



**Nov**  
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# **A PARTICIPATORY FRAMEWORK TO DETERMINE THE PARTICIPATION OF WOMEN IN NATURAL RESOURCE GOVERNANCE PROCESSES IN THE NIGER DELTA**





# About



Kebetkache Women Development & Resource Centre is non-governmental organization registered with the Corporate Affairs Commission (CAC) in Nigeria with IT/CERT N0.15890. Kebetkache is a community action, education and advocacy women's rights organization working on development and social justice issues that affect women and children in Nigeria and around the world.

Kebetkache visions a just society where women's rights and gender equality are mainstreamed irrespective of status, race, background or diversity.

Kebetkache's mission is to achieve gender equality, environmental and climate justice through advocacy for good governance, movement building and capacity strengthening

Kebetkache is committed to supporting women to achieve gender equality. The organization helps women to understand their rights through sensitization, capacity development, research, mentoring, and movement building targeted at increasing their skills and creating opportunities that will help them solve identified problems.

The overall change Kebetkache wants to see:

- A sustainable environment with a remediated ecosystem with vibrant rural health and security.

Kebetkache identified the following domains of change.

- Implementation of community driven gender equality strategies.
- Women's rights supported and protected.
- A sustainable, vibrant, healthy community of women with recognized rights, power and opportunity to participate in the decision-making processes.
- Environmental responsive extractive practices with increased participation of women in all decision making processes

# About



- Support peace building processes

Kebetkache believes that the following action areas are pathways to bringing about the domains of change.

- Build and sustain an active women's environmental justice movement in the Niger Delta region of Nigeria.
- Contributing to movement building for environmental and climate justice at the African regional and global levels.
- Framing and implementation of gender-based, rights-based contextual policies.
- Contribute to public policies that will increasingly reflect gender equality.
- Continuous advocacy to governments at all levels to promote democratization and inclusive governance.
- Build synergy with civil society organizations and social movements.
- Replicate and support successful Kebetkache development approaches.
- Design and develop approaches/strategies for engendering peace and security.
- Design and develop approaches for community capacity development
- Strengthen partnership with government and international development stakeholders.
- Provide tool for engagement and evidence-based advocacy

Mainstream platforms and mechanisms for income generation and alternative livelihood structures in community.



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## ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

This report is made possible through the support of the Ford Foundation. The Marginalised Groups Participation Index [MGPI] is a participatory framework, developed for and at the request of Kebekatche Women Development & Resource Centre, by Jaye Gaskia of Praxis Center; and made available as an open-source resource. However, the contents of the report are the responsibility of the Kebekatche Women Development & Resource Centre and do not necessarily reflect the views of Ford Foundation. For any enquiries regarding the report, please reach out to [kebetkachewomendev@gmail.com](mailto:kebetkachewomendev@gmail.com)

The Marginalized Groups Participation Index (MGPI) was first designed by Ifeanyi Ajeabo for Kebekatche Women Development & Resource Centre in 2011. It is a tool that measures the inclusion and participation of hitherto marginalized groups and individuals in a society within the political and democratic processes.

This report was developed for and at the request of Kebekatche Women Development & Resource Centre, by Jaye Gaskia of Praxis Center. The report was made possible through the support of Ford Foundation. It is a component of the of the general support for the Integration of Women's Voices in Natural Resource Governance and support for Institutional Strengthening. The MGPI was undertaken to determine the participation of women in natural resource governance processes in the Niger Delta.

The Management and Staff of Kebekatche Women Development & Resource Centre appreciates Comrade Jaye Gaskia for leading the entire process of developing this MGPI. Special thanks to the field officers Princess Victoria Umoh, Glory Alexander, Regina Fabian, Lezina Patrick, Precious Goodluck, Esther Benson, Uzezi Agbor, Elohor Priscilla Aghwarianovwe, Melody James-Chuku Idah, Precious Ibegwura and Cynthia Ebiere Bright.

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**Kebetkache Women  
December 2021**





# INTRODUCTION

The Marginalised Groups Participation Index [MGPI] is a framework developed for utilisation as a participatory tool for exploring the broad range and scope, as well as the depth and degree of participation of marginalised groups across four broad spheres of human and societal engagements and interactions. These four broad spheres of participation include Category A – Political and Governance Sphere; Category B – Social Sphere; Category C – Economic Sphere; and Category D – Organisational Sphere.

Each of the categories is further subdivided into subthemes, that are explored in collective, and participatory conversations with the targeted marginalised group.

Points are given to each subtheme and each category, with a possible overall score of 80 points, which would indicate healthy status with respect to participation. The MGPI is designed as a participatory tool, such that the very process of its deployment itself becomes empowering for the targeted groups. As such it is best deployed through Focused Group Discussions [FGDs] with a wide range of representation of the diversity of the targeted group.

Alternatively, it can also be deployed through the use of questionnaires directed at a random selection of a wide array of persons representative of the targeted group. However, this approach will require the use of technical experts, in particular statisticians, to help analyse the results of the questionnaire, thus making this approach less empowering for the people and targeted group.

For Civil Society Organisations working directly with communities, and seeking to improve their interventions towards improving the levels and quality of participation of marginalised peoples in the political and socio-economic processes, the first approach is best suited for their objectives.

For policy makers and planners, as well as researchers seeking to explore the relative levels and degree of participation of peoples and groups in political and socio-economic processes, with a view to understanding the gaps, and improving policy design and implementation processes, the second approach may be better suited for their purposes.

Nevertheless, the MGPI framework can be utilised by experts as well as ordinary persons. Its very design allows its users to be able to identify gaps, improve and develop participation empowerment interventions, and track progress over time. It also enables comparative ranking of various groups, so that intervention programs can become better targeted and directed at specific needs and requires for different groups.

The MGPI framework was developed in a participatory manner, and included training and capacity building in knowledge of its content, and understanding of how to utilise the framework, followed by a field survey of the targeted groups in the targeted communities. This was then followed by the compilation of the reports from the FGDs, the rating of the various targeted groups on the various categories and subthemes, and the preparation of the overall ratings and rankings of the communities.

For this inaugural report of the MGPI, women groups in five communities across four different states of Akwa Ibom, Bayelsa, Delta and Rivers state were targeted for the survey and deployment of the MGPI Framework.





## COMMUNITY REPORTS

### AKWA IBOM STATE - IBENO AND URUAN LOCAL GOVERNMENT AREAS

**Background Information** Akwa Ibom State was created by Babangida government on 23<sup>rd</sup> September 1987 from the former Cross River State. The State has an area of 7,081 km<sup>2</sup> (2,734 sq.m<sup>2</sup>), with a population size of 3.92 million people (according to the 2006 National Population Census). Akwa Ibom State is located in the Coastal South – Southern part of Nigeria, lying between latitudes 4° 32' and 5° 33' North, and longitudes 7° 25' and 8° 25' east of the Equator.

The state is bounded in the north by Abia State, in the east by River State to the west by Cross River state and in the south by the Atlantic Ocean.

The State has a 129km coastline, which is the longest in Nigeria and it's very rich in sea foods including catfish, barracuda, blue marlin, squid, sardine, croakers, shrimps, prawns, crayfish, snappers, bivalves and oysters. The State capital is Uyo and there exist three Senatorial Districts and ten Federal Constituencies.

The people are predominantly of the Christian faith. The major ethnic groups are Ibibio, Annang and Oron. Other sub groups are Eket, Ibeno, Itu Mbonuso and the Andonis.

The state is endowed with arable land for agriculture with cash crops such as oil palm, raffia palm, yam, cassava, cocoyam and plantain. Akwa Ibom people are noted for pottery and raffia produce. The people of Akwa Ibom State are culturally homogenous with a common identity and are reputed to be the first settlers in the present day South Eastern Nigeria. English is the language of government and business.

Akwa Ibom falls within the tropical zone with a dominant vegetation of green foliage of trees and shrubs. It constitutes a major chunk of the nation's oil-palm belt. The Atlantic coastline stretches 129km from Oron in the East to Ikot Abasi in the West. The State also has three distinct vegetation zones: the saline water swamp forest, the fresh water swamp forest and the rain forest.

There are thirty-one local Government Areas in Akwa Ibom State, namely; Abak, Eastern Obolo, Eket, Esit-Eket, Essien Udim, Etim-Ekpo Etinan, Ibesikpo-Asutan Ibeno, Ibiono-Ibom, Ika, Ikono, Ikot Abasi, Ikot Ekpene, Ini, Itu, Mbo, Mkpato-Enin, Nsit-Atai, Nsit-Ibom, Nsit-Ubium, Obot-Akara, Okobo, Onna, Oron, Oruk Anam, Ukanafun, Udung-Uko, Uruan, Urue-Offong/Oruko and Uyo.

The State has lots of River areas and as a result of this the predominant occupation of the people are fishing and some farming which serves as a source of income. The State is among the largest state that produces oil (crude oil). It is host to Exxon-Mobil and other multinational oil companies as well as the Aluminium Smelter company. Akwa Ibom state has an airport, two major seaports on the Atlantic Ocean, e-library and a 30,000 seat ultra-modern sports complex. The State is also endowed with mineral resources such as; crude oil, gas, Clay, Gold, Salt, Coal, Silver, Nitrate, Glass, Sand, Silica sand, Lignite, Uranium, Lead and Zinc.





## Location Brief

**Ibeno** Local Government Area (LGA) is located in the South-south of Nigeria and is a local government in Akwa Ibom State. Ibeno town lies on the eastern side of the *Qua Iboe River* about 3 kilometres from the river mouth, and it is one of the largest fishing settlements on the Nigerian coast.

Ibeno lies in the Mangrove forest belt of the Niger Delta region of Nigeria, bounded to the west by Eastern Obolo LGA, to the north by Onna, Esit Eket and Eket and to the south by the Atlantic Ocean. Ibeno has a population of about 80,000 persons with their prime occupation of fishing.

However, farming and petty trading enjoy appreciative notice and the presence of oil exploration activities by the oil giant – EXXON MOBIL and other service companies influence activities both in the upstream and downstream. Ibeno beach is the longest beach in West Africa and is a popular tourist attraction to many. The common dialect of Ibeno is the Ibeno Language and they also enjoy an active aquatic life.

**Uruan** Local Government Area was created in 1988 from the Uyo Local Government Area. It covers an approximate land mass of 449km and has a population of about 170,000 persons. The area lies in the rain forest belt with extensive arable land and the region abounds with the wildlife, raffia palm and timber.

The rich coastal plains in support of the cultivation of crops such as cassava and maize. Uruan people developed the Uruan language which is a variant of Ibibio language. Uruan has a number of islands which are basically fishing settlements, and the indigenes are mainly involved in fishing, farming and trading. Uruan, which is said to have the largest reserves of natural gas in Nigeria, and also have crude oil although most companies whom have carried out research says the oil is not in commercial quantity yet.

Uruan has a very rich cultural heritage, which can also be traced with the Efiks.

Questionnaires were administered in two Local Government Areas Akwa Ibom State; Ibeno and Uruan Local Government Areas respectively. In Ibeno, respondents (all women) were drawn from various communities namely – Akata, Atabrikang, Iwuoachang, Ntafre and Ukpenekang, while in Uruan – Eman Uruan, Ibiaku Uruan and Ifiayong Obot.







## FINDINGS

### POLITICAL SPHERE

01

#### Legal and Regulatory Frameworks:

The women are aware of regulatory agencies in their communities, such as the environmental taskforce, vigilante groups, market associations and even the community laws. On an average scale, the community women are aware of the content and purpose of these frameworks.



02

#### Institutional Frameworks:

The community women are well aware of state/public agencies, and even some who are also working in their communities; example – Niger Delta Development Commission (NDDC), National Human Rights Commission (NHRC), National Orientation Agency (NOA), State Environmental Waste Management Board, etc. The community are aware of what these agencies do, a case example was cited with the NOA, which their primary assignment is to orient the community with information on a particular project or issues if need be.



STEP  
03

#### Modalities and Channels for Engagement:

There are various channels for engagement with some of these agencies which the women are aware of, but most members seldomly engage with these agencies having the mindset that their queries or attention won't be attended to. Some have also tried, and they were successful in getting an audience. Channels for engagement are through the Local Government office desk, Community Liaison Persons, through the Chiefs, media and letter writing.



STEP  
04

#### Outreach Measures and Procedures:

Only 10% of the women have been contacted by the agencies and also have been invited to meetings or seminars. And they were only reached because of their engagement with these various agencies.





## FINDINGS

### SOCIAL SPHERE

02

#### Decision Making Processes

Concerning decision making process involving Natural Resource Use and Governance, the community women have never been involved in such tedious process before. The women claim that it is only the Chiefs, and some youths that are been invited for such meetings, and when major decisions are taken that concerns women, they only hear about it. Women are seldomly involved in decision making process in their women groups in the community and church, and these are not key decisions made.



STEP  
03

#### Consultation Processes:

Women are rarely consulted in some processes, and in most cases their opinions are not being taken into consideration. Some women have been invited to be on a community delegation but are not allowed to make vital contributions. In general, the level of women involvement in relevant consultative processes is very low, as there is no transparency in the process.



STEP  
04

#### Information Sharing:

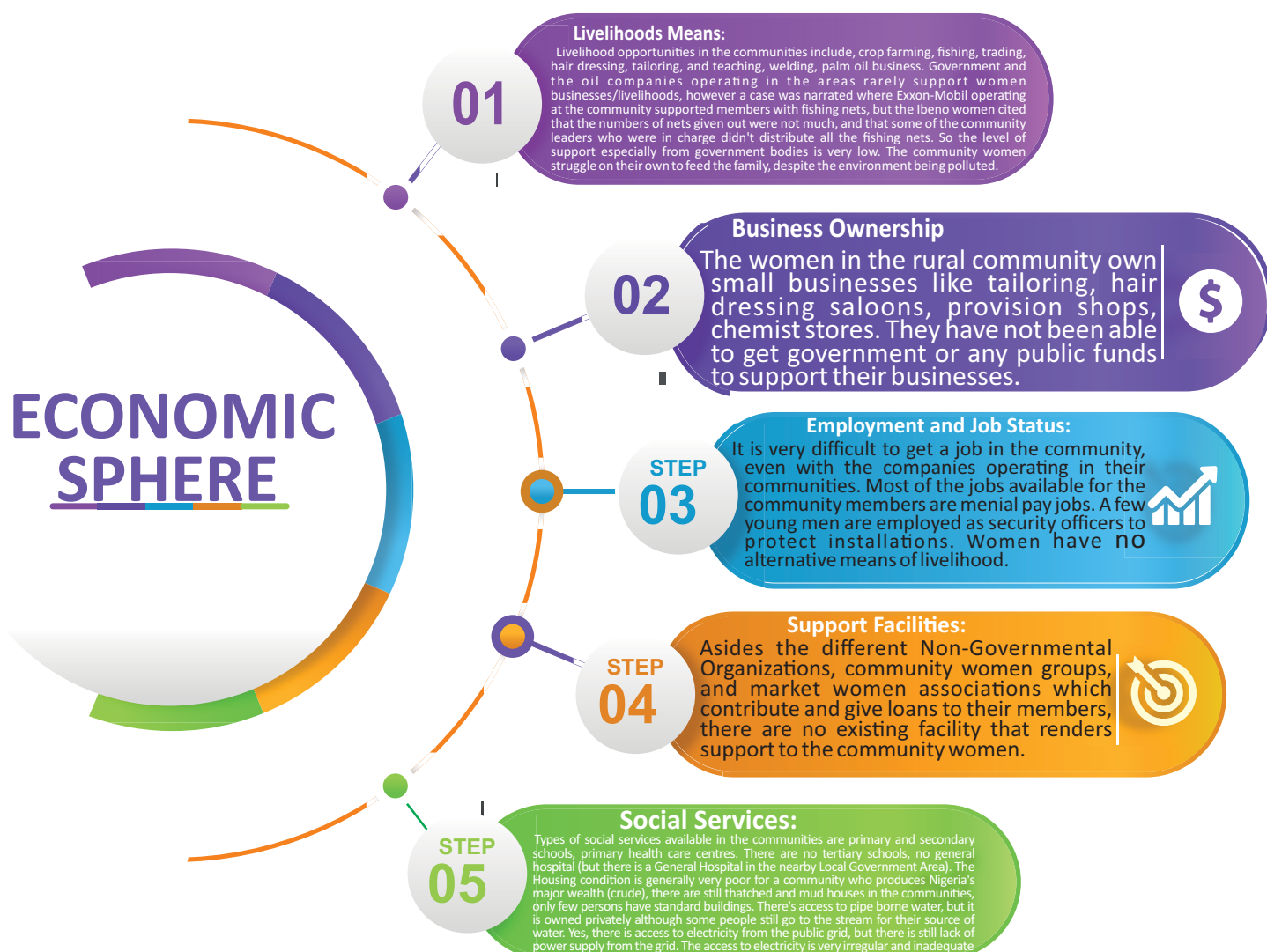
Getting relevant information at the community level is challenging. The community women agreed that it is very hard to get information oil governance and discussions with community leaders. Besides, the women also felt that it is risky accessing some level of information.





## FINDINGS

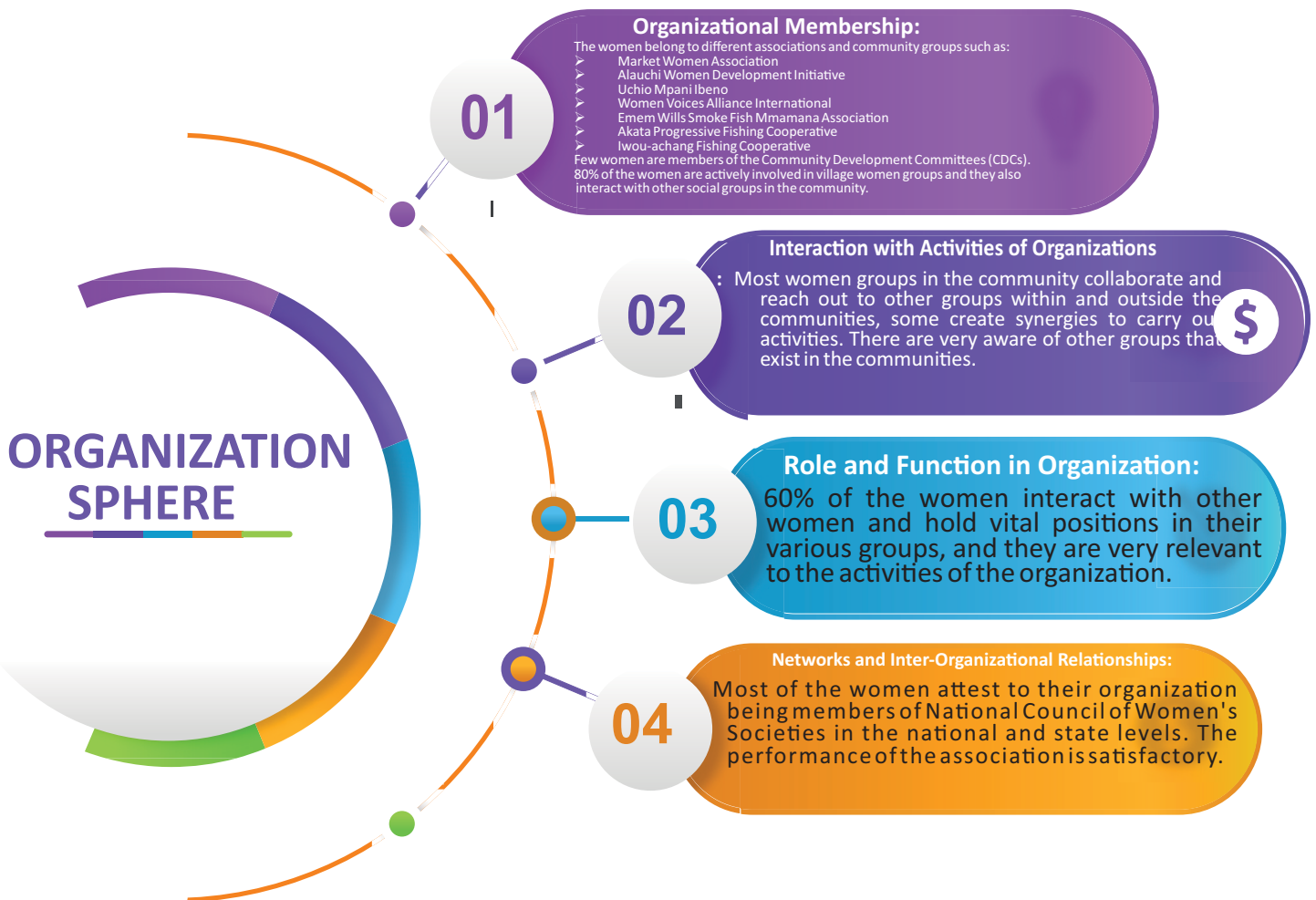
[With overall total MGPI score of 25 points for the category] – Looks at the level of access to involvement in/with, knowledge of existing processes and opportunities in the economic sphere.

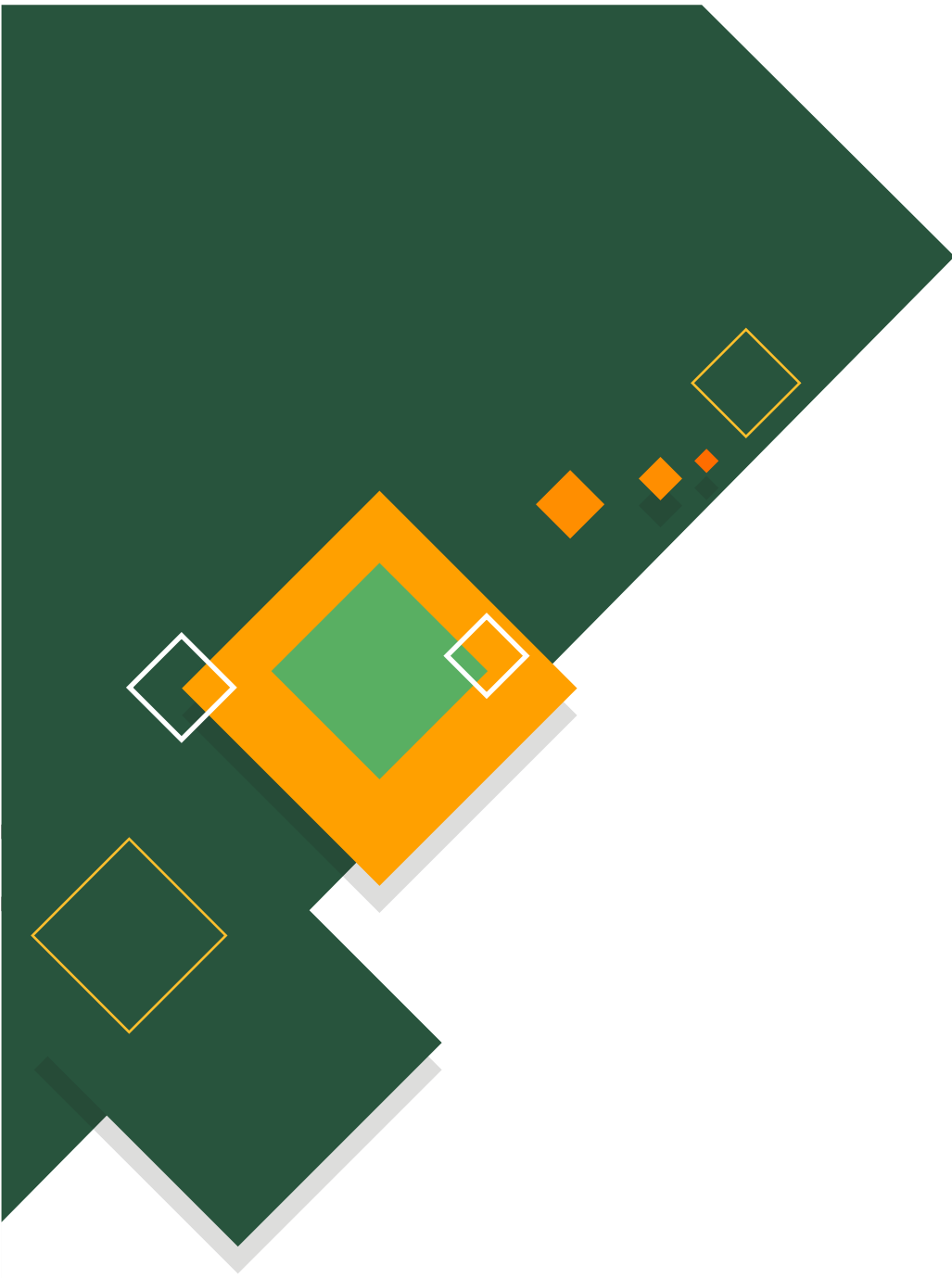




## FINDINGS

**ORGANIZATION SPHERE** [With overall total MGPI score of 20 points for the category] – Essentially looking at the organization sphere from the perspective of collective self-activity of the marginalised group.

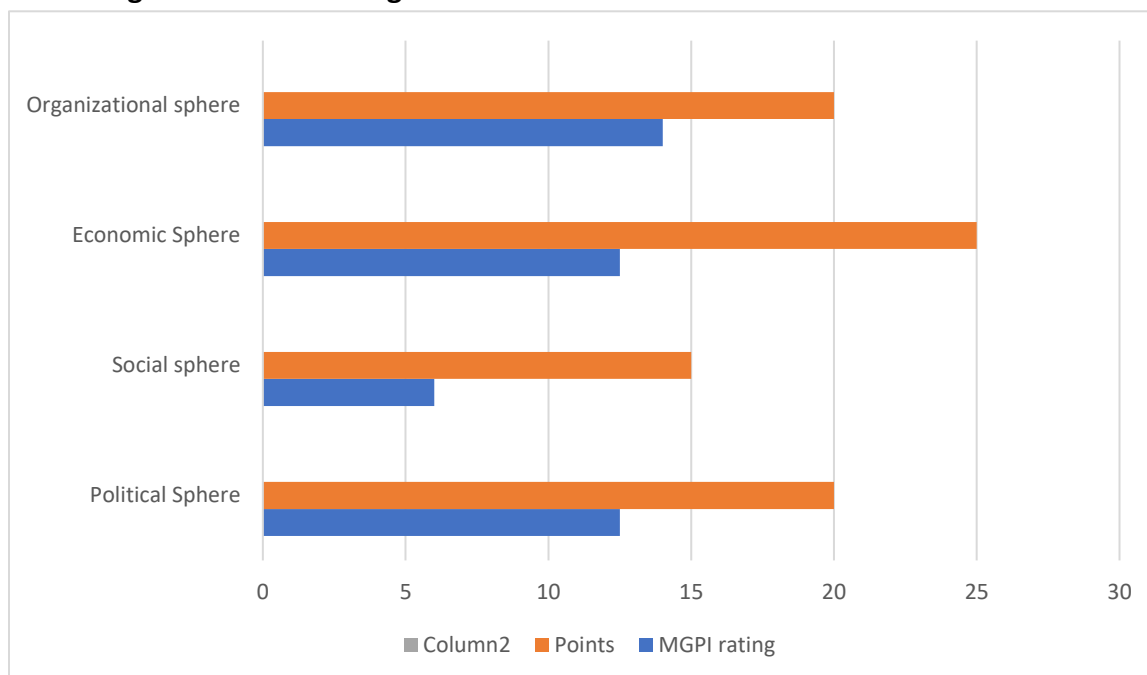




3. **Role and Function in Organization:** 60% of the women interact with other women and hold vital positions in their various groups, and they are very relevant to the activities of the organization.
4. **Networks and Inter-Organizational Relationships:** Most of the women attest to their organization being members of National Council of Women's Societies in the national and state levels. The performance of the association is satisfactory.

#### OVERALL MGPI RATING FOR COMMUNITIES IN IBENO AND URUAN LGAs IN AKWA IBOM STATE:

**Figure 1.1 MGPI rating for communities in Ibeno and Uruan LGAs in Akwa Ibom state**



#### OVERALL MGPI RATING FOR COMMUNITIES IN IBENO AND URUAN LGAs IN AKWA IBOM STATE:

**Category A [Political/Governance Sphere]: 12.5 (out of a possible 20 points)**

**Category B [Social Sphere]: 6 (out of a possible 15 points)**

**Category C [Economic Sphere]: 12.5 (out of a possible 25 points)**

**Category D [Organisational Sphere]: 14 (out of a possible 20 points)**

**Overall Total MGPI Rating: 45 (out of a possible total of 80 points)**

**Table 1.1 - Ibeno and Uruan Local Government Areas**

<b>S/N</b>	<b>MGPI CATEGORIES</b>	<b>RATING PER CATEGORY</b>	<b>POSSIBLE TOTAL POINT PER CATEGORY</b>	<b>REMARKS</b>
1.	CATEGORY A [Political/Governance Sphere]	12.5	20	Above average rating
2.	CATEGORY B [Social Sphere]	6	15	Below Average Rating
3.	CATEGORY C [Economic Sphere]	12.5	25	Average Rating
4.	CATEGORY D [Organisational Sphere]	14	20	Above Average Rating
5.	OVERALL TOTALS	45	80	Above Average Over All Rating

**RECOMMENDATIONS:**

Women in this communities are organised and are already engaging with state and non state actors in their environment. There is need for improved engagement with state actors.

There is need for improved capacity and increased awareness on legal frameworks on issues of natural resource management.

Civil Society organizations should take actions to improve capacity development and mentoring support for community women groups.





## **BAYELSA STATE**

### **Key findings**

The main findings from data generated by the focus group discussions in Elebele, Otuasega, Otuabagi and Obunugha are summarized below. The consultation brought about valuable information also in terms of current protection challenges and daily concerns of the people living in the community.

### **Executive summary**

This report summarizes the key findings on the focused group discussions (FGD) conducted with 14 women representing Obunugha community in Yenagoa LGA and another set of 14 women representing Elebele, Otuasega, and Otuabagi communities in Ogbia LGA. Over time these women have been marginalized from the spheres of the society such as participating in social sphere, Political sphere, economical sphere and participation in associational life, which had led to women not involving in decision making processes in the local level. The discussions revealed that generally women are being marginalized due to their lack of knowledge about the existing provisions and available frameworks that specifies women/community participation and their entitlement. The women also do not have access to the relevant stakeholders and duty bearers to engage for accountability and they have no power to participate in the local governance structure.

### **Objective**

Focus Group Discussions (FGD) was undertaken to consult women/ women groups in community in the reception centers on

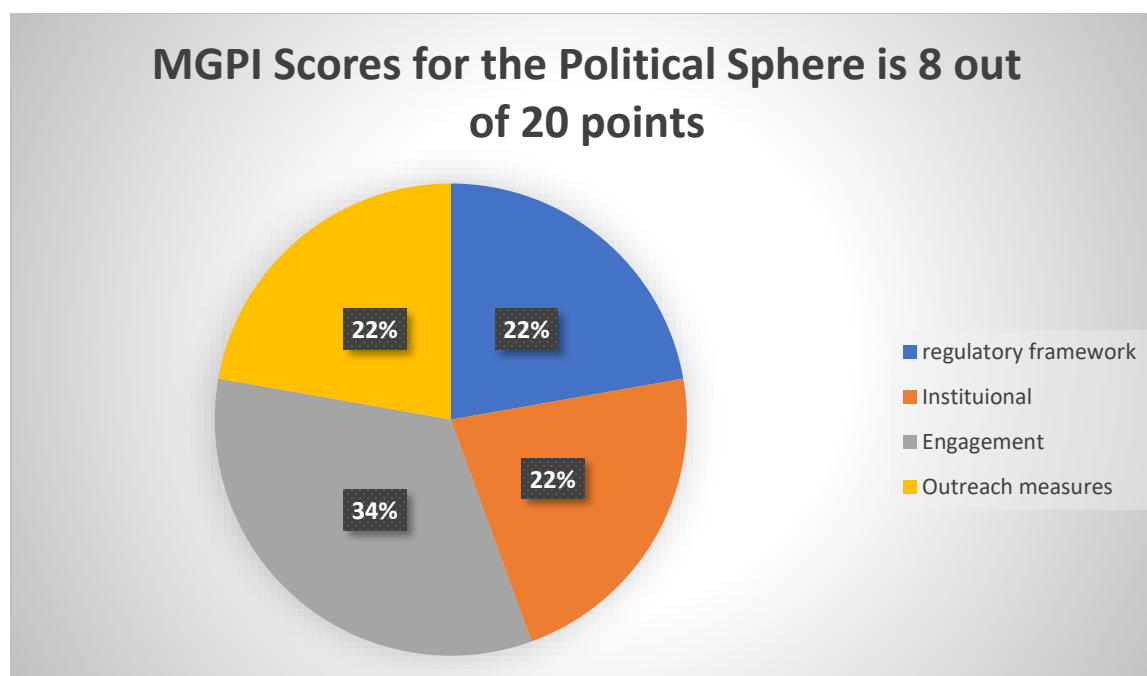
- (1) Their level of participation in political Governance sphere, economic sphere, social sphere and organizational sphere
- (2) Level of engagement with relevant stakeholders and duty bearers
- (3) Level of knowledge on existing provision for women
- (4) Level of knowledge on existing and available frameworks for women entitlement
- (5) Identify possible community-based support mechanisms

### **Methodology**

Focus Group Discussion (FGD) was conducted with 13 community women to explore their views, through an interactive and participatory session taking into consideration the views of women from nearby communities.

**CATEGORY A: POLITICAL AND GOVERNANCE SPHERE [With Overall Possible Total Index Score of 20 Points]** – Looks at the level of awareness and knowledge, level of access and existing opportunities for participation in the governance sphere. Feedback was received on the following;

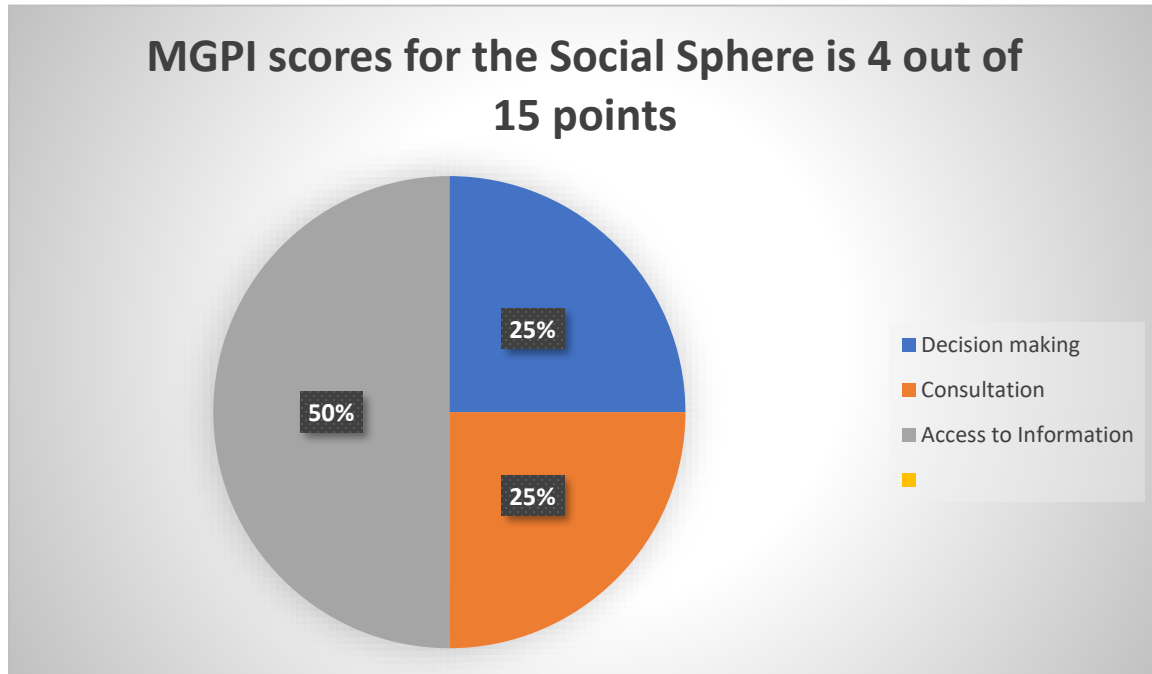
5. **Legal and Regulatory Frameworks:** The women are not aware of any regulatory framework on oil and gas. Respondents however, confirmed that they are aware of the Global Memorandum of Understanding (GMOU) and only a 2% of the respondents have heard about the Petroleum Industry Bill (PIB), the women had no knowledge about the contents of the PIB. They however expressed the willingness to learn about existing regulatory frameworks at national and sub-national levels.
6. **Institutional Frameworks:** women have little awareness about environmental agencies, they also mentioned that Shell Petroleum Development Company (SPDC), Agip, Nigerian National Petroleum Corporation (NNPC), Liquified Natural Gas (LNG), Niger Delta Development Commission (NDDC), National Emergency Management Agency (NEMA), and State Emergency Management Agency (SEMA) are operating currently in the community. Though NEMA and SEMA only held few meetings with the community during the flood incident in 2017. They never made any impact and women have no knowledge about these agencies and their activities.
7. **Modalities and Channels for Engagement:** There are various channels for engagement with some of these agencies but it is always difficult for the women to access them. The level of awareness of these available channels for engaging with the agencies for the women is very **low**. The way the women engage with the agencies is through advocacy and writing of letters. The only way women engage with SPDC is through protest, that's the only way SPDC grants the women audience.
8. **Outreach Measures and Procedures:** Only the woman leader and sometimes the secretary are contacted by the agencies and also have been invited to meetings which **rarely** happen.



**CATEGORY B: SOCIAL SPHERE [With Overall Possible Total Index Score of 15 Points]** – Looks at the level of awareness, access to and engagement with these processes in the social sphere

4. **Decision Making Processes:** The community women all echoed **NO**, when asked if they have been involved in making decisions involving Oil and Gas Resource Governance. The Obunugha women leader said they have just one woman in the CDC and one woman in the youth cabinet. The women leaders in Elebele, Otuasegha and Otuabagi communities said they have just one woman in the CDC, most times their decisions and contributions are not considered.
5. **Consultation Processes:** Findings reveals Women are barely consulted in some processes; women are only tools men use after failed negotiations by men with the oil companies. They set women up to stage a protest and after the protest only few of the women's demands will be met. In Otuasega, women are consulted through the woman leader, but Elebele and Otuabagi do not have structures that involve women. So they are not actually consulted and in general even after consultation the opinion of women are still not considered.
6. **Information Sharing:** Accessing relevant information at the community level for women is very difficult, because they don't allow women participate in

meetings of any kind and the rate of women's level of access to information is **Low**.



**CATEGORY C: ECONOMIC SPHERE [With Overall Possible Total Index Score of 25 Points]** –Looks at the level of access to involvement in/with, knowledge of existing processes and opportunities in the economic sphere.

6. **Livelihoods Means:** Women survive through farming, fishing, petty trading, tailoring, and teaching. Women don't have access to support or loans from any agency, Government and the oil companies operating in the area rarely support their businesses/livelihoods.
7. **Business Ownership:** Women In the community run small scale businesses, like tailoring, hair dressing saloons, provision shops, chemist stores etc. it is difficult to access funding from the oil companies or government, this is because they don't have access to information about loans or grant.
3. **Employment and Job Status:** It is very difficult to get a job in the oil company as a host community, only 5% of people living in the community have contract jobs in the oil company, these jobs are cleaning and casual labour. No member of the community is working

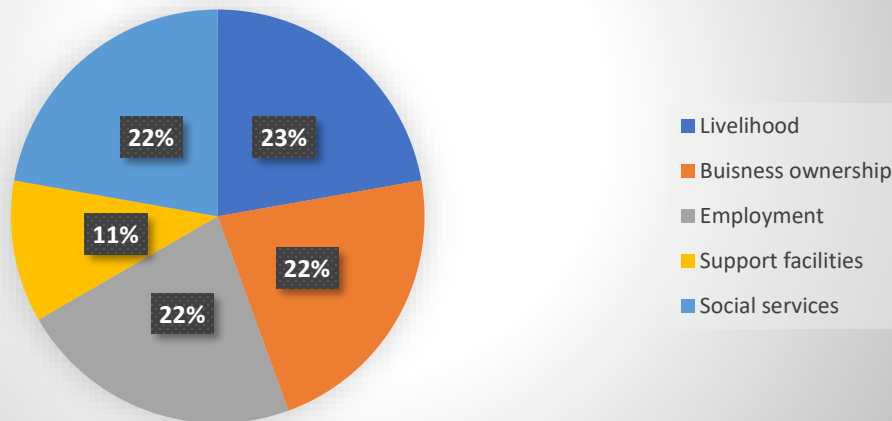
as a permanent staff in the oil companies, even with the companies residing in their communities. Most of the jobs available for the community members are menial paid jobs.

**4. Support Facilities:** Women in Obunugha community have had no support from the government, Non-Governmental organizations, oil companies or any agency. When flood occurred in 2017-2018 the presence of NEMA and SEMA were felt in other communities but in Obunugha community there was nothing to show NEMA's presence, community women have no access to any existing facility that renders support to the women. Women in Otueasega, Elebele and Otuabagi community have had no support from the government, Non-Governmental organizations, oil companies or other agencies. But a woman in Otuabagi recalled when she used her group to access loan, but the loan was given to her through the influence of her friends contact.

**7. Social Services:** Community women mapped out the facilities and services they access during the discussion. They identified one primary school, one health centre with one midwife and no doctor or nurses. "The health centre is poorly equipped, so it is meant for only the poorest of people in the community, an average person in the community goes to Okolobiri which is a nearby community for medical services. With the community having no secondary school since the existence of Obunugha community, the children go to school in a community which is about 15 minutes drive on a bike and about 40 minutes walk to the school. Pipe-borne water in the community are owned by private individuals and the purest of water is in SPDC premises and women find it difficult to access the water because it is not meant for the people in the community. Electricity was finally restored after women held a peaceful protest at SPDC facility, after they complained of being beaten up by women of the Nigerian Army at SPDC facility for staging a peaceful protest demanding for restoration of electricity in the community after they have been denied electricity for nine months. However, after the protest by the women, SPDC restored power back to the community".

In Otueasega, Elebele and Otuabagi communities, pipe-borne water in the community are owned by private individuals but they have more than 15 water points provided by Agip, NDDC and SPDC, that are not functioning and some are not completed yet. When asked what was responsible for this, their response was that it was due to lack of electricity to power and pump the water and the non-availability of generator to pump water for the community. There has not been electricity for the past 7 years. The women also complained that the immediate past Governor Seriake Dickson's government shut down the gas turbine that supplied light to that area.

## MGPI scores for economic sphere is 9 out of 25 points



**CATEGORY D: ORGANIZATION SPHERE [With Overall Possible Total Index Score of 20 Points]** – Essentially looking at the organization sphere from the perspective of collective self-activity of the marginalized group.

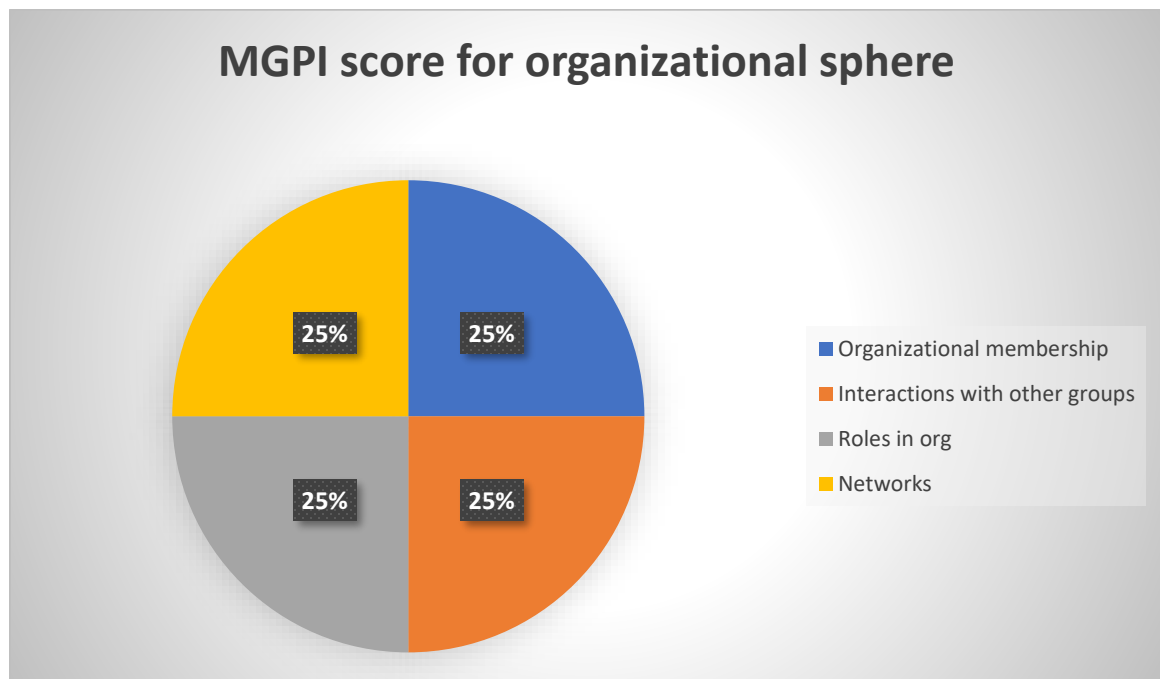
- 1. Organizational Membership:** The women in Obunugha community have no group that is active and organized, they are just individuals coming together through the woman leader to achieve a particular goal when there is need. Therefore meetings are only held when the woman leader call the women and this is only once a year. The women in Elebele, Otuasega and Oroma communities have no group that is active, but the women in Otuabagi have a solid group that was formed by Kebetkache. So it is difficult for women in Elebele, Otuasega and Oroma communities to coordinate, therefore meetings are only held when the woman leader calls the women and this is only once a year.

**Interaction with Activities of Organizations:** Since the women had no groups known or unknown they hardly have interactions with other organizations or groups.

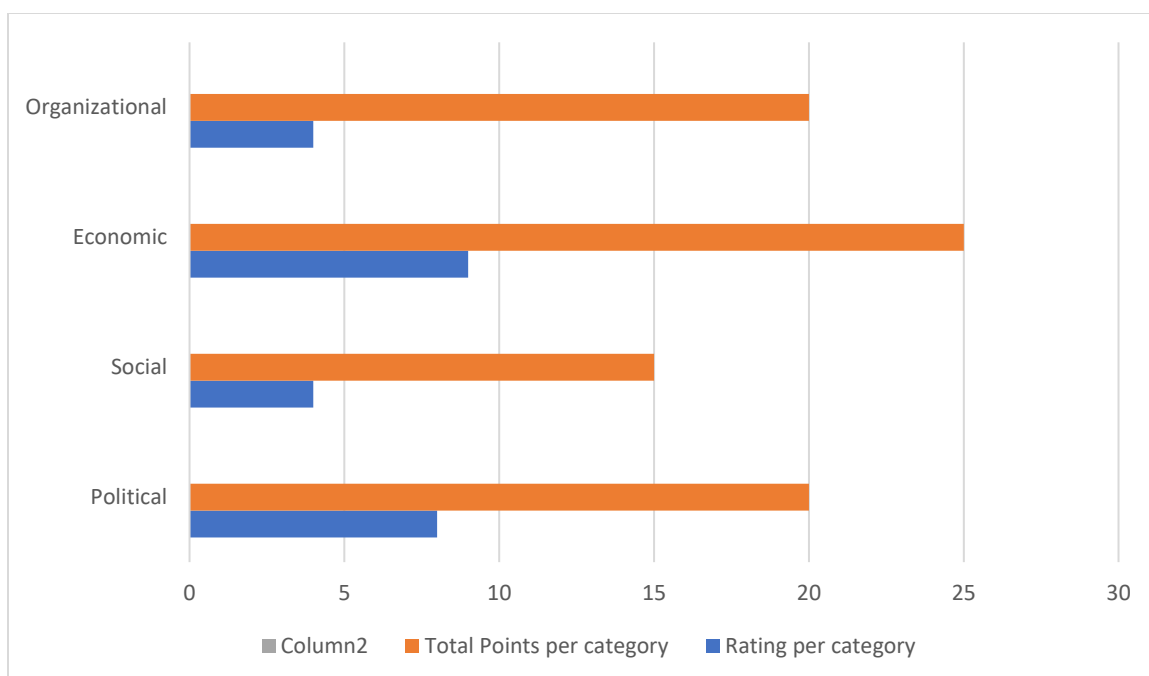
**Role and Function in Organization:** There are no clear roles since there are no organized groups in the community.



**Networks and Inter-organizational Relationship:** Since there are no associations and organizations, they do not really have the opportunity to belong to any network or coalition. They have no relationships with women networks and coalitions in the Bayelsa state.



**OVERALL MGPI RATING FOR BAYELSA STATE**



## Recommendations:

Kebetskache and other civil society organizations should endeavour to facilitate organising in the communities where there are no organized women groups.

Civil Society Organizations (CSOs) should increase awareness on existing national and international frameworks on Oil and Gas Governance among community members, particularly the women.

Kebetskache and other CSOs should deepen the knowledge of the women on the Local Content Act (NIGERIAN OIL AND GAS INDUSTRY CONTENT DEVELOPMENT ACT).

Government and Stakeholders should consult women before embarking on community development projects and provision of social services.



## **DELTA STATE**

### **KEY FINDINGS**

**CATEGORY A: POLITICAL AND GOVERNANCE SPHERE [With overall total MGPI Score points of 20 for the category]** – Looks at the level of awareness and knowledge, level of access and existing opportunities for participation in the governance sphere

#### **LEGAL AND REGULATORY FRAMEWORKS:**

Most women in Oleh community are not aware of laws in the state. The only laws they have full knowledge of is the community laws. Their level of awareness of the national and state laws is very low and their knowledge of the content is also very low.

#### **INSTITUTIONAL FRAMEWORKS:**

They are aware of government agencies, like Niger Delta Development Commission (NDDC), National Oil Spill Detection and Response Agency (NOSDRA), and oil companies Nigerian Agip Oil Company (NAOC), and Shell Petroleum Development Company (SPDC). It is mainly Agip, SPDC and Heritage Oil that operate

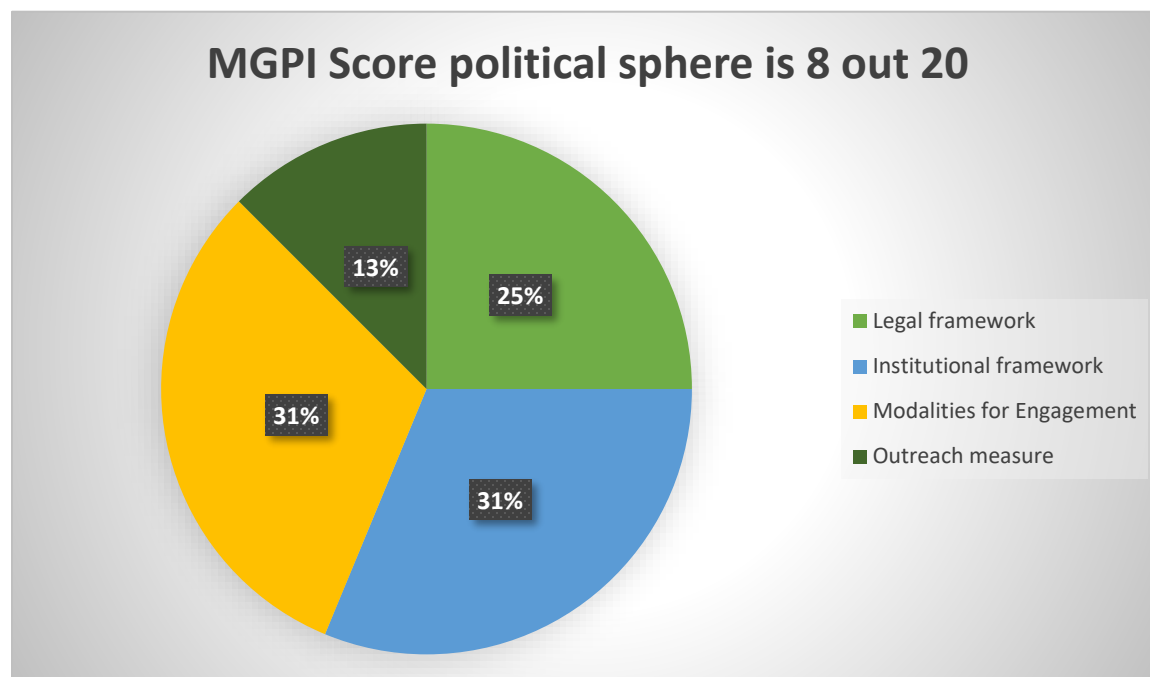
in Oleh community. Their level of awareness of the existence of these agencies is high but the knowledge of their activities is average.

#### MODALITIES AND CHANNELS FOR ENGAGEMENT:

The only channels they know for engagement with the oil companies are letter writing and meetings with the chiefs. The awareness is low and as women, there is no opportunity for engagement with the oil companies that operate in the community.

#### OUTREACH MEASURE AND PROCEDURE:

The women have not been contacted by any agency before and they have never been invited for any meeting. They have not been invited to participate in any event (**NOT AT ALL**).



**CATEGORY B: SOCIAL SPHERE [With overall total MGPI Score points of 15 for the category]** – Looks at the level of awareness, access to and engagement with these processes in the social sphere.

#### DECISION MAKING PROCESSES

'In Oleh community, no woman has ever been involved in decision making processes not even in the family. Most women live in fear especially when they try to inquire about what happens as regards to the

community and oil company, they will be seen as a bad women. In Oleh community, women do not have a say not even as a wife. The level of women involvement in decision making is NONE’.

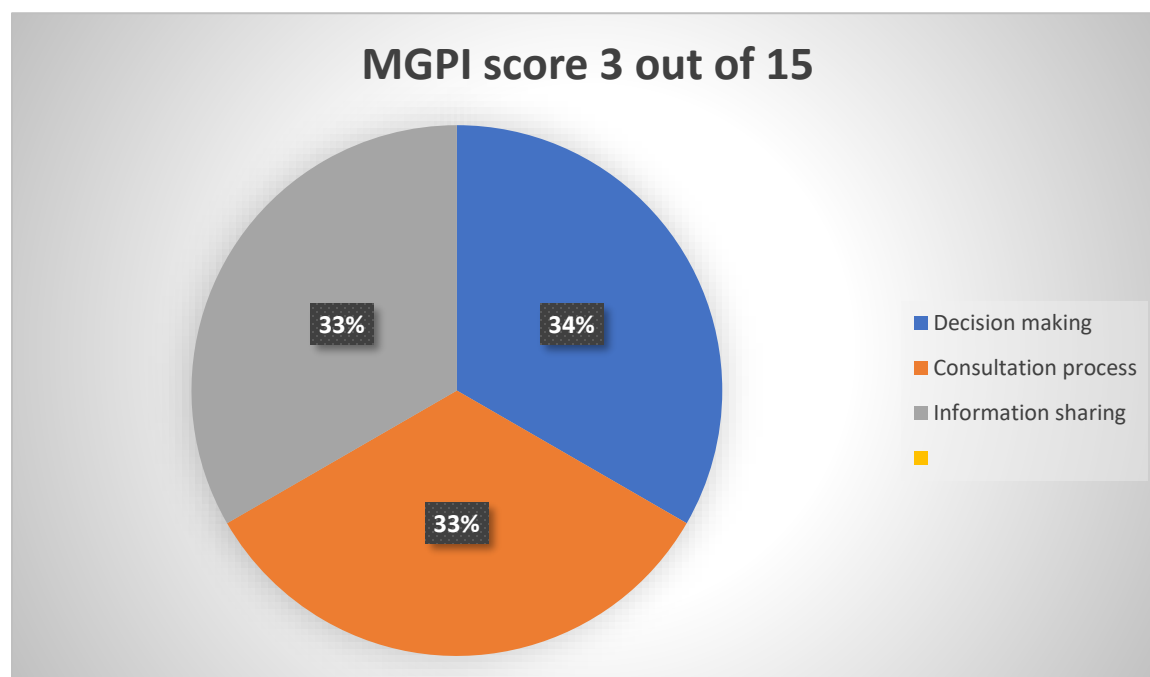
### CONSULTATION PROCESSES

‘Women of Oleh community are never consulted in any matter or benefits from the oil companies. It is so bad that you cannot even ask your own husband questions about the companies. Sometimes if the women make an attempt to confront the oil companies, they will be stopped by their husbands. The involvement of women in relevant consultation between the community and oil companies is capital **ZERO**, in fact it has never happened (NONE)’.

### INFORMATION SHARING

In the community, relevant information can never be shared with women except the general information that concerns everybody, the town crier will go round the community to make announcements, outside these, there is nothing more. Even in the Kings Palace, there are 6 women chiefs, but they are not involved when key decisions are being taken.

Overall MGPI Score For Category B: 3 (out of a possible 15 points)



**CATEGORY C: ECONOMIC SPHERE [With overall total MGPI Score points of 25 for the category]** –Looks at the level of access to involvement in/with, knowledge of existing processes and opportunities in the economic sphere.

#### **LIVELIHOODS MEANS**

The major livelihood opportunity in the community is farming, palm oil production, petty trading, cassava production, artisanal refining of crude oil, fish farming, teaching and transportation. Women are directly involved in palm oil production, farming, cassava production, petty trading and minders in private schools. There is no form of support from any quarters, not from the government or even the oil companies that operate in the community. The women are the ones doing everything to support themselves including feeding the family.

#### **BUSINESS OWNERSHIP**

Yes women own businesses in the community like tailoring shops, hair dressing saloon, and palm oil processing mills. There is no form of support from the agencies operating in the community.

#### **EMPLOYMENT AND JOB STATUS**

In Oleh community, it is very difficult to get employment from the company and it is only low skilled jobs that are available for community members. Most times, these workers are not paid their complete salaries.

#### **SUPPORT FACILITIES**

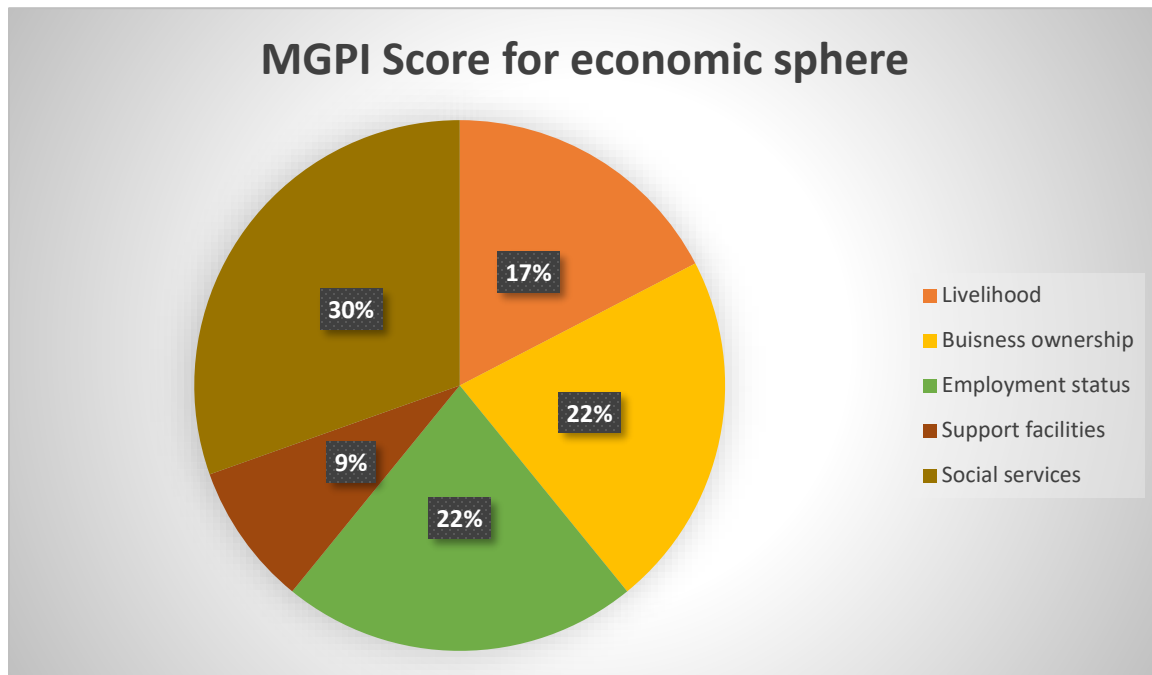
There is nothing like support from any angle in the community. The women believe that the oil companies support the men, due to the fact that, most of the men get contracts from the oil companies. Agip gives scholarship to the youths, based on merit but strictly for the indigenes, but for the women, it is none, no support of any kind.

#### **SOCIAL SERVICES**

There are several social services in the community, and this includes:

1. 6 government primary schools
2. 4 government secondary schools
3. 2 Health centres
4. 1 government central hospital
5. 1 Tertiary institution with two departments, faculty of Law, Engineering and library
6. Many private primary and secondary schools.

The housing condition in Oleh community is good as new buildings are being constructed every day. There is no pipe borne water in the community. Access to clean water is medium, every family try to dig their personal bore-hole but those who cannot afford have to purchase water and every 20Litres jerry-can of water is #20 (NGN). There is electricity provided by government in the community and the access is medium, the power supply is very irregular and inadequate.



**CATEGORY D: ORGANIZATION SPHERE [With overall total MGPI Score points of 20 for the category]** – Essentially looking at the organization sphere from the perspective of collective self-activity of the marginalized group.

#### **ORGANISATIONAL MEMBERSHIP**

The women belong to different associations in the community like street women leaders and this particular association is under the overall community women leader. The old women association, you can only join this particular club when you are 70 years and above and the level of involvement is very high.

#### **INTERRACTION WITH ACTIVITIES OF ORGANISATIONS**

Yes, there are other associations in the community, Isoko Development Union and IDU women wing. Every community in Isoko is linked up with IDU. There is no interaction with other association from neighbouring communities and there are no collaborations too.

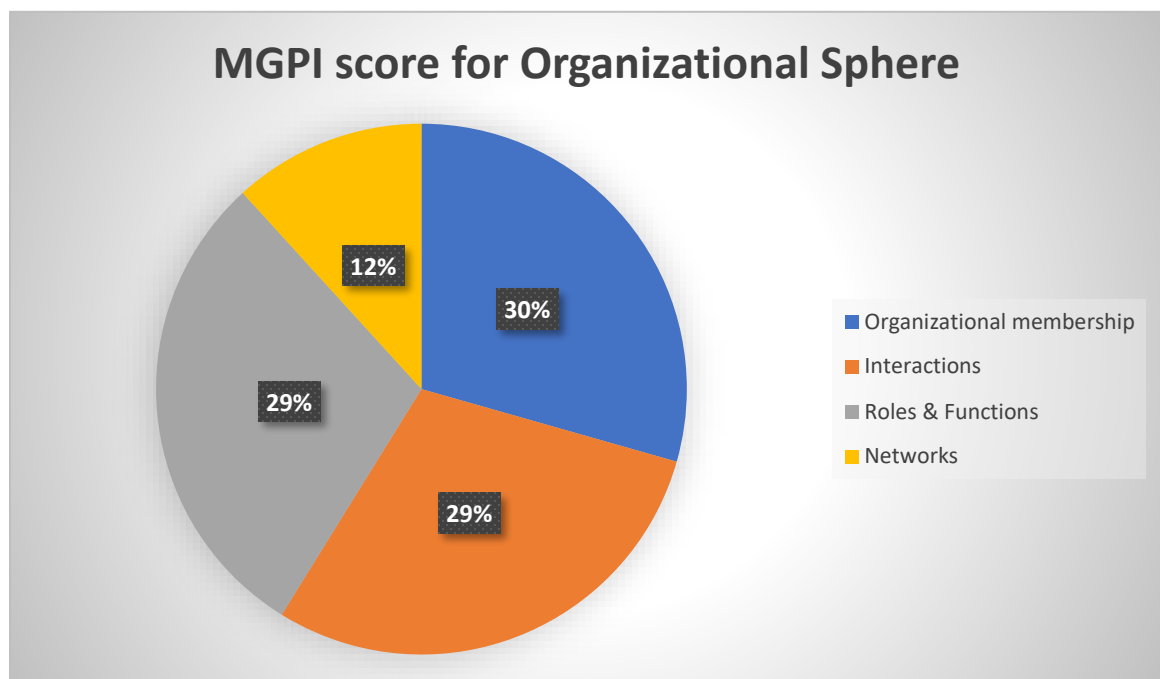


## ROLE AND FUNCTION IN ORGANISATION

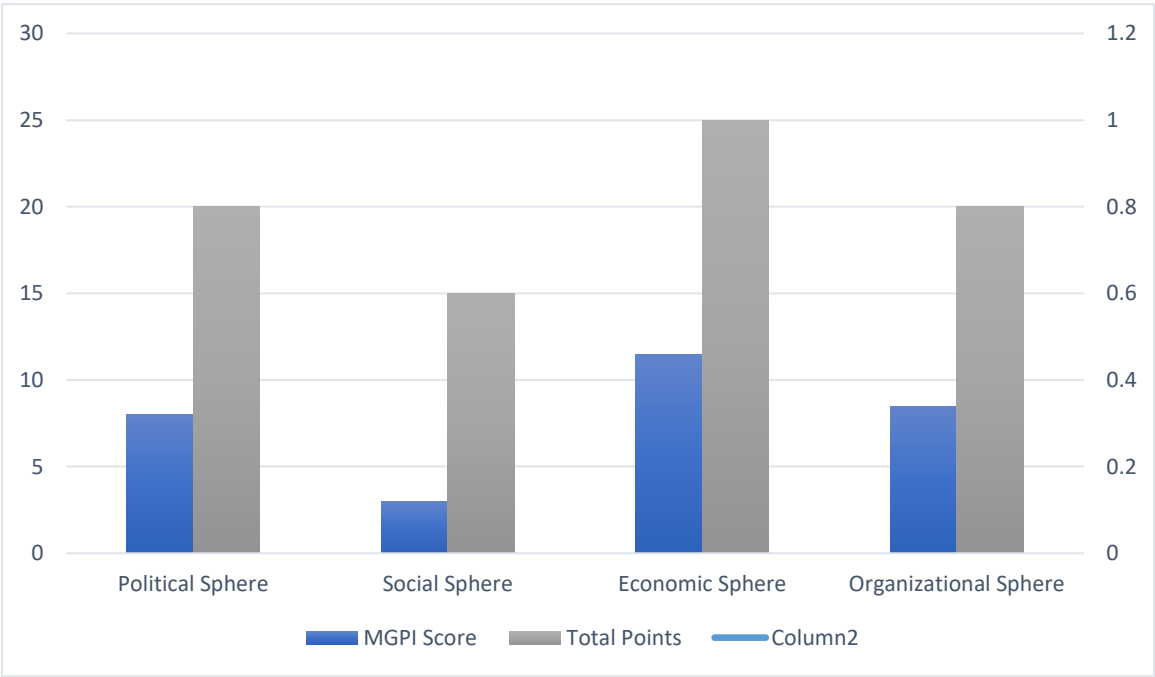
The major role played by community women is financial secretary, treasurer and Public Relations Officer. These roles are very relevant.

## NETWORKS AND INTER-ORGANISATIONAL RELATIONSHIP:

The women's organizations do not belong to any network or coalition. They are not involved with other organizations.



**OVERALL MGPI RATING FOR OLEH COMMUNITY IN ISOKO NORTH LGA) OF DELTA STATE:**



# **RIVERS STATE REPORT**

## **INTRODUCTION**

Democracy is more likely to develop when all segments of a society are free to participate and influence political outcomes.

Therefore, MGPI is created to derive the level and quality of participation of marginalized groups in different spheres of societal existence.

Twelve participants, Eleven (11) Female and One (1) Male were in attendance. The meeting commenced with an opening prayer by one of the participants and afterward, the program officer gave an overview of why they (participants) were gathered together.

The following are the outcome of the Focused Group Discussion session;

## **PREPARING THE INDEX**

To prepare the index, each subtheme under each of the categories will be allocated scores from 1 to 5, one being the lowest and five being the highest, in accordance with the findings for each subtheme.

This way, each subtheme's findings shall be scored on this scale of 1 to 5; and with category A having 4 subthemes; Category B having 3 subthemes, Category C having 5 subthemes, and Category D having 4 subthemes; there are 16 subthemes in total.

With a total of 16 subthemes, and with the scoring scale of 1 to 5 being applicable for each subtheme, there will be a maximum of 80 scores overall for the index –

- With Category A [Political Sphere] with 20 scores Max;
- Category B [Social Sphere] with 15 scores Max;
- Category C [Economic Sphere] with 25 scores Max; And
- Category D [Organisational Sphere] with 20 scores Max.

The scoring for each marginalised group can be used to gauge its level participation overall, while the level of participation of various groups can also be compared using the same framework.

Progress towards improvements in participation levels can also be tracked through comparison of periodic MGPI assessment processes.

**CATEGORY A: POLITICAL/GOVERNANCE SPHERE [With a possible total score of 20 points for the category]**

**1. LEGAL AND REGULATORY FRAMEWORKS:**

The laws the people of Erema are aware of is the Human Rights Law. Their level of awareness of this Law is very Low and they do not understand the content and relevance of this Law.

MGPI Score: 2 (out of 5 possible points)

**2. INSTITUTIONAL FRAMEWORK**

The respondents are aware of various existing corporations and agencies and were able to list these agencies;

- a. TOTAL
- b. AGIP
- c. Nigerian National Petroleum Company (NNPC)
- d. Liquefied Natural Gas (LNG)
- e. SAIPIEM
- f. SHELL Petroleum Development Company (SPDC)
- g. Niger Delta Development Commission (NDDC)

They mentioned the agencies that operate in their community which include NNPC and TOTAL while in their Local Government, TOTAL and AGIP. They rated their level of awareness concerning the existence of these agencies as **LOW** because they (women) are not involved in issues that concerns the community and rated their level of knowledge on the functions of these agencies as **NONE**.

**MGPI Score: 2.5 (out of 5 possible points)**

**3. MODALITIES AND CHANNELS FOR ENGAGEMENT**

The channels and modalities for engaging with these agencies are through Advocacy visits or Letter writing. They rated their level of awareness of these channels as **LOW**.

MGPI Score: 2 (out of 5 possible points)

**4. OUTREACH MEASURES AND PROCEDURES;**

Amongst the agencies that operate in their community, only NDDC and TOTAL have contacted the community, though the participants have never been invited to meetings because they are Women. The agencies rarely contact the community, and they are only contacted once a year especially for skills acquisitions.

MGPI Score: 2 (out of 5 possible points)

Overall MGPI Score For Category A: 8.5 (out of a possible 20 points)

**CATEGORY B: SOCIAL SPHERE SPHERE [With a possible total score of 15 points for the category]**

**1. DECISION MAKING PROCESSES;**

The women have never been involved in any decision making process due to the fact that they are women and that they are not valued in the community. Though a letter was sent to the CDC appealing that women should have a representative in the committee in order to be involved in the decision making process in the community, but their request was turned down.

MGPI Score: 1 (out of 5 possible points)

**2. CONSULTATION PROCESSES;**

According to the participants, women are not consulted for any issue in the community because they are Women.

MGPI Score: 1 (out of 5 possible points)

**3. INFORMATION SHARING;**

Relevant information has never been shared with the women in the past. When asked how they feel about not getting necessary and important information, their response was “they are not bothered since they are not valued in the community” and as a result of this, they rated their access to relevant information as **NONE**.

MGPI Score: 1 (out of a possible 5 points)

Overall MGPI Score For Category B: 3 (out of a possible 15 points)

**CATEGORY C: ECONOMIC SPHERE SPHERE [With a possible total score of 25 points for the category]**

**1. LIVELIHOODS MEANS;**

The livelihood means available in their community are Farming, Trading and Fishing and they are directly involved in Trading and Farming. The participants, when asked if they get any kind of support to enhance their livelihood, unanimously said NO though the support that comes into the community are being given to selected persons. The level of support is being rated **LOW**.

MGPI Score: 2 (out of a possible 5 points)



## 2. BUSINESS OWNERSHIP

The women own businesses that are actually operating in the community. Participants are engaged in Petty Trading (selling of food items) and they don't get support from public agencies. They rated the level of support from the government as **NONE**.

MGPI Score: 2 (out of a possible 5 points)

## 3. EMPLOYMENT AND JOB STATUS

The women find it very difficult getting employed in their community because the available job positions are being sold to individuals from outside the community. The jobs available in the community are menial jobs such as clearing of grasses, cleaning and pipe line maintenance. EGI people's assembly went into an agreement with the agencies in the community not to employ any youth from the community for 5 years. This agreement would be expiring this year 2021. When asked the reasons for this agreement, the participants said they do not know what led to such an agreement but every employment is done underground.

MGPI Score; 2 (out of a possible 5 points)

#### 4. SUPPORT FACILITIES

The participants are not aware of any existing facility that provides support to the community.

MGPI Score: 1 (out of a possible 5 points)

#### 5. SOCIAL SERVICES

The social services available to the community are Public education and Public health. In their community they have Primary schools, Secondary school and also Primary health care. There are four (4) primary schools and one (1) secondary school in the community. There is no tertiary institution. The Public Health which they have in the community is the General Hospital which is not functioning. The housing condition in the community is **VERY POOR** because they still have MUD houses in existence and most of their houses are being over taken by flood. They have access to pipe borne water which is private and public owned. They rated the level of access to clean and drinkable pipe borne water as **LOW**. They have access to electricity from the public grid down to their household and rated their access to public electricity as **MEDIUM**.

MGPI Score: 3 (out of a possible 5 points)

Overall MGPI Score For Category C: 10 (out of a possible 25 points)

### CATEGORY D: ORGANISATIONAL SPHERE SPHERE [With a possible total score of 20 points for the category]

#### 1. ORGANISATIONAL MEMBERSHIP

The community women belong to different associations. Some of them are members of the following associations in their community;

- a. EGI women Human Right and Environmental Justice initiative
- b. EGI women initiative
- c. EGI women association

They are highly involved in the activities of their association. Those who are not members of any association, interact with existing associations **VERY OFTEN**.

MGPI Score: 3.5 (out of a possible 5 points)



## **2. INTERACTION WITH ACTIVITIES OF ORGANISATION**

They are aware of other associations existing in their community but they don't interact with them. They have separate meetings and their associations don't engage with associations from other communities.

MGPI Score: 2 (out of a possible 5 points)

## **3. ROLES AND FUNCTIONS IN ORGANISATION**

The participants play the following roles in their association;

- a. Coordinator
- b. Women leader
- c. Secretary
- d. Advisor
- e. Floor members

The women are **VERY RELEVANT** to their various associations.

MGPI Score: 3.5 (out of a possible 5 points)

## **4. NETWORK AND INTER-ORGANISATIONAL RELATIONSHIP;**

Their association belongs to an existing network with KEBETKACHE. They get involved in joint activities. The participants were able to mention other organizations they network with and think their association can benefit from and also belong to;

- a. Environmental Rights Action
- b. Social Action
- c. Health of Mother Earth Foundation [HOMEF]

They are **VERY SATISFIED** with the role of performance of these networks.

MGPI Score: 3.5 (out of a possible 5 points)

Overall MGPI Score For Category D: 12.5 (out of a possible 20 points)

**OVERALL MGPI RATING FOR EREMA COMMUNITY IN OGBA-EGBEMA LGA OF RIVERS STATE:**

Category A [Political/Governance Sphere]: 8.5 (out of a possible 20 points)

Category B [Social Sphere]: 3 (out of a possible 15 points)

Category C [Economic Sphere]: 10 (out of a possible 25 points)

Category D [Organisational Sphere]: 12.5 (out of a possible 20 points)

Overall Total MGPI SCORE: 34 (out of a possible 80 points)

Name Of Community: Erema Community, Ogba-Egbema LGA, Rivers State

S/N	MGPI CATEGORIES	RATING PER CATEGORY	POSSIBLE TOTAL POINT PER CATEGORY	REMARKS
1.	CATEGORY A [Political/Governance Sphere]	8.5	20	Below Average Rating
2.	CATEGORY B [Social Sphere]	3	15	Below Average Rating
3.	CATEGORY C [Economic Sphere]	10	25	Below Average Rating
4.	CATEGORY D [Organisational Sphere]	12.5	20	Above Average Rating
5.	OVERALL TOTALS	34	80	Below Average Over All Rating

**RECOMMENDATIONS**

The women in this community seem to have a fairly robust organisational/associational life; However, they do not seem to have been able to leverage on the strength of their organisations and the quality of their associational life to enable women improve their participation and inclusion in the critical political, social and economic spheres. What is required in this instance to work with the women groups to develop capacity building/development programs to improve their engagement skills. It will also be necessary to design a robust mentorship scheme to support women's efforts at ensuring their participation and inclusion in all spheres with a view to transforming the conditions of women.

## OVERALL MGPI RANKINGS FOR FIVE COMMUNITIES IN AKWA IBOM, BAYELSA, DELTA AND RIVERS STATES

S/N	COMMUNITY	CATEGORY A [POLITICAL /GOVERNANCE SPHERE	RECOMMENDATIONS	RANK	REMARKS
1.	Obunugha, Yenagoa LGA, Bayelsa State	8 out of 20 points	Emphasis needs to be placed on building capacity for political participation	3	Below average rating
2.	Elebele, Otuasega, & Otubagi Communities in Ogbia LGA, Bayelsa State	8 out of 20 points	Emphasis needs to be placed on building capacity for political participation	3	Below Average Rating
3.	Erema Community, Ogba-Egbema LGA, Rivers State	8.5 out of 20 points	Emphasis needs to be placed on building capacity for political participation	2	Below Average rating
4.	Communities in Ibeno & Uruan LGAs of Akwa Ibom	12.5 out of 20 points	Need to build on existing capacity to deepen political participation	1	Slightly Above average rating
5.	Oleh Community, Delta State	8 out of 20 points	Emphasis needs to be placed on building capacity for political participation	3	Below Average rating

**Table 1: MGPI Score Comparative Ratings And Rankings for Category A for 5 communities**

S/N	COMMUNITY	CATEGORY B [SOCIAL SPHERE]	RECOMMENDATIONS	RANK	REMARKS
1.	Obunugha, Yenagoa LGA, Bayelsa State	4 out of 15 points	A robust and targeted program of capacity development is required	3	Well Below Average Rating
2.	Elebele, Otuasega, & Otubagi Communities in Ogbia LGA, Bayelsa State	5 out of 15 points	A robust and targeted program of capacity development is required	2	Below Average Rating
3.	Erema Community, Ogba-Egbema LGA, Rivers State	3 out of 15 points	A robust and targeted program of capacity development is required	4	Well Below Average Rating
4.	Communities in Ibeno & Uruan LGAs of Akwa Ibom	6 out of 15 points	A robust and targeted program of capacity development is required	1	Just Below Average Rating
5.	Oleh Community, Delta State	3 out of 15 points	A robust and targeted program of capacity development is required	4	Well Below Average Rating

**Table 2: MGPI Score Comparative Ratings And Rankings for Category B for 5 communities**

S/N	COMMUNITY	CATEGORY C [ECONOMIC SPHERE]	RECOMMENDATIONS	RANK	REMARKS
1.	Obunugha, Yenagoa LGA, Bayelsa State	9 out of 25 points	Interventions aimed at facilitating access to support and undertaking advocacy to access support are required	4	Below Average Rating
2.	Elebele, Otuasega, & Otubagi Communities in Ogbia LGA, Bayelsa State	9 out of 25 points	Interventions aimed at facilitating access to support and undertaking advocacy to access support are required	4	Below Average Rating
3.	Erema Community, Ogba- Egbema LGA, Rivers State	10 out of 25 points	Interventions aimed at facilitating access to support and undertaking advocacy to access support are required	3	Below Average Rating
4.	Communities in Ibeno & Uruan LGAs of Akwa Ibom	12.5 out of 25 points	Interventions aimed at facilitating access to support and undertaking advocacy to access support are required	1	Just Average Rating
5.	Oleh Community, Delta State	11.5 out of 25 points	Interventions aimed at facilitating access to support and undertaking advocacy to access support are required	2	Nearly Average Rating

**Table 3: MGPI Score Comparative Ratings And Rankings for Category C for 5 communities**

S/N	COMMUNITY	CATEGORY D [ORGANISATI ONAL SPHERE]	RECOMMENDATIONS	RANK	REMARKS
1.	Obunugha, Yenagoa LGA, Bayelsa State	4 out of 20 points	Comprehensive and sustained intervention programs aimed at building capacity for organising are required	4	Well Below Average Rating
2.	Elebele, Otuasega, & Otubagi Communities in Ogbia LGA, Bayelsa State	4 out of 20 points	Comprehensive and sustained intervention programs aimed at building capacity for organising are required	4	Well Below Average Rating
3.	Erema Community, Ogba-Egbema LGA, Rivers State	12.5 out of 20 points	Emphasis needs to be placed on identifying existing strengths and building on those strengths to considerably improve capacity for organizing	2	Above Average Rating
4.	Communities in Ibeno & Uruan LGAs of Akwa Ibom	14 out of 20 points	Emphasis needs to be placed on identifying existing strengths and building on those strengths to	1	Well Above Average Rating

			considerably improve capacity for organizing		
5.	Oleh Community, Delta State	8.5 out of 20 points	Emphasis needs to be placed on identifying existing strengths and building on those strengths to considerably improve capacity for organizing	3	Just below Average Rating
6.					

**Table 4: MGPI Score Comparative Ratings And Rankings for Category D for 5 communities**

S/N	COMMUNITY	OVERALL MGPI SCORE	RECOMMENDATIONS	RANK	REMARKS
1.	Obunugha, Yenagoa LGA, Bayelsa State	25 out of a possible total 80 points	The MGPI ratings and rankings provide a baseline for designing capacity building interventions aimed at improving the level and degree of participation of marginalised groups	5	Well below Average Rating
2.	Elebele, Otuasega, & Otubagi Communities in Ogbia LGA, Bayelsa State	26 out of a possible total 80 points	The MGPI ratings and rankings provide a baseline for designing capacity building interventions aimed at improving the level and degree of participation of marginalised groups	4	Well Below Average Rating
3.	Erema Community, Ogba-Egbema LGA, Rivers State	34 out of a possible total of 80 points	The MGPI ratings and rankings provide a baseline for designing capacity building interventions aimed at improving the level and degree of participation of marginalised groups	2	Just Below Average Rating
4.	Communities in Ibeno & Uruan LGAs of Akwa Ibom	45 out of a possible total 80 points	The MGPI ratings and rankings provide a baseline for designing capacity building interventions aimed at improving the level and degree of participation of marginalised groups	1	Just Above Average Rating
5.	Oleh Community, Delta State	31 out a total possible 80 points	The MGPI ratings and rankings provide a baseline for designing capacity building interventions aimed at improving the level and degree of participation of marginalised groups	3	Below Average Rating
6.					

## **GENERAL RECOMMENDATIONS AND CONCLUSIONS**

As can be observed from the reports and the rankings, of the five communities surveyed, rated and ranked, only the communities from Ibeno and Uruan LGA of Akwa Ibom state scored total points above 40, out of a possible total score of 80, in this case a score of 45. The implication is that the women from the communities surveyed are indeed marginalised and excluded when it comes to political and socio-economic participation.

However, the ratings for the different subthemes and indicators, provide an opportunity to determine the specific character of exclusion and marginalisation of each group, and as such makes it possible to design specific empowerment intervention programs that meets the specific required needs of the different groups and communities.

The most significant and important conclusion to be drawn is that women in these communities require greater, better and more robust support and empowerment opportunities to be able to realise their participation aspirations, and become more included and less marginalised in the political and socio-economic processes of the communities, of their Local Councils, and of their states.

**PROPRIETARY CLAIM:**

The Marginalised Groups Participation Index [MGPI] is a participatory framework, developed for and at the request of Kebekatche Women Resource Centre, by Jaye Gaskia of Praxis Center; and made available as an open-source resource.

## **ANNEXURE 1**

### **MARGINALISED GROUPS PARTICIPATION INDEX [MGPI] FRAMEWORK:**

The MGPI is designed to assess the level, scope and quality of participation of marginalised groups in four different spheres of societal existence – political, that is participation in governance; Participation in the social sphere; participation in the economic sphere; and participation in associational life, that enables participation in the other three spheres.

This framework enables the conduct of such assessment as well as the preparation of narrative assessment reports, as baseline, midterm, and end term MGPI assessment reports.

The scoring scale provided enables the preparation of a score-based index, which can be useful for indicating overall level of participation of a marginalised group, as well as prepare comparative table of levels of overall participation among various marginalised groups.

Furthermore, like the assessment reports, the score-based index, prepared at different phases also enables a birds eye view indication of overall participation levels periodically, enabling the trajectory of progress towards increased participation of marginalised groups to be visually tracked.

#### **CATEGORY A: POLITICAL/GOVERNANCE SPHERE –**

Look at level of awareness and knowledge, level of access, and existing opportunities for participation in the governance sphere

##### **1. LEGAL AND REGULATORY FRAMEWORKS:**

- a. Are you aware of existence of any relevant legal and or regulatory frameworks?
- b. Can you name/list some of these frameworks you are aware of?
- c. How will you rate your level of awareness of these relevant frameworks? None? Low? Average? High?
- d. How will you rate your knowledge of the content and purpose of these relevant frameworks? None? Low? Average? High?

##### **2. INSTITUTIONAL FRAMEWORKS:**

- a. Are you aware of any relevant existing public/state agencies?
- b. Can you name/list any of these agencies that you are aware of?
- c. Do any of these agencies operate in your community? Local Government? State?
- d. How will you rate your level of awareness of existence of these agencies? None? Low? Average? High?
- e. How will you rate your knowledge of the functions and the work that these agencies do? None? Low? Average? High?



**3. MODALITIES AND CHANNELS FOR ENGAGEMENT:**

- a. What channels and modalities for engagement with these agencies are you aware of?
- b. How will you rate your level of awareness of these available channels for engaging with the agencies? None? Low? Average? High?
- c. Have you engaged through any of the available channels before? Which of the channels?
- d. How will you rate your level of engagement with these channels? None? Seldom? Few times? Often?

**4. OUTREACH MEASURES AND PROCEDURES:**

- a. Have you been contacted by any of these agencies before? Which of the agencies?
- b. Have you been invited to meetings with any of these agencies before? Which of the agencies?
- c. Have you been invited to participate in any event organised by any of these agencies before? Which of the agencies? And which events?
- d. How often have you been contacted by, or invited by any of these agencies? Not At All? Rarely? Sometimes? Frequently?

**CATEGORY B: SOCIAL SPHERE –**

Look at level of awareness, access to, and engagement with these processes in the social sphere

**1. DECISION MAKING PROCESSES:**

- a. Have you ever been involved in any decision-making process involving Natural Resource Use and Governance?
- b. If yes, at what level? Community level? Local Government level? State level? Others? Please state what these others are.
- c. How often have you been involved in these decision-making processes? Not At All? Rarely? Sometimes? Frequently?
- d. How were you involved? As a member of a delegation? Directly as an individual?
- e. How will you rate your level of involvement in relevant decision-making processes? None? Low? Medium? High?
- f. Please name/list some of these decision-making processes you have been involved with?

**2. CONSULTATION PROCESSES:**

- a. Have you ever been involved in any consultative process involving Natural Resource Use and Governance?
- b. If yes, at what level? Community level? Local Government level? State level? Others? Please state what these others are.
- c. How often have you been involved in these consultative processes? Not At All? Rarely? Sometimes? Frequently?
- d. How were you involved? As a member of a delegation? Directly as an individual? Low? Medium? High?

- e. How will you rate your level of involvement in relevant consultative processes? None? Low? Medium? High?
- f. Please name/list some of these decision-making processes you have been involved with?

**3. INFORMATION SHARING:**

- a. Has any relevant information ever been shared with you?
- b. Are you aware of where to look for relevant information?
- c. How will you rate your level of access to relevant information? None? Low? Medium? High?

**CATEGORY C: ECONOMIC SPHERE –**

Look at level of access to, involvement in/with, knowledge of, and engagement with existing processes and opportunities in the economic sphere

**1. LIVELIHOODS MEANS:**

- a. What are the livelihoods opportunities available in your community? Please list them?
- b. Which of the livelihoods systems are you directly involved with?
- c. Are there any types of support from public agencies available to help enhance your livelihoods systems?
- d. Are there any types of support from businesses exploiting natural resources in your community to help enhance your livelihoods systems?
- e. How will you rate the level of support available from public agencies responsible for natural resources management and governance in your community for your livelihoods sources in the community? None? Low? Medium? High?
- f. What level of government is this support coming from? Local government agencies? State government agencies? Federal Government Agencies?
- g. How will you rate the level of support available from businesses exploiting natural resources in your community for your livelihoods sources in the community? None? Low? Medium? High?

**2. BUSINESS OWNERSHIP:**

- a. Do you own any businesses operating in your community?
- b. What type of operations is this business engaged in?
- c. Is your business able to access support from public agencies?
- d. How will you rate the level of support to your businesses from public agencies? None? Low? Medium? High?
- e. What level of government is this support coming from? Local government? State government? Federal Government?
- f. Is your business able to access support from businesses operating in your community?
- g. How will you rate the level of support to your business by mid to big businesses operating in your community? None? Low? Medium? High?

**3. EMPLOYMENT AND JOB STATUS:**

- a. How difficult is it to get employed in your community? Easy? Difficult? Very difficult?
- b. What kind of jobs are available for community members? Menial? Low skilled? High skilled? Medium management level? High management level?

**4. SUPPORT FACILITIES:**

- a. Are you aware of any existing facility that provides support to community members? Which are these? Name them and their location.
- b. What kind support is provided by these facilities?
- c. How will you rate your level of access to such support facilities? None? Low? Medium? High?

**5. SOCIAL SERVICES:**

- a. What type of social services are available in your community? Public education? Public health? Please also indicate whether primary, secondary or tertiary education or health facility.
- b. How many of the public education facilities are primary? Secondary? Tertiary?
- c. How many of the public health facilities are primary? Secondary? Tertiary?
- d. How are housing conditions generally like in the community? Very poor? Poor? Good? Very Good?
- e. Do you have access to pipe borne water?
- f. How will you rate your level of access to clean, drinkable pipe borne water in your community? None? Low? Medium? High?
- g. Do you have access to electricity from the main public grid in the community?
- h. Do you have access to electricity from the public grid in your household?
- i. How will you describe your level of access to public electricity? None? Low? Medium? High?

**CATEGORY D: ORGANISATION SPHERE –**

Essentially looking at organisation sphere [in terms of structure and process] from the perspective of collective self-activity of the marginalised group

**1. ORGANISATIONAL MEMBERSHIP:**

- a. Are you a member of any organisation or association in the community?
- b. What is your level of involvement in the activities of your organisation? None? Low? Medium? High?
- c. If you are not a member of any organisation or association, how often do you interact with existing organisations in your community? Not At All? Rarely? Sometimes? Very Often?

**2. INTERACTION WITH ACTIVITIES OF ORGANISATIONS:**

- a. Are you aware of any other associations and organisations existing or operating in your community?
- b. How often does your organisation interact with or engage with other associations in your community? Not At All? Rarely? Sometimes? Very often?

- c. How often does your organisation interact with or engage with other associations in from neighbouring communities? Not At All? Rarely? Sometimes? Very often?
- d. Does your organisation or association deliberately reach out to other associations to collaborate? Share information?
- e. How often does your association deliberately reach out to other organisations? Not At All? Rarely? Sometimes? Very Often?

### **3. ROLE AND FUNCTION IN ORGANISATION:**

- a. What role do you play in your organisation?
- b. How relevant to the mandate of your organisation is the role that you play? Not relevant? Relevant? Very relevant?

### **4. NETWORKS AND INTERORGANISATIONAL RELATIONSHIPS:**

- a. Does the organisation you belong to a member of any existing network or coalition?
- b. Is your organisation involved with other organisations in any joint activities? Or campaigns?
- c. Are you aware of networks or coalitions in your community, local government or state that you think your association can belong to and benefit from?
- d. If your association belongs to a network, how would you rate the performance of the network? Not satisfactory? Satisfactory? Very Satisfactory?
- e. How would you rate the performance of your association in the network/networks to which it belongs? Not satisfactory? Satisfactory? Very satisfactory?

## **PREPARING THE INDEX:**

To prepare the index, each subtheme under each of the categories will be allocated scores from 1 to 5, one being the lowest and five being the highest, in accordance with the findings for each subtheme.

This way, each subtheme's findings shall be scored on this scale of 1 to 5; and with category A having 4 subthemes; Category B having 3 subthemes, Category C having 5 subthemes, and Category D having 4 subthemes; there are 16 subthemes in total.

With a total of 16 subthemes, and with the scoring scale of 1 to 5 being applicable for each subtheme, there will be a maximum of 80 scores overall for the index –

- With Category A [Political Sphere] with 20 scores Max;
- Category B [Social Sphere] with 15 scores Max;
- Category C [Economic Sphere] with 25 scores Max; And
- Category D [Organisational Sphere] with 20 scores Max.

The scoring for each marginalised group can be used to gauge its level participation overall, while the level of participation of various groups can also be compared using the same framework.

Progress towards improvements in participation levels can also be tracked through comparison of periodic MGPI assessment processes.