



Report of the Vision 2020
National Technical Working Group
On

**Niger Delta and
Regional Development**



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1.0 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Overview of the Thematic Area

Before British colonial rule, the over 400 ethnic and linguistic groups that make up the Nigerian social formation were often related culturally, politically and economically in some form to one another. These various groups came under British colonial rule through the 1914 amalgamation of Southern and Northern protectorates. Subsequently, in 1947, the colonial government divided the country into three regions (namely, the Northern, Western and Eastern regions). In 1954, it adopted a federal constitution and system of government.

In 1960, Nigeria became an independent state, with a federal system of government with 3 regions. In 1963, following a referendum, the Mid-western region was created. It is instructive to note that inter and intra-regional rivalries affected the country both positively and negatively during the period under discussion. Positively, each region developed at its own pace using the resources in its own domain (the North had groundnut, the East, palm produce and the West cocoa) based on the principle of derivation. These cash crops were the main stay of the country's economy. Largely, this explains why the regional governments supported the use of derivation principles in sharing federally collected revenues. This made the struggle for power at the regional level extremely competitive and less so at the center. The political elites were more interested in controlling their respective regions than the center. This partly explains why they did not want more regions carved out of their respective regions

Negatively, the regional governments became stronger than the centre and this weakened the central control of the regions. At that time, the country tilted more towards a con-federal than a federal state with enormous consequences. The political conflict, which engulfed the regions and by extension the country, coupled with the inability of the central government to contain them, resulted in a military coup in 1966. Subsequent events after the coup e.g. inter ethnic conflicts within some regions culminated into a civil war in 1967, which lasted for 30 months.

Military regime significantly altered the structure, nature and dynamics of Nigeria's federalism. Structurally, subsequent regimes divided the country into 12, 19, 21 and eventually 36 states, comprising of six geo-political regions - North Central, North East, North West, South East, South West and South-South. This structural adjustment came with over centralization of power, which is



what happens to date even in a democratic dispensation. The derivation dynamics of the country changed drastically under the military. Their intervention coincided with the changing fortunes of the country from agrarian economy to the one dominated by oil and the sharing of the revenue was skewed in favor of the center. The effect this had on regional development was tremendous as the regions became very dependent on federally collected revenue for all their expenditures.

There are disparities in regional development due to a number of factors, which include history, culture, natural endowment and the factor of politics. However, there are issues in regional development that are peculiar to some regions e.g. environmental degradation in the Niger delta and desert encroachment in the North and those that are cross cutting in all the regions e.g. rural-urban drift.

In the light of the above, the NTWG for Niger Delta and Regional Development thematic area deals with the problems of regional development generally and with a special focus on the Niger Delta which is currently the nation's engine of economy. The focus is on devising means of surmounting the political, social economic and environmental challenges of the six regions to enhance their contribution to the national economy and launch the country into the league of top twenty economies in 2020.

1.2 Scope of the Thematic Area/Strategic Plan

1.2.1. Scope of the Thematic Area

The scope of the thematic area is summarized as follows:

- Review of physical and socio-economic characteristics of the area, their potential and challenges for social economic development.
- Review of existing policies and regulations on the development of all sectors of the economy to determine their effectiveness and to serve as a basis for recommendation by the group.
- Review and analyze global trend on the thematic area for comparative purposes and benchmarking.
- Review and analyze national and international publications on the thematic area.
- Identify issues and challenges in the thematic area to serve as the basis for the conceptualization of policies, programmes, action plans and strategies for regional development.



- Appraise opportunities, success factors, weaknesses and threats to development of the regions

1.2.2. Strategic Plan for the Thematic Area

The strategic plan for the thematic area is hinge on four pillars namely:

- Stable polity through good governance
- Harnessing of resources in area of comparative advantage to contribute to National development
- Massive development of physical and social infrastructure and services to improve Human Development Indices (HDI)
- Protect and conserve the environment for economic benefit to the nation and the citizenry.

1.3 Overall targets and objectives for the Thematic Area

The targets and objectives of the thematic group are divided into

- (i) General for the six geopolitical regions and
- (ii) Specific for Niger Delta area

General targets and objectives

- Good governance at all levels
- Diversify the economy from reliance on oil and gas to agriculture, tourism, solid minerals, export driven manufacturing and knowledge economy etc
- Create enabling environment for investment on SMEs, Industrialization, foreign investors etc
- Massive investment in physical and social infrastructures
- Build new refineries through public-private partnership
- Create produce/commodity linkages in area of comparative advantage
- Establish special economic zones in each region based on their resource endowment.
- Restructure and re-orient all the security agencies to be more result oriented.
- Combat environmental problems peculiar to each region.
- Encourage community and indigenous participation in all economic activities in their domain.



Specific: for the Niger Delta Special Areas

- Good governance and purposeful leadership
- Massive improvement on physical and social infrastructures and services
- Make the Niger Delta a major global environmental service provider and earn income through its rainforest.
- Review and enforce all petroleum and environmental laws to suit new realities and challenges.
- Deliberately develop the coastal economy through fishing/agriculture
- Create more states/LGAs in the region to accelerate development.
- Specific legislation to compel the oil companies to live up to their Corporate Social Responsibility
- Give NDDC specific responsibility and timelines in the development of the Niger Delta
- Give oil and gas producing communities at least 10% equity participation in oil and gas ventures
- Use the ministry of Niger Delta to coordinate the activities of all agencies involved in the development of the area.

1.4 Process involved in developing the Plan

The NTWG adopted the following strategic methodologies for the development of NV 2020 plan for the thematic area:

- NTWG used published and unpublished documents/literature by government agencies, international organizations and development partners relevant to the thematic area.
- The group carried out comparative benchmarking with global economic ratings on countries with similar opportunities, potential and natural endowment with Nigeria using international data on HDI
- The group used published materials on regional development e.g. NEEDS 1 & 2, MDGs, APRM and Niger Delta Regional Development Master Plan(NDRDMP)
- Review of ethnic and socio - political associations position papers such as Ogoni Bills of Right, Kaiama Declaration and many others.
- Review of the report of the Presidential Technical Committee on Niger Delta 2008.
- Interactive sessions on Niger Delta and Regional Development with the Honorable Minister of State for the Niger Delta and the EU Representative in Nigeria.



2.0 CURRENT ASSESSMENT OF THE THEMATIC AREA

The NTWG grouped the country into six geopolitical regions based on linguistic affinity, contiguity and cultural affiliation. The six geopolitical regions include the North East, North West, North Central, South East, South West and South-South. Available data/statistics show that these six regions are endowed with abundant natural resources such as oil and gas, arable land, solid minerals, abundant rivers and rivulets etc, that when properly harnessed have the potentials of transforming the country into one of the most prosperous nations in the world (see table 2 and 3 below).

Successive government of Nigeria concentrated in the exploitation of petroleum at the expense of other natural resources thereby inevitably making the country a mono-cultural economy.

Situational analyses of the regions are as follows:

The North Central Region

The region comprises of Benue, Kogi, Plateau, Nassarawa, Kwara and Niger states. The major ethnic and linguistic groups include: Nupe, Tivs, Yoruba, Igala, Idoma, Angas, Igbiria, Birom, Hausawa, Fulani, Kanuri etc. The region is commonly referred to as the “food basket of Nigeria” and has a population of 18,963,717(census 2006, see table 1 below). It is located in the Guinea Savannah with relatively sparse vegetation, very rich and good soil for agricultural produce such as Soya beans, beniseed, yam, and fruits such as oranges, mangoes, cashew and vegetables (cucumber)(see table 2 below).

The aforementioned groups are traditionally farmers, anglers, and distillers of local gin. Tables 2 and 3 show the resource potentials of the region which when harnessed would reduce dependence on oil revenue and contribute significantly to the national economy.

The North East Region

The region comprises of Adamawa, Bauchi, Gombe, Yobe , Bornu and Taraba states . The major ethnic and linguistic groups include Kanuri, Fulani, Babur, Bachama, Margi, Bolawa, Kare-kare, Hausawa etc (see table 1 below for the landmass and population of the region). The people of the region are predominantly farmers, anglers, livestock rearers and commercial traders. The region is



located in the Sahel Savannah belt of the country, which is very good for the production of the following crops: guinea-corn, millet/sorghum, fruits and vegetables. The region is also rich in solid minerals (See table 3 below).

The North-West Region

The region comprises of Kano, Kaduna, Katsina, Jigawa, Kebbi, Sokoto and Zamfara states. The main ethnic groups are Hausawa, Fulani, Dakarkari, Kambari, Kaje, Kafa, Kwoi, Mangawa, Gbagyi etc (see table 1 for landmass and population of the region).

Traditionally, the people of the region are predominantly farmers, anglers, livestock rearers, miners, traders and hides and skins/textiles producers. The region is located in the Sahel Savannah belt of the country with semi-arid and sparse vegetation favorable to the cultivation of crops such as millet, corn, beans, groundnut, as well as vegetables such as: tomatoes, pepper, onions etc. The region has an average annual rainfall of 4.425mm, very rich in rivers, underground water and solid minerals. (See tables 2 and 3 for the potentials of the region)

The South East Region

The region comprises of Abia, Anambra, Enugu, Ebonyi and Imo states. The region is relatively homogeneous in culture and language with Igbos as the dominant ethnic/linguistic group. The region is the smallest of the six regions in the country in terms of landmass (total land area of 28,987 sq km) with a high population density. Given its location in the rainforest belt of the country, the people are traditionally farmers and traders in a wide range of agricultural produce like yam, rice, cocoyam, cocoa, palm, rubber, cashew, vegetables etc. There are abundant mineral resources such as salt, coal and limestone. Currently, in Abia and Imo state crude oil is being exploited (See table 2 and 3 below for the regions potentials).

The South-South Region

The South-South region comprises of Akwa Ibom, Bayelsa, Cross River, Delta, Edo and Rivers states, and made up of multiple diversity of ethnic groups which includes the Ijaw, Ibibio, Eki, Efik, Annang, Bini, Uroboh, Itekiri, Ejagham, Ogoni etc. The region has a landmass of 84,696.00 sq km



characterized by the tropical monsoon climate, very high annual rainfall and predominantly rainforest vegetation.

Economically, the region is rich in oil and gas, solid minerals, aquatic resources and arable land. The main occupations of the people are fishing, farming, salt, ceramic making, crafts etc.

The South West Region

The South West geo-political zone/region occupies a total land area of about 76,852 sq km with estimated population of 27,581,992(census, 2006). The region comprises of six states namely Ekiti, Lagos, Ogun, Ondo, Osun and Oyo. The major ethnic and linguistics groups are the Yorubas and Egbas. The region is relatively homogenous.

The major economic activities of the region include commerce, agriculture, mining, and quarry, lumbering and manufacturing. The main cash crop of the region is cocoa for which the region was famous and derived its major revenue before the advent of petroleum. Other cash crops are palm produce and rubber, which grow mostly in Ondo, Ogun, and Osun states; Citrus and kola-nuts are also widely grown.

The region is highly urbanized and is the most economically developed region in Nigeria. The location of Lagos, the hub of the nation's commerce and financial institutions and services, has affected the development of the region positively. The region can enhance national development considerably given its huge potentials. (see table 2 and 3 below)



Table 1: Land mass and Population of the Six Geo political Regions of Nigeria

#	Region	Land mass (sq. km)	Population
1	North Central- Benue, Kogi, Kwara, Nassarawa, Niger, and Plateau	219,059	18,851,717
2	North East - Adamawa, Bauchi, Bomo, Gombe, Taraba and Yobe States	280,419	18,970,965
3	North West - Jigawa, Kaduna, Kano, Katsina, Kebbi Sokoto and Zamfara states	212,350	35,786,943
4	South East - Abia, Anambra, Ebonyi, Enugu, Imo states	28,987	16,381,724
5	South West	76,852	27,581,992
6	South- South - Akwa Ibom, Bayelsa, Delta, Edo, Rivers (Niger Delta States), and Cross River	84,696	21,015,155

Sources: i. National Population Commission: Interim National census report 2006
 ii. Federal Ministry of Works and Housing.

Table 2: Resources of the Six Geopolitical Regions of Nigeria

Region	Agriculture, fishery Forestry	Minerals	Others
North Central	Rice, maize, soyabean, potato, cassava, yam, livestock, fisheries, onion and vegetables, forestry	Limestone, iron ore, tin & columbite, precious stones and gems, barite	Hides and skin, crafts, ceramics and pottery
North East	Gum Arabic, date palm, onion, pepper, livestock, sugar cane, fisheries, vegetables	Limestone, kaoline	Hides and skin, crafts
North West	Gum Arabic, beans, sorghum, millet, wheat, livestock, fisheries, vegetables	Kaoline, quartz, limestone	Hides and skin, textiles, crafts, ceramics and pottery
South East	Oil palm, cassava, yam, cocoa, rubber, cashew, raphia	Coal, limestone, lignite, iron ore, solid minerals	Manufacturing, crafts
South West	Cocoa, oil palm, rubber kolanuts, cashew, raphia, forestry	Bitumen, oil	Manufacturing wood work and crafts
South- South/Niger Delta	Oil palm, cocoa, rubber, fisheries, raphia, forestry	Oil & gas, bitumen, solid minerals, limestone, barite,	Manufacturing, wood work and crafts

Source: National Technical Working Group for the thematic area (Nigeria's Vision 2020)



Table 3: Potentials and Opportunities of the Six Geo political Regions

Region	Potentials
North Central	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Development of commercial agriculture, given wet and fertile inland valleys - Livestock including poultry - Agro-allied industry e.g. fruit juices, tomato paste, canning, food processing, flour milling - Hydro-electric power - Solar and wind energy - Inland water ways, - Iron and steel, - Solid minerals - Cement manufacture - Sugar
North East	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Development of commercial agriculture and livestock - Leather industry including footwear - Solid minerals and petroleum in the Chad basin - Tourism - Tomato canning - Hydro-electric power in the Mambilla Plateau - Solar and wind energy - Textile manufacturing - Cement manufacture - Sugar - Tea and coffee in the Mambilla Plateau - Poultry
North West	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Development of commercial agriculture - Solar and wind energy - Hides and skin/leather industry e.g. footwear - Exploitation and processing of solid minerals - Manufacturing - Textile - Cement - Sugar - Poultry



Region	Potentials
South East	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Commerce - Manufacturing - Limestone - Glass manufacture - Food processing - Poultry - Oil palm - Bio-diesel - Oil and gas - Coal - Starch manufacture - Solar energy
South West	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Solar energy - Cocoa processing - Forestry - Oil and gas - Bitumen - Exploitation and processing of oil and gas - Tourism - Fisheries - Poultry - Seaports - International Airport
South-South/Niger Delta	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Oil and gas, petroleum refining - Forestry and lumbering, wood products and furniture making - Rubber industry, tyre manufacture - Bitumen - Oil palm, rubber, cocoa , rice and cassava - Sugar - Seaports and Free Trade Zones - International Airport - Bio-diesel and biofuels - Solar/Hydro Energy - Poultry - Rain forest as global environmental service provider

Source: NTWG for the thematic area (Nigeria’s Vision 2020)



THE NIGER DELTA SPECIAL AREA

The Niger Delta area covers an area of about 70,000 square kilometers. It is famous for its sandy coastal ridge barriers, brackish or saline mangroves, fresh water, permanent and seasonal swamp forest as well as low land rain forest. The whole region is traversed and criss-crossed by a large number of rivers, rivulets, streams, canals and creeks. The tides of the Atlantic Ocean shield the coastal line throughout the year, while the main land is subject to regimes of floods and erosion by various rivers, particularly the River Niger.

Politically, the area referred to as the Niger Delta was limited to the geo-political zone occupied mainly by the minorities of Southern Nigeria made up currently of six states, Akwa Ibom, Bayelsa, Cross River, Delta, Edo and Rivers. However, in recent years, the contiguous nine oil-producing states, which include Abia, Imo and Ondo are part of the Niger Delta area.

Traditionally, the main occupations of the people are fishing, salt mining and farming. Large deposits of crude oil are found in the area. From 1958, when the Anglo-Dutch group, Shell D' Archy discovered oil in commercial quantity at Oloibiri, other multinational oil companies like Mobil (now Exxon Mobil), Elf Aquitaine (Totalfina Elf), Chevron and Agip have joined Shell in the exploration and exploitation of the oil resources. From a production level of 600 barrels per day in 1958, the current production levels fluctuate between OPEC quarters of 2.0 million barrels per day and 1.8 million barrels per day due to the crises in the region. Currently, Nigeria is the fifth largest producer of crude oil in OPEC and the sixth in the world. Crude oil contributes over 90% of government foreign exchange earnings. With the commercialization of the country's natural gas, these figures are bound to increase. This makes oil and gas production the main stay of the nation's economy.

Constitutionally, the state controls oil and gas deposits and revenue derived there from. It also collects royalties and taxes from the multinational oil companies operating in the Niger Delta. However, the host communities are exposed to adverse effects of oil and gas exploration and exploitation. These include environmental degradation, bio diversity loss and socio – economic dislocation. The people of the region are not benefitting adequately from the oil resources from the area. This perceived injustice coupled with outright corruption and mismanagement undoubtedly contributes to the tense situation in the area. At various forums, the people of the area have continually averred to four major reasons as being the cause of the tense situation in the area, this includes:



- Unfavorable derivation principle
- Degraded environment
- Exclusion from the hydrocarbon activities going on in the area
- Lack of basic social and physical infrastructure and services(see Ogoni Bills of Rights, 1995, Kaiama Declaration, 1998, South-South position paper to the National Political Conference, 1994, The Presidential Technical Committee Report on Niger Delta, 2007)

Successive governments of the Federation have attempted to assuage the people of the area by setting up various intervention agencies to carry out development in the area. However, under funding, mismanagement, corruption and politics have consistently frustrated these efforts. Some of such agencies include NDDDB, 1961; OMPADEC, 1992; and several ad hoc committees.

2.1 Global Trends in the Thematic Area

The NTWG benchmarked China, United Arab Emirate, Malaysia, South Korea, South Africa, Singapore, Indonesia, India, Brazil, Kuwait, Indonesia, Japan, Hong Kong and Botswana. The NTWG selected these countries on the bases of their population, gross domestic product, historical antecedent (colonial experience), best in Africa in terms of economic development and growth, oil-producing and non oil-producing status and current economic ratings globally.

Using specific macro-economic indices, the benchmarked countries, which were compared to Nigeria with the aim of identifying those key success factors that enabled the benchmark countries to attend their present economic status and how Nigeria can utilize her huge natural and human resources to attain similar status by the year 2020

For the comparative analysis between the benchmarked countries and Nigeria, the NTWG compared the following indexes:

- Gross domestic product (GDP)
- Gross domestic product(GDP) at purchasing power parity (PPP)
- Gross domestic product(GDP)at (PPP) per capita
- Gross domestic product (nominal) per capita
- Gross domestic product growth rate
- Human development index (HDI)



Table4 presents a detailed summary of the comparative analysis:

S/N	COUNTRIES	Population*	GDP** (in million USD)	GDP (PPP)**	GDP Nominal per capital**	GDP (PPP) Per capital**	GDP Growth**	HDI 2008***
1	CHINA	1,338,156,900	4,401,614	7,916,429	3,315	5,963	30.13%	0.762
2	JAPAN	127,630,000	4,923,761	4,354,368	38,559	34,100	12.30%	0.956
3	INDIA	1,163,650,000	1,209,686	3,288,345	1,016	2,762	9.74%	0.609
4	HONG KONG		215,559	307,065	30,755	43,811	4.13%	0.942
5	SINGAPORE	4,839,400	181,939	238,755	38,972	51,142	8.98%	0.918
6	MALAYSIA	28,200,000	222,219	384,119	8,141	14,072	19.01%	0.823
7	INDONESIA	230,227,687	511,765	908,242	2,246	3,987	18.45%	0.726
8	SOUTH KOREA	48,333,000	947,010	1,342,338	19,505	27,647	- 9.75%	0.928
9	BRAZIL	191,312,224	1,572,839	1,981,207	8,197	10,362	17.95%	0.807
10	KUWAIT	2,985,000	158,089	137,190	45,920	39,850	41.46%	0.912
11	NIGERIA	154,729,000	241,403	315,401	1,451	2,134	28.05%	0.499
12	SOUTH AFRICA	48,697,000	277,188	492,684	5,693	10,119	- 2.19%	0.670
13	BOTSWANA	1,950,000	13,461	26,520	7,554	14,882	9.09%	0.664
14	UNITED ARAB EMIRATE	4,599,000	260,141	184,984	54,607	38,830	44.38%	0.903

Sources:

* Population – figures based on the July 1, 2009 estimate by the United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs – population division

**Gross Domestic Product (GDP) data were obtained from the international monetary fund database for the year 2008

***HDI – the list of country by HDI is derive from a United Nations Development Program's human development statistical update released on December 18, 2008, compiled on the basis of data from 2006



As table 4 indicates, Nigeria ranks very low on HDI with 0.499 per cent. The HDI is a comparative measure of life expectancy, literacy, education and standard of living for countries. It is also a standard means of measuring well-being or the impact of economic policies on quality of life. Thus, a country may have a high GDP growth rate (like Nigeria with 28.05%) without necessarily doing well, if it ranks low on the HDI. Thus, in spite of Nigeria's oil wealth countries without oil such as Singapore, South Korea, and Japan rank higher than Nigeria on the HDI. Similarly, countries with oil wealth such as United Arab Emirate, Malaysia, Brazil and Kuwait also rank better than Nigeria on HDI. In Africa, Botswana and South Africa rank better than Nigeria on the HDI. Looking at countries with large population that are not naturally endowed like Nigeria, China, Japan, India, and Indonesia still rank higher than Nigeria on the HDI. It is also important to note that these countries are also doing better than Nigeria on other micro and macro-economic indices like per capita income and the number of persons living below poverty line not shown on table 4 above.

2.1.1. Comparative benchmarking analysis

Nigeria has lessons to learn from the experiences of both oil and non-oil producing countries, especially those with similar history and cultural diversities, natural and human resources endowments that not too long ago were at the same level of economic rating but have now left us behind on all indices of micro and macro-economies. Such countries include the United Arab Emirates, India, South Korea, China, India, Malaysia, Indonesia, Brazil and Singapore.

It is important to note that some of these countries are not oil producing nations, but the essential lessons Nigeria can learn from them is that with visionary, sincere and patriotic leadership a nation can achieve greatness and economic posterity even with limited natural resources.

2.1.2. Comparative benchmarking analysis

The critical success factors responsible for the high economic performance and development in these countries are:

- visionary, sincere and patriotic leadership
- A stable political and socio-economic system, that ensures social justice and equity.
- A strong and effective government working in the national interest with a focus on better quality of life for all citizens
- Substantial investment in human capital, infrastructure and services, science and technology
- Reliable and dependable power supply



- Strategic location, accessibility and large markets for all kinds of manufactured goods, trade and services.
- Open and free economic system that keeps government control and regulations of private sector activities at a minimum; well defined sound legal framework for business operators and sound regulatory system
- Reliable and dependable services sector: telecommunication, banking, insurance, transportation (road networks, rail system, airports and seaports) and hospitality
- Comprehensive diversification of the economy through the utilization of all the natural resources that they have comparative advantage over other countries
- Massive investment in rural development to arrest rural-urban migration
- Massive investment in SMEs, tourism, ICT ,etc

2.2 Local context of the Thematic Area

Regional development encompasses several issues already highlighted in the current assessment of each of the six geopolitical regions. Apart from the peculiar problems of the Niger Delta, the other regions have common problems that the government has tried to tackle.

However, it is important to note that each of the six geopolitical regions are greatly endowed with human and natural resources that have not been effectively harnessed for both regional and national development.

Closely following the issue of inability to harness natural resources is the problem of corruption. Available statistics show that issues of regional development are major components of the budgetary allocations of the three tiers of government (federal, state and local) but the results have been significantly poor. This has frustrated investment in the country and stunted national growth. Thus, with visionary, sincere and pragmatic leadership at all levels of governance plus a properly harnessed regional endowments for regional and national development to ease over dependence on oil revenues, GNP, GDP and other macro and micro economic indices will improve significantly.

It is important to note that Nigeria's oil wealth can launch the country onto the path of becoming one of the top 20 economies of the world, but it would not be able to sustain that status for too long. This



is the more reason the federal government must resolve the Niger Delta crises and use the oil revenues to diversify the economy by consciously harnessing all available non-oil resources in the six geopolitical regions for national development.

2.2.1. Local trends and recent developments

Successive governments since independence have initiated policies and programmes aimed at tackling regional developmental problems with limited success. Many arguments have been advanced to explain this phenomenon in the country. Among those are:

- Lack of continuity in policy thrust by successive governments
- Poor funding of relevant sectors like education, research and development
- Poor funding and maintenance of physical and social infrastructure and services
- Poor governance and low level of accountability in the use of local, state and federal resources for development, with attendant poor service delivery.
- Lack of an enabling environment to attract foreign direct investment (FDI) and foreign indirect investment (FII)
- high level of insecurity
- high level of corruption

It is against this background coupled with the environmental consequences of oil production activities that the people of Niger Delta are agitating for a better deal for the area. What they want is the provision of physical and social infrastructure and services and an increase in the weight attached to the derivation principle used in sharing federally collected revenues.

Their main grouse as contained in the Ogoni Bills of Rights, Kaiama Declaration and their collective memoranda to the National Political Conference of 1994 is that both the government and multi-national oil companies operating in the region have not treated them fairly given their contributions to national economy. It is in connection with these issues that they have used all available means to demand for their rights to development.

The Niger Delta crisis has slowed down the growth in the oil sector. In recent years, real GDP growth has been led by developments in the non-oil sector where growth averaged approximately 10 per cent over the period 2004-2007 compared to -1.6% for the oil sector (NPC 2009).



Nigeria's economy is highly dependent on the oil and gas industry. It contributes about 95 per cent of export earnings, and virtually all the states and local governments in the country depend on federally collected oil revenues for both capital and recurrent expenditures. Thus, the Niger Delta crises also affect other geopolitical regions. Now, the country cannot make any meaningful progress in its developmental strides in spite of her economic reform programmes therefore it is imperative that the Niger Delta crises be urgently addressed to enable us get on the path of economic and social progress.

2.2.2. Currents plans and programs of Nigeria

The Obasanjo administration (1999-2007) took steps to address the developmental problems of the Niger Delta and other regions through legal, institutional policy frameworks and economic reforms. With specific reference to the Niger Delta, the administration established the Niger Delta Development Commission (NDDC) to tackle both human and physical development of the area, which is one of the main issues confronting the country. In addition, NDDC facilitated the production of a regional Master Plan to serve as developmental blue print of the Niger Delta.

The NEEDS document was the fundamental pillar of the economic reform, aimed at accelerating economic growth, reducing poverty and achieving the MDGs. The Niger Delta Regional Developmental Master Plan and NEEDS document have been consolidated further by the current government through the introduction of the Seven-Point Agenda for Nigeria's development in the context of a broader vision seeking to position the country as one of the 20 most developed economies globally by 2020.

The country has also made progress in the areas of managing public funds, provision of social infrastructure and services and the fight against corruption in public office through the instrumentality of ICPC, EFCC and the Fiscal Responsibility Bill.

At the regional level, state governments are pursuing integrated regional development. The South-South Economic Forum held in April 2009 provides ample evidence in this direction.

Despite these positive developments, many serious issues and challenges of regional development still confront the country today.



2.3 Issues and Challenges

Nigeria is blessed with both human and natural resources. In spite of all these endowments, her political leaders at all levels of governance (federal, state and local) have not been able to successfully harness these resources to build a sustainable economy, reduce poverty, and provide the basic social infrastructures its population need to live a meaningful life.

In addition, misrule, inconsistent and unstable policies and corruption have left the country with high incidence of poverty, high unemployment rates, poor infrastructure facilities, and low growth rates and widespread of ethno/religious conflicts and crimes despite the abundance of rich natural resources.

This explains why the issues and challenges facing the six geopolitical regions, as we shall see below are quite similar with the exception of the problems of the oil producing communities of the Niger Delta area caused by oil exploitation.

The basic immediate issues and challenges facing the country that require prompt attention to enable the country achieve its vision 2020 goals are as follows:

- Good governance and purposeful leadership
- The Niger Delta crises
- Over dependency on federally collected revenues by states/regions
- Corruption and mismanagement of national resources
- Environmental degradation

Apart from the above, we present the specific issues and challenges confronting each of the six geopolitical regions below:



The North Central Region

1. Political issues

- Poor political leadership that is incapable of instituting a democratic political culture, low level of political awareness and participation, especially among women.
- The inability of the leaders to harness the available natural resources in the region to promote the well-being of the citizens and reduce the over dependence on federally collected oil revenues
- Inter and intra ethnic/religious conflicts over land, resources, and the struggle for political power.
- Conflicts between farmers and nomadic cattle-rearers, due to encroachment on limited range land.
- Weak legislative arm of governance
- Lack of respect for the rule of law

2. Socio-economic issues

- High poverty rate
- High rate of unemployment
- The phenomenon of begging by school-age children (the so-called Almajiri phenomenon)
- The phenomenon of begging by physically challenged adults and youths
- Rural – urban migration
- Poor, inadequate and dysfunctional physical and social infrastructure and services
- Over-dependence of states in the region on federally collected revenues
- Collapsed/closed manufacturing and industrial enterprises



- Poor quality of education provisioning especially at the basic and secondary levels
- High rate of crime and drug abuse among youths in the region
- Weak agricultural processing capacity and high post harvest losses

3. Environmental issues

- The phenomenon of desert encroachment and indiscriminate cutting of trees
- Soil erosion, especially in Benue, Plateau and Nassarawa states
- Irrigation canals in dam areas are overtaken by difficult to control weeds
- Problems of silting dams; and their poor management

The North-East Region

1. Political issues

- Poor political leadership that is incapable of instituting a democratic political culture, low level of political awareness and participation, especially among women.
- The inability of the leaders to harness the available natural resources in the region and reduce their over dependence on federally collected oil revenues and promote human and physical development.
- Inter and intra ethnic/religious conflicts caused by limited land, resources and the struggle for political power.
- Conflicts between farmers and nomadic cattle-rearers, due to encroachment on limited range land.
- Lack of respect for the rule of law
- Weak legislative arm of governance



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2. Socio-economic issues

- High incidence of poverty
- High rate of unemployment
- The phenomenon of begging by school-age children (the so-called Almajiri phenomenon)
- The phenomenon of begging by physically challenged adults and youth
- Rural – urban migration
- Poor and inadequate physical and social infrastructure and services
- Over-dependence of states in the zones on federally collected revenues
- Collapsed/closed manufacturing and industrial enterprises
- Poor quality of education provisioning especially at the basic and secondary levels
- High rate of crime and drug abuse among youths in the region
- Weak agricultural processing capacity and high post harvest losses

3. Environmental issues

- The worse phenomenon of desertification is in the region.
- Receding Lake Chad basin, resulting in some villages migrating to neighboring countries such as Chad and Cameroon
- Irrigation canal in dam areas are overtaken by difficult to control weed
- Poor management of available dams leading to blocked canals by difficult to control weeds, silting and wastage



The North-West Region

1. Political issues

- Poor political leadership and low political participation, especially, among women.
- The inability of the leaders to harness the available natural resources to promote the well-being of its citizens and reduce the over dependence on federally collected oil revenues
- Inter and intra ethnic/religious conflicts over land, resources, and the struggle for political power.
- Conflicts between farmers and nomadic cattle-rearers, due to encroachment on limited range land.
- Problems of Sharia laws especially as it affect potential investors in the region.
- Weak legislative arm of governance
- Lack of respect for the rule of law

2. Socio- economic issues

- High rate of unemployment
- The phenomenon of begging by school-age children (the so-called Almajiri phenomenon)
- The phenomenon of begging by physically challenged adults and youths
- Rural – urban migration
- Poor and inadequate physical and social infrastructure and services
- Over-dependence of states in the zones on federally collected revenues
- High incidence of poverty
- Collapsed/closed manufacturing and industrial enterprises



- Poor quality of education provisioning especially at the basic and secondary levels
- High rate of crime and drug abuse among youths in the region
- Weak agricultural processing capacity and high post harvest losses

3. Environmental issues

- The phenomenon of desert encroachment, erosion and indiscriminate cutting of trees, a serious threat to sustainable development, for example desert encroachment in the zone is at the rate of 3.5km per annum.
- Irrigation canal in dam areas are overtaken by difficult to control weed
- Problems of silting dams and poor management.

The South-East Zone

1. Political issues

- Poor political leadership that is incapable of instituting a democratic political culture and harness the available natural resources in the region to promote the well being of its citizens and reduce the region's dependence on oil and gas revenues.
- Inter and intra ethnic conflicts due to the struggle for land, limited resource and political power.
- Lack of respect for the rule of law
- High incidence of religious conflicts between Catholics and Protestants
- Presence of ethnic militias such as MASSOB
- Weak legislative arm of governance

2. Socio-economic issues



- High rate of unemployment
- Poor and inadequate physical and social infrastructure and services
- Poor quality of education provisioning at the basic and secondary levels
- Rural-urban migration
- High crime rate and other social vices such as prostitutions and drug abuse among youths
- High rate of manufacturing of substandard goods
- High rate of school drop-out among boys of school age
- Weak agricultural processing capacity and high post harvest losses

3. Environmental issues

- The phenomenon of gully erosion, degradation and pollution
- Indiscriminate cutting of economic trees a serious threat to sustainable development

The South-South Region

4. Political issues

- Poor leadership incapable of instituting a democratic political culture and low political participation
- Interstate boundary conflicts especially between Cross River and neighboring Ebonyi State, Cross River and Akwa Ibom, Cross River and Benue, etc.
- Inter and intra ethnic conflicts due to the struggle for land, limited resource and political power.
- Lack of respect for the rule of law
- Weak legislative arm of governance



- High incidence of criminality and militancy

5. Socio-economic issues

- High rate of unemployment
- Poor and inadequate physical and social infrastructure and services
- Poor quality of education provisioning at the basic and secondary levels
- Rural-urban migration
- High crime rate and other social vices such as prostitutions and drug abuse among youths
- Limited/closed manufacturing and industrial enterprises
- Weak agricultural processing capacity and high post harvest losses

6. Environmental issues

- The phenomenon of deforestation, erosion, degradation and pollution
- A serious threat to sustainable development is the indiscriminate destruction of the rainfall forest

The South-West Region

7. Political issues

- Poor political leadership in recent times, which is destroying the democratic culture instituted in the region before independence in 1960, high political awareness and volatility
- Inter and intra ethnic/religious conflicts
- Presence of ethnic militias and area boys(OPC)
- Lack of respect for the rule of law



- Weak legislative arm of governance

8. Socio-economic issues

- High rate of unemployment
- High rate of crime, prostitution and drug abuse among youths
- High rate of rural-urban migration
- Rapid urbanization, growing slums, waste and sewage management problems
- Poor and inadequate physical and social infrastructure and services
- Weak agricultural processing and post harvest losses
- Closed/collapsed manufacturing and industrial sector
- Poor seaports and airport facilities
- Weak agricultural processing capacity and high post harvest losses

9. Environmental issues

- Poor urban planning and waste management including industrial effluents which constitute health hazard to the population
- Noise pollution
- Coastal erosion especially in Lagos and Ondo states
- De-forestation
- Aquatic pollution

The Niger-Delta special areas



1. Political issues

- There is poor governance and low level of accountability in the use of local and state resources for development, with attendant poor service delivery and suboptimal deployment of scarce resources
- Spatial inequality in amenities and facilities between urban, rural and riverine areas creating rural-urban drift and its known consequences
- Creation of more state in the region to accelerate development and allow the people more access to the oil wealth found in their ancestral home
- Reduction in the weight attached to the derivation principle in sharing national revenue(oil revenue)
- Lack of indigenous participation in the management of the oil and gas resources found on their ancestral land

2. Socio-economic issues

- High incident of poverty partly created by the dislocation of the local economy(means of livelihood) by oil exploration activities in the areas
- High rate of unemployment
- Inadequate and deplorable physical and social infrastructure and services
- Inadequate corporate social responsibility on the part of oil companies operating the Niger Delta area
- Social dislocation(high cost of living) induced by rates and remuneration regime in the oil sector
- Lack of adequate compensation for environmental problems like oil spillages, acidic rain and gas flaring
- High level of crime and insecurity



- Inter and inter ethnic/communal conflicts
- Weak agricultural processing capacity and high post harvest losses

3. Environmental issues

- Environmental degradation and pollution, especially gas flaring and its consequences continue to affect the people and the ecology of the region steadily.
- Severe Coastal and gully erosion; for instance, shorelines of some littoral communities have receded substantially and threaten the very existence of some of communities.

2.4 Strategic Imperatives for Nigeria

Nigeria is a very blessed nation with abundant human and material resources. All that she needs is a visionary and nationalistic leader that can harness her potentials and make it one of the economically strong and globally respected nations in the world by the year 2020. To achieve that government needs to address the immediate issues and challenges confronting the country by undertaking the following political and socio-economic strategic activities:

Strategic Political Imperative

- Nigeria is currently enjoying the longest period of civilian rule since independence in 1960. However, this is against the flawed 2007 general election acknowledged by President Yar'Adua and his declared intension to reform the country's electoral laws. Regrettably, this has not happened yet, as the run-off election in Ekiti state aptly demonstrates. The electoral system/laws must be reformed immediately, If our democracy must continue to survive
- Thus, to consolidate democracy and democratic rule in the country, the current government should expand the political space to accommodate organized opposition, civil society and other political parties to reduce tension. It must also improve human rights situation, freedom of the press and other civil liberties in the country.



- The present administration must continue the fight against corruption, by not only restructuring and strengthening the Independent Corrupt Practices and other related offences Commission (ICPC) and the Economic and Financial Crimes Commission (EFCC) etc but must hold political leaders accountable for not meeting targets/policies/programmes aimed at improving the living standard of citizens in their jurisdiction.
- Given the fact that the oil and gas industry is the single largest source of revenue for the country, the government must address the Niger Delta crisis immediately to avoid a total collapse of the economy.

Strategic Economic Imperatives

- Substantial investment in physical and social infrastructure and services across the country
- Massive investment in the power sector
- considerable investment in non-oil sector such as agriculture, solid minerals, communication, tourism, aquaculture, solar, wind and hydro-energy
- Diversify the economy based on the comparative advantage of each of the six geopolitical regions' natural endowment in partnership with the private sector.
- Make the Niger Delta a major global environmental service provider and earn money for the country.
- Immediately resuscitate all ailing and closed agro-allied, manufacturing, petrochemical, paper and chemical industries in the country through a stimulus plan to create jobs and reduce unemployment.
- Build six new refineries for export and local consumption through public-private partnership initiative.
- Give oil companies in the Niger Delta specific cooperate social responsibility in their areas of operation with timeline.



- Pass and enforce the Fiscal Responsibility Bill
- Establish Regional Development Commission
- Establish Economic Diversification Fund

Nigeria must meet these strategic imperatives to address the paradox of poverty in the midst of plenty, meet the MDGs, and launch the country onto path of becoming one of the top 20 economies in the world by 2020.

2.5 Opportunities for Nigeria

Nigeria has the potential to be among the top 20 economies in the world by 2020. These potentials include:

- Natural resources endowments
- In addition to natural resources, Nigeria is the most populous country in African with a total population of 148 million people.
- Rich cultural diversity and heritage; Nigeria showcase the best Africa can offer in culture, creativity, originality and enterprise, which is embodied in the popular Nollywood, widely accepted globally. Thus, there is great opportunity for an excellent tourism in the country like the Abuja/Calabar carnival aptly demonstrates.
- Accessibility

2.6 Key success factors

Based on the comparative benchmarking analysis in 2.1.1 above, the following are the key success factors that enabled the countries used in the analysis to be amongst the 20 top economies in the world from which Nigeria can learn.

- Visionary, sincere, transparent and accountable leadership
- Good governance



- Massive infrastructural development, especially power, transport, communication, roads, water supply, seaports, airports etc
- Comprehensive programme for science and technology development through qualitative education(basic, secondary and tertiary)
- Massive development in agro-allied industries to take care of post harvest losses of agricultural commodities
- An enabling business environment for the private sector by reducing government control and granting competitive concession to foreign investors
- Accessibility and large market for all kinds or manufactured goods
- Wealth redistribution through high per capita income to reduce the poverty level of the citizenry
- Comprehensive utilization of both human and natural resources to enhance their competitiveness in international global market
- Dependable and reliable security agencies for the protection of life and property
- Massive investment in Iron and steel industry



3.0 STRATEGIES

3.1 VISION, OBJECTIVES AND GOALS OF THE THEMATIC AREA

3.1.1. Vision

Peaceful, self-sustaining and interdependent regions contributing significantly to national development

3.1.2. Objectives

- To reduce significantly the dependency of the six regions on federally collected revenues
- To enhance significantly economic growth and development in the six regions
- To review all legal and institutional frameworks that hampers regional development

3.1.3. Goals

- To make the six regions self-sustaining and capable of enhancing Nigeria's GDP from \$324.38bn to \$1000bn by 2020
- To make the six regions the industrial hub of the country by 2020
- To allow each region to develop at its own pace using the resources in that region by 2020

3.2 Initiatives and Programmes

The initiatives and programmes that would ensure the achievement of the aforementioned objectives and goals are categorized into short term, medium term and long term respectively below:

3.2.1. Short Term Initiatives and Programmes

- Create a database of all natural resources of the six regions by 2010
- Review all legal and institutional framework that obstruct regional development by 2010
- Establish Economic Diversification Fund by 2010
- Establish Regional Development Commission by 2010



3.2.2. Medium Term Initiatives and Programmes

- Increase private sector participation in harnessing the resources for which each region has comparative advantage over the others from the current average of 35% to 55% by 2015
- Increase the contribution of the private sector to each region's economic growth and development from the current average of 10% to 55% by 2015
- Increase the contribution of agriculture, mining, manufacturing and Iron and steel to the North Central Internally Generated Revenues (IGR) from the current average to 55% by 2015
- Increase the contribution of agriculture, hide and skin, solid minerals, textile and manufacturing to the North East, IGR from the current average to 55% by 2015
- Increase the contribution of agriculture, solid mineral and hide and skin to the North West IGR from the current average to 55% by 2015
- Increase the contribution of trade and commerce, mining, manufacturing and agriculture to the South East IGR from the current average to 55% by 2015
- Increase the contribution of agriculture, manufacturing, tourism, trade and commerce to the South West IGR from the current average to 55% by 2015
- Increase the contribution of agriculture, aquaculture, manufacturing and tourism to the South-South IGR from the current average to 55% by 2015

3.2.3. Long Term Initiatives and Programmes

- Increase the contribution of the private sector to each region's economic growth and development from an average of 55% by 2015 to 75% by 2020
- Increase the contribution of the private sector to each region's economic growth and development from an average of 55% by 2015 to 75% by 2020
- Increase the contribution of agriculture, mining, manufacturing and Iron and steel to the North Central IGR from 55% by 2015 to 75% by 2020
- Increase the contribution of agriculture, hide and skin, solid minerals, textile and manufacturing to the North East IGR from 55% by 2015 to 75% by 2020
- Increase the contribution of agriculture, solid mineral and hide and skin to the North West IGR from 55% by 2015 to 75% by 2020



- Increase the contribution of trade and commerce, mining, manufacturing and agriculture to the South East IGR from 55% by 2015 to 75% by 2020
- Increase the contribution of agriculture, manufacturing, tourism, trade and commerce to the South West IGR from 55% by 2015 to 75%
- Increase the contribution of agriculture, aquaculture, manufacturing and tourism to the South-South IGR from 55% by 2015 to 75% by 2020

3.2.4. Objectives

- To bring peace and stability to the Niger Delta
- To mitigate the effect of socio-economic dislocation caused by oil production activities in the Niger Delta
- To ensure maximum utilization of the oil and gas resources
- To restore, protect and conserve the environment
- To reduce significantly the dependency of the Niger Delta on oil revenues

3.2.5. Goals

- To significantly reduce oil-related conflicts in the area by 2015
- To achieve 100% job placement for all persons dislodged by oil production activities by 2020
- To make the Niger Delta the oil and gas hub of Africa by 2020
- To ensure environmental best practices in the utilization of oil and gas resources in the area by the year 2020
- To make the Niger Delta self-sustaining by 2020

3.2.6. Initiatives and Programmes for the Niger Delta Region

3.2.6.1. Short Term Initiatives and Programmes for the Niger Delta Region

- 3.4% annual increase on the 13% derivation principle used in sharing federally collected revenues
- Pass and enforce the corporate social responsibility and local content bills



- Create a database for all persons dislodged by oil production activities.
- Review and enforce all environmental laws
- Review and enforce all petroleum laws that hinders the people from driving maximum benefit from the exploitation of the oil and gas resources

3.2.6.2. Medium Term Initiatives and Programmes for the Niger Delta Region

- Tie 50% of the 13% derivation that accrues to states and local governments to the provision of the social and physical infrastructure and services in oil producing communities by 2015
- Institute empowerment programmes to cushion the effect of socio-economic dislocation in the area by 2015
- Give oil producing communities 10% equity participation in all joint ventures between the federal government and multinational oil corporations by 2015

3.2.6.3. Long Term Initiatives and Programmes for the Niger Delta Region

- Increase the contribution of the private sector to the region's economic growth and development from the current average of 25% to 75% by 2020
- Increase the contribution of agriculture, aquaculture, tourism, forestry and lumbering to the Niger Delta IGR from the current average to 75% by 2020

Table 5: Linkages Between Objectives, Goals, Strategies And Initiatives/Programmes For The Niger Delta Special Region

S/N	Objective	Goals	Strategies	Initiatives/Programs	Timelines
1.	To bring peace and stability to the Niger Delta region.	To significantly reduce oil-related conflicts in the area by 2015	Ensure social justice and equity in the sharing of federally collected revenues.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 3.4% annual increase on the 13% derivation principle use in sharing federally collected revenues Pass and enforce the corporate social responsibility and local content bills Review and enforce all petroleum laws that hinders the people from driving maximum benefit from the exploitation of the oil and gas resources Give oil producing communities 10% equity participation in all joint ventures between the federal government and multinational oil corporations Tie 50% of the 13% derivation that accrues to states and local governments to the provision of the social and physical infrastructure and services in oil producing communities. 	2020 2010 2015 2015 2015
2.	To mitigate the effect of socio-economic dislocation caused by oil production activities in the Niger Delta region	To achieve 100% job placement of all persons dislodged by oil production activities by 2020.	Registration and coordination of all persons dislodged by oil production activities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Create a database for all person dislodged by oil production activities in the region Institute empowerment programme to cushion the effect of socio-economic dislocation in the area 	2010 2015
3.	To ensure maximum utilization of the oil and gas resources	To make the Niger Delta region the oil and gas hub of Africa by 2020.	Significantly harness and increase the utilization of the oil and gas	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Increase the contribution of the private sector to the region's economic growth and development from the current average of 25% to 	2020



			resources.	75% by 2020	
4.	To restore, protect and conserve the environment	To ensure environmental best practices in the utilization of oil and gas resources in the area by the year 2020	Matching economic goals with environmental conditions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Review and enforce all environmental law 	2010
5	To reduce significantly the dependency of the Niger Delta on oil revenues	To make the Niger Delta self-sustaining	Diversify the economy from oil and gas base to agriculture, mining, manufacturing and aquaculture	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Increase the contribution of agriculture, aquaculture, tourism, forestry and lumbering to the Niger Delta IGR from the current average to 75% by 2020 	2020



Table 6: Linkages Between Objectives, Goals, Strategies And Initiatives/Programmes For The Six Regions

S/N	Objective	Goals	Strategies	Initiatives/Programmes	Timelines
1.	To reduce significantly the dependency of the six regions on federally collected revenues	To make the six regions self-sustaining and capable of enhancing Nigeria's GDP from \$324.38bn to \$1000bn by 2020	Diversify the economy from oil and gas base to agriculture, mining, manufacturing among others	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Create a database of all natural resources of the six regions • establish Economic Diversification Fund by 2010 • Establish Regional Development Commission by 2010 • Increase private sector participation in harnessing the resources for which each region has comparative advantage over the others from the current average of 35% to 55% by 2015 • Increase the contribution of the private sector to each region's economic growth and development from the current average of 10% to 55% by 2015 • Increase the contribution of agriculture, mining, manufacturing and Iron and steel to the North Central Internally Generated Revenues (IGR) from the current average to 55% by 2015 • Increase the contribution of agriculture, hide and skin, solid minerals and textile manufacturing to the North East, IGR from the current average to 55% by 2015 • Increase the contribution of agriculture, solid mineral and hide and skin to the North West IGR from the current average to 55% by 2015 • Increase the contribution of 	<p>2010</p> <p>2010</p> <p>2010</p> <p>2015</p> <p>2015</p> <p>2015</p> <p>2015</p> <p>2015</p> <p>2015</p> <p>2015</p>



				<p>trade and commerce, mining, manufacturing and agriculture to the South East IGR from the current average to 55% by 2015</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increase the contribution of agriculture, manufacturing, tourism, trade and commerce to the South West IGR from the current average to 55% by 2015 • Increase the contribution of agriculture, aquaculture, manufacturing and tourism to the South-South IGR from the current average to 55% by 2015 	<p>2015</p> <p>2015</p>
2.	To significantly enhance economic growth and development in the six regions	To make the six regions the industrial hub of Nigeria by 2020	Make each region attractive to inward Foreign Direct Investment, FDI, and Foreign Indirect Investment, FII, flows	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increase private sector participation in harnessing the resources for which each region has comparative advantage over the others from an average of 55% by 2015 to 75% by 2020 • Increase the contribution of the private sector to each region's economic growth and development from an average of 55% by 2015 to 75% by 2020 • Increase the contribution of agriculture, mining, manufacturing and Iron and steel to the North Central IGR from 55% by 2015 to 75% by 2020 • Increase the contribution of agriculture, hide and skin, solid minerals and textile manufacturing to the North East IGR from 55% by 2015 to 75% by 2020 • Increase the contribution of agriculture, solid mineral and hide and skin to the North West 	<p>2020</p> <p>2020</p> <p>2020</p> <p>2020</p> <p>2020</p>



				<p>IGR from 55% by 2015 to 75% by 2020</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increase the contribution of trade and commerce, mining, manufacturing and agriculture to the South East IGR from 55% by 2015 to 75% by 2020 	2020
				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increase the contribution of agriculture, manufacturing, tourism, trade and commerce to the South West IGR from 55% by 2015 to 75% 	2020
				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increase the contribution of agriculture, aquaculture, manufacturing and tourism to the South-South IGR from 55% by 2015 to 75% by 2020 	2020



3.3 SUMMARY OF ACTIONS

Below are summary of the key initiatives and programmes and the appropriate organ responsible for the implementation.

Table 7: Summary of Key Initiatives and Programmes to be Implemented and the appropriate organs in the Niger Delta Region

S/N	Action	Responsibility	Timeline
1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 3.4% annual increase on the 13% derivation principle use in sharing federally collected revenues 	National Assembly and Revenue Mobilization, Allocation and Fiscal Commission(RMFAC)	2020
2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Pass and enforce the corporate social responsibility and local content bills 	National Assembly	2010
3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Give oil producing communities 10% equity participation in all joint ventures between the federal government and multinational oil corporations 	National Assembly/NNPC	2015
4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Tie 50% of the 13% derivation that accrues to states and local governments to the provision of the social and physical infrastructure and services in oil producing communities. 	States and Local governments in the Niger Delta	2015
5	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Create a database for all person dislodged by oil production activities. 	Ministry of Niger Delta , states and Local Governments	2010
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Institute empowerment programme to cushion the effect of socio-economic dislocation in the area 	Ministry of Niger Delta, NDDC, States and Local Governments, NGOs, CBOs, EU and UNDP	2015



6	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Increase the contribution of the private sector to the region's economic growth and development from the current average of 25% to 75% by 2020 	Relevant agencies of Federal, states and local governments	2020
7	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Review and enforce all environmental laws 	Ministry of Environment and National Assembly	2010
8	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Review and enforce all petroleum laws that hinders the people from driving maximum benefit from the exploitation of the oil and gas resources 	Ministry of Petroleum and National Assembly	2010



Table 8: Summary of Key Initiatives and Programs to be Implemented and the appropriate organs in the Six Regions

S/N	Action	Responsibility	Timeline
1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Create a database of all natural resources of the six regions 	States and local governments in collaboration with development partners	2010
2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Establish Economic Diversification Fund by 2010 	Federal and State Governments	2010
3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Establish Regional Development Commission by 2010 	State Governments in their respective regions	2010
4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increase private sector participation in harnessing the resources for which each region has comparative advantage over the others from the current average of 35% to 55% by 2015 	Federal, States and Local Government in collaboration with development partners and organized private sector	2015
5	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increase the contribution of the private sector to each region's economic growth and development from the current average of 10% to 55% by 2015 	Federal, States and Local Government in collaboration with development partners and organized private sector	2015
6	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increase the contribution of agriculture, mining, manufacturing and Iron and steel to the North Central Internally Generated Revenues (IGR) from the current average to 55% by 2015 	States in the North Central Region	2015
7	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increase the contribution of agriculture, hide and skin, solid minerals and textile manufacturing to the North East, IGR from the current average to 55% by 2015 	States in the North East Region	2015
8	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Increase the contribution of agriculture, solid mineral and hide and skin to the North West 	States in the North West Region	2015



	IGR from the current average to 55% by 2015		
9	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Increase the contribution of trade and commerce, mining, manufacturing and agriculture to the South East IGR from the current average to 55% by 2015 	States in the South East Region	2015
10	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Increase the contribution of agriculture, manufacturing, tourism, trade and commerce to the South West IGR from the current average to 55% by 2015 	States in the South West Region	2015
11	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Increase the contribution of agriculture, aquaculture, manufacturing and tourism to the South-South IGR from the current average to 55% by 2015 	States in the South-South Region	2015
12	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Increase private sector participation in harnessing the resources for which each region has comparative advantage over the others from an average of 55% by 2015 to 75% by 2020 	Federal, States and Local Government in collaboration with development partners and organized private sector	2020
13	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Increase the contribution of the private sector to each region's economic growth and development from an average of 55% by 2015 to 75% by 2020 	Federal and State Governments	2020
14	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Increase the contribution of agriculture, mining, manufacturing and Iron and steel to the North Central IGR from 55% by 2015 to 75% by 2020 	States in the North Central Region	2020
15	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Increase the contribution of agriculture, hide and skin, solid minerals and textile manufacturing to the North East IGR from 55% by 2015 	States in the North East Region	2020



	to 75% by 2020		
16	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Increase the contribution of agriculture, solid mineral and hide and skin to the North West IGR from 55% by 2015 to 75% by 2020 	States in the North West Region	2020
17	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Increase the contribution of trade and commerce, mining, manufacturing and agriculture to the South East IGR from 55% by 2015 to 75% by 2020 	States in the South East Region	2020
18	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Increase the contribution of agriculture, manufacturing, tourism, trade and commerce to the South West IGR from 55% by 2015 to 75% by 2020 	States in the South West Region	2020
19	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Increase the contribution of agriculture, aquaculture, manufacturing and tourism to the South-South IGR from 55% by 2015 to 75% by 2020 	Sates in the South-South Region	2020

3.4 CHANGE THEMES

Table 9: Change Themes Expected After the Implementation of Each Initiative and Programme in the Niger Delta Region

S/N	Short Term Initiatives/Programmes	Change Themes	Timelines
1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 3.4% annual increase on the 13% derivation principle use in sharing federally collected revenues 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Drastic reduction in the agitation for resource control and militancy in the Niger Delta Other regions would strive hard to develop their own natural resources so that they can also benefit from the derivation principle 	2020
2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Pass and enforce the corporate social responsibility and local content bills 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Drastic reduction in friction between host communities and oil companies operating in the Niger Delta Creation of jobs for indigenes of Niger Delta Region in the oil and gas industries 	2010
3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Review and enforce all petroleum laws that hinders the people from driving maximum benefit from the exploitation of the oil and gas resources 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Drastic Reduction in friction between Host Communities, Oil Companies and Federal Government 	2010
4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Tie 50% of the 13% derivation that accrues to states and local governments to the provision of the social and physical infrastructure and services in oil producing communities 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provision of basic social and physical infrastructure and services in the oil producing communities Reduction in rural-urban migration Drastic reduction in the agitation for basic social infrastructure and services 	2015
5	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Create of database for all person dislodged by oil production activities 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Accessibility of information Availability of data for planning and research 	2010
6	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Review and enforce all environmental laws 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Better practice in the utilization of the oil and gas resources Reduction in gas flaring and oil spillage Reduction in acidic rainfall and air 	2010



		pollution	
	Medium Term Initiatives/Programmes	Change Themes	Timelines
7.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Give oil producing communities 10% equity participation in all joint ventures between the federal government and multinational oil corporations 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Significant reduction in agitation/militancy for resource control Achieve sense of belonging on the part of host communities and engender spirit of responsibility for oil and gas assets and operations Significant reduction in vandalization of oil pipelines in the area Significant reduction in oil bunkering activities in the area Relative peace and stability will return to the Region 	2015
8.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Institute empowerment programme to cushion the effect of socio-economic dislocation in the area 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Significant reduction in youth restiveness in the Region Increase in the number of SMEs and skilled labour in the area 	2015
	Long Term Initiative and Programme	Change Themes	Timelines
9.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Increase the contribution of the private sector to the region's economic growth and development from the current average of 25% to 75% by 2020 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Increase in the number of oil and gas related industries Development of Private sector driven refinery and petrochemical industries Development of economic scale around the oil and gas industries (banks, insurance, hotels, real estates, among others) in the area Significant Increase in inward FDI and FII flows into the area 	2020
10.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Increase the contribution of agriculture, aquaculture, tourism, forestry and lumbering to the Niger Delta IGR from the current average to 75% by 2020 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Significant increment in IGR Significant reduction on dependency on oil revenue Creation of more Jobs Creation of Linkage Industries 	2020

Table 10: Change Themes Expected After the Implementation of Each Initiative and Programme in the Six Regions

S/N	Short Term Initiatives/Programmes	Change Themes	Timelines
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Create a database of all natural resources of the six regions 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Available of reliable data for both local and foreign investors Available of reliable data for research and planning 	2010
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Establish Economic Diversification Fund by 2010 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Availability of fund for diversification of the economy from oil and gas 	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Establish Regional Development Commission by 2010 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Promoting and sustaining regional development 	
	Medium Term Initiatives/Programmes	Change Themes	Timelines
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Increase private sector participation in harnessing the resources for which each region has comparative advantage over the others from average of 35% to 55% by 2015 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The private sector will develop the activities that would effectively put to use the natural resources Linkages will also develop around the major resources of each region that is developed 	2015
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Increase the contribution of the private sector to each region's economic growth and development from the current average of 10% to 35% by 2015 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The six regions economic growth and development would be private sector driven Improvement in each region's Internally Generated Revenues, IGR, 	2015
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Increase the contribution of agriculture, mining, manufacturing and Iron and steel to the North Central Internally Generated Revenues (IGR) from the current average to 55% by 2015 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 55% increase in the region's IGR based on contributions from the non-oil sector of the economy 	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Increase the contribution of agriculture, hide and skin, solid minerals and textile manufacturing to the North East, IGR 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 55% increase in the region's IGR based on contributions from the non-oil sector of the economy 	



	from the current average to 55% by 2015		
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Increase the contribution of agriculture, solid mineral and hide and skin to the North West IGR from the current average to 55% by 2015 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 55% increase in the region's IGR based on contributions from the non-oil sector of the economy 	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Increase the contribution of trade and commerce, mining, manufacturing and agriculture to the South East IGR from the current average to 55% by 2015 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 55% increase in the region's IGR based on contributions from the non-oil sector of the economy 	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Increase the contribution of agriculture, manufacturing, tourism, trade and commerce to the South West IGR from the current average to 55% by 2015 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 55% increase in the region's IGR based on contributions from the non-oil sector of the economy 	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Increase the contribution of agriculture, aquaculture, manufacturing and tourism to the South South IGR from the current average to 55% by 2015 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 55% increase in the region's IGR based on contributions from the non-oil sector of the economy 	
	Long Term Initiatives/Programmes	Change Themes	Timelines
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Increase private sector participation in harnessing the resources for which each region has comparative advantage over the others from an average of 55% by 2015 to 75% by 2020 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The six regions economic growth and development would be private sector driven Increase in employment opportunity for the people of each of the six regions Increase flow of FDI and FII into the six regions 	2020
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Increase the contribution of the private sector to each region's economic growth and development from an average of 35% by 2015 to 65% by 2020 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Increase in each region's contribution to Nigeria's GDP Increase in private sector driven SMEs across the six Regions Increase in each region's IGR 	2020
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Increase the contribution of agriculture, mining, manufacturing and Iron and steel to the North Central IGR from 55% by 2015 to 75% by 2020 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Increase in each region's contribution to Nigeria's GDP Increase in private sector driven SMEs across the six Regions Increase in each region's 	2020



		IGR	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Increase the contribution of agriculture, hide and skin, solid minerals and textile manufacturing to the North East IGR from 55% by 2015 to 75% by 2020 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Increase in each region's contribution to Nigeria's GDP Increase in private sector driven SMEs across the six Regions Increase in each region's IGR 	2020
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Increase the contribution of agriculture, solid mineral and hide and skin to the North West IGR from 55% by 2015 to 75% by 2020 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Increase in each region's contribution to Nigeria's GDP Increase in private sector driven SMEs across the six Regions Increase in each region's IGR 	2020
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Increase the contribution of trade and commerce, mining, manufacturing and agriculture to the South East IGR from 55% by 2015 to 75% by 2020 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Increase in each region's contribution to Nigeria's GDP Increase in private sector driven SMEs across the six Regions Increase in each region's IGR 	2020
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Increase the contribution of agriculture, manufacturing, tourism, trade and commerce to the South West IGR from 55% by 2015 to 75% 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Increase in each region's contribution to Nigeria's GDP Increase in private sector driven SMEs across the six Regions Increase in each region's IGR 	2020
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Increase the contribution of agriculture, aquaculture, manufacturing and tourism to the South-South IGR from 55% by 2015 to 75% by 2020 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Increase in each region's contribution to Nigeria's GDP Increase in private sector driven SMEs across the six Regions Increase in each region's IGR 	2020

4.0 IMPLEMENTATION ROADMAP

A summary of how the various initiatives and programmes and the activities, which will lead to their accomplishment, the timelines for the execution of such activities and the parties responsible for its execution is presented in tables 11 and 812 below

4.1 Implementation Plan – Short term, Medium term and Long Term

Table 11: Implementation Roadmap for the Niger Delta Special Area

Strategy	Initiatives	Timeline			Implementation agencies	Collaborating agencies	Funding sources
		Short term	Medium term	Long term			
1.Ensuring social justices and equity in the distribution of revenue accruing from oil resources.	- 3.4% annual increase on the 13% derivation principle use in sharing federally collected revenues			2020	National Assembly	Revenue Mobilization , Fiscal and Allocation Commission	Federal government
	- Pass and enforce the corporate social responsibility and local content bills	2010			National Assembly	Ministry of Niger Delta and Oil companies,	Federal government
	- Give oil producing communities 10% equity participation in all joint ventures between the federal government and multinational oil corporations		2015		National Assembly	NNPC	Federal government
	- Tie 50% of the 13% derivation that accrues to states and local governments to the provision of the social and physical infrastructure and services in oil producing Communities		2015		States and Local governments in the Niger Delta		Federal government



	- Review and enforce all petroleum laws that hinders the people from driving maximum benefit from the exploitation of the oil and gas resources		2010		National Assembly	Ministry of Petroleum/ NNPC and Ministry of Environment	Federal government
2. Registration and coordination of all persons dislodged by oil production activities.	- Creation of database for all those dislodged by oil activities.	2010			Ministry of Niger Delta	States and Local Governments.	Federal, States and Local Governments.
	- Institute empowerment program to cushion the effect of socio-economic dislocation.		2015		Ministry of Niger Delta and state governments in the Niger Delta	Oil companies, CBOs, NGOs, EU, UNDP, NDDC	Federal, States and Local Governments, Oil Companies, NGOs, EU, UNDP, NDDC
3. Significantly harness and increase the utilization of the oil and gas resources.	- Increase the contribution of the private sector to the region's economic growth and development from the current average of 25% to 75% by 2020			2020	Relevant federal and state ministries	Oil Companies and development partners	Federal Government of Nigeria, Oil Companies, Development Banks, organized private sector
4. Matching economic goals with environmental conditions	- Review and enforce all environmental laws	2010			National Assembly	Ministry of petroleum/ Ministry of Environment	Federal Government of Nigeria



<p>5. Diversify the economy from oil and gas base to agriculture, mining, manufacturing and aquaculture</p>	<p>-Increase the contribution of agriculture, aquaculture, tourism, forestry and lumbering to the Niger Delta IGR from the current average to 75% by 2020</p>			<p>2020</p>	<p>Relevant state agencies in the Niger Delta</p>	<p>Organized private sector and development partners</p>	<p>Federal government and States in the Niger Delta and development partners</p>
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Table 12: Implementation Roadmap for the Six Regions

Strategy	Initiatives	Time lines					
		Short term	Medium term	Long term	Implementation Agencies	Collaborating Agencies	Funding Sources
1. Diversify the economy from oil and gas base to agriculture mining manufacturing among others	- Create a database of all natural resources of the six regions	2010			Federal & State governments	Development partners	Federal, State governments and Development partners
	- Increase private sector participation in harnessing the resources for which each region has comparative advantage over the others from the current average of 35% to 55% by 2015		2015		Federal and state governments	Development partners and organized private sector	Federal, state governments, development partners and organized private sector
	- Increase the contribution of the private sector to each region's economic growth and development from the current average of 10% to 55% by 2015		2015		Relevant federal and state ministries	Development partners and organized private sector	Federal and state governments, development partners and organized private sector
	- Increase the contribution of agriculture, mining, manufacturing and Iron and steel to the North Central Internally Generated Revenues (IGR) from the current average to 55% by 2015		2015		Relevant state agencies in the region	Development partners and organized private sector	Federal, state governments, development partners and organized private sector
	- Increase the contribution of agriculture, hide and skin, solid minerals and textile manufacturing to the North East, IGR from the current average to 55% by 2015		2015		Relevant state agencies in the region	Development partners and organized private sector	Federal, state governments, development partners and organized private sector



	- Increase the contribution of agriculture, solid mineral and hide and skin to the North West IGR from the current average to 55% by 2015		2015		Relevant state agencies in the region	Development partners and organized private sector	Federal and state governments, development partners and organized private sector
	- Increase the contribution of trade and commerce, mining, manufacturing and agriculture to the South East IGR from the current average to 55% by 2015		2015		Relevant state agencies in the region	Development partners and organized private sector	Federal and state governments, development partners and organized private sector
	- Increase the contribution of agriculture, manufacturing, tourism, trade and commerce to the South West IGR from the current average to 55% by 2015		2015		Relevant state agencies in the region	Development partners and organized private sector	Federal and state governments, development partners and organized private sector
	- Increase the contribution of agriculture, aquaculture, manufacturing and tourism to the South South IGR from the current average to 55% by 2015		2015		Relevant state agencies in the region	Development partners and organized private sector	Federal and state governments, development partners and organized private sector
	- Increase the contribution of agriculture, mining, manufacturing and Iron and steel to the North Central IGR from 55% by 2015 to 75% by 2020			2020	Relevant state agencies in the region	Development partners and organized private sector	Federal and state governments, development partners and organized private sector
	- Increase the contribution of agriculture, hide and				Relevant state	Development	Federal



	skin, solid minerals and textile manufacturing to the North East IGR from 55% by 2015 to 75% by 2020			2020	agencies in the region	partners and organized private sector	and state governments, development partners and organized private sector
	- Increase the contribution of agriculture, solid mineral and hide and skin to the North West IGR from 55% by 2015 to 75% by 2020			2020	Relevant state agencies in the region	Development partners and organized private sector	Federal and state governments, development partners and organized private sector
	- Increase the contribution of trade and commerce, mining, manufacturing and agriculture to the South East IGR from 55% by 2015 to 75% by 2020			2020	Relevant state agencies in the region	Development partners and organized private sector	Federal and state governments, development partners and organized private sector
	- Increase the contribution of agriculture, manufacturing, tourism, trade and commerce to the South West IGR from 55% by 2015 to 75% by 2020			2020	Relevant state agencies in the region	Development partners and organized private sector	Federal and state governments, development partners and organized private sector
	- Increase the contribution of agriculture, aquaculture, manufacturing and tourism to the South-South IGR from 55% by 2015 to 75% by 2020			2020	Relevant state agencies in the region	Development partners and organized private sector	Federal and state governments, development partners and organized private sector



2. Make each region attractive to inward FDI and FII flows	- Increase private sector participation in harnessing the resources for which each region has comparative advantage over the others from an average of 55% by 2015 to 75% by 2020			2020	Federal & State Governments	Development partners and organized private sector	Same as above
	- Increase the contribution of the private sector to each region's economic growth and development from an average of 55% by 2015 to 75% by 2020			2020	Federal & State Governments	Development partners and organized private sector	Same as above

4.2 Key development enablers – Resource requirements

Find below in tables 13 and 14 shows the details of the requirements for the successful implementation of each initiative and programme and the kind of resource required to achieve the goals, objectives and vision of the Niger Delta and Regional Development Thematic Area

Table 13: Key Development Enablers-Resources Requirement for the Niger Delta region initiatives and programmes

Initiatives/Programmes	Resource requirements
1. 3.4% annual increase on the 13% derivation principles use in sharing Federally collected revenues.	To implement this initiative the major resources required are political will and the National Assembly budget. The President needs to send a bill to that effect to the National Assembly and put his political weight/will behind it. No new fund is required.
2. Pass and enforce the corporate social responsibly and local content bills	The budget of the National Assembly can accommodate these bills so no new fund is required.
3. Give oil producing communities 10% equity participation in all joint ventures between the Federal government and multinational and companies	To achieve this initiative, the relevant agencies (NNPC and LNG) need to review all existing joint ventures with multinational oil companies to accommodate 10% community equity participation. No new fund is required.
4. Tie 50% of the 13% derivation that accrues to states and local governments to the provision of the social and physical infrastructure and services in oil producing communities	What is required to achieve this initiative is that the federal government ensuring that all the states and Local governments that are currently receiving the 13% derivation complies with this directive in order to provide these communities with basic social and physical infrastructure and services. From empirical evidence, states and Local governments neglect these communities in the utilization of the 13% fund. All what they do is to use the fund to develop the urban areas. Thus, no new fund is required.
5. Creation of database for all those dislodged by oil-producing activities in the Niger Delta Region	The Ministry of Niger Delta should open registers in each of the oil producing local government areas to collate the data in collaboration with the local government. The collated data should be screened and electronically stored for research, job placement and planning. This should be part of their routine administrative duties so no new fund is required. However, the database must include names, age, qualification/skill, previous job experience, name of community/local government, area of interest among others.
6. Institute empowerment programme to cushion the effect of socio-economic dislocation in the Niger Delta Region	Already the state and local governments, NDDC, EU, CBOs, NGOs and UNDP are doing a lot in this direction. However, effective coordination through the Ministry of Niger Delta to ensure quality and target is what is required. Thus, no new fund is required.
7.. Increase the contribution of the private sector to the region's economic growth and development from the current average of 25% to 75% by 2020	The major requirement here is innovative policy framework, implementation of the public private partnership programme, tax reduction/exemption access to long-term bank loans with government guarantee. Others include provision of basic physical infrastructures such as roads, electricity, water, security among others.



<p>8. Review and force all Environmental laws</p>	<p>The National Assembly should review all Environmental laws to meet current world standard. The relevant agencies should ensure that the laws are enforced. For instance, NNPC should stop collecting fine for gas flaring rather they should ensure that oil companies stop gas flaring by 2020. They should also ensure that oil companies have environmental remediation Programmes in their areas of operations.</p>
<p>9. Review and enforce all petroleum laws that hinders the people from driving maximum benefit from the exploitation of the oil and gas resources</p>	<p>The National Assembly should review all petroleum laws to accommodate the interest of oil producing communities. This does not require new fund. All that is required is political will and national interest.</p>
<p>10. Increase the contribution of agriculture, aquaculture, tourism, forestry and lumbering to the Niger Delta IGR from the current average to 75% by 2020</p>	<p>The major requirement here is innovative policy framework, implementation of the public private partnership programme to diversify the economy from oil and gas base to agriculture, aquaculture etc</p>

Table 14: key Development Enablers – Resources Requirements for the Implementation of the Six Regions Initiatives and Programmes

Initiatives/Programmes	Resource requirements
1. Create a database of all natural resources of the six regions	Each region should make use of personnel from Ministry of Agriculture, Solid Minerals and other relevant research institutions (universities, College of agriculture) to create the database. The existing budget of each region can accommodate this project, so no new fund is required.
2. Increase private sector participation in harnessing the resources for which each region has comparative advantage over others from the current average of 35% 55% by 2015	The major requirement here is making each region attractive to FDI and FII by innovative policy framework, implementation of the public private partnership programme, providing the basic infrastructure, security and consistent policy framework. Kwara State provides a good example in this direction. Thus, each region must create a conducive and competitive business environment for this initiative to be achieved. Each regional budget can finance this project, so no new fund is required.
3. Increase the contribution of the private sector to each region's economic growth and development from the current average of 10% to 55% by 2015	To achieve this initiative government at all levels (Federal, State and Local) must introduce innovative policy framework, implementation of the public private partnership programme, and provide them with the necessary incentives, guarantee their investment and reduce unnecessary bureaucratic bottleneck that slows down business transaction.
4. Increase, private sector participation in harnessing the resources for which each region has comparative advantage from an average of 55% by 2015 to 75% by 2020	To achieve this initiative each region needs to develop economic of scale around the major resource of the region. This would further drive economic growth and development in the region. Thus, the main requirement here is infrastructure, security, and consistent policy framework.
5. Increase the contribution of the private sector to each region's economic growth and development from an average of 55% by 2015 to 75% by 2020	To achieve this initiative each region needs to develop economic of scale around the major resource of the region. This would further drive economic growth and development in the region. Thus, the main requirement here is infrastructure, security and consistent policy framework.
6. Increase the contribution of agriculture, mining, manufacturing and Iron and steel to the North Central Internally Generated Revenues (IGR) from the current average to 55% by 2015	This initiative can be achieved through funds from the Economic Diversification Fund, state budgetary provisions, development partners and organized private sector
7. Increase the contribution of agriculture, hide and skin, solid minerals and textile manufacturing to the North East, IGR from the current average to 55% by 2015	This initiative can be achieved through funds from the Economic Diversification Fund, state budgetary provisions, development partners and organized private sector
8. Increase the contribution of agriculture, solid mineral and hide and skin to the North West IGR from the current	This initiative can be achieved through funds from the Economic Diversification Fund, state budgetary provisions, development partners and organized private sector



average to 55% by 2015	
9. Increase the contribution of trade and commerce, mining, manufacturing and agriculture to the South East IGR from the current average to 55% by 2015	This initiative can be achieved through funds from the Economic Diversification Fund, state budgetary provisions, development partners and organized private sector
10. Increase the contribution of agriculture, manufacturing, tourism, trade and commerce to the South West IGR from the current average to 55% by 2015	This initiative can be achieved through funds from the Economic Diversification Fund, state budgetary provisions, development partners and organized private sector
11. Increase the contribution of agriculture, aquaculture, manufacturing and tourism to the South- South IGR from the current average to 55% by 2015	This initiative can be achieved through funds from the Economic Diversification Fund, state budgetary provisions, development partners and organized private sector
12. Increase the contribution of agriculture, mining, manufacturing and Iron and steel to the North Central IGR from 55% by 2015 to 75% by 2020	This initiative can be achieved through funds from the Economic Diversification Fund, state budgetary provisions, development partners and organized private sector
13. Increase the contribution of agriculture, hide and skin, solid minerals and textile manufacturing to the North East IGR from 55% by 2015 to 75% by 2020	This initiative can be achieved through funds from the Economic Diversification Fund, state budgetary provisions, development partners and organized private sector
14. Increase the contribution of agriculture, solid mineral and hide and skin to the North West IGR from 55% by 2015 to 75% by 2020	This initiative can be achieved through funds from the Economic Diversification Fund, state budgetary provisions, development partners and organized private sector
15. Increase the contribution of trade and commerce, mining, manufacturing and agriculture to the South East IGR from 55% by 2015 to 75% by 2020	This initiative can be achieved through funds from the Economic Diversification Fund, state budgetary provisions, development partners and organized private sector
16. Increase the contribution of agriculture, manufacturing, tourism, trade and commerce to the South West IGR from 55% by 2015 to 75%	This initiative can be achieved through funds from the Economic Diversification Fund, state budgetary provisions, development partners and organized private sector
17. Increase the contribution of agriculture, aquaculture, manufacturing and tourism to the South-South IGR from 55% by 2015 to 75% by 2020	This initiative can be achieved through funds from the Economic Diversification Fund, state budgetary provisions, development partners and organized private sector



<p>18. Establish Economic Diversification Fund by 2010</p>	<p>This initiative can be achieved by the federal government using 50% of the fund from the excess crude account to establish the Economic Diversification Fund from which states/regions can borrow to diversify their economy from oil and gas base/dependency on federal allocation</p>
<p>19. Establish Regional Development Commission by 2010</p>	<p>States in each of the six regions can achieve this initiative using their budgetary provision.</p>



4.3 Implementation monitoring framework and tools

Tables 15 and 16 below provide the details of how the implementation of the initiatives and programmes and the accomplishment of the goals and objectives will be tracked and measured; the tables also indicate how frequently progress will be track and measured and the key performance indicators.

Table 15: Implementation Monitoring Tools for the Niger Delta Region

Statu s	Initiatives / activities /projects	Monitoring agency	Monitorin g frequency	KPI	% comp letion	Issues	Risk	Mitigation
	1.3.4% annual increase on the 13% derivation principle use in sharing federally collected revenues	Revenue Mobilization, Fiscal and allocation Commission.	Yearly	3.4% annual increment on the 13% derivation principle beginning from 2010 to 2020		Meeting the demand of increasing the weight attached to the derivation principle, which is one of the issues fuelling the Niger Delta crises.		Diversify the economic from being mainly oil-dependen t to a highly-diversified economy based on agricultur e, mining and manufact uring among others
	2. Pass and enforce the corporate social responsibility and local content bills	Ministry of Niger Delta	Quarterly	When the two bills are passed into laws by the National Assembly		Oil companies should meet the basic demands of host communities.	Inabilit y to meet the dema nds of host comm unities will create friction .	Informed oil companie s on the need to step up their corporate social responsib ility.
	3. Tie 50% of the 13% derivation that accrues to states and local governments to the provision of the social and physical infrastructure and	Ministry of Niger Delta.	Quarterly	50% of the 13% derivation fund states and local government spend in the provision of social and		Providing the basic social and physical infrastructure in oil-producing communities		



	services in oil producing communities			physical infrastructure and services in oil producing communities				
	4. Creation of database for all those dislodged by oil production activities	Ministry of Niger Delta / local Governments	Monthly	Availability of information/ data base on dislodged persons		Knowing the statistics of people displaced by oil production activities		
	5. Institute empowerment and recreational programmes to cushion the effect of socio-economic dislocation	Ministry of Niger Delta, States and local Governments	Quarterly	Number of skill acquisition training and recreational programmes and centers and number of trained persons		Providing alternative source of livelihood for them		Self enablement after the empowerment programme
	6. Increase the contribution of the private sector to the region's economic growth and development from the current average of 25% to 75% by 2020	Ministry of Petroleum and Trade and commerce.	Yearly	75% contribution of private sector to the region's economic growth and development by 2020		To diversify the economy from oil and gas base		
	7. Review and enforce all environmental laws	Ministry of Petroleum and Environment	Yearly	Reviewing and enforcing all environmental laws by 2010		To protect and conserve the environment		
	8. Review and enforce all petroleum laws that hinders the people from driving maximum benefit from the exploitation of the oil and gas resources	Ministry of Petroleum	yearly	New petroleum Laws that accommodates the interest of oil producing communities				
	9. Increase the contribution of agriculture, aquaculture, tourism, forestry and lumbering to the Niger Delta IGR from the current average to 75% by 2020	Relevant State agencies in the Niger Delta	Yearly	75% increase in the IGR of states in the Niger Delta based on contributions from the non-oil sector		To diversify the economy from oil and gas		

Table 16: Implementation Monitoring Tools for the Six Regions

Status	Initiatives / activities /projects	Monitoring agency	Monitoring frequency	KPI	% completion	Issues	Risk	Mitigation
	1.Create a database of all natural resources of the six regions	Ministry of Agriculture and Solid Minerals	yearly	Availability of reliable information/data of each region's natural resources		For planning and research		
	2. Increase private sector participation in harnessing the resources for which each region has comparative advantage over others from the current average of 35% 55% by 2015	Each region's ministry of Trade and Commerce	Yearly	55% of the resources of each region harnessed by the private sector by 20215		To create private sector driven economy	Stagnated growth	
	3.Increase the contribution of the private sector to each region's economic growth and development from the current average of 10% to 55% by 2015	Each region's Ministry of Trade and Commerce.	yearly	55% private sector contribution to each region's economic growth and development by 2015		To create private sector driven economy	Stagnated growth	
	4.Increase, private sector participation in harnessing the resources for which each region has comparative advantage from an average of 55% by 2015 to 75% by 2020	Each region's ministry of Trade and Commerce	yearly	75% of the resource of each region harnessed by the private sector by 2020		To diversify the economy and reduce over dependency on oil revenues		
	5.Increase the contribution of the private sector to each region's economic growth and development from an average of 55% by 2015 to 75% by 2020	Each region's Ministry of Trade and Commerce.	Yearly	75% private sector contribution to each region's economic growth and development by 2020		To diversify the economy and reduce over dependency on oil revenues		



	6. Increase the contribution of agriculture, mining, manufacturing and Iron and steel to the North Central Internally Generated Revenues (IGR) from the current average to 55% by 2015	Relevant State Ministries in the region	Yearly	55% increase in IGR of states in the region		To diversify the economy and reduce over dependency on oil revenues		
	7. Increase the contribution of agriculture, hide and skin, solid minerals and textile manufacturing to the North East, IGR from the current average to 55% by 2015	Relevant State Ministries in the region	Yearly	55% increase in IGR of states in the region		To diversify the economy and reduce over dependency on oil revenues		
	8. Increase the contribution of agriculture, solid mineral and hide and skin to the North West IGR from the current average to 55% by 2015	Relevant State Ministries in the region	Yearly	55% increase in IGR of states in the region		To diversify the economy and reduce over dependency on oil revenues		
	9. Increase the contribution of trade and commerce, mining, manufacturing and agriculture to the South East IGR from the current average to 55% by 2015	Relevant State Ministries in the region	Yearly	55% increase in IGR of states in the region		To diversify the economy and reduce over dependency on oil revenues		
	10. Increase the contribution of agriculture, manufacturing, tourism, trade and commerce to the South West IGR from the current average to 55% by 2015	Relevant State Ministries in the region	Yearly	55% increase in IGR of states in the region		To diversify the economy and reduce over dependency on oil revenues		
	11. Increase the contribution of agriculture, aquaculture, manufacturing and tourism to the South- South IGR from the current average to 55% by 2015	Relevant State Ministries in the region	Yearly	55% increase in IGR of states in the region based on the contributions of the non-oil sector of the economy		To diversify the economy and reduce over dependency on oil revenues		
	12. Increase the contribution of agriculture, mining, manufacturing and Iron and	Relevant State Ministries in	Yearly	75% increase in IGR of		To diversify the economy and reduce		



	steel to the North Central IGR from 55% by 2015 to 75% by 2020	the region		States in the Region		over dependency on oil revenues		
	13. Increase the contribution of agriculture, hide and skin, solid minerals and textile manufacturing to the North East IGR from 55% by 2015 to 75% by 2020	Relevant State Ministries in the region	Yearly	75% increase in IGR of States in the Region		To diversify the economy and reduce over dependency on oil revenues		
	14. Increase the contribution of agriculture, solid mineral and hide and skin to the North West IGR from 55% by 2015 to 75% by 2020	Relevant State Ministries in the region	Yearly	75% increase in IGR of States in the Region		To diversify the economy and reduce over dependency on oil revenues		
	15. Increase the contribution of trade and commerce, mining, manufacturing and agriculture to the South East IGR from 55% by 2015 to 75% by 2020	Relevant State Ministries in the region	Yearly	75% increase in IGR of States in the Region		To diversify the economy and reduce over dependency on oil revenues		
	16. Increase the contribution of agriculture, manufacturing, tourism, trade and commerce to the South West IGR from 55% by 2015 to 75%	Relevant State Ministries in the region	Yearly	75% increase in IGR of States in the Region		To diversify the economy and reduce over dependency on oil revenues		
	17. Increase the contribution of agriculture, aquaculture, manufacturing and tourism to the South-South IGR from 55% by 2015 to 75% by 2020	Relevant State Ministries in the region	Yearly	75% increase in IGR of States in the Region based on the contributions from the non-oil sector of the economy		To diversify the economy and reduce over dependency on oil revenues		



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ii. List of Abbreviations/Glossary of indicators

NTWG: National Technical Working Group

HDI: Human Development Index

NDDC: Niger Delta Development Commission

NDRDMP: Niger Delta Regional Development Master Plan

EU: European Union

APRM: African Peer Review Mechanism

MDGs: Millennium Development Goals

NEEDS: National Economic Empowerment and Development Strategy

NPC: National Planning Commission

OPEC: Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries

NDDDB: Niger Delta Development Board

GDP: Gross Domestic Product

GNP: Gross National Product

SMEs: Small and Medium Scale Enterprise

ICT: Information and Communication Technology

FDI: Foreign Direct Investment

FII: Foreign Indirect Investment

ICPC: Independent Corrupt Practices and Other Related Offences Commission

EFCC: Economic and Financial Crimes Commission

MASSOB: Movement for the Actualization of the State of Biafra

OPC: Odua Peoples Congress

IGR: Internally Generated Revenue

OMPADEC: Oil Mineral Producing Area development Commission

NGOs: Non-governmental Organizations

UNDP: United Nations Development Programme

CBOs: Community Based Organizations