstrate lack of efficiency and huge waste of resources and point to lack of adequate supervision of the companies awarded the contracts for these projects or mismanagement of funds allocated to the projects. The poor status of poor delivery has led many community residents to take up developments projects by themselves. For instance, in Obozogbe, Orhionwwo, Edo State, the community built their own market and provided the transformer that gives them electricity. They also maintain their borehole. In Obagie-Nokenkporo, the community has been responsible for maintaining the Liaison Office built by DESOPADEC. In Ikpako, Ovia North East LGA, the community provided chairs in the primary school and in Ekewan, community members contributed to the dredging the creek; a project that amounted to a sum of NGN5,000,000. In Igo, Ilaje, Ondo State, the community members through financial contributions by way of levies, constructed wooden walkways in the community. The situation is the same in Delta State. In Kokodiagbene, Warri South West LGA, community members were responsible for the

payment of salary of two teachers in the primary school for over 5 years. Other self-help projects undertaken by community members include construction of townhalls, public toilets, sand filling and maintenance of school structures.

The communities surveyed also have extremely limited transportation. Sixty Seven Percent of the communities have a jetty that can be used that was provided by the GMoU structures, oil companies or the government. However, they are not readily available. Thirty three percent of the communities have noted that there is public transportation system, but many tend to use speedboats owned by individuals if they need to travel. Only 2 out of the 12 communities have bridges that were built by community or the GMoU structures. Without proper transportation systems, economic development will remain stunted. Further, there needs to be sensible prioritization, strict monitoring and regular maintenance of projects embarked on to avoid waste of invaluable time, energy and resources.

### **Recommendations**

The following are recommendations made by community members and leaders for efficient management of resources allocated for infrastructural development in the Niger Delta

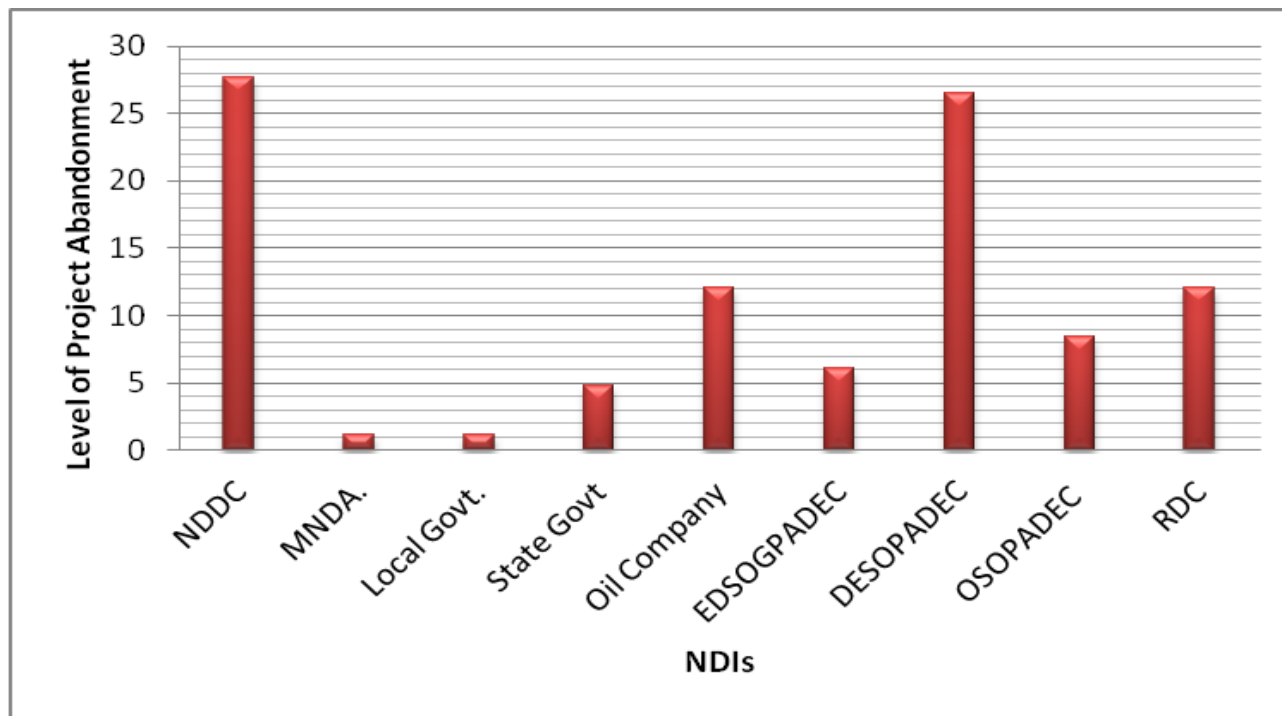
- NDIs should set up monitoring teams for projects to be executed in order to ensure compliance and forestall abandoned or sub-standard projects.
- State and Local governments should assess the capability of contractors and award contracts to people with integrity who will not cut corners.
- Repair and maintenance of projects should be carried out routinely.
- The NDIs should set up small-scale industries in the communities for the manufacturing of goods as there is abundance of natural resources
- Shore-line protection and sandfilling of communities to reverse environmental degradation
- The oil companies, State and Local government, oil and gas commissions should collaborate for project implementation to avoid duplication of projects in communities.
- There should be a mechanism in place to ensure sustenance of projects completed

## Summary of Number and Source of Abandoned, Incomplete and Sub-standard Projects

STATE/LGA		NUMBER OF ABANDONED, INCOMPLETE, NEED REPAIR OR SUBSTANDARD PROJECTS BY SPONSOR OF SUCH PROJECTS										
		Constituency Project	NDDC	MNDA	Local Govt.	State Govt	Oil Company	EDSOGPADEC	DESOPADEC	OSOPADEC	RDC	TOTAL
Cross River State	Bakassi (3 Communities)	0	1	0	0		0	N/A	-	-	0	1
	Akpabuyo (3 Communities)	0	1	1	0		0	0	-	-	0	2
Edo State	Orhionmwon( 3 Communities)	1	0	0	0		3	4	-	-	-	8
	Ovia North East (3 Communities)	0	4	0	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	6
Delta State	Warri South (1 Community)	-	3	-	-	2	2	-	4	-	-	11
	Warri North (4 Communities)	-	3	-	-	1	-	-	5	-	1	10
	Warri South West (3 Communities)	-	3	-	-	-	5	-	13		6	27
Ondo State	Ilaje (4 Communities)	-	8	-	-	1	-			7	3	19
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>1</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>84</b>

## Level of Project Performance (Abandoned, Incomplete and Sub-standard Infrastructure Projects)

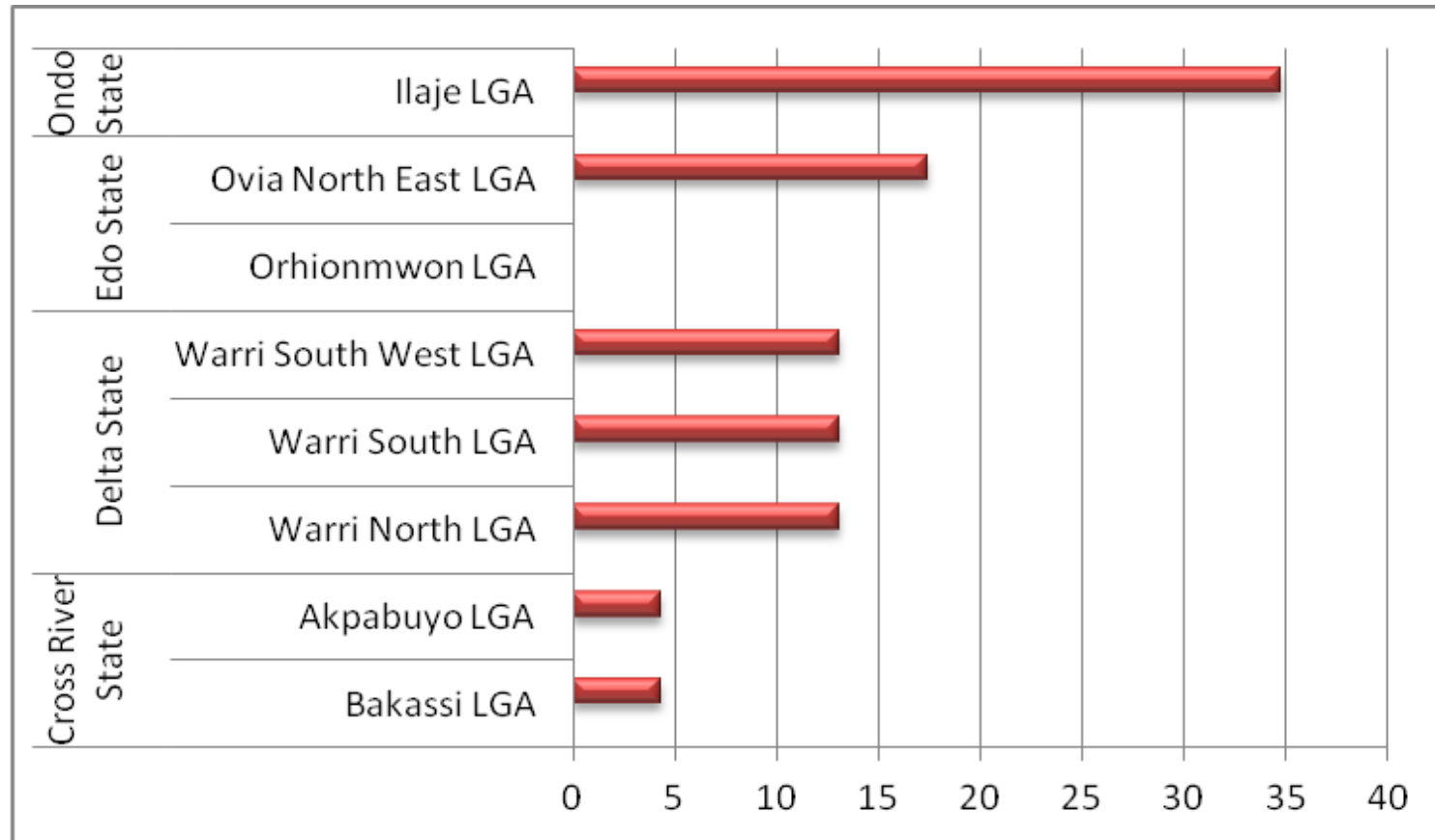
(NDI-to-NDIs Comparison)



**Note:** This information is based on what was present at the time of this assessment and coming from the focus groups conducted in each of the target communities.

## Total Number of Abandoned, Incomplete and Sub-standard Infrastructure Projects by NDDC

(State-to-State Comparison)



# ABANDONED, INCOMPLETE OR SUBSTANDARD INFRASTRUCTURE PROJECTS

## Sponsored By the NDDC

### LGA- to- LGA Comparison

STATE	LGA	NUMBER OF INCOMPLETE, ABANDONED AND SUBSTANDARD PROJECTS IDENTIFIED
<b>Cross River</b>	Bakassi ( 3 Communities)	1
	Akpabuyo ( 3 Communities)	1
<b>Delta</b>	Warri North ( 4 Communities)	3
	Warri South West ( 3 Communities)	3
	Warri South (1 Community)	3
<b>Edo</b>	Ovia North East (3 Communities)	4
	Orhionmwon(3 Communities)	0
<b>Ondo</b>	Ilaje (4 Communities)	8
	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>23</b>

## CROSSRIVER STATE (NDDC and Ministry of Niger Delta Affairs)

### 1. Bakassi LGA

COMMUNITY NAME	SPONSOR	CONTRACTOR	PROJECT NAME	DATE STARTED	PROJECT STATUS
Ikpako	NDDC	Hon. Stanley Kalasere	Bore hole	Don't know	Incomplete
IkotEfiom,	NDDC	Don't know	Sand filling of fore-work( phase 1)	Don't know	Abandoned
Ekprilkang					

### Bakassi LGA

COMMUNITY NAME	SPONSOR	CONTRACTOR	PROJECT NAME	DATE STARTED	PROJECT STATUS
IkotEfiom	Min. of Niger Delta Affairs	Don't know	Provision of housing units	2009	Some completed while others are ongoing

## AKPABUYO LGA

COMMUNITY NAME	SPONSOR	CONTRACTOR	PROJECT NAME	DATE STARTED	PROJECT STATUS
IkotOkot	NDDC	Don't know	Provision of pipe borne water	2008	<p><b>Not functioning</b></p> <p>The project looks completed but the water is not running and the people are not getting the benefit</p>
IkotEyo	NDDC	PEALR CONSTRUCTION	Construction of 10km road	2012/2013	<p><b>Incomplete</b></p> <p>The road was constructed half way and stopped. As at the time of visit, no men and materials were found on site</p>

**Note: There was no reported project carried out by Ministry of Niger Delta Affairs in Akpabuyo LGA of Cross River State**

**DELTA STATE(NDDC & MINISTRY OF NIGER DELTA AFFAIRS)**

**Warri North LGA**

<b>COMMUNITY NAME</b>	<b>SPONSOR</b>	<b>CONTRACTOR</b>	<b>PROJECT TYPE</b>	<b>DATE STARTED</b>	<b>PROJECT STATUS</b>
<b>Tisun</b>	NDDC	Starkling	Primary health care centre	Don't know	<b>Substandard</b> The health center is dilapidated and in need of repairs. The project is not occupied, it is only been used when health workers visit the community from the local government
<b>Tsekelewu</b>	NDDC	Edwin Clark	Borehole water scheme	Don't know	<b>Abandoned</b> The project is abandoned and according to the community, it did not function at all.
	NDDC	Yins-Richy Integrated services	Borehole water scheme	Don't know	<b>Incomplete/Abandoned</b> The water project is abandoned and according to the community the project did not produce water for one day

**Warri South LGA (NDDC)**

<b>COMMUNITY NAME</b>	<b>SPONSOR</b>	<b>CONTRACTOR</b>	<b>PROJECT TYPE</b>	<b>DATE STARTED</b>	<b>PROJECT STATUS</b>
<b>Omadino</b>	NDDC	Derick Nig Ltd	Concrete Jetty	Don't know	<p><b>Abandoned</b></p> <p>The project was abandoned since 2012. Project at pilling level, only iron pillars have been erected on site. Pillars are abandoned; equipment on site are all in a rusty state.</p>
	NDDC	Don't Know	Solar powered water project	Don't Know	<p><b>Sub-standard</b></p> <p>The water tank is substandard. The site is fenced but the water tank and generator house is damaged and dilapidated. The water tank fell and damaged the generator house on the day it was been test run.</p>

	NDDC	Const. & Fab Eng. Ltd	Omadino - Escravos road phase 1	2009	<b>Incomplete</b> The road is incomplete but under construction. Equipment was on site as the time of visit.
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### Warri South West LGA (NDDC)

COMMUNITY NAME	SPONSOR	CONTRACTOR	PROJECT TYPE	DATE STARTED	PROJECT STATUS
Kokodiagbene	NDDC	Powede Nig Ltd	Reclamation and Sandfilling	Don't know	<b>Incomplete</b> The project is incomplete but clearing and dredging activities were ongoing at the time of visit.
Ugbegugun-Escravos	NDDC	Don't know	Generator/Generator house at Kpekpe Quarter	Don't know	<b>Don't know</b> The generator is badly damaged and is kept outside the generator house. Because the generator is damaged there is no electricity in the

					community.
<b>Benikrukru</b>	NDDC	Don't Know	Reclamation and Sand filling	2014/2015	<p><b>Incomplete</b></p> <p>The sand filling project is ongoing, site clearing was ongoing and 2 swamp buggy were on site at the time of visit but dredging activity was yet to commence.</p>

## EDO STATE (NDDC)

### Orhionmwon and Ovia North East LGAs

COMMUNITY NAME	SPONSOR	CONTRACTOR	PROJECT NAME	DATE STARTED	PROJECT STATUS
GeleGele, Ekenwan, Ikpako	NDDC	Don't know	Road Construction	2012/2013	<p><b>Incomplete and substandard</b></p> <p>The road was constructed half way without drainage on both sides. The untarred part of the road is leading to Oduna, Awodu, Iboru road. While the half tarred part is along Ikpako community</p>
Ikpako	NDDC	Don't know	Construction of teacher's quarter (Obanosu primary school)	2012/2013	<p><b>Abandoned</b></p> <p>The staff quarters has been covered by grasses</p>

**ONDO STATE(NDDC& MINISTRY OF NIGER DELTA AFFAIRS)**

**Ilaje LGA**

<b>COMMUNITY NAME</b>	<b>SPONSOR</b>	<b>CONTRACTOR</b>	<b>PROJECT TYPE</b>	<b>DATE STARTED</b>	<b>PROJECT STATUS</b>
<b>Odofado</b>	NDDC	Don't know	First African church primary school	2000	<p><b>Sub-Standard</b></p> <p>The project was built on top of waterlogged area and it was not sand filled before it was constructed. Currently it is sinking and parents are concerned that it may collapse; they are withdrawing their children from the school.</p>
	NDDC	Don't know	NDDC Health Centre	2005	<p><b>Incomplete / Abandoned</b></p> <p>The health centre was abandoned by NDDC after removing the personnel and the equipment. Initially it was functional but later abandoned, the personnel relocated by NDDC to another area.</p>

<b>Igo</b>	NDDC	Don't know	Wooden Walkway	2002	<b>Sub-standard</b> The walkway is broken and detached, the side rails are shaky and frail and can easily fall off if someone tries to rest on it.
	NDDC	Water Drill LTD	Concrete landing jetty/adjoining walkway	February, 2015	<b>Incomplete</b> The project is ongoing by NDDC. It is currently at the foundation and pillar erecting level
	NDDC	Don know	Solar powered street light (30	February, 2015	<b>Incomplete</b> The 30 solar powered streetlights is under construction by NDDC and yet to be completed. The poles have been erected and painted. The solar panels, lamps, lamp holder and battery are yet to be fixed. The project has been like that since March 2015 but community sources are confident that it will be completed.

	NDDC	Water Drill LTD	Concrete landing jetty/adjoining walkway	February, 2015	<p><b>Incomplete</b></p> <p>The project is ongoing by NDDC. It is currently at the foundation and pillar erecting level and the community is confident that the project will be completed</p>
<b>Jirinwo</b>	NDDC	Oluture Global Enterprises	Comprehensive Health Centre	January 2014	<p><b>Incomplete</b></p> <p>They completed the block work and painting but no toilet facilities, medical equipment and medical personnel. The structure has remained like this for six months now</p>
<b>Jirinwo</b>	NDDC	Don't know	St. Matthew FAC Primary School	2006	<p><b>Sub-Standard</b></p> <p>Many of the side planks have broken down, the ceiling, doors and windows need to be replaced. The surrounding environment needs sand filling to serve as a playground for the pupils.</p>

	NDDC	Don't know	Borehole Water Project	2005	<b>Sub-Standard</b> The project is seriously in need of repairs. The borehole only worked for about a year before it stopped working. The tank is rusted; all the solar panel and connections have broken down.
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# **ABANDONED, INCOMPLETE OR SUBSTANDARD INFRASTRUCTURE PROJECTS**

**Sponsored By the State Government**

**Projects Sponsored by State Government through the NDIs (DESOPADEC, EDSOGPADEC, OSOPADEC)  
ABANDONED, INCOMPLETE AND SUBSTANDARD DEVELOPMENT PROJECTS BY MINISTRIES AND AGENCIES**

**LGA- to- LGA Comparison**

STATE	LGA	NUMBER OF INCOMPLETE, ABANDONED AND SUBSTANDARD PROJECTS IDENTIFIED
<b>Cross River</b>	Bakassi ( 3 Communities)	N/A
	Akpabuyo ( 3 Communities)	N/A
<b>Delta</b>	Warri North ( 4 Communities)	5
	Warri South ( 1 Community)	5
	Warri South West (3 communities)	13
<b>Edo</b>	Orhionmwon ( 3 Communities)	4
	Ovia North East ( 3 Communities)	1
<b>Ondo</b>	Ilaje (4 Communities)	8
	TOTAL	36

## DELTA STATE

### WARRI NORTH LGA (DESOPADEC)

COMMUNITY NAME	SPONSOR	CONTRACTOR	PROJECT TYPE	DATE STARTED	PROJECT STATUS
Jakpa	DESOPADEC	SKOE ENTERPRISE	Health Center	1994	<b>Abandoned</b> The surroundings are overgrown with weeds, the building is dilapidating, and the roof and ceiling are pulling out and no medical equipment in the center.
	Delta State Government	Philemon Ugedi	Health Center	1984	<b>Incomplete and Abandoned</b> The only visible thing on the site are wall built with block and everything is dilapidated also overgrown by bush
Opuama	DESOPADEC	Don't know	staff quarter	2014	<b>Abandoned</b> The project was left at roofing stage with only wood and zinc or aluminum on it

	DESOPADEC	Origin Global Nigeria Ltd	Supply and installation of 1000kVA Sound proof generator	2013	<b>Abandoned</b> The supply and installation of 1000KVA soundproof generator was abandoned since 2013. The project only has a generator house with roofing and protector, there was no generator, no cable wire and other electrical equipment
	DESOPADEC	Don't know	6 classroom block	Don't know	<b>Incomplete/Abandoned</b> The 6-classroom block at the Oloduwa secondary school was uncompleted, the project was left at roofing stage, no plastering, no window and school equipment was not in place.
<b>Tsekelewu</b>	DESOPADEC	Smartco International Ltd	Community town hall	2007	<b>Abandoned</b> The project is abandoned at roofing level and there is no sign of contractor returning to site

## EDO STATE

Orhionmwon and Ovia North East LGAs(EDSOGPADEC)

COMMUNITY NAME	SPONSOR	CONTRACTOR	PROJECT NAME	DATE STARTED	PROJECT STATUS
Obozogbe	EDSOGPADEC	Friday Omoragbon and sons company Nig. Ltd	Obozogbe Primary School	Don't know	<b>In need of repairs</b> The primary school has one block of classroom which is in a dilapidated state
ObagieNokenkporo	EDSOGPADEC	Don't know	Health Centre	Don't know	<b>Incomplete/abandoned</b> The project has been taken over by a forest and It is abandoned and incomplete
	EDSOGPADEC	Don't Know	Road construction	Don't Know	<b>Incomplete/abandoned</b> The road was constructed half way. There are no drainages on both side
Ikobi	EDSOGPADEC	ANJUS Global Services	Construction of a	Don't know	In need of repairs

			block of 6 classroom		
Ekewan	EDSOGPADEC	3 Degrees Global Services Limited	Police station	Don't Know	<b>Incomplete</b>  There are tall grasses and it is not completely fenced. It shares a boundary with the forest.
Ikpako	EDSOGPADEC	Three Degrees Global Service LTD	Police station	Don't know	Completed but not being used

# ONDO STATE

## Ilaje LGA (OSOPADEC)

COMMUNITY NAME	SPONSOR	CONTRACTOR	PROJECT NAME	DATE STARTED	PROJECT STATUS
Odofado	OSOPADEC	Don't Know	10 housing units of 3 bedroom flats	Between 2003-2007	<b>Incomplete/Abandoned</b> The housing project was 10 in number, 7 were completed while 3 were abandoned. These 3 were abandoned after skeletal work and roofing.
Igo	OSOPADEC	Don't Know	Concrete Jetty	2005	<b>Incomplete/abandoned</b> The project was abandoned after piling work and foundation work. The metal used for the piling for the foundation is rusting.
	OSOPADEC	Don't know	27 housing units classroom	Between 1999-2003	<b>Incomplete/abandoned</b> Out of the 27 wooden housing units

					constructed by OSOPADEC 17 were completed while 10 were abandoned at various stages. Out of the 17 completed 15 needs repair in the areas of broken windows and doors. Some of the floor planks need replacement.
Jirinwo	OSOPADEC	Don't know	10 Housing Units of 3 bedrooms and Parlour	2008- Date	<b>Incomplete</b>  The housing units were not completed, they were left after skeletal work and roofing. The partitioning of the rooms were not done.
	OSOPADEC	Don't know	Wooden Walkway Bridge	2005	<b>In need of repairs</b>  The walkway is in need of repair, many of the woods have broken down, many have detached from the nails and bolts. The whole walk way shakes and as

					people walk on it. The wooden structures need to be replaced while some needs nails and bolts to hold them together. Some of the pillars need to be replaced to make the walkway firmer and stable
<b>Gbagira</b>	OSOPADEC	Don't Know	One 4 bedroom flat Housing Unit	2007	<b>Incomplete/Abandoned</b>  The house was not completed, it was left after roofing and plank padding and room partitioning. The doors and windows were later fixed by community members staying in the house.
	OSOPADEC	Don't know	50 metre long wooden walkway/bridge	2007	<b>Sub-Standards, in Need of Repair</b>  The wooden walkway is in serious need of repair. Some of the planks have broken, the pillars have

					broken and many of the planks are loose. It can easily shift when one steps on it, and this has led to severe injury to many community residents.
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**ABANDONED, INCOMPLETE OR SUB-STANDARD INFRASTRUCTURE PROJECTS**  
**Sponsored By Regional Development Councils (RDCs)**

## Projects Sponsored By RDCs

### ABANDONED, INCOMPLETE AND SUBSTANDARD DEVELOPMENT PROJECTS BY REGIONAL DEVELOPMENT COUNCILS

#### LGA- to- LGA Comparison

STATE	LGA	NUMBER OF INCOMPLETE, ABANDONED AND SUBSTANDARD PROJECTS IDENTIFIED
Delta	Warri North ( 4 Communities)	1
	Warri South ( 1 Community)	0
	Warri South West ( 3 Communities)	6
Ondo	Ilaje ( 4 Communities)	3
	<b>TOTAL</b>	10

## DELTA STATE

### Warri NorthLGA(Regional Development Councils)

COMMUNITY NAME	SPONSOR	CONTRACTOR	PROJECT TYPE	DATE STARTED	PROJECT STATUS
Opuama	EGCDF	Origin Global Nigeria Ltd	Solar water bore hole system	2011	<b>Abandoned</b> The project was abandoned since 2011. The project have the solar plate, water tank stand and borehole in place but there was no pipe to connect the bore hole to the community, no engine, no water tank, cable wire as well as other equipment to the water function.

## WARRI SOUTH WEST LGA(Regional Development Councils)

COMMUNITY NAME	SPONSOR	CONTRACTOR	PROJECT TYPE	DATE STARTED	PROJECT STATUS
Kokodiagbene	EGCDF	Apex Environmental Consultant	Solar powered water project	2013	<b>Sub-standard</b> The water stopped running since 2015. Pumping machine is alleged to be substandard and of low capacity. Discussions on the project alleged to be ongoing at the RDC.
	EGCDF	Christopher Ari	Teachers quarter	Don't Know	<b>Incomplete/abandoned</b> The building is plastered but there are no doors and windows and it was yet to be painted as at the time of visit.
Benikrukru	EGCDF	Victonjo Int'l Nig Ltd	Ten bedroom guest house	2011	<b>Sub-standard</b> Collapsed floor at the dinning (restaurant section), broken ceilings in some rooms, damaged furniture and mattresses, dilapidated and damaged wooden walkway, no access to guesthouse, surrounding is flooded.
	EGCDF	Jefab Global Link services ltd	Health Center	2012	<b>In need of repairs</b> Health centre complete but not functional, surrounding overgrown with weeds, nurses have stopped working because of lack of maintenance of the

					compound, building inaccessible due to overgrown weeds.
<b>Ugbegugun-Escravos</b>	Itsekiri RDC	Don't know	2 Bedroom bungalow at Kpekpe quarter	Don't know	<b>Sub-standard</b> The building is sinking and gradually tilting. The building is complete but has poor foundation that did not meet the requirement for the topography.
	Itsekiri RDC	Don't know	2 Bedroom bungalow by the OMPADEC Jetty	Don't know	<b>Sub-standard</b> The building is tilting towards the creek. The staircase are broken and separated from the building. The building is complete but has a poor foundation.

## ONDO STATE

### ILAJE LGA(Regional Development Councils)

COMMUNITY NAME	SPONSOR	CONTRACTOR	PROJECT TYPE	DATE STARTED	PROJECT STATUS
Odofado	Ilaje RDC	Adewatos Nig Limited	100 metres foot bridge (walkway)	Between 2003-2007	<p><b>Sub-standard</b></p> <p>The project is in need of repair, many of the planks have been broken down by rain and weather condition and some of the pillars are no longer strong. In addition, many parts of the bridge do not have handrail to prevent fall. Due to the frail state of the bridge, many people have fallen at night and gotten injured.</p>
Igo	Ilaje RDC	Don't know	Public toilet	Don't know	<p><b>In need of repairs</b></p> <p>Community members refused to use the toilet because they are not used to water cistern toilet. The community complained that they were not consulted</p>

					before the project was designed rather they are used to having their toilets at the waterfront. Currently the community have removed all the water cistern ceramic and turned the toilet to computer game centre.
Igo	Ilaje RDC	Ephensus Emiko Nig LTD	100 metres wooden walkway	1999-2003	<p><b>Substandard/in need of repair</b></p> <p>The wooden walkway is in need of repair, some part has broken off making it very difficult for people to access. Many of the planks has detached from the pillar causing fall and wounding users.</p>

**ABANDONED, INCOMPLETE OR SUBSTANDARD INFRASTRUCTURE PROJECTS**  
**Sponsored By Oil Companies**

**Projects Sponsored by Oil Companies**

**ABANDONED, INCOMPLETE AND SUBSTANDARD DEVELOPMENT PROJECTS BY OIL COMPANIES**

(LGA-to-LGA Comparison)

STATE	LGA	NUMBER OF INCOMPLETE, ABANDONED AND SUBSTANDARD PROJECTS IDENTIFIED
<b>Delta</b>	Warri North ( 4 Communities)	-
	Warri South ( 1 Community)	2
	Warri South West ( 3 Communities)	5
<b>Edo</b>	Orhionmwon( 3 Communities)	3
	Ovia North East ( 3 Communities)	0
<b>Ondo</b>	Ilaje (4 Communities)	0
	TOTAL	10

## DELTA STATE

### WARRI SOUTH LGA (OIL COMPANY)

COMMUNITY NAME	SPONSOR	CONTRACTOR	PROJECT TYPE	DATE STARTED	PROJECT STATUS
Omadino	SPDC (Eastern Region)	Don't know	Jelu primary school	Don't know	<p><b>In need of repair</b></p> <p>The school building has broken ceilings, dilapidated floor, and broken windows. No school furniture, no perimeter fencing, blown off roof at teachers' quarters.</p>
	Chevron Nigeria Limited	Don't know	Chevron Jetty	1985	<p><b>In need of repair</b></p> <p>The jetty has broken rails and gratings.</p>

# DELTA STATE

## WARRI SOUTH WEST LGA (OIL COMPANY)

COMMUNITY NAME	SPONSOR	CONTRACTOR	PROJECT TYPE	DATE STARTED	PROJECT STATUS
Kokodiagbene	SPDC	Don't know	Ebiabu Primary School	1990	<b>In need of repair</b> Broken and damaged ceilings, windows and tables
	SPDC/NNPC JV	Belmonth	Water project	1998/1999	<b>Incomplete/ Abandoned</b> There is no tank on the stanchion. The powerhouse is dilapidated, treatment plant is rusty. Project allegedly abandoned due to poor quality of water.
	SPDC	Ameri Global, Tonbrapa Nig Ltd	Cottage Hospital	2003	<b>Incomplete/ Abandoned</b> The main hospital

					building and living quarters of the cottage hospital are incomplete and abandoned at lintel and roofing level.
Ugbegugun-Escravos	SPDC	Don't know	Health Centre	Don't know	<b>Incomplete</b> The health centre building is at window level and alleged to be ongoing. Although there were materials on site, no worker was sighted at the time of visit.
	SPDC	Don't know	Otsheyen Primary school Building	10/9/1991	<b>In need of repair</b> The ceilings are broken, floors dilapidated. There is a dangerous crack on the second building that runs from one end of the building to the other. The second building is abandoned due to

					the crack.
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## EDO STATE

### ORHIONMWON LGA (OIL COMPANY)

COMMUNITY NAME	SPONSOR	CONTRACTOR	PROJECT TYPE	DATE STARTED	PROJECT STATUS
<b>Obozogbe</b>	SEPLAT, Shell	Don't know	Construction of borehole	1998	<b>Incomplete/Abandoned</b>  The community has 12 borehole provided by SEPLAT and Shell and none is working presently, and it has been abandoned.
<b>Obagie Nokenkporo</b>	NNPC, Pan ocean	Don't know	Market [24 shades]	Don't know	<b>Incomplete/Abandoned</b>  The project [market] was built without fence. Tall grasses have taken over the surrounding. There is no toilet.

<b>Ikobi</b>	SEPLAT	Don't know	Bore hole	Don't know	<b>Sub-standard</b> After the commissioning of the boreholes, the machines were no longer working. This has made the people to be buying water from private boreholes.
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**Community women in Opuama, Warri North LGA gathered for the focus group discussion**



**A LITE Africa staff addressing community members in Jakpa, Warri North LGA, Delta State**



**Older women focus group discussion in Jakpa, Warri North LGA, Delta State**



**A LITE Africa staff addressing community members in Tsekelewu, Warri North LGA, Delta State**



**Older women focus group discussion in Gbagira, Ilaje LGA, Ondo State**



**Older women focus group discussion in Jirinwo, Ilaje LGA, Ondo State**



**Older women focus group discussion in ObagieNokenkporo, Orhionmwon LGA, Edo State**



**Non-functional police station in Ikpako, Ovia North East LGA, Edo State**



**Health facility in Gelegele, Ovia North East LGA, Edo State**



**Dilapidated School building in Ikpako, Ovia North East LGA, Edo State**



**ANEEJ team with community leaders in Ikobi, Orhionmwon LGA, Edo State**



**Younger men focus group discussion in Tsekalewu, Warri North LGA, Delta State**



**Non-functional generator in Ugbegugun-Escravos, Warri South West LGA, Delta State**



**Uncompleted Jetty in Omadino, Warri South LGA, Delta State**

