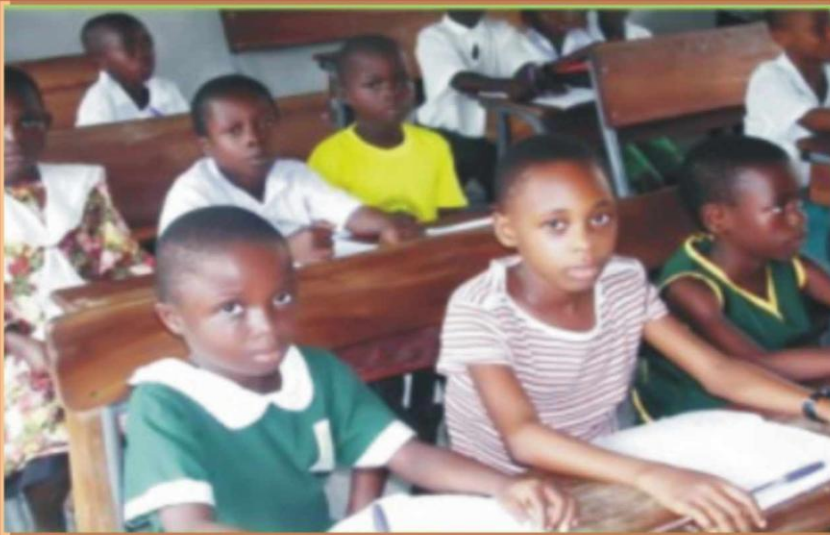


Deepening Expenditure Line -Tracking for States and Local Governments in the Niger Delta (DELT4SLOG III) Simplified Report

The Oil Money and You



THE OIL MONEY & YOU Simplified Version



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NIGER DELTA BUDGET MONITORING GROUP

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PREAMBLE

The Niger Delta region of Nigeria plays host to over 80% of Nigeria entire wealth, with large deposit of oil and natural gas. Despite this, the region is still ensnared in poverty. The enormous annual budgetary allocation and extensive development assistance notwithstanding, the number of people, who are classified as poor in the region, has continued to grow. While democratic Governance is important, the place of economic governance is core and cannot be over emphasized. This underscores the need for citizens to examine the national and state's development budgets in detail, so as to be able to hold their elected official accountable for the development projects they promised, which of course, is the whole essence of budget tracking.

Budget expenditure tracking is monitoring of expenditure, either private or public. It can be vertical (i.e. tracks how monies flow through a system, from the national to district to local level), or horizontal (how monies are disbursed from one point to the other in the system; are they regular and spent as planned?). For either type of budget tracking, the focus is not whether the money is spent as detailed in the plan, but where it goes? Budget tracking also connects evaluation of the impact of a particular budget, looking at whether expenditure had the intended impact, or focusing at the impact on the different groups in the population or society. For example, where people in the rural areas impacted the same way those in the urban areas are impacted? How were men and women impacted? How were children impacted? It is also essential to think through how to use this analysis, either:

- i. To build a relationship with the government?
- ii. To raise public awareness?
- iii. To mobilize communities on their rights? Or
- iv. To expose corruption?

The latest report by the Niger Delta Budget Monitoring Group (NDEBUMOG) is the Phase II, of the project titled “Deepening Expenditure Line-Tracking for States and Local Governments in the Niger Delta”. This brief is an anecdote of the project findings (performance) in the four states of the region, including; Akwa Ibom, Bayelsa, Delta and Rivers States, which the project covered, with focus on education, health and works within the context of Nigeria's commitment to the United Nations Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) , as at the year 2011.

The report identified quite clearly, which state performed worse than the others, in a situation, where all performed badly, and also exposed starkly, why poverty rate in the Niger Delta is on the increase, even as revenue flow to the region is on the upswing. The statistical data and narrative information, highlights the gaping gulf between projects budgeted for and projects actually implemented, and further provided a deep insight into the missing link in the budgetary process within the Niger Delta region.

ISSUES AND DEVELOPMENTAL CHALLENGES OF THE NIGER DELTA

The 2013 budget analysis of the Ministry of the Niger Delta Affairs and Related matters by the Niger Delta Budget Monitoring Group, showed a decline in the Human Development Index (HDI) for the Niger Delta region, than the rest part of Nigeria. The high earning of some oil industry workers led to localize price distortion, driving up prices and so constraining the purchasing power of ordinary people and making it difficult for many to meet the cost of basic needs, such as housing, health care, transport etc, thus making poverty more pervasive, than conventional figures reveal, besides the developmental challenges in the region.

In a bid to tackle the developmental challenges manifested in the poor state of infrastructure and the harsh terrain of the Niger Delta, successive governments, since independence, have established special development agencies for the region. First, was the Niger Delta Development Board in the 1960s, which was recommended by the Willink Commission.

In the 1970s, when the military used the River Basin Commission as a principal tool for rural development, the Niger Delta River Basin & Rural Development Authority was established, as one of the 11 River Basin Commissions across the country. Since then, other efforts, have included, the special fund created by the 1981 Act of Oil Producing Areas and the Special Presidential Task Force for the development of Oil Producing Areas, which administered the special fund, amounting to 1.5% from the Federation Accounts, created in 1989. The principal intervention of this sort began in July 1992, when the military government of General Babangida, by Decree No. 23 of that year, established the Oil Mineral Producing Area Development Commission (OMPADEC) and committed 3% of Oil Revenues to it.

There were high hopes at its inception, that OMPADEC would become the driving force for the regeneration of the Niger Delta. The huge financial resources ostensibly available to the commission bolstered this goodwill. Based on the 3% commitment, it was expected that, the Commission, would be receiving about one billion Naira (\$50million) every month from the federation account. This however, did not materialize, due to inter-ministerial intrigues and diverse political calculations in government. A.K Horsfall, who chaired the inaugural Board of the Commission, from its inception, until it was dissolved in January 1996, stated that “government, civil or military – never stopped eyeing our fund with a view to either poaching or indirectly controlling or sharing in them”. OMPADEC received very substantial funding for the five years it was operational. In 1993 alone, it received about \$250 million for its activities, and by December, 1997, it had expanded to some \$870 million.

Unfortunately, OMPADEC became, in the popular consciousness of the people of the Niger Delta, another ruse, design to enrich the families and friends of the military government, while pretending to be investing in the Delta. The Commission was often accused of mismanagement of its resources, if not outright corruption. By his account, Horsfall, accepted that, there were shortcoming in the management of its finance. In March 1993, two billion Naira was taken from OMPADEC account by the Federal Ministry of Works for Projects, which according to Horsfall “never ever took place”. The management of OMPADEC made advance payment to some contractors, sometimes amounting to over 50% of project cost, even before projects were executed.

In one instance in 1993, this led to the loss of 275million Naira over a disputed water project. It is not surprising that when OMPADEC was finally scrapped, it owed billions of Naira to its contractors, and

had hundreds of projects abandoned. In 1999, the military government requested the National Economic Intelligence Committee to evaluate OMPADEC's debt to its contractors, by assessing the extent of work on abandoned projects. In Bayelsa State alone, the intelligence Committee found over 300 abandoned projects, with the extent of work on many of them intentionally overestimated by OMPADEC staff, and in others, contractors had received huge sum of money for work, they did not carry out. In many communities, projects were unnecessarily duplicated.

For instance, in one community, there were three jetties, two built by oil companies, and one by OMPADEC. The OMPADEC jetty was about 70% completed, while the other two were already operational. Yet, this community lack many other basic facilities, like school, health care and clean water. The latest special development intervention by government in the Niger Delta is through the Niger Delta Development Commission (NDDC). The Commission took off in January, 2001, with a revenue profile, as good as its predecessor, OMPADEC, projected to be, at least, 40 billion naira annually. The NDDC is funded from the following sources:

- 15% of federal allocation to the nine states of the Niger Delta
- 50% of ecological fund due to the nine states
- 3% of annual budget of oil companies.

An NDDC developed master plan for the development of the Niger Delta was expected to cost trillions of Naira. The plan was developed by the German Agency, GTZ at a cost of over N10 billion. Recent review of the implementation of the NDDC master plan, carried out by WARDC, which stakeholders, such as, the Niger Delta Budget Monitoring Group participated, showed that, this plan has remained largely unimplemented.

In recent times, civil society organizations in the Niger Delta, have expressed unease about the Commission. The feeling is that, it is another patronage, an avenue for enriching party loyalists. They point to the fact that, already, a Director in the Commission has been removed from office for financial mismanagement. As a matter of fact, the NDDC was nearly stillborn. Soon after its inauguration, President Olusegun Obasanjo toured the Niger Delta and promised a major government intervention in the region. The President followed this with consultations with representative of communities and other stakeholders in the petroleum industry, consultations that did not end on an amicable note. Later in 1999, President Obasanjo, sent a bill to the National Assembly to create the NDDC. From start, the bill was delayed by controversies involving the people of the Niger Delta, the National Assembly and the Presidency over the definition of the Niger Delta, the funding of the Commission and the location of its headquarters and staffing.

The debates continued to date. Other observers also think that the structures of decision making in the NDDC are not participatory enough, and that, direct consultation with the communities are either not conducted or where they are conducted, are absurd. Even the oil companies have been critical of the NDDC and have threatened to withhold their remittances, until the Commission showed what it has done with the monies already paid to it. These concerns point to the repeated failure of development of the Niger Delta – tendency for supposed development interventions to under-develop the Niger Delta, thereby generating conflict.

OVERVIEW OF DELT4SLOG II ACTIVITIES PER STATE

RIVERS STATE

Projects for River State, which were selected and covered, were in Health, Education and (Public) works. A total of one hundred and sixty one (161) projects were covered. Of this number, one hundred and thirty five projects were from the River State (Capital) Budget 2011. Twelve (12) were from the NDDC Capital Budget 2011 and fourteen (14) from the Federal Government 2011 Budget.

The projects (tracked) were at different levels of implementation; some completed and were in use, some not done at all, others at stages of none completion. Further, some of the project could not be ascertained, while others were still ongoing, when the team visited various sites. The above indicators serves as final situational reality relating to how some sectors in the River State capital projects performed in 2011, with a few selected Federal projects and that of the Niger Delta Development Commission (NDDC).

It is important to note, that, some of the capital expenditure line project exists as a double or triple envelopes projects, although, captured as one budget line item, which resulted in an increase in the number of projects covered. Covered projects were samples from various locations, cutting across different Local Government Areas and communities within River State. Some of such locations were: Bori, Bodo, Etche, Oyigbo, Tai, Eleme, Emohua, Gokana, Ahoada West, Diobu, Rumuoguhalu, Ogbogoro, St. Johns, Mgbuogba, Rukpakulosi, Stadium Road, Peter Odili Road, Eliopranwo, Rumuekini, Umuechem, Ozuzu, Okobe, Orowurukwo, Lumene, Apani, Ogbakiri, Rumuwoji (Mile1), Ilaobuchi, Mgbuakara, Aker Road, G.R.A, Ubima, Eagle Island, University Of Science & Technology (UST), Omuanwa, Degema, Aba Road, Eneka, Etitinwo, Boms Street, Eastern By-Pass, Rumunduru, Eligbolo, Eliozu, Rumuomasi., Okujagu, Elele-Owerri, Nkpolu, Abuloma, AmadiAma, Port Harcourt Airport, University Of Port Harcourt Teaching Hospital (UNIPORT), Igbo Etche, Whimpey, Borokiri, Okehi, Omerelu, Isiokpo, Rumuokwuta, Azikiwe Road, Nanka Street, Chinda Road, Choba, Woji, Rumukwursuhi, Igwuruta, Afara, Akpajo, Gbenue, Rumuosi, Boue, Kereken, Agip, Rumuola, Okarki, Old Port Harcourt Township, Oduoha, Okporo, Garrison, Bernard Carr, UTC, Lulu Briggs Road, Andoni, Opobo, Egbede, Aluu, Ake Road, Okwelle, Rumuokalagbo, Emole, Obidianso, Reclamation Road, Rumubekwe Estate and Iwofe, among others.

As mentioned earlier, 161 projects and programmes were tracked in River State, with a combination of that of the NDDC, State and Federal Government. Accordingly, from the River State Capital Budget 2011, the team tracked projects on Education, Health and (Public) Works, while from the Federal Budget 2011, projects selected for tracking, were from two sectors of Works and Health sectors. From the NDDC (projects) Budget 2011, projects selected were made up of Works. These NDDC projects were selected randomly by the management of NDEBUMOG. NDDC and Federal projects were not originally part of DELT4SLOG II but included for tracking as supplementary at NDEBUMOG's cost.

For River State's component, projects tracked were as follows: Works – sixty eight (68), Health – thirty six (36) and Education – thirty one (31), totaling one hundred and thirty five (135) for the State, twelve (12) for NDDC and fourteen (14) Capital projects of the Federal Government's for year 2011.

AKWA IBOM STATE

In Akwa Ibom State, under the Phase II of the project, several projects were selected for tracking in the state, covering a total of one hundred and fifty seven (157) projects, along with some budget line-terms, spread across the five hundred and eighty eight (588) sub-gashes. This was as a result of multiple projects, appearing (as one) under one expenditure-line item at various locations, but appearing as one project in the (budget) subheads. These projects comprised of State projects (Works, Health and Education sectors), NDDC and Federal projects, which were selected for tracking under Phase II. These culminated to the tracking of the five hundred and fifty eight (558) capital projects under Akwa Ibom State Budget, ten (10) projects for NDDC, and twenty (20) projects, which were selected, under the Federal Government Budget 2011. Below is the breakdown of the projects in Akwa Ibom State, covering all sectors and MDAs that were tracked:

BREAKDOWN OF PROJECTS IN AKWA IBOM COVERING ALL THE SECTORS AND MDAs

Status	Projects Covered	Percentage Performance
State Projects	558	94.9
NDDC Projects	10	1.7
Federal Projects	20	3.4
Total	588	100

Works Sector

Of the thirty nine (39) works sectors projects from the 2011 Budget tracked, fifteen (15) projects were completed, three (3) projects were not completed, eleven (11) projects could not be ascertained and ten (10) not yet done, as at the time of visit.

From the above, it is nerve-racking to see projects of 2011, still uncompleted with some, not showing signs of commencement soon. It is also not clear, whether Akwa Ibom state is implementing the Medium Term Expenditure Framework (MTEF), with a possibility of chain-circle-enveloping. If not, it gives little or no room for the continuity of some capital project, most especially, in cases, for a new government, which may wish to introduce new projects, against continuation of old projects, for reasons known only by politicians. Such has resulted in abandonment of most projects across the country for several years. Some projects (for Akwa Ibom State) could not be ascertained for various reasons, ranging from lack of access to project sites and bureaucratic bottleneck, which are still being encountered by the civil society with various MDAs, even after the Freedom of Information Act (FOIA) was passed into law. The table below illustrates the status of Works projects tracked:

STATUS OF WORKS SECTOR PROJECT TRACKED IN AKWA IBOM STATE

Status	Works	Percentage
Completed	15	38.5
Not Completed	3	7.7
Not Done	10	25.6
Cannot Be Ascertained	11	28.2
Total	39	100

DELTA STATE

Projects visited, spanned across the three (3) Senatorial Districts of Delta State, along the water locked hinterland to the sprawling trendy of Warri and Asaba. Projects tracked were from; Works, Education and Health. Among locations at various communities and towns visited during the tracking of projects were: Otu-Jeremi/Okwagbe, Igbodo/Onicha-Ugbo, Obiaruku, Irri/Aviara, Ute-Erumu/Owa, Oyibo/Owa-Ofie, Umunede/Mbiri, Eku, Kokori, Iyede/Olomoro, Abbi/ Emu-Obodeti, Asaba-Ase/Abari, Onicha-Olona/ Ezi, Ugbolu/Akwuku-Igbo, Boji-Boji, Owa, Llluelogbo/Orogun, Ekuku-Agbor/Umutu, Ejenesan/Ugbevwe, Emadedja/Esaba, Orerokpe/Ohe, Kwale/Ashaka, Ekampamre/Usiefurun, Ibrede/Ofagbe, Otor-Udu, Obamkpa/Idumu-Ogo, Oviri-Okpe, Ovu/Agbarho and Abigborodo.

Others were; Effurun, Eburumede, Owa-Alero, Odurubu, Warri, Ibusa, Uzere, Egini, Illah, Ebu, Ebedei, Koko, Opuama, Atigwo, Akpobonu, Ohore, Ekpan, Amia, Oghio, Iwhre-Nene, Ufuoma, Otibio-Owhe, Edegrade, Etua-Etiti, Isieke/Ugbomanta, Oghara, Aghalokpe, Umuaja, Ijomi-Oghara, Ajagbodudu, Alisime/Oze-Nogogo, Oghara, Egbookokoro, Obori, Ojobo, Okpara Waterside, Ugbekele/Mosogar, Obodo-Ogwa, Azuowa-Abovo, Torugbene, Oपुरaza, Iyede-Ame-Kantu-Samagidi, Okwe, Orhuwhorun, Orere-Ewu, Gbokoda, Ugbokodo, Ugono-Orogun, Tamigbe, Bulu-Angiama/Toru-Amhiana, Bomadi, Okpara-Inland, Patani, Ogbe-Ijoh, Mereogun, Owhelogbo, including, Ogedegbe and some others numerous to mentioned.

In summary, a total of 150 projects were monitored, across the State. These projects were analyzed along three community mixers rating thus: 60 projects to COMX A, 60 projects to COMX B and 30 projects to COMX C, covering the following;

GENERAL DATA PERFORMANCE OF FINDINGS FROM THE COMIX IN DELTA STATE

Sector	Community Mixer A						Community Mixer B						Community Mixer C						Total
	C	O	ND	NA	U	A	C	O	ND	NA	U	A	C	O	ND	NA	U	A	
Works	16	-	1	-	1	2	14	-	2	-	1	3	5	2	-	-	1	2	50
Education	11	-	2	-	4	2	6	4	5	2	1	2	4	2	2	1	-	1	50
Health	14	1	1	1	1	2	11	2	3	2	-	2	2	-	2	5	1	-	50

Total	41	1	5	1	6	6	31	6	10	4	2	7	11	4	4	6	2	3	150
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Legend: C= completed; O=ongoing; ND= Not done; NA= not accessed; U= unascertained; A= abandoned.

BAYELSA STATE

150 projects were supposed to be tracked, under the Bayelsa State 2011 Budget. Unfortunately, for the 2011 fiscal year, our team was able to identify only 30 trackable capital projects in the State Budget for 2011 fiscal year. Considering the unexpected shortfall in the state's capital projects, which the team needed to track, we (NDEBUMOG) were able to bridge that gap, by increasing the number of Federal projects to 30, NDDC projects to 40, and that of the State government to 30, bringing the total number of projects tracked in Bayelsa State to 100.

Further, some projects, were discovered to be ongoing, and thus, cannot be said to be drawing funding envelopes from the 2011 Budget, since the AIEs and warrants for releases must have been closed.

Bayelsa State projects, were spread across various communities, clans and towns, some, which were: Yenagoa; Nembe, Agge; Oporoma; Bassambiri&Ogbolomabiri; Amassoma; Ikibiri/Amassoma; Ayakoro; Aleibiri; Annyamassa-Aduku/ Sagbama; Okoloba; Kolokuma/Opokuma; Biseni; Sangana-Brass; Ikokiama/Southern Ijaw; Taruorua/ Sagbama; Yenka-Ogbbia; Aleibiri-Ekeremor; Adagabiri/Sagbama; Eniwari/Southern Ijaw; Edepie/Yenagoa;. Others Were Ogbia Town; Brass-IwoamaOkoama; Elebele/Ogbia; Twon-Brass; Tebodaba/ Sagbama; Agbere/Odani-Sagbama; Asoama/Okloba; Kaiama; Okokoama; Sabagreia-Polaku; Bassambiri; Ogoboloambiri; Opolo-Yenagoa; Otueke-Ogbia; Odi/Trofani; Enewari; Ikebiri I; Ikebiri II; Okpotuwari; OtuokpotoOgbia; Akabiri-Yenagoa; Olugbobiri-Sampou; Fando-Onopa; Ayama-Ogbia; Ondewari; Tombia; Ekowe-Igbumatoru and Famgbe-Atissa.

STATUS OF WORKS PROJECTS IN BAYELSA STATE

Sector	Trends						Total
	C	O	A	ND	NA	O	
Works	5	6	1	1	-	-	13
% Trends	38.5 %	46.2%	7.7%	7.7%	0%	0%	100%
Rural Development	1	1	-	1	-	-	3
% Trends	33.3%	33.3%	0%	33.3%	0%	0%	100%

FAILED PROJECTS IN YENAGOA LOCAL GOVERNMENT AREA

PROJECT DESCRIPTION	LOCATION	COMMENT
Acquisition Of Land For Zarama Market	Zarama	Land acquisition has been done, which originally, was from personal property, but sold to the council in 2012, though yet to be developed.
Construction Of Motorable Walk Ways (Bakassi Camp)	Bakassi Camp	This project has not been done. It is a sand filled road, existing about 50 meters outside the camp. The main entrance to the camp is a wooden structure built by a Church.
Construction Of Culverts and Drainage at Igbogbene	Igbogbene	In this community, no Local Government constructed culverts exist here. Three existing culverts are said to have been constructed under the SPDC's Project Advisory Committee (PAC).
Gbarain Market Expansion	Gbarain	Gbarain Market is a weekly market, where old structures still exist. There was no sign of expansion as at the time of compiling this report.
Procurement Of Health Equipments and Essential Drugs	Yenagoa	At Health Centers in Okordia, Zarama and Opolo, health officials said, there was no supply of Drugs/Equipment from the Local Government.
Construction Of Primary School Building	Yenagoa	Three Schools- Model Primary School, Ovom, CPS, Onopa and Model Primary School, Edepie, were visited and the Head Teacher, there said, they have not received Local Government support for the period.
Finance/Survey Of Fruit Garden Market	Yenagoa	There is no known Fruit Garden in Yenagoa Local Government. Since the project is nonexistent, it can, therefore, be concluded that, this budget line item has not been carried out.
Completion Of UBE Office	Yenagoa	This building could not be identified anywhere, even within the Local Government Council premises.
Provision Of Boreholes	Yenagoa	No communities could be specifically

		mentioned to have benefitted from this project from the Local Government Authority's in 2011.
Renovation Of Community Town Hall	Yenagoa	In all communities visited, no Local Government renovated Town Hall could be identified.
Provision Of Exercise Books	Yenagoa	Three schools were visited as mentioned earlier, but the Head Teachers said, they have not received exercise books for their schools.
Parks And Gardens	Yenagoa	???

LINKAGE TO THE MILLENNIUM DEVELOPMENT GOALS (MDGs)

GOAL 1: ERADICATING EXTREME POVERTY AND HUNGER

Target 1: Halve, between 1990 and 2015, the proportion of people whose income is less than One Dollar a day. **Target 2:** Halve, between 1990 and 2015, the proportion of people who suffer from hunger.

Although, programmes on poverty alleviation were not directly monitored in Rivers State under DELTASLOG II, inter-linkages and indirect programming of projects showed that, there seems to be a non-synergic effort at eradicating poverty. However, for example, the construction of more public primary schools and employment of teachers, have helped in lifting families from chronic poverty. In the case of Akwa Ibom State, projects on **Goal 1:** were not directly monitored but inter-related projects, were monitored and observed to have made meaningful impacts in the lives of some Akwa Ibom people. In Delta State, there has been little progress, even as majority of the populace, live in abject poverty and as the day goes, the gap between the poor and the rich keeps widening. Unfortunately, little growth in the economy has not generated adequate employment, majority of the youths are either unemployed or underemployed.

GOAL 2: ACHIEVE UNIVERSAL PRIMARY EDUCATION

Target 3: Ensure that, by 2015, Children everywhere, Boys and Girls alike, will be able to complete a full course of Primary Education.

Educational enrolment in Rivers State has had some successes, due to the fact, that there was increased in building of schools, along with increased in attendance, by both boys and girls. This is encouraged by incentives provided by the State Government, through provision of school uniforms, textbooks, and the free educational programme incentives of the State Government. Although findings showed that, in the newly constructed Model Primary Schools (MPS), 30 pupils were admitted per classroom, this does not give equal opportunity for other children to study under the serene environment enjoyed by those at the MPS, hence the need for the construction of more MPS, since we do not support overcrowding of

classrooms. The education story in Akwa Ibom State is encouraging. This was previously a state, recording low education enrolment, despite the presence of schools in almost all communities in the state. However, with new government policies and interventions in the education sector, the story has changed in the state. Some of the projects, which had influenced high educational enrolment in the state, were; completion and expansion of buildings and provision of facilities in Primary and Secondary Schools, Equipping of E-learning Tools in Libraries, the Provision of Free Exercise Books and Textbooks to the entire school system in the State. HIV/AIDS Awareness Programmes, support for Free Education Programme in the State in form of Payment of Subvention to Primary and Secondary Schools teachers in the State, expansion of Access to Education Campaign against Non-enrolment of School-Age Children (checking of hawking and loitering, during school hours), Procurement of teaching materials to Primary Schools in the state, including Continuous Assessment Records, Registers, School Diaries, etc; Procurement of Teaching Aids, such as Chalks, Pens, Books for teachers and organizing of School Sports Competitions. Delta State has also made little progress, with regards to **Goal 2**; to achieve Universal Primary Education. However, disadvantaged groups are still excluded and the equality of education remains very poor at the moment. Massive actions are still needed at improving teachers' educational quality and the development of infrastructure.

GOAL 3: PROMOTE GENDER EQUALITY AND EMPOWER WOMEN

Target 4: Eliminate Gender Disparity in Primary and Secondary Education, preferably; by 2005, and to all levels of education, not later than 2015.

River State educational system seems to be inching to a level playing field in enrolment at schools for all the sexes. However, government needs to do more to reduce discrimination against "non-indigenes" children, who are discriminated upon at some instance, for benefits concerning the educational policies. There are good examples, from other States in the region, which have a discriminatory free policy on Primary Education, regardless, whether the parents of the child are "indigene or non-indigene". However, visible efforts have been made by the Government of Akwa Ibom State, towards achieving this **Goal**. No specific or special project was directly monitored but just as was observed in Rivers State, this **Target** has been found to be improving with the current effort of the Akwa Ibom State government. The State's educational system has provided a level playing field for enrolment into schools for all sexes. Both boys and girls, alike, are seen studying in schools, with male and female teachers seen, which can neutralize psychological tension that may arise, if male teachers alone are allowed to dominate in a male/female student environment. Average progress has been made with regards to promoting gender equality and empowering women in Delta State (Goal 3), as for every ten boys in school, there are nine girls, and also female, economic and political empowerment is also on the rise, much credit goes to the Governor Uduaghan on this one.

There has been a diminutive decrease in under-five mortality, from 301 deaths per 1000 live births in 2003 to 201 deaths per 1000 live births in 2008. Infant mortality, also showed a significant reduction from 100 per 1000 live births in 2003 to 85 per 1000 live births in

2008. The proportion of children immunized against Measles by 12 months of age marginally increase from 31.4% in 2003 to 41.1% in 2008.

**GOAL 4: REDUCE CHILD MORTALITY AND
GOAL 5: IMPROVE MATERNAL HEALTH.**

Target 5: Reduce by Two-Thirds, between 1990 and 2015, Less Than Five Mortality Rate.

Target 6: Reduce Maternal Mortality Ratio by Three-Quarters Between 1990 and 2015.

In Rivers State, maternal and child mortality are often related, and in most cases, both happen at the same time. Curbing child mortality should be a priority of government around the globe. The construction of over 160 Primary Health Care Centers, (although this figures has not been verified but widely reported by the media) and the upgrading of existing hospitals and health institutions, are indications, that, the Rivers State Government recognizes the importance of health. We are also aware, that, from 2010 to 2012, there has been a routine training and deployment of midwives and CHEWs to various PHCs across the state, something, we know, was made possible, through the *Conditional Grant Scheme (CGS)* of the Federal Government to Rivers State. *Targets 5 and 6* are related targets, together with **Goal 4 and 5**, and the Akwa Ibom State Government seems to be making efforts to ensuring the *Targets* are reached, though NDEBUMOG Monitoring Team has no factual expenditure indicators to measure such. Some projects aimed at attaining this Goal are; Integrated Maternal and New Born Programme, Training of Midwives on Life Saving Skills across the State, Awareness Campaign on Infant Breast Feeding, Provision of Primary Health Care System and Provision of Family Planning, along with, Provision of Safe Motherhood Activities. Moreover, there is a programme for Free Treatment, given to children under the age of 5 and Free Anti-natal Care for Pregnant Mothers. In view of the risk of Mother-to-Child Transmission of HIV/AIDS infection, the Government has introduced Provision of Free Infant Formula and Cereals to Infant of HIV Positive Mothers, which is a laudable effort in safeguarding against infant mortality, with routine immunization against Child Killer Diseases, which are ongoing, to tackle diseases, such as; Polio, which affect infants. There is also, Provision of Transmitted Preventive Treatment to women in the 31 LGAs of Akwa Ibom State. With regards to improving maternal health in Delta State, progress has been slow, which, possesses greater challenge to women existence. However, maternal mortality fell from 800 deaths per 100,000 births in 2003 to 545 deaths per 100,000 births in 2008. The slow pace of pursuing this **Goal** is as a result of poor medical facilities and some instances of half-baked doctors and nurses.

GOAL 6: COMBAT HIV AND AIDS, MALARIA AND OTHER DISEASES

Target 7: Have halted by 2015 and begun to reverse the spread of HIV and AIDS.

Target 8: Have halted by 2015 and begun to reverse the incidence of Malaria and other major Diseases.

Efforts have been made by the Rivers State Government, to combat HIV/AIDS, malaria and other diseases. There is effort on the control of malaria, through the Provision of Insecticide Treated Mosquito Nets and the Provision of Coartem, an anti-malaria drug, at a subsidized rate at some PHCs. This effort, if sustained, would help in achieving, the set targets of MDGs. Also, there are control measures, against diseases, such as; Leprosy and Tuberculosis. In Akwa Ibom State, some of the programmes and projects, directed at

achieving these Goals are; Health Promotion Protection Programme, which entails, Free Testing and Treatment of HIV/AIDS cases in the state, including, purchase of Test Kits, and development of more Treatment Centers, among others. These are all pointer to the recent drop of HIV/AIDS prevalence in the State. Also, there are programmes directed towards alleviating tuberculosis and leprosy, including, campaigns against this scourge at different LGAs across the state, along with establishment of 5 additional Treatment Centers and expansion of TB Centers etc. In Delta State, the prevalence of HIV/AIDS dropped to 4% in 2008. HIV prevalence in pregnant women aged 15-24 years, also dropped to 4% in 2008. The proportion of the population accessing Antiretroviral Drugs increased to 34.4%, though still very costly, basically, perhaps, for the elite. The percentage of children sleeping under Insecticide Treated Mosquito Nets rose from 2.2% in 2003 to 5.5% in 2008. Malaria infection rate remains steady; however, there is considerable progress against polio, with commendable credit, which should go to some International Organization, like Rotary International.

GOAL 7: ENSURE ENVIRONMENTAL SUSTAINABILITY

Target 9: Integrate the principles of sustainable development into the county's policies and programs and reverse the loss of environmental resources.

Target 10: Halve by 2015, the proportion of people without sustainable access to safe drinking water and basic sanitation.

Target 11: By 2015, to have achieved a significant improvement in the lives of at least 100 million slum dwellers.

Rivers State Government has been making effort to reach this goal, although the effort cannot be said to be very significant in achieving these targets before 2015. Example is efforts, which have been made to relocate slum dwellers in the past, unfortunately, which though, had not yielded any significant impact, due to political issues. Provision of water is also problematic; as it is so unfortunate, a city like Port Harcourt does not have a functional public tap. There are however, some areas in Port Harcourt, who are privileged to have public water provided as part of the Corporate Social Responsibilities (CSR) of some International Oil Companies (IOCs), like; Shell, ELF, Chevron, Addax etc. Other communities are still grappling to have water, which is an essential commodity. Not much projects and programmes that were related to this Goal were covered in Akwa Ibom State. However, few projects, covered, on provision of safe drinking water, which have been found to have improved in parts of an urban city, like Uyo.

GOAL 8: DEVELOP A GLOBAL PARTNERSHIP FOR DEVELOPMENT.

Target 12: Develop further; an open rule-based, predicable non-discriminatory trading and financial system (includes a commitment to good governance, development and poverty reduction, both national and international)

Target 13: Address the special needs of last Developed Countries (including tariff-and Quota- Free Access for Least Developed Countries Exports, enhanced program of Debt Relief for Heavily Indebted Poor Countries (HIPC) and cancellation of official Bilateral Debts and more generous ODA for countries committed to poverty deduction.

Target 14: Address the special needs of Landlocked Developing countries and Small Island Developing State (Through the Program of Action for Sustainable Development of Small Island Developing States and the 22nd General Assembly Provisions)

Target 15: Deal comprehensively with the Debt of Problems of Developing Countries, through National and International Measures in order to make the debt sustainable in the long term. Some of the indicators are monitored separately for the Least Developed Countries.

Target 16: In Cooperation with Developing Countries, develop and implement strategies for decent and productive work with youth.

Target 17: In Cooperation with Pharmaceutical Companies, provide access to affordable Essential Drugs in Developing Countries.

Target 18: In cooperation with the Private Sector, make available the benefits of New Technologies, especially, Information and Communication Technologies.

The Rivers State Government has made tangible efforts in bringing ICT knowledge to young people, especially, in Primary Schools. At most of the Rivers State MPS, mentioned in the report, there are specialized laboratories for the study of science and technology. This has helped in achieving target 18 of the MDGs, although the level of collaboration, with the private sector in achieving this, is uncertain. This Goal has some multifaceted targets, which do not interrelate in all cases with the findings from DELT4SLOG II. However, in line with developing technologies, it has been observed that, even Akwa Ibom State government is making efforts at bringing ICT knowledge to its citizens, especially, those in Primary and Secondary Schools.

LINKING DELT4SLOG II IN BAYELSA STATE TO THE MILLENNIUM DEVELOPMENT GOALS (MDGS)

S/N	PROJECT/PROGRAMME DESCRIPTION	SECTOR	LOCATION	MDGs GOAL(S)/ TARGET(S)	REMARKS
1.	Construction of Roads, Bridges and Jetties in Yenagoa and other towns.	Works	Bayelsa	Goal 1 (2)	Some roads are completed, while others are under construction. Same for the bridges and jetties
2.	Upgrading of Isaac Boro Road, including Walkways	Works	Bayelsa	Goal 1 (2)	Work in progress
3.	Construction of Unity Bridge, Nembe	Works	Nembe	Goal 1 (2)	Done, but not totally completed. Uncompleted part patched with wood
4.	Glory drive phase I & II	Works	Bayelsa	Goal 1 (2)	Phase I completed, while phase II abandoned
5.	Construction of Nembe-Brass Road	Works	Nembe-Brass	Goal 1 (2)	Work has not started

6.	Construction of West Senatorial Road Yenagoa to Agge	Works	Yenagoa to Agge	Goal 1 (2)	Clearing and Sand filling work going on
7.	Construction of Central Senatorial Road Yenagoa to Oporoma	Works	Yenagoa to Oporoma	Goal 1 (2)	Work ongoing at the stage of pouring concrete
8.	Construction of Quality Control Laboratory	Works	Bayelsa	Goal 1 (2)	Completed and already in use at FMC
9.	Construction of Yenagoa Gateway Guardian Angel Project	Works	Yenagoa	Goal 1 (2)	Completed and commissioned
10.	Sand Filling and Drainage of Bassambiri and Ogbolomabiri	Works	Bassambiri/Ogbolomabiri	Goal 1 (2)	Done and is already functioning
11.	Sand filling of NDU	Works	Amassoma	Goal 1 (2)	Sand filling is done at the new site, but the link between both sites has not been done
12.	Bayelsa Airport Project (GCCC)	Works	Bayelsa	Goal 1 (2)	Road sand filling work is going on
13.	Road Sand filling of Ikibiri – Amassoma Link Road	Works	Ikibiri/Amassoma	Goal 1 (2)	Sand filling work has been completed
14.	Construction of Youth Corpers Lodges	Rural Development	Bayelsa	Goal 1 (2)	Youth Corpers Orientation Camp Ground under construction
15.	Fencing of Youth Corpers Lodges	Rural Development	Bayelsa	Goal 1 (2)	Not done
16.	Construction of Classroom Block at Ayakoro	Rural Development	Ayakoro	Goal 1 (2)	Done

17.	Upgrading of 16 Senior Secondary Schools to Boarding Schools (2 Per LGA)	Education	Bayelsa	Goal 2 (3)	Work is ongoing at the LGAs of the State, though are yet to be completed
18.	Construction of 3 Senatorial Model Secondary Schools	Education	Bayelsa	Goal 2 (3)	Construction work ongoing but not completed yet
19.	Fencing Primary /Secondary Schools	Education	Bayelsa	Goal 2 (3)	Fencing done at different schools across the State, though the grassroots schools in the State are not fenced.
20.	Landscaping/Fencing and Equipment of the State Library	Education	Bayelsa	Goal 2 (3)	The main State library named, Dr. Gabriel Okara, has been landscaped, fenced, but the jobs are not completed.
21.	Students Financing for WAEC, NECO and NTC Fees.	Education	Bayelsa	Goal 2 (3)	Done
22.	Procurement of Instructional Materials.	Education	Bayelsa	Goal 2 (3)	Done
23.	Development of Facilities in Bayelsa State College of Education.	Education	Bayelsa	Goal 2 (3)	Development ongoing but not yet completed
24.	Development of Niger Delta University / Internal Roads	Education	Amassoma	Goal 2 (3)	Internal Roads completed at the main campus, but at the new site, work in progress
25.	Technical Schools, Aleibiri	Education	Aleibiri	Goal 2 (3)	There is a building to that effect, though the Technical School has not commenced
26.	Training and Retraining of Teachers	Education	Bayelsa	Goal 2 (3)	Done by SUBEB (State Universal Basic Education Board)
27.	Bayelsa Medicare Scheme	Health	Bayelsa	Goal 4,5,6 (5,6,7,9)	Medical scheme's provided at Health Centers and

					Cottage Hospitals E.g. Ambulance, Drugs, Medical Equipment etc.
28.	Bayelsa Medicare Emergency Service.	Health	Bayelsa	Goal 4,5,6 (5,6,7,9)	This is done in FMC and the Niger Delta Teaching Hospital Okolobiri
29.	Drugs/Pharmaceuticals and Medical Consumables	Health	Bayelsa	Goal 4,5,6 (5,6,7,9)	This is done at the FMC and Niger Delta Teaching Hospital, Okolobiri
30.	Ongoing Construction and Renovation of Health Facilities	Health	Bayelsa	Goal 4,5,6 (5,6,7,9)	Yes, it is ongoing but not completed

RECOMMENDATIONS

- ✓ It is difficult to say, if some of the projects, which were uncompleted, ongoing or abandoned, are still at the condition our team met the projects, during the tracking exercises. Therefore, subsequent tracking or follow-up are recommended to bridge the tracking realities.
- ✓ We could not collaboratively or independently bear out, why some of the 2011 projects, were not completed; possibly, due to lack of full releases of budgeted amount, absconding of contractors, envelopes variation conflicts, amongst others.. We therefore, recommend that, stakeholders should pay more attention to budget implementation mechanics.
- ✓ Government Agencies need to integrate the communities and the civil society, into their fiscal planning and blueprints, for realistic and better service delivery.
- ✓ Measuring the implementation of MTAP, MTSS, MTEF and MTEP, for capital projects, should have simplified explanatory log for easy understanding for community stakeholders. Governors in the region should direct for the release of the audited accounts of their States to stakeholders.
- ✓ This would help budget trackers, match baseline in the field of tracking, with actual releases as embedded in the VBs and audited reports.
- ✓ State Houses of Assembly should endeavor to invite community stakeholders and the civil society to Budget Defense and Public Hearings.
- ✓ Budgetary synergy is recommended among all tiers of government and interventionist agencies in the Niger Delta.

- ✓ States within the Niger Delta should endeavor to conduct, a desk review and beneficiaries' intelligence on Federal Government Budget, every year. This will help to reconcile duplicated or outright wastages.
- ✓ States should seek situational confirmation and clarifications from the Head Offices of Federal Agencies in a particular state, that, there are no allocations/ envelopes for an item in the budget, which the state may wish to assist a particular Federal Government Agency in the state, before (the state) embarking on any such redemptive projects.
- ✓ Clearly, NDDC, Ministry of Niger Delta Affairs, Federal Ministry of Environment and State Governments' across the region, need to form a concrete synergy, on how the can go about budgeting for Jetties, Land Reclamations and Shoreline Protection projects across the region, which is one major aspect of budget duplication among agencies.

ABOUT THE BOOK

The main report that made up the original Book (The Oil Money & You) is divided into six chapters, which is available for the public and has been widely distributed.

This simplified version of “The Oil Money & You”, has therefore, been abridged in a summary from the main report, as a way of fast-tracking reading speed for stakeholders, who may wish to read this summary only.

However, this summary has some gaps, in view of its failure to present the situation, facts and data realistically, as conveyed in the original report, a fact, which every reader should be consciously aware, being factors, which are possible in most summaries, hence, the need for every reader to have a copy of the original report.

Hard copies of the original report, (The Oil Money & You) can therefore, be requested in writing from our Head Office, which is free without cost. Readers can however, continue to follow up on our work through our website www.nigerdeltabudget.org.

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