

1 Oil Pipeline Vandalism and Nigeria's National Security

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6 **Abstract**

7 This paper examines the nexus between oil pipeline vandalism and national security in
8 Nigeria. Comprehending national security in terms of sustainability development and
9 livelihood, the paper seeks to establish the implications of oil pipeline vandalism for Nigeria's
10 national security. By way of descriptive analysis, predicated on empirical evidence, the paper
11 posits that oil pipeline vandalism is a threat to Nigeria's national security. In view of its
12 adverse impacts as exemplified in loss of life, economic losses, environmental degradation, and
13 pipeline explosions, the paper submits that oil pipeline vandalism portends serious danger for
14 national sustainability of Nigeria.

16 **Index terms**— pipeline; oil theft/bunkering; pipeline vandalism/vandalization; national security/sustainability; public safety; organized crime.

19 **1 Introduction**

20 The Nigerian petroleum industry has been confronted by two sapping challenges over the years. The challenges
21 relates to the prevalence of militancy and oil pipeline vandalism in the Niger Delta. While the former has
22 significantly attenuated in the aftermath of the Amnesty deal in 2009 (Okoli, 2013), the latter appears to have
23 escalated both in incidence and impact. According to Ogbeni:

24 A total of 16,083 pipeline breaks were recorded within the last 10 years adding that while 398 pipeline breaks
25 representing 2.4 percent were due to ruptures, the activities of unpatriotic vandals accounted for 15, 685 breaks
26 which translated to about 97.5 percent of the total number of cases ??Ogbeni, 2012, para 8).

27 Indeed, the incidence of oil pipeline vandalism has been on the rise in Nigeria. According to the 2013 annual
28 report of the Nigerian Extractive Industry Transparency Initiative (NEITI), Nigeria lost a total of 10.9 billion US
29 Dollars to oil theft between 2009 and 2011 (NEITI, 2013; Onoja, 2013). This loss adumbrates the significance of
30 vandalism as a veritable problem in the Nigerian oil industry. The implication of oil pipeline vandalism vis-a-vis
31 Nigeria's security has been vividly demonstrated by its nexus with economic, environmental, and humanitarian
32 losses and consequences . In effect, oil pipeline vandalism has been associated with consequences which hold
33 negative implications for national issue of Authors ? ? : Department of Political Science Federal University
34 Lafia, Nigeria. E-mails : okochu007@yahoo.com, sundayorinya@yahoo.com oil pipeline vandalism, in spite of its
35 topical relevance, has not received adequate emphasis in the existing literature. Again, the bulk of the extant
36 works in the area of inquiry has tended to be merely journalistic, bereft of analytical rigours and systematization.
37 This has necessitated a systematic investigation into the problematique. This paper, therefore, an attempt is
38 made to establish the relationship between oil pipeline vandalism and national security in Nigeria. The paper
39 posits that oil pipeline vandalism results in untoward outcomes which threaten Nigeria's national security.

40 **2 II.**

41 **3 Methodology**

42 The paper is qualitative and exploratory in approach. In keeping with the logic of deductive reasoning of
43 systematic inquiry, the paper qualitatively explores its subject matter by way of a descriptive analysis, predicated

44 on scholarly exegesis and empirical evidence. The thrust of analysis was systematically prosecuted under select
45 themes and sub-themes carefully designed to address the salient aspects of the paper's objective.

46 4 III.

47 5 Frame of Reference

48 Two basic concepts form the thrust of the subject matter of this paper. These are oil pipeline vandalism and
49 national security. Following hereunder is an attempt to clarify these concepts vis-à-vis their contextual meanings
50 in this writing.

51 6 a) Oil Pipeline Vandalism

52 Vandalism is an action involving deliberate destruction of public or private property. Within the civic domain,
53 vandalism denotes willful destruction of public or government property in keeping with criminal or political intent.
54 Oil pipeline vandalism therefore implies deliberate breaking of oil pipelines with the intent to steal petroleum
55 products or to sabotage the government (Vidal, 2011).

56 In Nigeria, oil pipeline vandalism has been perpetrated principally by criminal syndicates who are motivated
57 by the desire to loot oil products for material aggrandizement. This organized crime is often aided and abetted
58 by the state agents, which gives it a semblance of a franchise. Oil pipeline vandalism is also known in Nigeria as
59 oil bunkering, which is the act of drilling into the pipelines with the intent to steal products.

60 7 b) National Security

61 The conception of national security in this paper indentifies with the revisionist thinking on the subject matter
62 ??Gambo, 2008;Onuoha, 2007), which sees national security from the point of view of human security. According
63 to ??nuoha (2007, p.4), human security entails:

64 Freedom from actual and potential threats to human life, safety and survival which may arise as a result of
65 human actions or inactions, or from natural disaster such as flood, earthquake, famine, drought, disease and
66 other non-man-made calamitous events resulting in death, human suffering and material damage.

67 National security is therefore understood in the context of this writing to mean the ability of the state to
68 protect its citizenry from hunger, poverty, ignorance, disease, and all forms of defenselessness (Okoli, 2012).
69 This entails protecting the citizenry from all forms of social, political, ecological, territorial, as well as cosmic
70 vulnerabilities. This conception of national security marks a radical departure from the orthodox perspective
71 which conceives of national security merely from defense/military-centric point of view (Alkali, 2003).

72 IV. Theoretical Framework : The Queer Ladder Theory (qlt)

73 A number of theories have been developed by scholars in an attempt to come to terms with the phenomenon
74 of organized crime. These theories include the ethnic succession theory, social control theory, alien conspiracy
75 theory, and queer ladder theory (Lyman, 2007;Mallory, 2007). For the purpose of this paper, the Queer Ladder
76 Theory (QLT) has been adopted.

77 The principal assumptions of QLT can be summarized thus: i. Organized crime is an instrumental
78 behavior/practice; it is a means to an end. ii. It is an instrument of social climbing and socioeconomic
79 advancement. iii. It is a means to accumulate wealth and build power (Mallory, 2007). Often alluded to
80 this theory is the assumption that organized crime thrives in contexts where the government's capacity to dictate
81 and sanction crime is poor; where public corruption is endemic; and where legitimate livelihood opportunities
82 are slim (Nwoye, 2000;Lyman, 2007). Under these circumstances, the incentive to indulge in life of crime is high,
83 while deterrence from criminal living is low. This creates room for criminal impunity and franchise.

84 Applied to this study, QLT enables us to situate the prevalence of organized crime and other acts of criminality
85 in Nigeria. In this regard, it is to be noted that the incidence of oil pipeline vandalism in Nigeria has been driven
86 by 'rat-race' for material aggrandizement.

87 This has been made worse by the prevailing socioeconomic malaise and concomitant livelihood crisis in the
88 country. The inability or failure of the country relevant government agencies in ensuring efficient enforcement of
89 appropriate sanctions against crime in Nigeria has all the more complicated and accentuated the problem.

90 The notion of 'ladder' in QLT symbolizes social climbing or mobility. Hence, those who take to organized
91 crime as a means of social climbing (mobility) are thought to be toeing the awkward, unconventional (queer)
92 path. The adoption of the theory for the purpose of this discourse is informed by its analytical utility in providing
93 insights into the sociological foundations of organized crime in developing nations.

94 The queer ladder theory was influenced by an American sociologist, Daniel Bell (1919-2011), who coined the
95 idea of 'queer ladder' in an attempt to explain the functional significance of organized crime as a desperate tactic
96 for socioeconomic empowerment and social climbing. This analytical construct has since fertilized into a popular
97 theoretical framework widely used in contemporary crime studies.

98 V.

99 8 The Structure of Nigeria's Oil Pipeline System

100 The discovery of crude oil in commercial quantity in Oloibiri in 1956 marked the birth of the petroleum industry
101 in Niger. Since then, the Nigeria economy has been more or less dependent on petroleum. To facilitate the
102 distribution of crude oil product from the oil rich Nigeria Delta to other parts of the country, a network of oil
103 pipelines was constructed to inter-link some states at strategic locations ??Onuorah, 2007).

104 Nigeria has a total pipeline grid of 5001 kilometers. This consists of 4315 kilometers of multiproduct pipelines
105 and 666 kilometers of crude oil pipelines. These pipelines transverse the country, forming a network that inter-
106 connects the 22 petroleum storage depots, the four refineries at Port-Harcourt (I and II), Kaduna and Warri, the
107 off-shore terminals at Bonny and, Escravos, and the jetties at Alas Cove, Calabar, Okirika and Warri ??Onuoha,
108 2007, p.6). This system of oil pipelines are used to transport crude oil to the refineries in Port-Harcourt (I and
109 II), Warri and Kaduna, covering a total distance of 719 kilometres. The multi-product pipelines are used to
110 transport products from the refineries/import receiving jetties to the 22 petroleum storage depots at various
111 places in the country. The storage infrastructure consisting of 22 loading depots linked by pipeline of various
112 diameters has aggregate installed capacities of 1,266890 (PMS), 676 400 (DPK), 1007 900 (AGO), and 74 000
113 (ATK) m3tonnes (Special Committee on the Review of Petroleum Product s Supply Distribution-SCRPPSD,
114 2000, p.10).The entire pipeline grid and oil products

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118 Oil Pipeline Vandalism and Nigeria's National Security distribution network is made up of organic systems as
119 illustrated in the table below.

120 11 VI. Incidence and Prevalence of Oil Pipeline Vandalism in 121 Nigeria

122 The Nigerian oil Pipeline infrastructure has been subjected to incessant attacks by vandals over the years. The
123 frequency of such attacks has been rather disturbing in the recent times. For instance, in 1999 alone, there were
124 a total of 477 recorded cases of pipeline vandalism in Nigeria (see Tables 2 below).

125 The incessant occurrence of oil pipeline vandalism in Nigeria has raised the question as to whether the pipeline
126 networks were laid in such a manner that forecloses easy vandalism. This is in addition to the question as to
127 whether the pipelines are policed and protected at all. Indeed, some safety valves were considered while laying
128 the pipelines. For instance, the government acquired 3.5 metres wide right of way (ROW) on each side of the
129 pipelines; also the pipes were buried a miter deep to avoid accidental contacts, or vandalism. Despite these
130 safety valves, recent experience in Nigeria has shown that the integrity and safety of these pipelines have been
131 incessantly compromised because of the activities of vandals and saboteurs. The vandals fracture the oil pipelines
132 with the criminal intent of obtaining and appropriating petroleum products for commercial purposes or personal
133 use. The table below (Table 2) highlights the incidence of oil pipeline vandalism in Nigeria in 1990s. (Onuoha,
134 2007).

135 In effect available records clearly indicate that incidence of oil pipeline vandalism has been on the spiral
136 increase in Nigeria. The vandals appear to have acquired more criminal discipline, sophistication and efficiency
137 in perpetrating oil pipeline vandalism with apparent ease and impunity. So, the incidence has been escalating. A
138 media report by Ogbeni (2012, para 5) succinctly situates the rising incidence of oil pipeline vandalism in Nigeria
139 in recent times thus:

140 Between 2010 and 2012, total of 2,787 lines breaks were reported on pipelines belonging to the Nigerian National
141 Petroleum Corporation (NNPC), resulting in a loss of 157.81mt of petroleum products worth about ?12.53billion.
142 Pipeline along the Gombe axis recorded 850 cases and Kaduna system recorded 571 cases of pipeline vandalism.
143 The pipeline along Warri axis recorded 548 cases vandalism while Mosimi system pipelines in Lagos recorded 463
144 cases and Port Harcourt recorded lesser cases of vandalism while mosimi system pipelines in Lagos recorded 463
145 cases and portharcourt recorded lesser cases with 336 point vandalized.

146 It is evident from the above citation that oil pipeline vandalism is a burgeoning organized crime in Nigeria.
147 This illegality has been so systematized in such a manner that it goes with a semblance of a franchise, wherein
148 even public officials have been implicated. In this regards, Vidal (2011, para 5) poignantly observes:

149 The prevalence of oil pipeline vandalism in Nigeria has been principally driven by the culture of inordinate
150 ambition to amass fortunes for accelerated socio-economic mobility and empowerment. This is a pattern of
151 'primitive accumulation' that is prevalent in Nigeria's public and private domains. It is to be noted, however,
152 that pipeline vandalism has also been occasioned by political sabotage. This was the case in the hey-days of
153 the Niger Delta crisis when militants used to indulge in sporadic assaults of the pipeline systems in an attempt
154 to sabotage the activities of the oil companies as well as elicit government and international attention (Ilagaha,
155 2007).The point to be underscored in the foregoing is that the prevalence of oil pipeline vandalism in Nigeria has
156 left the oil pipeline systems vulnerable to incessant breaks with untoward consequences for the political economy

157 of Nigeria. Below is a table showing the scale of oil pipeline vandalism in Nigeria between 2002 and 2012. In all,
158 a total of 15, 685 cases of pipeline vandalism were recorded in Nigeria between 2002 and 2012. ??Ogbeni, 2012,
159 para 8). The bulk of these incidents occurred in the Southern half of the country where the difficult terrain of
160 the Creeks and Coastlines apparently makes such activities easy.

161 12 VII. Causes of Oil Pipeline Vandalism in Nigeria

162 It has been indicated in the preceding sections that oil pipeline vandalism is principally motivated by the
163 criminal intent of the vandals who break into pipelines to drill products for pecuniary gains. The criminal intent
164 notwithstanding, there are other factors which tend to predispose people to indulge in oil pipeline vandalism.

165 Prominent among these factors are scarcity of petroleum products, widespread poverty and ignorance
166 (illiteracy) among Nigerians, poor protection of the pipelines as well as shallow lying of the pipelines. Some
167 of these factors have been alluded to in the following citation:

168 The vandalism mostly take place in poor courtiers because international oil and gas companies often fail to
169 buy or protect their pipelines as they would have to do by law in rich countries. The easily accessible pipes,
170 which often run through slums and informal settlements in burgeoning cities, are tempting to desperately poor
171 communities, who often have no electricity and must rely on oil lamps for lightening and power (Vidal, 2011,
172 para 2).

173 In tandem with the above, the following can be identified as causative and predisposing factors of oil pipeline
174 vandalism in Nigeria.

- 175 i. Inordinate ambition to a mass wealth.
- 176 ii. Culture of criminal impunity and corruption in Nigeria. iii. Poor policing /protection of oil pipelines.

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178 Volume XIII Issue V Version I But organized crime has moved into oil theft, and is now thought to be paying
179 groups to break in to oil industry equipment and steal many thousands of gallons at a time. Tankers or barges
180 are then filled and oil is exported -often with the help of corrupt bureaucrats and police forces.

181 v. Widespread poverty of the rural and urban-slum dwellers. vi. Scarcity of petroleum products. vii.
182 Flourishing of the oil black market in Nigeria and the likes.

183 14 VIII. Effects of Oil Pipeline Vandalism in Nigeria

184 Pipeline Vandalism has resulted in untoward consequences which threaten economic public safety and national
185 sustainability in Nigerian. Hereunder is a discussion on the major effects of this phenomenon.

186 15 a) Economic Losses

187 The economic losses associated with oil pipeline vandalism are arrived at by qualifying the monetary with (value)
188 of lost products and the cost of pipeline repairs. This has amounted to billions of Nigeria over the years. For
189 instance, the Managing Director of Pipelines and Products Marketing Company (PPMC), Prince Haruna Momoh
190 recently revealed that "between 2009 and December 2012, the NNPC alone lost about ?165 Billion to products
191 theft and repairs of vandalized pipelines" (Ugwuanyi, 2013, para 6). More recent figures suggest that Nigeria has
192 lost as much as ?1.011 trillion to oil theft (See for instance an entry at www.legalcom/news.asp?3fmonth%...). A
193 report issued by NEITI in July 2013 (already cited elsewhere in the paper) indicates that Nigeria lost a whooping
194 sum of 10.9 billion US Dollars to oil theft and vandalism in the period of 2009 to 2011 alone. These translate
195 to huge economic loss with far reaching implications for Nigeria's economic growth and development, and by
196 extension national security.

197 16 b) Environmental Degradation

198 Pipeline vandalism has led high incidence of oil spillage in Nigeria over the years. The 2011 Draft Annual
199 Statistical Bulletin of the NNPC shows that oil spills are significantly on the rise in Nigeria. The figure below
200 (Appendix 1) illustrates this fact. Associated with the incidence of oil spills is the attendant environmental
201 degradation which jeopardizes the land, vegetation and habitation of the affected area. This has been exemplified
202 in desolation of farmlands, loss of aquatic and wild lives, as well as water and air pollution. These conditions have
203 implications for public health and safety of the people. c) Fire Disasters/Pipeline Explosions This has been the
204 worst manifestation of the impact of oil pipeline vandalism on human security in Nigeria According to Ugwuanyi:

205 Over 2,500 lives have been lost to explosion from vandalized pipelines in last 15 years. Sometimes, the exact
206 figures of casualties were not got in the event of fire outbreaks while some incidents were not reported (2013,
207 para 8). To better appreciate the spate of pipeline explosion disasters in Nigeria in the recent years, a graphic
208 highlight of such occurrences is instructive. See table 4, 5, and 6 below details. The above table shows that
209 Nigeria has witnessed cases of oil pipeline explosions as much as twenty-six (26) times since the foremost incident
210 at Jesse, near Warri in 1998. About 3,000 people are estimated to have died in these incidents (see for instance
211 Table 5.3 above). The incidents of pipeline disasters have been most pervasive and frequent in the coastal states

212 of Nigeria, of which Lagos and Delta have ostensibly taken the lead. Table 5 below compares these two states
213 (Lagos and Delta) in terms of the incidence and frequency of oil pipe disasters.

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215 Volume XIII Issue V Version I () Apart from human casualties, oil pipeline disasters have resulted in loss of
216 livelihood sources, population displacement, and destruction of family assets, and environmental degradation
217 (Okoli, 2012). This implies that oil pipeline vandalism is a veritable impediment to human security in Nigeria.
218 Hence, oil pipeline explosions have been associated with dire ecological and humanitarian conditions (UNEP,
219 1085; Nrnberger, 1999), whereby populations are displaced as a result of actual or impending disaster.¹

220 **18 d) Killing of Public Officials**

221 Oil pipeline vandalism has also resulted in wanton killing of government officials and public security agents. In
222 effect, oil vandals have acquired immense sophistication in arms bearing and violence. This enables them to
223 contend with and ward off threats during their criminal operations. In this context, they have often killed both
224 policemen and civilians in an attempt to ensure 'hitch free' operations. A case in point is the killing of five
225 members of staff of PPMC at Arepo in January, 2013 when they came to fix a vandalized pipeline (Ugwuanyi,
226 2013, para 9).

227 **19 IX. General Strategic Implications of Oil Pipeline Vandalism**

228 In addition to its impacts, the prevalence of oil pipeline vandalism in Nigeria holds some strategic implications
229 for the country. First, it is an affront to the Nigerian Justice system. In spite of its criminalization in the Nigeria
230 criminal law, the phenomenon has prevailed with apparent impunity. It is indeed worrisome that an act that
231 amounts to a blatant violation of the Constitution has subsisted in defiance of criminal justice and rule of law.

232 Secondly, the prevalence of oil pipeline vandalism in Nigeria portends danger for the fight against corruption
233 in Nigeria. It has been established that government agents have often aided and abetted this criminal practice,
234 thus given it some semblance of a franchise. It has also been established that in some cases, criminal elements in
235 Nigeria oil industry have collaborated with organized syndicates in perpetrating pipeline vandalism. This tells
236 volume of the systemic corruption in Nigeria, which has been quite endemic and intractable within the sphere of
237 public domain.

238 Thirdly, the prevalence of oil pipeline vandalism implies negatively for Nigeria's aspiration towards sustainable
239 economic growth and development. The extent of infrastructural damage, as well as economic loss and sabotage
240 associated with oil pipeline vandalism points to the fact that it is a veritable impediment to Nigeria's economic
241 development. This is more so in view of the strategic position of the petroleum sector in Nigeria's political
242 economy.

243 Overall, oil pipeline vandalism constitutes a veritable threat to Nigeria's national security. As it has been
244 observed in the preceding sections of this writing, the impact and implications of pipeline vandalism have been
245 critically detrimental to the concerns of public safety and development in Nigeria. To say the least, therefore,
246 the prevalence of oil pipeline vandalism in Nigeria over the years has presented the country with crucial national
247 security challenge.

248 **20 X. Conclusion and Recommendations**

249 In this paper, an attempt has been made to examine the phenomenon of oil pipeline explosion disaster in Nigeria
250 with a view to situating its impacts and implications vis-a-vis Nigeria's national security. The paper took off on
251 the premise of the assumption that oil pipeline vandalism is a veritable threat to Nigeria's national security. To
252 buttress this point, the paper explored the trend of oil pipeline vandalism in Nigeria and posited that the act
253 amounts to criminality, economic and ecological sabotage. Regarding its impacts, the paper observed that oil
254 pipeline vandalism has resulted in immense economic losses, environmental degradation, and pipeline explosions
255 wherein scores of people have been killed. In the light of these findings, the paper submits that oil pipeline
256 vandalizing has posed a serious threat to national sustainability of Nigeria. This affirms the assumption of the
257 pipeline of the paper to the effect that oil pipeline vandalism is a veritable threat to Nigeria's national security.

258 The paper also observed that the prevalence of oil pipeline vandalism in Nigeria portends negatively for
259 Nigeria's aspirations to rule of law, anti-corruption, and sustainable economic development. To checkmate the
260 criminality, the paper recommends stringent penalties for perpetrators of oil pipeline vandalism in an attempt to
261 ensure deterrence. The NNPC and oil multinationals should work with local communities towards ensuring that
262 pipelines are adequately protected in the hinterlands. There is a need for the law enforcement agents to be up
263 and doing and proactive in ensuring a grass-roots surveillance of pipelines in order to defer prospective vandals.

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Figure 1: Table 1 :

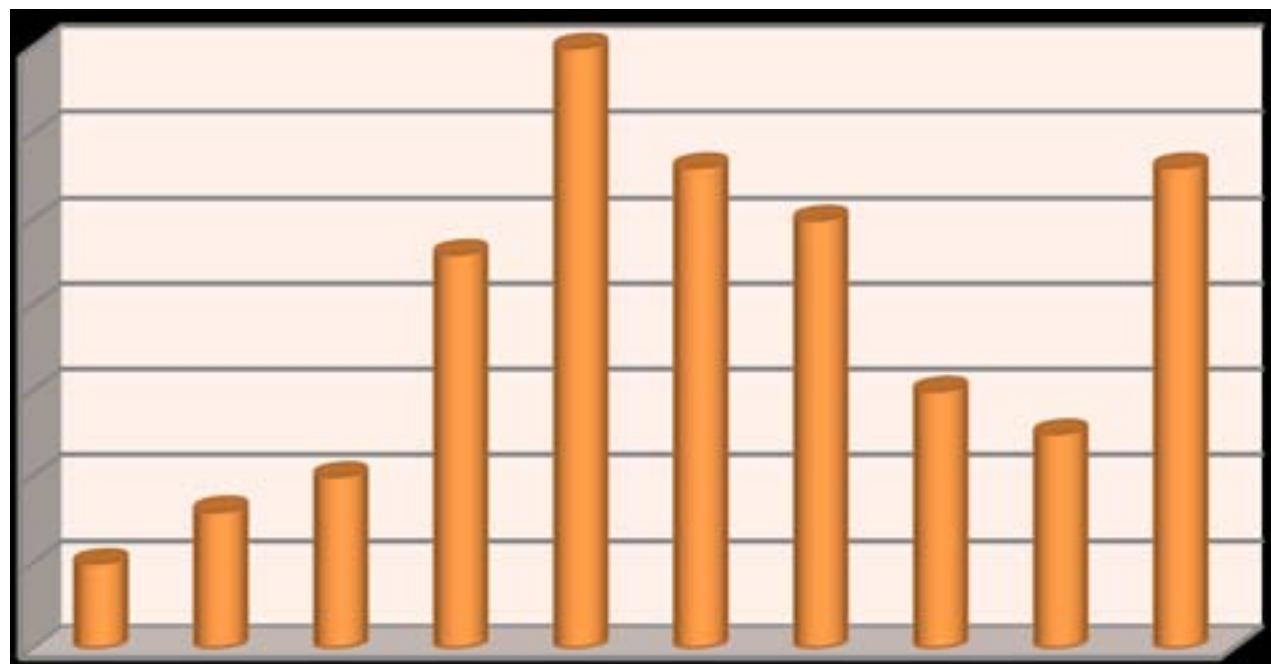


Figure 2:

2

| Year | Number of Incidents | Remarks |
|------|---------------------|---------------------|
| 1995 | 7 cases | Reported cases only |
| 1996 | 33 cases | Reported cases only |
| 1997 | 34 cases | Reported cases only |
| 1998 | 57 cases | Reported cases only |
| 1999 | 497 cases | Reported cases only |

Source : NNPC's Special Committee on the Review of Petroleum Product Supply and Distribution-SCRPPS p.4).

Figure 3: Table 2 :

3

| PPELINESYSTEM | PIPELINE ROUTE | NO OF BREAKS (%) |
|---------------|---|-------------------------|
| System 2E/2EX | Port-Harcourt -Aba -Enugu -Makurdi + Yola | 8, 105 (50.3%) |
| System 2A | Warri -Benin -Suleja/Ore | 3, 295 (20.2%) |
| System 2B | Atlas Cove -Mosimi -Satelitte -Ibadan -Ilorin | 2,440 (% not indicated) |
| System 2C-1 | Warri -Escravos | 74 (% not indicated) |
| Gas System | Trans -Forcados | 55 (% not indicated) |

[Note: Source : Adapted from Ogbeni (2012); <http://ehatafrik.com/articles/economy/item/1284-fuel-pipe-vandalism-in-nigeria.html>]

Figure 4: Table 3 :

4

| S/N | Date | Location | State | Death Toll | Observed Consequences |
|-----|------------------|-------------------|-------|---------------|--|
| 1. | 17 October 1998 | Jesse | Delta | At least 1000 | Damage to farm-lands, environmental pollution, dozens of people injured. |
| 2. | 22 April 1999 | Bayatta, Ijaw | Delta | At least 10 | Damage to farmlands, pollution (air and water). |
| 3. | 8 June 1999 | Akute Odo | Ogun | At least 15 | Damage to farm-lands (land and air pollution) |
| 4. | 13 October 1999 | Ekakpamre Ughelli | Delta | Undetermined | Damage to farm-lands, destruction of flora and fauna, pollution. |
| 5. | 14 January 2000 | Gatta | Delta | At least 12 | Damage to farm-lands and environment. |
| 6. | 7 February 2000 | Ogwe | Abia | At least 15 | Damage to farm-lands and the environment. |
| 7. | 20 February 2000 | Lagos | Lagos | At least 3 | Damage to farm-lands, destruction of a canoe, environmental pollution. |
| 8. | 14 March 2000 | Umugbede | Abia | At least 50 | Environmental pollution, damage to farmlands. |
| 9. | 22 April 2000 | Uzo-Uwani | Enugu | At least 6 | Damage to farm-lands, environmental pollution. |

Figure 5: Table 4 :

5

| | |
|--------------------------------------|---------------------------|
| Delta | Lagos |
| Jesse incident, 1998 | Lagos incident, 2000 |
| Bayatta incident, 1999 | Ijegun incident, 2004 |
| Ekakpamre incident, 1999 | Imore incident, 2004 |
| Gatta incident, 2000 | Ilado incident, 2006 |
| Adaje incident, 2000 | Ijeododo incident, 2006 |
| Okuedjeba incident, 2000 | Abule Agba incident, 2006 |
| Adeje/Egboredede, Okpe incident 2000 | Ikate incident, 2007 |
| Oviri Court incident, 2000 | Ijegun incident, 2008 |
| Total no. of cases = 8 | Total no. of cases = 8 |
| Source : Adapted from | |

Figure 6: Table 5 :

4

Figure 7: Table 4 .

6

| DATE/YEAR | PLACE | STATE | EFFECTS |
|-----------------|------------------------------|---------|--|
| December 2009 | Arepo | Ogun | Loss of lives and environmental pollution |
| May, 2010 | Amukpe, Near Sapale | Delta | Destruction of public property (NNPC facilities) |
| December, 2010 | Idu, near Ijegun | Lagos | Loss of lives and environmental degradation. |
| May, 2011 | Oko Ovwore-Amukpe | Delta | Loss of lives and environmental and damage |
| 2011 | Okoroma Clan Nembe LGA | Bayelsa | Population displacement and family dislocation. |
| October 1, 2012 | Umueke-Umuezze in Osioma LGA | Abia | Loss of lives and destruction of farmlands. |
| Januarys 2013 | Arepo | Ogun | Loss of life and environmental degradation |

Source : Author

Figure 8: Table 6 :

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