



POND OF CROCODILES

**Citizens Report on Budgets and Projects of the
Niger Delta Development Commission**



**MacArthur
Foundation**

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Citizens Report on Budgets and Projects of
the Niger Delta Development Commission



SOCIALACTION
SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT INTEGRATED CENTRE

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Executive Summary

The Niger Delta region, despite years of oil exploration and government interventions, remains one of the least developed regions in Nigeria, devastated by oil spills and other forms of environmental degradation. There is increasing impoverishment as pollution and displacement cause loss of livelihoods. The Nigerian federal government established the Niger Delta Development Commission (NDDC) in 2000 to develop social infrastructure and contribute to addressing the petroleum industry-related environmental challenges in the region. However, over two decades after, the NDDC has not only failed to fulfill its mandate of transforming the Niger Delta region through its interventions but has also failed to account for the several trillions of naira that have accrued to it. Years of intervention by the NDDC have yielded few results or tangible development as yearly budgets have failed to impact the realities in the Niger Delta.

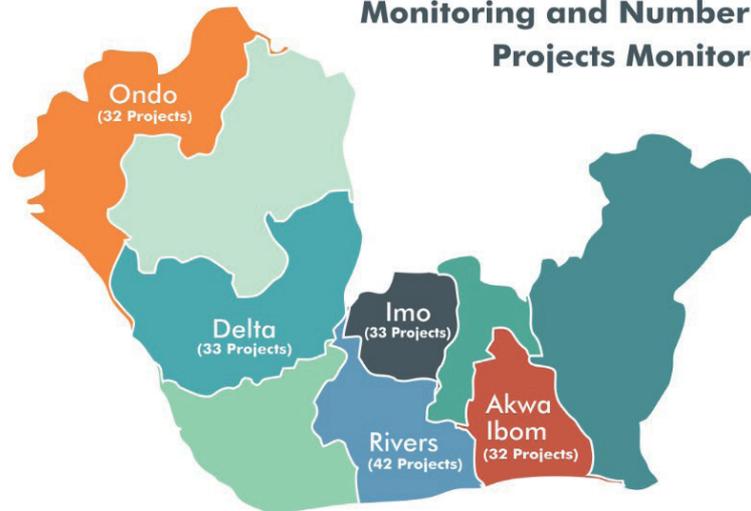
Despite the quantum of projects supposedly implemented by NDDC, the Niger Delta region still grapples with a massive infrastructural gap, including poor road networks, inadequate electricity infrastructure, health and education infrastructure deficits, and non-existent public water systems. A few boreholes in some communities break down shortly after commissioning. The overwhelming majority of residents lack access to potable drinking water in the face of massive oil spills and pollution. These challenges have continued to impact negatively on the lives of the people of the region. While corruption within the NDDC is identified as the main contributing factor for its poor performance, our investigations show inadequate oversight and complacency of institutions such as the Ministry

of Niger Delta Affairs that have direct supervisory authority, and the National Assembly that has oversight responsibilities on the Commission. Rather than provide an effective check on the NDDC, the Ministry and National Assembly are complicit in the corruption plaguing the federal agency.

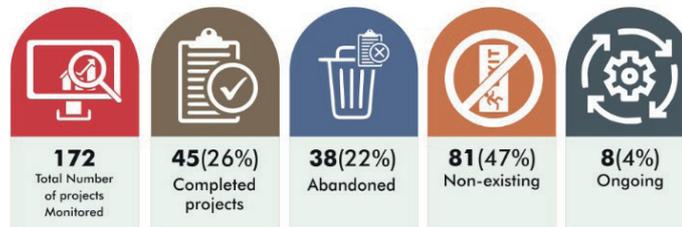
Other notable issues militating against the successful implementation of NDDC annual budget as observed from this report include violation of procurement laws and standards; lack of due process in the payment of contractors, skewed and piecemeal fund allocation pattern, extra-budgetary actions and a culture of budget delay, budget and fiscal secrecy. There is a tradition of funding frivolous projects at the expense of real ones, abandonment of projects, etc. All these characteristics reflect an institution in crisis, which contributes to the social instability in the Niger Delta region rather than the solution it was meant to be. The NDDC annual budget and budgeting system, as it stands, seems designed to fail with the Commission trying to implement too many projects but achieving nothing as the current poor funding pattern will make it impossible for most of the projects to be completed even in many years to come.

Given the various issues and challenges that bedevil the NDDC, there is a need for a holistic approach towards repositioning the Commission for accountability and effective service delivery. In doing this, there is a need to address the issues of undue interference by the National Assembly and ensure its effective oversight. There is also the need to return the NDDC to the constitutionally recognised budget cycle that allows for sufficient time to implement the budget. Compliance with procurement laws

States Covered in the Monitoring and Number of Projects Monitored



Summary of Field Monitoring Reports



and processes should be strictly enforced to ensure the credibility of contracts awarded. Transparency in the procurement process will promote accountability in service delivery. There is also the need to ensure that projects are nominated based on the actual assessment of the needs of the people. Rather than having several pieces of projects scattered across the states, NDDC could concentrate on a few projects and prioritise spending to ensure the projects are completed.

Following public outcry about the corruption and lack of performance of the NDDC, in October 2019, President Muhammadu Buhari ordered a forensic audit of the Commission's financial records from 2001 to 2019. Though the Forensic Audit Report was submitted to President Buhari in August 2021, the contents of the audit have not been made public, and the federal government has failed to act on it despite clear indications that the report contains evidence of massive fraud and over 12,000 failed and abandoned contracts.

As part of the ongoing efforts to promote accountability in NDDC, Social Action conducted a critical analysis of the budget of the NDDC as approved by the National Assembly. This was done to identify trends and patterns in budgetary allocations to project critical areas of project interventions planned by the Commission. Social Action also commissioned a field monitoring exercise of the budget in five of the nine Niger Delta states. The objective was to track the budget's implementation process by examining some of the interventions carried out by NDDC in those selected states. The effort was further aimed at determining the effectiveness of such interventions and their impacts on the social existence of beneficiaries, particularly women and other vulnerable groups.

Working with local partners, Social Action monitored the 2019 budget of the NDDC to determine the level of implementation in Akwa Ibom, Delta, Imo, Ondo, and Rivers States, as representative cases for the entire region.

summary of Key Issues/Findings

This report identified several issues as contributing factors to the failure of NDDC to deliver on its mandates. Key among these issues is corruption, fueled by:

1. **Poor Oversight and Supervision of the Commission:** Fundamental to the efficiency of NDDC is the oversight and supervision roles initially domiciled in the Presidency and the National Assembly. However, this report notes with regret that these functions were never effectively carried out. By the NDDC Act 2000, the President is directly responsible for the oversight of the operations of the Commission. For many years, the function has been relegated and the Commission exposed to a lot of internal and external meddling. This became worse when the Ministry of Niger Delta Affairs was given supervisory powers over NDDC in 2016. For instance, since 2019, the Commission has been without a substantive board that could have been responsible for the effective management of its operations. Consequently, from 2019 till date, the Commission has witnessed five interim management regimes, which were in themselves a clear violation of the provision of the Act. Continued failure to constitute a substantive board for the Commission is apparent relegation of oversight duties and has contributed massively to the level of corruption in the system.
2. **Fiscal and budget Secrecy:** Opaqueness of fiscal processes is one of the major causes of the failure of NDDC to deliver on its mandate. Several trillions of naira budgeted to advance the development agenda have ended up in private pockets due to the secrecy of operations and budgeting. For many years, the NDDC has kept away from the public its budget document, and with its management largely elusive, its entire operation is shrouded in secrecy. Projects are built

into the yearly budget without the citizens' knowledge or input – although they remain beneficiaries of such interventions. This has contributed to poor execution or non-execution of many projects in the region. Many spurious consultancies, non-existent emergency infrastructural projects and donations to imaginary non-governmental organisations worth billions of naira are surreptitiously inserted into the NDDC budget annually.

3. **Delay in Annual Budget Passage:** Another major setback identified by this report as contributing to the inefficiency of NDDC's operations include perennial delay in the submission and passage of its annual budget. Since 2017 the National Assembly has consistently passed the NDDC budget almost at the end of the budget year. Sometimes the budgets are passed three months to the end of the fiscal year. In some cases, some extensions are granted to accommodate, maybe, two months of implementation. This practice has rendered the NDDC budget non-performing, with many projects hurriedly awarded without recourse to due process, leading to the abandonment of many awarded contracts.
4. **Violation of Procurement Laws and Standards:** Closely linked to the delay of the passage of NDDC's budget is also the non-adherence to procurement laws and poor procurement practices by the successive interim management of the Commission. The delay in the passage of budgets gives little or no room for proper procurement steps to be carried out before projects are awarded; a situation that has led to the award of several "Emergency Contracts" worth over ₦1 trillion without due process. The Senate Adhoc Committee investigative Report of NDDC identified non-compliance with procurement laws as a major driver of corruption in NDDC.

5. **Projects Abandonment:** The non-adherence to procurement standards and processes directly correlates with the level of project abandonment witnessed in the Niger Delta. The region has more abandoned projects than any other region. Over 12,000 projects were abandoned with no specific ownership attached to them.¹ This situation was further confirmed by Social Action’s team of community monitors, who tracked some 172 projects across five states of the Niger Delta. The monitoring report revealed that 22% of the tracked projects are abandoned, and over 47% are non-existent. So far, the Commission is only able to complete 26% of its projects while 4% are ongoing from the tracked projects in its 2019 Budget.
 6. **Massive Debts to Contractors and Non-payment for Contracts Awarded:** Further findings from our field monitoring show that non-payment to contractors continues to contribute to why many projects are genuinely awarded contracts are abandoned. Since the beginning of 2022, different groups of contractors under different platforms have staged protests at the NDDC office in Port Harcourt over debts owed to its members.² As of January 2022, it was alleged that NDDC owed contractors to the tune of ₦2trillion.³ Non-payment of contract sums, therefore, constitutes a barrier to effective implementation of projects and contribute to the increase in the number of abandoned projects across the region.
 7. **Questionable Fund Allocation Trend:** The report also observed from the analysis conducted on the NDDC budget a disturbing trend in budgetary allocations. There was an observation in the area of “Regional Budgetary Allocations”. While the idea of budgetary allocations to regional projects seems good on paper, the real intention appears to be to use it to siphon money. It was observed that many of the projects under this heading are either vague, untraceable, duplications from already allocated projects to various states, and/ or frivolous allocations.
- In most cases, project activities to be implemented in a state are lumped under one budget line, making it difficult to trace or monitor them while many are without a physical address or location. It was also observed from the analysis that while NDDC continues to allocate insignificant funds to critical projects areas such as agriculture, education and health, sub-sectors with no direct economic impact to the region – “Administration and Others” and headings with a lesser number of projects got as much as 15% of total funding allocation to Regional Projects. Most of the projects under this sub-heading can be described as frivolous. This, therefore, partly explains why the impact of NDDC spending is hardly felt in the region.
8. **Skewed Budgetary Allocations in Favour of One Sub-sector:** Another notable issue identified from the analysis is the concentration of too many projects under the sub-sector of “Roads and Bridges Construction”. Of the 16 sub-sectors that the Regional projects covered and the 419 projects executed, road and bridges construction took about 30% of the project’s concentration and 20% of the entire capital allocation to the Regional heading. More disturbing is that most of these roads and bridges are non-existent. This disturbing trend is not limited to ‘regional projects’ alone; it is prevalent in all the allocations to the nine states, thereby making most of the roads and bridges mere duplications.
 9. **Over Ambition and Unrealistic Projects Pursuits:** Another reason why it appears that the huge amount of funding that NDDC has received so far has not translated to any meaningful development is due to ambiguous development plans, which lead to the pursuit of too many unrealistic projects. Rather than concentrating on fewer projects and ensure their completion, in 2019, like every other years, NDDC allocated funds to some 3,944 “bitty” projects scattered across the region, most of which started many years

1 <https://allafrica.com/stories/202107080042.html>

2 <https://punchng.com/protesting-contractors-ground-nddc-demand-five-year-contracts-payment/>

3 <https://www.thecable.ng/contractors-tackle-nddc-over-n2trn-debt-threaten-protest>

ago and are yet to be completed, or are abandoned or never existed. These are where funds go without any impact or benefit to the people. The Commission has conspicuously deviated from the Niger Delta Regional Masterplan, which was prepared to provide guidance and direction on project implementation.

Recommendations

To address the avalanche of challenges inhibiting the effectiveness of the NDDC and return to the path of accountability, the following recommendations are put forward for consideration:

1. The President should use the occasion of the forensic audit to overhaul the NDDC system by abolishing the current interim leadership structure and constituting the substantive Board. This will ensure the operation of an open-door policy to promote transparency and public accountability in all affairs of the Commission. It will also provide day-to-day oversight and supervisory functions needed to reposition the Commission for efficiency and visible results.
2. The National Assembly should be urged to carry out its constitutional roles of legislative oversight on the Commission and its budgeting system (including early passage of budget) to ensure effective utilisation of public resources, without interfering in implementation, especially the award of contracts.
3. The NDDC under the substantive Board should be mandated to publish its budget document electronically for the public to access while also making periodic updates or reports of its activities available to the public.
4. An independent audit team be instituted to carry out regular and/or periodic audits of the Commission. This is crucial to have an accurate, unbiased audit report on the financial activities of the Commission. The audit report should be readily made available to the public.
5. Community engagement in designing projects and monitoring and execution be strengthened and made mandatory while a community consultation process should be adopted by the Commission. This will promote a public-public partnership approach to community engagement involving participatory development processes to address community needs in the Niger Delta
6. There is a need to ensure that NDDC adheres strictly to the Zero Based Budgeting Approach and ensures that budgets are built around what is needed for a particular period. This will help prioritise projects based on the actual needs of communities/region and not just starting many projects only to complete very few.
7. NDDC management should be mandated to create a robust procurement department independent of the Commission and placed under the direct supervision of the Bureau of Public Procurement. The Bureau of Public procurement should be empowered to impose necessary sanctions on any violations of the public procurement law.
8. The Federal Government should set up a multi-stakeholder partnership which would include a team of Civil Society Organisations and individuals with a track record of competence and integrity, to constantly monitor the activities of the NDDC, including close observation of the independent audit exercise and issuing of regular reports when necessary.
9. The anti-graft agencies should be expressly mandated to monitor the financial and procurement activities of the NDDC and promptly act when infractions and illegalities are suspected to be committed.
10. The federal government should take decisive action on the Forensic Audit report and bring to book anyone indicted by the report in order not to continue to encourage corruption by emboldening corrupt public officials.



Background

Overview of NDDC Mandate

The Niger Delta region is the storehouse of Nigeria's hydrocarbon resources. As the oil-producing region, the Niger Delta provides the lifeline for Nigeria's economic sustainability. Crude oil was first discovered in commercial quantity in the Niger Delta region near Oloibiri in Bayelsa State. Since the discovery, revenue from crude sales has contributed more than 90% of Nigeria's foreign exchange earnings and 80% of government budgetary revenue. However, the discovery of oil in the region, rather than a blessing to the people, has turned out to be a "curse" that produced massive environmental degradation, soil and water pollution, and loss of livelihood. This has led to the collapse of social infrastructure and poverty among the people. The widespread feeling of perceived marginalisation and discontent triggered one of the worst restiveness and agitations in Nigeria, with indigenous people demanding compensation and control of the resources. These demands led to the armed struggle and faceoff between the Niger Delta youths and oil multinationals operating in the region. These hostilities later metamorphosed into waves of violence that involved the kidnapping of oil workers and bombing of oil facilities, and destruction of lives and properties.

In a bid to respond to the rising tension, and the escalation of ethnic militia crises, and in addressing the environmental consequences of oil exploration and exploitation such as oil spill, pollution, and health hazards, the government of Nigeria established the Oil Mineral Producing Area Development Commission (OMPADEC) in 1992. However, corruption, lack of supervisory oversight, and the absence of performance evaluation

guidelines led to the failure of OMPADEC in meeting the needs of the people. In the exact words of the Minister for Niger Delta Affairs, Mr. Godswill Akpabio, "OMPADEC failed because their operations were marred by lack of focus, excessive corruption, political interference, and high overhead cost".⁴ This level of failure in OMPADEC led to the establishment of NDDC in the year 2000 with the hope that it would address some of the problems that plagued OMPADEC.

NDDC was established by an act of government in 2000 as the veritable vehicle to drive the development of the region whose environment, natural habitat, and means of livelihood had been devastated by oil exploration and prospecting activities, and neglected by successive administrations. The violent agitations arising therefrom necessitated the establishment of the Commission with the mandate to, formulate policies and guidelines for the development of the Niger Delta area; Conceive, plan, and implement, following set rules and regulations, projects and programs for sustainable development of the Niger Delta area in the field of transportation including roads, jetties and waterways, health, employment, industrialisation, agriculture and fisheries, housing and urban development, water supply, electricity, and telecommunications; Surveying the Niger Delta to ascertain measures necessary to promote its physical and socio-economic development, and, preparing the master plan and schemes designed to promote the physical development of the Niger Delta region. The Commission's coverage area spans nine States including Bayelsa, Cross River, Ondo, Edo, Abia, Akwa Ibom, Rivers, Imo, and Delta States.

The Commission's mandate also includes implementation of all the measures approved for the development of the Niger Delta region by the Federal Government and the states of

4 <https://www.vanguardngr.com/2020/09/ompadec-nddb-failed-due-to-excessive-corruptions-%E2%80%95-akpabio/>

the Commission; identifying factors inhibiting the development of the Niger Delta region and assisting the member states in the formulation and implementation of policies to ensure sound and efficient management of the resources of the Niger Delta region; assessing and reporting on any project being funded or carried out in the region by oil and gas companies and any other company, including non-governmental organisations, as well as ensuring that funds released for such projects are properly utilised; and tackling ecological and environmental problems that arise from the exploration of oil mineral in the Niger Delta region and advising the Federal Government and the member states on the prevention and control of oil spillages, gas flaring and environmental pollution; liaising with the various oil mineral and gas prospecting and producing companies on all matters of pollution, prevention and control. As well as executing such other works and performing such other functions, which in the opinion of the Commission are required for the sustainable development of the Niger Delta region and its people.⁵

Corruption in NDDC

Despite the seemingly good intentions of the Commission, the reality around the operation of NDDC suggests that the over 20 years of intervention has yielded few desirable results. Rather than championing the course of development, the NDDC has become a cesspool of corruption where development funds are used for political patronage and settlement of political godfathers. Since its inception, the Commission has received about \$40 billion (₦15 trillion) for various projects in the region yet failed to achieve the fundamental objective of bringing about transformation as enshrined in the regional development master plan.⁶ The Commission has routinely been embroiled in many high profile corruption scandals ranging from contract award rackets to contract inflation, projects abandonment, vague and, in many cases, non-existent projects. There are poorly executed projects, personnel

and overhead cost theft, etc.

In January 2020, the nation's polity was agog with reports of extra-budgetary spending within seven months in NDDC in 2019 to a staggering tune of over ₦1 trillion involving some 1,921 "emergency contracts" fraudulently awarded by the interim management of NDDC⁷ even when the budget of that year was just ₦350 billion. The Senate in May 2020 also held that the Commission spent ₦40 billion without recourse to established processes of funds disbursement.⁸ And recently, there were allegations of the dubious spending of over ₦1.5 billion under the guise of palliative for members of staff of the Commission by its management.⁹ Another ₦3.1 billion was spent on spurious Covid-19 personal protective equipment without due process.¹⁰ These irregular disbursements are all in line with a known pattern of systematic underhand fleecing that is well-entrenched and thriving in the Commission.

The Senate Ad Hoc Committee Report on the Investigation of Alleged Financial Recklessness in the Niger Delta Development Commission noted the non-compliance of various management of the organisation with the Procurement Act. They reportedly embarked on several projects without the statutory referral of the Bureau of Public Procurement for approval. The report also observed flagrant non-compliance with budget submission dateline and lack of approval of budget before the commencement of the fiscal year as major flaws in the operation of NDDC.¹¹ Similarly, the Report of the Auditor General of the Federation on Special Periodic Check on the Activities and Programmes of the NDDC released in May 2020 revealed some forty-seven issues bothering on financial recklessness and malfeasance in NDDC between 2013 and 2018. Some of these issues include Excessive Payment of Imprest to Board members to the tune of ₦1.3 billion; Excessive spending on the award of Emergency Contracts while the Planned Projects are left unattended to or even abandoned. Abandonment of several projects in different locations amounted

5 http://www.commonlii.org/ng/legis/num_act/ndcea504/

6 <https://www.thisdaylive.com/index.php/2020/07/19/nddc-a-disturbing-cesspool-of-corruption/>

7 <https://www.thecable.ng/n1trn-fraudulent-contracts-uncovered-at-nddc>

8 <https://www.premiumtimesng.com/news/top-news/402274-what-i-know-about-nddcs-reckless-spending-of-n40bn-akpabio.html>

9 <http://saharareporters.com/2020/07/09/we-used-n15bn-take-care-ourselves-covid-19-palliative-says-nddc-md-pon-dei>

10 <https://theeagleonline.com.ng/we-spent-n1-5b-on-ourselves-during-covid-19-nddc-md/>

11 Report of the Adhoc Committee on Investigation of the Alleged Financial Recklessness in the Niger Delta Development Commission Submitted to the Senate on July 2020. <https://placng.org/i/wp-content/uploads/2020/07/Senate-Report-on-the-Investigation-of-the-Alleged-Financial-Recklessness-in-the-Niger-Delta-Development-Commission-NDDC.pdf>

to several billions of naira.¹²

The Forensic Audit?

In October 2019, following the public outcry, criticism, and condemnation that greeted the many reports of corruption that permeated the NDDC, President Muhammadu Buhari ordered a forensic audit of the Commission's financial records from 2001 to 2019.¹³ This order was made as part of the effort to reposition the NDDC for effective service delivery in the region. As the President noted, "what is presently on ground in the South-South does not justify huge resources that have been made available to the agency". In August 2021 two years after the commissioning of the forensic audit by the Ministry of Niger Delta Affairs, the Forensic Audit Report was finally submitted to the Minister by a team of auditors and security personnel.¹⁴ While receiving the report, Mr. Akpabio noted that the report will be studied, and salient areas will be extracted for the President to take further action. He further said that the exercise would reposition NDDC and enhance the socio-economic status of the Niger Delta. Many look forward with excitement and high expectations from the President, particularly with the hint of massive atrocities in the report as made public by the Minister, Mr. Akpabio. He disclosed that the Forensic Audit covered some 13,777 projects that were awarded between 2001 and 2019 and that some N6 trillion was expended on these contracts. He, however, decried that the bulk of the money ended up in private pockets as the execution of the projects was substantially compromised.¹⁵

This hint about the level of impunity uncovered by the Forensic Audit triggered a lot of expectations and anxiety from the public with demand for the full report to be made public. Members of the public, including civil society partners and accountability advocates, have, since the submission of the report to the President, called for the prosecution of those found culpable for stealing of public funds. However, as at the beginning of 2022 nothing had happened with the forensic audit; it has neither been published nor acted upon. Many have reasoned that, if nothing is done now, the audit's findings may never see the daylight again. They suspect that with elections approaching, the process of alignment and realignment may mean that many politicians who may have been indicted in the report could be left off the hook. So the questions now are: Where is the Forensic Audit Report? Why have the details of the report remained sketchy? Who are those responsible for the 12,000 abandoned contracts? Why were their names not published? Despite the renewed commitment by Mr. President to fight corruption, why have the Economic and Financial Crimes Commission (EFCC), the Independent Corrupt Practices Commission (ICPC) not gone after corrupt NDDC officials, including members of the past interim management who have been fingered in a series of corruption cases?

12 Report of the Auditor General of the Federation on Special Periodic Checks on the Activities and Programmes of the Niger Delta Development Commission for the Period 30th of January 2013 to 30th of June 2018 released in May 2020. <https://www.oaugf.ng/docman/11-nddc-report-of-2013-to-2018/file>

13 <https://www.premiumtimesng.com/news/headlines/358182-buhari-orders-forensic-audit-of-nddc-operations-since-2001.html>

14 <https://www.vanguardngr.com/2021/08/nddc-akpabio-receives-final-forensic-audit-report/>

15 <https://www.vanguardngr.com/2021/09/nddc-buhari-receives-forensic-audit-report-says-n6trn-approved-in-18yrs/>

Budget Analysis



Introduction

Annual budgeting exercise at the federal level allows government's Ministry, Departments, and Agencies (MDAs) to submit their fiscal budget to the federal government through the Ministry of Budget and National Planning for onward submission to the Presidency and final presentation to the National Assembly for approval. The process, which commences at the last quarter of the year, provides the needed opportunity for a thorough review of the budget proposal by the members of the parliament and then final approval. This practice ensures that the budget cycle is adhered to with implementation starting in March of every year and ending in February of the succeeding year. However, the budgets of the Niger Delta Development Commission, for many years, have not been consistent with this constitutional provision nor adhered to the budget cycle timelines. Since 2017 the National Assembly has consistently passed the NDDC budget almost at the end of the budget year. Sometimes the budget is passed three months to the end of the year and, in some cases, at the very end of the year with some extension granted to accommodate two months of implementation. This practice has rendered the NDDC budget non-performing, allowing many projects to be hurriedly awarded without recourse to due process and in violation of public procurement laws.

The recurrent delay in the passage of the NDDC annual budget has posed a serious threat to the efficiency of project implementation by the agency^{16,17}. Records have it that in 2017, the NDDC Management awarded 201 emergency contracts valued at ₦100.39 billion while in 2018, a total of 1,057 emergency contracts valued at ₦162.68 billion. In 2019, the Commission awarded a total of 1,921 emergency contracts valued at ₦1.07 trillion¹⁸ in just seven months of the year – a sum over 200% more than its ₦346.3 billion annual budget. The implication of this is that many of the hurriedly awarded contracts were never implemented or outrightly abandoned. In May 2020, the interim management of the Commission alluded to the fact that “not one single project was executed” at the end of the fiscal year due to the budget approval delay and intrigues of the National Assembly.¹⁹

Why We Are Concerned!

The NDDC 2019 Capital Budget, like all previous budgets, was passed by the National Assembly in March 2020, few weeks to the end of the fiscal year. The Senate approved a total sum of ₦346.4 billion for the fiscal year of 2019 with a lifespan of just two months, till 31st of May 2020 for implementation, as a reoccurring trend around the NDDC Budget.²⁰ This ugly trend can be traced back to 2017, when a budget of ₦364 billion

16 <https://businessday.ng/news/article/nddc-2019-budget-expires-in-days-without-any-single-project-execution-due-to-delays/>

17 <https://businessday.ng/news/article/nddc-2019-budget-expires-in-days-without-any-single-project-execution-due-to-delays/>

18 <https://businessday.ng/uncategorized/article/how-nddc-awarded-over-n1trn-contracts-in-7-months-against-n400bn-budget-in-2019/m>

19 <https://businessday.ng/news/article/nddc-2019-budget-expires-in-days-without-any-single-project-execution-due-to-delays/>

20 <https://www.vanguardngr.com/2020/03/senate-approves-n346388-billion-for-nddc-for-2019-fiscal-year/>

was passed in February 2018, just one month to the end of the fiscal year.²¹ Similarly, the 2018 budget of NDDC was sent to the National Assembly in October 2018 and was passed in December 2018.²² The 2019 NDDC capital budget of ₦306.5 billion was passed in March 2020²³ after so many tussles between the management of the Commission and the National Assembly over what appears a deliberate effort to conceal the budget from NASS approval. The lawmakers accused the NDDC management of failing to submit its budget for appropriation and spending without approval.²⁴ This, therefore, cast serious doubt on the effectiveness of the budget implementation as well as the management of the allocated resources.

A major cause for concern in implementing the 2019 NDDC capital project is the impact of the Covid-19 pandemic. Nigeria recorded the first case of covid-19 infection in February 2020 few days before the capital budget was passed by the National Assembly, an incident that saw the government taking some drastic measures to prevent the spread of the virus. Some of the measures taken included movement restrictions which involved total and partial lockdown in many states across Nigeria for six months. This, therefore, meant that even when the NDDC capital budget was passed in March and was expected to run till May 31st, the Challenges posed by the covid-19 made it difficult to implement the budget. In other words, the 2019 NDDC capital budget was a budget of no impact.

As part of the ongoing efforts to promote accountability in NDDC, Social Action conducted a critical analysis of the NDDC budget as approved by the National Assembly to identify trends and patterns in budgetary allocations to project critical areas of project interventions planned by the Commission. Social Action also commissioned a field monitoring exercise of the budget in five of the nine Niger Delta states. The objective was to track the budget's implementation process to project some of the interventions carried out by NDDC in those selected states and to determine the effectiveness of such interventions and the impacts they have on the social existence of beneficiaries, particularly women and other vulnerable groups.

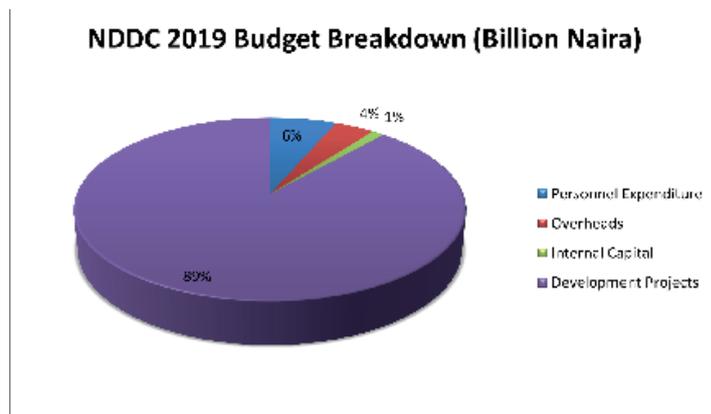
21 <https://orderpaper.ng/senate-approves-nddcs-2017-budget/>
 22 <https://orderpaper.ng/buhari-forwards-nddc-2018-budget-to-senate/>
 23 <https://www.vanguardngr.com/2020/03/reps-approve-n346-3-billion-nddc-2019-budget/>
 24 <https://placng.org/i/house-to-investigate-nddc-for-failing-to-submit-2019-budget-estimates-to-national-assembly-2/>
 25 <https://www.vanguardngr.com/2020/03/senate-approves-n346388-billion-for-nddc-for-2019-fiscal-year/>

NDDC 2018 Budget Performance

At the NDDC 2019 budget presentation by the Senate Committee on Niger Delta Affairs, it was revealed that the 2018 budget achieved a 98% success in terms of revenue inflow. Out of the ₦346.5 billion approved budget, the Commission received a total of ₦344.11 billion, one percent less than the projected revenue. Recurrent expenditure and the internal capital of ₦35.7 billion, representing 99.8% was received and spent as of 31st December 2019. The capital expenditure (development projects) of ₦304.4 billion representing 97% was actualised and spent as of July 2019 which calls to question the rollover issue into 2019.

2019 Approved NDDC Budget

The National Assembly passed a total of ₦346.3 billion NDDC budget in March 2020. The Budget only ran for ten weeks as its life span elapsed on the 30th of May 2020.²⁵ The budget breakdown shows that the sum of ₦22.3 billion was allocated to personnel expenditure while ₦13.4 billion was for overhead expenditure. Internal capital expenditure was pegged at ₦4.083 billion and while development projects took the larger portion of ₦306.5 billion.



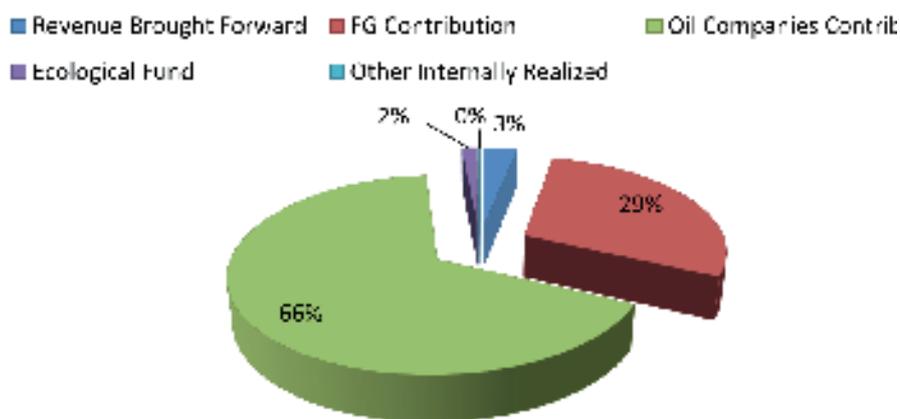
Sources of Revenue for the 2019 NDDC Budget

Capital Budget Allocation to the Nine Niger Delta States in 2019

The 2019 NDDC Capital budget summary shows a total budget allocation of ₦306.5 billion, representing funds for development projects. A look at the budget document showed that the sum was shared between the nine states of the Niger Delta and the Head Office of the NDDC. A total of ₦205.9 billion was shared to the nine states for development projects, while the Head

In line with the review done by the Senate Committee on Niger Delta Affairs, the Senate approved the following sources of revenue for NDDC in 2019. These include Revenue Brought Forward of ₦11 billion; Federal Government Contribution of ₦100.1 billion, Oil Companies Contributions and Nigeria Liquefied Natural Gas Ltd of ₦230 billion; Ecological Fund of ₦5 billion; and other Internally Realised Income of ₦200 million.²⁶ It is important to state that the development aspect of the proposal, according to the Chairman of the Senate Committee on Niger Delta Affairs, Senator Peter Nwaoboshi, is a rollover of the 2018 budget.²⁷ In other words, the budget for development projects in 2018 was carried forward into 2019 as they were not implemented. This is despite the Commission claim of achieving 99% budget performance in 2018.

Revenue Sources for NDDC 2019 Budget (Billion Naira)



From the above analysis, the federal government contributed 29% of the budget revenue while oil companies contributed the largest amount, 66%. Contribution from the ecological fund was 2%, while short fall from FG contribution in 2018 represented 3% of the 2019 budget.

office of NDDC alone got a whopping ₦100 billion representing over 30% of the entire development allocation for the year. In other words, NDDC Head Office alone got half of the allocation to the entire nine states. This is despite the fact that the internal capital allocation of ₦4.083 billion was already made available to the Commission in addition to the personnel and overhead allocations. The question is, what is the purpose of the huge allocation from the development capital to the Head Office of NDDC?

26 ibid

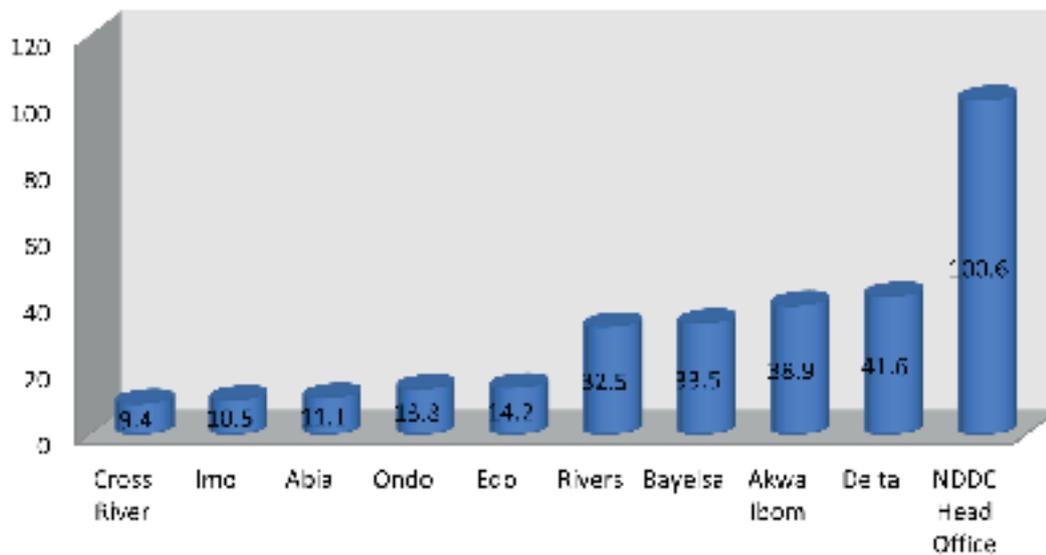
27 <https://www.vanguardngr.com/2020/03/senate-approves-n346388-billion-for-nddc-for-2019-fiscal-year/>

NDDC 2019 Capital Allocation Breakdown (Billion Naira)



The 2019 NDDC Budget shows that Delta state got the highest allocation of ₦41.6 billion, followed by Akwa Ibom with ₦38.966billion. Bayelsa and Rivers got ₦33.5 billion and ₦32.5 billion respectively while Edo, Ondo, and Abia state got ₦14.2 billion, ₦13.8 billion, and ₦11.1 billion respectively; Imo state and Cross Rivers State got the least allocations of ₦10.5 billion and ₦9.4 billion.

	State/Region	Budgeted Cost	Commitment	Amount Approved in 2018	Amount Approved in 2019
	₦	₦	₦	₦	₦
1	Head Office/Regional	1,312,247,409	144,169,909,896	94,193,900,000	100,616,670,000
2	Abia	88,355,999,130	9,553,736,737	11,936,372,465	11,135,398,017
3	Akwa Ibom	389,435,539,019	42,915,750,683	44,657,555,212	38,966,456,256
4	Bayelsa	285,535,421,461	38,738,227,369	31,570,979,447	33,540,078,091
5	Cross River	91,878,778,678	8,119,796,557	9,601,988,796	9,489,186,436
6	Delta	373,990,147,709	23,364,515,581	38,285,101,206	41,648,460,028
7	Edo	82,749,376,265	4,762,226,293	12,895,518,261	14,212,834,689
8	Imo	119,752,379,633	7,561,366,691	10,763,445,699	10,526,166,532
9	Ondo	140,689,210,223	549,592,339	16,169,626,998	13,839,703,564
10	Rivers	305,497,939,413	34,602,520,001	30,978,714,027	32,525,946,387
	TOTAL CAPITAL	3,190,131,946,940	314,332,642,147	301,053,202,111	306,500,900,000



■ Capital Allocation Per Niger Delta States (Billion Naira)

2019 NDDC Regional Projects by Sub-Sector

According to the budget details, the ₦100.6 billion allocated to the NDDC Head office is to cover all regional projects to be implemented by the Commission as megaprojects across the Niger Delta. The idea of the regional project came about as a result of the need to shift focus from small scale community projects and concentrate on mega projects that will move the region forward instead of dabbling into small projects that can be handled by

SECTOR/ FOCUS AREAS	No of Products	Total Approved Amt
1. Agric/ Fisheries	13	3,497,633,696
2. Colonisation/ Reclamation	27	6,830,285,650
3. Community & Rural Development	6	262,950,000
4. Ecological	10	2,582,500,000
5. Education	14	2,052,350,000
6. Energy & Power Supply	39	9,393,316,032
7. ICT	22	1,344,415,000
8. Industrial and Enterprise Development	17	11,569,000,000
9. Strategic Planning, Research Statistics And Mgt. Information System	17	1,765,000,000
10. Projects Admin/ Others	11	15,464,722,837
11. Security Admin	10	3,324,900,000
12. Health	33	12,503,500,000
13. Shore Protection/ Jetty	29	4,211,245,550
14. Roads / Bridges	112	19,248,040,805
15. Youths Sports and Women Empowerment	19	1,226,500,000
16. Governance & Social Services	40	5,385,310,431
TOTAL	419	100,661,670,001

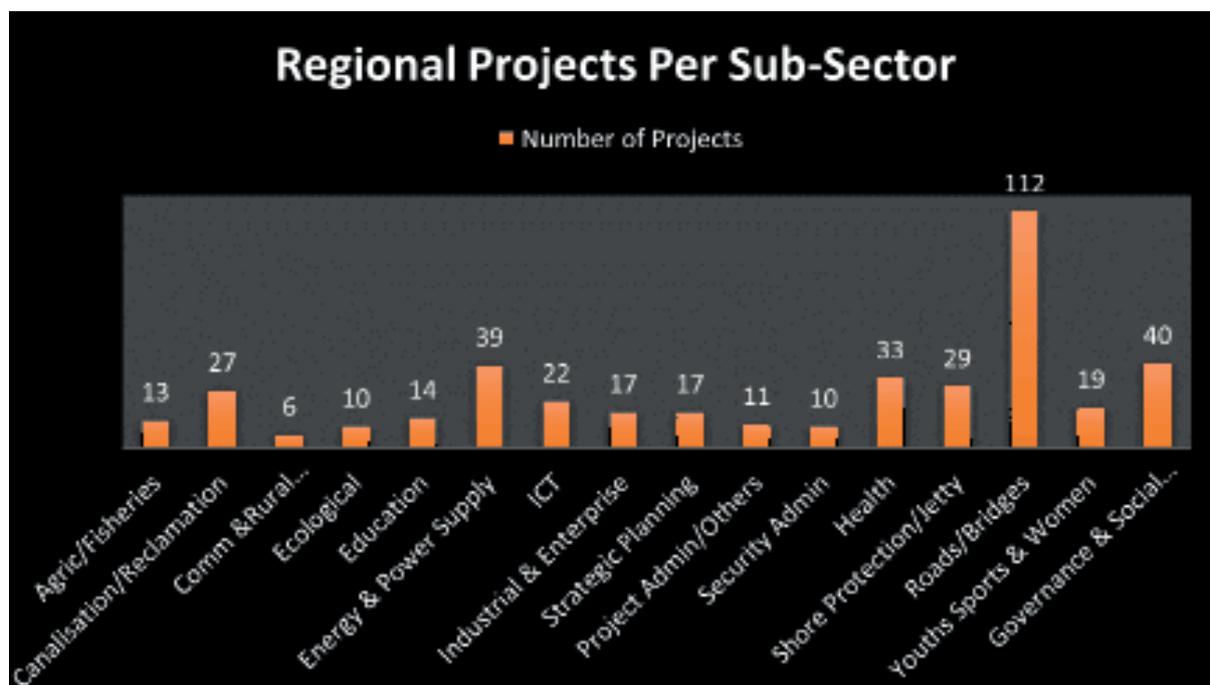
local councils, oil companies, or state government.²⁸ The shift to regional projects was embraced in the year 2019 as a result of the concerns raised about the rate of abandoned community projects scattered across the region. The idea was to pay more attention to regional projects as mapped out by the Niger Delta Regional Development Master Plan.

In view of this new focus, in the 2019 budget, NDDC provided for 419 regional projects, which cut across sixteen (16) catchment areas or sectors. These catchment areas/sectors range from Agriculture/Fisheries, Canalization/Reclamation, Community and Rural development, Energy and Power, Ecological, Education to Industrial and Enterprise Development, to Strategic Planning, Research Statistics and Management Information System; to Security and Health etc. The least cost allocation being ₦2 million meant for Youth Training and Empowerment and the highest being ₦3.4billion for Entrepreneurial Development Programme. A look at the breakdown showed that the budget prioritised the construction of roads

and 22 projects respectively valued at ₦24.8billion, other critical sectors such as Agriculture, Education, community and Rural Development have 13, 14 and 6 projects respectively valued at ₦5.7billion. However, it is observed that from the breakdown that the Commission approved a total of 38 projects valued at ₦20.3billion to Strategy, Projects and Security Administration; A sum higher than the total allocations to Agriculture, Education and Rural Development projects.

Concerns Around the Regional Projects

Despite the seemingly good intentions behind the focus on regional projects, it appears it is another ploy to loot more resources. Some fundamental issues observed from the budget around the regional projects include issues of project duplication. For instance, while there is budget allocation to solar power projects under Energy and Power, you will see



and bridges with 112 different projects under the sub-sector with the total sum of ₦19.2billion. The Governance and Social services subsector has the second-highest number of projects, 40 projects budgeted for worth ₦5.3billion. The budget also prioritised the provision of Energy and Power subsector with 39 projects budgeted for worth ₦9.3 billion. While Health, Shore Protection/Jetty, Canalisation/Reclamation, and ICT had 33, 29, 27

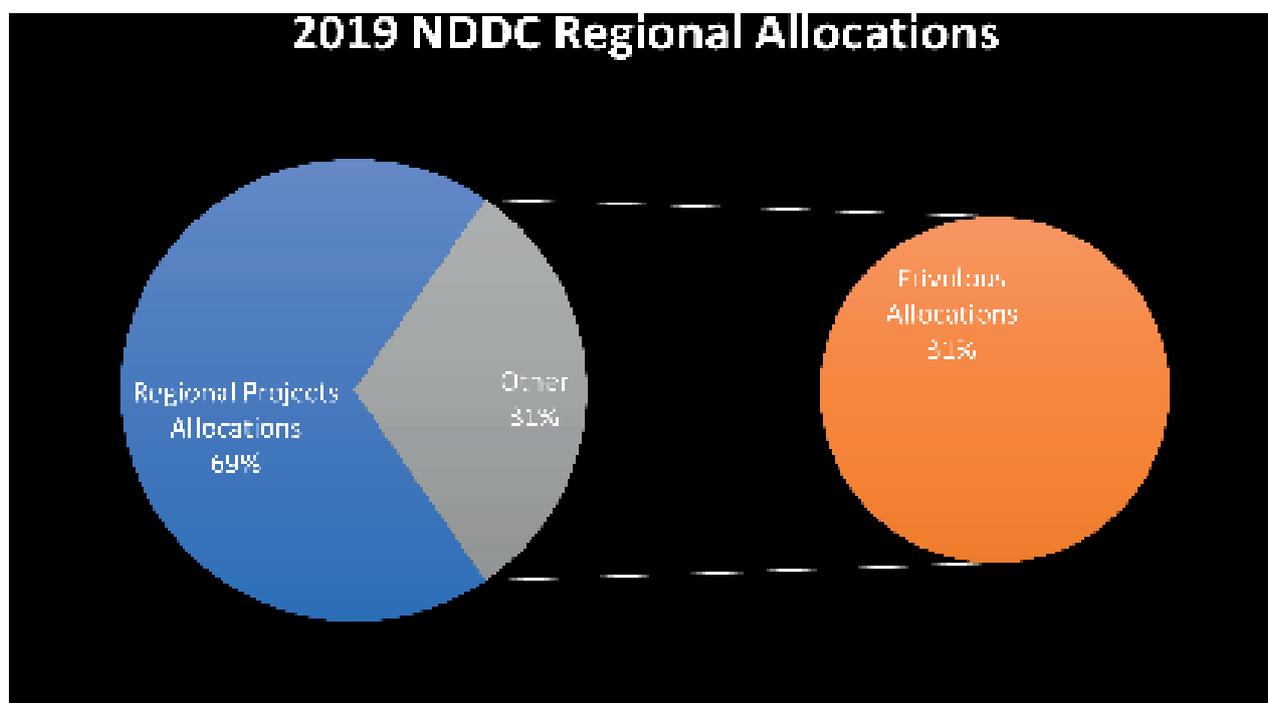
projects like Solar Power equipment Maintenance Training and Establishment under Industry and Enterprise Development. Another notable issue is the allocation of huge sums of money to projects that have no specific address and cannot be traced. For instance, the sum of ₦1 billion was allocated to “NDDC/CBN Anchor Borrower Initiative” and the “Provision of Street Lights across the Niger Delta Region with ₦900million budgetary allocation.

28 <https://businessday.ng/news/article/nddc-to-shift-to-regional-projects-in-master-plan/>

Issues of project duplication frequently occur in the budget document. Projects with similar names kept reoccurring under the same subsector but with different amounts. For example, there is the “provision of solar powered street lights in selected

in the Region and Other Research Activities with ₦52.2million allocation³⁰ while on another page you will see “Socio Economic Impact Assessment of Projects in the Region and Other Research Activities with ₦50million budgetary allocation³¹. These are

Sub-Sector	No of Frivolous Prjcts	Total Approved Amount
1. Community & Rural development	4	245,700,000
2. Ecological	2	137500000
3. Education	3	271000000
4. Energy and Power Supply	3	1,175,000,000
5. ICT	3	390,000,000
6. Industrial and Enterprise Development	5	491,500,000
7. StrategicPlanning,ResearchStatisticsandMgt. Information System	13	1,660,000,000
8. Project Admin/ Others	4	14,325,000,000
9. Security Admin	5	2,750,000,000
10. Health	5	6,145,000,000
11. Youths Sports and Women Empowerment	9	770,000,000
12. Governance & Social Services	15	2,732,000,000
TOTAL	71	31,092,700,000



communities in the Niger Delta (Lots 1-16) with ₦100 million allocation, and there is the “provision of solar powered street lights across the Niger Delta Region (Lots 1-24) with ₦900million budgetary allocation.²⁹ On one page, you will also see a budget like “Socio Economic Impact Assessment of Projects

clear examples of project duplication that permeate the NDDC budget documents.

29 Page 8 of the NDDC 2019 Approved Budget
 30 Page 15 of the NDDC 2019 Approved Budget
 31 Page 16 of the NDDC 2019 Approved Budget

Frivolous Budget Expenditures

A further look at the budget details shows that NDDC in 2019 budgeted for some 71 projects across twelve (12) major subsectors that can be termed “Frivolous Budget lines” valued at ₦30.1 billion. For instance, you will see a budget line like “Quiz competition in Secondary Schools in the Niger Delta States worth ₦75 million.”³² More disturbing is the allocation of ₦300 million and ₦400 million respectively for such budget items as “Institutionalization of Performance Management System and Statutory Quarterly/Annual Reporting” and, “Development of Niger Delta Human Resource Data Base”³³. Other frivolous projects like “Mid Term Review of NDRDMP (36 lots) with ₦150 million; Consultancy for the Review of Niger Delta Regional Development Master Plan (Lots 1-40) with ₦100 million (Duplication); Stakeholders Conference for the Review of Niger Delta Regional Development Master Plan (Lots 1-40) with ₦100 million.”³⁴ Other worrisome cases of frivolous budget expenditure are the allocation of ₦3.5 billion for “Procurement of Furniture and Fittings for the Head Office Complex.”³⁵ The budget also contains expenditure line like “Provision for projects inspection and commissioning ₦75 million.”³⁶ Other examples include “Provision for projects designs/scoping/consultancy @ approx. 3% of total project cost” with ₦200 million allocation and Project

Management Professional Consultancies on projects audit with ₦75 million allocation (this is in spite of the ₦50 million earlier budgeted for the same purpose in line 177 of the same page).³⁷ More worrisome frivolous budget expenditure is the allocations of a whopping ₦5.5 billion for “Awareness Campaign on Communicable diseases in the Niger Delta region and training for Health workers to tackle such diseases across the region”³⁸. Several examples of frivolous budget expenditure smeared the entire NDDC 2019 approved budget. However, the table below shows that frivolous expenditures amount to 31% of the entire allocations to Regional Development alone.

The sad reality of the above analysis is that over 30% of the budgetary allocations are meant to be stolen as none of those projects mentioned above can be accounted for or monitored by a citizens group. Due to the secrecy in budgeting and non-availability of the NDDC budget in the public domain, there are several projects budgeted for that citizens never knew existed such as training programs, etc., and therefore unable to follow. This shows the level of corruption and impunity built around NDDC regional projects management and why the huge amount of money budgeted for development purposes has yielded minimal tangible results.

32 Page 6 of the NDDC 2019 Approved Budget
33 Page 14 of the NDDC 2019 Approved Budget
34 Page 16 of the NDDC 2019 Approved Budget
35 Page 17
36 Page 17
37 Page 17
38 Page 20 of the NDDC 2019 Approved Budget

State by State Analysis & Monitoring Report



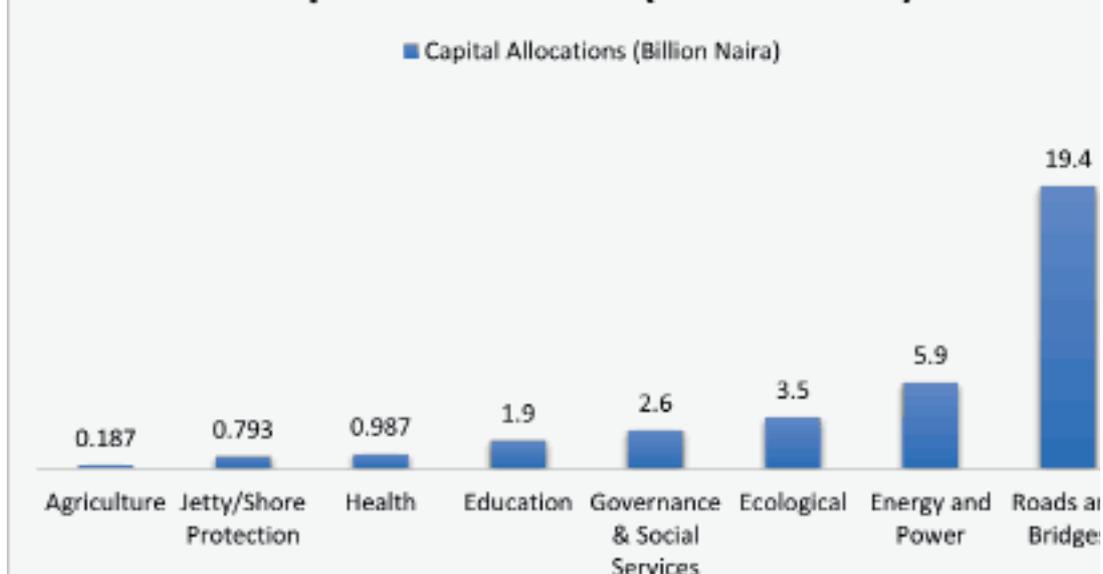
Social Action in collaboration with states and local partners in December 2021 monitored the NDDC 2019 Budget Implementation in selected states of the Niger Delta. These states include Akwa Ibom, Delta, Imo, Ondo, and Rivers States. Based on these efforts, this report, therefore, limits the state-by-state analysis to only the five states whose budgets were monitored by citizens groups.

Akwa Ibom state 2019 NDDC Approved Budget

Akwa Ibom has a total capital budgetary allocation of ₦38.966 billion in the 2019 NDDC budget, the second highest allocation after Delta state. This amount represents 19 percent of the total budgetary allocations to the entire nine states. The Akwa Ibom allocations focus on nine (9) sub-sectors which include Agriculture, Energy and Power, Education, Health, Roads and Bridges, Jetty, Ecology, Governance and Social Services, and Water Supply. However, NDDC prioritised spending on the bulk of the allocations on the subsector of Roads and Bridges with 399 projects. The total allocation to the subsector is ₦194 billion representing 50%

of the entire capital allocation to the state. This was followed by Energy and Power sub-sector with 84 projects and ₦5.9 billion budgetary allocations. The ecological subsector with 15 projects has a total of ₦3.5 billion representing 9% of the entire allocation. Other sub-sectors with relatively significant allocations include Governance and Social Services; Education with ₦2.6 billion and ₦1.9 billion respectively. Agriculture with 3 projects and health subsectors with 12 projects have the least allocations of ₦187 million and ₦987 million respectively.

Capital Allocations (Billion Naira)



S/N	Sector/Focus Area	No of Projects	Total Approved Amount
1	Agriculture	3	187,500,000
2	Ecological	15	3,566,000,000
3	Education	40	1,979,752,588
4	Energy/Power Supply	84	5,955,910,003
5	Health	12	987,250,000
6	Jetty/Shore Protection	13	793,000,000
7	Roads/Bridges	399	19,487,092,770
8	Governance, Social Services and Sports	59	2,667,323,597
9	Water Supply	131	3,342,171,042
	TOTAL	736	38.966billion

Akwa Ibom State NDDC 2019 Approved Budget

Akwa Ibom Project Monitoring Report

1.	Title/Location	Construction of Cottage Hospital at Oriental Village, Enwang. Mbo LGA
	Sector	Health
	Amount in Budget	₦250,000,000 (Budgeted) ₦37,500,000 (Approved)
	Monitoring Report	<p>There was no sign of life at this village when the monitoring team visited.</p> <p>The village appeared to be abandoned for a while now as the place was under lock and long deserted without any sign of life as seen in the pictures below.</p> <p>Residents from nearby villages and communities stated that people occupying and working in the oriental village had longed abandoned the site or stopped working for reasons they could not ascertain at the time of this visit. The team also identified a signpost belonging to Oriental Energy Resources Limited but no description to show the presence of NDDC at this location.</p> <p>There is no information on the NDDC portal about this project.</p>
	Photographs	
2.	Title/Location	Model Primary School, Ikot Oboronyen, Ikot Abasi LGA, Akwa Ibom State
	Sector	Education
	Amount in Budget	₦250,000,000 (Budgeted) ₦37,500,000 (Approved)
	Monitoring Report	<p>This project is a proposed site for the construction of a model primary school.</p> <p>The monitoring team could verify that the site has undergone a serious land re-claiming process, sand filled with sharp sand to arrest and stabilise the water logged ground, and is being prepared for possible construction of the school as intended. There is no project sign post at the location</p> <p>The monitoring team spoke with a member of Edem Eya community and other residents of Ikot Oborenyen Community who all confirmed that the project is being undertaken by NDDC and was originally done in 2019.</p> <p>Information on this project is not clear on the NDDC portal</p>

	Photographs		
3.	Title/Location	Perimeter Fencing and support infrastructure for Model Primary School, Ikot Oboronyen, Ikot Abasi LGA, Akwa Ibom State	
	Sector	Education	
	Amount in Budget	₦210,000,000 (Budgeted) ₦31,500,000 (Approved)	
	Monitoring Report	<p>The project title appear to be misleading. The impression is that there is a model primary school that is being provided with perimeter fencing. But we gathered from the person we spoke to at Oboronyen is that the plot of land is the proposed site for the model primary school</p> <p>Therefore it is likely that the project was labelled wrongly. Instead of perimeter fencing what our team saw was a well-done drainage on a designated land.</p> <p>Information on this project is not clear on the NDDC portal</p>	
	Photographs		
4.	Title/Location	Renovation of 2 No. 6 Classrooms Block/Head Master Residence at St. Nicholas Primary School, Ikot Ekara Edem Aya, Ikot Ekara. Ikot Abasi LGA	
	Sector	Education	
	Amount in Budget	₦250,000,000 (Budgeted) ₦37,500,000 (Approved)	

	Monitoring Report	<p>There was no indication of NDDC presence or project at this location.</p> <p>The classroom blocks identified at this location are 2 no. of 3 classroom blocks and no trace whatsoever of the Head Teacher's residence. The Teacher at the school at this location could not however ascertain the funding/contracting agency for the 2 no. of classroom blocks on-site which predates 2017</p> <p>Information on this project is not clear on the NDDC portal</p>
	Photographs	None
5	Title/Location	Provision of Solar Street Lights in Ikot Oborenyin, Ikot Abasi LGA
	Sector	Energy/Power Supply
	Amount in Budget	<p>₦250,000,000 (Budgeted)</p> <p>₦37,500,000 (Approved)</p>
	Monitoring Report	<p>The installation of the solar-powered street lights project was successfully executed at this location.</p> <p>However, residents noted that the majority of the street lights are not working and a few that works are not as bright as it was when initially installed.</p> <p>They also confirmed the project to be a 2019 project of NDDC.</p> <p>Information on this project is not clear on the NDDC portal</p>
	Photograph	
6	Title/Location	Construction of 6km Ikwa- Ikot Okwo Road, (Oil Palm Estate Road), Ikot Abasi, AKS, (Lots 1-4) Ikwa. Ikot Abasi LGA
	Sector	Roads/ Bridges
	Amount in Budget	<p>₦720,000,000 (Budgeted)</p> <p>₦100,000,000 (Approved)</p>

	Monitoring Report	<p>This project is underway.</p> <p>The monitoring team noticed that this project was an extension/expansion of existing road construction. This was confirmed by residents of the community. Also, there was no signpost for easy identification and assessment of project information.</p> <p>Key observations on this project show rough asphalt surfaces that may be due to unsuitable aggregate mix, this led to rain seeping down into small gaps on the surface; Insufficient asphalt to bind the aggregates. The team also observed alligator cracks on the road pavement that may be due to weakness in the surface, base, or subgrade or a thin base – base course less than 15cm thick.</p> <p>Information on this project is not clear on the NDDC portal</p>
	Photographs	
7.	Title/Location	Solar Powered Boreholes at Ikot Antuen, Ikot Ntu, Ikot Eka Iko in Itu Communities Itu LGA
	Sector	Water Supply
	Amount in Budget	<p>₦240,000,000 (Budgeted)</p> <p>₦52,000,000 (Approved)</p>
	Monitoring Report	<p>The solar-powered boreholes have been installed at the stated locations however they are at different completion and performance levels with varying concerns cited by community residents.</p> <p>The solar-powered borehole at Ikot Antuen has not been completed since the project started in 2019. As a result, it is not yet in use, and feedback from residents of the community cited the lack of payment of laborers as a major reason for the delay on this project.</p> <p>The solar-powered borehole facilities at Ikot Ntu and Ikot Eka Iko were reported to be done and completed by the contractors in 2019. However, these facilities were not working currently and an attempt was made to contact the site manager without success.</p> <p>The residents were quite happy about the project and are eager to see it completed and functioning at maximum capacity. Information on the NDDC portal shows that this project was awarded to the contractor OWELL WARE NIG. LTD on May 28, 2012, with project status as ongoing.</p>

	Photographs	
8.	Title/Location	Construction of 2 storey maternity block for pregnant women and provision of electricity services and standby Generator at the University of Uyo Teaching Hospital (Lots 1-2) Uyo. Uyo LGA
	Sector	Health
	Amount in Budget	₦350,000,000 (Budgeted) ₦68,250,000 (Approved)
	Monitoring Report	<p>The project is visible but appears to be abandoned for a few years now. Going by the description of the project, it is not near completion yet. Interviews with workers and staff of the university show that no recent activity has occurred on that site since 2017.</p> <p>A reliable source confirmed to us that though the project was initially awarded to MESSRS construction, it was later sub-contracted to another contractor with a claim from an anonymous source that the last payment received for the job was in 2018 paid for a job done in 2017.</p>
	Photographs	
9.	Title/Location	Itam Switching Station to Uyo Transmission, Erection of 1×132 line Bay Extension at Uyo Substation, 132KV DC transmission line from Ekparakwa to Ikot Ekpene and 2×132KV line bay extension at the Substation- Lots 1 to 10, Ikot Ekpene. Ikot Ekpene LGA
	Sector	Energy/Power Supply
	Amount in Budget	₦10,562,129,306 (Budgeted) ₦200,000,000 (Approved)

	Monitoring Report	<p>There is no physical evidence or factual knowledge of the commencement of this project.</p> <p>The project site was identified but only the project signpost was cited as the perimeter fenced compound was empty. The barred gate at the project site was locked without any person present. Also, the site was empty and overtaken with grasses as no work except farming was visibly ongoing at the time of the visit.</p> <p>Information on the NDDC portal shows that this project was first awarded on December 18, 2014, with a project status as CC.</p>
	Photographs	 <p>The first photograph shows a white signpost with text in English and Igbo, standing in a grassy field. The second photograph shows a dirt path leading through a field of tall grasses and weeds, with a utility pole visible in the background.</p>
10.	Title/Location	Construction of 330/133/33 KV Transmission Substation at Ikot Ekpene Associated Transmission Lines (Lots 1-30), Ikot Ekpene. Ikot Ekpene LGA
	Sector	Energy/Power Supply
	Amount in Budget	<p>₦7,139,223,123 (Budgeted)</p> <p>₦200,000,000 (Approved)</p>
	Monitoring Report	<p>There is no physical evidence or factual knowledge of the commencement of this project.</p> <p>The project site was identified but only the project signpost was cited.</p> <p>The barred gate on the project site was locked without any person present. Also, the site was empty and overtaken with grasses as no work was visibly ongoing at the time of the visit.</p> <p>Information on the NDDC portal shows that this project was first awarded on April 20, 2012, with a project status as ongoing.</p>

Photographs



Delta State 2019 NDDC Approved Budget

The 2019 NDDC Budget allocated a total sum of ₦41.6billion to Delta state for capital projects representing 20.2% of the total capital allocations to the nine states. The fund is expected to cover some 999 projects scattered across nine (9) sub-sectors. Delta state is the highest earner or beneficiary of NDDC allocation being the largest oil-producing state in the Niger Delta region. The sum approved

for Delta in 2019 is 9% higher than the approved budget for 2018 where it had ₦38.2billion capital allocation. Delta state's capital allocations cover nine (9) sub-sectors namely; Canalisation/Reclamation; Ecological; Education, Energy and Power, Health, Jetty and Shore Protection, Roads and Bridges, Governance, Social Services & Sport; and Water Supply.

S/N	Sector/Focus Area	No of Projects	Total Approved Amount
1	Canalisation/ Reclamation	11	930,060,653
2	Ecological	4	105,880,284
3	Education	53	2,899,640,246
4	Energy and Power Supply	130	5,788,224,021
5	Health	23	1,280,818,660
6	Jetty/ Shore Protection	35	1,316,666,368
7	Roads/ Bridges	654	26,842,098,098
8	Governance, Social Services & Sports	6	946,271,382
9	Water Supply	83	1,538,800,317
	TOTAL	999	41,648,460,029

Trends in budgetary Allocations in Delta state

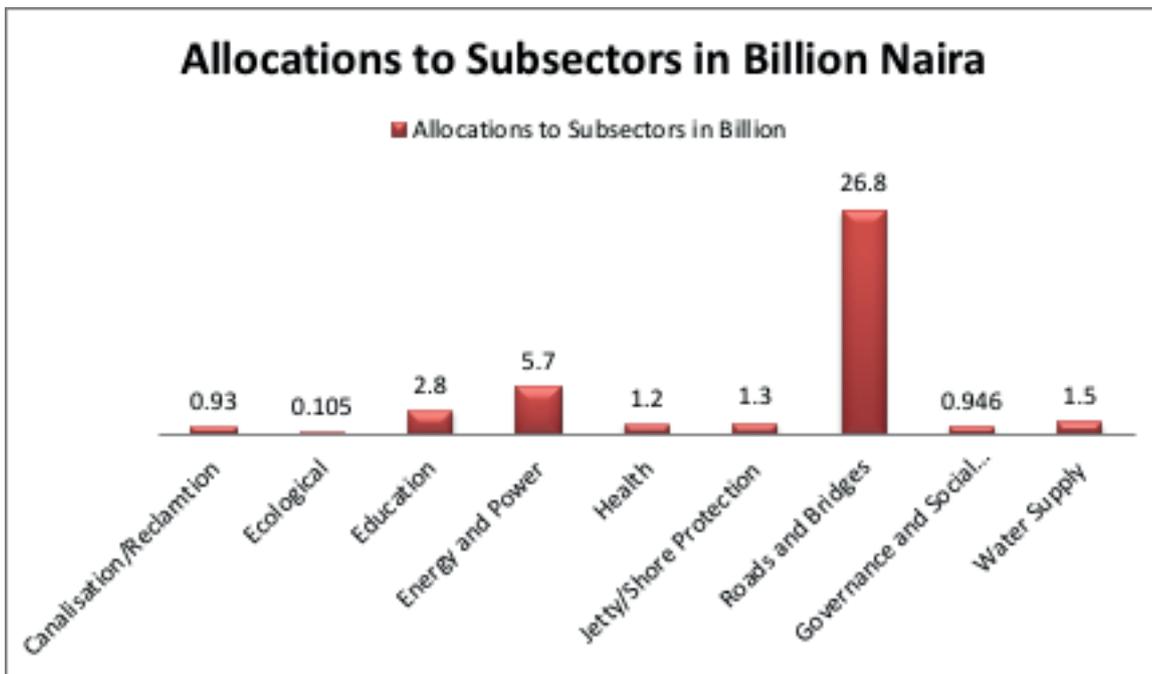
A look at the budget shows that, like in Akwa Ibom, Roads and Bridges has the highest number of projects, 654 projects with a total budgetary allocation of ₦26.8billion. The allocation to this subsector represents 64% of the total allocation to the state. This implied that NDDC places more premiums on road construction at the expense of another viable sector like health and education.

The subsector of Energy and Power has the second-highest budgetary allocation and number of projects. NDDC budgeted for 130 under the Energy subsector projects and allocated the sum of ₦5.7billion to it in the 2019 budget while Education and Health have 53 and 23 projects respectively with ₦2.8billion and N1.2billion in budgetary allocation. Allocation to the health sub-sector

is one of the least, lower than water supply. The subsector of the Water supply has a total number of 83 projects budgeted for with over ₦1.5billion allocations. It is however disturbing to note that the subsector of Governance, Social Services, and Sport with just 6 projects, has an allocation of almost a 1 ₦-billion (₦946million). One single project from the six projects – the “Payment of certified IPC for On-going Projects with zero allocation in the approved 2017 budget” takes 84% of the total allocation to the subsector. Five out of the six projects are for the construction of Civic centers, skills acquisition centers, and construction of classrooms in a secondary school in Ughelli (a project that should be under education) and one town hall meeting, all with a combined allocation of ₦148million.

Delta State Project Monitoring Report

Social Action in December 2021 organised community members and local partners in the state to monitor and track the implementation of selected projects from the NDDC 2019 budget. The idea was to see the impact of the 2019 spending since the 2020 and the 2021 budgets have been approved, so most of the projects were expected to be near completion if not completed. Findings from the field monitoring revealed the following:



“ Payment of certified IPC for On-going Projects with zero allocation in the approved 2017 budget” takes 84% of the total allocation to the subsector. ”

1.	TITLE/LOCATION	CONSTRUCTION OF ULTRA MODERN MULTI-PURPOSE HALL AT THE SCHOOL OF MARINE TECHNOLOGY, KWALE CAMPUS, NDOKWA/ UKWUANI
	SECTOR	EDUCATION
	AMOUNT IN BUDGET	₦200,000,000
	MONITORING REPORT	The information we gathered from the monitoring field shows that the work is ongoing at a low speed. From the interview of one of the administrative workers, we gathered that the project was paused for a long period before a late start of work at the project. It is at 20% completion
	PHOTOGRAPH	
2.	TITLE/LOCATION	REHABILITATION OF UTAGBA-OGBE TECHNICAL COLLEGE BUILDING, OGBE – KWALE
	SECTOR	EDUCATION
	AMOUNT IN BUDGET	₦193,586,938
	MONITORING REPORT	Available information confirmed that the project was abandoned and the buildings in the School are in a deplorable state. A community member lamented bitterly that since the contract was awarded, no single Board member of NDDC has come to the site.

PHOTOGRAPH



3.	TITLE/LOCATION	SOLAR POWERED WATER BOREHOLES AT IDUMU-JE-UNOR, ANIOCHA NORTH L.G.A., DELTA STATE
	SECTOR	WATER SUPPLY
	AMOUNT IN BUDGET	₦160,000,000
	MONITORING REPORT	There was an NDDC project sighted at Ogbe-Obi – Okwunye Quarters. According to one of the Elders we interviewed, the project has been existing for almost 12 years although he could not remember the particular year it was sited.
	PHOTOGRAPH	

4.	TITLE/LOCATION	SOLAR POWERED WATER BOREHOLE FOR ILLAH, ANIWALO – OSHIMILI NORTH L.G.A., DELTA STATE AND UKALA-OKWUTE, EBU, AKWUKWU-IGBO, ATUMA
	SECTOR	WATER SUPPLY
	AMOUNT IN BUDGET	₦ 249,000,000
	MONITORING REPORT	<p>At Illah in Oshimili North L.G.A., there was nothing like the solar-powered water borehole, the NDDC project was sited at Ogbе-Obi, Umuagwu, Illah from the year 2012/2013. From our investigation so far, it functioned for 3-4 years and stopped.</p> <p>The particular project is question was therefore non-existent. One of the Elders in the community that spoke to our monitors confirmed same.</p>
	PHOTOGRAPH	

5.	TITLE/LOCATION	CONSTRUCTION OF AGIDIASEI NSHI AGU COLLEGE ROAD, OGWASHI-UKU IN ANIOCHA SOUTH L.G.A., DELTA STATE
	SECTOR	ROADS AND BRIDGES
	AMOUNT IN BUDGET	₦200,000,000
	MONITORING REPORT	The road has not been completed. What was seen was a substandard (half-tarred road). The said road is named Agidiase-Edo/Otulu road that is supposed to join the link road leading to Edo/Otulu road was stopped at the convenient point though the NDDC sign point was seen.
	PHOTOGRAPH	 <p>The photographs show a dirt road under construction. The top-left photo is a close-up of the reddish-brown soil. The top-right photo shows a green sign for the Niger Delta Development Commission (NDDC) project. The bottom photo shows a wider view of the dirt road curving through a green landscape.</p>
6.	TITLE/LOCATION	Reclamation of Orugbo Waterfront from Gray to Orugbo Town
	SECTOR	
	AMOUNT IN BUDGET	Budgeted= ₦500, 000,000 Actual amount approved=₦53, 900, 000 (10.8% of the Budgeted sum)
	MONITORING REPORT	<p>It was gathered that the main contractor from NDDC transferred the project contract to another contractor who showed a measure of presence at the project site by clearing the weeds from the Gray site to Orugbo main Town. The work on the site is minimal and the project appear abandoned although</p> <p>one swamp tractor belonging to the contractor was cited still left at the site.</p>

	PHOTOGRAPHS	
7.	TITLE/LOCATION	Construction of Ginuwa Grammar School, Gbokoda, Lots 1 - 3
	SECTOR	Education
	AMOUNT IN BUDGET	Budgeted=₦100, 000,000 Actual amount approved=₦40, 000. 000 (40% of budgeted sum)
	MONITORING RE-PORT	No NDDC project or Construction of School in Gbokoda Town. According to a teacher in Ginuwa Grammar School Gbokoda none among the school staff is aware of anything of such in the school. No contractor or NDDC staff has come to inform them of any development in that regard. It could therefore confidently be asserted that the project is non-existent.
	PHOTOGRAPHS	
8.	TITLE/LOCATION	Renovation of Female Hostel at St. '"" Brendan's Secondary School, Bomadi
	SECTOR	Education

	AMOUNT IN BUDGET	Budgeted=₦150,000,000 Actual amount approved=₦22,050,000 (14.7% of budgeted sum)
	MONITORING REPORT	This project was accomplished and was in good shape at the time of our tracking. The hostel is currently occupied and well fitted with, fans, hostel beds, and a toilets system. Although this project appear to be completed our source said that there are other NDDC projects in the school which have been abandoned.
	PHOTOGRAPHS	 
9.	TITLE/LOCATION	Rehabilitation of Majovo Primary School, Ekakpampre, Ekakpampre, Ughelli North
	SECTOR	
	AMOUNT IN BUDGET	Budgeted=₦220,000,000 Actual amount approved= ₦22,340,000 (10.2% of budgeted sum)
	MONITORING REPORT	A visit to the school revealed that there is no such project executed in the school within the period in view. A teacher who has been in the school for about ten years and who spoke to our trackers based on confidentiality lamented the deplorable state of infrastructure in the school.

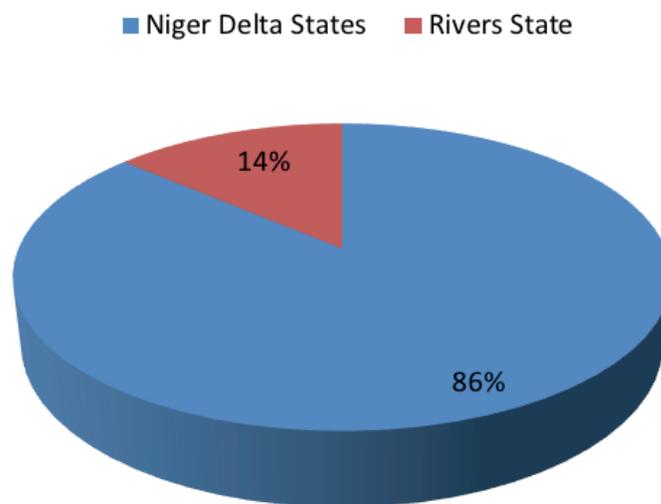
	PHOTOGRAPHS		
10	TITLE/LOCATION	Installation and distribution of 30KV off-grid rooftop electricity to Bomadi General Health Hospital	
	SECTOR		
	AMOUNT IN BUDGET	Budgeted = ₦250,000,000 Actual amount approved. = ₦30,500,000 (12.2% of budgeted sum)	
	MONITORING REPORT	There was no such project only the state government four-panel solar system to power the theater freezer. A source from the community confirmed that some years ago, NDDC officials came for a survey of such since 2011, but they did not see them again. The project is therefore non-existent.	
	PHOTOGRAPHS	 	

Rivers State NDDC 2019 Budget Analysis

Rivers State is one of the states with the highest NDDC budgetary allocations in the Niger Delta after Delta, Akwa Ibom, and Bayelsa. In the 2019 NDDC Approved Capital Budget, Rivers State got a total allocation of ₦32.5 billion, representing 14% of the

total capital allocations to the entire nine states. The Rivers State is the fourth highest NDDC allocation received in the region with 937 projects to be executed

Percentage of NDDC Allocation to Rivers State

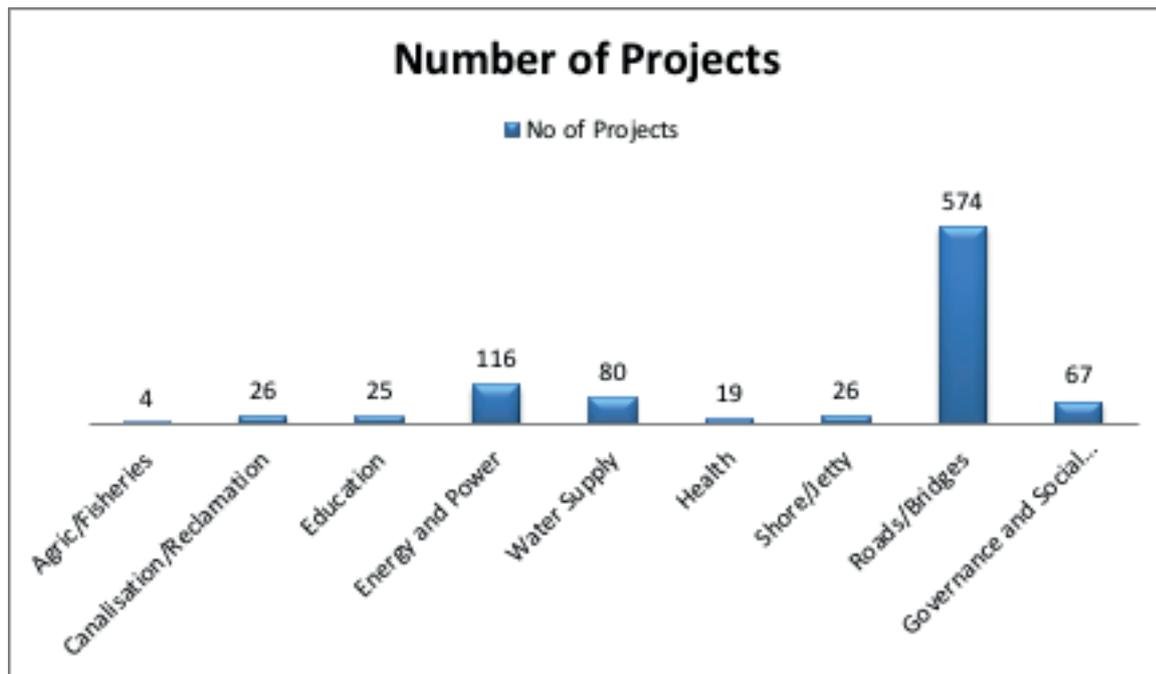


A further breakdown on the allocation to Rivers state shows that NDDC planned to spend 50% of the total allocation on some 574 Roads and Bridges constructions. The sum of ₦18.4 billion was budgeted for the earmarked project. Other subsectors include Agric/Fisheries with 4 projects and ₦97.5 million allocation; Canalisation/Reclamation with 26 projects and ₦3.6 billion budgetary allocation; the subsector of education with 25 projects is among the least allocation of ₦903 million; Energy sub-

sector has the second-highest number of projects, 116 and with a total allocation of ₦3.2 billion. Other sub-sector with significant allocations include Water Supply with 80 projects and ₦2.4 billion while the Health sub-sector has the second least allocation of ₦708 million. This analysis shows that the key sector of the state's economy such as food sufficiency, education, and health received less attention in the NDDC 2019 budget.

Sector/Focus Areas	No of Projects	Total Approved Amount
1. Agric/ Fisheries	4	97,500,000
2. Canalisation/ Reclamation	26	3,639,313,443
3. Education	25	903,350,501
4. Energy & Power Supply	116	3,219,557,598
5. Water	80	2,420,506,507
6. Health	19	708,325,000
7. Shore Protection/ Jetty	26	1,102,001,000
8. Roads / Bridges	574	18,469,109,049
9. Governance & Social Services & Sport	67	1,966,282,488
TOTAL	937	32,525,945,586

Rivers State Project Monitoring Report

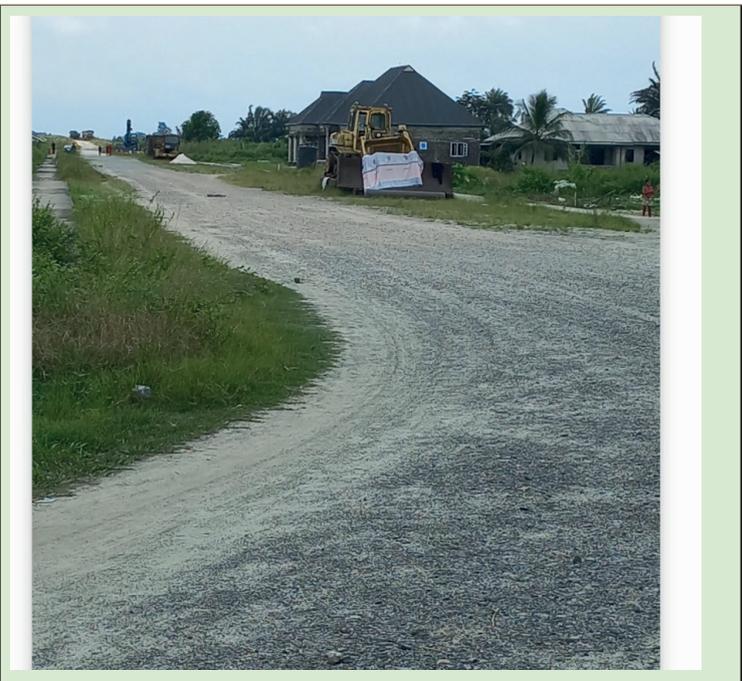


1.	Title	Solar Powered water project
	Location	Ozuoba Obio/Akpor, Rivers State
	Sector	Water Supply
	Amount in Budget	₦42,305,333
	Approved Amount	₦20,000,000
	Monitoring Report	Our team who visited the project site noticed that this project is an old project with a rusty water tank, the compound was overgrown with weeds, and under lock and key. There is a likely case of project duplication. Some community people declined to talk to us on the matter.
		

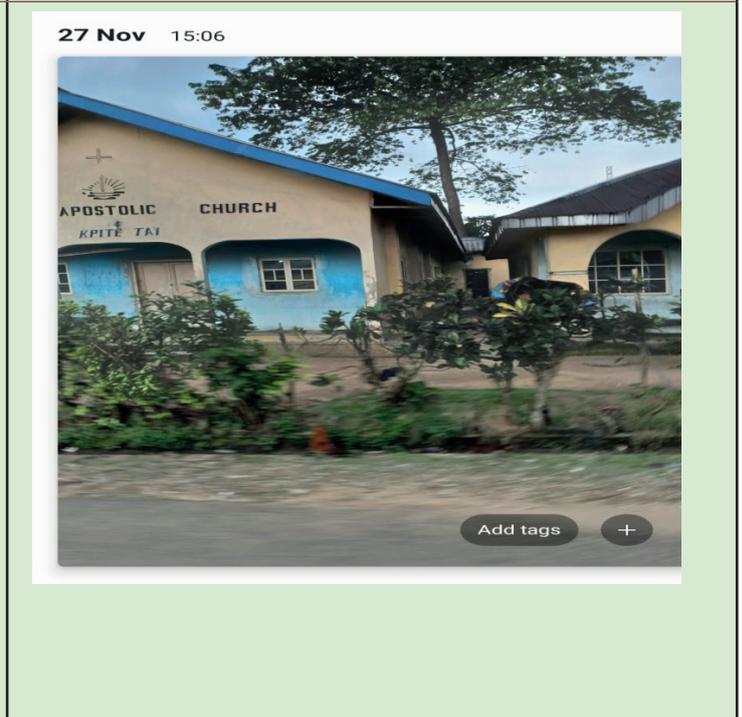
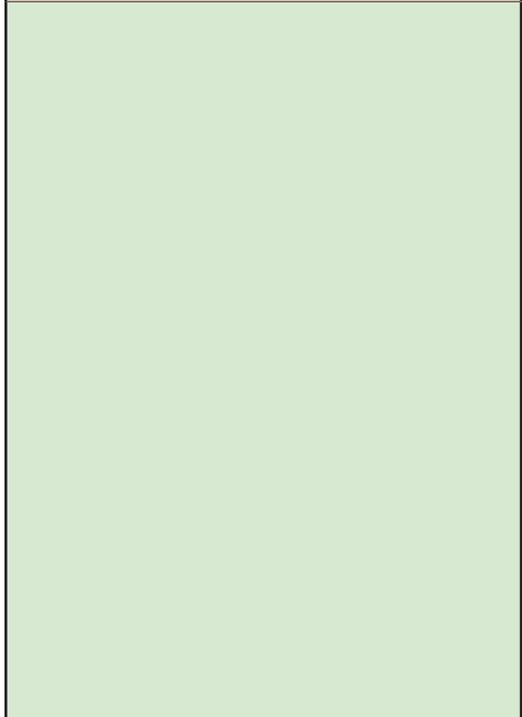
Title	Supply and installation of Laboratory equipment in Secondary School Bodo.
Location	Bodo, Gokana
Sector	Education
Amount in Budget	₦245,000,000
Approved Amount	₦36,750,000
Monitoring Report	Our team of monitors visited the Bodo City Girls Secondary School and discovered that the school does not even have a laboratory hall yet. The project is therefore non-existent.



Title	Construction of Kaa-Ataba road and bridge
Location	Kaa-Ataba, Khana and Andoni
Sector	Road/Bridges
Amount in Budget	₦10,096,134,956
Approved Amount	₦150,000,000
Monitoring Report	The visit on the project shows a long-abandoned road and bridge with old and rusty abandoned tractors and construction machines left on the road. Our monitors were intercepted and refused entry into the place.



Title	Construction of proposed J Specialist Hospital
Location	Kpите, Eleme
Sector	Health
Amount in Budget	₦254,500,000
Approved Amount	₦36,825,000
Monitoring Report	The Kpите community does not have any special-ist hospital according to the information reaching us during our time of visitation. The picture here is the location of Kpите community. The project is therefore non-existent.



Title	Provision of Solar Powered Water Project and distribution in Krorama, Tai LGA, Rivers State
Approved Amount	₦105,000,000
Monitoring Report	Our visit shows an indication of over 5 years old project grown with semi forest, no distribution network was seen as there is no new water project but an old solar water built some years ago. This project was said to be repeated with a different budget.



Title/Location	Construction of Mini student Hostel (Lot 4) for Federal College of Education (Tech), Omuku in Onelga LGA
Sector	Education
Amount in Budget	₦ 248,750,000 was seen in the budget but ₦37,312,500 was released
Monitoring Report	Projects appeared completed but not in use at the moment

Photograph



Location/Title	Renovation of Obelle Primary Health Care Centre, Emuoha LGA
Sector	Health
Amount in the Budget	₦150,000,000 in the budget but released ₦22,500,000
Monitoring Report	The facility covered with grass and converted to a local security center

Photograph		
Location/Title	Construction of Erema Ring road (Lots 1-14) Erema, Ogba/Egbema/ Ndoni	
Sector	Works	



An NDDC signpost covered by weeds, a metaphorical representation of the many entanglements besetting the Commission and preventing it from performing the basic functions of developing the Niger Delta Region

Amount in the Budget	₦ 3,409,156,163 was in the budget but ₦ 100,000,000 was released
Monitoring Report	The road was uncompleted as some areas were seen not to be asphalted and some parts overgrown with grass
Photograph	
Location/Title	Construction of Ogbakiri Junction road, Ogbakiri, Emohua
Sector	Works
Amount in the Budget	₦998,000,000 in the budget but ₦149,700,000 Released
Monitoring Report	After the monitoring team visited, it was discovered that such project never existed/ the ongoing expansion on the road is done by the State government

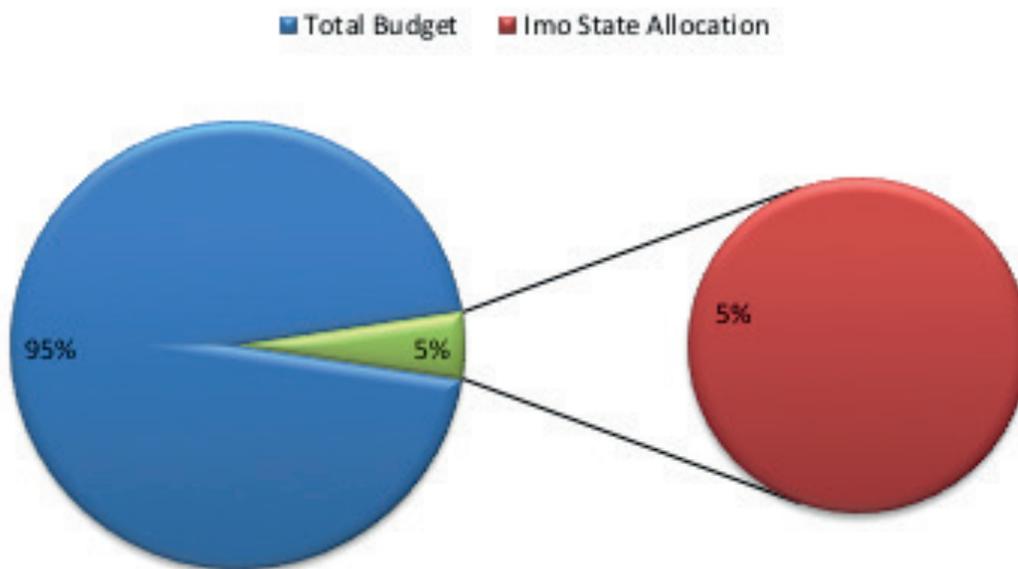
<p>Photograph</p>	
<p>Location/Title</p>	<p>The Nigerian Police Barracks (Special Protection Unit Base 6) Lot 5.</p> <p>Construction of Block of Flats/Residential Quarters (Block D) in Ph Rivers State.</p>
<p>Sector</p>	<p>Housing</p>
<p>Amount in the Budget</p>	<p>₦249,750,000 in the budget and ₦70,800,000 released</p>
<p>Monitoring Report</p>	<p>The project was uncompleted as some lots were seen at the foundation level</p>
<p>Photograph</p>	

Imo State NDDC 2019 Capital Budget Allocation

Imo State NDDC capital budget allocation in 2019 was ₦10.5billion representing 5% of the entire capital allocations to the nine states. According to the budget document, Imo state was to benefit from the implementation of 541 projects that cut across seven (7) subsectors. These subsectors

The Health sub-sector got a paltry ₦633million to implement some 26 projects while the subsector of Education received very little attention with ₦241million for 20 projects less than what was allocated to Water Supply which has ₦252million with 39 projects. In other words, allocations to two

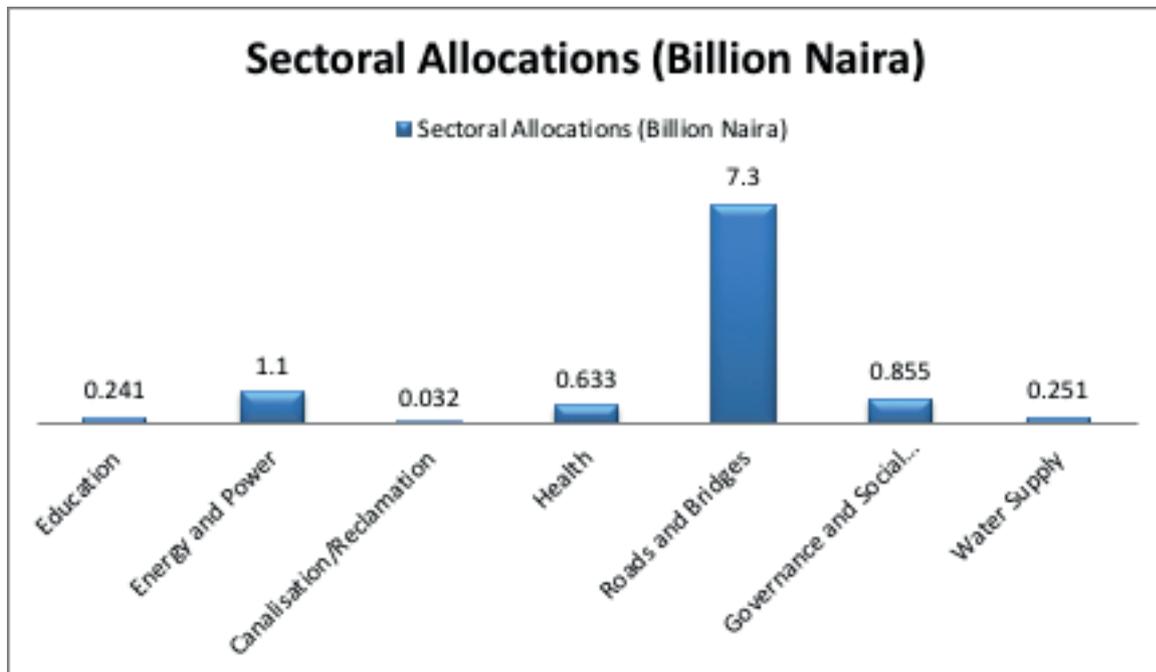
Capital Allocation to Imo State



include Education, Energy and Power, Canalisation and Reclamation, Health, Roads and Bridges, Governance and Social Services and, Water Supply.

A further look at the allocation to the seven subsectors shows that like the other states analysed above, NDDC prioritised significant parts of its spending on Roads and Bridges construction. A whopping sum of ₦7.3billion, representing 69% of the total budget to the state was allocated to Roads and Bridges with 328 projects. Another subsector with a significant allocation is Energy and Power. This subsector has 72 projects to be implemented with ₦1.1billion allocation. Another critical subsector such as Governance got the third largest allocation of ₦855million for some 53 projects.

major subsectors of Health and Education were 6% and 2% respectively while allocation was made to the subsector of Agriculture in Imo state in 2019. Rather than allocating funds to promote sectors that can empower the people of the state and increase economic activities such as the Agricultural sector, NDDC for instance chose to spend monies building skills acquisition centers even when there was no budgetary allocation for the actual skill acquisition. Significant parts of the funds under Governance and Social Services were allocated to building community event centers and multi-purpose civic centers at the expense of real sector investment. This clearly demonstrates misplacement of priority.



Imo State Project Monitoring Report

1.	Title/Location	Provision of solar powered street light in Ndi-Ikwuegbu Oguta in Oguta LGA
	Sector	Power and Energy
	Amount in Budget	Amount budgeted- ₦250,000,000 Amount approved- ₦37,000,000
	Monitoring Report	A resident of the community who pleaded anonymity said there was nothing like solar energy in their community. The project is therefore non-existent
	Photographs	
2.	Title/Location	Construction of Exam Hall and Admin Block and Laboratory at Comprehensive Secondary School Abachieke in Ohaji/Egbema LGA
	Sector	Education
	Amount in Budget	Amount budgeted- ₦100,000,000 Amount approved- ₦15,000,000

	Monitoring Report	In Comprehensive Secondary School Abachieke, the Exam Hall that is in the school though uncompleted said to have been started before 2019. One of the teachers who spoke on behalf of the principal said that the examination hall was there before he joined the school in 2017. He said the students were temporarily using some parts of Primary School blocks due to excess flooding in the secondary school area.
	Photographs	
3.	Title/Location	Solar street light at Obokofia (1.5km) in Ohaji/Egbema LGA
	Sector	Energy and Power
	Amount in Budget	Amount budgeted- ₦150,000,000 Amount approved- ₦17,325,000
	Monitoring Report	A prominent person in the community said there was no NDDC presence in the area of solar street light in their community rather the only street light in their community which we traced to about five poles in about 50 meters were said to be installed by Hon. Kingsley Uju member representing Ohaji Egbema/Oguta/Oru West federal constituency.
	Photographs	
4.	Title/Location	Construction of Umuorji, Ekugba Etekwuru Adapalm Township Ring Road Ohaji/Egema/Oguta/Oru East LGAs
	Sector	Roads/Works
	Amount in Budget	Amount budgeted- ₦150,000,000 Amount approved- ₦22,500,000

	Monitoring Report	The Umuorji, Ekugba Etekwuru Adapalm Township Ring Road was at priming state and has been abandoned.
	Photographs	
5.	Title/Location	Construction of 3.2km with street light at Mgbara community in Ohaji/Egbema LGA
	Sector	Roads/Works
	Amount in Budget	Amount budgeted - ₦400,000,000 ; amount approved - ₦60,000,000
	Monitoring Report	In Mgbara community no such road was sighted, a member of the community who took us around the community confirmed same.
	Photographs	
6.	Title/Location	Construction of 2km Mgbara to Oforolla Ohaji/Egbema LGA
	Sector	Roads/Works
	Amount in Budget	Amount budgeted- ₦220,000,000 Amount approved- ₦33,000,000
	Monitoring Report	Sand-filled with red mud, nothing more was done on the road. It has been abandoned.

	Photographs	
7.	Title/Location	Renovation of Okwudor Technical Secondary School, Okwudor in Njaba LGA
	Sector	Education
	Amount in Budget	Amount budgeted– ₦100,000,000 Amount approved– ₦15,000,000
	Monitoring Report	With the statement of the school authority, staff, and SS3 students of the school, no renovation took place in the school between 2019 and 8 th December 2021.
	Photographs	
8.	Title/Location	Rehabilitation/equipment of 3 blocks of 4 number of classrooms, science laboratory, with perimeter fencing and solar street light in Mbutu in Aboh Mbaise LGA
	Sector	Education & Power
	Amount in Budget	Amount budgeted– ₦150,000,000 Amount approved– ₦22,000,000
	Monitoring Report	<p>The solar lights were installed in the community in the period including in the market square.</p> <p>On the project of School Rehabilitation, none of the schools in Mbutu (Town Primary School, Central School Mbutu, Mbutu secondary school, Community school Amawo Mbutu, and Mbutu Nworie Primary School) received any rehabilitation within the period under review.</p>

	Photographs	
10.	Title/Location	Construction of injection substation and associated transmission lines in Ikem community in Ngor Okpala LGA
	Sector	Energy/ Power Supply
	Amount in Budget	Amount budgeted– ₦1,081,218,232 Amount approved– ₦52,182,735
	Monitoring Report	The project (only building blocks) started in 2019 and stopped in early 2020. The building has not gotten to the roofing stage and has been abandoned. A community leader alongside the youths of the community angrily said they have not been hearing anything about the project since the past year and demanded that the people in charge of the project should come to complete it to enable the project serve its purpose and benefit the community.
	Photographs	
11.	Title/Location	Construction of Old Mission to Port Harcourt-Enugu road Ihube in Okigwe LGA
	Sector	Works
	Amount in Budget	Amount budgeted – ₦250,000,000 Amount approved – ₦37,500,000
	Monitoring Report	No road was constructed in the areas mentioned in the period.

Photographs



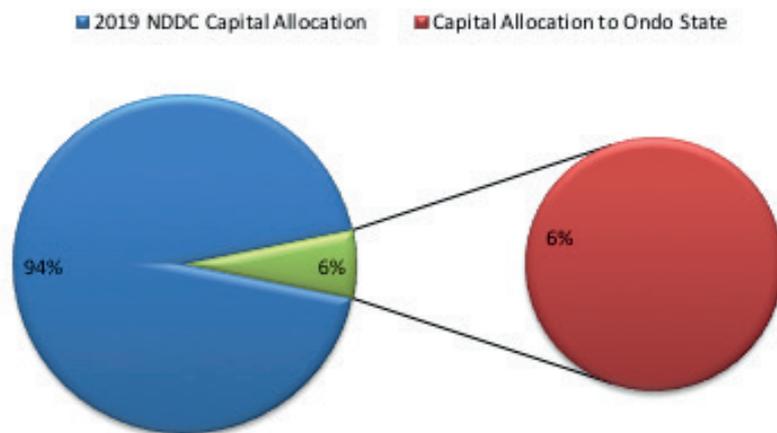
Niger Delta Development Commission Head Quarters Port Harcourt (Image credit, ThisNigeria)

Ondo State 2019 NDDC Budget Analysis

In 2019, the Niger Delta Development Commission, NDDC allocated a total sum of ₦13.8billion for capital projects in Ondo State representing 6% of the total allocation to the nine states. As one of the oil-producing regions, Ondo state benefitted from the implementation of some 448 projects which spread across nine

constructions budgeted for in Ondo State. Energy and Power got the second-largest capital allocation of ₦2.1billion with some 49 projects to be implemented. It is important to note that this subsector has been the worst performing subsector in Ondo state. For over 10 years, the oil-producing areas of Ondo state have been in

Capital Allocation to Ondo State

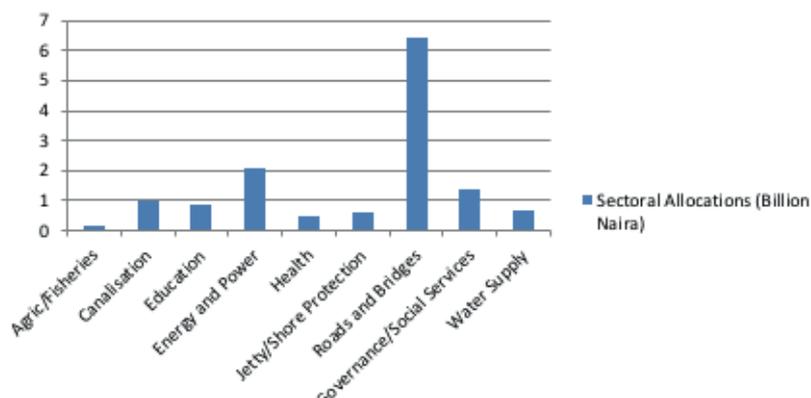


(9) subsectors. These subsectors include Agric/ Fisheries, Education, Canalisation/Reclamation, Health, Energy and Power, Jetty and Shore protection, Governance and Social Services, Roads and Bridges and, Water Supply.

total blackout with no hope of electricity insight despite the huge billions of naira allocated by NDDC to this subsector annually. While the subsectors of Agriculture/Fisheries, Education, and Health got a combined capital allocation of ₦1.4billion to implement a combined total project of 84, the subsector of Governance and Social Services alone got a total sum of ₦1.4billion to implement just 53 projects. This is another clear case of budgeting for frivolous at the expense of real sectors. It also shows where the priorities of NDDC lie with regard to development in the state.

A look at the budgetary allocations by subsectors revealed that the subsector of Roads and Bridges received the biggest attention with ₦6.4billion allocation, representing 46% of the total allocations to the state. This again shows that NDDC continued to place more premiums on road and bridges constructions than the other subsectors with 161 road and bridges

Sectoral Allocations (Billion Naira)



Ondo State Project Monitoring Report

S/NO		
1.	Title/Location	Construction and Equipping of Science Laboratory, Igbokoda, Ilaje
	Sector	EDUCATION
	Amount in Budget	Amount budgeted= ₦100,000,000 Amount approved= ₦15,000,000
	Monitoring Report	No sign of execution on the ground. We visited the two public secondary schools in Igbokoda and one of the teacher's at the Ilaje high school, confirmed that no such project was done in their school. A video interview also confirmed the claim.
	Photographs	
2.	Title/Location	Construction and Equipping of Science Laboratory, Mahin, Ilaje
	Sector	EDUCATION
	Amount in Budget	Amount budgeted= ₦100,000,000 Amount approved= ₦10,000,000
	Monitoring Report	The project was executed and the residents of the community attested to the good work done by the contractor.
	Photographs	

3.	Title/Location	Construction and Equipping of Science Laboratory, Ilepete, Ilaje
	Sector	EDUCATION
	Amount in Budget	Amount budgeted= ₦80,000,000 Amount approved= ₦12,000,000
	Monitoring Report	The laboratory was constructed but not completed and not equipped.
	Photographs	
4.	Title/Location	Construction of 1 x 1.5mva/33kv injection substation, Ugbonla, Ilaje
	Sector	ENERGY/WATER SUPPLY
	Amount in Budget	Amount budgeted= ₦247,675,960 Amount approved= ₦37,151,394
	Monitoring Report	There is a similar project in the community but before 2019 and it is no longer functioning as at the time of inspection. This was also confirmed by two persons in the community.
	Photographs	
5.	Title/Location	Construction of 5 Nos Staff Quarters at General Hospital, Igbokoda, Ilaje
	Sector	HEALTH
	Amount in Budget	Amount budgeted= ₦200,000,000 Amount approved= ₦30,000,000

