Increasing Awareness of Oil Resource Governance in Nigeria

Nigeria's Oil Addiction
The Oil Revenue Tracking Initiative seeks to create an awareness of Nigeria’s oil industry using traditional and new media to inform, educate and engage with citizens and stakeholders, particularly young Nigerians.
What’s inside?

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Getting started: Oil Basics
Where it all began...
Did you know...?

1956
Oil was discovered in commercial quantities at Oloibiri, Bayelsa State

1958
22 oil wells pumped commercial quantities of crude oil...
...The first crude oil exports left the shores of Nigeria
GDP

The oil sector contributes only 15% compared to 30% for agriculture.

Earnings

Export value of crude oil was 1% in 1958. Now it accounts for over 90% of export earnings.

80% of budgetary revenues come from oil export earnings.

find out more at www.oilrevenueng.org
BEGINNINGS

22 oil wells pumped commercial quantities of crude oil by 1958.

Initial production quantity was about 5,100 barrels per day. Over the years this has scaled to a high of 2.4 million barrels per day at its peak.

Nigeria joined the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries in 1971 following the establishment of the NNPC and acquisition of more stakes in the oil industry.

The first crude oil exports left the shores of Nigeria in February 1958.

Nigeria is the 8th largest exporter in the world, supplying Europe, USA, Latin America, Asia & Pacific, and other African countries.

The oil sector contributes only 15% GDP compared to 30% for agriculture.

80% of budgetary revenues come from export earnings.

Export value of crude oil was less than 1% in 1958. Now it accounts for over 90% of export earnings.
Akwa Ibom is the largest oil producing state with 504,000 bpd. Delta with 346,000 bpd is the second largest oil producing state in Nigeria. Rivers state produces 344,000 bpd; and is the 3rd largest oil producing state in Nigeria.

80% of Nigeria’s oil production comes from 3 States: Akwa Ibom, Delta and Rivers. Find out more at www.oilrevenueeng.org.
OIL PRODUCING STATES IN NIGERIA

Features 8 oil producing states in Nigeria.

*Anambra not yet producing
**Oil wells in Cross River ceded to Akwa Ibom

80% of oil production comes from 3 states:
- Akwa Ibom
- Delta
- Rivers

Total GDP of 8 oil producing states represents 35% of Nigeria's GDP
Upstream activities involve exploration - searching for oil either onshore or offshore; and production of oil after discovery.

Downstream sector is comprised of refineries, transportation and marketing of petroleum products.

find out more at www.oilrevenueng.org
MIDSTREAM

UPSTREAM

The upstream activities involve exploration - which is searching for the oil” either onshore or offshore, and the production of the oil after discovery.

DOWNSTREAM

The downstream sector comprises of refineries, transportation and marketing of petroleum products.

WHO’S INVOLVED?

REFINERIES

Port Harcourt Refining Company (PHRC 1) – Rivers State
Capacity: 60,000 BPSD (barrels per stream day)

Port Harcourt Refining Company (PHRC 2) – Rivers State
Capacity: 150,000 BPSD (barrels per stream day)

Warri Refining and Petrochemical Company (WRPC) – Delta State
Capacity: 125,000 BPSD (barrels per stream day)

Kaduna Refining and Petrochemical Company (KRPC) – Kaduna State
Capacity: 110,000 BPSD (barrels per stream day)

TOTAL CAPACITY: 445,000 BPSD (BARRELS PER STREAM DAY)

Nigeria lacks the capacity to refine most of its crude oil hence the need to export over 98% to other countries.

diagram continues: next page...
1650KM:
LENGTH OF NIGERIA’S CRUDE OIL PIPELINES

EXPORT TERMINALS

BONNY
OPERATOR: SHELL PETROLEUM DEVELOPMENT
LOCATION: ABOUT 560 KM S.E. OF LAGOS.
LOADING CAPACITY: 6,500 T/H, 22KM OF SEA LINE WITH 2 SINGLE BUOY MOORINGS, FOR TANKERS LOADING UP TO 300,000 - 230,000 DWT

FORCADOS
OPERATOR: SHELL PETROLEUM DEVELOPMENT
LOCATION: ABOUT 260 KM S.E. OF LAGOS
LOADING CAPACITY: 11,000 T/HR 26 KM SEA LINE WITH 2 SINGLE BUOY MOORINGS FOR TANKERS LOADING UP TO 254,000 DWT. TOTAL STORAGE CAPACITY BONNY-FORCADOS: 13 MILLION BRLS.

ESCRAVOS
OPERATOR: CHEVRON NIGERIA LIMITED
LOCATION: ABOUT 220 KM S.E. OF LAGOS
LOADING CAPACITY: 3,750 T/HR 30 KM OF SEA LINE WITH 2 SINGLE BUOY MOORINGS TANKERS LOADING UP TO 350,000 DWT
STORAGE CAPACITY: 3.6 MILLION BARRELS

QUA IBOE
OPERATOR: MOBIL PRODUCING
LOCATION: ABOUT 650 KM S.E. OF LAGOS
LOADING CAPACITY: 3,750 T/HR 21 KM OF SEA LINE WITH 2 SINGLE BUOY MOORINGS TANKERS LOADING UP TO 285,000 DWT

PENNINGTON
OPERATOR: TEXACO (OVERSEAS) NIGERIA
LOCATION: ABOUT 470 KM S.E. OF LAGOS
LOADING CAPACITY: 2,000 T/HR TANKERS LOADING UP TO 250,000 DWT

BRASS
OPERATOR: NIGERIAN AGIP OIL COMPANY, NAOC
LOCATION: ABOUT 470 KM S.E. OF LAGOS
LOADING CAPACITY: 26 KM OF SEA LINE WITH 2 SINGLE BUOY MOORINGS TANKERS LOADING UP TO 300,000 DWT
STORAGE CAPACITY: 3,558 MILLION BARRELS

LEARN MORE. VISIT:
www.oilrevenueng.org
@OilRevenueNG  OilRevenueNG
Terminals

Six Nigerian export terminals: Bonny, Forcados, Escravos, Pennington, Brass, Qua Iboe

Pipelines

Nigeria’s crude oil pipelines span 1650km

find out more at www.oilrevenueng.org
Increasing Awareness of Oil Resource Governance in Nigeria

**LEGISLATIVE TIMELINE**

**1914** MINERAL OIL ORDINANCE ACT

**1934** PETROLEUM (PRODUCTION) ACT

**1946** THE MINERALS ORDINANCE ACT

**1965** THE OIL PIPELINES ACT

**1969** PETROLEUM ACT

The act grants ownership rights of all on-shore, off-shore and continental shelf finds to the Federal Government including all revenues from petroleum resources.

**1977** NNPC ACT

This act created the NNPC as a result of a merger between NNOC (Nigerian National Oil Company) and the Federal Ministry of Mines and Power to better manage the affairs of the Federal Government in the sector.

**1979** LAND USE ACT

The Federal Government owns, controls and manages all natural mineral resources within Nigeria’s geographical area.

**2007** MINERALS AND MINING ACT

This act operates in accordance with the Land Use Act 1979. Mining operations override any other functional use for the land in question.

**2015** PETROLEUM INDUSTRIES ACT

The Petroleum Industries Act 2015 seeks to modernize activities in the industry in Nigeria, it repeals existing laws and absorbs others.
A look at the important laws that have contributed to shaping the oil industry as it exists today.

find out more at www.oilrevenueng.org
Licences and Agreements

Upstream Licencing: The Basics

There are two types of licenses granted to oil upstream operators in Nigeria. Only companies incorporated in Nigeria or Nigerian citizens are granted or allowed to lease or hold any interest in an OPL or OML licence. Foreign companies can only hold interests in licenses through Nigerian Registered Subsidiaries.

**OPL**

**OIL PROSPECTING LICENSE**
License permits the grantee to exclusively carry out operations in a certain designated area commonly referred to as the “oil block”. It allows the grantee to produce and dispose of produced hydrocarbons from the designated area. An OPL for onshore areas lasts for 5 years (including all renewals). Deep shore OPLs last for 10 years.

**OML**

**OIL MINING LICENSE**

An OML licence grants the same rights to the Grantee, as an OPL. **However an OML last for 20 years and can be renewed for a further 20 years.** To be given an OML licence, the Grantee must be a holder of an OPL licence, and have discovered oil in commercial quantity - i.e. more than 10,000 barrels per day.

**WHAT IS AN “OIL BLOCK”?**

An oil exploration block is a large area of land, typically in 1000s of sq. kilometers, that is covered by a license awarded to oil drilling and exploration companies by a country’s Government.

**EXAMPLE OF AN “OIL BLOCK”**

OPL 917 (IN YELLOW)
The two most common agreements in the Nigerian oil industry are the Joint Venture and Production Sharing Contracts.
How Transparent is Nigeria’s Extractive Industry?

Nigeria is ranked 40 out of 58 countries, falling into the weak performance band with a score of 42.

The transparency index evaluates four key components of resource governance:
- Institutional and Legal Setting
- Reporting Practices
- Safeguards and Quality Controls; and
- Enabling Environment

find out more at www.oilrevenueng.org
How transparent are Nigerian government agencies in sharing data and providing relevant oil industry information online?

Openness and Transparency is critical to good governance in extractive industries. The Oil Revenue Tracking Initiative Transparency Index examines how Nigerian government agencies share data and gauges their level of openness using five criteria:

- Ease of Use
- Frequency of Updates
- Support Onsite Data Analysis
- Level of Detail
- Support Additional Data Request

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Government Agency</th>
<th>Score (/100)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>CBN</td>
<td>23</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NEITI</td>
<td>34</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FMF</td>
<td>24</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NNPC</td>
<td>18</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Transparency Index: Government Agencies, Scores and Ranking

0 - 25: Not Transparent | 25 - 50: Fairly Transparent | 50 - 75: Adequately Transparent | 75 - 100: Very Transparent
The Nigeria Extractive Industries Transparency Initiative (NEITI) is mandated by law to promote transparency and accountability in the management of Nigeria’s oil, gas and mining revenues. A major component of the on-going anti-corruption reform in Nigeria, it is the national version of the Extractive Industries Transparency Initiative (EITI), which is a global movement aimed at ensuring that extractive resources aid sustainable development.

NEITI encourages you to read their reports, push for action through debates and constructive engagement; and create awareness - encourage others also to join in, leading towards more accountable governance and ending corruption in Nigeria.

The Extractive Industries Transparency Initiative (EITI) is a global coalition of governments, companies and civil society working together to improve openness and accountable management of revenues from natural resources. [http://eiti.org](http://eiti.org)
Benefit Capture

Examining value derivation...
How does each stakeholder in the value chain benefit legally or illegally? Who benefits the most from Nigeria’s oil and gas sector?
Increasing Awareness of Oil Resource Governance in Nigeria
Benefit Capture along the oil industry value chain

Crude oil and money trails originate from the point of oil extraction. The crude oil trail ends at export or domestic refining, while the money trail ends with value (monetary or otherwise) accruing to citizens.

find out more at www.oilrevenueng.org
Increasing Awareness of Oil Resource Governance in Nigeria

Revenue Distribution

Revenue sharing formula in Nigeria

- 13% OPS
- 87% FEDAcc
- 52.68% FG
- 26.72% SG
- 20.60% LG

FEDAcc: Federation Accounts
OPS: Oil Producing States
FG: Federal Government
SG: State Government
LG: Local Government

E don finish?
Three countries are compared to Nigeria.

**Angola:** African oil producing state

**Brazil:** Comparative population and diversity; and

**Norway:** Epitome of oil resource governance and human development
Opportunity Cost of over-dependence on oil
What are we forgoing?
Increasing Awareness of Oil Resource Governance in Nigeria

**OPPORTUNITY COSTS**
UNDERPERFORMING OIL & GAS INDUSTRY

- **Nigeria Flares**: 24.1 bcm of gas worth $2.5bn/year into the atmosphere - (burning money)
- **Paying fuel subsidies**: est. $8.2bn (2012)
- **Differential Pump**: Between N95 to N150 per litre, all a... (details not fully visible)

**WHAT WE ARE DOING**

- **Selling Crude Oil and gaining about $42 Per Barrel**
- **Build more Refineries to refine locally therefore gaining about $120 per barrel**
- **Satisfy Domestic demand & Supply International markets**
- **24.1 bcm of associated gas piped into Power can provide 6.3m people in the Niger Delta with about 462kWh of electricity per person in a year**
- **Potentially lower Pump prices. (assuming we have more Refineries operating at full capacity)**

**LEARN MORE. VISIT:**
www.oilrevenueng.org
@OilRevenueNG Facebook OilRevenueNG

NIGERIA
Earnings

Nigeria profits approximately $42 per barrel from the sale of crude oil. Refining locally will increase profits to as much as $120 per barrel.

Gas flare

Nigeria flares 24.1 bcm of gas worth $2.5 billion per year into the atmosphere...

24.1 bcm of associated gas can provide 6.3 million people in the Niger Delta with 462 kWh of electricity per person in a year.

Nigeria’s fuel subsidy payments in 2012 were estimated at $8.2 billion.

More local refineries operating at full capacity will potentially lower pump prices.
Nigeria has 34 commercially viable solid minerals

**2.3m Tons**  
**LIMESTONE RESERVES**

Nigeria has an estimated 2.3 million tons of Limestone reserves

**3 billion Tons**  
**KAOLIN DEPOSIT**

An estimated 3 billion tons of Kaolin ($300 billion) is found throughout all states in Nigeria

**3 billion Tons**  
**LOW SULPHUR COAL**

Nigeria’s coal reserves are estimated to be worth $225 billion (Coal Spot Price June 2013)
Foregoing alternatives in Nigeria's extractive industry by focusing only on crude oil, which are:

- Kaolin
- Limestone
- Coal
- Gold
- Fluorite
- Kyanite
- Quartzite
- Silica sand
- Manganese
- Ilmenite
- Mica
- Feldspar
- Dolomite
- Bismuth
- Talc
- Zinc
- Lead
- Iron ore
- Bitumen
- Phosphate

Kaolin:
- Estimated 3 billion tonnes deposit, $300 billion (est. 2011 price per ton)
- Found in virtually all states in Nigeria
- Due to its coating nature, it is useful in major industries
- Including cosmetics, paper, plastics, concrete and paint

Coal:
- About 3 billion tonnes of low sulphur coal reserves
- Can be used internally as cheap fuel
- Largely used for cooking and heating by both rural and urban communities
- Can be used to generate electricity through coal-fired power stations

Nigeria's coal reserves estimated to be worth $225 billion (coal spot price June 2013)
Nigeria’s agriculture sector contributes more to GDP than oil and gas. Reviving the sector can further boost commodity crop exports.

Nigeria has the 2nd largest agricultural land area in Africa. This is almost twice that of Thailand, Brazil and Indonesia.

Nigeria’s Agriculture sector is the largest contributor to GDP. The oil sector contributes just 15%.
Nigeria is the largest tomato producer in sub-Saharan Africa yet;

- **We export no tomatoes**
- **900,000 tons rot every year**
- **We import 300,000 tons ($360m) of tomato paste**
Sufficiency of Oil and the Nigerian dream
$3.8 million Per capita

KUWAIT

$154,000 Per capita

EQUATORIAL GUINEA

$23,400 Per capita

NIGERIA

FOR THE NIGERIAN DREAM???
THE NIGERIAN INFRASTRUCTURE DREAM

OIL & THE NIGERIAN DREAM

INFRASTRUCTURE → Electricity

Currently 3500MW with only 40 million people having access to electricity.

THE DREAM
Nigeria needs about 40,000MW to power an economy that would put us in the top 20 globally.

Estimated cost of dream: $40 billion ($1m to generate and evacuate 1MW of power in Nigeria).

In reality, budget expenditure on Power = $464m.

Interstate Rail System

To achieve an inter-state rail system, linking major cities to ports and production centers, Nigeria needs about 7,500km.

Estimated cost of dream: at $50m/km of high speed rail, Nigeria needs $375bn.

In reality, budget expenditure on Transport, Works = $1.5bn.
THE NIGERIAN SOCIAL WELFARE DREAM

SOCIAL WELFARE

Education

- Minimum spend on education in OECD countries is about $4000 per student from primary through to tertiary education
- Nigeria has about 92.7m school-going population within the 5-29yrs age range

Education Budget = $2.7bn

Healthcare

- Healthcare spend per capita
- Nigeria - $46/person
- Brazil - $483/person

Budget for healthcare = $1.86bn

Public Safety

- New York spends about $245 per capita on public safety
- To achieve public safety similar to what is obtainable in New York, Nigeria needs to spend about $39bn
- Nigeria’s gross oil revenue between Apr 2012- Apr 2013 amounts to $51bn

Budget for Police Command + Defence = $4.12bn

CAN OIL MONEY PAY FOR THE NIGERIAN DREAM???

Source for data and information:
Can oil afford us the Nigeria of our dreams?

In reality, Nigeria’s oil reserves and receipts are alarmingly inadequate. Crude oil alone cannot fund our social welfare and infrastructure dream.

find out more at
www.oilrevenueng.org
CAN OIL AFFORD US THE NIGERIA OF OUR DREAMS?

World’s 4th largest oil exporter
Africa’s largest producer and exporter
Africa’s largest proven oil reserves
10th largest oil reserves in the world

BUT
Nigeria’s oil reserves are worth $3.7 trillion at $100/bbl if invested in an inflation-adjusted fund yielding 5%. What do you get?

$1,170 annual income per capita (even less after extraction costs)
Compared to est. $4,000 per capita in vision 20:2020
And Nigeria’s estimated gross oil revenue is $51bn

Nigeria ranks 23rd in the world in oil reserves per capita and lowest of African oil exporters

IS NIGERIA AN OIL RICH COUNTRY?

KUWAIT
$3.8 million Per capita

EQUATORIAL GUINEA
$154,000 Per capita

NIGERIA
$23,400 Per capita

CAN OIL MONEY PAY FOR THE NIGERIAN DREAM???

Source for data and information:
What after Oil...?

Planning for our future
YOU HAVE BEEN ADDICTED TO OIL FOR OVER FORTY YEARS.

I PRESCRIBE A HEAVY DOSE OF AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENT AND A DOSE OF SOLID MINERALS AS AN ANTIDOTE FOR YOUR AILMENT.
The Oil Gravy Train Won’t Last Forever

There are new threats to export revenues…

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Everyone is discovering oil</th>
<th>Our biggest oil customer is buying less</th>
<th>Potential customers are increasing domestic production</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>10 years ago, there were only 5 oil producing countries in Africa.</td>
<td>In 2010, exports to the United States represented 43% of Nigeria’s total oil exports.</td>
<td>In August 2012, the NNPC announced that it expects China to make up for dwindling exports to the United States.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Today (2014) there are 20 African oil producing countries and counting.</td>
<td>Today (2014) exports to the United States are less than 5%.</td>
<td>But, in 2013, China discovered 1 billion metric tons of shale oil reserves.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

…and the oil will run out

At the current rate of exploitation, our oil reserves will be exhausted in 40 years. If you are 35 years old or younger, this will happen in your lifetime.
When the Oil Runs Out

The cost of oil-dependence will remain even after the benefits are gone.

Environmental hazards from oil exploration

**Pollution**
Oil spills have resulted in devastating pollution. Land is no longer arable and fish have disappeared from the waters.

**Poverty**
Without opportunities to fish or farm, oil producing communities have lost their means of livelihood.

**Sickness**
Toxins from oil pollution are associated with many ailments, including respiratory problems and organ damage.

We need to plan now for these challenges:

- **What industries will replace the jobs** previously provided by oil?
- **How will our government fund itself** when oil revenue stops flowing?
- **How will Nigeria meet the energy needs of its population** when the oil runs out?
So... should Nigeria **focus** on sharing the “national cake” or **find new ways of baking it**?

The national cake is best described as the total of all revenue accruing to the federation. Only a fifth of this revenue comes from non-oil economic activities. Baking a bigger cake is better than sharing a small one.
State Governments Can Do More

Instead of relying predominantly on allocations from federation accounts, state and local governments must contribute to their coffers by improving IGR (Internally Generated Revenue).

IGR-to-Total Revenue is a measure of tax efforts. According to the CBN annual report, IGR has shown a decreasing trend, indicating a slowdown in efforts from states.

Lagos State (54.9%), Abia State (37.1%) and Ogun State (28.7%) rank highest. The most improved states in terms of IGR-to-Total Revenue ratio are Ondo, Kogi and Bauchi in 2012.

Source: CBN Annual Report 2012
Sovereign Wealth Funds can secure the economic future of oil producing nations.

These state-owned investment funds are comprised of stocks, bonds, property, precious metals and other financial instruments.
Building a future beyond oil

Formerly one of the poorest countries in Europe... **Norway discovered oil in late 1969**... 40 years later it has become one of the richest countries in the world.

*Nigeria discovered oil in 1958*

Norway’s petrodollars were invested in local industries and infrastructure to create and sustain global competitiveness.
In 1962 Abu Dhabi exported its first cargo of crude... Today, the UAE is no longer solely reliant on oil and gas revenues. **The oil sector contributes only 30% of the country’s GDP.** Trade, Tourism, Real Estate and Construction are large contributors, most notably in Dubai.

Dubai has transformed from desert backwater to the Manhattan of the Middle East in just 50 years.
The Brazilian government has undertaken an ambitious program to reduce dependence on imported petroleum. Imports previously accounted for more than 70% of the country’s oil needs but Brazil became self-sufficient in oil in 2007.

Employment/Local Content: In its concession contracts, ANP (Brazil’s National Petroleum Agency) protects domestic suppliers in order to help Brazilian industries and foreign investments grow.

A future beyond oil for Nigeria? Join the conversation on twitter #WhatAfterOil
**Think Renewable**

**Renewable energy sources** can provide sufficient power. The country has sufficient sunlight, small water ways, wind and biomass to produce over 200,000MW of electricity.

Nigeria’s renewable energy resources are as enormous as they are diverse. The table below gives a summary of the potentials identified.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Energy Source</th>
<th>Capacity</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Large Hydropower</td>
<td>11,250MW</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Small Hydropower</td>
<td>3,500MW</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fuel Wood</td>
<td>13,071,464 ha</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Animal Waste</td>
<td>61 million ton/yr</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Crop Residue</td>
<td>83 million tons/yr</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Solar Radiation</td>
<td>3.5 - 7.0kmh/m2/day</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wind Ave. at 10m height</td>
<td>2 - 4m² annually</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Source: Energy Commission of Nigeria: 1st Energy Lecture Series, 2005*

Advanced and locally appropriate technologies can make Nigeria energy secure by 2020 through the provision of reliable, modern energy services that are affordable and efficient.
Nigeria suffers from acute energy poverty

A large but unknown number of households rely on generators for their electricity needs.

Nigeria’s 4,000 MW of power are under-serving the population, as electricity demand is expected to rise.

Close to 95 million people are fully reliant on traditional wood stoves for cooking, with the attendant health implications.

Out of 160m Nigerians, 100m are still waiting for electricity.

...The lack of access to energy is directly affecting livelihoods, lowering quality of life and hurting the economy.

Will renewable energy save Nigeria’s future...?
What Must We Do?

Securing Nigeria’s prosperous future requires all of us.

**Citizens:** Ask the right questions. Be informed.

**Students and Faculty:** Develop knowledge and skills to create renewable energy solutions.

**Civil Society:** Engage and inspire citizens. Demand government action.

**Government Policy Makers and Legislators:** Establish trust, credibility and thoughtful leadership. Diversify our revenue base.

**Media:** Investigate. Produce insightful and informative reports.
### Civil Society Partner Organisations

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Organisation</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Cleen Foundation</td>
<td>To promote public safety, security and justice through empirical research, legislative advocacy, demonstration programmes and publications in partnership with government, civil society and the private sector.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nacgond (National Coalition on Gas Flaring and Oil Spills in the Niger Delta)</td>
<td>Was created as a result of concerns about the growing incidences of oil spill and gas flaring in the Niger Delta.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Revenue Watch Institute</td>
<td>The Revenue Watch Institute is a non-profit policy institute and grant making organization that promotes the effective, transparent and accountable management of oil, gas and mineral resources for the public good.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Heinrich Böll Stiftung Nigeria</td>
<td>The Heinrich Böll Foundation is part of the Green political movement that has developed worldwide as a response to the traditional politics of socialism, liberalism, and conservatism. Our main tenets are ecology and sustainability, democracy and human rights, self-determination and justice. We Are a Green Think Tank and an International Policy Network.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stop The Theft</td>
<td>Stop The Theft is a campaign to raise awareness about the scale and consequences of the illegal theft of oil in the Niger Delta: to work with partners and other interested parties to propose and advocate for long-term tangible solutions.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Publish What You Pay (PWYP)</td>
<td>Publish What You Pay (PWYP) is a global network of civil society organisations united in their call for an open and accountable extractive sector so that oil, gas and mining revenues improve the lives of women, men and youth in resource-rich countries.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stakeholder Democracy Network (SDN)</td>
<td>Stakeholder Democracy Network’s mission is to support the efforts of those affected by extractive industries and weak governance through rights based community empowerment.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ReclaimNaija</td>
<td>ReclaimNaija is a broad based national platform for popular, grassroots engagement in promoting electoral transparency and democratic government.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
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