

**NIGER DELTA DEVELOPMENT THE COMMISSION (NDDC) INTERVENTION
PROJECTS AND WELLBEING OF THE PEOPLE IN SOUTHERN SENATORIAL
DISTRICT OF CROSS RIVER STATE, NIGERIA**

¹Ndem, Eniang Okon, ²Rev. Fr. Dr. Felix, Ojong, ³Professor. S. O. Ering

¹Ph.D Post-graduate Student
Department of Sociology, University of Calabar,
Calabar, Nigeria.
Email: eniangndem5@gmail.com

^{2&3} Department of Sociology, University of Calabar,
Calabar, Nigeria

Abstract

The study investigated the impact of NDDC intervention projects and wellbeing of the people of Southern Senatorial District of Cross River State, Nigeria. The study specifically examined the extent to which NDDC intervention projects on electricity rehabilitation, road construction and health care system improves the wellbeing of the people of Southern Senatorial District of Cross River State. Relevant literatures were reviewed on the variables of the study established a relationship between the independent and dependent variable while the integrated development model was used as the study's theoretical framework. The research design used was the survey using four Local government areas out of the seven local government areas in Southern Senatorial District of Cross River State, Nigeria. A sample of 1200 was determined using Taro Yamane's but 1190 were retrieved after administration and used for the study. A questionnaire, Focus Group Discussion and Key Informant Interviews were instruments used to elicit data from participants while the linear regression and Chi-Square and Logit Multi-nomial Regression used to test the hypotheses of the study. Analysis from the study revealed that a significant relationship exists between NDDC projects and socio-economic wellbeing of people in Southern Senatorial District of Cross River State, Nigeria. It was recommended that the NDDC should ensure that environmental sensitivity index (ESI) mapping is prepared proactively or all the localities where the oil companies are in operation. More importantly, an ESI mapping should be timely and regularly prepared by oil companies whenever and wherever oil spillage occurs. It was concluded that From the list of projects listed and reviewed in the various communities, one would no doubt agree that the completed projects are having great impact on the communities and that other list of uncompleted and on-going projects would enhance the socio - economic and environmental life of the people in communities of Southern Senatorial District of Cross River State, Nigeria.

Keyword: NDDC, Development, Electricity, road construction, Health care

DOI URL:<https://doi.org/10.36758/jggsda/v6n4.2021/2>

Introduction

The introduction of the Niger Delta Development Commission (NDDC) by the Obasanjo administration in 2001 was an attempt to address a plethora of problems facing the oil rich Niger Delta Region of Nigeria. The region is the bedrock of Nigeria's crude oil. With the emergence of oil as a major resource in the country with enormous oil resources whose states include Abia, Akwa Ibom, Delta, Bayelsa, Cross River, Edo, Imo, Ondo and River States (African Network for Environment and Economic Justice (ANEEJ, 2005). These states can be grouped into the core and peripheral states of the Niger Delta. The core states of the Niger Delta are Bayelsa, Delta, Akwa Ibom and Rivers, while the other states are referred to as peripheral. The oil and gas found

in these states had become the stronghold of Nigerian economy (Barrett, 2008). Government initiatives on how to develop the Niger Delta communities started before Nigerian Independence. It was in recognition of the poor state of infrastructures and the harsh terrain of the area that successive governments since Independence had established special development agencies for the region (Ibeanu, 2008). The outcome of the Willinks commission in 1958 led to the setting up of the Niger Delta Development Board (NDDDB) for the area. Thereafter in the 1970s, the government used the River Basin Development Commission (RBDC) as a major tool of community development.

The Niger, Delta River Basin Development Authority was established in 1976 as one of the River Basin Commissions across the country. Subsequent efforts have included the special fund created by the 1981 Revenue Act for Oil Producing Areas and the presidential task force for the development of oil producing areas that was created in 1989. In the same vein, 1992 saw the establishment of the Oil Mineral Producing Areas Development Commission (OMPADEC) as an intervention strategy. The Niger Delta Development Commission (NDDC) finally came on board in 2000. The commission which derives its fund from 15% of allocations due to member states from the federation account; 3% of total annual budget of any oil producing company operating on shore and off shore in the Niger Delta area; and 50% of monies due to member states from the Ecological Fund started operation in January, 2001 (NDDC Act, 2001).

According to the United Nations Development Project in Nigeria (2006), the Niger Delta Region human development index (HDI) score remains at a low value of 0.564 (with 1 being the highest score). The area rates far below countries or regions with similar oil and gas resources in the world. Comparatively, the HDI for Saudi Arabia in 2000 stood at 0.800, while in 2003 the United Arab Emirates, Kuwait, Libya, Venezuela and Indonesia achieved scores of 0.849, 0.844, 0.799, 0.772 and 0.697, respectively (UNDP Nigeria 2006). This is not the case in Southern Senatorial District of Cross River State despite intervention programmes of project by the Niger Delta Development Commission

Empirical evidence from the level of poverty in the region has continued to show that the living standard of people in most rural communities in Biase, Akamkpa, Bakassi, Calabar South, Calabar Municipality, Odukpani and Akpabuyo of Southern Senatorial District is deplorable and unsatisfactory. In most of these rural communities, there are no access roads, electricity, pipe borne water, low educational facilities, poor health care facilities as well as high level of unemployment. According to Ugoh and Ukpere (2010), seventy percent of the inhabitants still live in subsistent level characterized by a total absence of such basic facilities as electricity, pipe-borne water, hospitals, proper housing, and motorable roads. Paki and Kimiebi (2000) also assert that over the years, oil has sustained Nigeria's economic growth, improved the standard of living of other non-oil producing regions at the expense of the host communities whose natural resources are being exported abroad. "Many Nigerian cities have been developed with the oil wealth while towns and villages in Southern Senatorial district which is part of the Niger Delta Region have become eyesore today".

Communities in Southern Senatorial District may be characterized by widespread poverty as statistics has shown that about 70 per cent of the population in the area may be living below the poverty line. This pervasive poverty may be largely due to the low level of infrastructural development and industrialization (Osuntokun, 2000). This may be made more difficult by the activities of Trans-national Corporations (TNCs), which may have adversely affected the traditional economy of subsistence fishing and farming. In the Niger Delta Region (NDR) or southern senatorial District, infant mortality and maternal morbidity are estimated to be 20 per cent, which is among the highest in the world. Due to all these upheavals, modern transport infrastructure is often seen to be inadequate and may be hampered by a poor road network and harsh conditions especially in the coastal areas (Frynas, 2001; Emmanuel, Olayiwola & Babatunde, 2009).

In the same vain, it is often worrisome on the deplorable state of road in the Southern Senatorial District of Cross River State amidst the amount of money injected to the commission

for road construction, repairs and monies for other infrastructural amenities. These monies may not have yielded any positive impact owing to the poor road network and continuous road accident along Calabar Itu road. Empirical evidence has shown that, the road has been repeatedly awarded to contractors, but none of such contracts by the commission has shown positive result. These projects and road repairs most times may have been abandoned or left uncompleted without proper monitoring. It could be seen that, many projects in the area by the commission such as, the Adim-Abapia rural road construction, the Ekim Junction construction in Odukpani, the Itu Bridge maintenance and repairs which was to cover from Okuruikang Junction to Odukpani Junction and the Odukpani Junction to Tinapa Junction in Calabar are still left uncompleted by the commission.

Furthermore, still disappointing is the commission project that was inspected in February 2019 on the 15-kilometre Adiabo-Eseku Road in Odukpani Local Government Area encountered huge disappointment by the inspecting senator with the performance of the contractor and charged the NDDC to take appropriate action to get the project on track. Evidence showed that, the contractor had collected about N1.56 billion out of the contract sum of N4.3 billion, but could cover only 4.1 kilometres of the road before abandoning it.

Though some of the projects such as the NDDC hostel projects at the Cross River University of Technology CRUTECH was successful, others like University of Calabar Hostel projects was disappointing as the Senate Committee on inspection of NDDC projects expressed disappointment over the slow pace of projects completion. Furthermore, there is hardly electricity supply or availability in most rural communities despite the huge amount of money budgeted for these basic amenities, telecommunication facilities are in acute short supply. Healthcare is less than desirable while the schools are ill-equipped hence they serve more as youth restive factories than institutions of learning. In most communities, waste management culture is poor and this is exacerbated by the activities of oil companies. These harsh conditions of living were part of what necessitated the establishment of Niger Delta Development Commission with the mandate of facilitating the rapid, even and sustainable development of the Niger Delta into a region that is economically prosperous, socially stable, ecologically regenerative and politically peaceful in order to prevent social unrest, conflict and instability.

In most communities in Southern Senatorial Districts, self-employment is unrealistic as farmlands and water bodies which locals use as their source of livelihood are contaminated by oil spill (communities in Odukpani and Bakassi Local Government Areas) and other environmental contaminants resulting from gas flaring. This has made a significant number of people and communities heavily reliant on government aid and the commission intervention projects for development projects such as electricity, pipe bone water, improve health care facilities, educational facilities, road construction as well as improved environmental sustainability.

From the above, one wonders, what could be responsible for this developmental misadventure in the area? Could corruption be responsible for the poor state of development in areas such as capacity building, entrepreneurial development, road network, educational development, health care and environmental degradation? It is against this backdrop the study is designed to investigate the impact of Niger Delta Development Commission (NDDC) intervention projects and the socio-economic development of Southern Senatorial District of Cross River State, Nigeria

1.4 Objectives of the study

The general objective of this study seeks to assess the impact of NDDC intervention projects on the well-being of the people of Southern Senatorial District in Cross River State, Nigeria. Specifically the study seeks to:

1. Examine how NDDC intervention projects on the provision of electricity improves the wellbeing of the people of Southern Senatorial District of Cross River State

2. Examine the impact of NDDC intervention projects for road construction on the wellbeing of the people of Southern Senatorial District of Cross River State
3. Establish the relationship between NDDC intervention projects for health care facilities and the wellbeing of the people of Southern Senatorial District of Cross River State

1.5 Statement of hypotheses

The study was guided by the following formulated hypotheses

1. There is no significant influence of NDDC intervention projects for the provision of electricity on the wellbeing of the people of Southern Senatorial District of Cross River State
2. NDDC intervention projects for road construction has no significant influence on the wellbeing of the people of Southern Senatorial District of Cross River State
3. There is no significant relationship between NDDC intervention project for health care facilities and the wellbeing of the people of Southern Senatorial District of Cross River State

2.1 Literature review

Uyigüe and Agho (2007) noted that the impact of electricity on the environment is of great socioeconomic importance too as reduction in use of woods as fuel prevents deforestation, reduces wastage of energy generated as good modern appliances are energy saving and keeps good unpolluted climate. Barros, Ibiwoye and Managi (2011) and Okafor, (2008) in their studies found out that Nigerian economy is dominated by a large informal sector and this sector needs a lot of the electricity generated to fully operate their machines and increase productivity there by increasing economic development of the country. The non-availability of this electricity has led to underperformance which resulted to increased unemployment, rural-urban drift, poverty and other socioeconomic problems and retarding of developments. Dinkelma (2008) aver that rural electrification reduces unemployment among the rural dwellers especially artisans including women who engaged in home made goods and services in South Africa. These observation are related to the community under study before the implementation of NDDC electrification projects, as the oil rich communities (Niger Delta Region) relied much on firewood and hurricane lamps as their sources of energy and hence development were retarded but with the electricity projects implemented by the commission, socioeconomic life came up and these positively boosted the development in these area.

Dinkelma (2008) noted that if NDDC intervention projects are centered on the provision of rural electrification, this will translate to improving the socio-economic wellbeing of rural dwellers in Niger Delta in general and rural dwellers in Southern senatorial district of Cross River State. This provision of rural electrification will be critical to achieving sustainable livelihoods in the Niger Delta. Accessibility is a major livelihood issue, for example, given the grossly inadequate options for transport in the region. Roads are in a bad state, or simply not passable. Some communities have been practically cut off from the mainstream of activities because of this problem.

For some riverine communities, like those in Odukpan, Bakassi and Biase, there are two means of access to other parts of the delta and beyond—by water (through the rivers and creeks) or by road. In many cases, the water route is the only one, and where the option exists, more direct than the highland road (Uyigüe et, al, 2007). This makes it difficult for residents of these communities to have access to electricity, hence the establishment of the NDDC to see to the need of these people. Residents travelling out of the vicinity typically use a motorized boat to have access to electricity. Bridges that could link some of these communities, if they are environmentally sustainable are none existent. All the major oil companies operating in the Niger Delta Region, the Nigerian National Petroleum Corporation (NNPC) and its subsidiaries have had one community development programme or the other in their areas of operation have what it takes to ensure that there is stable electricity in the region. Such community development

projects cut across rehabilitation and/ or construction of roads, hospitals, schools and water system; establishment of entrepreneurial development programmes; and award of scholarships; establishment of microcredit programmes; among others.

NDDC intervention project for road construction

The improvement on the road network in the host communities has really made movements of goods and services easier and faster as explained by various writers on the importance of roads in communities (Oraboune, 2008, Warr 2005 and 2007, Purcell 2005, Worku 2011). The new NDDC roads and the ring roads constructed is a linkage in Adiabo-Esu for all the farming and fishing communities and give access to people that come to buy food materials from the area and also enable them to move some of the farm produce to feed the urban populations of Calabar town. The author then concluded that many of the completed projects are impacting meaningfully on the socio economic life of the people as supported in the literatures of (Khandker et al 2009, Fouquet and Pearson 2006, Oraboune, 2008, Warr 2005 and 2007, Purcell 2005, Worku 2011). The non-completed and abandoned ones are however creating negative impacts and call for the urgent attention of the commission in ensuring their completion. The impacts were also explained in the type of modern houses, and facilities springing up in the communities. Health centers were now built by the commission in these communities as there are roads for easier movement of facilities. The boreholes supplying water to the communities have reduced water related diseases as they have been found to be of good quality and this is in line with the findings of Akpoborie and Ehwarimo (2012).

NDDC road project is an interventionist development programme aimed at the construction of dilapidated roads for the purpose of economic and social development of Niger Delta region. According to Ahon (2008), a road is specially prepared way linking places and made for the use of pedestrians, riders and vehicles. Iloeje (1981) described roads essential equipment for the development of land, tapping resources of agriculture, mining and forestry; linking-up different regions and thus promoting interregional trade; increasing industrial development, linking important cities and facilitating the movement of people, troops and supplies in times of emergencies and carrying on of business of all description.

Rural road development did not really start in Nigeria until the Third National Development Plan (1975-1980). According to Ikporukpo (1986), rural roads construction received little or no attention in both first (1962-1968) and second (1970-1975) National Development Plan. The third National Development Plan (1975-1980) witnessed the establishment of various rural road development programmes in order to ensure comprehensive rural development. The programmes include, Operation Feed the Nation (OFN), Green Revolution (GR), River Basin Development Authority (RBDA), and Agricultural Development Project (ADP) (Ipingbemi, 2008).

Kuponiyi, (2008) observed that the nature and topography of the Niger Delta possess serious problems to both the inhabitants and all developmental projects in the locations. 2 of the projects are sited in Abia state, 8 in Akwa Ibom, 2 in Bayelsa, one in Cross River and 7 in Delta state. Edo state has one, Imo 4 and Rivers 4. In Southern Senatorial District of Cross River State, The Governor of Cross River State, Prof. Ben Ayade, has appealed to the Niger Delta Development Commission, NDDC, to faithfully execute all the projects it allocated to the state in the 2016 budget. The road project from Odukpani Junction to Tinapa which is still left uncompleted

In July 2019 the governor made the appeal at the Government House Calabar, when the Senate Committee on the Niger Delta and the NDDC directors led by the Acting Managing Director, Mrs Ibim Semenitari, paid him a courtesy visit. Represented by the Deputy Governor, Prof. Ivara Esu, who said that the state deserved sympathy because it was disadvantaged among the Niger Delta states. The state government lamented that, Cross River State is the most disadvantaged state in the Niger Delta because we do not receive a kobo from 13 per cent oil derivation. The state, expect a lot of sympathy from your committee. When you are considering

the budget, please, ensure that those projects that have been provided for in the budget are executed to the letter because that is the only way we are going to benefit.

Prof Esu said that the state was counting on the continued goodwill of the NDDC which flourished during the leadership of Mrs. Semenitari. The state wished the NDDC's Acting MD, who have adopted as our daughter, will be the one to oversee these projects she started because we have implicit confidence in her ability. The last time she came here, we all gave her a standing ovation for all she has achieved within a short period of time."

In a statement, the Deputy Governor told the Senate Committee that ex-militants in Cross River State were not integrated in the rehabilitation scheme of the Federal Government's Amnesty Programme. He regretted that the situation had resulted in the continued agitation of a militant group known as the Bakassi Strike Force. In his remarks, the chairman of the Senate Committee, Senator Peter Nwaoboshi, said that they were in the state for a holistic investigation of NDDC projects. "We are here to assess the performance of NDDC. The Senate directed we should find out the impact of the NDDC on the lives of the people of the Niger Delta." he said.

The impact of the commission was demonstrated when it commissioned three new roads in Calabar South Local Government Area of Cross River State. The connecting streets, with concrete drainage, are Twins Street, Asuquo Ekpo and Asuquo Nyong Street. Addressing members of the benefiting communities during the commissioning ceremony, the NDDC Managing Director, Mr Nsima Ekere, said that the completion of the roads was made possible by the Commission's insistence that all its contractors returned to site. It project impact inspected and commissioned emergency repairs on Adam Duke Street/Abasi Obori lane in Calabar South LGA. The project includes a massive drainage system meant to check erosion in the area. this project located in the southern senatorial district of Cross River state has a significant impact on the wellbeing of residents in the area.

NDDC intervention project on improving health care relief services

David (2017) observed that there are also community and basic health clinics and centers within easy reach of households in the oil- and gas-bearing communities built or renovated and equipped by the NDDC. The NDDC has organized and funded free medical outreaches for the people during which drugs such as anti-malaria drugs and treated mosquito bed nets were given out free of charge to the people. Health is the most important resource needed to improve the socio-economic lives of a people of any nation. Jones, Tshimanga, Woelk, Nsubuga, Sunderland and Hader (2010) observed that the Niger Delta Development Commission (NDDC) through the provision of timely information and health care services intervention aimed at combating possible health menace among many other things is an important function of public health. Its effort toward health care services delivery to Citizens of Niger Delta has promoted good health through her free medical services outreaches. (Moe, Pappas & Murray, 2007)

2.2 Theoretical framework

Integrated rural development model

The integrated rural development model was propounded by Abasiokong (1981) and was later redesigned and developed by Hallet (1996). The views of these scholars were considered a new approach to the study of socio-economic well-being of rural dwellers. The approach emphasised local participation and community ownership of projects. The model involves the holistic galvanization of all agencies, sectors, and beneficiary of the project to actively participate in planning and implementing of policies and programmes that affect the well-being of rural areas.

According to Hallet (1976), the model recognizes the complementary and interconnections between different development objectives. He maintained that this approach sees development as a comprehensive and complete strategy, involving the improvement of the entire society. Integrated rural development model was orchestrated by the near gross failure of past efforts of governments and international agencies to improve the socio-economic well-being

of rural dwellers. The approach adopts methods of integrating areas with the aim of breaking the vicious cycle sized the need for broadening rural socio-economic welling through effective mobilization and utilization of human and natural resources in rural communities. This can be achieved through service provision, creating and enhancing purchasing of rural dwellers via better distribution of employment and income generating activities in rural communities.

The model asserts that the socio-economic well-being of rural areas can be achieved through effective absorption and participation of rural dwellers in rural economy. The tenets of this theory are appropriate to this study because the study emphasized those variables which have the potentials of enhancing the well-being of individuals in the society when properly harnessed. It advocates that developmental strategy must be multi-dimensional, including provision of social infrastructure such as access roads, educational facilities, and health care facilities for enhanced standard of living. These indices according to Akanji (2006) can be met through provision and active involvement of social actors in productive ventures.

Despite the strength of integrated rural development model, it has been criticized for overlaying emphasizes on enhancing rural socio-economic well-being through integrated resources mobilization without stating categorically who should be involved and at what stage (Ozumba, 1992). The model failed to state what category of human resources should be mobilized. The model ignored the fact that indices of well-being include pleasure which could be measured psychologically. Again, the model is fraught for not providing institutional framework for sensitizing and mobilizing rural people to participate in economic development of their areas.

Material and method

The study will employ the Expost Facto research design because the study relied more on existing data of projects executed by NDDC. The design was used to collect secondary data from NDDC office on completed and abandoned project in the selected Local Government Areas. Questionnaire and observation instruments were used for data collection. The study was carried out in Southern Senatorial District of Cross River State which lies between latitude 6.167 and longitude 8.6601 East of the Greenwich meridian within the tropical rainforest belt of Nigeria estimated at 9° 28'.

The study population comprised of all inhabitants in southern Senatorial district of Cross River state. According to the National Population Census Projection and National Bureau of statistics (2016) the population of southern senatorial district is 1, 589,700(one million, five hundred and eighty nine thousand seven hundred) people. The population distribution of all the local governments in southern senatorial district of cross river state is shown in the Table below. However, the population to be used for the study comprised of Calabar municipality, Odukpani, Biase and Calabar South Local Government area which is nine hundred and eighty three thousand, four hundred (983,400) persons

A sample of 1200 was determined as a sample to be used for the study. The sample was determined using the Taro Yamane's sample size determination to sample four local government areas as earlier stated. For this study, a multi-stage sampling procedure with the help of a purposive and simple random sampling procedure was used in choosing or selecting four local government areas-Biase, Odukpani, Calabar South and Calabar Municipality. First, a purposive sampling was used to select twenty communities from the four local government area-five communities in each LGA. Secondly, a sample of 80 was being allocated to each of the communities selected across the local government area to make a total sample of 300 per local government as determine by the Taro Yamenes. Thirdly, a simple random sampling was used to select a proportional sample to each of these communities selected for the study or each of the delineated clusters. Three research instruments that were used for the study - questionnaire, Key Informant interview and focus group discussion.

Result of the analysis was generated using descriptive and analytical statistics. Data collected from this study was presented using the Statistical Package for Social Sciences (SPSS)

Version 20 to perform frequency count, percentages, mean, standard deviation and charts to present result. Hypotheses testing was analyzed using ANOVA, Multiple linear regression and Logit regression

4.1 Data analysis

Hypothesis one

Ho There is no significant influence of NDDC intervention projects for the provision of electricity on the wellbeing of the people of Southern Senatorial District of Cross River State

Hi There is a significant influence of NDDC intervention projects for the provision of electricity on the wellbeing of the people of Southern Senatorial District of Cross River State

Decision rule

Accept Ho if calculated F ratio of 26.147 is greater than the critical F ration of 3.04 at 0.05 level of significance and two degrees of freedom. Otherwise, reject the Ho and accept the Hi. To test hypothesis one, One Way Analysis of Variance (ANOVA) was adopted to test this hypothesis – NDDC intervention projects for the provision of electricity on the wellbeing of the people. Furthermore, NDDC intervention projects for the provision of electricity was categorized into three levels (provision of electric cables, provision of transformers, provision of street light, provision of solar panel to health facilities, provision of solar panels for school, provision of electric pole and none) while the dependent variable was wellbeing of people

TABLE 4.1

ANOVA result table for the influence of NDDC intervention projects for the provision of electricity on the wellbeing of the people of Southern Senatorial District of Cross River State

	N	Mean	Std. Deviation	Std. Error
Provision of electric cables	344	1.0901	.28677	.01546
Provision of transformers	221	1.5113	.50101	.03370
Provision of street light	123	1.0000	.00000	.00000
Provision of solar panel to health facilities	156	1.0000	.00000	.00000
Provision of solar panels to schools	128	1.2188	.41502	.03668
Provision of electric cables	126	2.0000	.00000	.00000
None	92	2.0000	.00000	.00000
Total	1190	1.3277	.46958	.01361

TABLE 4.10

ANOVA test result

Wellbeing of people

	Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.	
(Combined)	156.882	6	26.147	293.741	.000	
Between Groups	Unweighted	81.210	1	81.210	912.328	.000
	Linear Term	61.727	1	61.727	693.455	.000
	Weighted	95.155	5	19.031	213.798	.000
Deviation	105.303	1183	.089			
Within Groups	105.303	1183	.089			
Total	262.185	1189				

Decision

From the result as presented in the table below, the calculated F-ratio of 26.147 is greater than the critical F-ratio of 3.04 with 2 degree of freedom, this result therefore implies that the null

hypothesis which states that, there is no significant influence of NDDC intervention projects for the provision of electricity on the wellbeing of the people of Southern Senatorial District of Cross River State was rejected while the alternate hypothesis was accepted. It therefore means that there is a significant influence of NDDC intervention projects for the provision of electricity on the wellbeing of the people of Southern Senatorial District of Cross River State. The difference between this group was statistically significant, hence, a post hoc test was not performed for multiple comparison between the dependent variable.

Hypothesis two

NDDC intervention projects for road construction have no significant influence on the wellbeing of the people of Southern Senatorial District of Cross River State, Nigeria. In this hypothesis, the Independent variable is NDDC intervention projects for road construction while the dependent variable is wellbeing of the people of Southern Senatorial District of Cross River State, Nigeria. To test the hypothesis, the linear regression model statistics was employed to test the relationship between NDDC intervention projects for road construction and wellbeing of the people of Southern Senatorial District of Cross River State shown in Table 4.14a, b and c from the first model summary result, it is statistical that there is a strong influence ($R = 825a$) between NDDC intervention projects for road construction and wellbeing of the people of Southern Senatorial District of Cross River State, Nigeria. The adjusted R square ($R. Square = .680$) also showed NDDC intervention projects for road construction and wellbeing of the people of Southern Senatorial District of Cross River State, Nigeria ($Adjusted R^2 = .679$) of the total variation of the disaggregated independent variable (NDDC road project and infrastructural development, Repairs of dilapidated roads, Road rehabilitation project of NDDC, NDDC intervention for road construction) as predictor indices of educational wellbeing. A similar significant result difference was obtained in the ANOVA model which also showed a significant F-ratio of 629.571 which was calculated against the critical F-ratio of 6.053 at 0.05 levels of significances and 5 degree of freedom.

The last tables of result from the coefficient regression analysis further revealed that there is significant relationship NDDC intervention projects for road construction and wellbeing of the people of Southern Senatorial District of Cross River State, Nigeria. In Table 4.14c showed that a strong relationship exists between NDDC intervention projects for road construction and wellbeing of the people of Southern Senatorial District of Cross River State, Nigeria ($\beta = .$ NDDC intervention projects for road construction and wellbeing of the people of Southern Senatorial District of Cross River State, Nigeria, $t = 36.985, 1190, P < .05$). Thus, we reject H_0 and accept the H_1 . This implies that there is a significant influence of NDDC intervention projects for road construction on the wellbeing of the people of Southern Senatorial District of Cross River State

TABLE 4.2

Regression mode for NDDC intervention projects for road construction and wellbeing of the people of Southern Senatorial District of Cross River State

Model	R	R Square	Adjusted R Square	Std. Error of the Estimate
1	.825 ^a	.680	.679	.26608

a. Predictors: (Constant), NDDC road project and infrastructural development, Repairs of dilapidated roads, Road rehabilitation project of NDDC, NDDC intervention for road construction.

ANOVA^a

Model		Sum of Squares	Df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
1	Regression	178.289	4	44.572	629.571	.000 ^b
	Residual	83.896	1185	.071		
	Total	262.185	1189			

- a. Dependent Variable: Wellbeing of people
 b. Predictors: (Constant), NDDC road project and infrastructural development, Repairs of dilapidated roads, Road rehabilitation project of NDDC, NDDC intervention for road construction

Model		Coefficients ^a			T	Sig.
		Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients		
		B	Std. Error	Beta		
1	(Constant)	1.319	.036		36.985	.000
	NDDC intervention for road construction	-.073	.011	-.144	-6.638	.000
	Repairs of dilapidated roads	.356	.009	.828	38.300	.000
	Road rehabilitation project of NDDC	-.108	.008	-.226	-13.468	.000
	NDDC road project and infrastructural development	-.146	.008	-.307	-18.663	.000

a. Dependent Variable: Wellbeing of people

Hypothesis three

There is no significant relationship between NDDC intervention project for health care facilities and the wellbeing of the people of Southern Senatorial District of Cross River State. In this hypothesis, the Independent variable is NDDC intervention project for health care facilities while the dependent variable is wellbeing of the people of Southern Senatorial District of Cross River State, Nigeria. To test the hypothesis, the Logit Multi-nomial regression model statistics was employed. The model fit categorically disaggregated health facilities wellbeing into provision of health care centers, improve health care personnel and services delivery as well as improving basic health care amenities.

From the case processing table, each marginal percentage in the table represent a variation in the level of relationship per variable indicator to a desirable predictor outcome. From the result, the model fitting information in the logi likelihood ratio test shows the final intercepts of chi-square level of association of NDDC project for health care system and its significant effect on the health wellbeing of the study area with a high significant outcome of the result.

Pseudo R-Squared Measures

In this result presented in a linear regression model, the coefficient of determination in the pseudo R-Squares (R²) helps summarized the proportion of variance in the dependent variable (wellbeing of the people) associated with the predictor (independent) variables, (NDDC interventions at improving the health care system) with larger R² values indicating that more of the variation is explained by the model, to a maximum of 1.

From the parameter estimate, it shows that, there are a large number of pseudo-R²s for GLiMs in response to level associated between NDDC effort (provision of health care centers, improve health care personnel and services delivery as well as improving basic health care amenities) toward ensuring the wellbeing of the people of southern senatorial district from the result, there is a significant level of association, influence and relationship between NDDC intervention project on health and wellbeing of the people of Southern senatorial district of Cross River State, Nigeria

TABLE 4.3

Logit Multi-Nominal regression fit for the relationship between NDDC intervention project for health care facilities and the wellbeing of the people of Southern Senatorial District of Cross River State

		N	Marginal Percentage
Wellbeing of people	Yes	800	67.2%
	No	390	32.8%
NDDC project for health care service delivery	building health care centers	504	42.4%
	provision of drugs	390	32.8%
	improved health care personnel and service delivery	132	11.1%
	improved basic health care amenities	164	13.8%
	Valid	1190	100.0%
Missing	1		
Total	1191		
Subpopulation	4 ^a		

a. The dependent variable has only one value observed in 4 (100.0%) subpopulations.

Model Fitting Information

Model	Model Fitting Criteria	Likelihood Ratio Tests		
	-2 Log Likelihood	Chi-Square	Df	Sig.
Intercept Only	1505.493			
Final	.000	1505.493	3	.000

Pseudo R-Square

Cox and Snell	.718
Nagelkerke	1.000
McFadden	1.000

Likelihood Ratio Tests

Effect	Model Fitting Criteria	Likelihood Ratio Tests		
	-2 Log Likelihood of Reduced Model	Chi-Square	df	Sig.
Intercept	.000 ^a	.000	0	.
Q32	1505.493	1505.493	3	.000

The chi-square statistic is the difference in -2 log-likelihoods between the final model and a reduced model. The reduced model is formed by omitting an effect from the final model. The null hypothesis is that all parameters of that effect are 0.

a. This reduced model is equivalent to the final model because omitting the effect does not increase the degrees of freedom.

Parameter Estimates

Wellbeing of people ^a	B	Std. Error	Wald	Df	Sig.	
yes	Intercept	21.373	3416.584	.000	1	.995
	[Q32=1.00]	.000	3933.372	.000	1	1.000
	[Q32=2.00]	-42.853	4140.057	.000	1	.992
	[Q32=3.00]	.000	5116.240	.000	1	1.000
	[Q32=4.00]	0 ^c	.	.	0	.

a. The reference category is: no.

b. Floating point overflow occurred while computing this statistic. Its value is therefore set to system missing.

b. This parameter is set to zero because it is redundant.

4.2 Discussion of findings

4.2.1 NDDC intervention projects for the provision of electricity on the wellbeing

Result of hypotheses on the impact of NDDC intervention project for the provision of electricity and the wellbeing of people was statistically significant from the analysis. From the analysis, findings revealed a significant relationship impact of NDDC intervention project on the wellbeing of people. From ANOVA analysis conducted, finding from the study agrees with Uyigue and Agho, (2007) who noted that the impact of electricity on the environment is of great socioeconomic importance too as reduction in use of woods as fuel pretends deforestation, reduces wastage of energy generated as good modern appliances are energy saving and keeps good unpolluted climate. Barros, Ibiwoye and Managi (2011) and Okafor, (2008) in their studies found out that Nigerian economy is dominated by a large informal sector and this sector needs a lot of the electricity generated to fully operate their machines and increase productivity there by increasing economic development of the country. The non-availability of this electricity has led to underperformance which resulted to increased unemployment, rural-urban drift, poverty and other socioeconomic problems and retarding of developments. Dinkelma (2008) aver that rural electrification reduces unemployment among the rural dwellers especially artisans including women who engaged in home made goods and services in South Africa. These observation are related to the community under study before the implementation of NDDC electrification projects, as the oil rich communities (Niger Delta Region) relied much on firewood and hurricane lamps as their sources of energy and hence development were retarded but with the electricity projects implemented by the commission, socioeconomic life came up and these positively boosted the development in these area.

For some riverine communities, like those in Odukpan, Bakassi and Biase, there are two means of access to other parts of the delta and beyond—by water (through the rivers and creeks) or by road. In many cases, the water route is the only one, and where the option exists, more direct than the highland road (Uyigue et, al, 2007). This makes it difficult for residents of these communities to have access to electricity, hence the establishment of the NDDC to see to the need of these people. Residents travelling out of the vicinity typically use a motorized boat to have access to electricity. Bridges that could link some of these communities, if they are environmentally sustainable are none existent. The canalization of the major waterways, construction of jetties and shore protection should also be given priority or transformed to power station, yet, this is not done in the region of Niger Delta despite the enoumous wealth it generate. Unfortunately, as discussed earlier, successive state and federal governments have neglected such physical developments that could lead to social development and sustainable livelihood of the people. For their part, the multi-national companies have established facilities reaching international standards in oil producing areas, concretely demonstrating to the local inhabitants that their communities could be better developed (Chokor, 2000)..

The qualitative data from the field work also supported the quantitative findings. Interview with participants revealed that, in most communities in Southern Senatorial District of the state, there is low of power supply due to activities of vandals. According to participant, in Villages like Orikang, Akim, Adim, Atimbo, EdimOtop, Edibedibe, Afonkang, the rate of power shortage is alarming. A respondent in Atimbo avers that, over a year now, there has not been power supply due to stolen cables and transformer vandalism. He added that, this led to community contribution to purchase a transformer that has not been installed till the date of the interview. They disagreed that, NDDC has provided any electrical assistant to salvage the situation. Further interviews revealed that, NDDC interventions has not been effective in Electricity supply and the provision of electrical installation or infrastructure in any way. They dis agreed adding that NDDC neither provide transformer, cables, solar panels nor any electrical assistance that they know about. This finding is a direct departure from the quantitative analysis presented above.

NDDC intervention projects for road construction

The two hypothesis was tested using the linear regression analytical tool for a comparative analysis to test the extent to which NDDC intervention projects on road construction/rehabilitation and wellbeing of the people in the study area. The findings agrees with Osadebe et al (2013) who noted that NDDC road project is an interventionist development programme aimed at the construction of dilapidated roads for the purpose of economic and social development of Niger Delta region. According to Ahon (2008), a road is specially prepared way linking places and made for the use of pedestrians, riders and vehicles. Iloeje (1981) described roads essential equipment for the development of land, tapping resources of agriculture, mining and forestry; linking-up different regions and thus promoting interregional trade; increasing industrial development, linking important cities and facilitating the movement of people, troops and supplies in times of emergencies and carrying on of business of all description.

In a statement, the Deputy Governor told the Senate Committee that ex-militants in Cross River State were not integrated in the rehabilitation scheme of the Federal Government's Amnesty Programme. He regretted that the situation had resulted in the continued agitation of a militant group known as the Bakassi Strike Force. In his remarks, the chairman of the Senate Committee, Senator Peter Nwaoboshi, said that they were in the state for a holistic investigation of NDDC projects. "We are here to assess the performance of NDDC. The Senate directed we should find out the impact of the NDDC on the lives of the people of the Niger Delta." he said.

The impact of the commission was demonstrated when its commissioned three new roads in Calabar South Local Government Area of Cross River State. The connecting streets, with concrete drainage, are Twins Street, Asuquo Ekpo and Asuquo Nyong Street. Addressing members of the benefiting communities during the commissioning ceremony, the NDDC Managing Director, Mr Nsima Ekere, said that the completion of the roads was made possible by the Commission's insistence that all its contractors returned to site. It project impact inspected and commissioned emergency repairs on Adam Duke Street/Abasi Obori lane in Calabar South LGA. The project includes a massive drainage system meant to check erosion in the area. this project located in the southern senatorial district of Cross River state has a significant impact on the wellbeing of residents in the area

The FGD and KII with participants on this variables largely support and applauds NDDC effort toward road maintenance and repairs but were not satisfied with the state of Calabar/Itu Road which has not been in good shape for the past years. they added that, the road system is made up of three interrelated systems, the Federal, State and Local Government roads. The Federal network comprises the highest order dual-carriage and single-carriage roads such as the East- West road from Lagos to Calabar, Port Harcourt-Enugu, Benin-Abuja and Port Harcourt-Onitsha but the Calabar Itu Road has been a death trap for transporters as NDDC has failed to live up to expectation. The supposed intensive road that is state based in the main urban centres, and others connecting the major towns are in bad shape. Local government roads, the lowest order roads, are usually unpaved feeder roads. In addition to these are roads built by oil operating companies either for their host communities or to provide access to their locations (which also provide service for communities) do not last. However, many roads or stretches of roads are in poor condition - around 40% of the total length of road in most communities and even the metropolitan city of Calabar falls into this category. While many of the communities in the upland areas of the state are reasonably accessible by road, most in the wetland areas remain without roads and are difficult to reach.

NDDC intervention project for health care facilities and the wellbeing

The last hypothesis was tested using the logit Multi-nomial regression analytical tool for the impact of NDDC projects for health care services delivery and wellbeing of people of Southern senatorial district. The findings agrees with David (2017) who observed that there are also community and basic health clinics and centers within easy reach of households in the oil- and gas-bearing communities built or renovated and equipped by the NDDC. The NDDC has

organized and funded free medical outreaches for the people during which drugs such as anti-malaria drugs and treated mosquito bed nets were given out free of charge to the people. Health is the most important resource needed to improve the socio-economic lives of a people of any nation. Jones, Tshimanga, Woelk, Nsubuga, Sunderland and Hader (2010) observed that the Niger Delta Development Commission (NDDC) through the provision of timely information and health care services intervention aimed at combating possible health menace among many other things is an important function of public health. Its effort toward health care services delivery to Citizens of Niger Delta has promoted good health through her free medical services outreaches. (Moe, Pappas & Murray, 2007)

5.1 Conclusion

The NDDC as the agency of government charged with the responsibility of fast-tracking the socio-economic development of the Niger Delta Region as well as obviating their livelihood challenges has been active in the provision of infrastructure such as roads and bridges, schools, employment through skill training, environmental protection, hospitals and primary health centres, among others.

Moreover, serious and effective practical actions have not been taken to ensure the cessation of gas flaring in most of the oil bearing communities of Bakassi and provision of basic amenities in the area to ensure good and sustainable livelihood for the natives of the area. Nonetheless, the interventionist projects of the Federal Government of Nigeria have contributed significantly to sustainable livelihoods in the oil- and gas-bearing communities of other states like Akwa Ibom, Bayelsa, Rivers and Delta State, Nigeria. This palliative comes in areas such as skills acquisition training, job creation and healthcare facilities rehabilitation. These have enabled the people to diversify into other livelihood options since land and the resources on which the people depend to earn a living as farmers and fishermen have been degraded and decimated by oil exploration and production operations. From the findings of this study, we can conclude that effective implementation and completion of NDDC intervention projects as identified in this study improves the wellbeing of the people of Southern Senatorial District of Cross River State, Nigeria.

Recommendations

Based on the findings of the study, the following recommendations are made based on the study variables and results;

- (i) There is need for effective annual monitoring, supervision and evaluation of NDDC electrification projects so as to enable contractor's complete set project that affects both rural and urban electrification. This is due to the high rate of power failure as a result of poor transformers, electric cables, and activities of vandals in most visited sites during the field work. This will enable contractors handling projects to be committed to their work
- (ii) There should be improved provision of health services. This can be achieved by building new health centres, maintaining the existing ones and renovating the dilapidated ones.
- (iii) Government through NDDC should build new schools and renovate dilapidated class room blocks in the study area. This would help promote learning among students in the study area.

References

- Abasiokong. E. M. (1981) *Integrated Rural Development in the Third World: Its Concept, Problems and Prospects (An Exposition-university book)*
- Ahon G. O. (2008). The effects of construction delays on project delivery in Nigerian construction industry. *International Journal of Project Management*, 20, 593–599.
- Akanji, U. (2006), Ijaw Youths Release 165 hostages. *Vanguard*, 7, August, 2000. Lagos.

- Akintola, S.R. (2007) Coping with infrastructural deprivation through collective action among rural people in Nigeria. *Nomadic Journal of African Studies*, 16 (1). 30- 46.
- Akpoborie D & Ehwarimo, O. (2012), Challenges before Niger Delta Development Commission assessed from <http://thecapitolmagazine.com> on 10/10/2011.
- Barreti, A. A (1987). Reflections on Nigerian Development, Lagos: Malthouse Press.
- Barros, C. P., Ibiwoye, A. & Managi, S. (2011). Nigeria' Power Sector: Analysis of productivity. Working Paper No. WP 10/2011/DE/UECE, School of Economics and Management, Technical University of Lisbon (Assessed online on 03/04/2015).
- David, U & Dappa-Biriye, H (2017). Minority Politics in Pre-and-Post-Independence Nigeria. Port Harcourt: University Port Harcourt Press.
- Dinkelma, K. O. (2008), *Trade and Politics in the Niger Delta, 1830-1885*, Oxford: Clarendon Press.
- Emmanuel, A.O., Olayiwola, J.J. & Babatunde, A.W. (2009). Poverty, oil exploration and Niger Delta crisis: The response of the youth. *African Journal of Political Science and International Relations*, 3(5), 224-232.
- Fouquet, N. & Pearson, C. (2006). Freeman, R. (1984). Strategic management: A stakeholder approach. Boston: Pitman.
- Frynas, J.G. (2001). Corporate and state responses to anti-oil protests in the Niger Delta. *African Affairs*, 100(398), 27–54.
- Hallet, W. (1996). Humanism and open education. *Educational Psychology Interactive*. Valdosta, GA: Valdosta State University. Retrieved online from: <http://www.edpsycinteractive.org/topics/affect/humed.html>. Accessed on November 13, 2012
- Ibeanu O (2008). Affluence and Affliction: The Niger Delta as a critique of political science in Nigeria, (Inaugural lecture). February, 20. Nsukka: University of Nigeria.
- Ikporukpo M. (1986), 'Conflict in the Niger Delta: A Unique Case or a Model for Future Conflicts in Other Oil Producing Countries?', in Rudolf Traub-Merz and Douglas Yates eds., *Oil Policy in the Gulf of Guinea: Security & Conflict, Economic Growth, Social Development*, Friedrich Ebert Stiftung.
- Iloeje (1981), *Meeting Basic Needs: Strategies for Eradicating Mass Poverty and Unemployment*, Geneva.
- Ipingbemi, O. N. (2008). The effect oil spillage on crop yield and farm income in Delta State, Nigeria. *Journal of Central European Agriculture*, 7 (1), 41-48.
- Khandker , Shahidur R., Douglas F. Barnes and Hussain & Samad, H (2009). Welfare Impacts of Rural Electrification. A Case Study from Bangladesh. The World Bank Development Research Group Sustainable Rural and Urban Development Team. <http://econ.worldbank.org>.
- Kuponiyi, U. (2000), "Fiscal Federalism and Revenue Allocation. The Poverty of the Niger Delta". Selected papers for the 1999 Annual Conference of the Nigerian Economic-Society on Fiscal Federalism and Nigeria's Economic Development.
- Moe JL, Pappas G, Murray A. (2007). Transformational leadership, transnational culture and political competence in globalizing health care services: A case study of Jordan's King Hussein Cancer Center.
- National Population Census Projection and National Bureau of statistics (2016)
- NDDC Profile (2001). Making A Difference in the Niger Delta. Port Harcourt: NDDC.
- Nigeria National Demographic Survey (2004). *Niger Delta Regional Development Master Plan: Draft 3. Directorate of Planning*. Port-Harcourt: Author.
- Okafor D., (2008), *Rural-Urban Interactions and Livelihood Strategies: The Case of Aba and Its Region, Southeastern Nigeria*, London: International Institute for Environment and Development.
- Oraboune, S. (2008). Military Chiefs, US General meet in Abuja. The Guardian, Tuesday, 13 July, 2004. Lagos.

- Osuntokun, A. (2000). Oil Dependence and civil Conflict in Nigeria. Centre for Studies for African Economics, Working Paper. Page 1 – 34. CSAE WPS/2007-09 (Assessed online on 26/ 03/ 2015).
- Ozumba W. (1992). Scale, complexity and the conundrum of sustainability. In *Planning sustainability*. New York: Routledge.
- Paki D. & Kimiebi, G. (2011). Frame-Reflective Policy Discourse. In P. Wagner (Ed.), *Social sciences and modern states : national experiences and theoretical crossroads*. New York: Cambridge University Press.
- Purcell, H (2005). The role of leadership in HRH development in challenging public health settings. [Last accessed on 2010 Nov 23]
- Tshimanga, K, Woelk, M. Nsubuga, S. Sunderland R, & Hader (2010) CIA World Factbook. Available from: <http://www.cia.gov> .
- Ugoh , D. & Ukpere, M. (1997). *Economic impacts of professional training in informal sector: The case study of the labour force training programme in Cote d'Ivoire*. World Bank policy Research Working Paper, Washington D.C. 3668, July, 2009. Pp. 5 – 14.
- UNDP (2006), *Human Development Report, 1996*, Lagos.
- Uyigue, E. & Agho, M. (2007). Coping with Climate Change and Environmental Degradation in the Niger Delta of Southern Nigeria. Benin: Community Research and Development Centre (CREDC).
- Uyigue, Q & Agho, E. (2007), “the Niger delta development commission”s approach to infrastructure and socio-economic development of the Niger Delta region of Nigeria”. A research report submitted to the Faculty of Engineering and the Built Environment, University of the Witwatersrand, Johannesburg, in partial fulfillment of the requirements for the degree of Master of Science in Engineering.
- Warr, K. (2007). Violent Culture or a culture of violence? Militia formation in Eastern Congo. In: *Politics and Economics of Africa*, Frank Columbus (ed.). Vol. 1. Huntington (NY): Nova Publishers Inc.
- Worku, H. (2011). Commission Appointed to Enquire into the Fears of Minorities and the Means of Allaying Them. London: Her Majesty’s Stationery Office.