

Leadership Approval

Rating: Impact of Oil and Gas
Exploration Activities in Six Oil-Producing
States in Nigeria



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1. INTRODUCTION

The Niger Delta region of Nigeria, rich in oil and gas reserves, faces significant challenges due to oil and gas exploration and production activities. Despite oil and gas exploration being the significant source of revenue for the country for over five decades, the host communities still bear the brunt of environmental, economic, public health and security situations in the region.

The links between these challenges and leadership gaps related to public health risks, inadequate infrastructure and services, corruption and mismanagement, weak regulatory oversight, human rights violations, and gender-specific impacts, necessitated this leadership appraisal rating (LAR). The Leadership Approval Rating surveyed 1,047 respondents on the Government, Corporate Business, and Community leadership's responsibilities and responses to the impact of oil and gas activities in Akwa Ibom, Bayelsa, Cross River, Delta, Edo, and Rivers, the six South-South states of Nigeria.

The report findings reveal a high unemployment rate, significant environmental degradation, negative health effects, scepticism towards government accountability, limited community engagement, and a lack of confidence in the transition to cleaner energy sources in the region.

The leadership effectiveness rating also reveals gender-specific concerns regarding human rights violations and socio-economic disadvantages experienced by women and girls. The sampled population provided more detailed information at the community level.

Most people work for themselves, accounting for 36% of the workforce, while 22% of the population

holds formal employment, and people with vocational jobs make up 14% of the workforce. However, a significant 27% unemployment rate shows a disparity between education and job opportunities.

Per education attainment, 66% of respondents have completed tertiary education, 27% have finished secondary education, 5% have not received formal education, and 3% have only completed primary education. This suggests that the population is well-educated and prepared to make contributions to the local economy.

According to the survey, a substantial 70% of respondents from all states feel severely impacted by environmental pollution, with water pollution emerging as the most prevalent issue. Another 21% perceive the pollution as having a moderate impact, while 8% consider it to be of negligible concern. These findings underscore the critical need for immediate environmental remediation efforts.

In terms of health effects, the survey revealed that 61% of respondents across all states have experienced negative health impacts due to oil pollution. This alarming statistic emphasises the urgent need for decisive action to address the health crises and environmental hazards associated with pollution.



2. BACKGROUND

The Niger Delta, a region in Nigeria renowned for its abundant oil and gas reserves, has been a significant source of revenue for the country. However, the exploration and production activities in this area have given rise to a myriad of environmental, social, and economic challenges. This has necessitated the need for thorough leadership appraisal reports to assess the effectiveness of those in charge.

Some of the prominent issues associated with oil and gas exploration in the Niger Delta encompass extensive environmental degradation due to oil spills, gas flaring, and the release of toxic wastes, resulting in severe pollution of water bodies, destruction of aquatic life, and loss of biodiversity.

The region has been impacted by health concerns, including increased instances of respiratory issues, skin diseases, and other health complications among the local population due to contaminated air and water.

Moreover, the significant disruption of traditional livelihoods such as fishing and agriculture has led to economic hardships for the communities that rely on these resources.

The perceived unfair distribution of oil wealth and inadequate compensation for environmental damage have also fuelled social unrest, leading to manifestations of discontent, such as militancy, kidnapping, and pipeline vandalism.

Furthermore, land acquisition for oil and gas operations often occurs without proper compensation or consultation with local communities, resulting in the loss of ancestral lands and resources. This exacerbates tensions and adds to the existing challenges in the region.

Despite the wealth generated from the oil and gas sector, the Niger Delta region suffers from poor infrastructure, lack of basic services, and underdevelopment, contributing to a sense of marginalisation among the inhabitants.

The region's stalled development has been linked to several allegations of corruption and mismanagement of oil revenues, hindering efforts to improve living conditions.

Ineffective enforcement of environmental regulations and lack of stringent penalties for oil companies that violate standards have also contributed to ongoing environmental degradation.

There have also been reports of human rights abuses, including harassment, intimidation, and violence against those who protest against oil and gas activities.

Women and girls in the Niger Delta often face unique challenges, including increased burdens from environmental damage and exclusion from decision-making processes related to resource management.

Assessing these issues objectively is then crucial for evaluating the effectiveness of policies, holding government officials and oil companies accountable, and mitigating the negative impacts of oil and gas exploration.

3. METHODOLOGY

The survey methodology was developed to provide a comprehensive and unbiased evaluation of leadership performance, ensuring the inclusion of perspectives from affected communities.

Survey Design: A questionnaire encompassing various aspects of leadership performance related to oil and gas activities, such as environmental impact, health effects, corporate social responsibility, and human rights, was created.

Sampling: A diverse sample of respondents from states affected by oil and gas operations was selected to ensure a broad range of perspectives.

Data Collection: The survey was distributed through suitable channels, including online platforms, face-to-face interviews, and telephone calls, to collect responses from the selected participants.

Response Categorisation: Responses were organised into predefined categories (e.g., "No," "Not aware," "Yes") to facilitate analysis.

Quantitative Analysis: The percentage of responses in each category was calculated to quantify the assessment ratings of leadership performance.

Data Interpretation: The results were interpreted to understand the public's perception of leadership effectiveness in managing the impact of oil and gas activities.

Reporting: The findings were presented in a format that was accessible and informative for stakeholders, policymakers, and the general public.

4. SURVEY SAMPLE DEMOGRAPHICS

4.1. Sample Size

A total number of 1,074 people were sampled across the six South-South states of Nigeria. The highest sample population was in Rivers (409), followed by

Akwa Ibom (289), Bayelsa (167), Delta (89), Edo (65), and Cross River (55). (Figure 1)

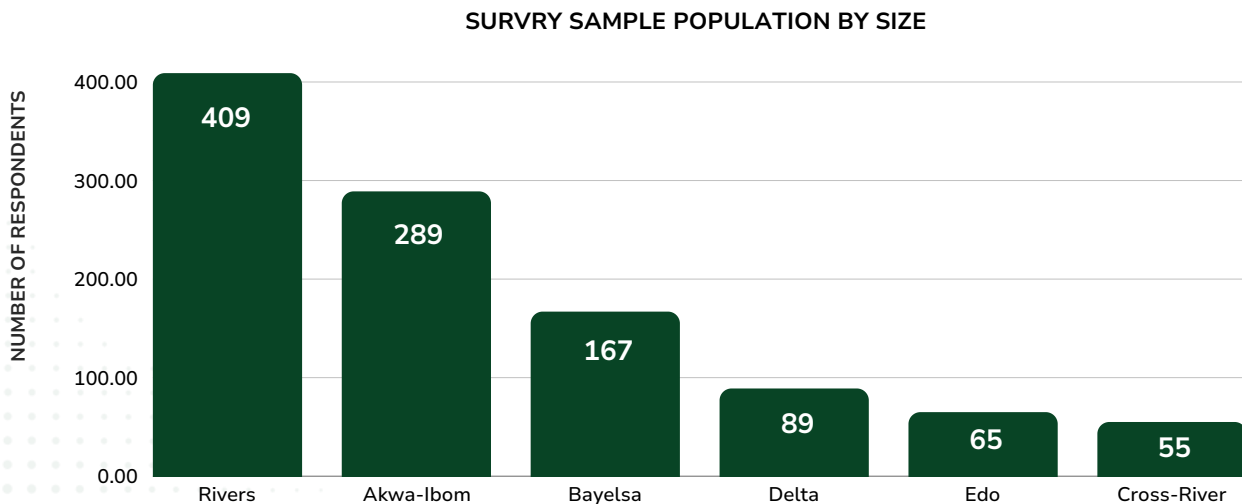


Figure 1

4.2 Employment Status by State of Origin

Self-employment is the most common occupation across the states, with an average of 36% of respondents identifying as self-employed.

Unemployment rates are also significant, averaging 27%. Those employed are 22% while 14% of the respondents have vocational jobs/training (Figure 2).

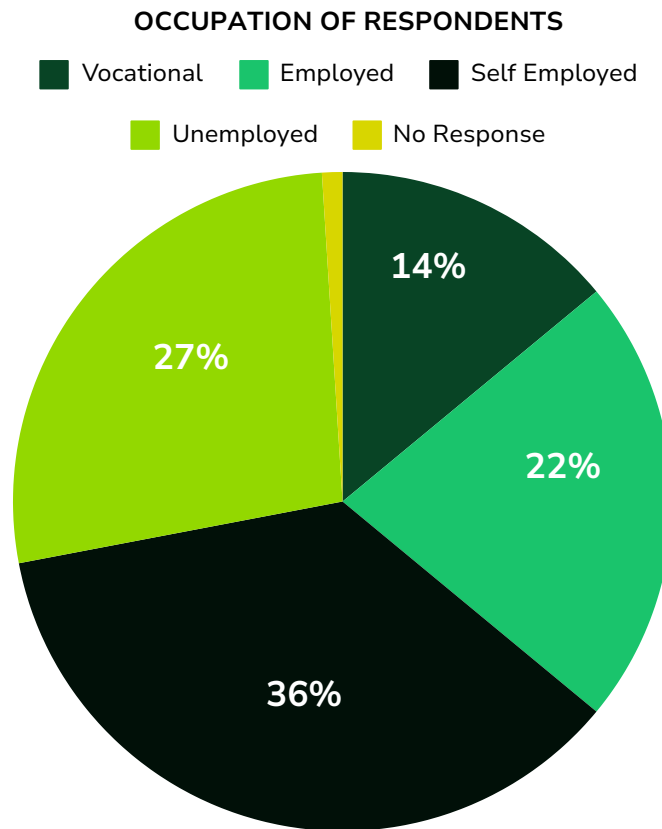


Figure 2

Further information on the employment status of respondents from various states reveals the following: In Akwa-Ibom, the majority are self-employed (41%), followed by unemployed (27%), employed (11%), vocational (21%), and a small non-response rate (1%).

In Bayelsa, a significant portion is unemployed (38%), with a large group of self-employed individuals (38%).

In Cross-River, nearly half are self-employed (47%), with 25% employed, 16% unemployed, and 7% in vocational jobs.

In Delta, employment is the highest at 39%, self-employment at 28%, unemployment at 17%, and vocational at 16%.

In Edo, self-employment is at 37%, followed by unemployment at 35%. In Rivers, employment is at 30%, self-employment at 33%, unemployment at 24%, and vocational at 12%. (Figure 3)

OCCUPATION OF RESPONDENTS BY STATES

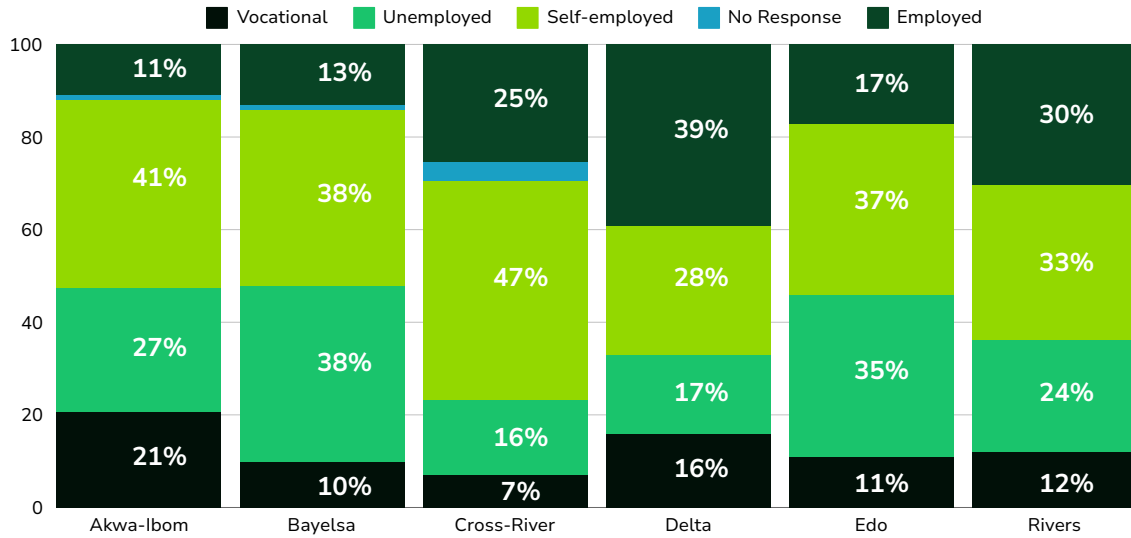


Figure 3

4.3. Educational Background by State of Origin

On average, 66% of respondents across all states have attained tertiary education, indicating a highly educated population. Secondary education is the next most common, with 27% of respondents, while 5%

have no form of formal education, and 3% have only primary education. (Figure 4)

EDUCATIONAL BACKGROUND OF RESPONDENTS

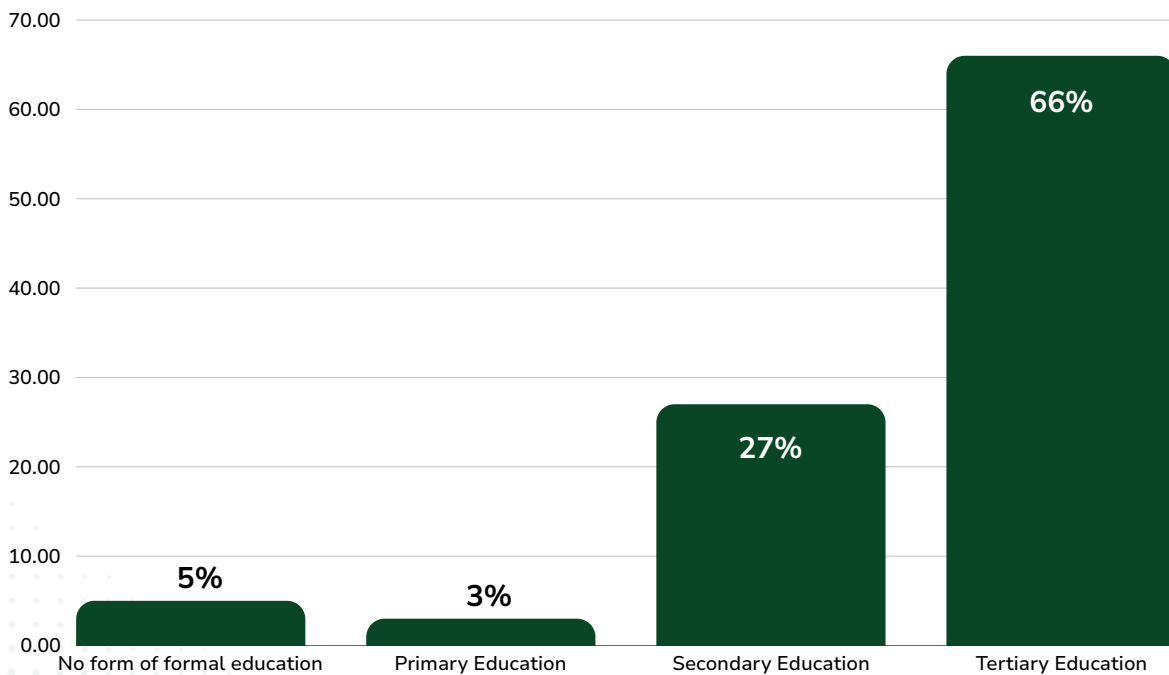


Figure 4

Akwa-Ibom: A majority have tertiary education (64%), followed by no form of formal education (16%), secondary education (17%), and primary education (3%). There were no non-respondents.

Bayelsa: Secondary education is predominant at 66%, with tertiary education at 27%, no form of formal education at 2%, and primary education at 5%. There were no non-respondents.

Cross-River: The majority have tertiary education (89%), with 7% having secondary education, 2% with primary education, and 2% with no form of formal education. There were no non-respondents.

Delta: Tertiary education is the highest at 79%, followed by secondary education (17%), primary education (3%), and no form of formal education (1%). There were no non-respondents.

Edo: Tertiary education is at 88%, with secondary education at 11%. There were no individuals with primary education or no form of formal education, but there was a 2% non-response rate.

Rivers: Tertiary education is at 73%, secondary education at 24%, and primary education at 2%. There were no individuals with no form of formal education, and there was no non-response rate.

(Figure 5)

EDUCATIONAL BACKGROUND OF RESPONDENTS BY STATES

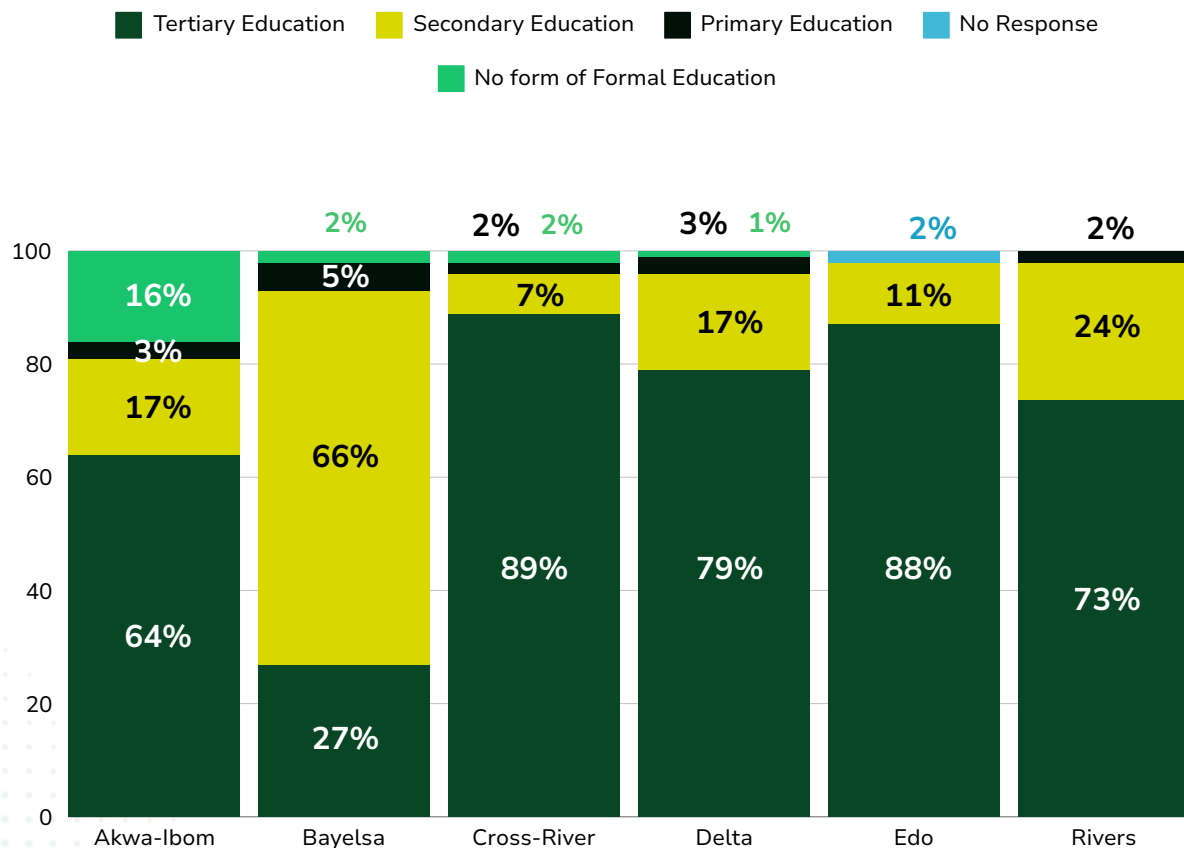


Figure 5

5. OIL POLLUTION ISSUES

5.1. The Extent of Environmental Pollution across the Six States

Only 21% consider the pollution to be moderate, and a small 8% believe it to be negligible. (Figure 6)

A substantial 70% of respondents across all states report that oil and gas activities have significantly contributed to environmental pollution.

TO WHAT EXTENT HAVE GAS AND OIL ACTIVITIES IN YOUR STATE CONTRIBUTED TO THE ENVIRONMENTAL POLLUTION?

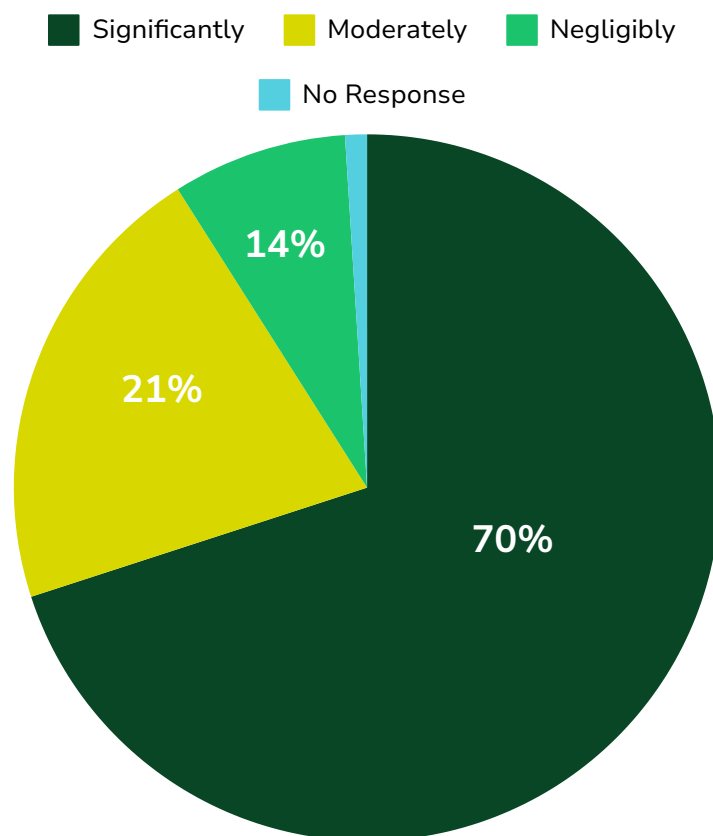


Figure 7

Bayelsa and Rivers States have the highest percentages of respondents who believe that oil and gas activities significantly contribute to environmental pollution (84% and 80%, respectively). (Figure 7).

Cross River has a significantly higher proportion of survey participants who believe that their contribution to pollution is minimal, at 45% (Figure 7).

5.2. Types of Pollution Witnessed across the Six States

Water pollution is the most commonly observed type of pollution across the states, with an average of 41% of respondents witnessing it.

Then there is 33% air pollution, 13% soil pollution, and 13% of other types of pollution. There was a 1% non-response rate. (Figure 8)

WHAT TYPES OF POLLUTION HAVE YOU WITNESSED?

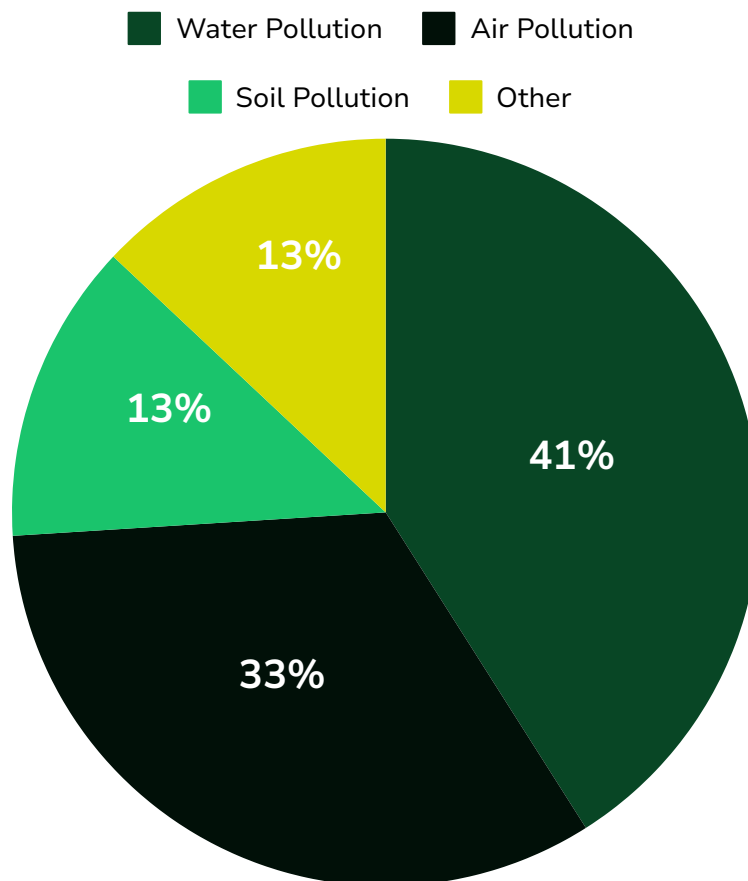


Figure 8

Delta State has the highest percentage of water pollution (49%), and soil pollution (27%). (Figure 9)

Edo has the highest reported air pollution (48%), which could be due to industrial activities or other factors not specified in the data.

Akwa Ibom has the highest incidence of other forms of pollution besides the main three.

Akwa-Ibom: Water pollution is reported by 34%, air pollution by 31%, other types by 27%, and soil pollution by 8%.

Bayelsa: Water pollution is reported by 44%, soil pollution by 26%, air pollution by 22%, and other types by 8%.

Cross-River: Water pollution is reported by 38%, air pollution by 33%, soil pollution by 18%, and other types by 11%.

Delta: Water pollution is reported by 49%, soil pollution by 27%, air pollution by 17%, and other types by 7%.

Edo: Water pollution is reported by 45%, air pollution by 39%, soil pollution by 10%, and other types by 7%.

Rivers: Water pollution is reported by 43%, air

WHAT TYPES OF POLLUTION HAVE YOU WITNESSED?

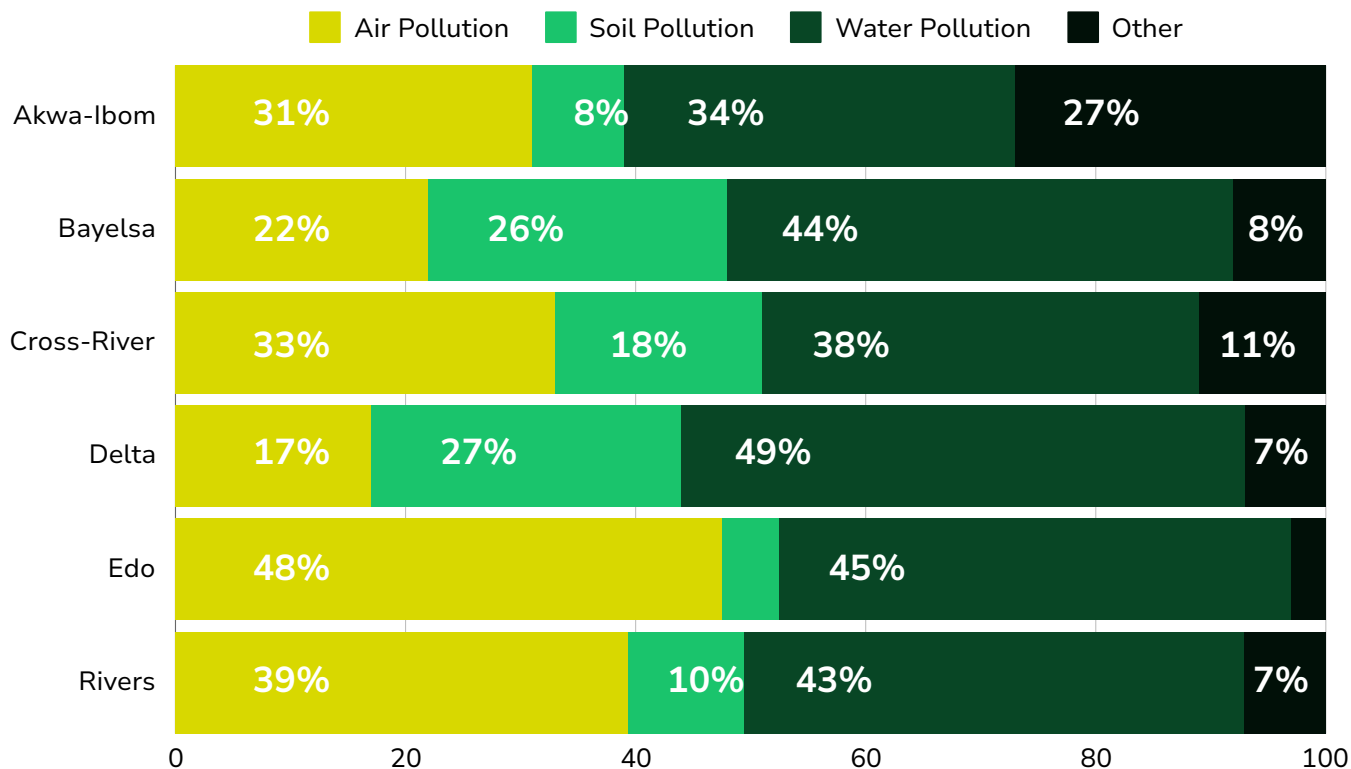


Figure 9

5.3. Impact of Environmental Pollution on Local Biodiversity

The overall average for the six states indicates that 75% of respondents report an impact of environmental pollution on their local biodiversity, 12% report none, 13% are not aware, and there was a 1% non-response rate. (Figure 10)

HAS THE ENVIRONMENTAL POLLUTION AFFECTED THE LOCAL BIODIVERSITY (ANIMALS, FISHES IN THE RIVER AND BIRDS) IN YOUR LGA?

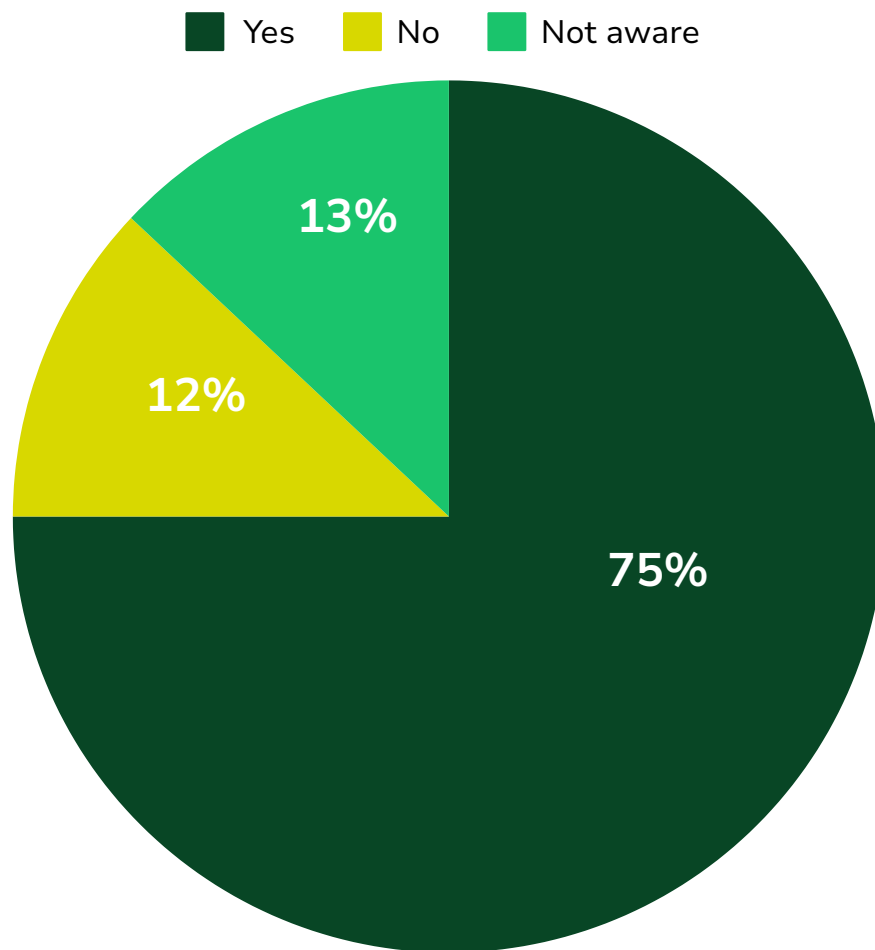


Figure 10

Bayelsa (93%), Rivers (82%), and Delta (81%) have the largest majority of respondents who believe that environmental pollution has affected local biodiversity, indicating a high level of ecological concern.

Edo and Cross-River have a relatively higher percentage of respondents who are not aware of the impact on biodiversity (37% and 29%, respectively). (Figure 11).

HAS THE ENVIRONMENTAL POLLUTION AFFECTED THE LOCAL BIODIVERSITY (ANIMALS, FISHES IN THE RIVER AND BIRDS) IN YOUR LGA?

Yes Not aware No response No

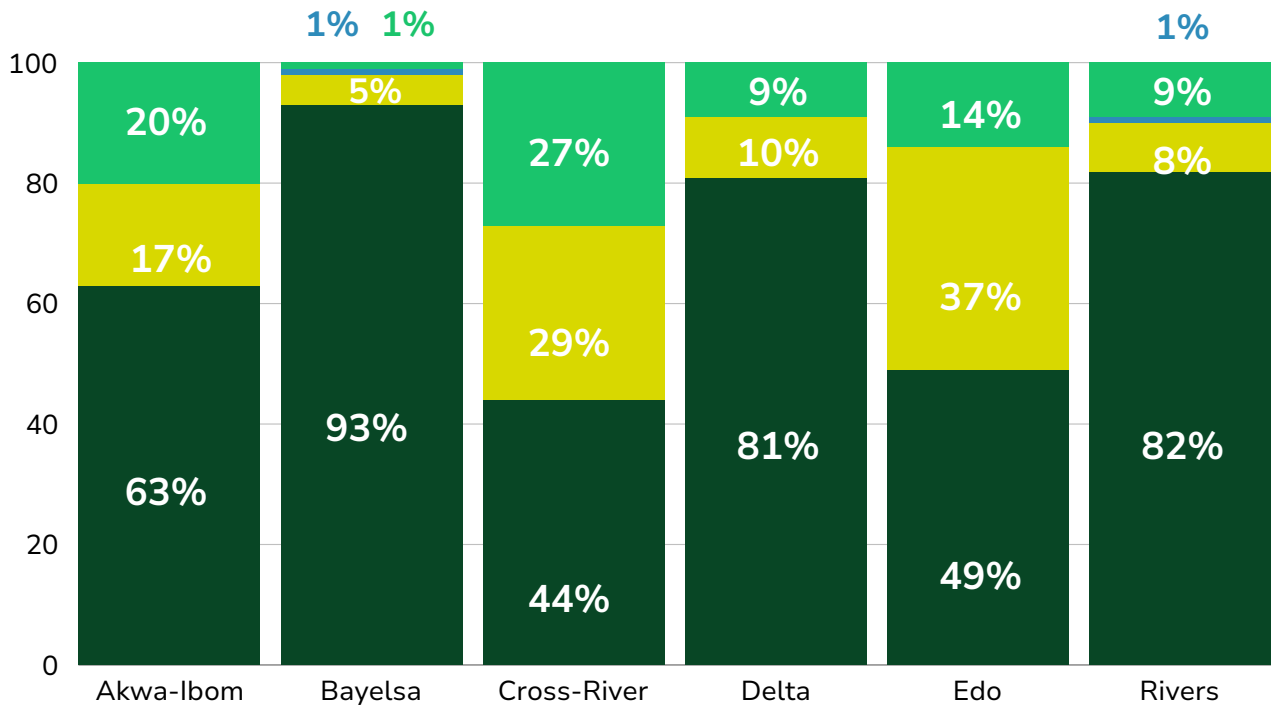


Figure 11

5.4. Health Effects due to Oil Pollution across States

The health effects of oil pollution are a widespread concern, with 61% of respondents across all states reporting negative health effects due to oil pollution.

This indicates a pressing need for health interventions and environmental remediation. (Figure 12)

HAVE YOU AND YOUR FAMILY MEMBERS EXPERIENCED NEGATIVE/ILL HEALTH EFFECTS DUE TO THE OIL POLLUTION IN YOUR COMMUNITY?

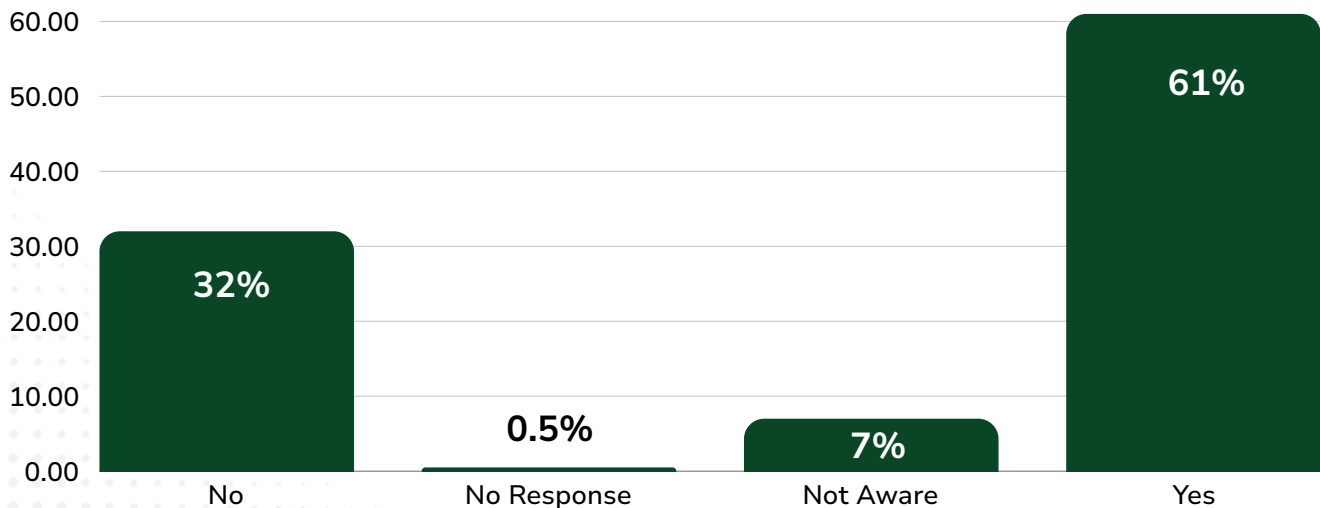


Figure 12

The majority of respondents in Rivers (69%), Bayelsa (68%) and Akwa Ibom (67%) have experienced negative health effects due to oil pollution, suggesting a serious health impact in these areas.

lower perception of impact of oil pollution on their or there are better mitigation measures in place in these states. (Figure 13).

Edo and Cross Rivers have the highest percentage of respondents who have not experienced negative health effects (77% and 67%), which could indicate a

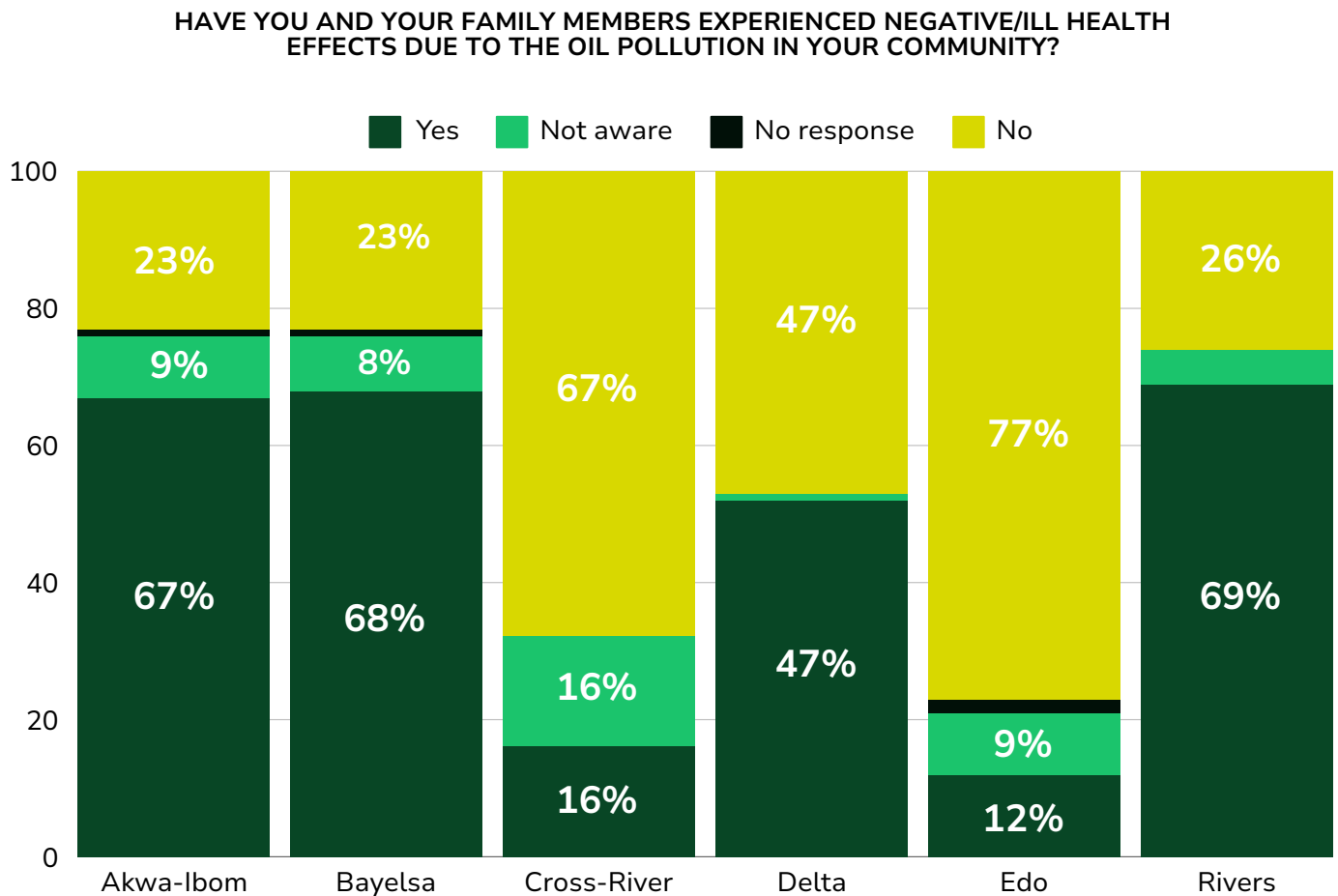


Figure 13

6. LEADERSHIP RESPONSES

6.1. Government Accountability for Environmental Impact

This section treats Government Accountability and Responsiveness to the multidimensional impact of oil

pollution on oil-producing communities.

6.1.1. On State Government Response

The response across the six states reveals that 45% of respondents do not believe their state government holds oil and gas companies accountable for the environmental impact of their activities. (Figure 14).

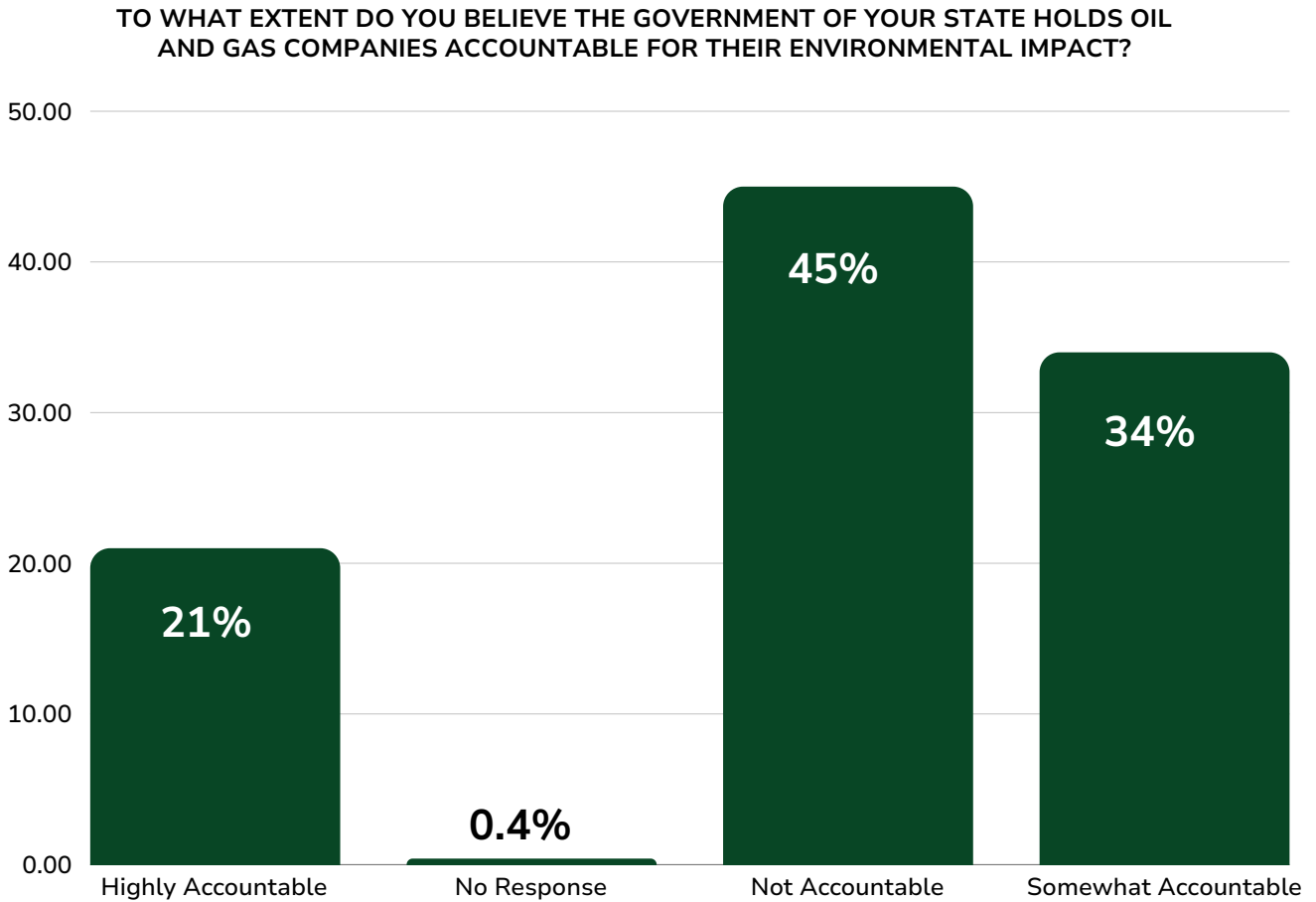


Figure 14

Akwa-Ibom has the highest percentage of respondents who believe their state government holds oil and gas companies highly accountable (41%), which may reflect a stronger regulatory environment or public perception of enforcement.

Bayelsa and Rivers have high percentages of respondents who believe the companies are not accountable (59% and 48%, respectively), indicating a need for improved oversight and enforcement. (Figure 15)

TO WHAT EXTENT DO YOU BELIEVE THE GOVERNMENT OF YOUR STATE HOLDS OIL AND GAS COMPANIES ACCOUNTABLE FOR THEIR ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT?

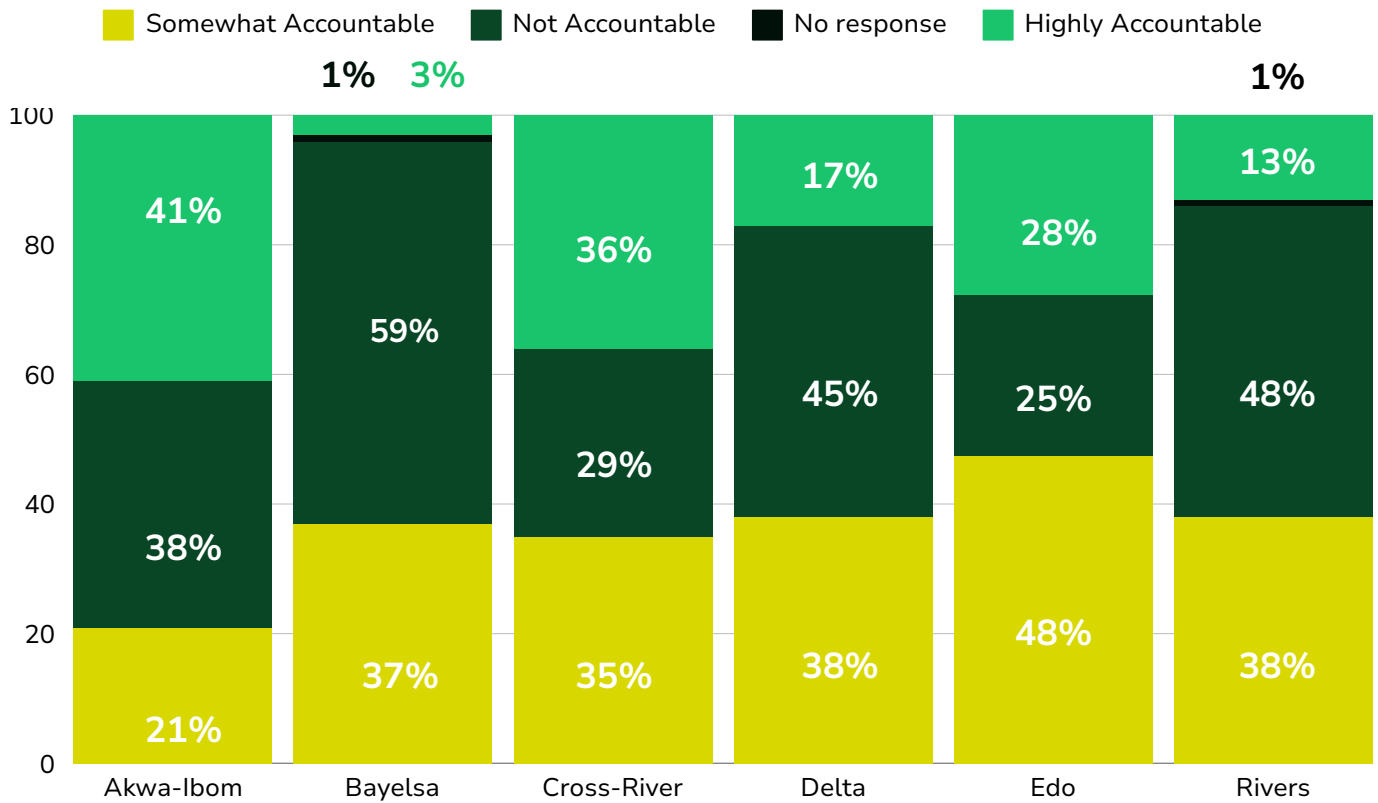


Figure 15

6.1.2. Federal Government Responsiveness

Similarly, 76% of respondents express dissatisfaction with the federal government's responsiveness to environmental concerns, highlighting a perceived gap in government action.

Those somewhat satisfied are 21% while 5% of respondents said they were satisfied. (Figure 16)

HOW SATISFIED ARE YOU WITH THE RESPONSIVENESS OF FEDERAL GOVERNMENT AGENCIES TO ENVIRONMENTAL CONCERNS RAISED BY COMMUNITIES AFFECTED BY OIL AND GAS ACTIVITIES

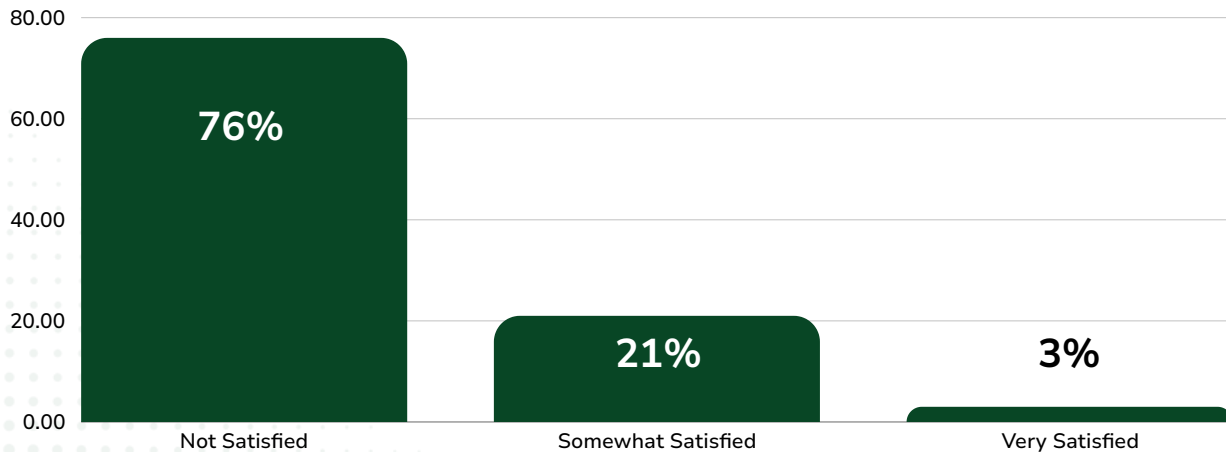


Figure 16

The level of dissatisfaction with the responsiveness of federal government agencies to environmental concerns ranges from 60% in Cross Rivers to 78% in Rivers, indicating widespread dissatisfaction.

Cross-River has the highest percentage of respondents who are somewhat satisfied (27%), but overall satisfaction remains low across the board. (Figure 17)

HOW SATISFIED ARE YOU WITH THE RESPONSIVENESS OF FEDERAL GOVERNMENT AGENCIES TO ENVIRONMENTAL CONCERNS RAISED BY COMMUNITIES AFFECTED BY OIL AND GAS ACTIVITIES

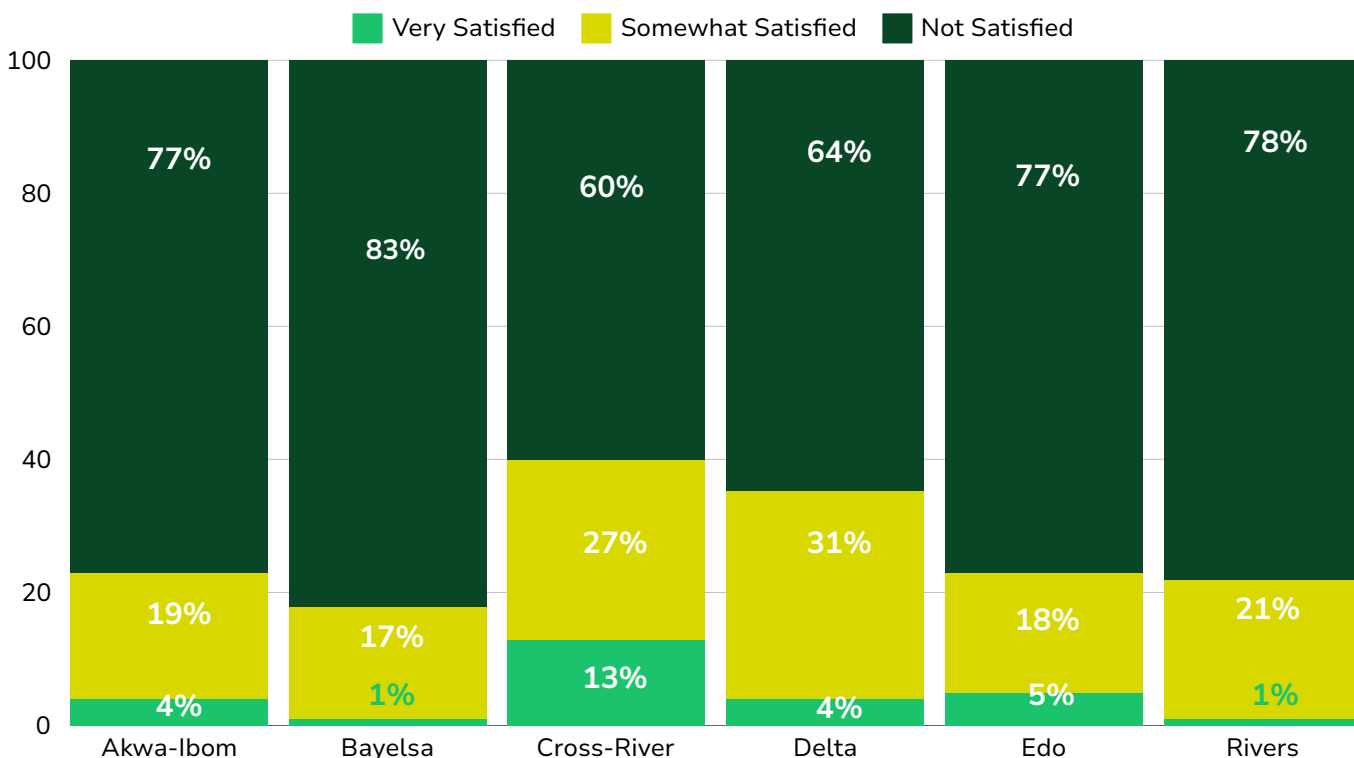


Figure 17

6.2. CORPORATE SOCIAL RESPONSIBILITY (CSR)

6.2.1. Evidence of CSR in Communities

A significant portion of respondents across all states have not seen any evidence of CSR Initiatives by oil companies (53%). Others are not even aware they ought to be in place (20%).

Just about a quarter of respondents (27%) have seen any evidence of CSR initiatives by oil companies. This suggests a gap in communication or effectiveness of CSR programs. (Figure 18).

DO YOU HAVE EVIDENCE OF OIL COMPANIES' IMPLEMENTATION OF CORPORATE SOCIAL RESPONSIBILITY INITIATIVES IN YOUR COMMUNITY? (I.E BUILD A SCHOOL, RENOVATE A HEALTH CENTER, NEW ROADS ETC)

■ No ■ Not Aware ■ Yes

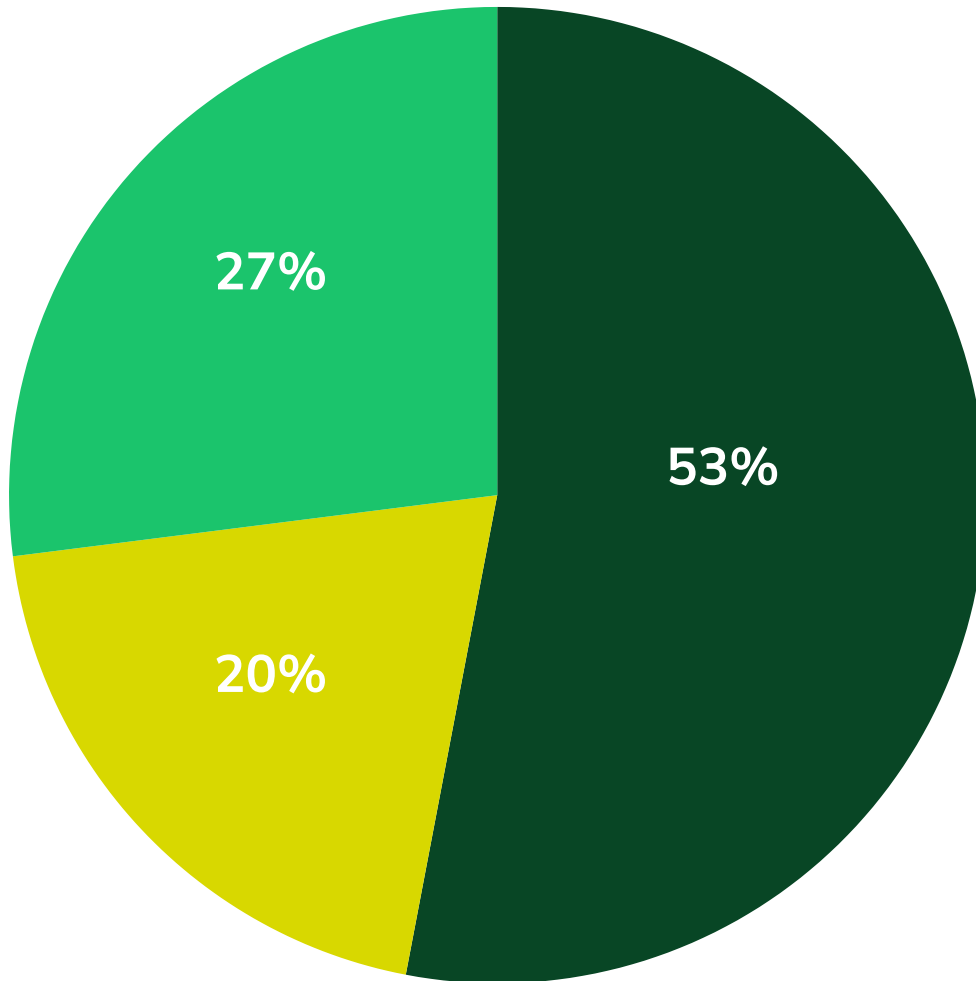


Figure 18

Rivers has the highest percentage of respondents who are aware of CSR initiatives (36%), which may indicate better communication or implementation of CSR activities in the state.

community (41%). This response is higher in other states ranging from 51% in Delta to 65% in Akwa Ibom and Cross River. (Figure 19)

Still, most respondents in Rivers answered “no” to having seen any evidence of CSR initiatives in their

DO YOU HAVE EVIDENCE OF OIL COMPANIES' IMPLEMENTATION OF CORPORATE SOCIAL RESPONSIBILITY INITIATIVES IN YOUR COMMUNITY? (I.E BUILD A SCHOOL, RENOVATE A HEALTH CENTER, NEW ROADS ETC)

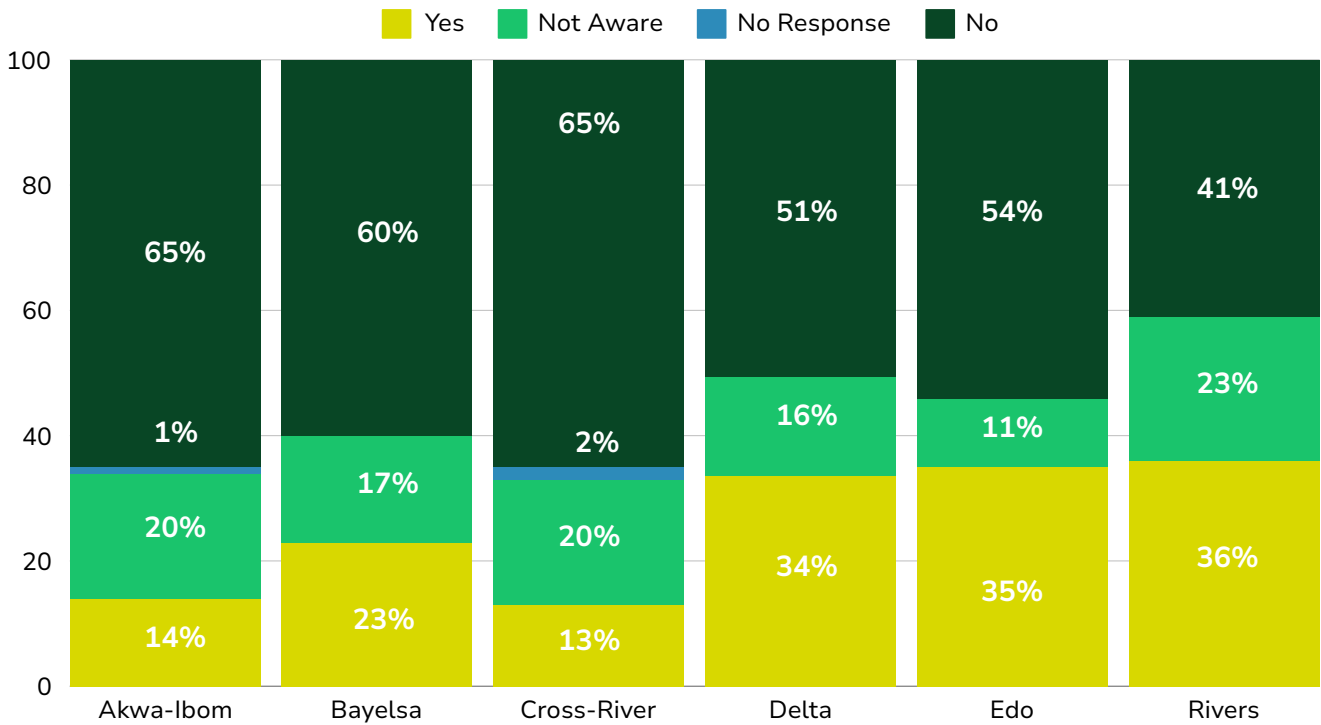


Figure 19

6.2.2. Involvement of Community Leaders in CSR Initiatives

The majority of respondents indicate that community leaders are only partially involved in CSR initiatives (53%), with a significant number not involved at all (32%). Only 14% of respondents said their communities were fully involved in the planning and implementation of CSR projects. (Figure 20)

ARE YOUR COMMUNITY LEADERS INVOLVED IN THE PLANNING AND IMPLEMENTATION OF CSR INITIATIVES BY OIL COMPANIES?

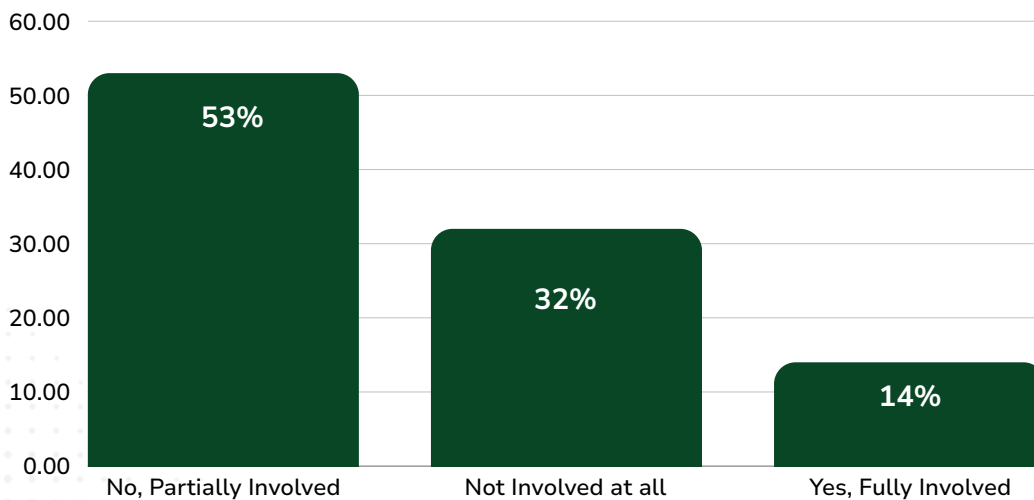


Figure 20

Delta has the highest percentage of respondents in CSR initiatives (44%), with the least community who believe community leaders are fully involved leaders' involvement in Bayelsa (5%). (Figure 21)

ARE YOUR COMMUNITY LEADERS INVOLVED IN THE PLANNING AND IMPLEMENTATION OF CSR INITIATIVES BY OIL COMPANIES?

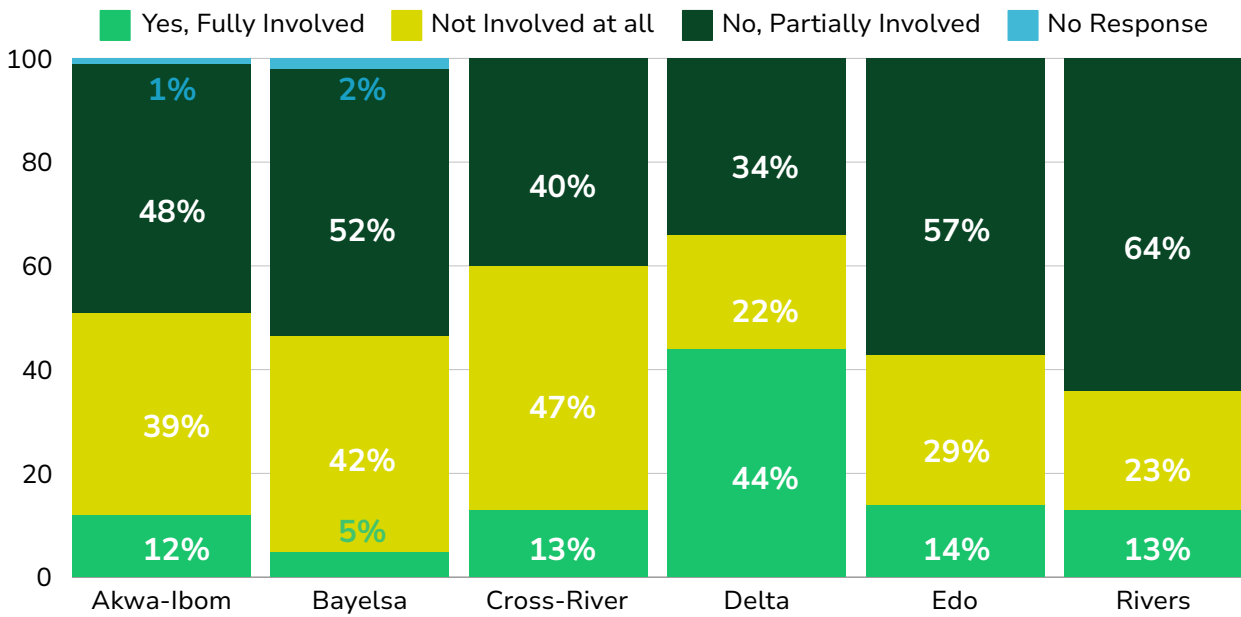


Figure 21

6.2.3. Enforcement of Oil Companies' CSRs by Government Agencies

More than half of the respondents across all states believe government has obligations to enforce CSR while 22% indicated that they are not aware at all. More than half of the respondents across all states believe that government agencies ought to effectively enforce CSR obligations (54%). (Figure 22) Meanwhile, 24% of the respondents said they don't

ARE YOU AWARE THAT GOVERNMENT AGENCIES ARE MEANT TO EFFECTIVELY ENFORCE CSR OBLIGATIONS AND COMMITMENTS MADE BY OIL COMPANIES

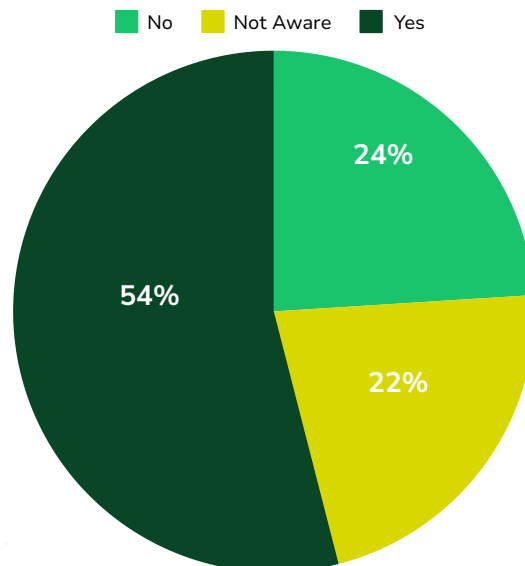


Figure 22

Overall, there is still a notable percentage of respondents who are not aware it is the government's responsibility to enforce CSR obligations (22%). This subset of respondents is mostly found in Edo (34%) and makes up 28% of respondents in Akwa Ibom and Rivers.

Respondents who believe government agencies ought to effectively enforce CSR obligations are less than half of respondents in Edo (42%), Cross River (45%), and Akwa Ibom (48%), and more than half in Bayelsa (65%), Delta (65%), and Rivers (53%). (Figure 23)

ARE YOU AWARE THAT GOVERNMENT AGENCIES ARE MEANT TO EFFECTIVELY ENFORCE CSR OBLIGATIONS AND COMMITMENTS MADE BY OIL COMPANIES

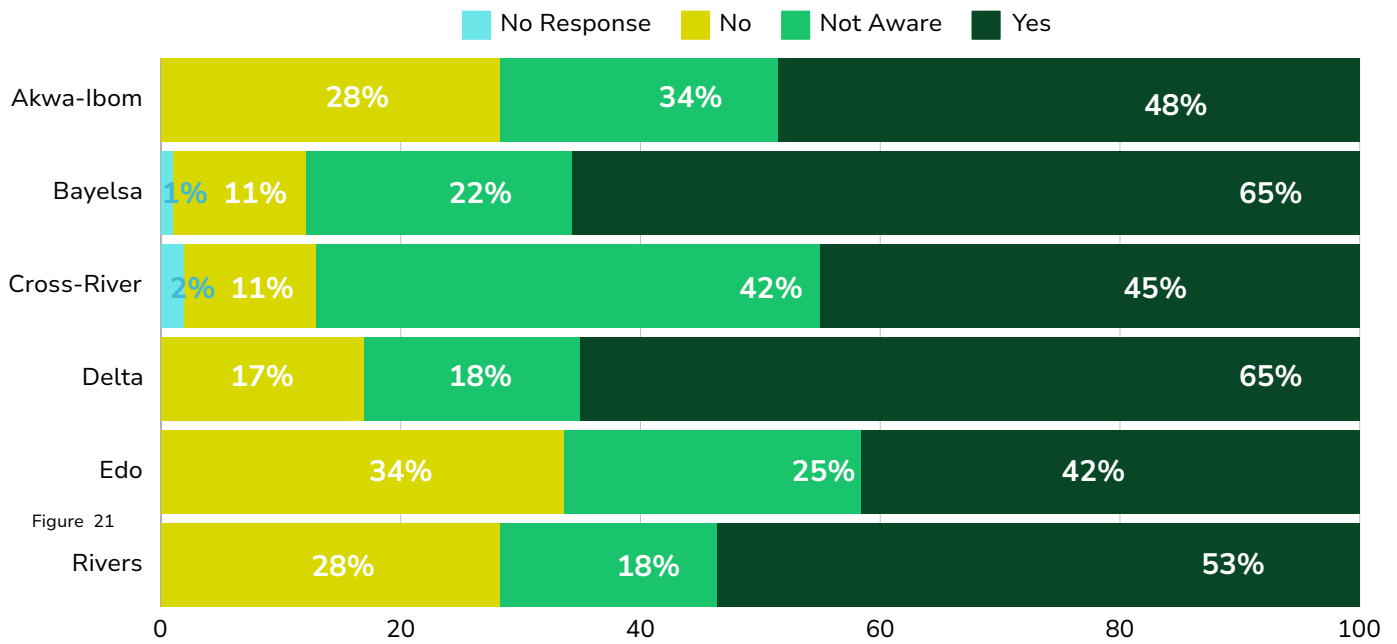


Figure 23

6.3. HUMAN RIGHTS AND GENDER-SPECIFIC CONCERNS

6.3.1. Awareness of Human Rights Violations including Gender Specific ones

Only a third of all respondents from the six states are aware of human rights violations associated with oil and gas activities, with gender-based

violence, discrimination, and exploitation being areas of concern (Figure 24).

ARE YOU AWARE OF ANY HUMAN RIGHTS VIOLATIONS, INCLUDING GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE, DISCRIMINATION, OR EXPLOITATION, ASSOCIATED WITH OIL AND GAS ACTIVITIES IN YOUR STATE?

No Not Aware Yes

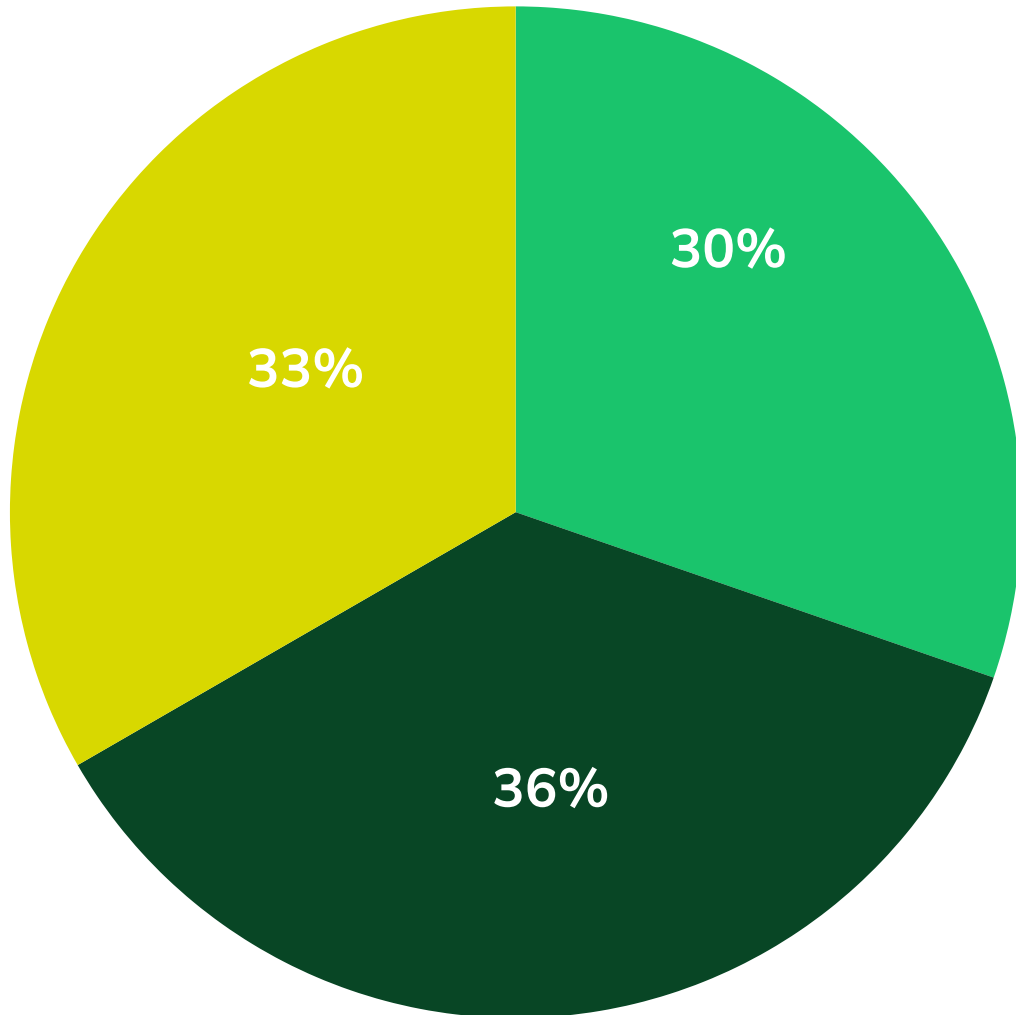


Figure 24

Bayelsa has a relatively high percentage of respondents who said "Yes" to being aware of human rights violations (41%). (Figure 25).

Edo has the highest percentage of people who are aware of this rights violation but who have not witnessed it.

Cross River has the highest percentage of those who said "No" to being aware such rights violations are going on as a result of oil and gas exploration.

ARE YOU AWARE OF ANY HUMAN RIGHTS VIOLATIONS, INCLUDING GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE, DISCRIMINATION, OR EXPLOITATION, ASSOCIATED WITH OIL AND GAS ACTIVITIES IN YOUR STATE?

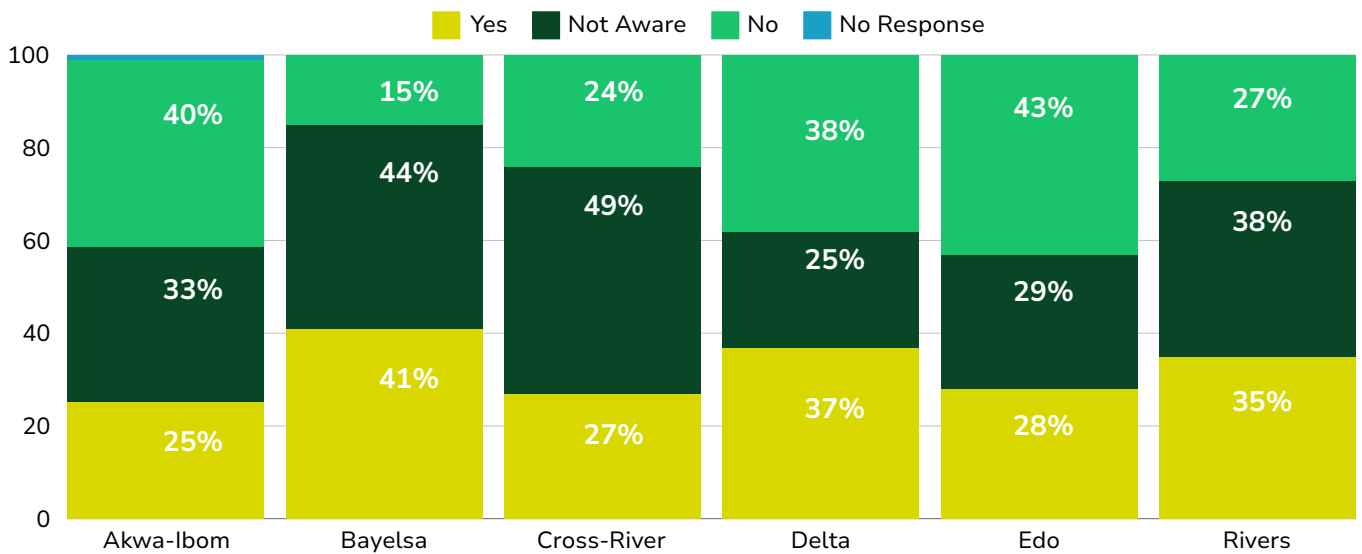


Figure 25

6.3.2. Government’s Responses to Rights Abuses

More than half of the respondents across all states do not believe that government agencies effectively oversee and protect the rights of the community, especially women and girls, in areas affected by oil and gas activities (52%).

happening as a result of oil and gas exploration activities (31%), while less than a fifth of all respondents across the six states said the government effectively protects the rights of their community and that of women (17%). (Figure 26)

Some are not aware such rights violations are

DO YOU BELIEVE THAT GOVERNMENT AGENCIES EFFECTIVELY OVERSEE AND ENFORCE REGULATIONS TO PROTECT THE RIGHTS OF THE COMMUNITY, ESPECIALLY WOMEN AND GIRLS IN AREAS AFFECTED BY OIL AND GAS ACTIVITIES?

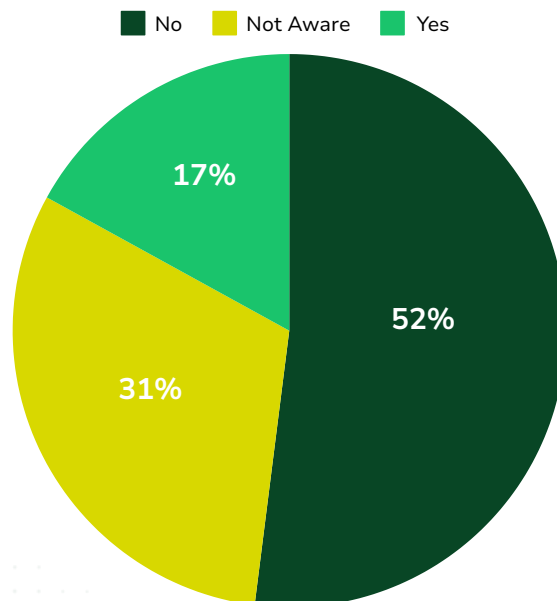


Figure 26

Edo has the highest percentage of respondents who believe there is effective oversight and protection (43%). Bayelsa has the highest percentage of those

who believe there is none (74%), followed by Rivers (55%). (Figure 27)

DO YOU BELIEVE THAT GOVERNMENT AGENCIES EFFECTIVELY OVERSEE AND ENFORCE REGULATIONS TO PROTECT THE RIGHTS OF THE COMMUNITY, ESPECIALLY WOMEN AND GIRLS IN AREAS AFFECTED BY OIL AND GAS ACTIVITIES?

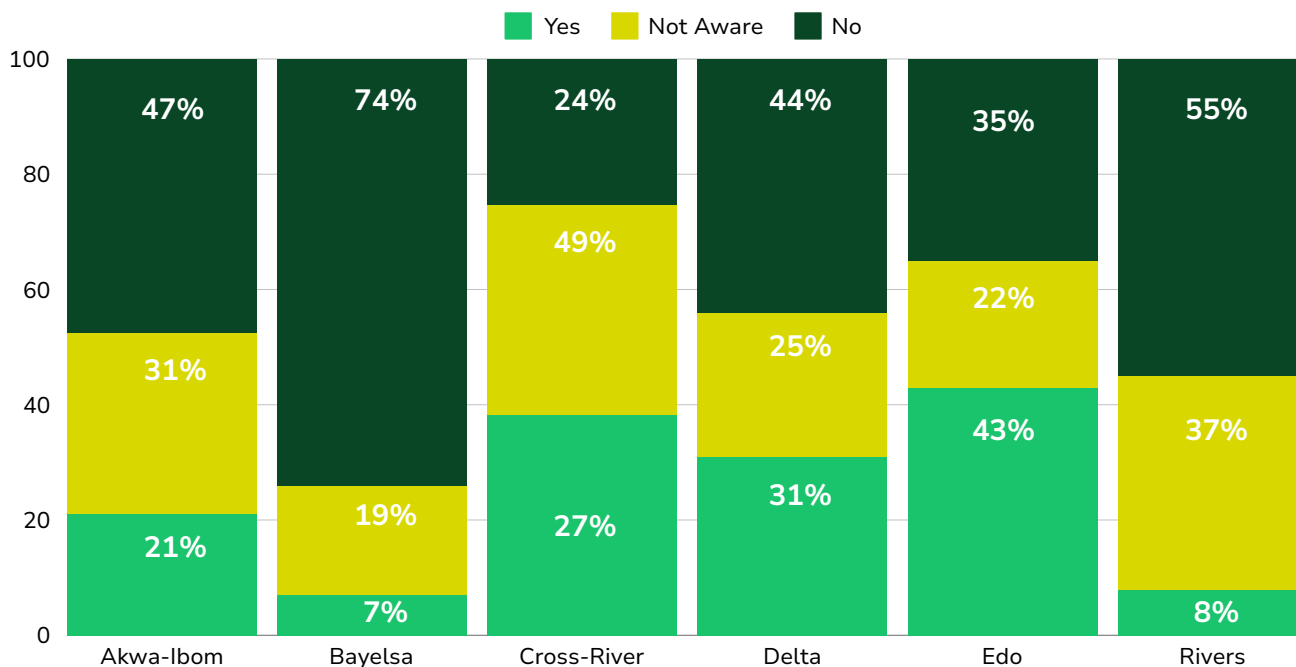


Figure 27

6.4. Decommissioning and Abandonment Activities

This section reports on the environmental protection measures implemented by oil companies

decommissioning and abandonment activities, and whether local government areas (LGAs) are engaged in these plans.

6.4.1. Environmental Protection Measures

Nearly half (49%) of the respondents said oil companies do not take environmental protection measures during their decommissioning and abandonment activities.

About ten per cent of respondents said the companies implemented environment-protection measures (13%), while 37% of respondents were not aware of the issue. (Figure 28)

DO OIL COMPANIES IMPLEMENT MEASURES TO PROTECT THE ENVIRONMENT DURING DECOMMISSIONING AND ABANDONMENT ACTIVITIES?

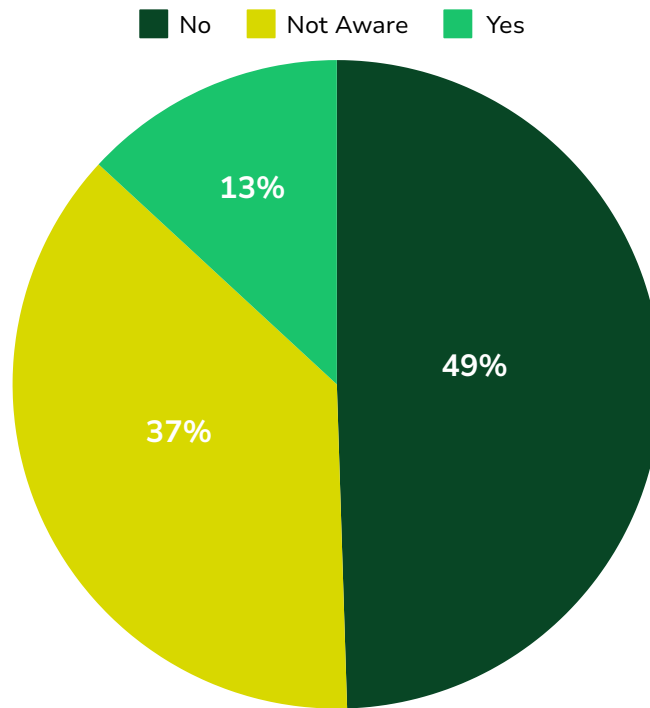


Figure 28

Cross River State has the highest percentage of those who are not aware whether oil and gas companies take environmental protection measures during decommissioning or not (55%).

Delta leads with the number of people who said the oil companies do take these precautions in their communities. (Figure 29)

Akwa Ibom state has the highest number of respondents who said the companies do not take these environment-friendly measures (56%), while

DO OIL COMPANIES IMPLEMENT MEASURES TO PROTECT THE ENVIRONMENT DURING DECOMMISSIONING AND ABANDONMENT ACTIVITIES?

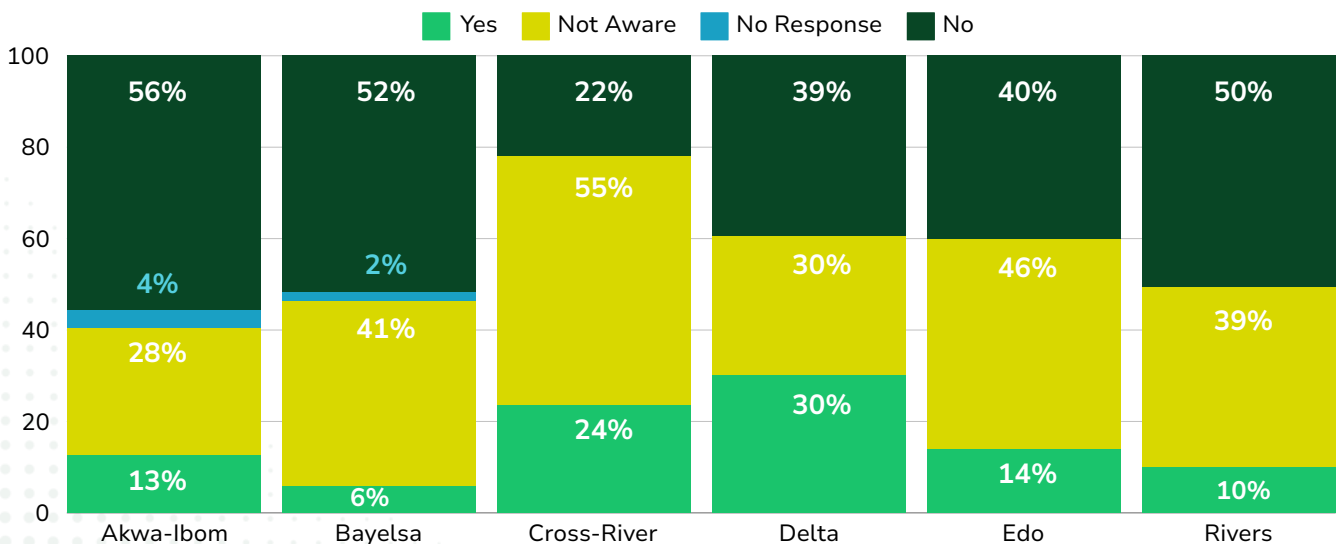


Figure 29

6.4.2. Effectiveness of Government Regulation of Decommissioning Activities

The overall responses rate the government’s regulation of decommissioning activities poorly, with 56% saying the Government is not effective, and another 30% saying they are not aware of the

government’s regulatory weight in this regard. Only 13% of the sampled population said rated the government as effective in this regard. (Figure 30)

IN YOUR OPINION, DO GOVERNMENT AGENCIES IN YOUR STATE EFFECTIVELY OVERSEE AND ENFORCE REGULATIONS GOVERNING DECOMMISSIONING AND ABANDONMENT ACTIVITIES BY OIL COMPANIES?

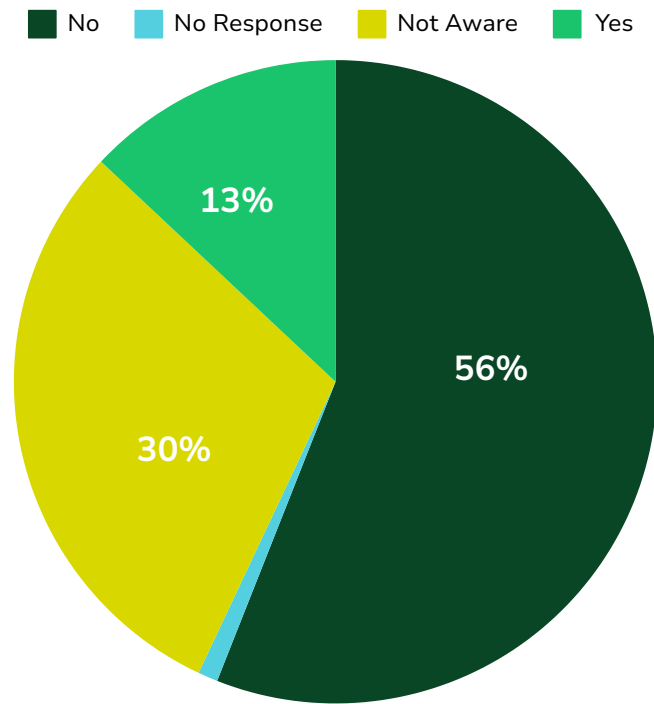


Figure 30

The positive ratings of the Government’s regulatory effectiveness towards decommissioning

and abandonment activities were at best in Cross River (24%) and worst in Rivers (8%). (Figure 31)

IN YOUR OPINION, DO GOVERNMENT AGENCIES IN YOUR STATE EFFECTIVELY OVERSEE AND ENFORCE REGULATIONS GOVERNING DECOMMISSIONING AND ABANDONMENT ACTIVITIES BY OIL COMPANIES?

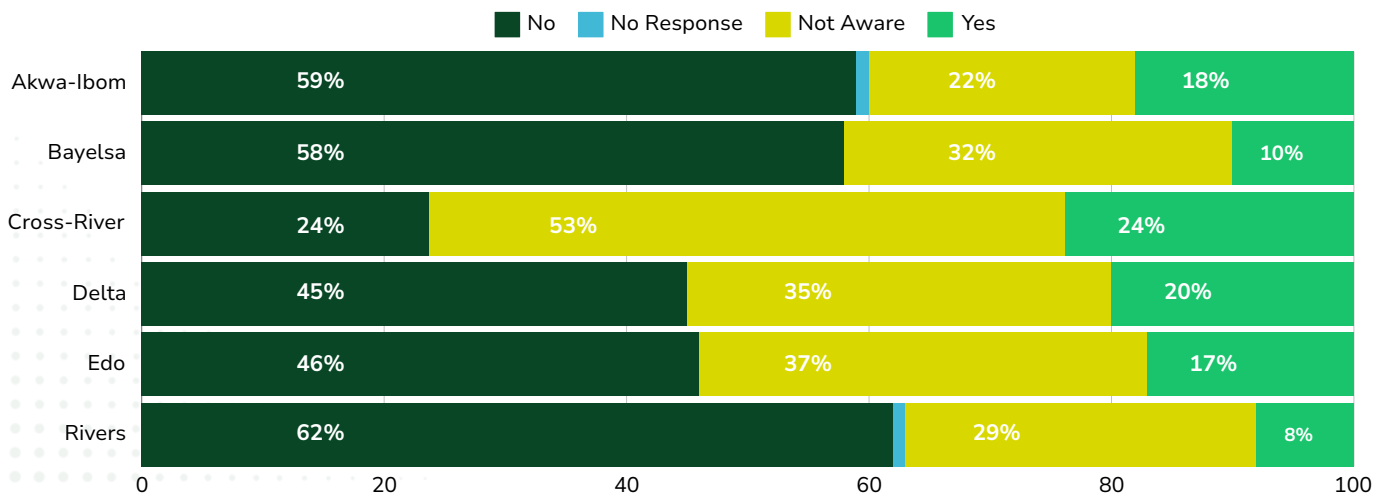


Figure 31

6.4.3. Engagement of Local Government in Decommissioning and Abandonment Activities

Many respondents (46%) are unaware of the Local Government Area (LGA) engagement in decommissioning and abandonment plans by oil companies, 39% report no involvement, and only 14% feel fully involved.

This indicates a need for greater community empowerment and participation in decision-making processes. (Figure 32)

DO OIL COMPANIES ENGAGE WITH YOUR LGA TO SEEK INPUT OR FEEDBACK ON DECOMMISSIONING AND ABANDONEMENT PLANS?

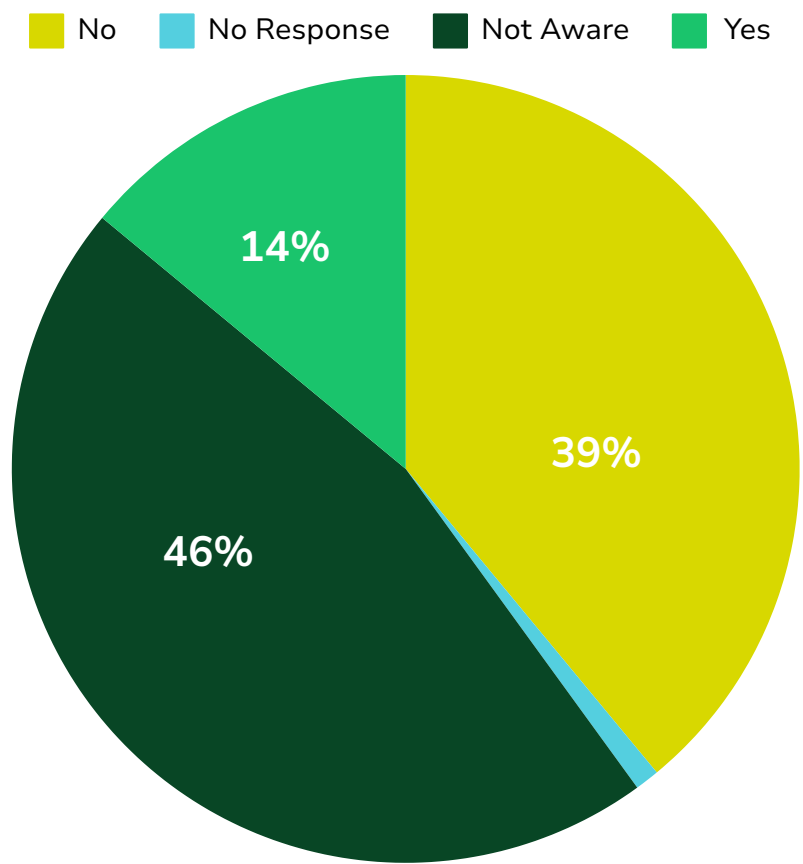


Figure 32

Delta recorded the highest percentage of involvement of its LGAs in the decommissioning activities (36%) while Bayelsa recorded the lowest

percentage of people who believe their local government officials were involved in the activities (5%). (Figure 33)

6.4.3. Engagement of Local Government in Decommissioning and Abandonment Activities

Many respondents (46%) are unaware of the Local Government Area (LGA) engagement in decommissioning and abandonment plans by oil companies, 39% report no involvement, and only 14% feel fully involved.

This indicates a need for greater community empowerment and participation in decision-making processes. (Figure 32)

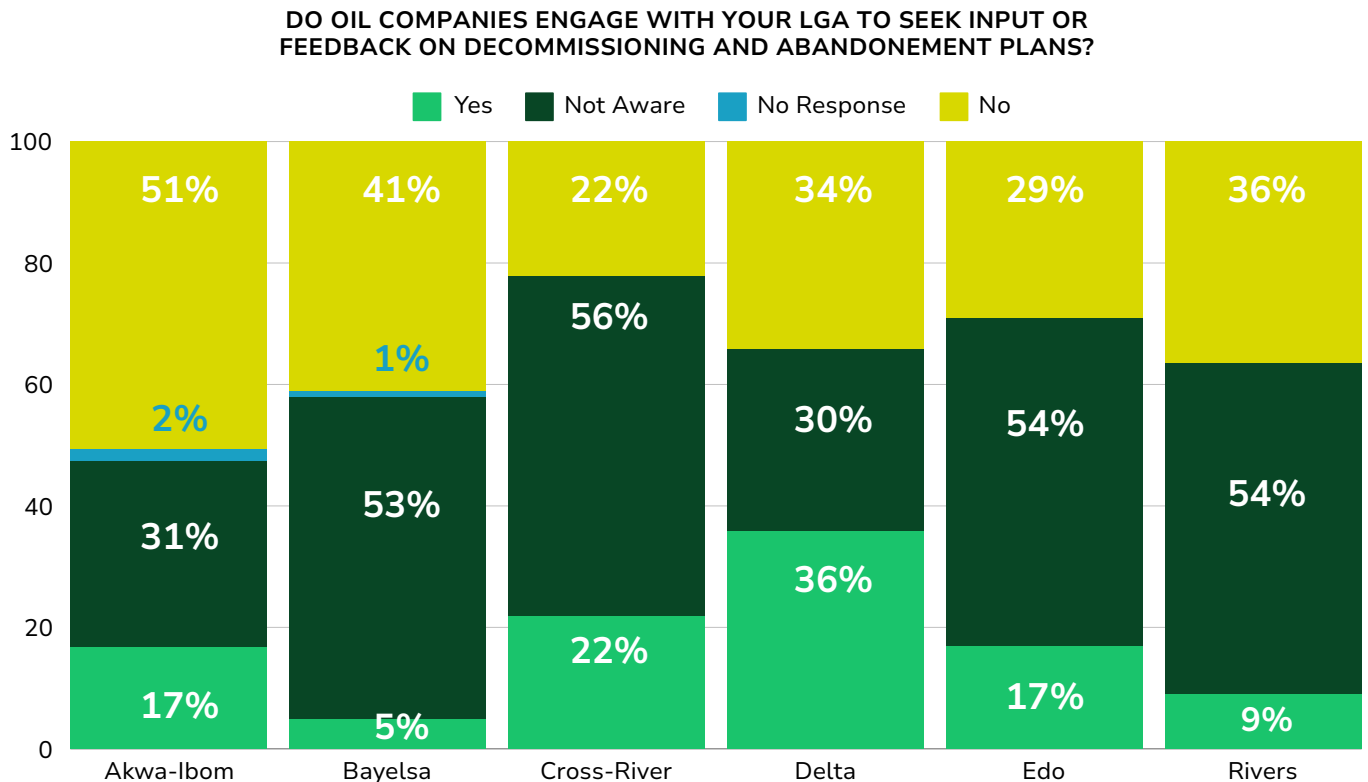


Figure 33

6.5. SOCIO-ECONOMIC BENEFITS AND DISADVANTAGES FOR WOMEN AND GIRLS

This section explores whether there are observed socio-economic benefits or disadvantages for women

and girls resulting from oil and gas exploration activities.

6.5.1. Socioeconomic Benefits and Advantages

Overall, there was no distinct impact on women and girls either way, according to 53% of respondents. A third of respondents (33%) said oil and gas activities brought socioeconomic

disadvantages to women and girls especially, while 14% of them agreed oil and gas activities were of any socioeconomic value. (Figure 34)

HAVE YOU OBSERVED ANY SOCIO-ECONOMIC BENEFITS OR DISADVANTAGES EXPERIENCED BY WOMEN AND GIRLS AS A RESULT OF OIL AND GAS ACTIVITIES IN YOUR COMMUNITY?

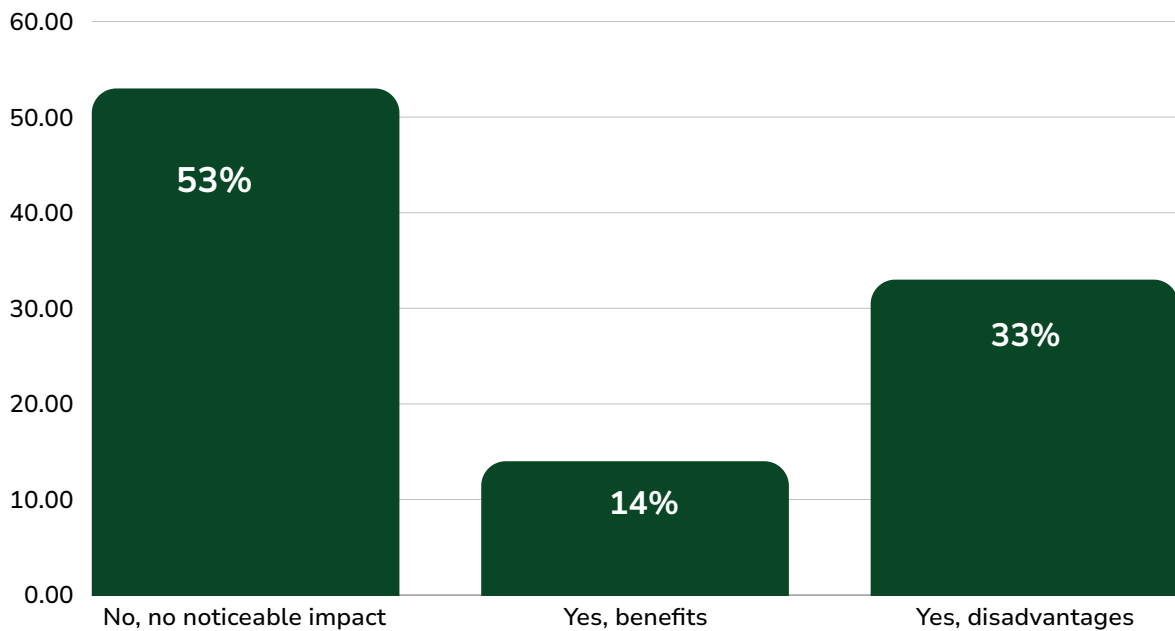


Figure 34

Disadvantages for women and girls are most notably reported in Bayelsa (50%) and Delta state (39%), while a majority in Cross River (78%) and Edo state (66%) report no noticeable impact. (Figure 35)

HAVE YOU OBSERVED ANY SOCIO-ECONOMIC BENEFITS OR DISADVANTAGES EXPERIENCED BY WOMEN AND GIRLS AS A RESULT OF OIL AND GAS ACTIVITIES IN YOUR COMMUNITY?

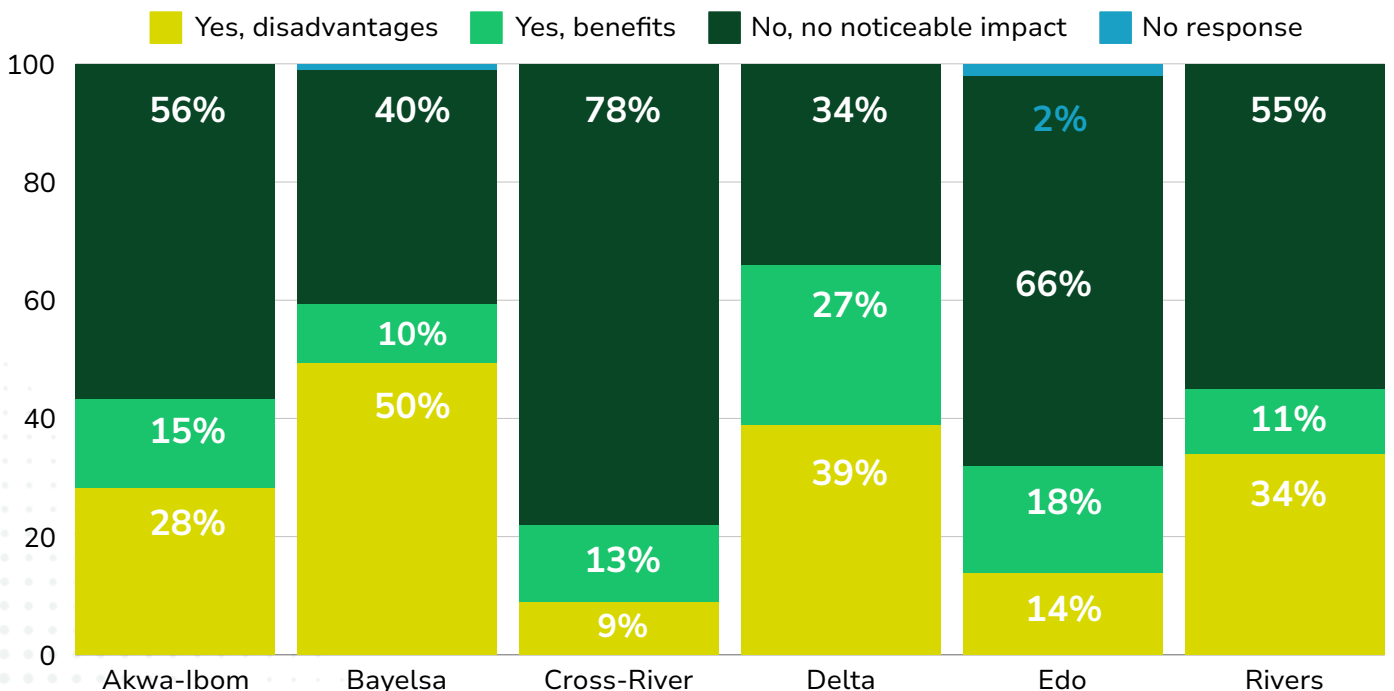


Figure 35

6.5.2. Women and Girls Empowerment Initiatives

This section asks about initiatives or projects aimed at empowering women and girls, supported or funded by oil companies.

The majority of respondents (46%) are aware there are women and girls empowerment initiatives

by oil and gas companies but have not witnessed any in their communities. Next, 38% are not even aware of these empowerment projects at all. Only 15% of respondents have witnessed one in their community. (Figure 36)

ARE THERE INITIATIVES OR PROJECTS AIMED AT EMPOWERING WOMEN AND GIRLS IN YOUR COMMUNITY, SUPPORTED OR FUNDED BY OIL COMPANIES?

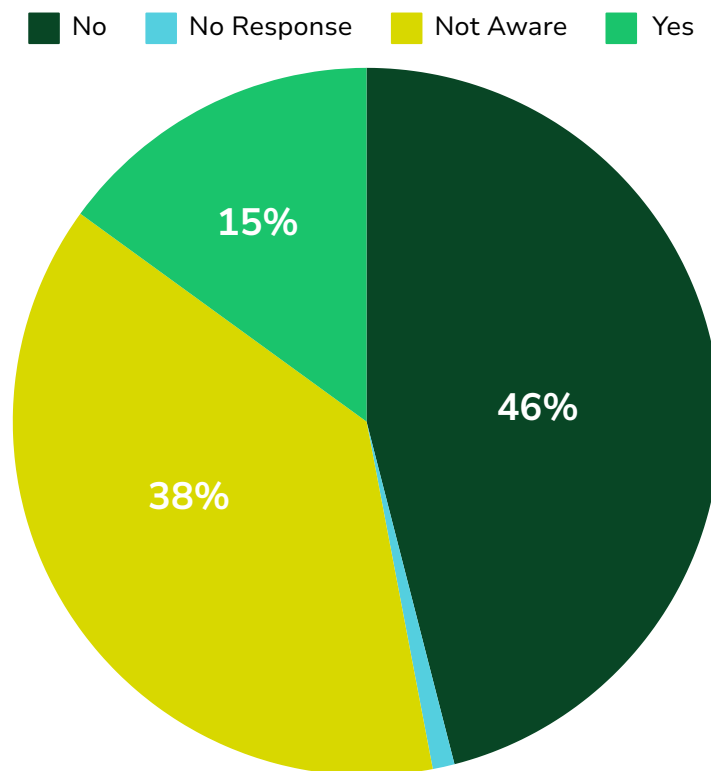


Figure 36

Bayelsa (65%) and Akwa Ibom (59%) have more of those who are aware of these women and girls empowerment initiatives of oil and gas companies but who have not sighted any in their communities.

The majority in Cross River (49%), Rivers (47%) and Delta (44%) are not even aware of these gender-based economic empowerment initiatives by oil and gas companies.

However, Edo has the highest percentage of respondents (34%) who have witnessed women and girls empowerment initiatives in their communities. (Figure 37).

ARE THERE INITIATIVES OR PROJECTS AIMED AT EMPOWERING WOMEN AND GIRLS IN YOUR COMMUNITY, SUPPORTED OR FUNDED BY OIL COMPANIES?

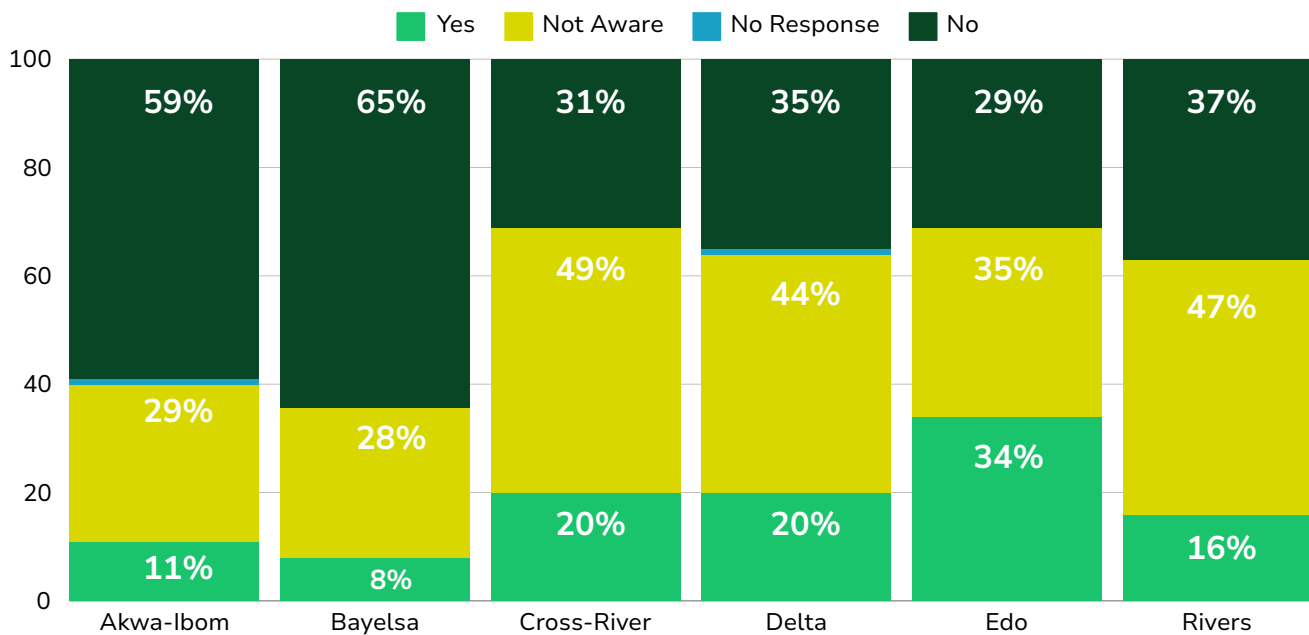


Figure 37

6.5.3. Community Involvement in Monitoring and Reporting Gender-Specific Rights Concerns

This section asks whether local communities are actively involved in monitoring and reporting gender-specific concerns and human rights violations related to oil and gas activities to government agencies.

Those without any involvement are 37% while community members who are fully committed to monitoring and reporting gender-specific concerns and human rights violations are the least in the sample, at 13%. (Figure 38)

Half of the respondents (50%) report being partially involved in monitoring and reporting these concerns, indicating some level of community engagement.

ARE LOCAL COMMUNITIES ACTIVELY INVOLVED IN MONITORING AND REPORTING GENDER-SPECIFIC CONCERNS AND HUMAN RIGHTS VIOLATIONS RELATED TO OIL AND GAS ACTIVITIES TO GOVERNMENT AGENCIES?

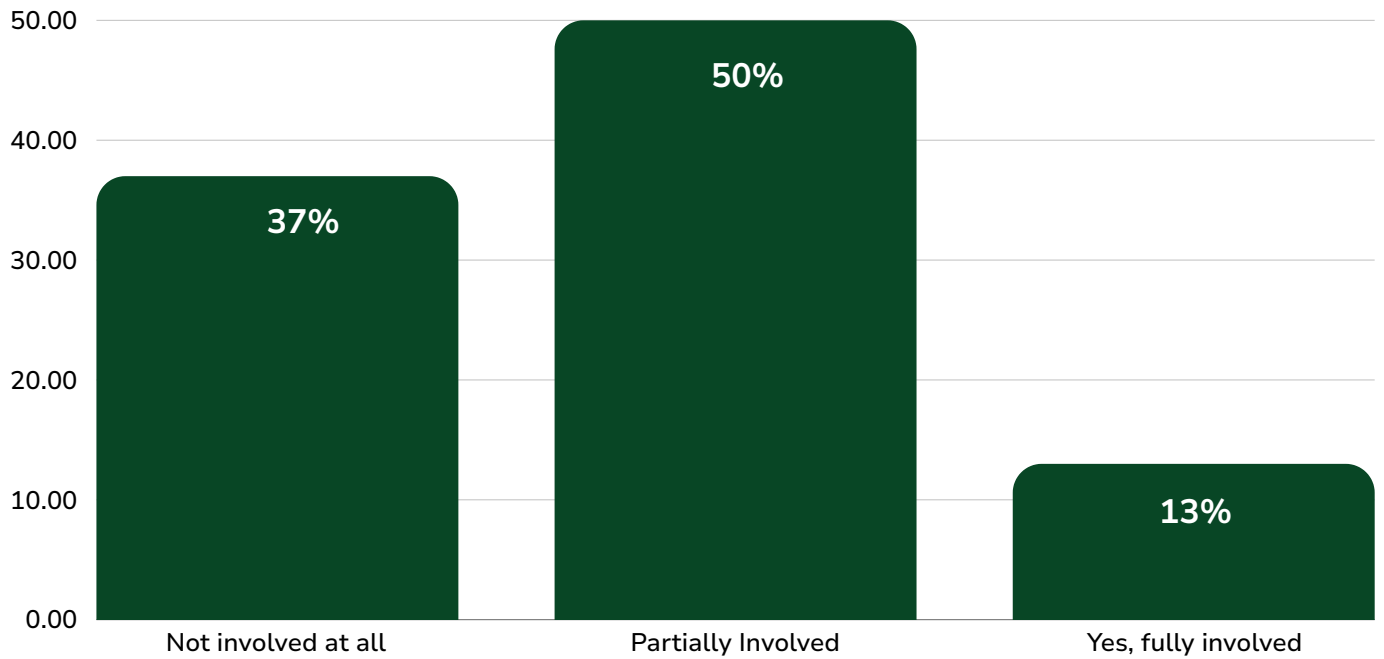


Figure 38

6.5.3. Community Involvement in Monitoring and Reporting Gender-Specific Rights Concerns

Delta has the highest percentage of people who are fully involved in monitoring and reporting gender-specific concerns and rights violations by oil and gas companies at 30% while Bayelsa has the least at 4%.

Edo had most of their sampled population (57%) partially involved in monitoring and reporting gender-specific concerns and rights violations by oil and gas companies, followed by Bayelsa and Rivers each with 54% of them partially involved in attending to these concerns.

The majority of the sampled population in Cross River (47%) are not involved at all in all of these. (Figure 39)

ARE LOCAL COMMUNITIES ACTIVELY INVOLVED IN MONITORING AND REPORTING GENDER-SPECIFIC CONCERNS AND HUMAN RIGHTS VIOLATIONS RELATED TO OIL AND GAS ACTIVITIES TO GOVERNMENT AGENCIES?

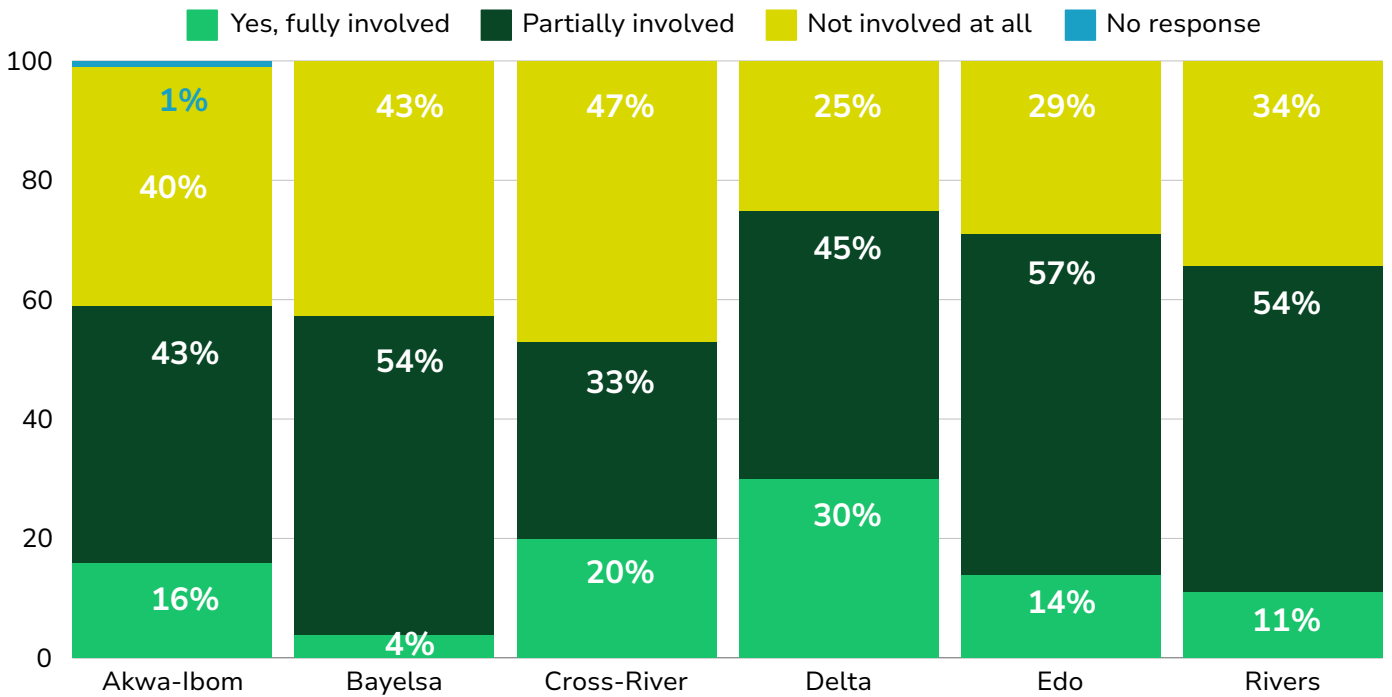


Figure 39

7. TRANSITION TO CLEANER ENERGY SOURCES

The overall sentiment towards the transition to cleaner energy sources is one of scepticism, with 54% of respondents across all states not believing there is effective government oversight of this transition.

Only 15% believe that the transition is being effectively overseen. (Figure 40)

DO YOU BELIEVE THAT GOVERNMENT AGENCIES ARE EFFECTIVELY OVERSEEING AND PROMOTING THE TRANSITION TO CLEANER ENERGY SOURCES IN YOUR STATE?

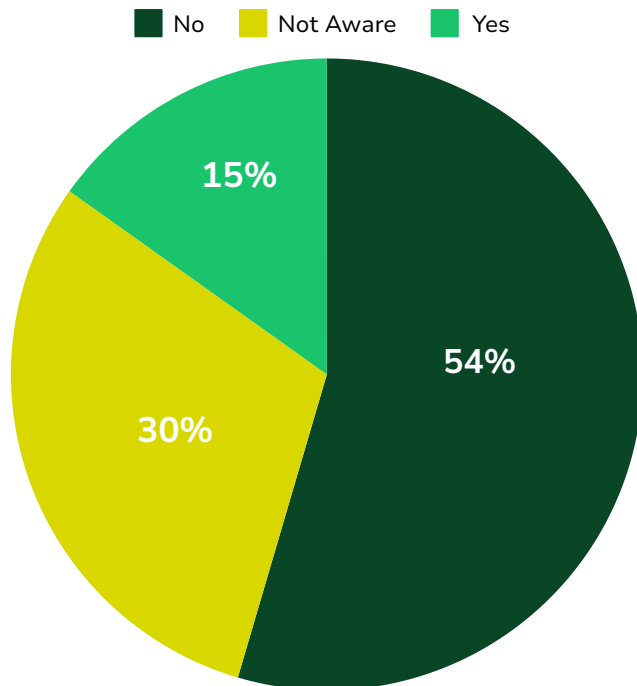


Figure 40

Cross-River stands out with the highest percentage of respondents aware of efforts towards renewable and clean energy (44%).

Rivers has the highest percentage of respondents who said "No" to being aware of such efforts (63%), which could indicate a lack of communication or lack of actual efforts in this area.

The majority of respondents across all states do not believe that government agencies are effectively overseeing and promoting the transition to cleaner energy sources (54%).

Cross-River has the highest percentage of respondents who believe there is effective oversight (44%). (Figure 41)

DO YOU BELIEVE THAT GOVERNMENT AGENCIES ARE EFFECTIVELY OVERSEEING AND PROMOTING THE TRANSITION TO CLEANER ENERGY SOURCES IN YOUR STATE?

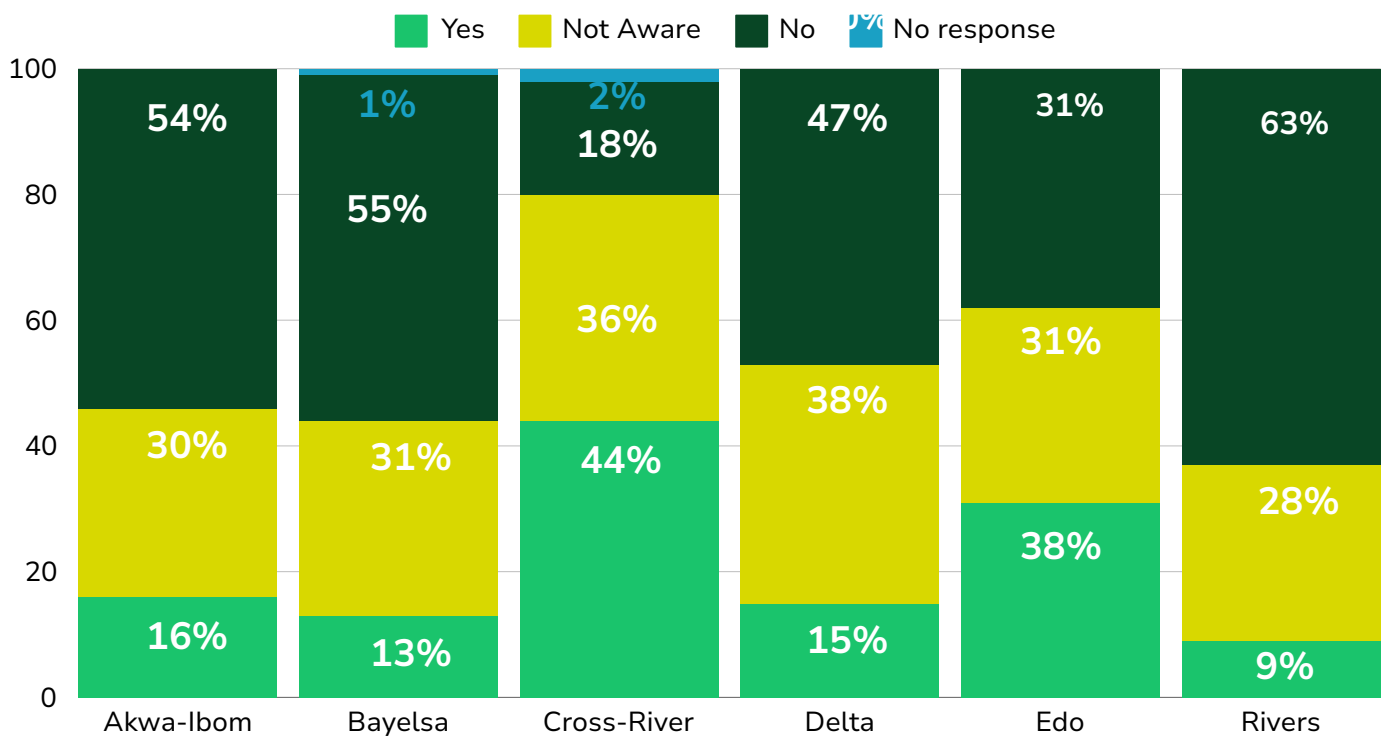


Figure 41

8. CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATION

The leadership approval rating surveyed the perceived responsibility and responsiveness of government agencies and oil companies to environmental concerns, CSR initiatives, and the protection of human rights in regions affected by oil and gas activities.

The ratings are crucial for evaluating the effectiveness and impact of leaders in various capacities and guiding development, enhancing accountability, and informing stakeholders. This is vital for holding government officials and oil companies accountable and evaluating the effectiveness of policies and initiatives aimed at mitigating the negative impacts of oil and gas exploration.

Analysis of data from the survey presents a story of a region endowed with natural resources yet grappling with the consequences of its exploitation. It is a narrative of educated individuals facing unemployment, communities battling environmental and health hazards, and a pervasive sense of inadequate governance and corporate responsibility.

There are notable experiences of human rights violations and a need for greater community involvement in monitoring and reporting these issues. The transition to cleaner energy sources is another area where respondents express doubt about the effectiveness of government oversight. This reflects broader concerns about environmental stewardship and sustainable development in the face of ongoing oil and gas exploitation.

Findings from the survey depict educated communities facing unemployment, environmental challenges, health risks, and insufficient government action. It underscores the need for more robust and effective engagement between oil companies, government agencies, and local communities to address these multifaceted issues.

These trust deficits between communities suggest a need for more proactive and transparent engagement between oil companies, government agencies, and local communities to address these challenges and ensure the protection of rights and the environment.

The call for action is clear: for oil companies and government agencies to engage more proactively with the communities, to protect the environment and the people who depend on it, and to pave the way for a future that is both economically and ecologically sustainable.



Human and Environmental Development Agenda (HEDA Resources Centre) is a non-governmental organisation and non-partisan human rights and development league. The Centre conducts research, policy advocacy, training, as well as citizens' awareness and mobilization on core human development issues, including agriculture, food security, climate change, human rights, public sector accountability and electoral reform processes.

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