

A REVIEW OF ENVIRONMENTAL DETERIORATION IN THE NIGER DELTA, RESOURCE CONTROL AGITATION AND THE PROBLEM OF UNITY IN NIGERIA.

BY

Bakare, K. O.; Akinfisoye, E.O.; Funmilayo, O.A. and Fapohunda, M.T.

www.guildaa.org

A REVIEW OF ENVIRONMENTAL DETERIORATION IN THE NIGER DELTA, RESOURCE CONTROL AGITATION AND THE PROBLEM OF UNITY IN NIGERIA.

BY

Bakare, K. O.; Akinfisoye, E.O.; Funmilayo, O.A. and Fapohunda, M.T.

**Department of Geography,
School of Arts and Social Sciences,
Adeyemi College of Education
Ondo, Nigeria**

Corresponding Author: kathy4luv9@yahoo.com

Abstract.

The deterioration of the natural environment – the atmosphere, water bodies, soil and the forest – is a major challenge in the Niger Delta region of Nigeria as a result of the exploration of Crude Oil. This has given birth to many other associated problems in the area, problems like Unemployment, Youth Militancy, Resource Control agitation, etc. can all be traced back to Crude Oil exploration. Land is basic to human activities and vital for her existence; however pressure on the natural environment, to include the land, atmosphere, water bodies and the forest in Niger-Delta region has led to crises that has threatened the peace of the region and the nation as a whole in the past and presently. This paper reviews the problems of environmental degradation in the Niger Delta region which has given rise to the emergence of Militants in the area and how this has been a clog in the wheel of progress of National unity in Nigeria. The paper also suggests ways on how the environment can be protected from deteriorating even while exploration of crude oil (natural resource) is on-going and how the presence of the Natural Resource in the region can advance unity in Nigeria.

Keywords: *Resource Control, Agitation, Environmental Degradation, Unity*

A REVIEW OF ENVIRONMENTAL DETERIORATION IN THE NIGER DELTA, RESOURCE CONTROL AGITATION AND THE PROBLEM OF UNITY IN NIGERIA.

BY

Bakare, K. O.; Akinfisoje, E.O.; Funmilayo, O.A. and Fapohunda, M.T.

www.guildaa.org

Introduction

In the 1960s, Nigeria had an agricultural economy; agriculture was the major revenue and foreign exchange earner to the economy and the country depended on it for its development. During this era, exploitation of natural resources was basically for fuel, feeding, medicinal purpose, construction etc. However, during the Oil boom in the early 1970s, Nigeria shifted her dependence on agriculture to crude Oil and now depends almost entirely on the production of petroleum, which lies in large reserves below the Niger Delta region which is located in the south-south geo-political zone of Nigeria. The Niger Delta region has a steadily growing population estimated at more than 30 million people in 2005, and accounts for more than 23% of Nigeria's total population. The population density is also among the highest in the world, with 265 people per square kilometer (NDDC, 2006). Historically and cartographically, the following states are typically considered as the Niger Delta region

Abia, Akwa Ibom, present day Bayelsa, Cross River, Delta, Edo, Imo, Ondo and River States. While oil wealth has financed major investments in the country's infrastructure, Nigeria remains among the world's poorest countries in terms of per capita income. Oil revenues led the government to ignore agriculture, and Nigeria must now import farm products to feed its people (Stock, 2008).

Since the beginning of oil exploitation in this region there has continued to be environmental degradation and deterioration as a result of neglect and wrong attitude of the national and multinational oil companies in managing the environment in the area concerned. Though oil exploration and exploitation is a strategic economic activity in Nigeria, the various processes associated within the Niger Delta resulting in environmental degradation has been a major threat to sustainable livelihood in the region, which cannot be overlooked (Oroka, 2009).

A REVIEW OF ENVIRONMENTAL DETERIORATION IN THE NIGER DELTA, RESOURCE CONTROL AGITATION AND THE PROBLEM OF UNITY IN NIGERIA.

BY

Bakare, K. O.; Akinfisoje, E.O.; Funmilayo, O.A. and Fapohunda, M.T.

www.guildaa.org

The environmental degradation resulting from oil and gas production in the Niger-Delta has attracted the attention of environmentalists and other experts, who look at the region within the larger context of globalization (UNDP, 2006).

Problems of Environmental Degradation in the Niger Delta as a result of Oil Exploration and Exploitation.

The exploration of natural resources as good as is it has its side effects on the environment, almost all the spheres of the environment are affected in one way or the other directly or indirectly with the exploration of natural resources. The atmosphere, hydrosphere, biosphere and the lithosphere are all affected negatively one way or the other with the exploration of any natural resources. For crude oil, below are some of the effects of its exploration on the environment together with the organic and inorganic matters found with the environment.

Pollution (air, water and land)

Water pollution caused by oil spills and air pollution caused by gas flaring by the oil industry devastates farmland, rivers, villages and the air. The Niger-Delta region is located in the coastal part of Nigeria (mangrove) and this is a waterlogged area. as more than eighty percent of the oil producing communities is on water. Before the discovery of oil in the region, it was characterized by natural clean long stretch fresh water. One of the major oil induced water pollution is oil spillage. With the expansion of oil production, the incidence of oil spills has greatly increased. Available records show that a total of 6,817 oil spills occurred between 1976 and 2001 with loss of approximately three million barrels of oil in the region. Approximately twenty-five percent spilled in swamps and sixty-nine in off-shore (UNDP, 2006).

Besides oil spills as a source of water pollution, channelization and wastes discharged into freshwater swamps and into the sea are other sources (Akpofure, 2008). In an attempt to shorten travel time and improve

A REVIEW OF ENVIRONMENTAL DETERIORATION IN THE NIGER DELTA, RESOURCE CONTROL AGITATION AND THE PROBLEM OF UNITY IN NIGERIA.

BY

Bakare, K. O.; Akinfisoje, E.O.; Funmilayo, O.A. and Fapohunda, M.T.

www.guildaa.org

access to oil fields and production facilities, oil companies have constructed canals that in some cases have caused salt water to flow into fresh water zones destroying freshwater ecological systems. Water pollution kills fish and their food sources; land pollution damages agricultural land causing soil infertility and negatively impacts agricultural productivity. Likewise air pollution results in a lot of air borne diseases

Health Problems

Water associated diseases are some of the health challenges encountered in the Niger Delta region. Hazards from chemical or radioactive pollutants usually results from discharges of industrial effluents into water, oil spillage, chemical discharge into water, discharge of effluent from ships at harbor, etc. Waterborne diseases, such as cholera and typhoid fever are common in this region. Major physical hazards include traumatic injuries and noise. Trauma arising from unsafe environments accounts

for a large proportion of preventable human illness, and noise in the workplace is responsible for the most prevalent occupational impairment: hearing loss or permanent deafness.

Gas flares have potentially harmful effects on the health of the communities in their vicinity, as they release a variety of poisonous chemicals including [nitrogen dioxides](#), [sulphur dioxide](#) and other [volatile organic compounds](#). Humans exposed to such substances can suffer from a variety of [respiratory problems](#). These chemicals can aggravate [asthma](#), cause breathing difficulties and pain, as well as [chronic bronchitis](#). [Benzene](#) known to be emitted from gas flares in undocumented quantities is well recognized as a cause for [leukemia](#) and other blood-related diseases.

Deforestation and Loss of Biodiversity

A REVIEW OF ENVIRONMENTAL DETERIORATION IN THE NIGER DELTA, RESOURCE CONTROL AGITATION AND THE PROBLEM OF UNITY IN NIGERIA.

BY

Bakare, K. O.; Akinfisoje, E.O.; Funmilayo, O.A. and Fapohunda, M.T.

www.guildaa.org

Mangroves remain very important to the indigenous people of Nigeria as well as to the various organisms that inhabit these [ecosystems](#). Human impact from poor land management upstream coupled with the constant pollution of petroleum has caused five to ten percent of these mangrove forests to disappear. The [volatile](#), quickly penetrating, and [viscous](#) properties of petroleum have wiped out large areas of vegetation. When spills occur close to and within the [drainage basin](#), the hydrologic force of both the river and tides force spilled petroleum to move up into areas of vegetation. The effects of petroleum spills on mangroves are known to acidify the soils, halt [cellular respiration](#), and starve roots of vital oxygen.

As the people have settled along the shores of the rivers and coasts, marine and terrestrial habitats are being lost and ecosystems are being drastically changed. The shoreline along the Niger River is important in maintaining the temperature of the water because the slightest change in [water temperature](#) can

be fatal to certain marine species. Trees and shrubs provide shade and habitat for marine species, while reducing fluctuation in water temperature. By limiting the devastation caused by disturbances to the [marine environment](#), such as pollution, overfishing, and habitat loss, the productivity and [biodiversity](#) of the marine ecosystems would increase.

An area of mangroves that has been destroyed by petroleum may be susceptible to other problems. These areas may not be suitable for any native plant growth until bacteria and microorganisms can [remediate](#) the conditions. A particular species of mangrove, *Rhizophora racemosa* lives higher in the delta system. As the soils supporting *R. racemosa* become too toxic, a non-native invasive species of palm, *Nypa fruticans*, quickly colonizes the area. This invasive species has a shallower root system that destabilizes the banks along the waterways, further impacting sediment distribution lower in the delta

A REVIEW OF ENVIRONMENTAL DETERIORATION IN THE NIGER DELTA, RESOURCE CONTROL AGITATION AND THE PROBLEM OF UNITY IN NIGERIA.

BY

Bakare, K. O.; Akinfisoje, E.O.; Funmilayo, O.A. and Fapohunda, M.T.

www.guildaa.org

system. *N. fruticans* also impedes navigation and decreases overall biodiversity.

The loss of mangrove forests is not only degrading life for plants and animals, but for humans as well. These systems are highly valued by the indigenous people living in the affected areas. Mangrove forests have been a major source of wood for local people. They also are important to a variety of species vital to subsistence practices for local indigenous groups, who unfortunately see little to none of the economic benefits of petroleum. Mangroves also provide essential habitat for rare and endangered species like the [manatee](#) and [pygmy hippopotamus](#).

Social Effect of Oil Exploitation in the Niger Delta

The current conflict in the Niger Delta first arose in the early 1990s over tensions between foreign oil corporations and a number of the Niger Delta's minority ethnic groups who feel they are being

exploited, particularly the Ogoni and the Ijaw. The violence has contributed to Nigeria's energy supply crisis through the discouragement of foreign investors in power generation plants in the region.

The effects of oil in the fragile Niger Delta communities and environment have been enormous. Local indigenous people have seen little if any improvement in their standard of living while suffering serious damage to their natural environment. According to Nigerian federal government figures, there were more than 7,000 oil spills between 1970 and 2000. When long-held concerns about loss of control over resources to the oil companies were voiced by the [Ijaw](#) people in the [Kaiama Declaration](#) in 1998, the Nigerian government sent troops to occupy the Bayelsa and Delta states. Soldiers opened fire with rifles, machine guns, and tear gas, killing at least three protesters and arresting twenty-five more.

A REVIEW OF ENVIRONMENTAL DETERIORATION IN THE NIGER DELTA, RESOURCE CONTROL AGITATION AND THE PROBLEM OF UNITY IN NIGERIA.

BY

Bakare, K. O.; Akinfisoje, E.O.; Funmilayo, O.A. and Fapohunda, M.T.

www.guildaa.org

Since then, local indigenous activity against commercial oil refineries and pipelines in the region have increased in frequency and militancy. Recently foreign employees of [Shell](#), the primary corporation operating in the region, were taken hostage by outraged local people. Such activities have also resulted in greater governmental intervention in the area, and the mobilization of the [Nigerian army](#) and [State Security Service](#) into the region, resulting in violence and human rights abuses.

In April, 2006, a bomb exploded near an oil refinery in the Niger Delta region, a warning against Chinese expansion in the region. [MEND](#) (Movement for the Emancipation of the Niger-Delta) stated: "We wish to warn the Chinese government and its oil companies to steer well clear of the Niger Delta. The Chinese government by investing in stolen crude places its citizens in our line of fire." In September 2008, MEND released a statement proclaiming that their militants had launched an "oil war" throughout

the Niger Delta against both, pipelines and oil production facilities, and the Nigerian soldiers that protect them. Both MEND and the Nigerian Government claim to have inflicted heavy casualties on one another.

In August 2009, The Nigerian Government granted Amnesty to the militants which saw the militants surrendering their weapons in exchange for a presidential pardon, rehabilitation programme and education.

A Catalogue of Escalating Violence in the Niger Delta, 2003-2006.

There had been series of violence in the Niger Delta region for a long time till date, although some of these are not documented. Below are some of the reported violence as documented by UNDP.

- i. January 2003: Indigenes of Ohoror-Uwheru community in Ughelli North local council

A REVIEW OF ENVIRONMENTAL DETERIORATION IN THE NIGER DELTA, RESOURCE CONTROL AGITATION AND THE PROBLEM OF UNITY IN NIGERIA.

BY

Bakare, K. O.; Akinfisoje, E.O.; Funmilayo, O.A. and Fapohunda, M.T.

www.guildaa.org

- were attacked by a detachment of soldiers from the Joint Security Task Force .Operation Restore Hope.
- ii. 21st March 2003: While the Security Task Force was on patrol, 10 persons died and property worth millions of naira was vandalized, youths attacked the team with 17 speedboats at Oporosa on the Escravos Creek, killing three soldiers and one naval rating.
- iii. 22nd March 2003: Youths struck at the TotalFinaElf tank farm in Oponani Village and killed five soldiers and destroyed property worth billions of naira.
- iv. 2nd May 2003:Barely 24 hours after the state House of Assembly election, youths brandishing AK-47 pump rifles and other light weapons attacked the naval base, leaving two naval ratings severely injured.
- v. 7th November 2003:Eight mobile policemen were reportedly killed by youths between Otuan and Oporoma in Southern Ijaw Local Government Area of Bayelsa State.
- vi. April 2004: Five persons including two Americans were killed by militant youths. They were among nine people travelling in a boat along Benin River, West of Warri, when they came under what was described as .unprovoked attack.. The two American expatriates were the staff of ChevronTexaco.
- vii. April 2004: Five persons including two Americans were killed by militant youths. They were among nine people travelling in a boat along Benin River, West of Warri, when they came under what was described as unprovoked attack. The two American expatriates were the staff of ChevronTexaco.
- viii. 14th April 2004:Ijaw youths attacked and killed four children including a 90-year

A REVIEW OF ENVIRONMENTAL DETERIORATION IN THE NIGER DELTA, RESOURCE CONTROL AGITATION AND THE PROBLEM OF UNITY IN NIGERIA.

BY

Bakare, K. O.; Akinfisoje, E.O.; Funmilayo, O.A. and Fapohunda, M.T.

www.guildaa.org

- community leader, Madam Mejebi Eworuwo, in Koko, headquarters of Warri North Local Council, Delta State.
- ix. 23rd April 2004: About nine members of the Joint Security Task Force, .Operation Restore Hope., in charge of security in Warri were killed by militant Ijaw youths.
- x. 2nd November 2004: For several hours, youths of Igbudu and soldiers of the Joint Task Force clashed in Igbudu area of Warri, Delta State.
- xi. 18th November 2004: Ijaw youths from Odioma community in Brass Council in Bayelsa State, protesting an alleged violation of a Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) by Shell Petroleum Development Company (SPDC), shut down and occupied its 8,000-barrel a day flow station.
- xii. 22nd November 2004: At least 17 youths of Ijaw extraction were confirmed dead as soldiers deployed to guard a flow station belonging to an oil-servicing firm shot sporadically into a crowd.
- xiii. 28th November 2004: Ijaw youths clashed with soldiers at Beneseide flow station, near Ojobo in Bayelsa State over breach of MoU.
- xiv. 23rd December 2004: The youths in Ogbe-Osewa and OgbeIlo quarters in Asaba clashed over a land dispute. Over 100 houses were ransacked, with property running into millions of naira destroyed.
- xv. 23rd December 2004: At Ekpan, Uvwie local council of Delta State, youths clashed over the appointment of Unuevworo (traditional head) of the community.
- xvi. 24th December 2004: Militant youths kidnapped 16 oil workers including a Yugoslav at Amatu Community in Ekeremoh local council of Bayelsa State. They were kidnapped from a vessel identified as

A REVIEW OF ENVIRONMENTAL DETERIORATION IN THE NIGER DELTA, RESOURCE CONTROL AGITATION AND THE PROBLEM OF UNITY IN NIGERIA.

BY

Bakare, K. O.; Akinfisoje, E.O.; Funmilayo, O.A. and Fapohunda, M.T.

www.guildaa.org

- Seabulk, owned by an oil-servicing firm working with Shell.
- xvii. 26th December 2004: Alleged similar breach of MoU by SPDC led to the abduction of a Croatian worker, Mr. Ivan Roso, at the company's Sea Eagle floating crude oil production facility.
- xviii. 21st December 2005: Explosion rocked Shell pipeline in Niger Delta.
- xix. 22nd December 2005: Fire raged in Shell installations causing 13 deaths.
- xx. 31st December 2005: Explosion rocked Shell pipeline in Niger Delta.
- xxi. 12th January 2006: Pirates took four expatriates hostage.
- xxii. 16th January 2006: Militants attacked another Shell platform and torched houseboats.
- xxiii. 16th January 2006: Fourteen soldiers killed in Niger Delta shoot out (*This Day*, 16 January 2006)
- xxiv. 18th January 2006: Soldiers, Bayelsa militants engaged in gun duel.
- xxv. 18th January 2006: Shell cut oil output by 115 BPD (*This Day*, 18 January 2006).
- xxvi. 19th January 2006: Federal Government opened talks with militants (*The Punch*, 19 January 2006).
- xxvii. 29th January 2006: Oil workers threatened to pull out of Niger Delta.
- Since 2006, militant groups in Nigeria's Niger Delta, especially the Movement for the Emancipation of the Niger Delta (MEND) have resorted to taking foreign employees of oil companies hostage. More than 200 foreigners have been kidnapped since 2006 though most were released unharmed. (Philip, 2009). Starting in October 2012, Nigeria experienced a high spike in piracy off its coast. By early 2013, Nigeria became the second most-pirated nation in Africa, after Somalia. The Movement for the Emancipation of the Niger Delta (MEND) is

A REVIEW OF ENVIRONMENTAL DETERIORATION IN THE NIGER DELTA, RESOURCE CONTROL AGITATION AND THE PROBLEM OF UNITY IN NIGERIA.

BY

Bakare, K. O.; Akinfisoje, E.O.; Funmilayo, O.A. and Fapohunda, M.T.

www.guildaa.org

thought to be behind most of the attacks (Anonymous, 2006). Since then, MEND has hijacked 12 ships, kidnapped 33 sailors and killed 4 oil workers.

There was an explosion in a pipeline operated by Shell Petroleum Development Corporation in February, 2016 and speculation centered on militants using divers; thus reducing Nigerian's crude oil production to 300,000 barrels per day. Three soldiers guarding the Bonny oil facility were killed in an attack on 11th May, 2016 causing Shell to close down operations there. On 12th May, 2016, a bomb blast closed down Chevron's Escravos GTL facility causing shut down and evacuation of its workers due to militant threats on 19th May, 2016 (Renshaw, George, and Falush, 2016). On 10th August, 2016, the Niger Delta Avengers (NDA) blew up a major oil pipeline operated by the Nigerian National Petroleum Company (NNDC) in Isoko.

On 19th August 2016, the Niger Delta Greenland Justice Mandate reportedly blew up two

pipelines belonging to Nigerian Petroleum Development Company (NPDC) in Delta state and on 30th August, 2016 the group blew up the Ogor-Oteri Oil pipeline. On 4th September, the group claimed it had rigged all marked oil and gas facilities with explosives and warned residents living near them to evacuate; although there was no further destruction from the group despite the warning.

The Question of National Unity in Nigeria

Prior to independence in 1960, and after, the issue of national unity was a dreaded nagging matter no one wanted to discuss. It called into focus what type of nation Nigerians desired and what the basis would be for attaining those ideals. Collectively, the issues of national unity are summarized in the now famous "National Question" and its answers are found in determining why nations federate. One of the basic reasons are to form a more perfect union to provide for defense, economic, social and political cohesion and advancement, while at the same time, the federating

A REVIEW OF ENVIRONMENTAL DETERIORATION IN THE NIGER DELTA, RESOURCE CONTROL AGITATION AND THE PROBLEM OF UNITY IN NIGERIA.

BY

Bakare, K. O.; Akinfisoje, E.O.; Funmilayo, O.A. and Fapohunda, M.T.

www.guildaa.org

units maintain some well defined levels of autonomy and right to self determination if it feels it's continuous existence in the union is being compromised. A federation tries to balance the centrifugal and centripetal forces to achieve the purposes of nation hood. Unity has never been forced, but achieved through a fair and equitable management of federal resources among all the federating units, and also through policies that are geared towards oneness of purpose.

The paradox of the Nigerian situation is that, the issues of national unity are intrinsically interwoven within the confines of ethnic loyalties. Consequently, the sing song has been for the southern region to canvass for a resolution of the national questions, while the northern section provides a fierce refusal to open up any discussion on those "volatile" issues. This creates a kind of conundrum .One is apt to think and surmise that, national unity, once achieved, would

benefit one section and at the same time prove a disadvantage to another section.

The greatest challenge facing Nigeria today is the threat to national unity, as centrifugal tensions, resource control and self-determination, ethnicity based identity politics and religious cleavages have enveloped national consciousness. Since independence in 1960, national integration has been a top priority of governments in Nigeria. The National Youth Service Corps (NYSC) Scheme, the Unity Schools, the Federal Character Principle, and State Creation are examples of state policies intended to achieve this goal. (Alapiki, 2005). National integration is the awareness of a common identity amongst the citizens of a country. It means that though we belong to different castes, religions and regions and speak different languages we recognize the fact that we are all one. This kind of integration is very important in the building of a strong and prosperous nation. Unity is the coming together of a group of people to achieve

A REVIEW OF ENVIRONMENTAL DETERIORATION IN THE NIGER DELTA, RESOURCE CONTROL AGITATION AND THE PROBLEM OF UNITY IN NIGERIA.

BY

Bakare, K. O.; Akinfisoje, E.O.; Funmilayo, O.A. and Fapohunda, M.T.

www.guildaa.org

a common goal. "If we want to promote national unity, Nigerians will do well to consider the fundamental causes of disunity in the country. These, undoubtedly, include the gross injustice in distribution of national wealth and the widening gap between the rich and the poor. This gulf should be bridged, if our people are to see themselves as one. In addition, we need to give our youth good civic education". Obasanjo's sermon on National Unity, by Rhino.5dm: 10:58pm On Feb 27, 2011.

National Unity can be achieved through the following:

Investment in Education, Food production and Security, Rural Development, Youth empowerment, integration and interdependence of urban and rural areas,

From the above accessions, it is obvious that resources can both determine how wealthy or poor a nation can be. In majority of African countries, the problem majorly is not the presence or absence of a resource but the problem of poor management and bad

leadership. Most of the leaders go into power with the mindset of what they can benefit from the office not what they can offer to the people. They want to lead and not serve. Until African leaders change their mindset about the concept of leadership, the continent will continue to economic problems irrespective of the resources (mineral - natural, labour - population, capital, or military personnel) found there. The developed and powerful nations of the world we refer to today may not be as blessed as some of the African countries in terms of resources especially – natural; but they have been able to get to that point because of disciplined and good leadership, stable policies and constitutions over the years, and proper management of their resources bearing in mind the coming generation. Until we get to this level in Africa, resources as abundant as they may seem in our continent will still be poverty indicator.

Conclusion

A REVIEW OF ENVIRONMENTAL DETERIORATION IN THE NIGER DELTA, RESOURCE CONTROL AGITATION AND THE PROBLEM OF UNITY IN NIGERIA.

BY

Bakare, K. O.; Akinfisoje, E.O.; Funmilayo, O.A. and Fapohunda, M.T.

www.guildaa.org

In conclusion the question of national unity in Nigeria has been lingering and could be dated back to times after independence. There is need for the nation to be united, but Nigerian leaders need to address critical issues that are undermining the unity of the country. These include dithering on the restructuring of the country, state creation and resource control. Proper restructuring of the country would have helped tighten the fabric of our nation but the government raised a standard against it.

Recommendation

All stakeholders in the Nigeria must work for unity of the country. Unity is not a luxury; it is a necessity that holds the promise of building our various peoples into a single entity for the good and progress of the country. For this to be achievable, the urgent need for another national conference is suggested. A national conference like that of 2014 or the implementation of some of the resolutions/proposal/recommendations of the 2014

National Conference is a necessity; thus will help to address pressing issues like restructuring, revenue allocation, constitutional amendment and some other associated issues in the country. If this can be achieved, then the possibility of unity will not be a mirage.

References

- Akpofure, E. A. (2008). *Oil spillage in the Nigeria's Niger-Delta: Psycho-morphological and empirical overview, international association of impact assessment*. Opulence Environmental Service Ltd.
- Alapiki, H.E. (2005), 'State creation in Nigeria', failed approaches to national integration and local autonomy. *African Studies Review*. 48 (3), 49-65
- Eregha, P. B. and Irughe, I. R. (2009) Oil induced environmental degradation in the Nigeria's Niger Delta: the multiplier effects. *Journal of Sustainable Development in Africa*. 11 (4).
- Just in: Militants strike again, blow up NPDC facility (2016). Legit. Retrieved from www.legit.ng
- Militants tell residents to vacate oil facilities (2016). Legit. Retrieved from www.legit.ng
- Niger Delta militant issue another deadly warning (2016). News24. Retrieved from www.m.news24.com

A REVIEW OF ENVIRONMENTAL DETERIORATION IN THE NIGER DELTA, RESOURCE CONTROL AGITATION AND THE PROBLEM OF UNITY IN NIGERIA.

BY

Bakare, K. O.; Akinfisoje, E.O.; Funmilayo, O.A. and Fapohunda, M.T.

www.guildaa.org

Nigeria's shadowy oil rebels (2006). Archived from the original on 11 august 2016. Retrieved from bbc.co.uk

Oroka, F.O. (2009). Loss of agricultural productivity and biodiversity due to Oil operations in the Niger Delta region of Nigeria: Implications for Sustainability. *International Journal of Environmental Issues*. 6 (1&2): 57-69.

Philip, C. (2009). British hostages moved by Niger rebels after botched rescue. *The Times*. Retrieved from www.thetimes.co.uk

Renshaw, J; George, L. and Falush, S., (2016). *Nigeria's Qua Iboe crude oil terminal closed, workers evacuated, traders*. Retrieved form www.reuters.com

Stock, R. (2009). "Nigeria." Microsoft® Encarta® 2009 [DVD]. Redmond, WA: Microsoft Corporation, 2008