THE ROLE OF SHELL PETROLEUM DEVELOPMENT COMPANY OF NIGERIA IN DELTA STATE'S RURAL DEVELOPMENT

By

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DECLARATION

I hereby declare that this thesis has been written by me and that it is a record of my own research work. It has not been presented before in any previous application for a higher degree or reputable presentation elsewhere. All borrowed ideas have been duly acknowledged by means of references.

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CERTIFICATION

This thesis entitled **"The Role of Shell Petroleum Development Company of Nigeria in Delta State's Rural Development"** meets the regulations governing the degree of Master of Science of Ahmadu Bello University, Zaria, and is approved for its contribution to knowledge and literary presentation.

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ABSTRACT

There has been a renewed interest by national governments and donor agencies in the possible inputs which Non-governmental Organisations and Organised Private Sectors can make to the rural development projects, especially in developing countries like Nigeria. The strengthening of these institutions is considered necessary because of the declining government financial resources.

This study examined the role of Shell Petroleum Development Company (SPDC) in Delta State's four oil producing communities namely; Edjeba, Ogunu, Ugbori and Warri. Four aspects of rural development projects: road, school, health centres and pipe-borne water, were studied. The objectives of the study was therefore, to identify the roles of SPDC of Nigeria PLC in rural development, highlight the relevance of the contributions to the needs of the beneficiary communities and to identify the obstacles that tend to militate against achieving SPDC's objectives. The findings of the study were based on 76 prepared questionnaires randomly administered among 19 household heads in each of these four communities, personal interviews with the senior management staff of the company, and some relevant secondary sources. The findings revealed that SPDC has done a lot in the provision of more schools, roads, but less in health centres and pipe-borne water to these four communities.

It is recommended that greater efforts should be made by SPDC in the provision of more health centres and pipe-

borne water since the need for improvement in the health of the communities was seen as important for agricultural and industrial development.

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ABBREVIATIONS

IDA	=	International Development Associations
IPPF	=	International Planned Parenthood Federation
NGOs	=	Non-Governmental Organisations
SPDC	=	Shell Petroleum Development Company of Nigeria PLC.
UNFPA	=	United Nations Funds for Population Activities
USAID	=	United States Agency for International Development.

CHAPTER ONE

INTRODUCTION

Several reasons can be adduced for the renewed interest in the potential contribution of NGOs and the organised private sector in rural development. First, in many cases, government institutions have poor records of efficiency. NGOs are often capable of providing services in rural areas including credit and technical assistance at lower cost. They are closer to the rural populations than government. United States Aid for International Development particularly uses the private sector including NGOs especially for small-scale income generating projects in developing countries (Levitsky, 1983, Farbman, 1983). A second reason for the renewed interest in the NGOs is the commitment by many nations to strengthening private sector initiatives. Already more than two-thirds of 45 African nations are currently implementing structural adjustment or stabilisation or reduction of the formal governmental sector. However, where the private sector is underdeveloped as in many developing countries, alternative institutions to the state and the organised private sector must be sought. Local organisations are regarded as one of such alternative or complementary institutions (Olowu, 1991). A third reason for the renewed interest in NGOs is the dissatisfaction of national government, multilateral and donor agencies with development performance of Third World countries generally and Africa in particular as development programmes tended to benefit the urban sector

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and the middle and upper income brackets while ignoring the pervasive problems of the poor especially those located in the rural areas (Mobogunje, 1980). Increasingly, it is being realised that efficient local organisations are essential to making intervention strategies in rural development effective and to sustaining those activities after the withdrawal of external stimuli (Esman and Uphoff, 1984 and Cernea, 1987). Concern about the stagnant level of development is another factor in the renewed interest of the activities of NGOs and the organised private sector in rural development. NGOs are viewed as increasing or maximising development resources at several levels. First, they are thought to possess the potential to mobilise local resources from the people they serve or to stimulate self-help activities. Second, they are known to utilise development aid more efficiently than governments by operating with lower administrative overheads or to provide more cost effective services, or to use lower cost technologies (USAID, 1986). Third, many NGOs obtain at least a proportion of their funding from individual and corporate donations thus augmenting official development sources (Nassim, 1991). Another reason is the increasing realisation among African scholars and policy-makers that local people are rational and possess the right capabilities to sustain an indigenous based development strategy which is in sharp contrast to both the failed economic and social management strategies adopted since independence in several African countries and the earlier

presumption that the peasant was irrational and anti-progressive (Ake, 1987).

In the Western countries, NGOs have enjoyed considerable success over the last three decades and it is now universally accepted that they have effective role to play in the field of development cooperation. These omnipresent representatives of civil society are engaged in a variety of activities to combat poverty including emergency aid, financing of development programmes, sending volunteers into the field, development, education and lobbying.

Also, the European Community works with NGOs because development should not be solely the work of governments. Governments need views and methods of development and cooperation which are different from their own. It has become increasingly clear that a technical approach to development without sufficient participation by and mobilisation of the people concerned, frequently leads to limited and tenuous results. All grassroots associations in the developing countries and the NGOs which support these grass roots associations are of fundamental importance. It is essentially their task to create genuinely participative development which is close to the people, close to what they perceive as their fundamental needs and in line with their ideas and methods. In the absence of this, the well-developed official programmes will not have the ballast to remain afloat.

Important advantage of grassroots associations and NGOs is that they strive, in particular to help those who are poor, marginalised and neglected. NGOs are given more recognition by European community as they frequently have a better knowledge than public authorities of the situation in the field and partners at grassroots level. They also have original approaches to development. Cooperation policy helps to counter simplistic ideas, prejudices and political and economic interest (Anonymous, 1995). The natural public outcry on account of environmental degradation caused by oil exploration and mining is another point. Furthermore, there is lack of efforts on the part of government to organise for the people's participation in rural development projects with a view to minimising environmental pollution and soil degradations.

These and many other reasons have generated interest in looking inward and examining the role of NGOs. Accordingly, this study examines the Shell Petroleum Development Company of Nigeria PLC as a case study.

1.1 Research Problem Statement

There are enormous social gaps between funding agencies and implementing agencies, on one hand and the beneficiaries in the villages, slums and nomadic encampments on the other. The efficiency of official developments and motivation of government personnel are often low. Many projects have failed or are failing because of a lack of prior consideration of interdependent

ecological, economic, social political or cultural aspects of their environments.

The main concern of this study is therefore to identify the rural development contributions and opportunities that are derived from NGOs using a case study of the Shell Petroleum Development Company of Nigeria PLC The research questions posed in this regard are:

(1) What are the roles of Shell Petroleum Development Company of Nigeria PLC in rural Development?

(2) Of what relevance are their contributions to the need of the beneficiary communities?

(3) What are the obstacles that tend to militate against their contributions to rural development?.

1.2 Objectives of the Study

Based on the statement of the problem, the study objectives were to:-

(1) Identify the roles of Shell Petroleum Development Company of Nigeria PLC in rural development in Warri South Local Government of Delta state,

(2) Highlight the relevance of the contributions to the needs of the beneficiary communities, and

(3) Identify the obstacles that tend to militate against achieving their objectives of rural development.

1.3 Justification of the Study

According to reports from the Environmental Rights Action, a subsidiary of the civil liberty organisation (ERA) a human rights body based in Nigeria, the people in

the Niger Delta, live in huts and dilapidated buildings and the roads are bad and scarely motorable. Many suffer from malnutrition and diseases of the lungs, heart attacks, skin disease, dysentry, typhoid fever etc, as a result of environmental degradation and massive pollution (Remi, 1996).

The most notorious action of the oil companies has been the flaring of gas. This action has destroyed wild life and plant life, poisoned the atmosphere and therefore the inhabitants in the surrounding areas and made the residents half deaf and prone to respiratory diseases. Whenever, it rains in the Delta area, all they have is acid rain, which further poisons water, streams and creeks and agricultural land. Apart, from physical destruction of plants around flaring areas, thick soots are deposited on building roofs of neighbouring villages.

Non governmental bodies such as Civil Liberty Organisation (C.L.O) and Green Peace Movement came up with similar findings. It is an incontrovertible fact that the quality of the environment has been declining over the years and that many resources in the environment are disappearing fast (Vanguard Newspaper, October 17, 1996) In the quest for industrialisation and greater achievement, many developing nations, including Nigeria, have interferred with the environment to the extent that the net result is environmental degradation and destruction. This is especially so where considerations of environmental impact are not built into planning and execution of

development projects in Nigerian oil producing sector. A typical rural oil producing community in Nigeria could as well be described as a community which time has forgotten. Effects of environmental degradation in Nigeria's oil bearing communities, therefore demands very urgent attention. The rational for carrying out this study was to verify the general belief among members of the general public that Shell Petroleum Development Company of Nigeria PLC does not show any commitment to these oil producing communities. This thesis sought to provide data and some vital information that would lead to a better understanding of the role of organised private sector particularly Shell Petroleum Development Company of Nigeria PLC in rural development of Warri, Edjeba, Ogunu and Ugbori, Warri South Local government, Delta State.

CHAPTER TWO

LITERATURE REVIEW

2.1 The Meaning of Rural Development

To the world Bank, rural development is a strategy designed to improve the economic and social life of a specific group of people, the rural poor. Rural development has been defined as "improving living standards of the mass of the low-income population residing in rural areas and making the process of their development self sustaining (Lele, 1975). Rural development also implies the alleviation of poverty (Martyn, 1981). It also include structural changes in the social, economic and possibly organisational system in the rural areas. But, a more embracing definition is that of Stevens *et al.* (1982), which says that rural development is the whole range of technical economic, political and social change related to private and governmental efforts to increase the well-being of rural citizens.

Improving the living standards of the mass of the population involved the mobilisation and allocation of resources in rural areas in such a way as to benefit the majority of people residing there. For the process of development in the rural areas to be self-sustaining, it has to be people centered and there is the need to obtain the willing participation of rural residents. This will be the case when rural residents see themselves benefitting from the process of development. This explains why failure of most development programmes enunciated in Third World

have been blamed on the non involvement of the people for whom the development programme were designed.

Participation of the target group in planning and implementation of projects is essential to achieving effective rural development and the bests are obtained where the target group cooperates with the project staff to the extent of sharing responsibilities. The necessity of local participation and self was further emphasised by Shah (1983), dealing with the recently started Aga Khan rural support programme in India which has its major objectives of reaching the Weaker Section of the Community by means of irrigation, watershed and waste land development.

A rural research and development project in South Mali, discussed by Kleene (1983) of the Netherlands Royal Tropical Institute showed that farmers' participation has proved effective in this project which deals with farming systems research, investigating among other things new techniques for crop and animal production as well as methods of animal traction and erosion control. The safeguarding of participation is an important criterion in the expansion of project. Rural development, unlike agricultural development encompasses the overall improvement in the material and social life of the rural people.

The need for rural development stems from a number of factors and changes in society. Nigerian rural communities numbering over 150,000 are composed of about 75 percent of Nigeria's total population (Alao, 1990). Therefore, it is

the seed bed of national population for the future. The institutions keep by the rural population via the family, the education, the religion economy and government are institutions in which most of the on-going future population of the country are nurtured and trained. The farming population which constitutes about 80 percent (Alao, 1990) of the rural population has a stabilising influence on the other parts of the society. In times of national peril, the rural population constitute a huge reservior of national manpower and patriotism.

Rural communities constitute a life preserver of many distinctive cultural traits and complexes which otherwise might be lost in our city's mad rush for something new. The rural communities provide virtually all the food needs of the nation using achaic tools and implements. Rural communities are expected to furnish the labour input for the industrial take off of Nigeria. Therefore, industrial revolution of the country cannot take place without active participation of rural population. Most of our national wealth and resources, manpower, minerals land abound mostly in rural areas of the country.

Experience has shown that popular participation in rural development can only be achieved either in an institutional framework organised by the people themselves interms of cooperative or self help groups or where NGOs have had a bigger role to play. With particular reference to Kenya; experience has also demonstrated that the success of the Harambee effort can also be traced to the impetus

provided by some local NGOs. NGOs have become significant agents for promoting rural development in this country and as a consequence have been given what encouragement and support can be afforded.

2.2 Historical Background of NGOs

The history of the establishment, development and growth of NGOs in Africa is varied and sometimes difficult to understand. NGOs that grew from community organisation and self help groups. The traditional Africa social organisations have a strong base of kinship and tribal interrelationships. Most African communities still live in villages where kinship is the strongest bond uniting people and acting as the most important determinant roles to be played in the community in both cultural and economic activities. In most cases, land the basic productive assets is owned communally and in most cases the right to cultivate land was always based on the decision of the village elders. In establishing facilities for common uses, more often collective action was required.

While this basic mode of social organisation is being slowly eroded with modernization, it has provided the base of most of the self help organisations and groups in modern Africa. With the emergence of the aspirations to modernization some of the self help groups eventually evolved into recognised NGOs. These groups have organised themselves for communal cultivation of land and construction of schools, health centres, water facilities, roads, etc.

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2.3 Concept and Meaning of NGOs

There is infact no overall consensus as to what an NGO is. In the broadest sense, the term, non governmental organisation (or NGO) refers to any organisation not established nor controlled by government. Its starting perspective is from the government side that is any organisation that is not part of the government's extensive bureaucracy is by a process of negative definition non-government. NGOs may include voluntary organisations solidarity agencies and a variety of other arrangements (Anonymous, 1995). Moussa (1995), to speak of NGOs necessarily involves discussing the phenomenon of association. NGO is used for many different types of organisation. They may be small grassroots groups (or villagers, women, etc) or federations of grassroots groups (local, regional or even national) which offer services to their members. Alternatively, they may be support organisations which offer technical and/or financial back up for local initiatives.

According to Wendy (1994); the term NGO was vaguely defined namely as any group which is not a governmental organisation. Ironically, the term NGO first gained recognition at the international level by a United Nations Economic and social Council Resolution of February, 1950, which states, "any international organisation which is not established by intergovernmental agreement shall be considered an international non-governmental organisation". Since then the term NGO has been applied more specifically

to the various kinds of organisation operating within the borders of a country.

2.4 Characteristics of NGOs

Non-governmental organisations, confusingly; they are not merely organisations which are not governmental. Consultancies for example are not NGOs nor usually are foundations or institutes, a high proportion of whose funds generally come from state. For an organisation to be an NGO in the true sense, it should fulfil the following criteria:-

1. They are voluntary arising from the initiative of the private sector. Hence they are also sometimes called Private Voluntary Organisation (PVOs). It may be more accurate, however, to add that they are private groups at the public service.
2. They are non-profit in nature, meaning that any surplus income is not divided among the members, but is normally set aside for future operations or as a trust fund to sustain the organisation.
3. They are service and development oriented towards a well-defined constituency usually the marginalised sectors of society such as small farmers out of school youth, rural women etc.
4. They operate as autonomous organisations with a democratic framework and flexible leadership structures and styles. A member of NGOs, however, depend on the charismatic leadership of

their founder or head so that changes in the top leadership may not be too frequent.

5. NGO personnel generally have a high degree of motivation and commitment in their involvement and are ready to work at the grassroots level or under difficult circumstances despite relatively low remuneration and some attendant risks. Because of these however, there may also be a high turn over rate of NGO personnel, while "turnout cases are not uncommon.

6. Practically all NGOs would have some formal registration with government agencies. This enables them to attain a legal personality to operate within the purview of law to receive contributions and to be accountable to donors as well as to the target groups they serve. This also distinguishes them from covert or subversive organisations which are illegal and anti-government.

As a result of these common features, certain NGOs have prefered to call themselves social development organisations (SDOs) to clearly distinguish themselves from profit oriented business corporations on the one hand and on the other hand from civil organisations that are set up primarily to serve the interests of their members. As social development organisations, these NGOs share a common development thrust with government agencies - an

orientation that may be obscured by the infelicitous term" non government.

2.5 Classifications of NGOs

NGOs defy easy classification, they vary in organisational structure, location and scope of coverage, funding sources and services they provide for example, (Brown and Korten 1987) define three organisational styles, market-oriented public services contractors, values-driven voluntary organisations and member-accountable people's organisation. However, a typology of NGOs can be constructed based on one or several of these variables (Liamzon, 1984).

1. By persuasion, a number of NGOs have been set up on the basis of some first principles, e.g. Gandhian, Buddhist, christian, marxist, secular etc. Historically, some of the earliest NGOs have been associated with the independence movement in their countries, others have been initiated by missionary or indigenous churches. Still others have arisen along with the labour Unions and peasant organisations in various places. In attending to specific sectors of society, a modern day NGOs would subscribe to a secular orientation of being non sectarian, non-political and non-racial.
2. By areas of concern, NGOs tend to focus on one or several specialised lines, eg. agriculture, health, education research, emergency relief etc.

Since the needs of the rural poor are extensive, NGOs have to be selective in choosing their areas of concern as dictated by their own expertise and availability of other resources.

3. By target sectors certain NGOs may limit themselves to working with small farmers, small fishermen, migrant workers, urban poor settlements etc. Other NGOs may engage in multi-sectoral activities, but still with specific objectives that define their development agenda interms of intended beneficiaries.

4. By scope of operations, many NGOs may work at the local level while others may engage in activities at the district, national or international levels. Household and village level activities are the normal starting points for involvement of the NGOs. On the other hand, larger and more established NGOs may want to cover a wider social unit through integrated rural development projects.

5. By size, NGOs can be classified as small, medium or large depending on number of personnel financial resources and other assets.

6. By role, 3 distinct types of NGOs are discernible (a) field-level or implementing NGOs, (b) support agencies or providers of services, and (c) net works or associations. NGOs may also be classified as primary when they are composed of

the target sector themselves or as intermediate when the membership is made up usually of middle class professionals and students who have entered into social development work as an alternative career. Intermediate NGOs in general, help organise primary or people's organisations (POS) and play a mediating role between government organisations (GOS) and (POS).

7. By relation with government, NGOs can be characterised either by close collaboration with government, their lack of any functional relationship, or somewhere in between their readiness to work with government on specific programmes. Because of their reliance on government support, e.g. interms of office space, operating expenses etc. Some NGOs have been considered more as semi government organisations (SGOs). Lately, some NGOs have even been set up by politicians or state-run agencies to utilize development funds and to side step the constraints of government auditing procedures. In this light, government organised NGOs (or GONGOs) may represent the ultimate threat to NGO identity when government take on the guise of being non government.

2.6 Shell Petroleum Development Company of Nigeria PLC Historical Background

Shell Petroleum Development Company of Nigeria PLC is the largest oil exploration and production company with 92 producing oil fields and a 6,200 kilometer network of pipelines and flowlines spread over more than 31,000 square kilometers of the Niger Delta. It was incorporated in Nigeria in 1936 and started operations in Nigeria in 1937. The company has two operating divisions - the Eastern division with Port-Harcourt as the operational base and the Western division with Warri as the headquarters. The co-ordinating, planning and management groups are in Lagos. While Shell Petroleum Development Company of Nigeria's PLC prime purpose is the exploration and production of oil and natural gas, community development has been an important part of the company's role.

Since 1965, the Company has moved toward deeper involvement with those communities within the oil producing areas. It has become clear the increasing economic development which followed the search for oil was being felt more in the urban centres. In the rural areas, despite compensation for land and crops lost in oil exploration farmers felt disadvantaged. In 1965, Shell Commissioned research from agricultural specialists to assist in the economic development of rural areas where it operates.

Today, Shell's community development projects place emphasis on; education and employment, providing opportunities through scholarship, business development

programmes sponsorship of teachers and constructing, furnishing and equipping school, classrooms and science laboratories. Health-providing community medical services - through building, staffing and equipping rural health-centres. Agriculture, providing support to farmers through developing and distributing improved crop varieties and advising on modern farming methods. Community infrastructure: providing and maintaining basic amenities for communities such as potable water schemes, roads and market stalls.

The company has a detailed environmental programme designed to bring all operations up to internationally - accepted levels of performance. The company's environmental effort has evolved since the 1980s and today all environmental activities are integrated into a single company wide plan.

2.7 Review of Case Studies of the Activities of NGOs

Literatures abound as to the role of NGOs and organised private sector in the rural development. NGOs were the pioneers of the population movement, leading the way in advocacy and service provision long before most governments and international agencies become involved (Nassim, 1990). Their strength is generally seen as deriving from their links to or presence in local communities. Donors view them as potential intermediaries between government and beneficiaries. Many NGOs, whether or not they participate directly in officially funded programmes assert the importance of their community

perspective in policy formation and programme development. (GariLao, 1987; Korten, 1987).

In line with development, international NGOs channel approximately one-third of offical population assistance to the developing world (UNFPA, 1989). Donor assistance to and through NGOs is roughly inversely proportional to host government involvement in family planning. For example in 1986-88, NGOs channeled 50 percent of total population assistance to latin America, 45 percent to Africa, 35 percent to middle East and less than 30 percent to Asia and the pacific (Nassim, 1991). Most NGOs offer more or less the same products, all recruit from the same target population, most do not charge more than token payments for services and supplies, few apply client fees to programme operations and most are nearly totally underwritten by international donors. Management capabilities are a widely recognised deficient of the sector, NGOs lack access to assistance in developing appropriate management systems and skills and donor resist funding staff development expenses (Brown and Korten, 1989).

The results of an institutional analysis recently performed for six Peruvian family planning, NGOs reveal organisational weaknesses that are probably typical of most of the sector. The NGOs tended to manage their internal affairs to satisfy donors' requirements rather than institutional needs, the larger the member of individual donors the more fragmented their management procedures. Most had logistics and financial management systems in

place, but compliance was spotty at best and did not measure up to usual auditing standards. None had implemented any cost analysis system and their revenue generation schemes were rudimentary at best (USAID/PERU, 1989).

Similar results have also been arrived at by MGueneau (1983), in a survey of a sample of small development projects in Burkina faso and Senegal. He observed that some NGO projects do not meet the public's expectations, they are often too hierarchical in structure, projects are based on insufficient field knowledge, their operating costs are too high and they pay insufficient attention to local initiatives and the training of African Project leaders. MGueneau concludes that isolationist attitude force NGOs to remain on the sidelines. Refusing to incorporate their micro-projects into government schemes would relegate them to an ephemeral role. NGO action is bound to remain marginal unless it is taken up and disseminated by official development schemes on the condition that these development policies correspond with the aims of the NGO's project. For the sake of the effectiveness of their activities, NGOs should not restrict themselves to the Micro-economic level, where they are subject to a number of constraints and bottlenecks by accepting co-operation with the government choices and giving their own work a better chance of success.

In contrast, several studies regarding the role of NGOs in society have been undertaken. Research undertaken

in collaboration with NGOs shows promising results (Red Clift, 1987). This view was also confirmed by the activities of various NGOs in Kenya. It is indisputable that NGOs contribution to the development process in Kenya is of growing significance. In the area of education for instance, they now contribute to school feeding, equipment and other schemes and programmes. In technical education alongside harambee efforts, they offer considerable financial, material and technical support. It is estimated that about 45 percent of the total village polytechnics in the country are wholly supported by the harambee and NGO sector (Daily Nation Newspaper, 19 Sept. 1991). NGOs make an indispensable contribution to providing health services to the poor. NGOs in the health sector provide up to 40 percent of Kenya's health requirements and it is suspected that the government's 60 percent share may come down to 50% with increased assistance from NGCs'. In the energy and environment sectors, NGOs provide affordable equipment such as energy saving jikos - (stoves), and every year distribute millions of tree seedlings in area affected by soil erosion.

A possibly still more important contribution has been in the area of assistance to vulnerable groups particularly women and children. There are over 20,000 registered self-help groups in the country, the majority of which are women's organisations. These receive support from NGOs interms of grants and start up - capital for interest free (revolving) loan funds. They use these to operate

projects, particularly income generating activities which are meant to improve household incomes. Orphaned and street children are also targets of NGOs. Activities in these areas are aimed at rehabilitation and providing educational opportunities and other basic needs with some success.

Studies on the role of NGOs in local development have shown that besides enabling the maintenance of a level of welfare provision that would otherwise have been completely unsustainable, they also contribute enormously towards the creation of local capacity for sustainable development via imparting development skill and knowledge to their beneficiaries (Kanyinga, 1990).

Significantly, NGOs could quite be instrumental in enhancing the inclusion of bottom up knowledge in the debate on sustainable development, knowledge which is too often absent from the debate (Schrijver, 1992). Van der Heyden (1983), gave an overview of developmental inputs and effectiveness of the NGO sector. At present, about 2,200 are mobilising private financial and human resources and channelling these resources either directly or indirectly through some of the 10,000 - 20,000 developing country NGOs toward poverty alleviation or development acceleration programmes in more than 110 countries. NGO operate at grassroots level and have the capacity to reach the poor. They can also respond rapidly to local initiatives and show willingness to innovate. Their development activities as the case of Burkina Faso shows were recognised as being

more effective than those of bilateral or multilateral aid. Hence, some NGOs were recently asked to take on an important role in the development of that country. At present, the NGO sector is characterised by many small-sized projects, numerous executive agencies and a diversity of fields of activity.

Local participation has high economic and environmental returns in implementing programmes in afforestation, soil management, park protection, water management, sanitation, drainage and flood control. Development projects that have not built upon the strengths of existing practices have often failed. Haiti's reforestation programme consistently floundered until small farmers and community groups were allowed to choose where and what kind of trees should be planted. The result, 20 million trees were planted on 75,500 family farms instead of the originally target 3 million trees on 6,000 farms.

An Anonymous (1992), claimed that in Bangladesh for instance, there are about 400 NGOs operating along with 12,000 voluntary social welfare agencies which assist the poor especially women by providing credit, training, primary education, basic health care, nutrition and family planning facilities. The work of many NGOs has been shifting from emergency relief toward development oriented programmes especially those aimed at improving employment and income in rural areas. World Bank in 1994 highlight the importance of participation, to her, it conclude that participation improves the quality effectiveness and

sustain ability of projects. More participation strengthens ownership and commitment of both government and stakeholders, or those affected directly or indirectly by a proposed project. Participatory development, is a process through which stakeholder influence and share control over development initiative and the decisions which affect them.

The role of International Development Association to rural development was also buttressed by World Bank. In 1960s, it was observed that International Development Association (IDA) financed mainly infrastructure projects. For example, IDA credits helped to financed irrigation and drainage projects in India and Pakistan where greater agricultural output was virtually needed to keep pace with growing populations. The association also support construction of highways and roads in Latin America, financed Municipal Water Supply Systems in cities such as Amman and Talpei and helped build power plants and ports in other developing countries. IDA has taken active role in helping governments undertaking structural adjustment to protect and expand social and environmental programmes. It supports rural development programmes and projects which aim to increase agricultural productivity and ensure adequate food supplies. IDA also finances projects that give special attention to improving women's incomes and status in their communities. The association has markedly increased its support for population, health and nutrition

projects. Environmental concerns have been integrated into all aspects of IDA's operations.

Hyden (1983), Esman and Uphoff (1984), Korten (1980), observed in their studies that local organisations are beginning to be recognised as important media for rural development particularly in the countries of Africa, Asia and Latin America. They argue further that local organisations have the potential to even perform the role of enhancing rural development better than the formal governmental institutions charged with the same responsibility. They draw empirical examples from Asia, Latin America and Africa to substantiate their assertion. Even Hyden urges the international capital to support not only market forces but also non governmental organisations because they are closer to the poor than government.

Gran (1983), also highlight the role of NGOs or organised private sector with respect to the community development associations sometimes known as self help associations or ethnic union. Gran emphasised that these local organisations are actually the pivot around which the development of rural communities revolves and they have contributed much towards socio-economic development. The genesis of these associations goes to the absence of a social welfare system. They provided a broad range of social welfare security services such as assisting the unemployed, the bereaved and new immigrants to the city. The importance of community development associations in rural development is so immense that Smock believes that to

be able to fully understand the socio-economic development problems of Africa societies and the way out entails a thorough knowledge of local communities. The bulk of the local services were and still are established and maintained by community development associations in the communities. Odenigwe (1973), claims that the local communities had taken over virtually the establishment and maintenance of most of the basic needs of the people at the end of the civil war in Ibo land.

There is even a general agreement among students of local organisations that corruption which is embedded in all formal governmental institutions is near non-existent in community development association. Ekeh (1975) also observed that other areas of Nigeria have well developed community development associations that have established educational, health and road infrastructures with minimum inputs from the government.

Literature also abound on the role of saving and credit organisations in rural development. An important contribution of savings and credit organisations to rural development is that they are means for organising join action for productive activities in rural areas like pooling their labour together to construct a road or bridge, but more often they are used for collective work on members farms.

Another case in point is the village Banking demonstrated in eastern Elsalvador, which had made dramatic changes in the lives of 600 of the region's poorest

families. Village banking is a joint project run by the Arizona-based Foundation for International Community Assistance (FINCA) and save children foundation. This involves distributing small loans to families for investment in small enterprise activities. The returns on the loans have been quite commendable and FINCA also claims that this banking method is quite inexpensive to administer. World Development Report (1987), noted that in Bangladesh Grameen Bank is the most known successful people's bank. In Bangladesh, grameen means village. The key to the grameen banks success is its concept of taking banking operations into the village rather insisting that villagers come to the bank. Also, the bank emphasises the training of its staff to fit into the village environment as well as laying down very strict criteria to applicants for loans. Moreso, the Ethiopian famine which invaded the people were overcome through aid rendered to them by different NGOs.

Vogel (1989), in a review of health expenditure and revenue sources in subsahara Africa, found appreciable private sector outlays including NGOs and missions, modern private outlets and traditional healers. Non-governmental health expenditures clearly predominated in 10 of the 15 countries review. Building interlinkages with NGOs is, however, complicated. Three problems were discussed.

Firstly, the role of NGOs, many of them have contributed to the development process in two ways. They have been initiators of new approaches serving as trial

blazers for government usually on a small scale. They have also formed pressure groups to influence factors affecting development, such as legislation acting as advocates for vulnerable groups. These functions are necessarily limited, and it would be unreasonable to expect NGOs to do more.

Secondly, NGOs vary considerably in size, commitment, expertise and organisational capacity. Many would not be capable of implementing wider programmes. Official favouring of selected NGOs could, however, lead to estrangement of others, a proposition which would not be welcomed by some governments. Development of national policies, within which NGOs can work according to their various capacities, will improve co-ordination and cooperation. It would avoid NGOs working in unplanned and disruptive ways, however, it might also prevent valuable innovations.

Thirdly, NGO and government interests may be opposed, NGOs vary in ideological background, at one extreme belonging to charitable traditions and at the other to militant ones. NGOs helping the poor to organise and to assert their rights, can hardly cooperate closely with governments. There is an implicit dangers in enlisting NGO support in wider development efforts. NGOs may accept such involvement, either as a challenge, or because of the greater access to funds involved, but this could result in government officials further avoiding responsibility for their most vulnerable citizens - (Martyn, 1980).

In conclusion, while the record of NGOs involvement is a positive one, particularly in rural development, van der Heyden points out that there is substantial scope for further increasing the effectiveness of NGO operation. This requires better project planning and management and in particular, increasing the economic impact of NGO income, generating activities. It is in this last area that failure most often occurs.

2.8 Theoretical Framework

The framework that guided this study was based on the theory of modernization. Modernization theory, however, was defined as process of change towards social and economic development. For the process of development in the rural areas to be self-sustaining, it has to be people centred and there is the need to obtain the willingness and participation of rural residents.

As a typical life-wire of any country, research in rural development is a major area for public and organised private sector investment world over. One of the factors responsible for the shift from government to organised private sector and non-profit bodies is the relative efficiency obtainable in these sectors and the belief that hard-earned donor's funds would be judiciously used. Organised private sector is the pivot of development of any nation as contemporary economic history has proved, but the conducive and enabling environment need to be there as this accounts for the level of development among nations (Guardian Newspaper, Oct., 13, 1996).

Recent appraisals of the achievements in respect of human development, defined, as "the process of enlarging people's choices and of providing access to the resources required for a decent living show a disappointing African record in general and that of Nigeria in particular. These reports underscore the importance of strengthening diverse subnational institutions and organisations which can creatively help to mobilize and manage available resources effectively (International Labour Office 1980, World Bank 1989, United Nations Development Programme 1990). Even the manner in which development is defined now reflects this institutional emphasis, in contrast to earlier concerns. Development is now conceived in some circles as: a process by which the members of a society develop themselves and their institutions in ways that enhance their ability to mobilize and manage resources to produce sustainable and justly distributed improvements in their quality of life consistent with their own aspirations (Brown and Korten, 1989).

The persistent call in recent years for organised private sector participation in rural development in Nigeria would seem antithetic. However, in the face of the current grossly inadequate level of public expenditures on rural development, organised private sector contribution to its support seem inevitable. For example, it has been estimated that the country need to devote nearly about 2.5 and 6 percent of her GDP to rural development (Anonymous, 1992). Thus to achieve this, the country would need to

increase her annual expenditure on rural development four-fold merely to arrive at the threshold of adequate financing. This is a formidable demand that seems unlikely to be met in the foreseeable future through normal government budgetary appropriations alone. Today, the call for private sector participation in rural development has taken on a greater urgency given a shrunken public resource base in the face of a badly battered economy. This framework about development articulated here guided data collection and analysis in this study of the role of NGOs in rural development.

2.9 Research Hypothesis

The research hypothesis formulated for this study was:

1. The significance of rural development projects to the needs of the beneficiary communities is crucial to determining success of the projects in the community.

CHAPTER THREE

METHODOLOGY

3.1 The Study Area

This study was conducted in Warri South local Government of Delta State. Delta State lies roughly between longitude 5° and 6.30' North. It shares common boundaries with Edo State to the North, Ondo State to the North-West, Anambra State to the East, and Rivers State to the South-East. On the Southern flank of the state is the Bight of Benin which covers approximately 160 kilometres of the state's coastline.

Delta State is generally low lying without remarkable hills. The state has a deep coastal belt interlaced with rivulets and streams which form the Niger Delta. The River Niger wash the shore of the state capital Asaba which is located at the northern end of the state. Delta state like all other states in the federation, has a tropical climate marked by two distinctive seasons, namely the dry season and the rainy season. The dry season occurs between November and April, while the rainy season begins in April and lasts till October. In the month of August which falls within the rainy season, there exists a brief dry spell commonly referred to as "August Break". The average annual rainfall is about 266.5cm in the coastal areas and 190.5cm in the Northern fringes of the state. The month of July witnesses the heaviest rainfall. The average atmospheric temperature is between 30°C - 32°C. The vegetation varies

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Fig.I: MAP OF STUDIED COMMUNITIES, WARRI SOUTH L.G.A., DELTA STATE

from the mangrove Swamps along the coast to evergreen forests in the middle and the savannah in the North.

The population of the state is multi-ethnic. The main ethnic groups include Urhobo, Igbo, Izon, Isoko and Itsekiri. The groups speak different languages. All the other ethnic groups have many things in common such as dancing and some of them claim a common ancestry. Their systems of traditional administration tend to be identical so also are their modes of traditional worship. The 1991 provisional national population census puts the population of the state at 2,570,181 made up of 1,273,208 males and 1,295,973 females. Agriculture, fishing and trading offers employment to the majority of people.

3.2 Sampling Procedure

The population of Warri South Local Government was estimated at about 231,276 by the 1991 census. Four communities were covered in this study. These are 3 villages Ogunu, Edjeba and Ugbori and one town, Warri. The choice of these four communities was based on the fact that Shell Petroleum Development Company of Nigeria PLC had almost all their offices and field operations in these communities. Heads of household were randomly selected and interviewed in the four communities. Nineteen heads of household, in each of the community were randomly selected giving a total sample size of 76 representatives. To arrive at this figure, a list of the individual household heads was obtained from the local government headquarters. Then a sample size of 76 heads of household was obtained by

lottery method. A questionnaire was then administered to the selected respondents. Information was also obtained from official documents and reports.

3.3 Data Collection Instruments

Data for the research was collected from both primary and secondary sources. The primary data were collected through the aid of structured questionnaires and interviews administered to the community members. Secondary data was obtained from careful compilation and analysis of published works including official documents as well as newspaper reports.

3.4 Techniques of Data Analysis

The following techniques for data analysis were used for the purpose of this research.

1. Simple descriptive statistics: These include percentages and frequency distribution tables.
2. Inferential statistics: This was used to test the study hypothesis and draw valid conclusions. The statistical tool used was Chi-squared Test, which was employed to analyse the significance of the relationship of the contributions of Shell Petroleum Development Company of Nigeria PLC to the needs of the beneficiary communities. The Chi-squared formular used was as follows (Campbell, 1974):

$$(X^2) = \frac{(O - E)^2}{E}$$

Where X^2 = Chi-squared

O = Observed frequency

E = Expected frequency

CHAPTER FOUR

ANALYSIS AND DISCUSSION OF DATA

4.1 Respondents' Characteristic

A total of 76 respondents were randomly interviewed in the studied communities that is Warri, Ogunu, Edjeba and Ugbori. However, from the statistical computation about 67% of the respondents that filled in the questionnaires were male while about 33% were female. This was accounted for because the men are always seen around their home while the female counterparts were busy fishing and trading.

Table 1: Occupation of respondents

Occupation	Frequency	Percentage
Civil servants	43	56.6
Others	24	31.5
Trading	6	7.9
Farming	3	3.9
Total	76	100.0

It was found that about 4% of the respondents were farmers, about 8% were traders, about 57% were civil servants. About 32% of the respondents did not indicate their occupations.

4.2 Roles Identification

It was found that Shell Petroleum Development Company of Nigeria PLC was involved in the establishment of a variety of public utilities and services to Edjeba, Warri , Ogunu and Ugbori communities.

4.2.1 Road

Many roads were constructed and rehabilitated as shown below:

(a) Rehabilitation of twin fountain road, Warri,

(b) Ogunu village road,

(c) Airport road to Ogunu .

(d) Airport road to Ogunu Industrial area/residential area;

(e) Edjeba road network.

4.2.2 School/Education

Building and rehabilitation work was carried out in primary and secondary schools; these are:

(a) Six classrooms in Forward-Secondary School, Edjeba (private owned secondary school);

(b) Six classrooms at Ugbori

(c) Three classrooms at Ugbodede, Warri,

(d) Painting and rennovation of Ogiame Primary School Warri,

(e) Twelve classrooms in Domi-gogo Secondary School, Edjeba.

Beyond this bricks and mortar service, scholarships were offered to students at secondary school and university levels. The scholarships involved paying tuition fees and money for textbooks and boarding fees where appropriate. However, secondary school scholarships were given only to children from oil-producing communities.

4.2.3 Hospital/Health Centres

The company also had committed itself to setting up a network of rural health centres with beds and facilities for performing simple operations. The aim was to make sure every oil-producing community is within reach of medical help. Example is one Shell Hospital built along Edjeba Ekpan road.

4.2.4 Pipe-Borne Water

Apart from the achievements in the area of primary and secondary education and health facilities within its domain, Shell Petroleum Development Company of Nigeria PLC, was able to build potable water schemes in Ogunu and Edjeba communities.

Other community project assistances carried out by Shell Petroleum Development Company of Nigeria PLC in the four studied communities were; building of a market stall, disbursement of 2 million Naira for refuse collection system to Warri South Local Government area secretariat, building of a town halls, a foot bridge linking Ugbori road to Warri G.R.A. and dredging and stockpiling of Warri rivers. Shell Petroleum Development Company of Nigeria PLC, also gave grants and donations to charitable, educational and scientific foundations and funded initiatives ranging from inner city small business enterprises to rural community projects in Delta State.

Evidence from related studies support some of these finding(s). Hyden (1983), Esman and Uphoff (1984), Korten (1980) to show that private sector organisations are

beginning to be known as important media for rural development particularly in the countries of Africa, Asia and Latin America. They argue further that local organisations have the potential to even perform the role of enhancing rural development better than the formal governmental institutions charged with the same responsibility. Hyden (1983) urges the international capital to support not only market forces but also non governmental organisations because they are closer to the poor than government.

4.2.5 Project Needs Identification

Table 2: **Percentage distribution of modes of project needs identifcation**

Mode of Identification	Response Frequency	Percentage
Experts in the fields	49	64.0
Community request	19	25.0
Do not know	7	9.2
Other	1	1.3
Total	76	100.0

It was found in Table 2 that the role of communities in the project needs identification was very negiglible. Of the projects implemented, 25% responses indicated that these projects were provided based on community requests, about 65% responses indicated through the recommendation of the company experts in the field. While 9% responses indicated, I do not and about 1% responses indicated other

modes of project identification that were not shown in Table 2.

The discrepancies observed in the project needs identification was due largely to the following reasons. First, since the needs of the rural poor are extensive shell had to be selective in choosing their areas of concern as dictated by their own expertise and availability of other resources. Second, NGOs tended to manage their internal affairs to satisfy donors requirements rather than institutional needs (USAID/PERU, 1989).

Third, the level of community assistance carried out by shell company depends on amount of oil produced from an area.

4.3 Relevance of the Project to the Needs of the Beneficiary Communities

A test of the significance of the project to the needs of the beneficiary Communities using Chi-square test at 1% probability level indicated that the significance of the project to the needs of the beneficiay communities was statistically significant since the calculated values of these projects were greater than the table values. (Campbell, 1974). This, however, implies the rejection of null hypothesis (H.O) and acceptance of alternate hypothesis (H.A) which states that the significance of the projects to the needs of beneficiary communities is crucial to determining the success of the projects in the community. The results are presented in Table 8.

4.3.1 Calculation of Chi-squared (X^2) by 2 by 2 Contingency Tables

Table 3: **Summation of projects value**

Projects	Most Important	Not Most Important	Total
Road	3	73	76
School	56	20	76
Pipe-borne Water	11	65	76
Hospital	4	72	76
Total =	74	230	304

Table 4: **Road**

Projects	Most Important	Not Most Important
Road	Oi^{3}	Oii^{73}
	Ei^{12}	Eii^{96}
Others	Oi^{71}	Oii^{157}
	Ei^{292}	Eii^{208}

$$X^2 = \frac{(Oi-Ei)^2}{Ei} + \frac{(Oi-Ei)^2}{Ei} + \frac{(Oii-Eii)^2}{Eii} + \frac{(Oii-Eii)^2}{Eii}$$

$$X^2 = \frac{(3-12)^2}{12} + \frac{(71-292)^2}{292} + \frac{(73-96)^2}{96} + \frac{(157-208)^2}{208}$$

$$X^2 = 194$$

Table 5: **School**

Projects	Most Important	Not Most Important
School	Oi^{56}	Oii^{20}
	Ei^{230}	Eii^{26}
Others	Oi^{18}	Oii^{270}
	Ei^{74}	Eii^{278}

$$X^2 = \frac{(Oi - Ei)^2}{Ei} + \frac{(Oi - Ei)^2}{Ei} + \frac{(Oii - Eii)^2}{Eii} + \frac{(Oii - Eii)^2}{Eii}$$

$$X^2 \quad \frac{(56 - 230)^2}{230} + \frac{(18 - 74)^2}{74} + \frac{(20 - 26)^2}{26} + \frac{(210 - 278)^2}{278}$$

$X^2 = 192$

Table 6: **Pipe-borne Water (PBW)**

Projects	Most Important	Not Most Important
PBW	Oi^{11} Ei^{45}	Oii^{15} Eii^{86}
Others	Oi^{63} Ei^{259}	Oii^{165} Eii^{218}

$$X^2 = \frac{(Oi - Ei)^2}{Ei} + \frac{(Oi - Ei)^2}{Ei} + \frac{(Oii - Eii)^2}{Eii} + \frac{(Oii-Eii)^2}{Eii}$$

$$X^2 = \frac{(11-45)^2}{45} + \frac{(63-259)^2}{259} + \frac{(65-86)^2}{86} = \frac{(165-218)^2}{218}$$

$X^2 = 192$

Table 7. **Hospital**

Projects	Most Important	Not Most Important
Hospital	Oi^{4} Ei^{16}	Oii^{72} Eii^{95}
Others	Oi^{70} Ei^{288}	Oii^{158} Eii^{209}

$$X^2 = \frac{(Oi - Ei)^2}{Ei} + \frac{(Oi - Ei)^2}{Ei} + \frac{(Oii - Eii)^2}{Eii} + \frac{(Oii-Eii)^2}{Eii}$$

$$X^2 = \frac{(4-16)^2}{16} + \frac{(70-288)^2}{28} + \frac{(72-95)^2}{95} + \frac{(158-209)^2}{209}$$

$X^2 = 192$

X test value.

Projects	X^2 Calculated	X^2_{1} 0.01tab
Road	194	6.63
School	192	6.63
Pipe-borne Water	192	6.63
Hospital	192	6.63

These findings were in agreement with Obibuaku (1983) to show that the best projects are those determined by people. People appreciate a programme better if they participate in its planning. Similarly, Redclift (1987), showed that local participation has high economic and environmental returns in implementing programmes in afforestation, soil management, park protection, water management, sanitation, drainage and flood control. Development projects that have not built upon the strengths of existing practices have often failed. Haiti's reforestation programme consistently floundered until small farmers and community groups were allowed to choose where and what kind of trees should be planted. The result, 29 million trees were planted on 75,500 family farms instead of the originally target 3 million trees on 6,000 farms. This study, however, contrasted Gueneau's (1983) findings that some NGO projects do not meet the public,s expectations, they are often too hierarchical in structure, projects are based on insufficient field knowledge, their operating costs are too high and they pay insufficient attention to local initiatives and the training of African

project leaders. This therefore, suggests that for rural developments to be sustainable, it has to be people-centred. This explains why the failure of most development programmes enunciated in the third world has been blamed on the non-involvement of the people for whom the development programmes were designed.

4.3.2 Problems of Project Implementation

Information on this were generated through personal interviews with SPDC staff. The problems identified are as follows:-

1. Lack of experience on the part of local contractors from the community where the project was to be located. The company was constrained to utilize the services of the local contractors for the sake of industrial harmony. The consequence in many cases was extension of contract duration due to slow pace of work.
2. Community interference. This manifested itself through crisis and conflict situations occasioned by the communities agitation for developmental projects and compensation.
3. Problem of project identification on the part of both the organisation and the communities. To implement a project is one thing and accepting the project is yet another. Ugbori Clan was a case in point where there was a strong plan by the Youth of the communities to vandalise the foundation of a Primary School laid by Shell Company. The situation was brought under control

by the contractor because she happened to be an important personality in Ugbori.

4. Too much dependence by the communities on this organisation (Shell Company) virtually for everything was another serious problem. It is clear from observations and interviews that these comunities were not prepared to do anything for themselves. They maintained that their soil had been rendered useless by the Shell Company and so their much needed help should come from this organisation.
5. Unsteady Government policies generated conflicts among these communities which invariably distorted the activities of the Shell Company.
6. Poor local labour and high labour charges
7. Poor land terrain
8. Capital intensive nature of the projects
9. Nature of acquifiers particularly Delta areas.
10. Lack of experience/suitable drilling equipment
11. Vandalisation/theft of installed project equipment particularly generator sets. These problems applied to all the projects identified - hospitals, pipe-borne water works, roads, etc.

With respect to these problems, one of the most senior management staff of the organisation interviewed claimed that no serious problems had been encountered yet. Rather he affirmed that the managing director was worried about the level of rural development projects presently covered or extended to these oil-producing communities. On account

of this, their rural development projects budgetted at seven million Naira for the 1996 fiscal year initially, was later on increased to nine million Naira in the second quarter of 1996. Thus, to him, this would enable the organisation cover large communities as far as rural development projects was concerned.

CHAPTER FIVE

SUMMARY, RECOMMENDATIONS AND CONCLUSIONS

In this Chapter, summary and conclusions are drawn in the light of the objectives of the study, following this concise recommendations are presented.

5.1 Summary

The attempt in this work was to find out the role of shell Petroleum Development Company of Nigeria PLC in rural areas, highlight the relevance of their contributions to the needs of the beneficiary communities and examine the obstacles that tend to militate against achieving their objectives.

The sample of the study consisted of 76 heads of household, 19 respondents were drawn from each of the four selected communities. Random sampling was used to draw up the sampled of the study. Information/data obtained were based on detailed review of literature, personal interviews and questionnaires. It was found that the role of shell petroleum Development Company of Nigeria PLC to the rural communities was quite positive and encouraging. This supports the view that NGOs operate at grassroots level and have the capacity to reach the poor. They can also respond rapidly to local initiatives and show willingness to innovate.

5.2 Recommendations

In view of the findings recommendations were made to improve upon the role of Shell Petroleum Development Company of Nigeria PLC in community project development.

1. There should be reduction of bureaucratic control over the affairs of this oil company by government. Most of the time, excessive bureaucratic control came in the form of the registration of self-help projects because they threatened government managerial roles and government control of the national development agenda as well as economic resources (Ake, 1987).
2. Qualified, experienced and capital buoyant contractors should be utilized.
3. The right materials should be used and contracts should be awarded only in dry seasons.
4. Water pumping machines should be made available to ensure continuity in water supply.
5. Training should be offered to contractors in rural development through workshops and short-term courses at highly subsidised rates.
6. Environment friendly technologies such as adoption of bioremediation technology in oil spill clean up operation and execution of more gas flare reduction should be employed to reduce the damage rendered to the environment since pollution is inevitable from oil prospecting operations.
7. There should be serious enforcement of the use of Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) decree of 1992 whose tenets aim at viable contingency planning.

8. Government should adopt steady policies pertaining to any programme it wants to implement in these oil-producing communities, since unsteady policies causes crisis and conflicts that disrupts the activities of this organisation.

9. There should be less dependence on the Shell Company by the communities. Since there is a limit to what this organisation can do, there should be a change of attitude if the much needed development is to be realised. These communities should redirect their mind toward doing things by themselves to hasten the development of their respective areas. Unless the need is internalised and the impetus for development comes from the people any successes registered would be temporary.

5.3 Conclusions

The study shows that the role of Shell Petroleum Development Company of Nigeria PLC was quite positive and encouraging to rural development despite the fact that the company still paid royalities to the Federal and State government. Also this study highlight the importance of involving rural communities in the project needs identification and implementation. Furthermore, training of local contractors should receive appropriate attention. This would ensure that contractors with adequate training in project development are not deficient.

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APPENDIX

Department of Agricultural Economics and Rural Sociology
Ahmadu Bello Univeristy, Zaria

Communities Questionnaire

Dear Respondent,

Kindly help me to respond to this questionnarie. The purpose of this survey is to asses the role of oil companies in your community.

The information provided here will be used for the purpose of the study intended and kept secret.

Questionnaire Number **Date of Interview**

A. General Information

1. Name of Respondent .....
2. Name of the Village/Town.....
3. Sex.....
4. Occupation.....

B. Oil Companies Information

5. Tick as many as possible the various oil companies in Delta State that has helped in the development of your town/village?

   (a) Shell [ ]
   (b) Mobile [ ]
   (c) Elf [ ]
   (d) Chevron [ ]
   (e) Agip [ ]
   (f) Texaco [ ]

6. How old were they in this area? . . . . . .

7. Which of these oil companies do you consider most helpful (Please order by numbering 1-5, from the most important (1) to the least important (5)

Oil Companies	Rank
(a) Agip	[ ]
(b) Mobile	[ ]
(c) Texaco/Topcorn	[ ]
(d) Chevron	[ ]
(e) Elf	[ ]
(f) Shell	[ ]

C. Information on Role

9. Did you know any project carried out by these Companies?

   Yes [ ] No [ ]

10. If Yes, please, indicate the projects being carried out in your community.

Projects	Year Implemented
(a) Schools,	
(b) Roads,	
(c) Pipe-Borne Water	
(d) Hospital	
(e) Other	

11. Do you on your own carry out some projects other than the ones provided by these organisations?

    Yes [ ] No [ ]

12. If Yes, please indicate the project implemented in you area since two years ago . . . . . .

13. Which projects have you jointly undertaken with any of the oil companies in the community?

Projects	When	Contribution
(a) Schools		
(b) Roads		
(c) Pipe-Borne Water		
(d) Hospital		
(e) Other		

14. If specified, what is the community percentage contributions of total labour and money

Project Types	% of Total labour	% of Total Money	Total Project Cost
a. Schools b. Roads c. Pipe-borne water d. Hospital e. Others			

D. Assessment of Projects Importance

15. Which of the following projects provided do you consider as the most important (Please rank by numbering 1-5 from the most (1) to the least important (5).

Projects	Rank
(a) Schools	[ ]
(b) Road	[ ]
(c) Hospital	[ ]
(d) Pipe-borne Water	[ ]

16. Are these projects useful to your community when compared to environmental damaged if any, it has rendered to the site of instalment?

(a) Very much [ ]
(b) Much [ ]
(c) Very little [ ]
(d) Non Useful [ ]

E. Community Role in Selection of Projects

17. Did your community participate in the selection of these projects?

Yes [ ] No [ ]

18. If yes, what methods do they employ in the selection process?

(a) Negotiation [ ]
(b) Balloting [ ]
(c) Sampling [ ]
(d) Other specify_____

F. Project Needs Identification

19. How did your community identfy to these oil companies of the appropriate projects they need at a particular time?

(a) Through projects request
(b) Through an expert in the field
(c) Through the advice of relevant personnel in the community.
(d) I don't know
(e) Others, please specify_____

G. Projects Relationship

20. How would you describe the level of relationship between the community and the projects implemented?

(a) Very cordial
(b) Cordial
(c) None Cordial

H. Role of Community in Projects Maintenance

21. Who is responsible for the maintenance of these projects?_____

22. At what stage of the project life is their maintenance required?

(a) Project design
(b) Project implementation
(c) At monitoring stage
(d) At evaluation stage

23. What aspect of maintenance do they carry out? . . .

. . . . . .

24. What are the resources needed in type and quantity forthe maintenance of these projects provided.

Projects	Type of Resource use	Quantity used
(a) School		
(b) Roads		
(c) Hospital		
(d) Pipe-borne water		

25. What is your over-rating of the conduct of maintenance rendered to the projects by the party concern.

(a) Very much [ ]
(b) Good, [ ]
(c) Fair [ ]
(d) Poor [ ]

26. Mention ways in which community and the company helps to ensure the usefulness of these projects in your area . . . . . .

. . . . . .