

**Citizen Report Card**  
**on Public Services, Good Governance**  
**and Development**  
**from 120 Niger Delta Communities**

January 2011

**Summary Version**

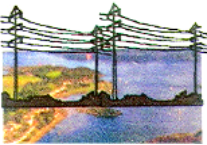
Niger Delta Professionals for Development (NIDPRODEV)  
Effurun-Warri, Delta State, Nigeria

Sponsored by the European Union

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**Niger Delta Professionals for Development (NIDPRODEV)** is a Nigerian non-governmental organization that has worked in the Niger Delta for over 11 years on conflict management, community development, good governance, livelihood issues, and data collection and analysis. The **Leadership Center for Peace, Integrity and Transformation** is NIDPRODEV's parent organization.



**NIDPRODEV**

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## FORWARD

The Niger Delta suffers from an information bottleneck that prevents community concerns about public services, government accountability and transparency, and the status of development projects from reaching those who have the power and will to respond to such concerns. It also suppresses or distorts information flowing into communities. The information bottleneck is one characteristic of the enabling environment for corruption by those at all levels of political and social authority; it ensures the perpetuation of poverty, illiteracy, exclusion from political participation, and violence.

The Citizen Report Card (CRC) is one channel by which systematically collected community-level information can circumvent the information bottleneck and be placed in the public domain as a diagnostic tool, a government accountability scorecard, and a benchmark for measuring future change. Multiple and diverse stakeholders can use the CRC findings to educate community members and encourage civic engagement; stimulate national dialogue and cohesion; guide a variety of pro-poor development efforts and stakeholder collaboration; improve delivery of public services; and strengthen government transparency and accountability in the Niger Delta.

## ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

NIDPRODEV would like to acknowledge and extend heartfelt gratitude to those who made the completion of this report possible, particularly the community men and women who participated in the focus group discussions. We are sensitive to the multitude of daily challenges and livelihood efforts that participants could have been doing instead of volunteering their time to this community effort. In addition, NIDPRODEV is grateful to those community people who invited our team members to sleep in their homes rather than risk traveling at night.

NIDPRODEV is also indebted to all those who gave directions to our team, such as people on the roads and policemen at checkpoints; to local resource people who, through their local language interpretation, facilitated easy entry into communities for sensitization and the community selection process; and government officials who provided the team with community lists. Without them, it would have been difficult to identify and locate communities and to build our understanding of various communities' socio-political configuration, security dynamics, and leadership tussles.

Most of all, NIDPRODEV offers its deepest appreciation to the European Union for its generous funding and support, without which this project would never have happened; and to Nigeria's National Planning Commission for its coordinating role.

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## EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

From August through December 2010, NIDPRODEV programme officers with local language skills and cultural affiliations led 478 semi-structured focus group discussions in 120 communities in six states found in the three geopolitical zones of Nigeria's Niger Delta.<sup>1</sup> The discussion topic posed to the 9,018 adults was government performance in the areas of public services, transparency and accountability, and infrastructure development. Findings from those discussions, as well as key informant interviews, are presented in this *Citizen Report Card from 120 Niger Delta Communities*.

The Citizen Report Card or "CRC" serves multiple purposes:

- \* The focus group discussions stimulate community discourse that may continue long after the data collectors leave.
- \* CRC findings may stimulate national discourse about development or governance issues.
- \* The socially inclusive process captures the voices of those who previously might have been excluded from full participation in conveying community concerns.
- \* CRC findings, once compiled, organized and distributed, place community-level information in the public domain. It can serve as a focal point for further discussions, research, or action by a diverse array of stakeholders, including elected government officials and public servants, international donors and non-governmental organizations, civil society actors, media, and community members.
- \* CRC findings can serve as a benchmark by which to measure progress in government performance, including the completion of abandoned infrastructure projects, increased interaction between community members and local elected officials, and better administrative planning and coordination to ensure functionality of development projects.

Essentially, the CRC is an uncensored information channel for communities that are geographically or politically isolated or where fear, distrust, or personal interests interfere with community information being passed along to those who can help create positive change. The majority of the 120 surveyed communities match this characterization. A glimpse at the demographic composition and CRC key findings highlight in detail the living conditions and daily challenges of those in the Niger Delta.

Although most media accounts portray the Niger Delta as immersed in oil production, only 42% of the communities identify themselves as oil-producing. In terms of terrain, 55 are rural, 40 are riverine/rural, and 25 are peri-urban or urban

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<sup>1</sup> In each community, participants were divided into four groups: Younger Men, Older Men, Younger Women, and Older Women. Age forty was the generational dividing line.

communities. Ten different tribal or clan identities are represented in the CRC. Among the 4,794 men and 4,224 women who participated in focus group discussions, 58% farm, 36% fish, 54% can read well, 80% are aware of the causes of HIV/AIDS, and, in this region where everyone expects to have bouts of malaria several times a year, only 3% use a mosquito net.

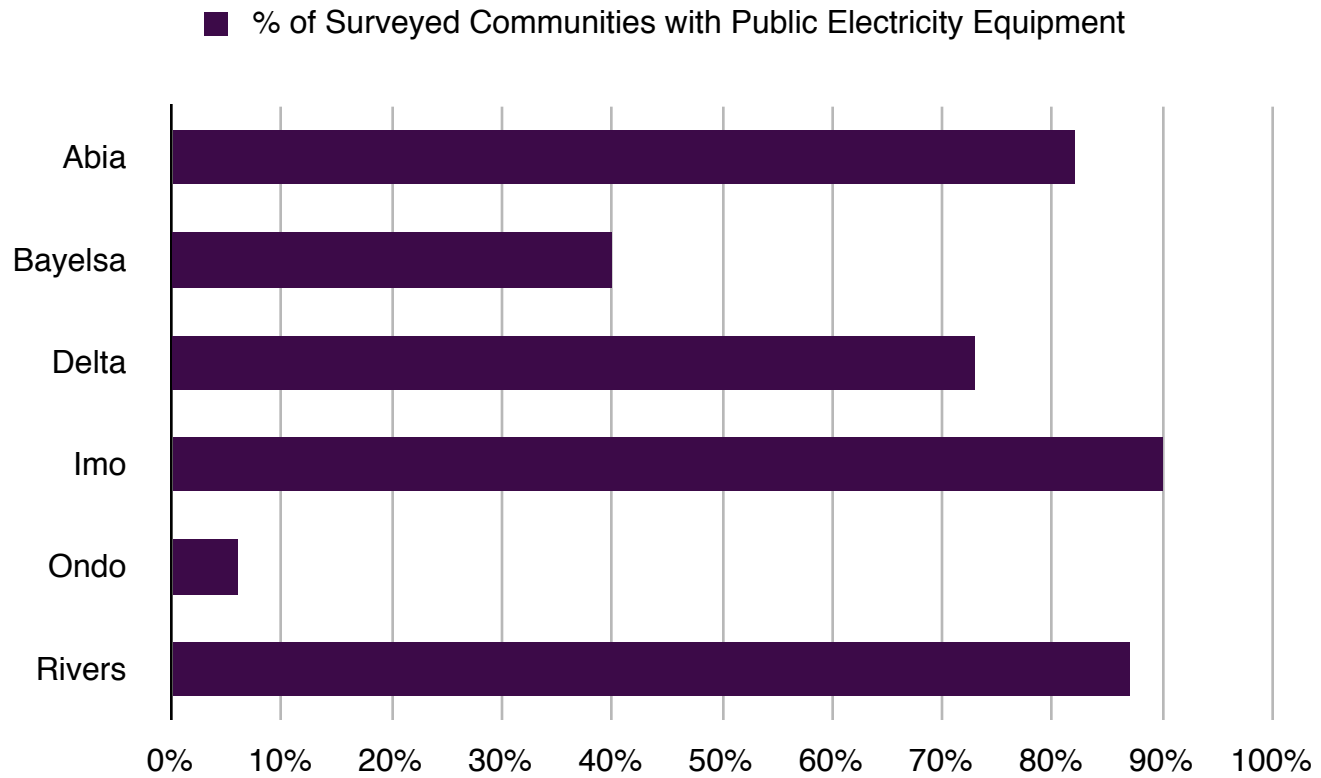
Regardless of terrain, scores of cinder-block public buildings are scattered across the Niger Delta in various stages of completion and functionality. CRC findings revealed 287 abandoned or substandard projects in the 120 surveyed communities. Of those, 42% were sponsored by state government, 34% by federal government, 11% by local government, 8% by oil companies, and 6% were funded through international organizations. Where possible, the CRC identifies the contractors of abandoned projects, some of whom are former or current community leaders or public officials. Of the six states involved in the CRC, Bayelsa State is home to 31% of the federal-sponsored abandoned projects and 28% of the state-sponsored abandoned projects. Variation also exists at local government level. Ukwa West LGA in Abia State accounts for 50% of the oil-company sponsored abandoned projects, while Ukwa East LGA reported only one. Ese Odo LGA in Ondo State reported 20 abandoned state-sponsored projects while Ilaje LGA in Ondo State cited only 9.

Regarding functionality of infrastructure, findings suggest that there is little planning or coordination involved between those who build and those who man and equip buildings. For example:

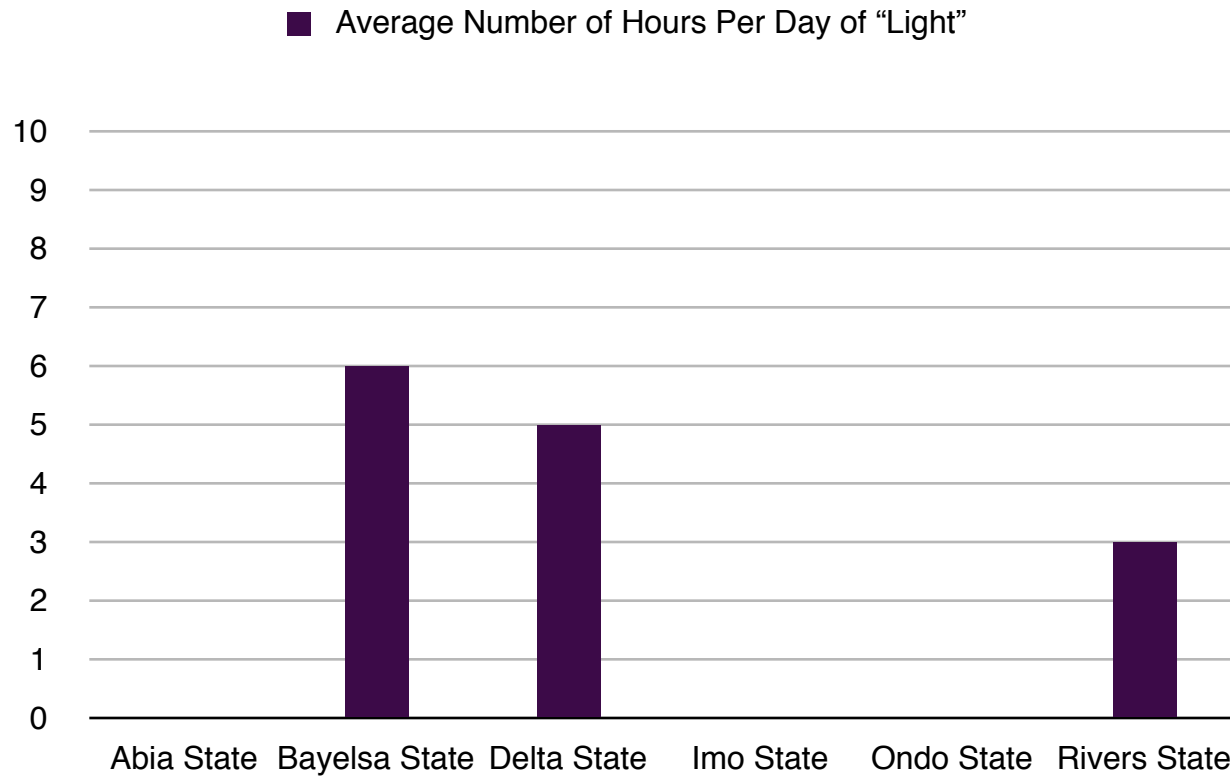
- \* A fish pond project in Imo State was never connected to a water source.
- \* Seventy-six percent of communities surveyed in Abia State have some form of health facility; however, of those, less than one-third have drugs or medical equipment. Only eight percent have a doctor who works at least one day a week. In some communities, there is modern medical equipment but no one who knows how to run it. In others, there are doctors but no drugs or equipment.
- \* In Delta State, 83% of the surveyed communities have a government-run primary school; however, none of the schools has a functioning library, only 13% have enough desks and chairs for the students, 73% require parents to pay for textbooks, and 80% report that teachers are not qualified or make little effort. Even parents who are severely struggling financially will do whatever they can to place their children in a private school. According to a January 2011 interview with the Warri (Delta State) Chamber of Commerce president, private schools are now one of the top revenue-generating businesses.

This gap between the presence of infrastructure or equipment in a community and the absence of functionality of that building or equipment is well illustrated in the two graphs below relating to public electricity. The first graph shows the

presence of materials needed to distribute public electricity throughout a community, such as poles, wires, and transformers; the second graph shows the number of hours of public electricity that community members say they receive.

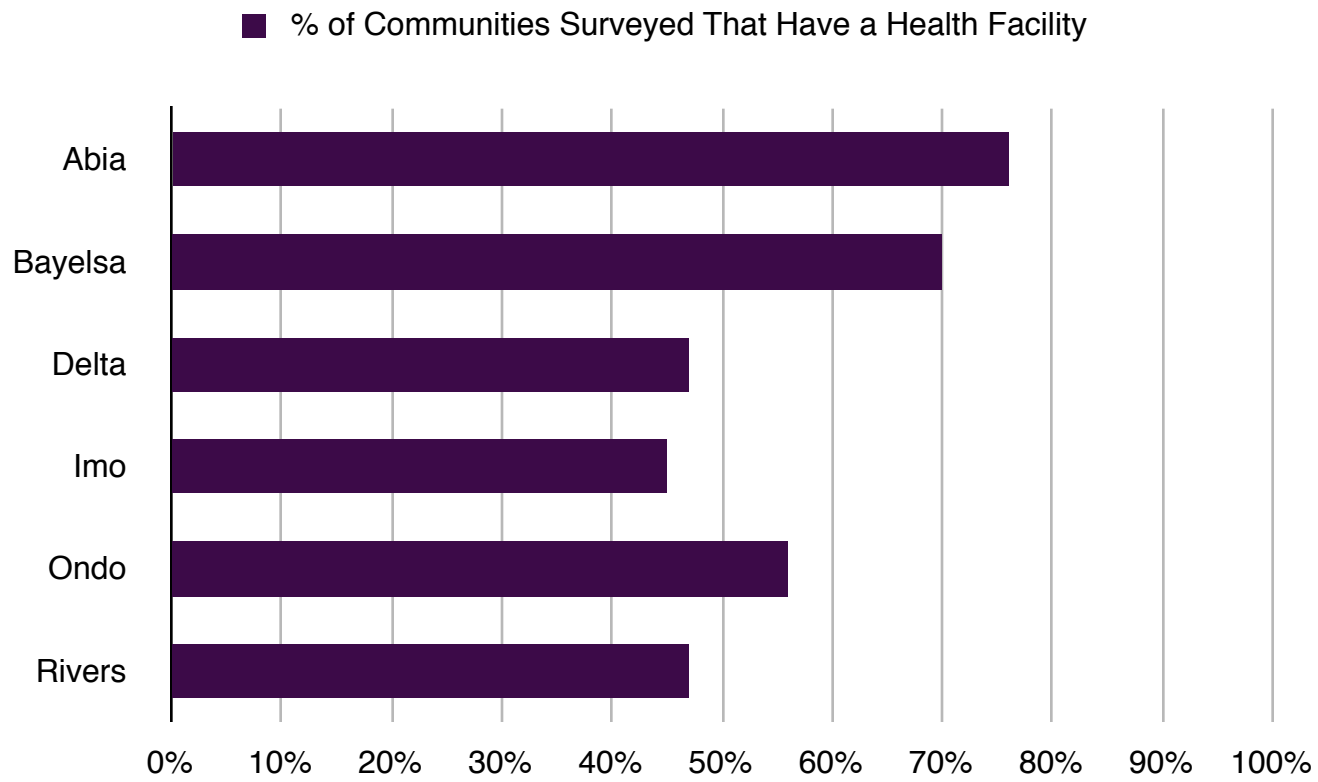


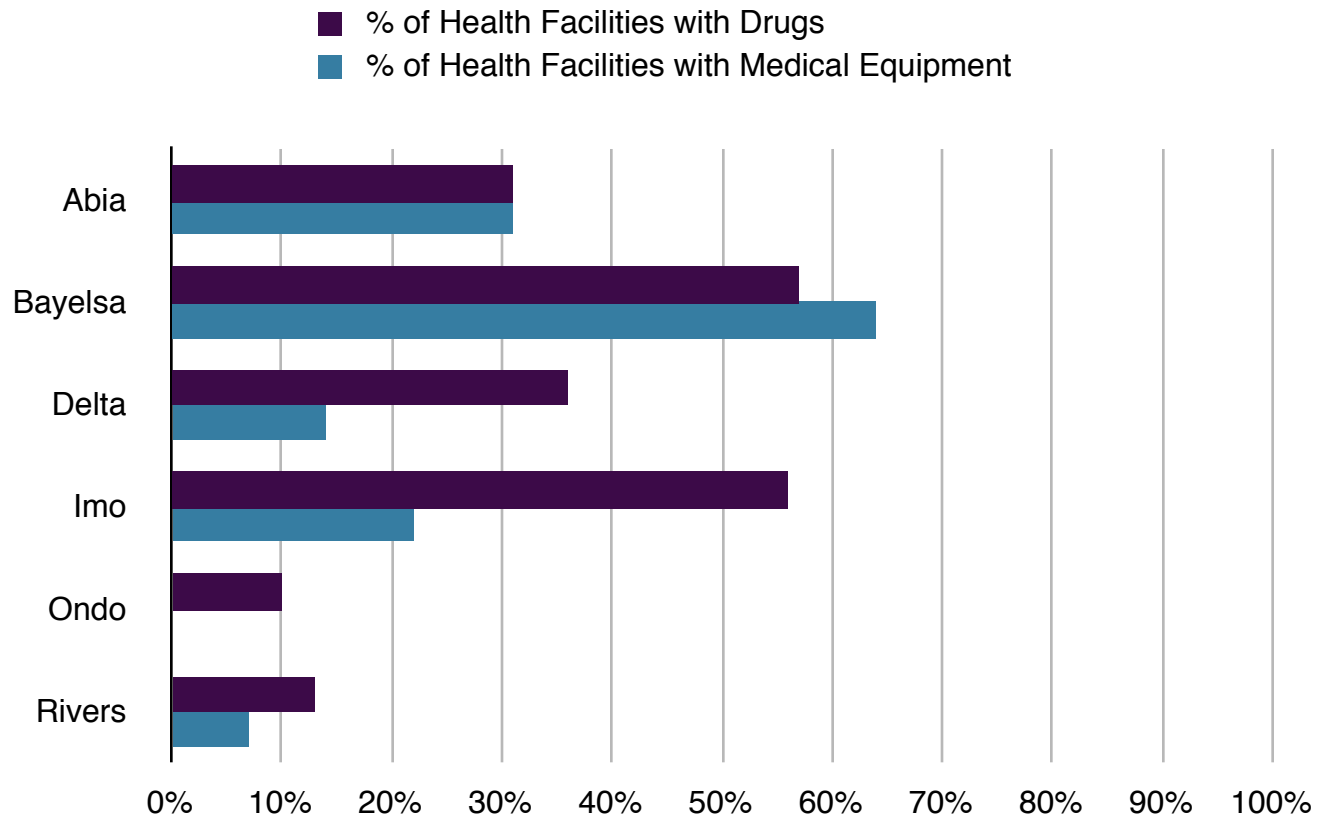
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**NOTE:** Those communities with public electricity equipment in Abia, Imo, and Ondo State experienced less than one hour of public current or “light” per day. In the majority of communities, there was no light at all or it was negligible.

The disparity between infrastructure and functionality is equally illustrative in the health sector, as mentioned above with respect to Abia State. The following two graphs show a state-to-state comparison of the percentage of surveyed communities that have some form of health facility and, of those with a health facility, the percentage that have drugs and medical equipment, respectively.





The seemingly lack of planning and coordination between infrastructure construction and the human and material resources needed to make buildings functional lies in stark contrast to the almost perfect success of immunization efforts throughout the Niger Delta--a process that does not really require a building. In 119 of the 120 surveyed communities, some of which are in remote, riverine areas, children received immunizations within the last year. Clearly, the system for vaccine supply and immunization delivery is well-organized and effective.

The cost of unorganized and ineffective public services and development efforts appears to be born by an already impoverished population. In nearly all the focus groups, community members lamented about the money they must personally pay for (a) fuel for generators in the absence of public electricity; (b) sachet water or buckets of water from someone with a private borehole in the absence of a community borehole with treated water; (c) desks, chairs, textbooks, and community-funded teachers in the absence of those that should be government-provided; and (d) transportation to reach a distant clinic, school or drug vendor. Particular concern was given to orphans and widows who cannot afford these personal costs.

The cost of unorganized and ineffective public services also is reflected in data that suggest a generational regression in reading ability. In 37% of the 120 surveyed communities, the younger men are less able than older men to read a book out loud to another person. In 11% of the communities, younger women are less able than older women to do so.

In their frustration, to whom do community members turn to address these issues about public services and abandoned projects? How do they get the information they need to identify and then monitor projects that are approved for their communities through federal, state and local budgets? The communication channels between community and government are weak. Only 10% of the 478 focus groups stated that they had been visited over the past year by their Ward Councilor--the closest elected public official to a community, whose responsibility it is to convey community concerns to the Local Government. Eighty-four percent of the focus groups rated as "poor" their community's relationship with Local Government, whose responsibility it is to respond to community concerns through Local Government budgets as well as work with State Government on a variety of public services. Only 6% of the 478 focus groups knew that there is a state constituency office, whose responsibility it is to listen to citizens' issues. Although the majority of communities

report that they have little contact with, and responsiveness from, public officials and agencies, they overwhelmingly believe that government is responsible for fixing community development problems related to public services.<sup>2</sup>

Each section of the complete *Citizen Report Card from 120 Niger Delta Communities* presents summaries showing state-to-state and local government-to-local government comparisons and provides specific detail at the community level. From February through April 2011, NIDPRODEV programme officers returned to the 120 communities to present a copy of the CRC to the Community Leader, Youth Leader and Woman Leader, along with an advocacy training and HIV/AIDS awareness effort.

The complete *Citizen Report Card from 120 Niger Delta Communities* also is available at NIDPRODEV's website, [www.nidprodev.org](http://www.nidprodev.org).

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<sup>2</sup> Only male focus groups from Abia State and Imo State believe that government and oil companies are equally responsible for fixing problems with public services.

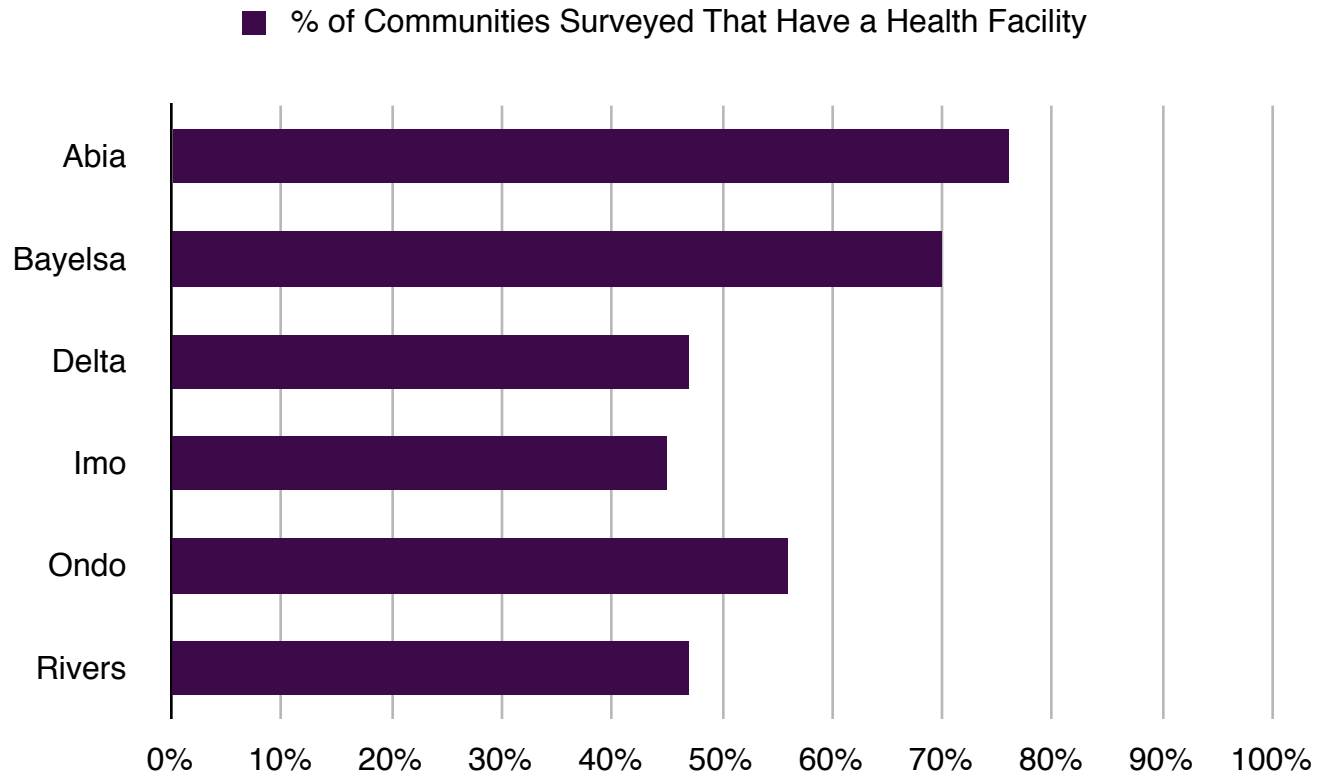
# HEALTH

## METHODOLOGY

1. NIDPRODEV programme officers fluent in local languages and culture visited each of the 120 communities, where they first spoke to community members in a Town Hall Meeting to describe the project and answer any questions. Community members were then asked to participate in Focus Group discussions. Those who participated were divided into four (4) different focus groups based on gender and age: Older Men, Younger Men, Older Women, and Younger Women. The age of forty years (40) was given as the distinguishing age between an older person and a younger person. Although NIDPRODEV staff did not verify participants' ages, it did ensure that people who presented themselves in focus groups who were noticeably above or below the appropriate age for that group were asked to join the appropriate Focus Group.
2. Within each Focus Group, participants were asked each survey question and then instructed to discuss the question openly among the group members. When the group reached consensus on an answer, the NIDPRODEV programme officer repeated the answer and asked the group to confirm that the answer given is indeed the one they wished to have recorded. For certain questions that required individual participant answers, such as "Who in this room can read a book out loud to another person," participants were asked to raise their hands as the form of response.
3. In addition to specific answers to survey questions, qualitative responses from each Focus Group were recorded by the NIDPRODEV programme officers. Those narrative answers are provided in whole in the section of the Citizen Report Card of 120 Niger Delta Communities as "Community Member Comments." The comments reinforce the answers given in the survey responses, and in some cases, go further in providing a more contextual understanding of community life and struggles.
4. The responses of women in the Younger Women Focus Groups are used herein for all questions that relate to (a) immunization of children, (b) the distribution of free mosquito nets, and (c) treatment of children for malaria and diarrhoea. This decision was made because of the Younger Women's greater awareness of what is being provided for young children in the community, and because their efforts to treat or seek treatment of young children today may differ from Older Women's efforts or past behavior.
5. All questions were open-ended. NIDPRODEV programme officers did not suggest any possible answers to the focus group members.

## COMMUNITIES WITH SOME FORM OF HEALTH FACILITY

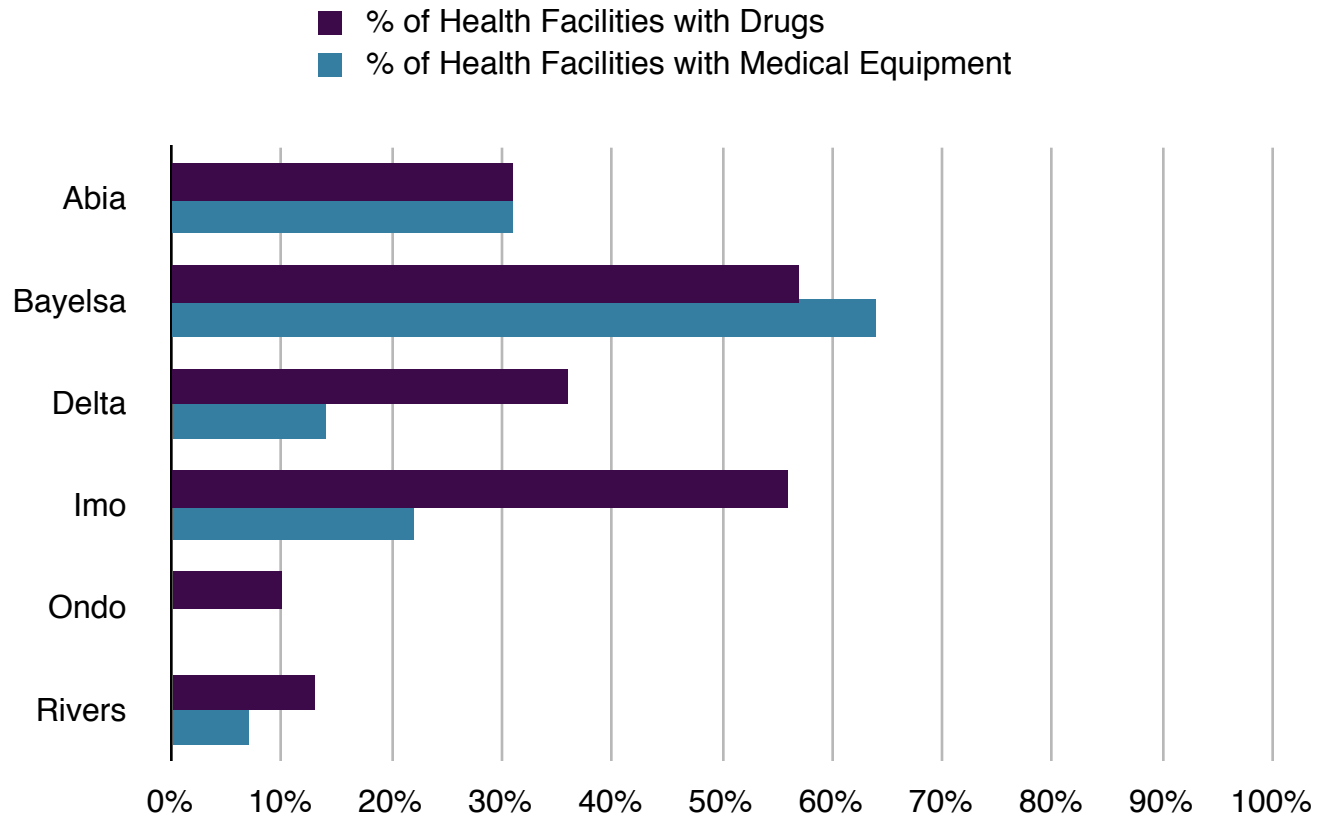
(a State-to-State comparison)



# FUNCTIONALITY OF COMMUNITY HEALTH FACILITIES

## Drugs and Medical Equipment

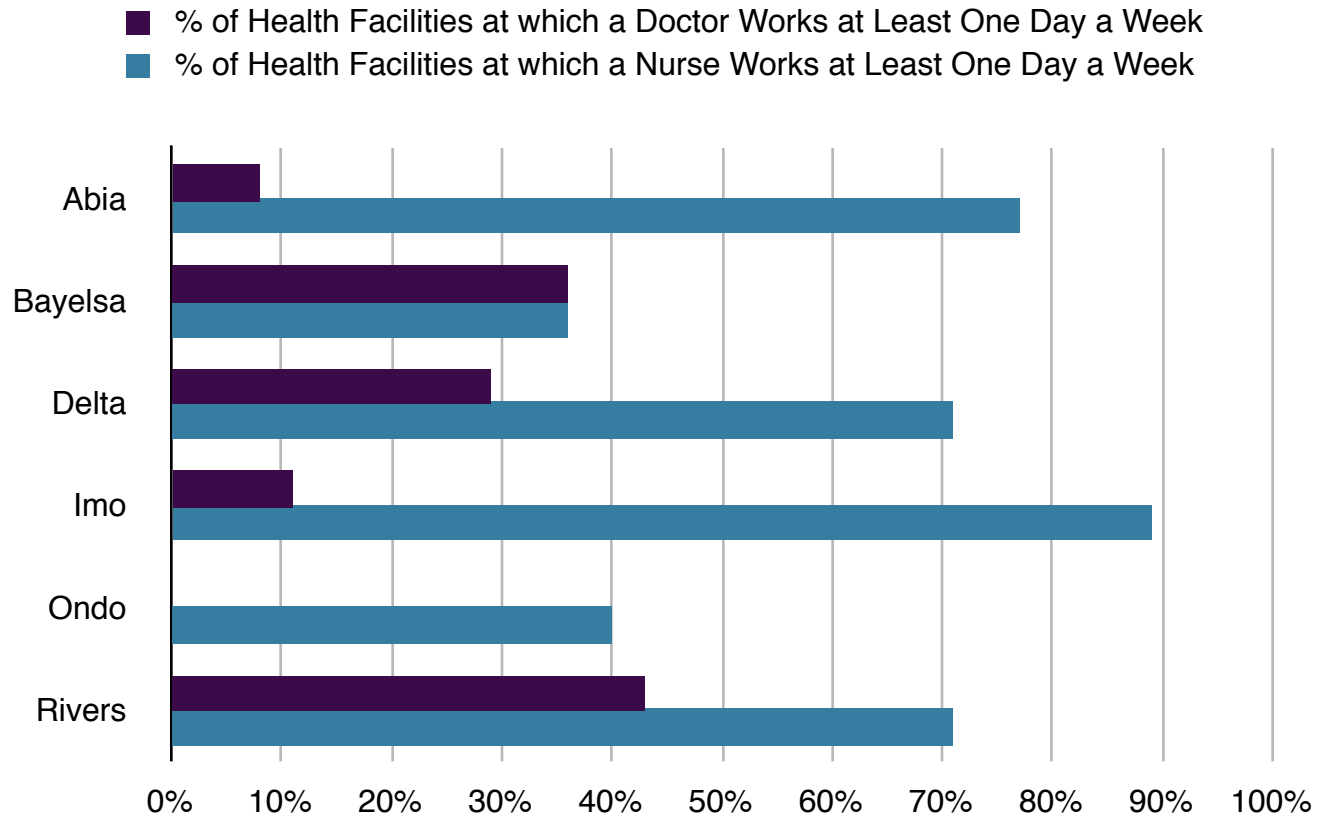
(a State-to-State comparison)



# FUNCTIONALITY OF COMMUNITY HEALTH FACILITIES

## Medical Personnel

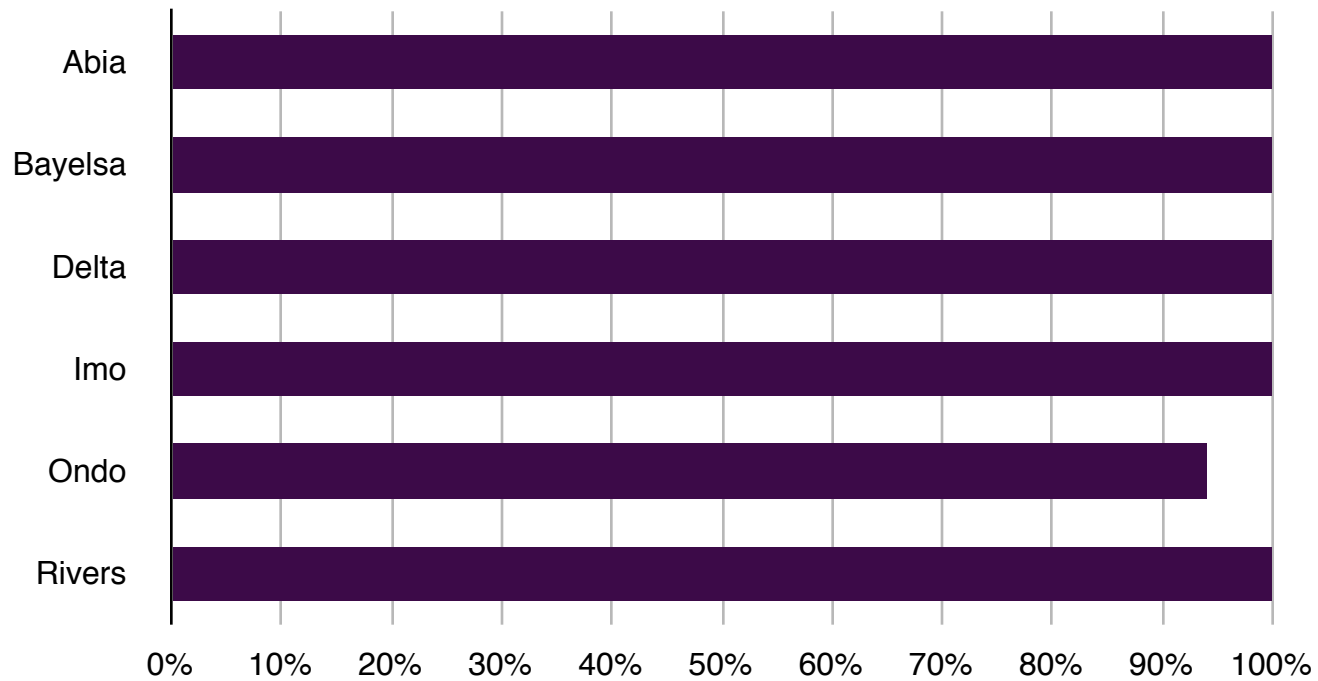
(a State-to-State comparison)



## IMMUNIZATION OF CHILDREN

(a State-to-State comparison)

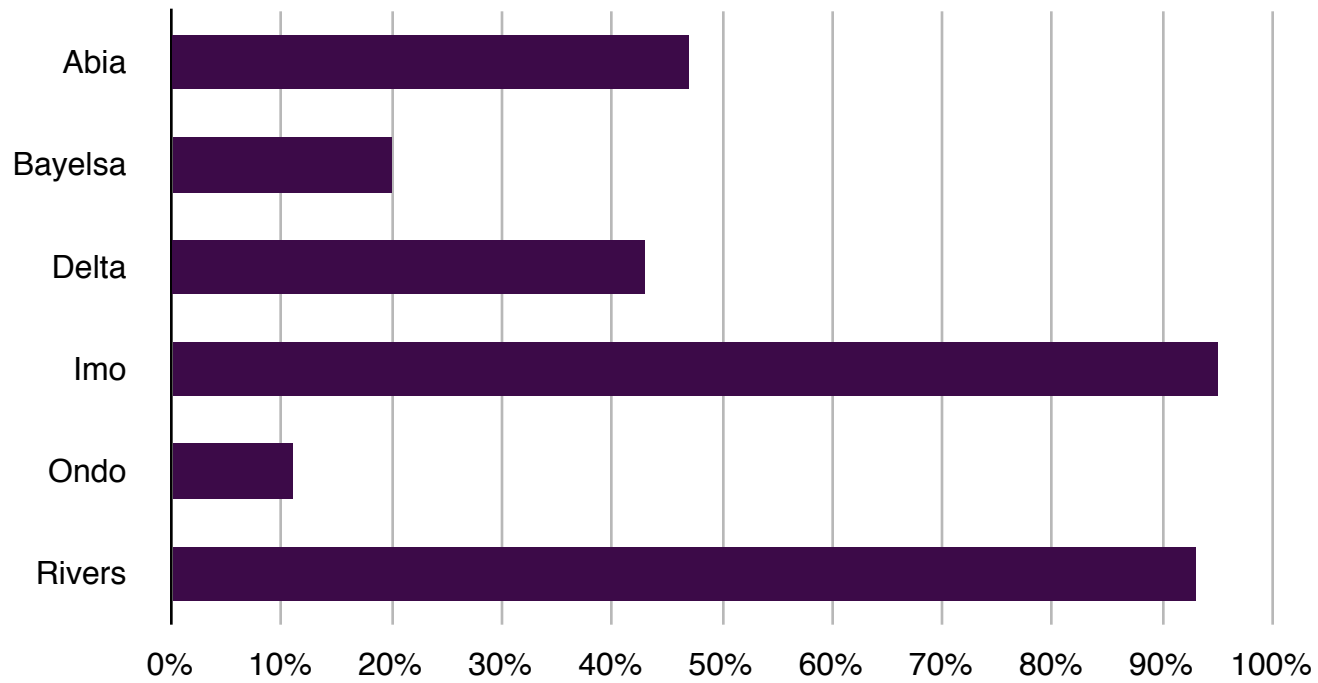
■ % of Communities Surveyed That State Their Children Received Immunizations Over the Past Year



# FREE MOSQUITO NET DISTRIBUTION

(a State-to-State comparison)

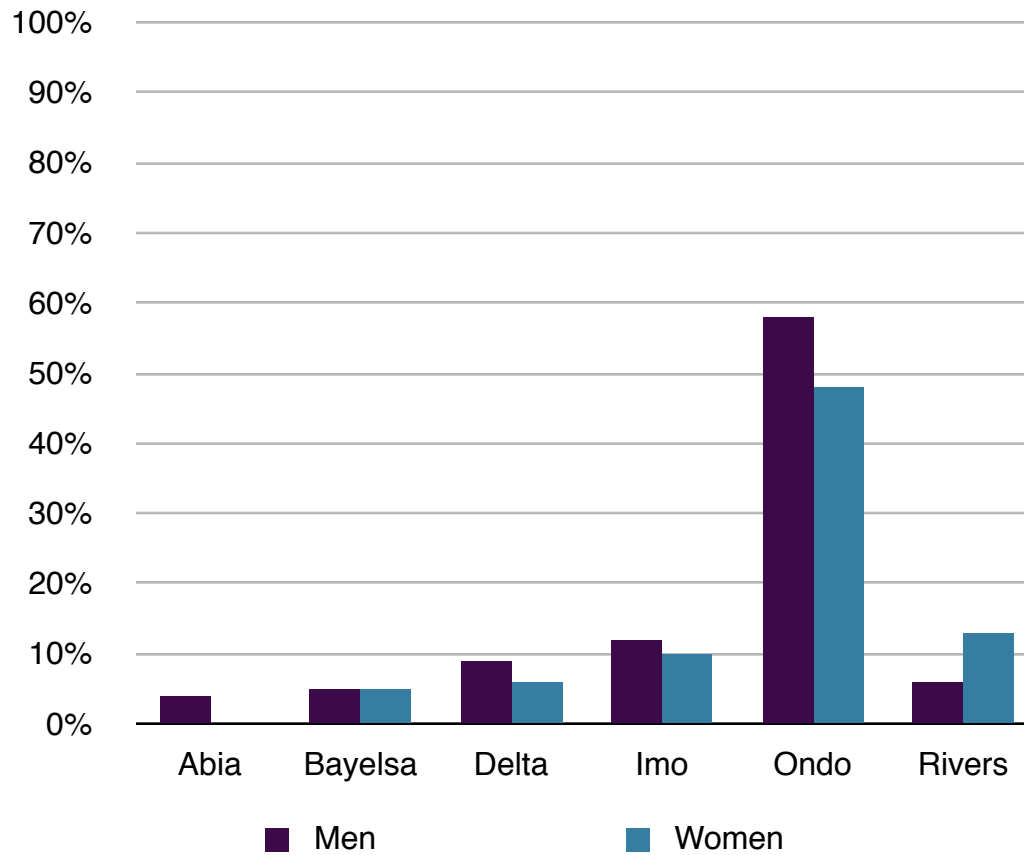
■ % of Communities Surveyed That State That Free Mosquito Nets Were Distributed Over the Past Year



## MOSQUITO NET USAGE

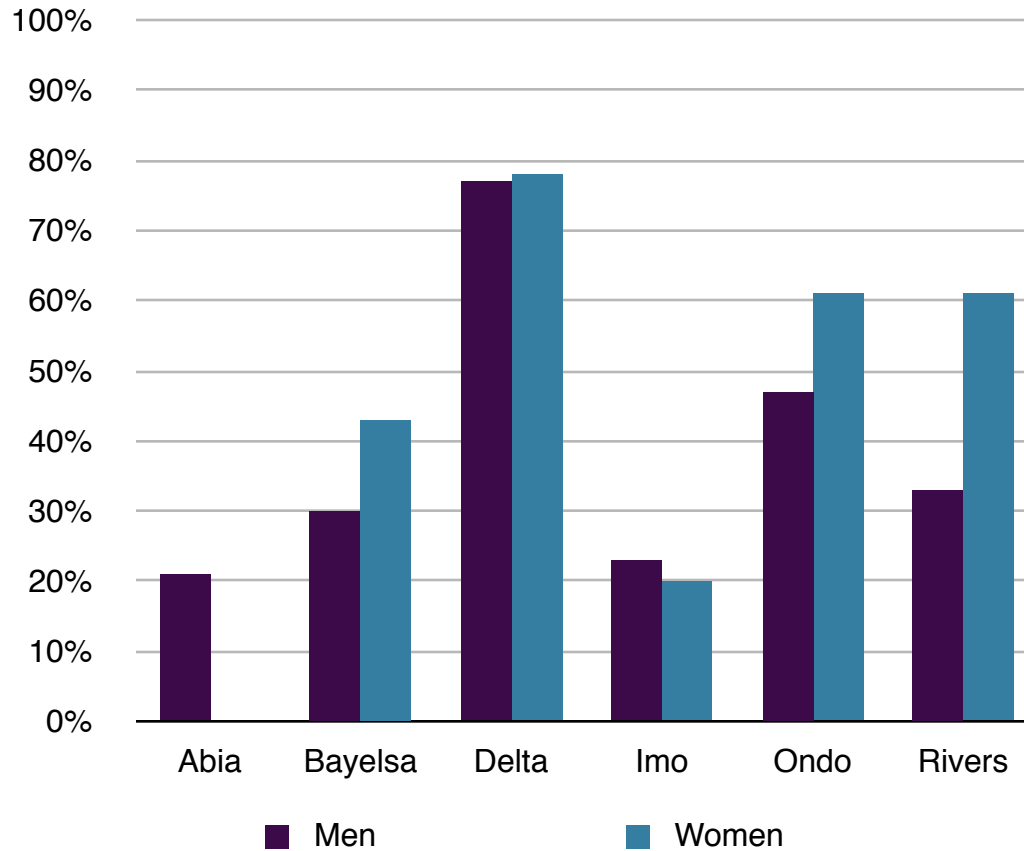
PERCENTAGE OF PARTICIPANTS WHO SAY THEY SLEPT UNDER A MOSQUITO NET THE NIGHT BEFORE

(State-to-State Comparison)



**HIV/AIDS AWARENESS: Percentage of Focus Groups That State That They Do Not Know the Causes of HIV/AIDS or Have Glaring Misperceptions About the Causes of HIV/AIDS\***

**(State-to-State Comparison)**



\* “Glaring misperceptions” include mosquitos, dogs, dirty water, dirty toilets, foreign travel, long-term hunger and deep kissing. See tables within each State section for specific Focus Group responses.

# EDUCATION

## METHODOLOGY

1. Between August and December 2010, NIDPRODEV programme officers fluent in local languages and culture visited each of the 120 communities, where they first spoke to community members in a Town Hall Meeting to describe the project and answer any questions. Community members were then asked to participate in Focus Group discussions. Those who participated were divided into four (4) different focus groups based on gender and age: Older Men, Younger Men, Older Women, and Younger Women. The age of forty years (40) was given as the distinguishing age between an older person and a younger person. Although NIDPRODEV staff did not verify participants' ages, it did ensure that people who presented themselves in focus groups who were noticeably above or below the appropriate age for that group were asked to join the appropriate Focus Group.
2. Within each Focus Group, participants were given each survey question and then instructed to discuss the question openly among the group members. When the group reached consensus on an answer, the NIDPRODEV programme officer repeated the answer and asked the group to confirm that the answer given is indeed the one they wished to have recorded. For certain questions that required individual participant answers, such as "Who in this room can read a book out loud to another person," participants were asked to raise their hands as the form of response.
3. In addition to specific answers to survey questions, qualitative responses from each Focus Group were recorded by the NIDPRODEV programme officers. Those narrative answers are provided in whole in the section of the Citizen Report Card of 120 Niger Delta Communities as "Community Member Comments." The comments reinforce the answers given in the survey responses, and in some cases, go further in providing a more contextual understanding of community life and struggles.
4. In questions relating to teachers, the responses of Younger Women were given more weight than the responses of other Focus Groups given that Younger Women have a more intimate understanding of the educational environment of their children. Questions relating to number of boys and girls enrolled in Primary School and the salary of teachers were asked to school administrators, not community members. In some cases, in which school was out of session during the visit by NIDPRODEV programme officers, the responses identified in our survey were left as "no response."

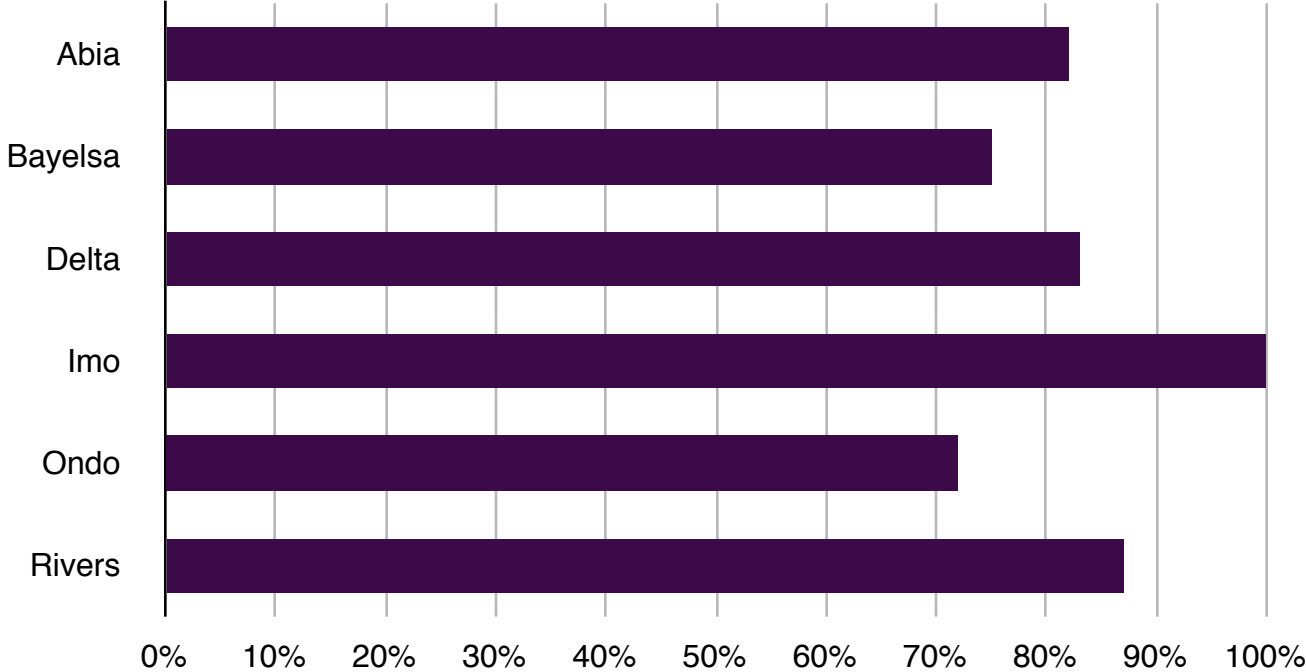
**1. FOCUS GROUP QUESTION: How many of you can read a book out loud to another person?**

<b>FOCUS GROUP</b>	<b>Imo State LGAs (Ohaji Egbema and Oguta)</b>	<b>Abia State LGAs (Ukwa East and Ukwa West)</b>	<b>Ondo State LGAs (Ilaje and Ese Odo)</b>	<b>Bayelsa State LGAs (Kolokuma/Opokuma and Sagbama )</b>	<b>Delta State LGAs (Ughelli South, Uvwie, and Warri South)</b>	<b>Rivers State LGAs (Obio-Akpor and Ahoada East)</b>
<b>Older Men</b>	70%, 64%	86%, 71%	38%, 47%	82%, 68%	62%, 34%, 82%	51%, 68%
<b>Younger Men</b>	72%, 29%	67%, 68%	53%, 57%	78%, 64%	69%, 49%, 84%	52%, 64%
<b>Younger Women</b>	58%, 77%	77%, 74%	48%, 54%	65%, 40%	77%, 24%, 71%	82%, 40%
<b>Older Women</b>	31%, 8%	50%, 35%	20%, 19%	25%, 22%	27%, 9%, 43%	39%, 22%

# PERCENTAGE OF COMMUNITIES SURVEYED THAT HAVE A GOVERNMENT-RUN PRIMARY SCHOOL

A State-to-State Comparison

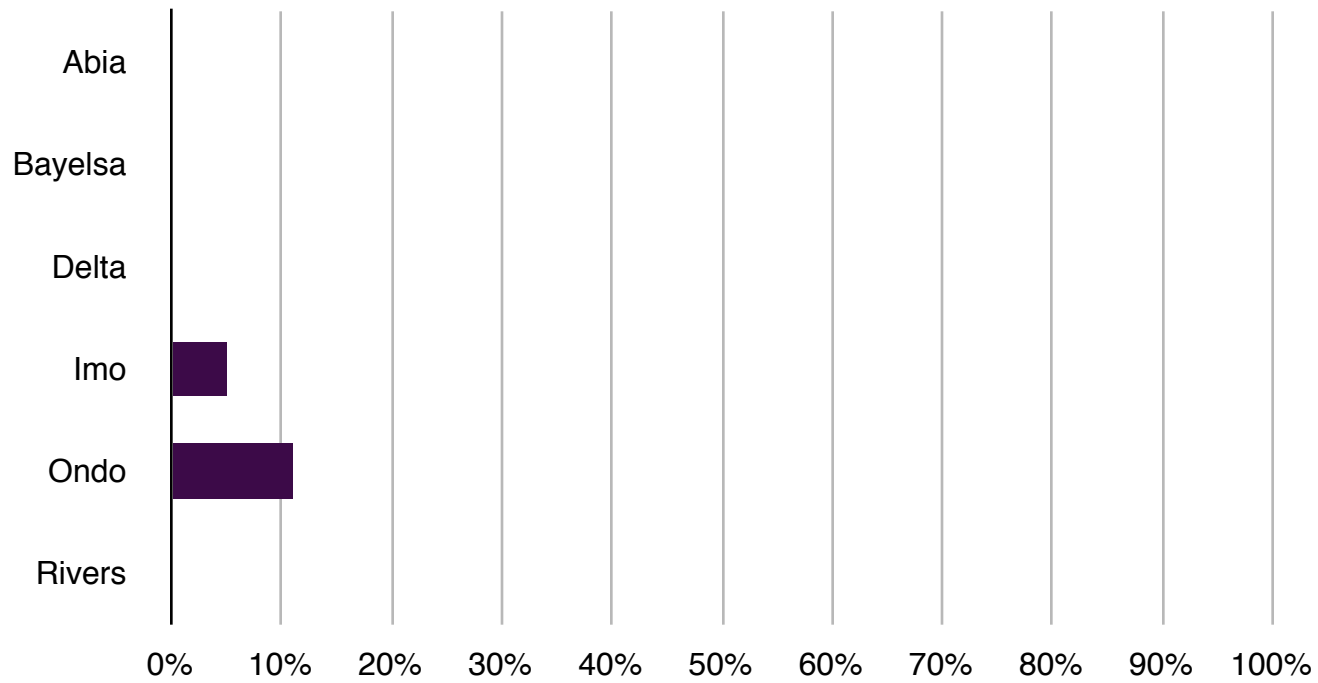
■ % of Communities Surveyed



# PERCENTAGE OF COMMUNITIES SURVEYED IN WHICH PRIMARY SCHOOL HAS A LIBRARY

A State-to-State Comparison

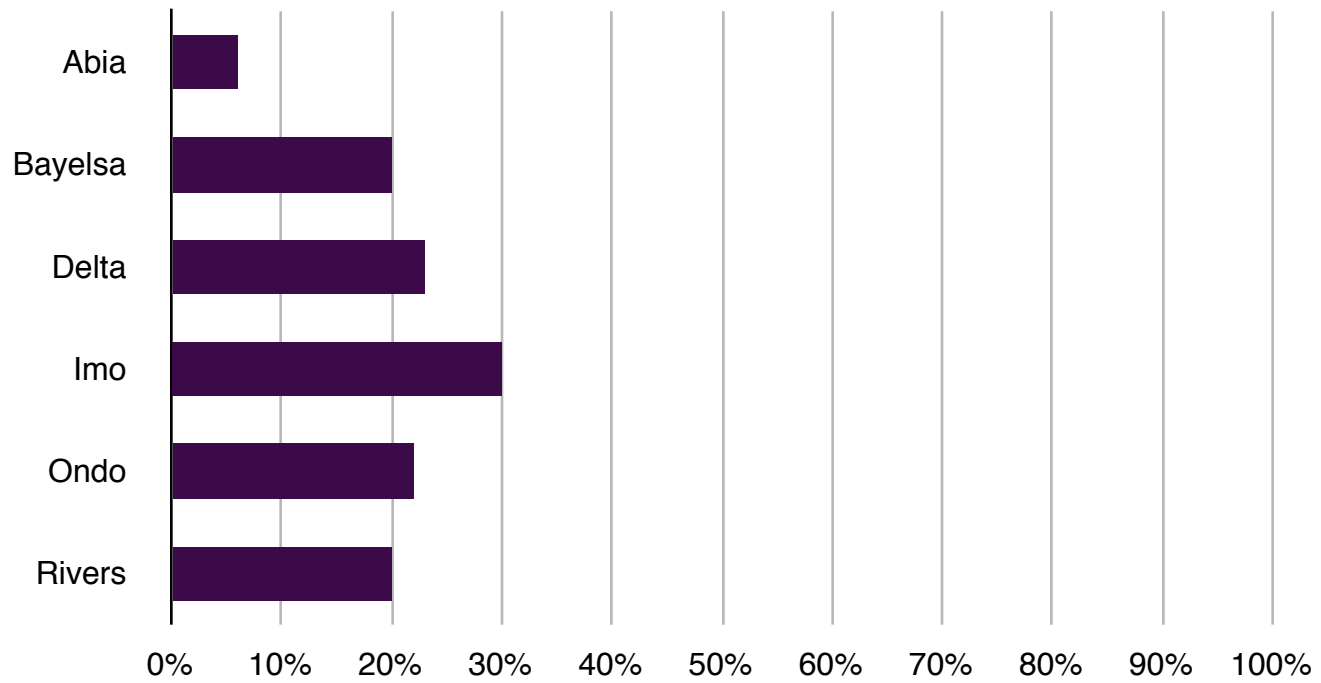
■ % of Communities Surveyed



# PERCENTAGE OF COMMUNITIES SURVEYED IN WHICH PRIMARY SCHOOL HAS TOILET FOR CHILDREN

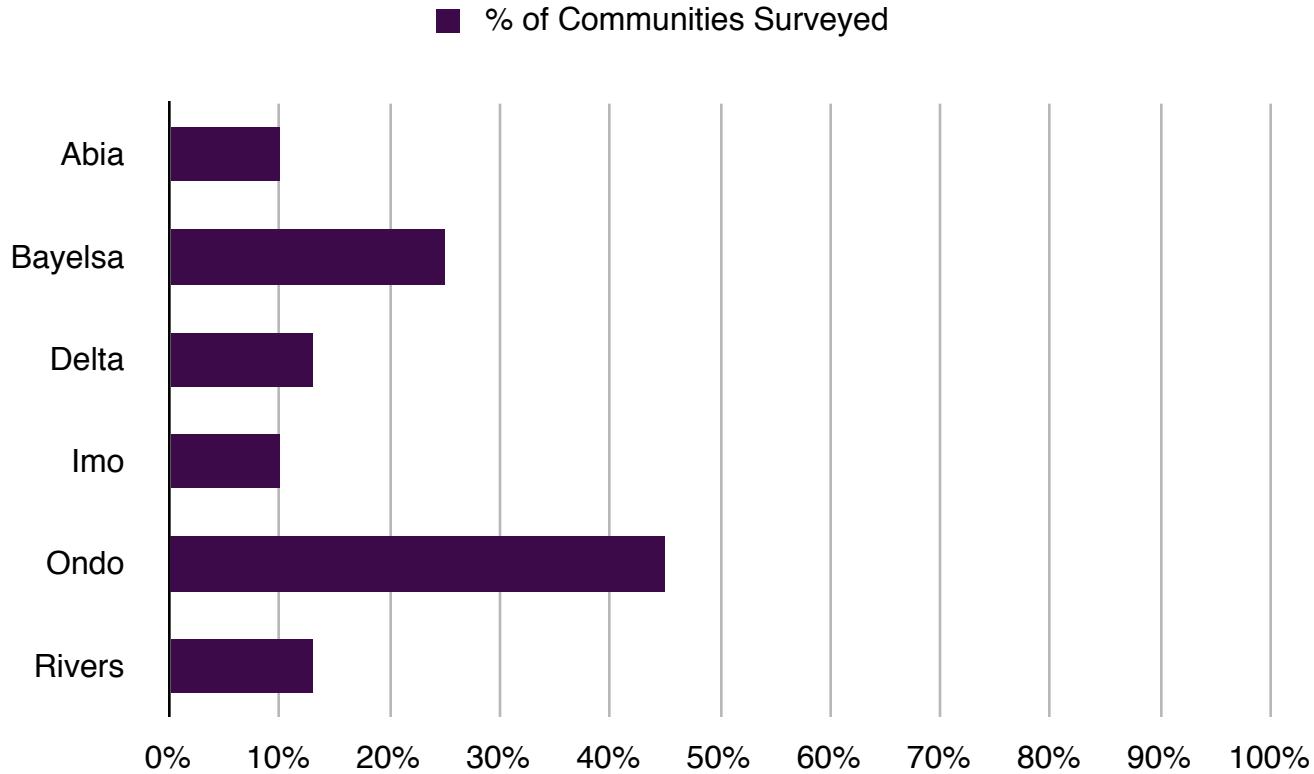
A State-to-State Comparison

■ % of Communities Surveyed



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

A State-to-State Comparison



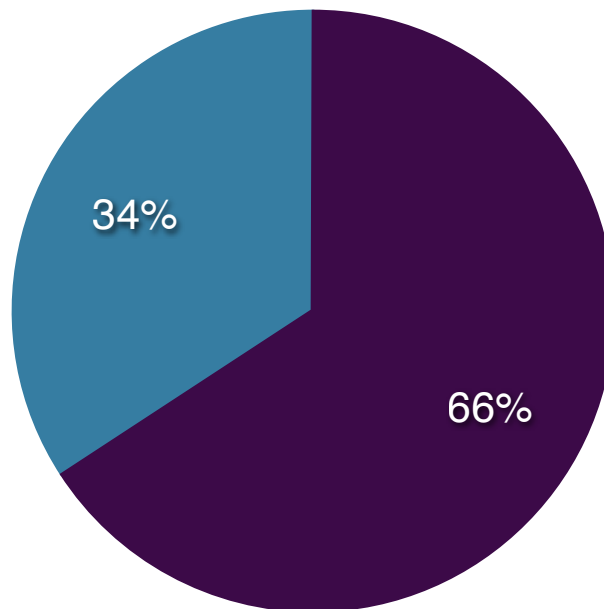
NOTE: All communities in Bayelsa State that had Primary School's with desks and chairs for each child were located in Sagbama LGA. No community's primary school in Kolokuma/Opokuma LGA had desks and chairs for each child.

**4. FOCUS GROUP QUESTION: Do parents pay for the textbooks where their children attend Primary School?**

In 79 of the 120 communities, the parents pay for the textbooks that their children use in Primary School.

In 41 of the 120 communities, the government provides free textbooks for Primary School children.

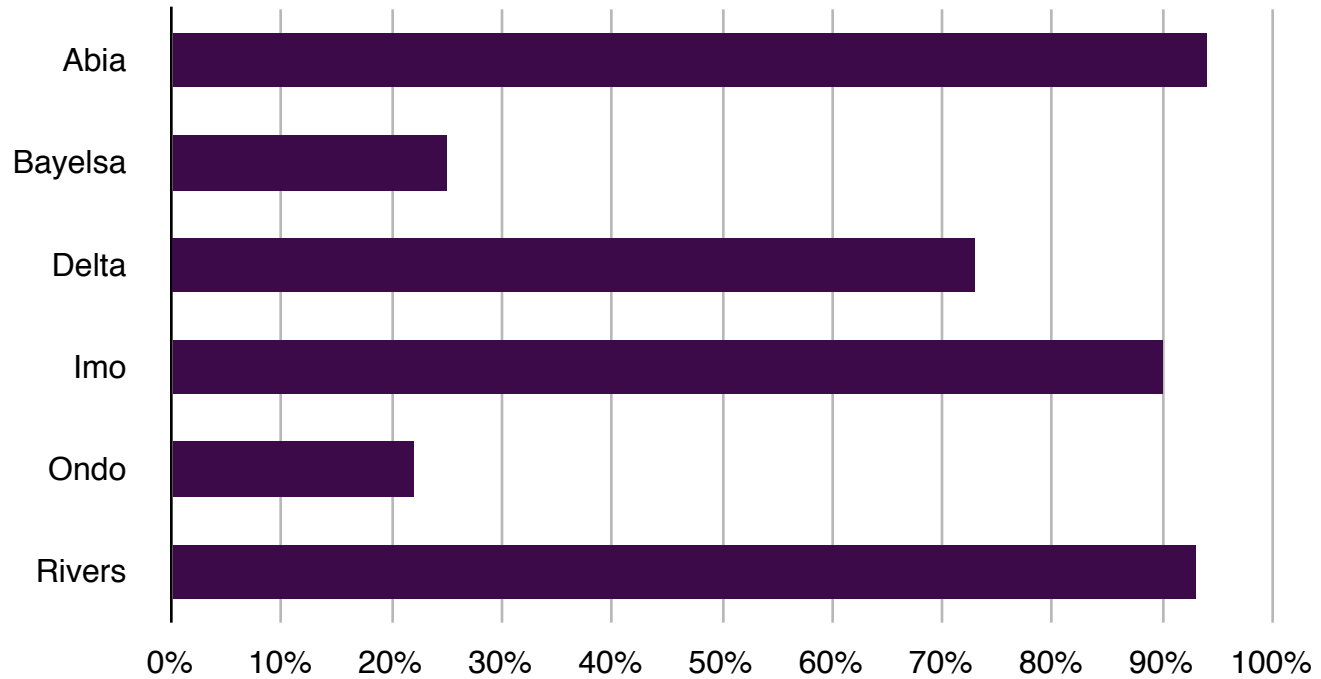
- parents pay for Primary School textbooks
- government provides free Primary School textbooks



# PERCENTAGE OF COMMUNITIES SURVEYED IN WHICH PARENTS PAY FOR PRIMARY SCHOOL TEXTBOOKS

A State-to-State Comparison

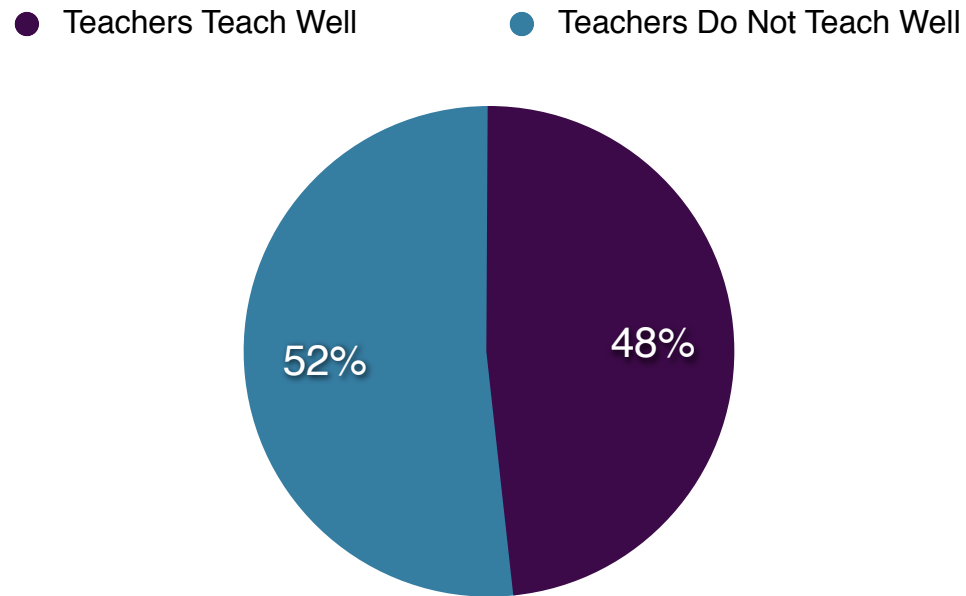
■ % of Communities Surveyed



**FG QUESTION: Do Primary School teachers “dey try?” [do they teach well; in your opinion, are they qualified?]**

In 58 of the 120 communities, respondents say that the Primary School teachers “dey try.”

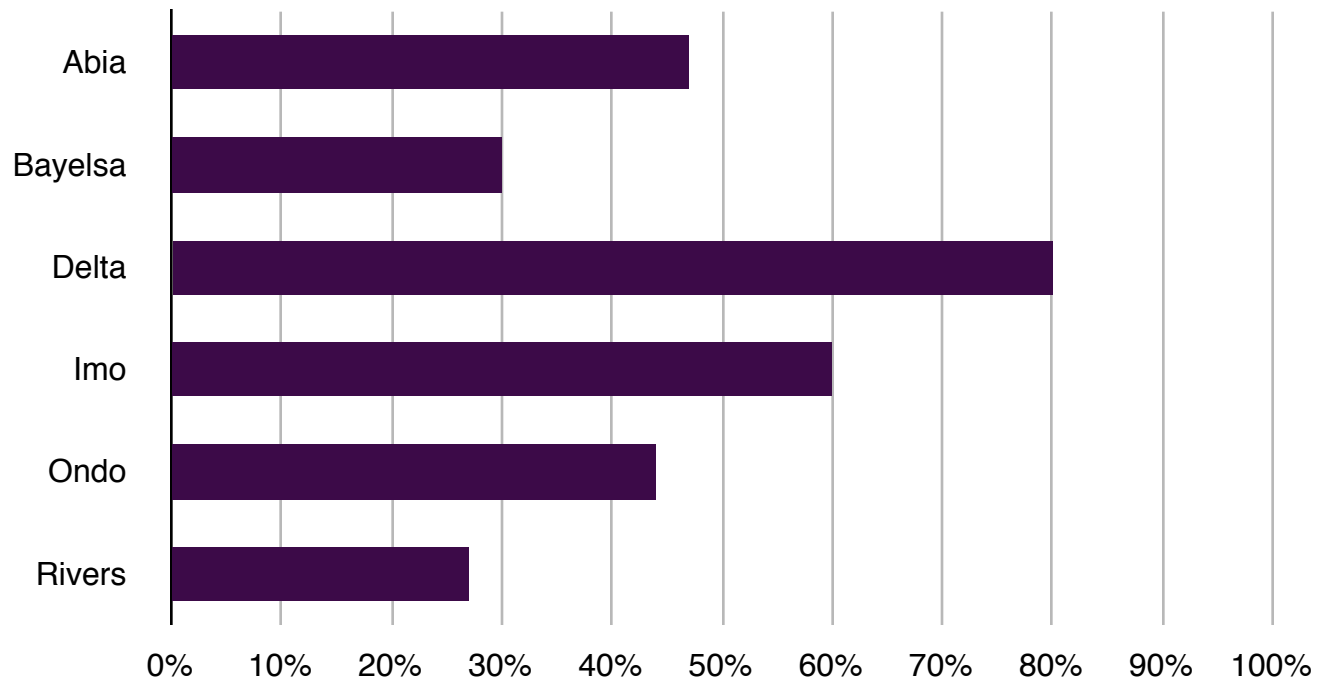
In 62 of the 120 communities, respondents say that the Primary School teachers “no dey try.”



# PERCENTAGE OF COMMUNITIES SURVEYED IN WHICH YOUNG WOMEN FOCUS GROUPS SAY THAT TEACHERS “NO DEY TRY”

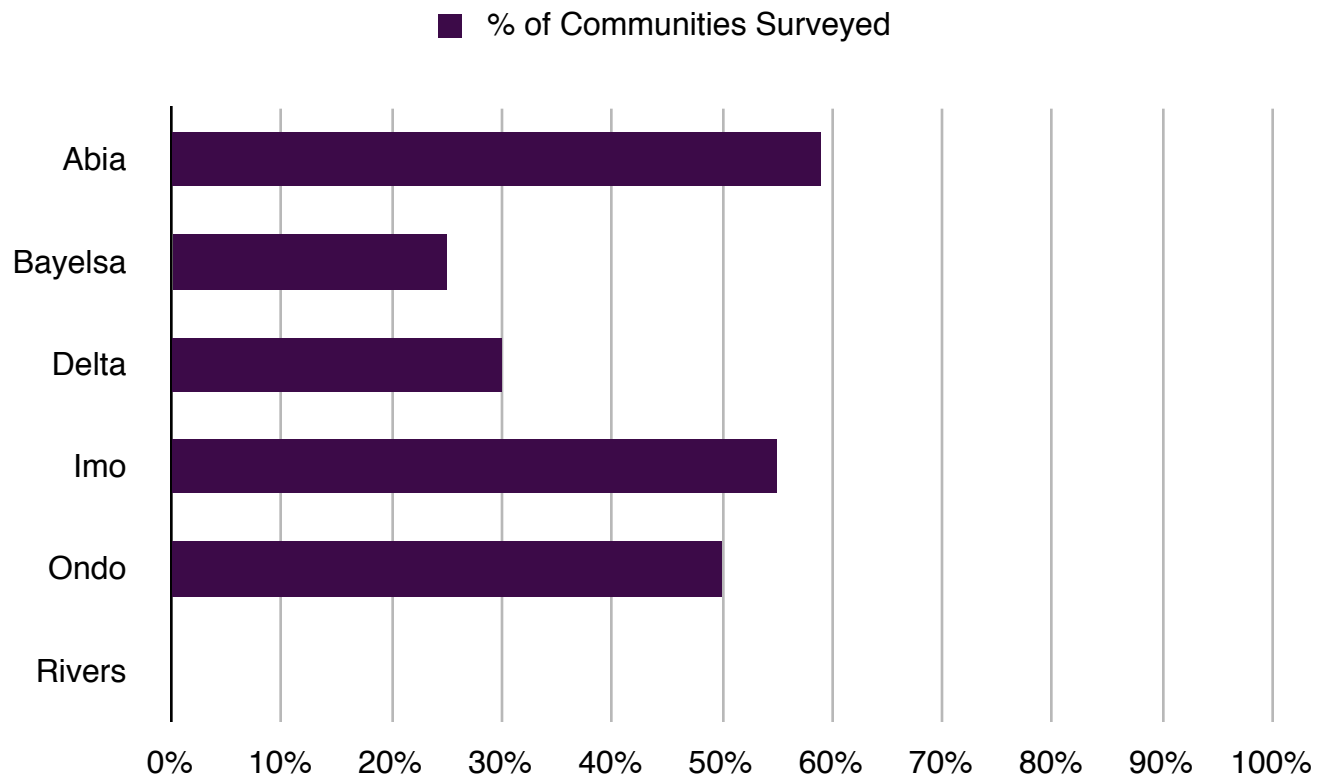
A State-to-State Comparison

■ % of Communities Surveyed



**PERCENTAGE OF COMMUNITIES SURVEYED IN WHICH  
YOUNG WOMEN FOCUS GROUPS SAY THAT TEACHERS DO NOT TEACH REGULARLY  
(Monday-Friday, mornings and afternoons)**

A State-to-State Comparison



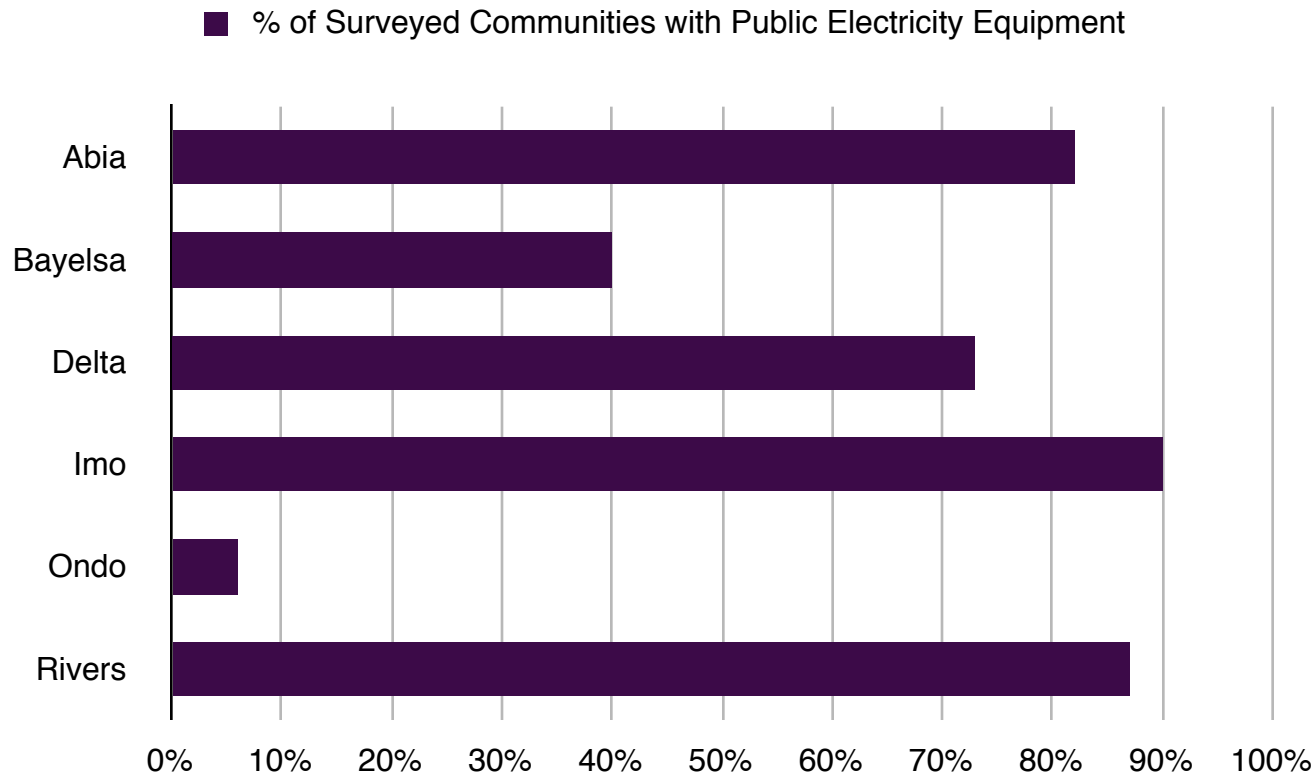
# **PUBLIC ELECTRICITY, DRINKING WATER AND SEWAGE**

## METHODOLOGY

NIDPRODEV programme officers fluent in local languages and culture visited each of the 120 communities, where they first spoke to community members in a Town Hall Meeting to describe the project and answer any questions. Community members were then asked to participate in Focus Group discussions. Those who participated were divided into four (4) different focus groups based on gender and age: Older Men, Younger Men, Older Women, and Younger Women. The age of forty years (40) was given as the distinguishing age between an older person and a younger person. Although NIDPRODEV staff did not verify participants' ages, it did ensure that people who presented themselves in focus groups who were noticeably above or below the appropriate age for that group were asked to join the appropriate Focus Group.

3. Within each Focus Group, participants were asked each survey question and then instructed to discuss the question openly among the group members. When the group reached consensus on an answer, the NIDPRODEV programme officer repeated the answer and asked the group to confirm that the answer given is indeed the one they wished to have recorded.
4. Answers from a community's four (4) focus groups were triangulated to arrive at the responses identified within this section of the Citizen Report Card.
5. NIDPRODEV did not validate or interpret the answers given by community members; it simply recorded them.

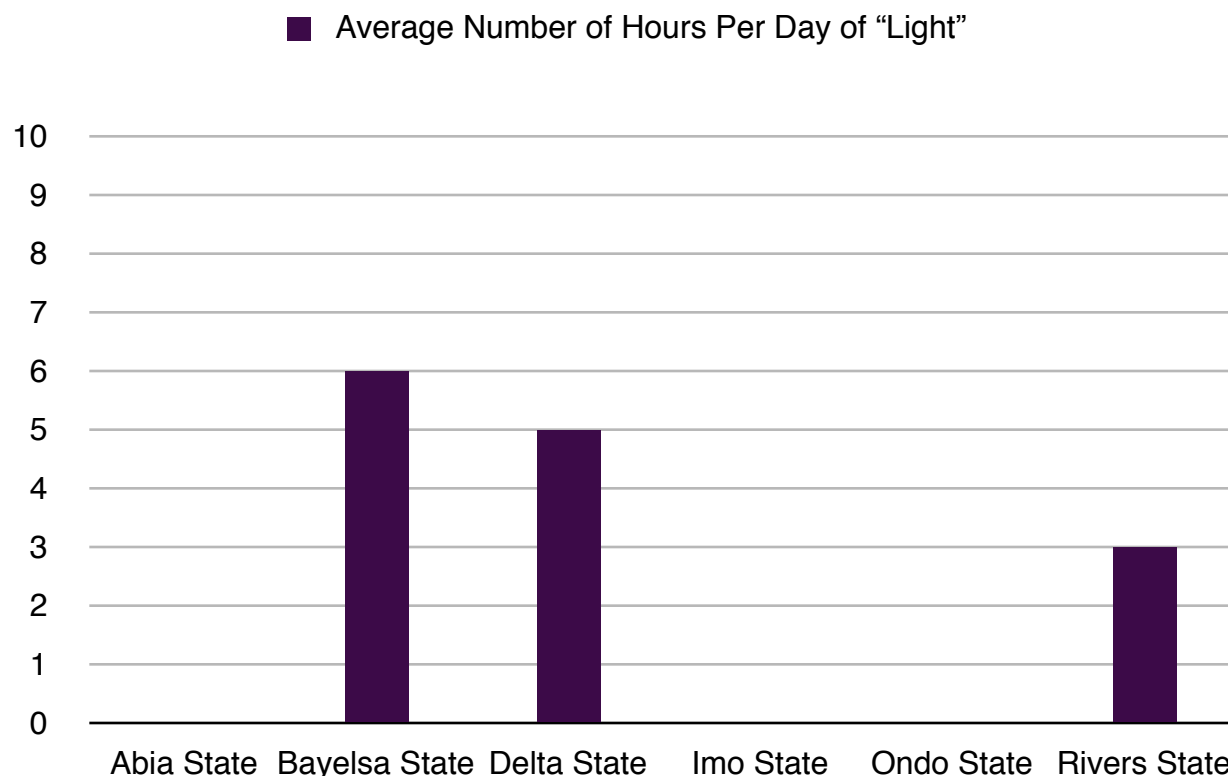
## **PUBLIC ELECTRICITY EQUIPMENT IN PLACE\***



\* Public Electricity Equipment refers to electric poles, wires, and transformers.

NOTE: All of the public electricity equipment in Bayelsa State is in Kolokuma/Opokuma LGA; Sagbama LGA has no public electricity equipment installed.

## **HOURS PER DAY IN WHICH A COMMUNITY WITH EQUIPMENT HAS “LIGHT” OR ELECTRIC CURRENT**

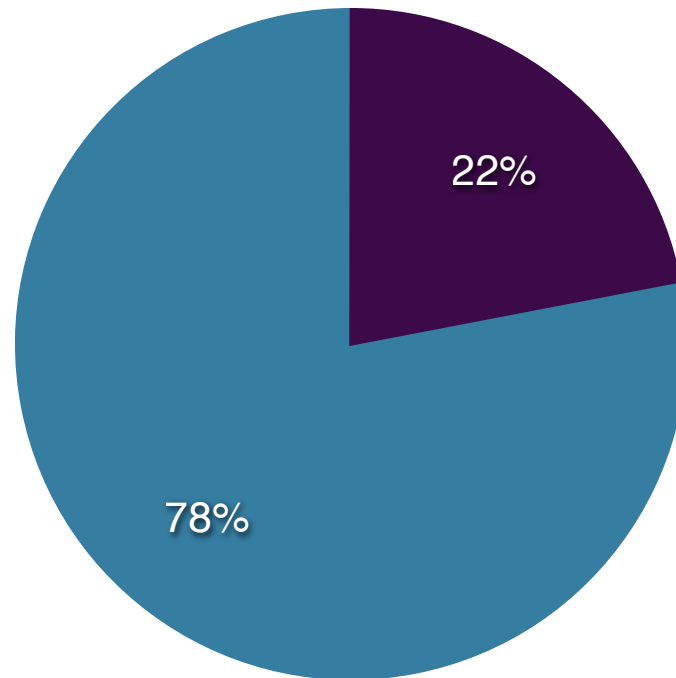


### **NOTE:**

1. Those communities with public electricity equipment in Abia, Imo, and Ondo State experienced less than one hour of public current or “light” per day. In the majority of communities, there was no light at all or so irregular that it was negligible. See details in the tables presented in the State sections of this document.
2. All of the public electricity provided in Bayelsa State was in Kolokuma/Opokuma LGA only.
3. The average number of 5 hours of light per day in Delta State is skewed by one community’s availability of public light 24 hours per day. When this community is not included, the average number of hours of light per day is 4 hours.

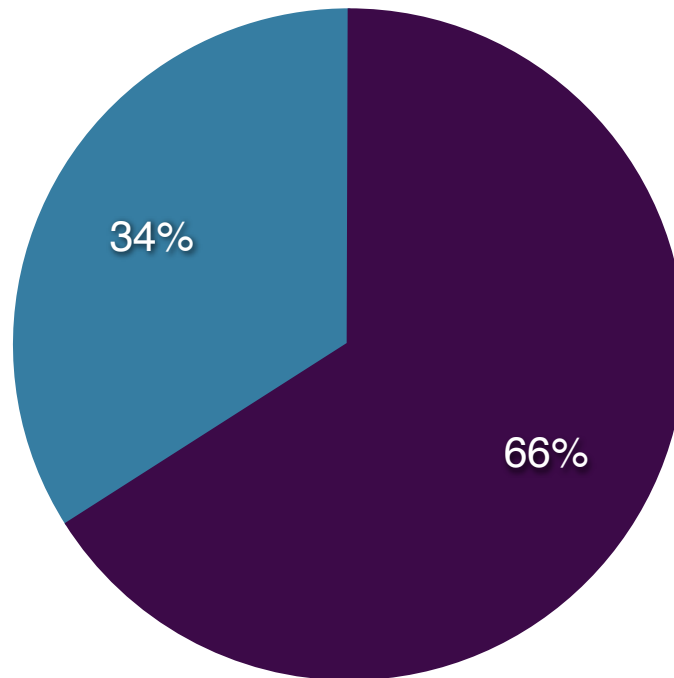
## COMMUNITY PERCEPTIONS OF “SAFE” DRINKING WATER

● Drinking Water is Safe      ● Drinking Water is Not Safe



### Sewage (Human Waste) During Rainy Season

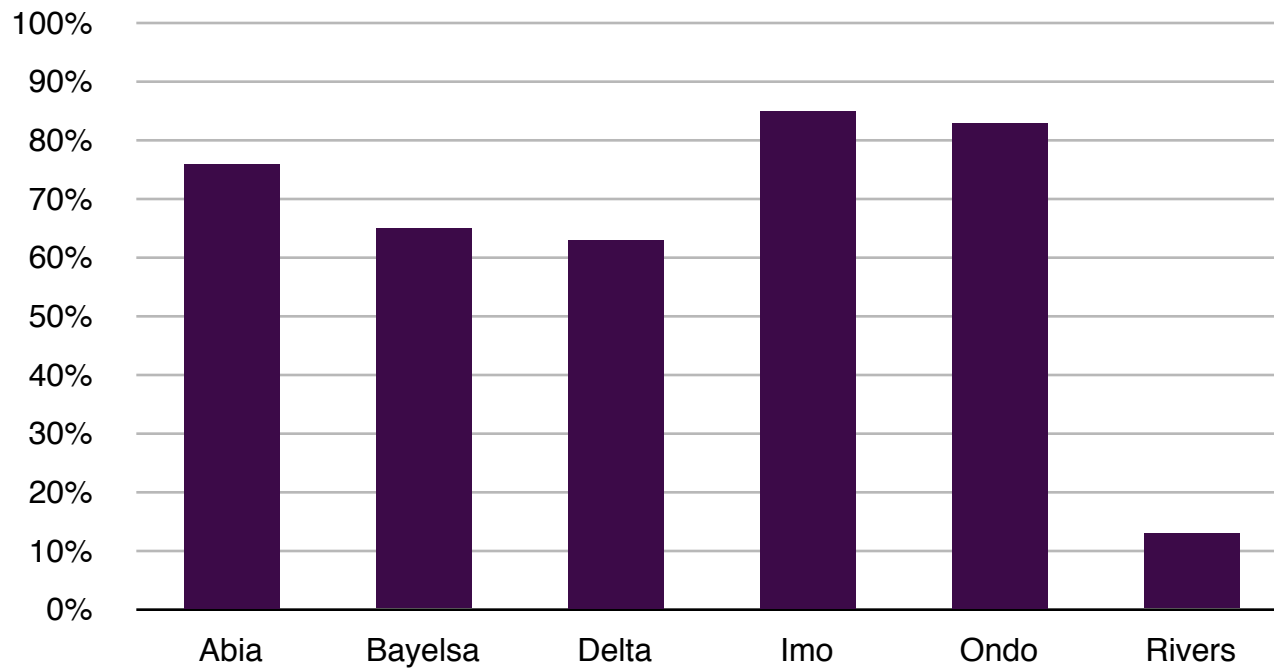
- Human Waste Floats Back into Community During Rainy Season
- No Problem with Human Waste During Rainy Season



# PERCENTAGE OF SURVEYED COMMUNITIES THAT EXPERIENCE HUMAN WASTE FLOATING BACK INTO COMMUNITIES DURING THE RAINY SEASON

## A State-to-State Comparison

■ % of Surveyed Communities



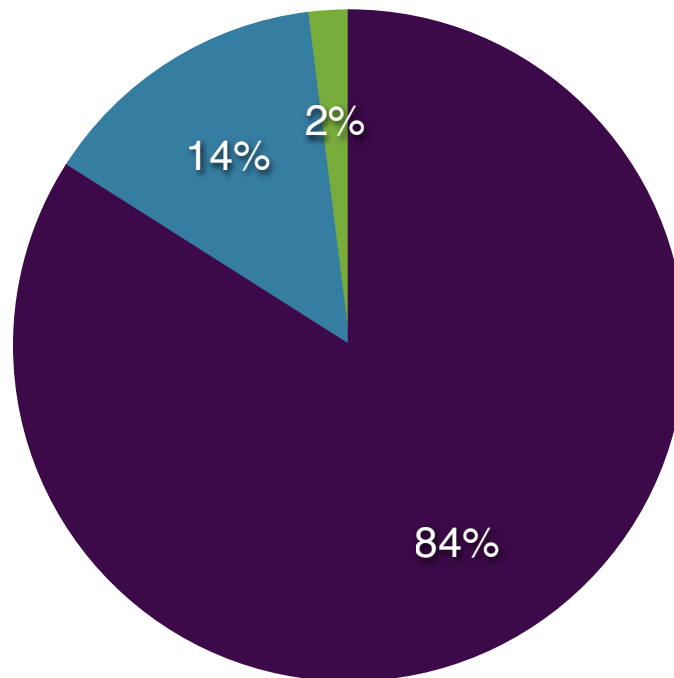
# **GOOD GOVERNANCE**

## METHODOLOGY

1. Between August and December 2010, NIDPRODEV programme officers fluent in local languages and culture visited each of the 120 communities, where they first spoke to community members in a Town Hall Meeting to describe the project and answer any questions. Community members were then asked to participate in Focus Group discussions. Those who participated were divided into four (4) different focus groups based on gender and age: Older Men, Younger Men, Older Women, and Younger Women. The age of forty years (40) was given as the distinguishing age between an older person and a younger person. Although NIDPRODEV staff did not verify participants' ages, it did ensure that people who presented themselves in focus groups who were noticeably above or below the appropriate age for that group were asked to join the appropriate Focus Group.
2. Within each Focus Group, participants were given each survey question and then instructed to discuss the question openly among the group members. When the group reached consensus on an answer, the NIDPRODEV programme officer repeated the answer and asked the group to confirm that the answer given is indeed the one they wished to have recorded.

**Focus Group Question: Where do you get information about development money that your community is to get?**

- Don't Know, Don't Get This Information
- Community Leaders Tell Us
- Media, Rumor, Parents, Local Government Report, Ward Councilor (combined)

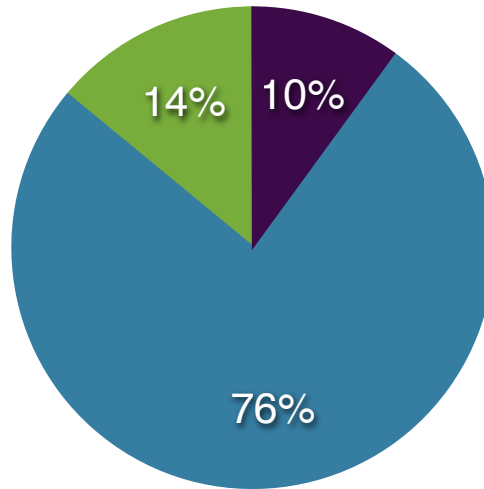


### 3. Accountability of Elected Officials through Constituency Interaction.

Focus Group Question: Over the past year, has your Ward Councilor made an official visit to your community?

Focus Group Responses	Number of Focus Groups	Percentage of All Focus Groups
Yes	49	10%
No	363	76%
No Ward Councilor currently in office or just sworn in	65	14%
TOTAL	478	100%

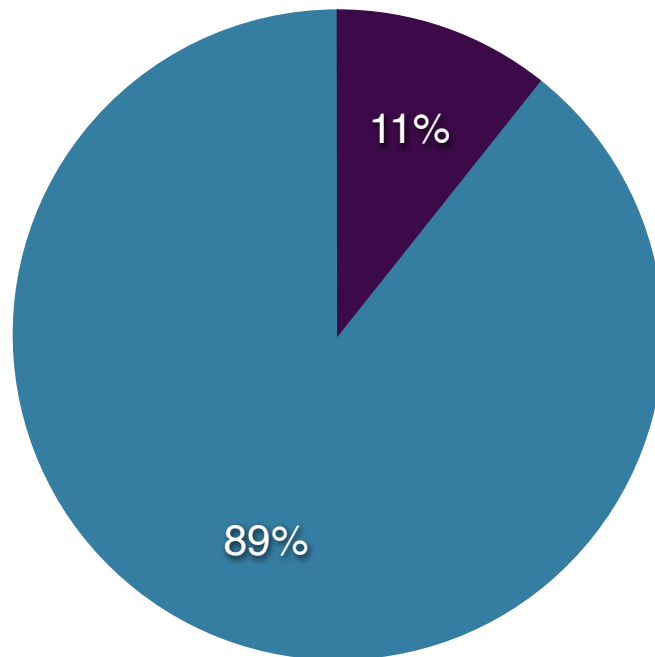
● Yes      ● No      ● No Ward Councilor



**Focus Group Question: Over the past year, has your Local Government Chairman made an official visit to your community?**

Focus Group Responses	Number of Focus Groups	Percentage of Focus Groups
Yes	51	11%
No	427	89%

● Yes                      ● No



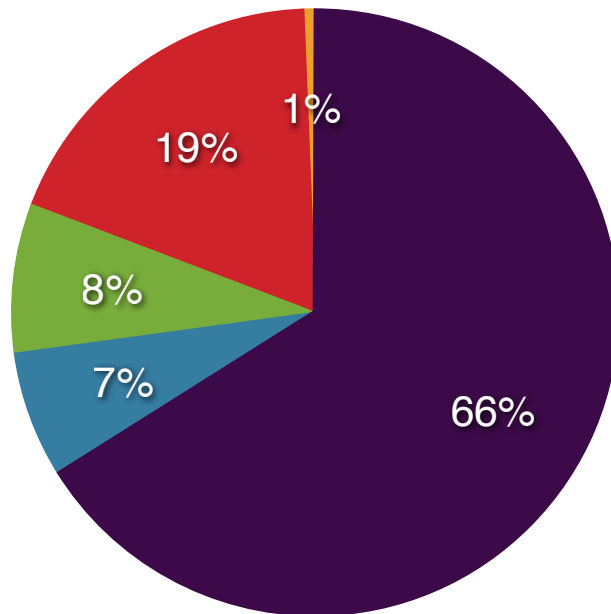
### 3. Quality of Relationships between Communities and Government.

#### Focus Group Question: How would you rate your community’s relationship with your Ward Councilor?

Note: The answer “no opinion” was often given by Focus Groups in communities that either had no current Ward Councilor or had just elected a new Ward Councilor and had no experience yet by which to judge his or her performance.

No Answer	No Opinion	Poor	Average	Good	Focus Groups
3	89	316	32	38	478

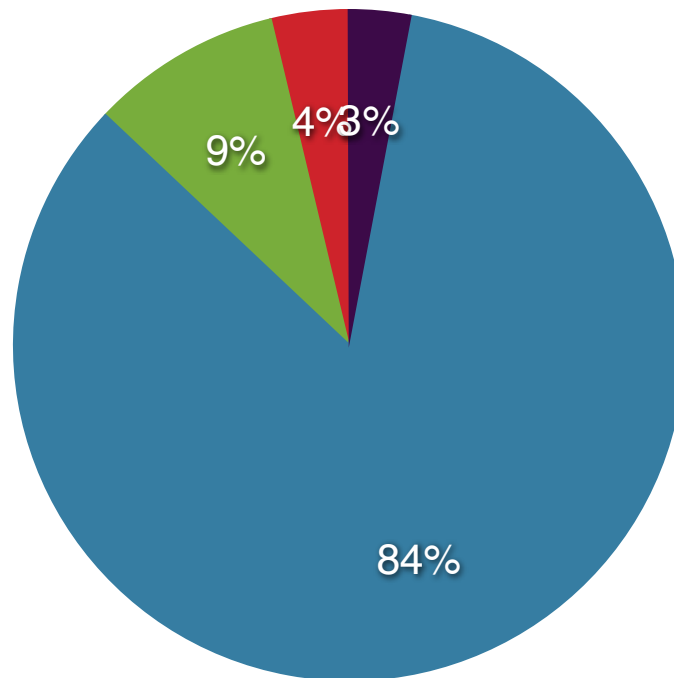
● Poor   
 ● Average   
 ● Good   
 ● No Opinion   
 ● No Answer



**Focus Group Question: How would you rate your community's relationship with the Local Government Area (LGA)?**

No Opinion	Poor	Average	Good	Focus Groups
14	402	44	18	478

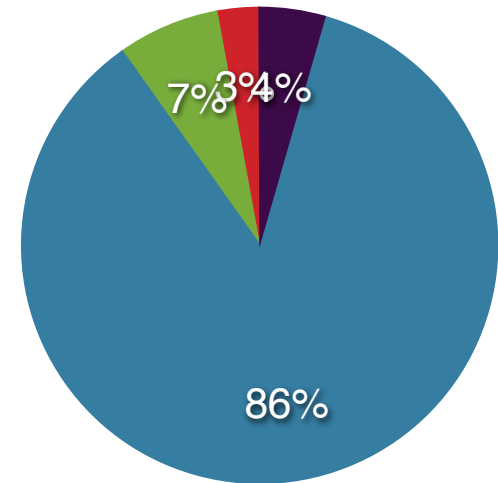
● No Opinion    ● Poor    ● Average    ● Good



**Focus Group Question: How would you rate your community’s relationship with State Government?**

STATE	NO OPINION	POOR	AVERAGE	GOOD	# OF FOCUS GROUPS
Abia State	0	65 or <b>96%</b>	3 or <b>4%</b>	0	68
Bayelsa State	12 or <b>15%</b>	61 or <b>76%</b>	6 or <b>8%</b>	1 or <b>1%</b>	80
Delta State	4 or <b>3%</b>	107 or <b>89%</b>	4 or <b>3%</b>	5 or <b>4%</b>	120
Imo State	0	78 or <b>98%</b>	2 or <b>2%</b>	0	80
Ondo State	2 or <b>3%</b>	63 or <b>88%</b>	5 or <b>7%</b>	2 or <b>3%</b>	72
Rivers State	3 or <b>5%</b>	36 or <b>62%</b>	13 or <b>22%</b>	6 or <b>10%</b>	58
#of Focus Groups	21	410	33	14	478
% of Focus Groups	4%	86%	7%	3%	

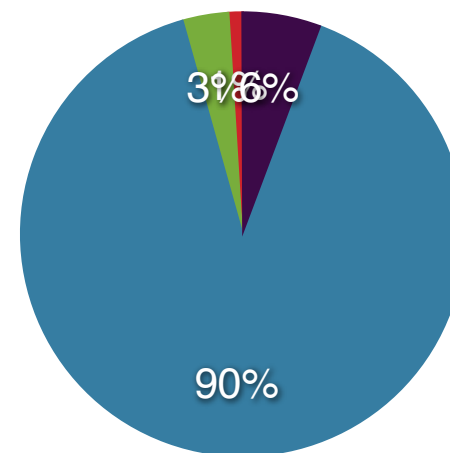
● No Opinion     
 ● Poor     
 ● Average     
 ● Good



**Focus Group Question: How would you rate your community's relationship with Federal Government?**

STATE	NO OPINION	POOR	AVERAGE	GOOD	# OF FOCUS GROUPS
Abia State	0	68 or <b>100%</b>	0	0	68
Bayelsa State	13 or <b>16%</b>	57 or <b>71%</b>	9 or <b>12%</b>	1 or <b>1%</b>	80
Delta State	4 or <b>3%</b>	110 or <b>92%</b>	4 or <b>3%</b>	2 or <b>2%</b>	120
Imo State	0	80 or <b>100%</b>	0	0	80
Ondo State	5 or <b>7%</b>	63 or <b>87%</b>	2 or <b>3%</b>	2 or <b>3%</b>	72
Rivers State	5 or <b>9%</b>	52 or <b>90%</b>	1 or <b>2%</b>	0	58
# of Focus Groups	27	430	16	5	478
% of Focus Groups	6%	90%	3%	1%	

● No Opinion     
 ● Poor     
 ● Average     
 ● Good



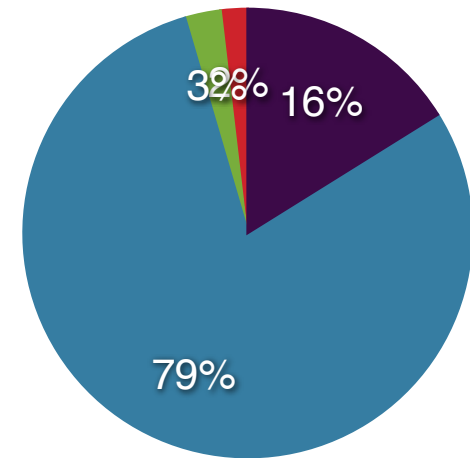
#### 4. Relationship between Communities and Oil Companies.

**FOCUS GROUP QUESTION: How would you rate your community's relationship with oil companies?**

**Responses only from communities that identified themselves as oil-producing communities:**

NO OPINION	POOR	AVERAGE	GOOD	TOTAL NUMBER OF FOCUS GROUPS
50	246	8	6	310
16%	79%	3%	2%	100%

● No Opinion    ● Poor    ● Average    ● Good

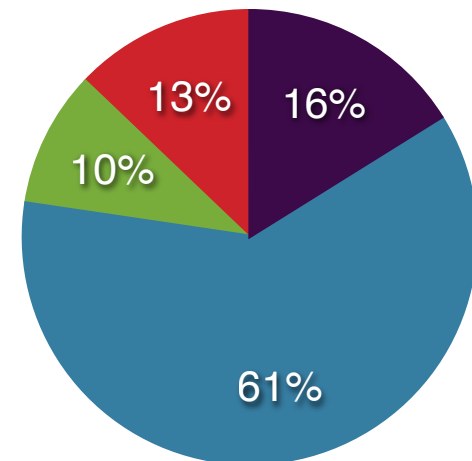


**Focus Group Question: How would you rate your community's relationship with oil companies?**

**Responses from only those communities that are partners in a development agreement (or Global Memorandum of Understanding) with an oil company:**

NO OPINION	POOR	AVERAGE	GOOD	TOTAL NUMBER OF FOCUS GROUPS
5	19	3	4	31
16%	61%	10%	13%	100%

● No Opinion    ● Poor    ● Average    ● Good



## 5. Gender and Representation.

**Focus Group Question: Do you know of any woman who works in Government? Can you identify her by name?**

STATE	MALE FOCUS GROUPS	FEMALE FOCUS GROUPS	TOTAL NUMBER AND PERCENTAGE OF FOCUS GROUPS THAT COULD IDENTIFY A WOMAN IN GOVERNMENT
Abia State (68 FGs)	6	10	16 or 24%
Bayelsa State (80 FGs)	28	24	52 or 65%
Delta State (120 FGs)	21	15	36 or 30%
Imo State (80 FGs)	21	15	36 or 45%
Ondo State (72 FGs)	6	2	8 or 11%
Rivers State (58 FGs)	3	2	5 or 9%
<b>TOTAL:</b>	85 or 35%	68 or 29%	153 or 32%

**Gender and a Vibrant Civil Society.**

**Focus Group Question: Do you know of any woman who works for an NGO? Can you identify her by name?**

<b>STATE</b>	<b>MALE FOCUS GROUPS</b>	<b>FEMALE FOCUS GROUPS</b>	<b>TOTAL NUMBER AND PERCENTAGE OF FOCUS GROUPS THAT COULD IDENTIFY A WOMAN WORKING WITH AN NGO</b>
Abia State (68 FGs)	1	0	1
Bayelsa State (80 FGs)	5	0	5
Delta State (120 FGs)	0	2	2
Imo State (80 FGs)	1	0	1
Ondo State (72 FGs)	4	0	4
Rivers State (58 FGs)	1	0	1
<b>TOTAL:</b>	12 or 5%	2 or less than 1%	14 or 3%

## Gender Differences in Ability to Lead.

Focus Group Question: Do you believe that men and women have the same ability to lead?

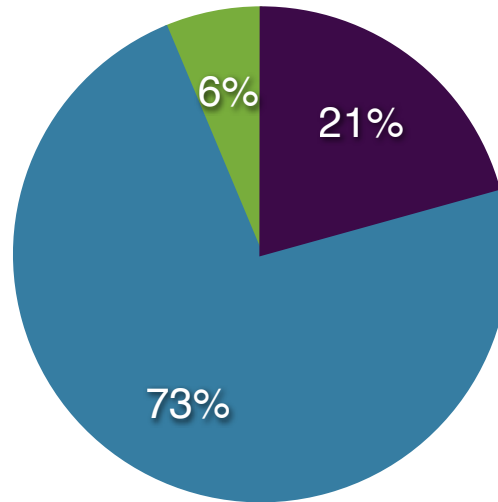
STATE	MALE FOCUS GROUPS THAT BELIEVE THAT WOMEN DO NOT HAVE SAME ABILITY TO LEAD	FEMALE FOCUS GROUPS THAT BELIEVE THAT WOMEN DO NOT HAVE SAME ABILITY TO LEAD	TOTAL NUMBER AND PERCENTAGE OF FOCUS GROUPS THAT DO NOT BELIEVE WOMEN HAVE SAME ABILITY AS MEN TO LEAD
Abia State (68 FGs)	5 or 15%	1 or 3%	6 or 9%
Bayelsa State (80 FGs)	15 or 38%	4 or 10%	19 or 24%
Delta State (120 FGs)	0	0	0%
Imo State (80 FGs)	9 or 23%	2 or 5%	11 or 14%
Ondo State (72 FGs)	16 or 44%	6 or 17%	22 or 31%
Rivers State (58 FGs)	8 or 27%	3 or 11%	11 or 20%
<b>TOTAL:</b>	53 or 22%	16 or 7%	69 or 14%

**6. Channels for Citizens Concerns to be Heard.** Note: All states have a State Constituency Office, whose sole function is to listen to the concerns of citizens. Each state also has a Federal Constituency Office.

**FOCUS GROUP QUESTION: Is there an office in State government that listens to your problems?**

Focus Group Responses	Number of Focus Groups	Percentage of Focus Groups
We Don't Know	99	21%
No	349	73%
Yes	30	6%
<b>Total</b>	<b>478</b>	<b>100%</b>

● We Don't Know      ● No      ● Yes



## 7. Involvement of (International) Non-Profit Organizations in Public Services or Community Issues.

**Focus Group Question: Has an NGO worked in your community over the past three (3) years? If yes, what was the name of the organization and the type of programme that it conducted in your community?**

LOCAL GOVERNMENT AREA (State)	IN THE LAST 3 YEARS, HAS AN NGO RUN A PROGRAMME IN YOUR COMMUNITY?		IF YES, WHICH NGO VISITED? WHAT WAS THE PROGRAMME?
	YES	NO	
Ukwa East LGA (Abia) (9 communities)	2 communities	7 communities	1) MPP6 (infrastructure renovation) 2) FADAMA (forming cooperative) 3) MPP9 (project assessment) 4) NEST (global warming impact assessment)
Ukwa West LGA (Abia) (8 communities)	3 communities	5 communities	1) FADAMA (2008, Widows Empowerment) 2) Foundation for Ethnic Harmony (non-violence programme) 3) FADAMA (2007, loan)
Kolokuma/Okpokuma LGA (Bayelsa) (10 communities)	7 communities	3 communities	1) Academic Associates (needs assessment) 2) LEEMP (project) 3) don't know name (health issues awareness)

LOCAL GOVERNMENT AREA (State)	IN THE LAST 3 YEARS, HAS AN NGO RUN A PROGRAMME IN YOUR COMMUNITY?		IF YES, WHICH NGO VISITED? WHAT WAS THE PROGRAMME?
	YES	NO	
Sagbama LGA (Bayelsa) (10 communities)	4 communities	6 communities	1) Living Earth Foundation (cassava processing) 2) New Nigeria Foundation (mosquito net and drug distribution) 3) MPP3 (health centre project) 4) FADAMA (market construction) 5) LEEMP (water project) 6) UNDP (training programme) 7) Child Survival Link (orphans) 8) Bankuff (budget implementation)
Ughelli South LGA (Delta) (10 communities)	1 community	9 communities	1) MPP3 (micro-credit project and school construction project)
Uvwie LGA (Delta) (10 communities)	3 communities	7 communities	1) MPP3 2) UNDP (Mindset Change) 3) Rotary Club (bore hole)
Warri South LGA (Delta) (10 communities)	1 community	9 communities	UN (skills acquisition)

LOCAL GOVERNMENT AREA (State)	IN THE LAST 3 YEARS, HAS AN NGO RUN A PROGRAMME IN YOUR COMMUNITY?		IF YES, WHICH NGO VISITED? WHAT WAS THE PROGRAMME?
	YES	NO	
Oguta LGA (Imo) (10 communities)	5 communities	5 communities	1) YIT, Youth Initiative Programme (election sensitization) 2) European Union (market stores) 3) Green World (2009, health sensitization) 4) ADDAX (micro-credit)
Ohaji Egbema LGA (Imo) (10 communities)	3 communities	7 communities	1) Carter Foundation (free mosquito nets and malaria drugs) 2) MPP6 (classroom construction) 3) Small Rural Farmholders Foundation (community radio house) 4) MPP6 (questionnaire regarding environmental impact) 5) UNICEF (survey questionnaire)
Ese Odo LGA (Ondo) (9 communities)	3 communities	6 communities	1) MPP6 (2008, science equipment) 2) MPP9 (health, education) 3) Karina Tunya Foundation (medical and educational services) 4) "We have lost memories of their names since they have not made impact in the community."

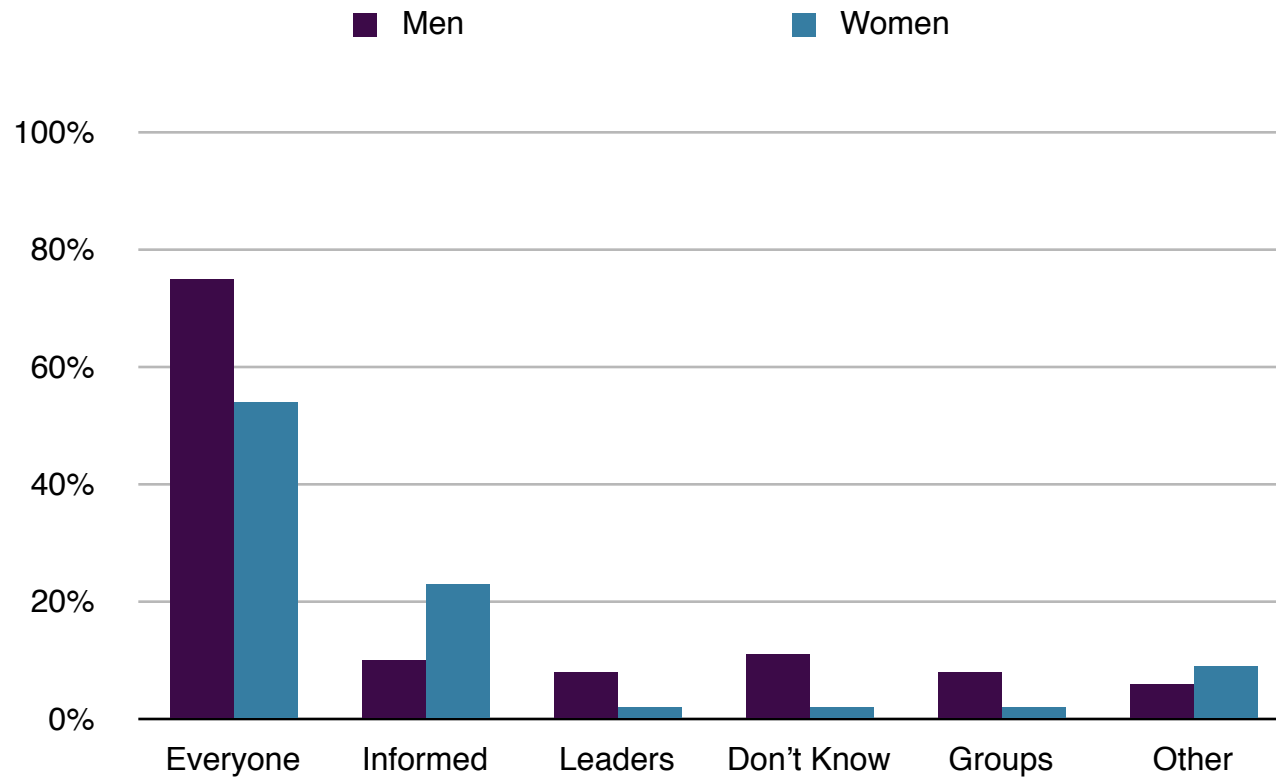
LOCAL GOVERNMENT AREA (State)	IN THE LAST 3 YEARS, HAS AN NGO RUN A PROGRAMME IN YOUR COMMUNITY?		IF YES, WHICH NGO VISITED? WHAT WAS THE PROGRAMME?
	YES	NO	
Ilaje LGA (Ondo) (9 communities)	2 communities	7 communities	1) MPP3 (advocacy) 2) Oketuyi Malumi (bore hole project)
Obio-Akpor LGA (Rivers) (6 communities)	2 communities	4 communities	1) Pro-Health International (HIV/AIDS awareness) 2) MPP3 (consultation for a market square) 3) Rotary Club (micro-finance, health issues)
Ahoda East LGA (Rivers) (9 communities)	2 communities	7 communities	1) MPP3 (market structure)
<b>TOTAL:</b>	38 communities	82 communities	
	32%	68%	

**NOTE:**

1. MPP3, MPP6, MPP9 projects are European Union projects in collaboration with Nigeria Federal Government
2. LEEMP projects are World Bank-assisted projects in collaboration with State and Local Governments.
3. FADAMA projects are World Bank-assisted projects in collaboration with Government.

**8. Focus Group Question: How are decisions made about community development in your community?**

- a) Everyone decides together
- b) We are informed after decisions are made
- c) Leaders
- d) Don't Know
- e) Decisions are made by different groups
- f) Other



\* Percentage of Focus Group Responses

# **INFRASTRUCTURE/ DEVELOPMENT**

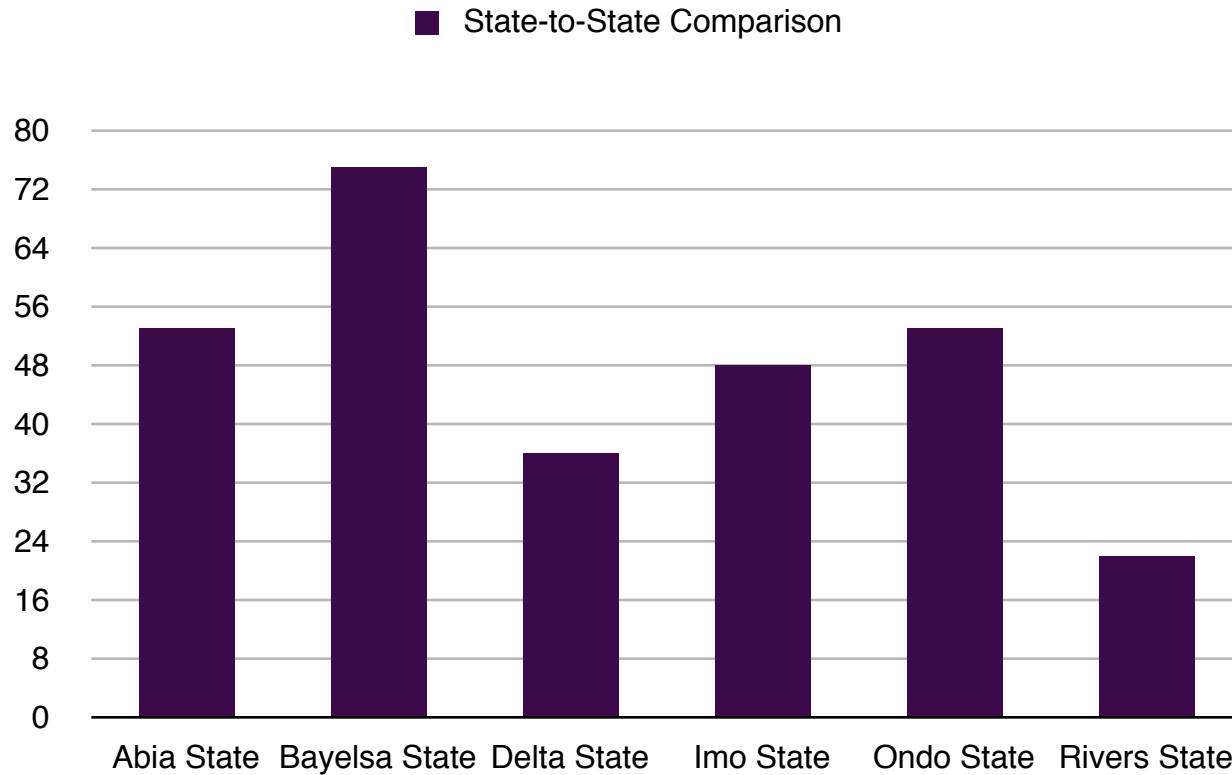
**Abandoned, Incomplete and  
Substandard Projects**

## METHODOLOGY

1. NIDPRODEV programme officers visited 120 Niger Delta communities (6 States, 13 Local Government Areas) between August and December 2010. All programme officers possessed the local language skills of the community in which they collected information about public services, good governance, and infrastructure/development projects.
2. Community leaders and members were asked to identify incomplete, abandoned, and substandard infrastructure projects that were sponsored in their communities since 2000. NIDPRODEV programme officers then conducted a transect walk of each community with a community representative who pointed out each project and answered the questions on the “project profile” form, from which the data contained herein were extracted.
3. In some communities, NIDPRODEV programme officers noted that community leaders instructed NIDPRODEV programme officers to exclude from taking note of certain incomplete, abandoned or substandard infrastructure projects that they might observe during the transect walk. NIDPRODEV agreed to these limitations imposed by certain community leaders. Therefore, not all abandoned, incomplete or substandard projects were reported.
4. NIDPRODEV did not take note of any completed, successful infrastructure projects, as that was not an objective of the project. Therefore, the information herein does not inform the reader of how many infrastructure projects the Sponsor has started in each LGA or how many infrastructure projects the Sponsor successfully completed in each LGA.
5. NIDPRODEV does not investigate or validate the accuracy of a community’s identification of which government agency, oil company or international organization is the sponsor of a particular infrastructure project nor contact the identified contractor for a response. The information collected and presented herein is derived entirely from the knowledge and perceptions of community members.

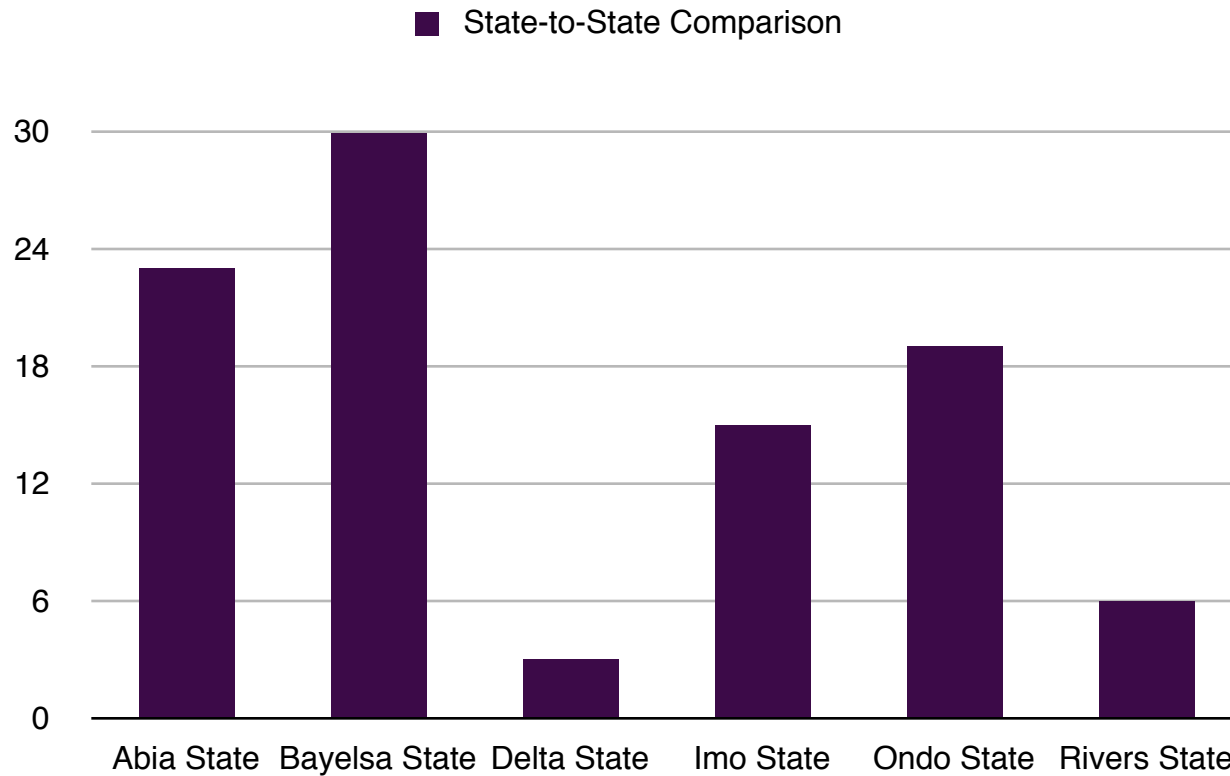
State / LGA (number of communities assessed)	Number of Abandoned, Incomplete or Substandard Projects by the Sponsor of Such Projects						
	Fed'l Govt	NDDC (Fed Govt)	State Govt	Local Govt (LGA)	Oil	Int'l Orgs	TOTAL
ABIA STATE / Ukwu East LGA (9 communities)	5	9	7	0	1	1	<b>23</b>
ABIA STATE / Ukwu West LGA (8 communities)	2	8	4	3	11	2	<b>30</b>
BAYELSA STATE / Kolokuma/Opokuma LGA (10 communities)	14	0	16	1	0	3	<b>34</b>
BAYELSA STATE / Sagbama LGA (10 communities)	12	4	18	3	0	4	<b>41</b>
DELTA STATE / Ughelli South LGA (10 communities)	0	0	7	8	0	0	<b>15</b>
DELTA STATE / Uvwie LGA (10 communities)	0	1	5	3	0	1	<b>10</b>
DELTA STATE / Warri South LGA (10 communities)	0	2	8	1	0	0	<b>11</b>
IMO STATE / Oguta LGA (10 communities)	0	8	8	5	3	2	<b>26</b>
IMO STATE / Ohaji Egbema LGA (10 communities)	1	6	6	3	4	2	<b>22</b>
ONDO STATE / Ese Odo LGA (9 communities)	1	7	20	0	0	1	<b>29</b>
ONDO STATE / Ilaje LGA (9 communities)	0	11	9	0	3	1	<b>24</b>
RIVERS STATE / Obio-Akpor LGA (6 communities)	3	1	3	1	0	0	<b>8</b>
RIVERS STATE / Ahoada East LGA (9 communities)	2	0	9	3	0	0	<b>14</b>
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>57</b>	<b>120</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>287</b>

**TOTAL NUMBER OF ABANDONED, INCOMPLETE AND SUBSTANDARD INFRASTRUCTURE PROJECTS  
identified by Community Members**



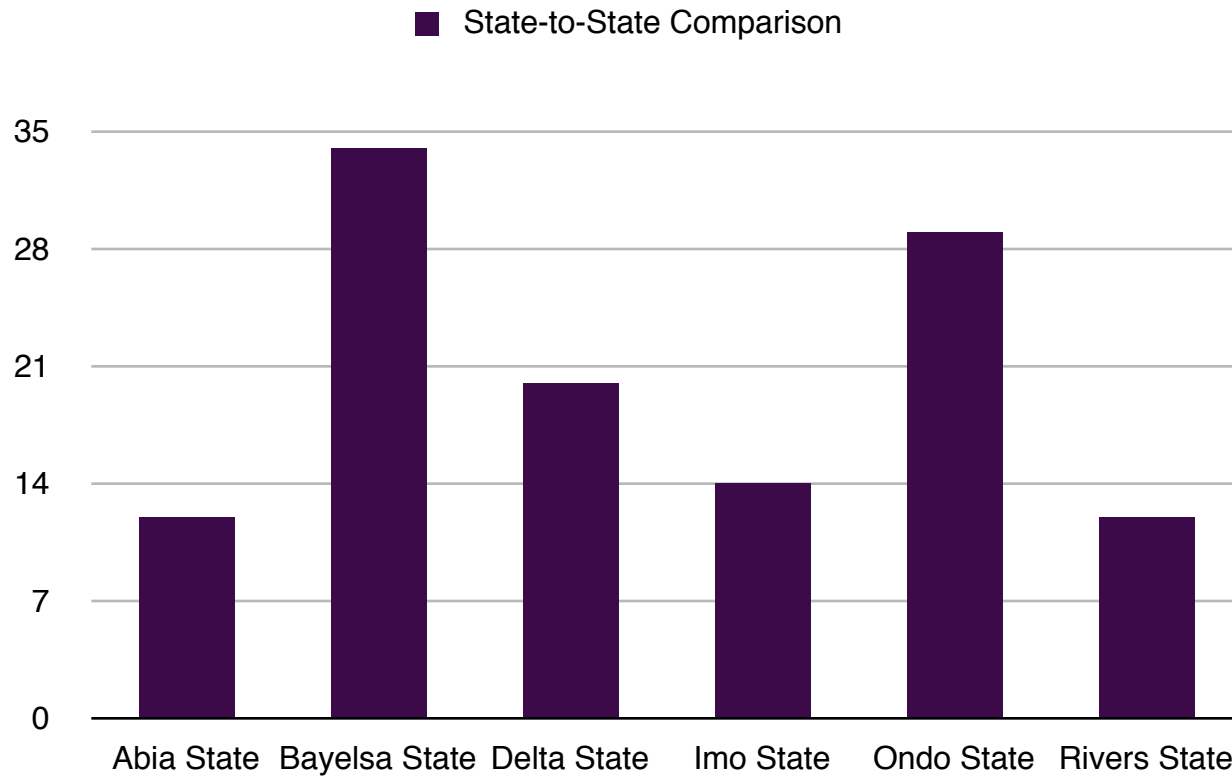
Abia State (17 communities), Bayelsa State (20 communities), Delta State (30 communities), Imo State (20 communities), Ondo State (18 communities), Rivers State (15 communities)

**SPONSORED BY FEDERAL GOVERNMENT (Ministries and NDDC combined)**  
**ABANDONED, INCOMPLETE AND SUBSTANDARD DEVELOPMENT PROJECTS**



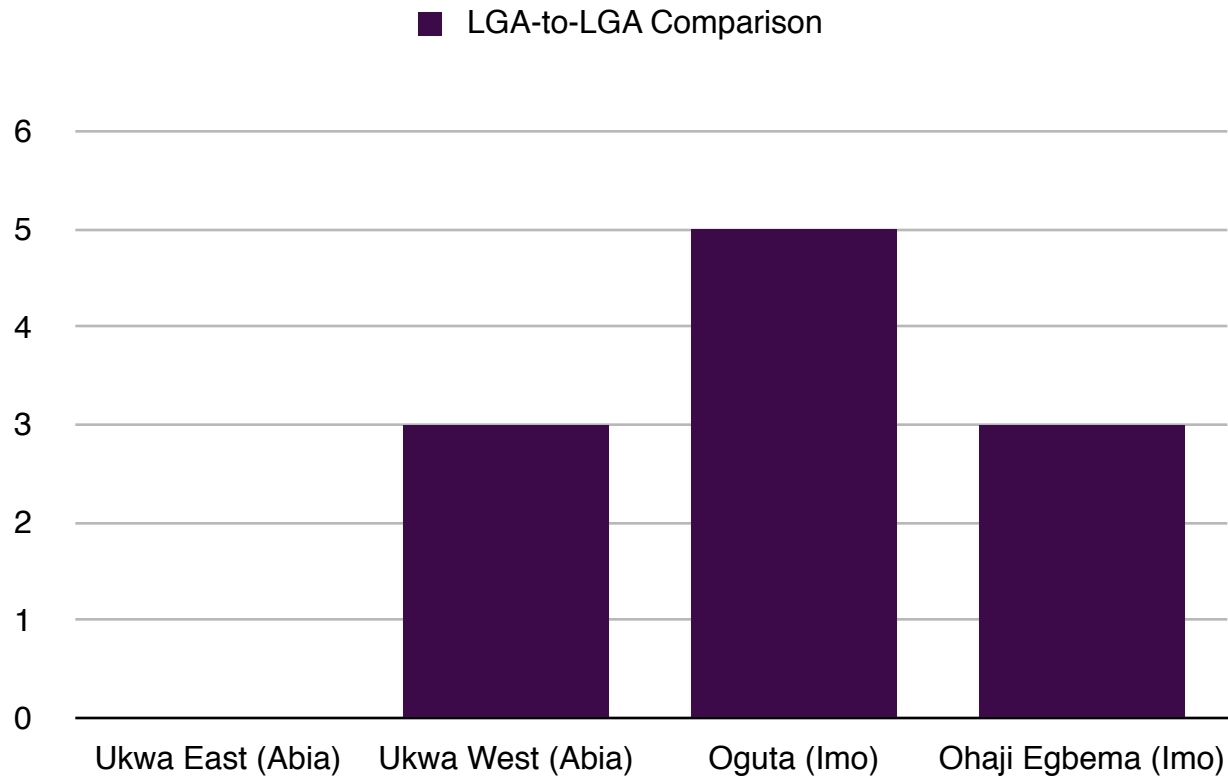
Abia State (17 communities), Bayelsa State (20 communities), Delta State (30 communities), Imo State (20 communities), Ondo State (18 communities), Rivers State (15 communities)

**SPONSORED BY STATE GOVERNMENT**  
**ABANDONED, INCOMPLETE AND SUBSTANDARD DEVELOPMENT PROJECTS**



Abia State (17 communities), Bayelsa State (20 communities), Delta State (30 communities), Imo State (20 communities), Ondo State (18 communities), Rivers State (15 communities)

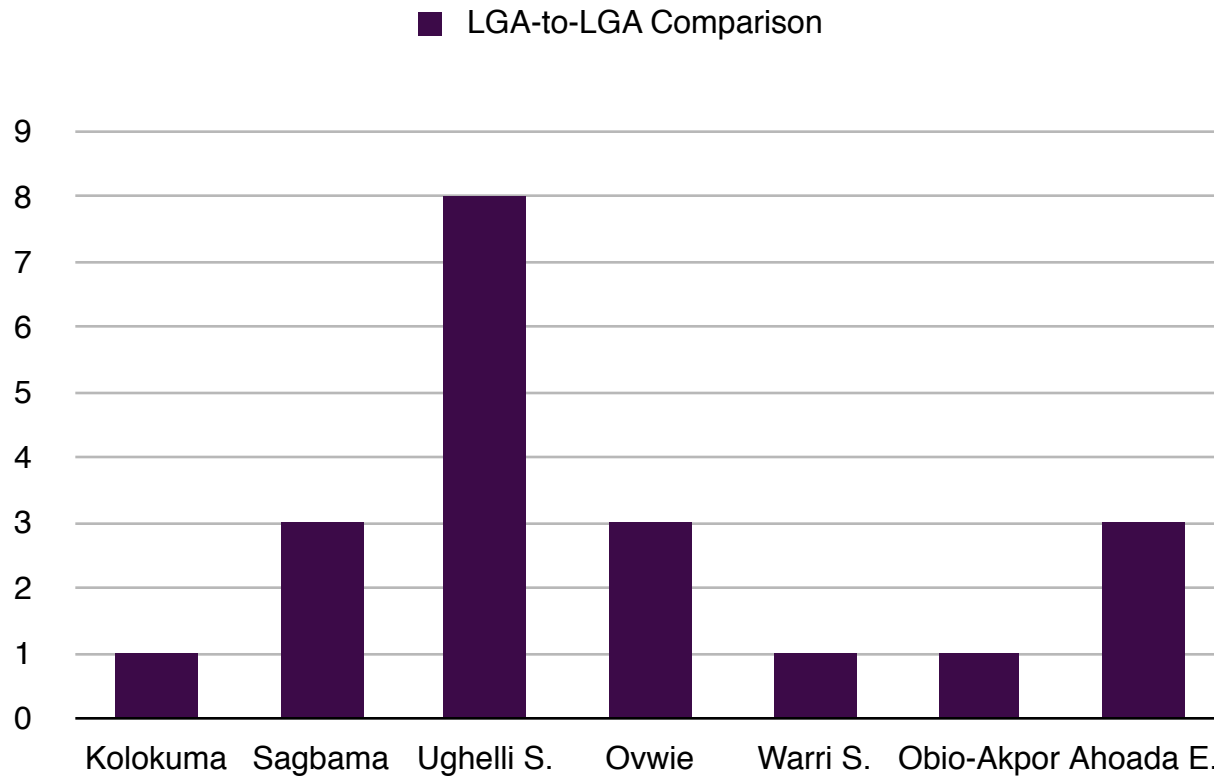
**SPONSORED BY LOCAL GOVERNMENT AREAS**  
**ABANDONED, INCOMPLETE AND SUBSTANDARD DEVELOPMENT PROJECTS**  
SOUTH EAST GEOPOLITICAL ZONE (Abia State and Imo State)



Abia State (Ukwa East LGA and Ukwa West LGA, 17 communities), Imo State (Oguta LGA and Ohaji Egbema LGA, 20 communities)

**SPONSORED BY LOCAL GOVERNMENT AREAS  
ABANDONED, INCOMPLETE AND SUBSTANDARD DEVELOPMENT PROJECTS**

SOUTH SOUTH GEOPOLITICAL ZONE (Baylesa State, Delta State, and Rivers State)



Baylesa State (Kolokuma/Opokuma LGA and Sagbama LGA, 20 communities), Delta State (Ughelli South LGA, Uvwie LGA, and Warri South LGA, 30 communities), and Rivers State (Obio-Akpor LGA and Ahoada East LGA, 15 communities)

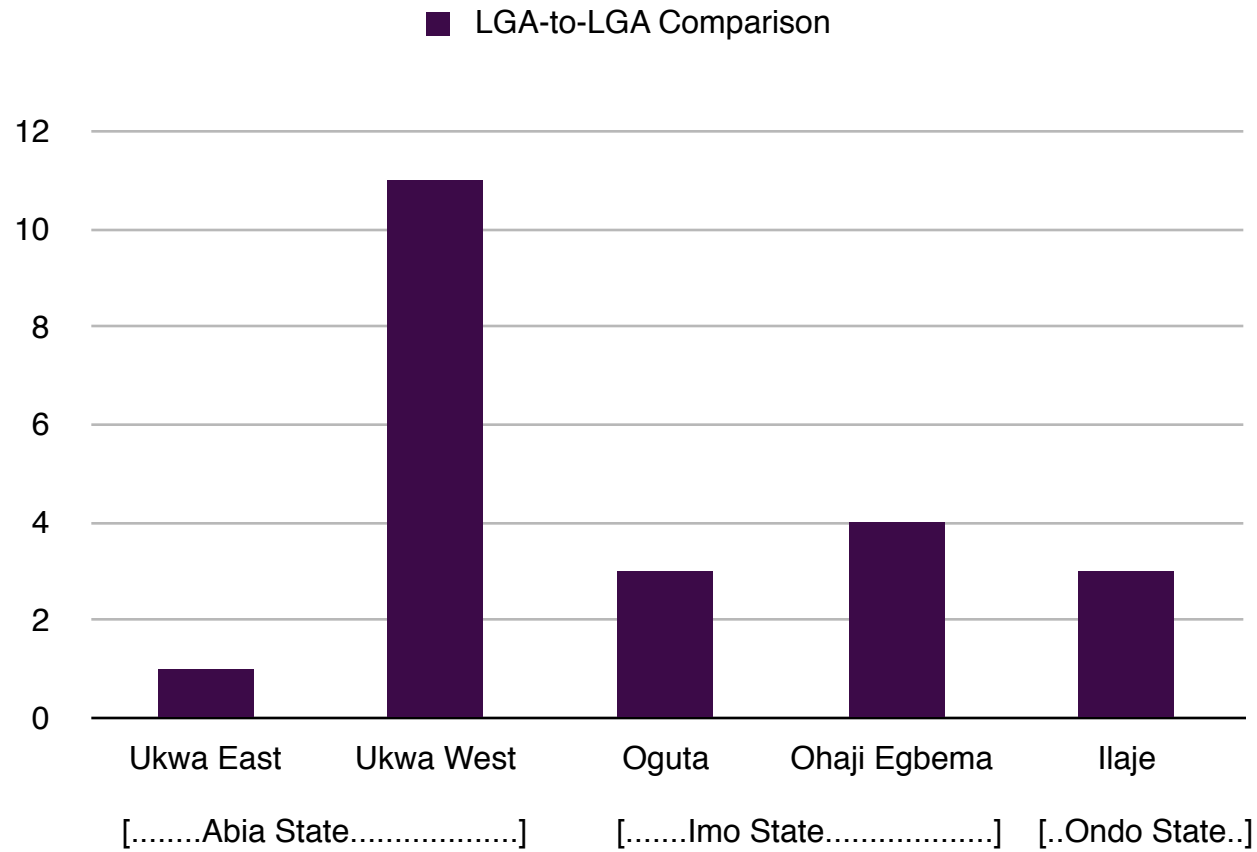
**SPONSORED BY LOCAL GOVERNMENT AREAS**  
**ABANDONED, INCOMPLETE AND SUBSTANDARD DEVELOPMENT PROJECTS**  
SOUTH WEST GEOPOLITICAL ZONE (Ondo State)

There were no reported abandoned, incomplete and substandard development projects sponsored by Ese-Odo LGA or Ilaje LGA.

## SPONSORED BY OIL COMPANIES

### ABANDONED, INCOMPLETE AND SUBSTANDARD DEVELOPMENT PROJECTS

SOUTH EAST GEOPOLITICAL ZONE (Abia State and Imo State)



## **SPONSORED BY OIL COMPANIES**

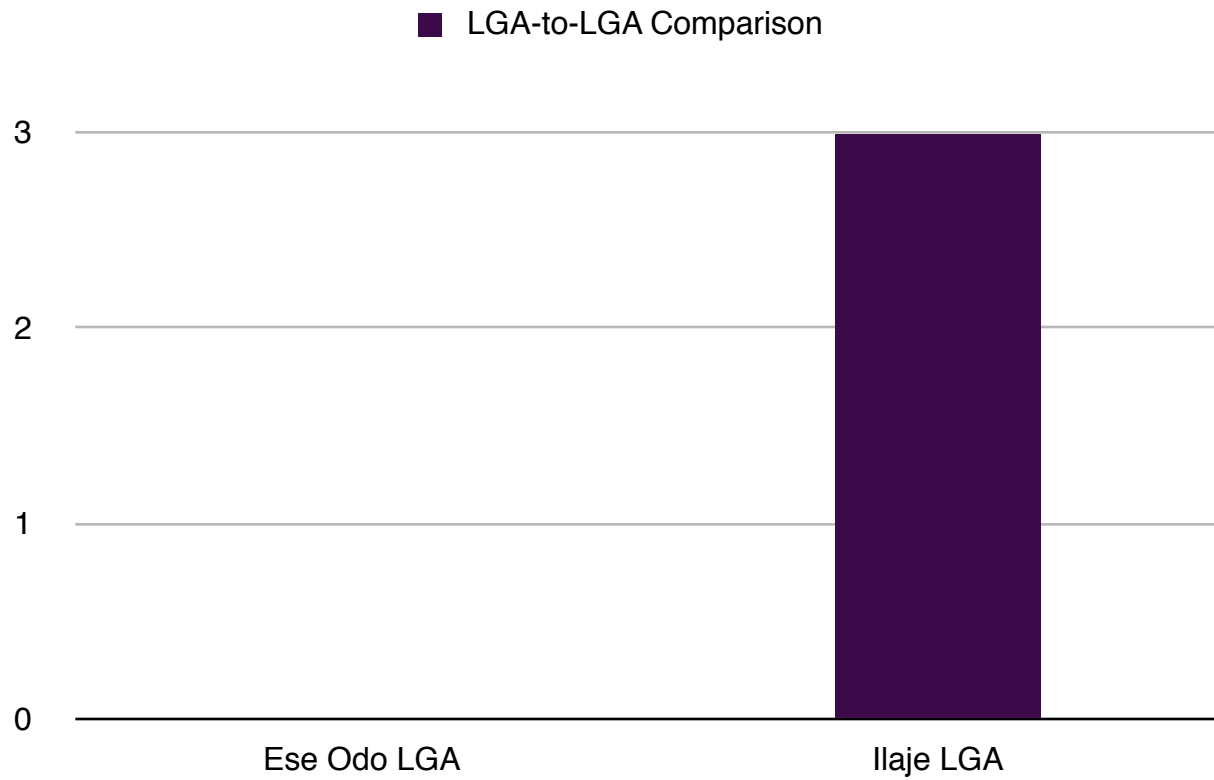
### **ABANDONED, INCOMPLETE AND SUBSTANDARD DEVELOPMENT PROJECTS**

#### SOUTH SOUTH GEOPOLITICAL ZONE (Baylesa State, Delta State, and Rivers State)

There were no reported abandoned, incomplete and substandard development projects sponsored by oil companies in any of the communities in Baylesa, Delta or Rivers States.

Baylesa State (Kolokuma/Opokuma LGA and Sagbama LGA, 20 communities), Delta State (Ughelli South LGA, Uvwie LGA, and Warri South LGA, 30 communities), and Rivers State (Obio-Akpor LGA and Ahoada East LGA, 15 communities)

**SPONSORED BY OIL COMPANIES**  
**ABANDONED, INCOMPLETE AND SUBSTANDARD DEVELOPMENT PROJECTS**  
SOUTH WEST GEOPOLITICAL ZONE (Ondo State)



Ondo State ( Ese Odo LGA and Ilaje LGA, 18 communities)

