

Mitigating the Impact of Oil Exploration and Production on Coastal and Wetland Livelihoods
in Central and West Africa



Sustainable Fisheries Livelihoods Programme

MITIGATING THE IMPACTS OF OIL EXPLORATION AND PRODUCTION ON COASTAL AND WETLANDS LIVELIHOODS IN WEST / CENTRAL AFRICA

by

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Abbreviations

AAPW	Academic Associates PeaceWorks
ADB	Asian Development Bank
AfDB	African Development Bank
AU	African Union
BADEA	Arab Bank for Economic Development in Africa
BIC	Bank Information Center
BPD	Business Partners for Development
CAFOD	Catholic Agency for Overseas Development
CAO	Compliance Advisor/Ombudsman
CBO	Community based Organisation
CEES	IUCN Commission on Environmental, Economic and Social Policy
CFAA	Country Financial Accountability Assessment
CGP	Country Governance Profile
CIEL	Center for International Environmental Law
CPIA	Country Policy and Institutional Assessment
CNEE	NCEIA (in French)
CRS	Catholic Relief Services
CSRP	Commission Sous-Régionale des Pêches
CSP	Country Strategy Paper
CUSP	Common User Supply Base
DAC	Development Assistance Committee of the OECD
DFID	Department for International Development
EAP	Engineers Against Poverty
EBI	Energy and Biodiversity Initiative
ECOWAS	Economic Community of West African States (CEDEAO in French)
EIA	Environmental Impact Assessment
EIA	US Energy Information Administration
EITI	Extractive Industries Transparency Initiative
EIR	Extractive Industries Review
EPC	Engineering, Procurement and construction
EU	European Union
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organisation (UN)
FoEI	Friends of the Earth International
FDI	Foreign Direct Investment
FPA	Fisheries Partnership Agreements (EU)
FPSO	Floating Production Storage and Offloading
FSO	Floating Storage and Offloading
GEF	Global Environment Facility
HDD	Horizontal Direct Drilling (WAGP)
HGV	Heavy Goods Vehicle
HIPC	Heavily Indebted Poor Countries
HSEQ	Health, Safety, Environment & Quality
IASPS	Institute for Advanced Strategic and Political Studies
IBRD	International Bank for Reconstruction and Development
IDA	International Development Association
IFC	International Finance Corporation (WBG)
IFI	International Finance Institution
IFPRI	International Food Policy Research Institute
ILO	International Labour Organisation
IMF	International Monetary Fund
IMO	International Maritime Organisation
IOC	International Oil Company

IPIECA	International Petroleum Industry Environmental Conservation Association
IPS	Institute for Policy Studies
ITOPF	International Tanker Owners Pollution Federation Ltd.
IUCN	World Conservation Union
JPDA	Joint Petroleum Development Area
LDC	(London) Convention on the Prevention of Marine Pollution by Dumping of Wastes and Other Matter
LNG	Liquid Natural Gas
MARPOL	International Convention for the Prevention of Pollution from Ships
MDG	Millennium Developments Goals
MDRI	Multilateral Debt Relief Initiative
MIGA	Multilateral International Guarantee Agency (WBG)
MOA	Memorandum of Agreement
MoU	Memorandum of Understanding
MSP	Multi-Sector Partnership
NCEIA	Netherlands Commission for Environmental Impact Assessment
NEPAD	New Partnership for Africa's Development
NGO	Non Government Organisation
NOC	National Oil Company
NR	Natural Resources
ODI	Overseas Development Institute
OECD	Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development
OGP	Onshore Gas Plant
OGP	Oil and Gas Producers (Int. Assoc.)
O&G	Oil and Gas
OPRC	Oil Pollution Preparedness, Response and Co-operation, Int. Convention
PER	Public Expenditure Review
PPP	Public Private Partnership
PRCM	Programme Régional de Conservation de la zone Côtière et Marine en Afrique de l'Ouest
PRSP	Poverty Reduction Strategy Papers
PSC	Production Sharing Contract
PWYP	Publish What You Pay
RBCSP	Results-Based Country Strategy Paper
RIP	Regional Indicative Programme
ROW	Right of Way
RWI	Revenue Watch Institute
SEA	Strategic Environmental Assessment
SIA	Strategic Impact Assessment
SFLP	Sustainable Fisheries Livelihood Programme
SME	Small and Medium Enterprises
SSRN	Social Science Research Network
UN	United Nations
UNCDF	United Nations Capital Development Fund
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNEP	United Nations Environment Programme
UNESCO	United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation
USAID	United States Agency for International Development
USD	US dollars
WAEMU	West African Economic and Monetary Union (UEMOA in French)
WBG	World Bank Group
WTO	World Trade Organisation
WWF	World Wide Fund for Nature

1. Introduction

Africa has more than 8% of the planet's currently known oil reserves, and nearly 50% of these are sub-Saharan. As hydrocarbon resources are becoming scarcer in the Middle East, Europe and North America, international oil companies are showing a growing interest¹ and Africa's 12% share of the world production is likely to increase.

In a global context of mineral resources scarcity and increasing world prices, Oil and Gas resources offer an enormous development potential to SFLP countries and to the African continent as a whole. So far, the impacts of Oil production on African national economies have been mixed, with numerous instances of high local environmental and social costs and records of human rights abuse. And yet, a recent analysis shows that, for the seven largest exporting sub-Saharan African states (Nigeria, Angola, Equatorial Guinea, Gabon, Republic of Congo, Chad, Cameroon), Oil revenues have the potential to significantly alleviate poverty and provide finances greater than are needed to achieve their Millennium Development Goals (MDG) between 2006 and 2015 (Warner and Alexander, 2005).

This report describes the characteristics of Oil and Gas related activities in the 25 countries in West and Central Africa that are involved in the Sustainable Fisheries Livelihoods Programme (SFLP – www.sflp.org), the key actors and their specific impacts on coastal and wetlands livelihoods. It draws upon various initiatives from governments, Oil industry, development and environmental NGOs to prevent and mitigate these impacts in order to identify information needs and recommendations for policy development and community development interventions.

¹ News coverage of the 13th Africa Upstream conference (Nov. 2006) <http://www.afrol.com/articles/22642>.

2. Oil-industry operations and key actors in SFLP countries

The Oil and Gas industry separates “upstream” Exploration and Production (E&P) of crude oil and natural gas, from “downstream” refining, distribution and retail sales. The key actors are essentially the same, but their visibility and the nature and scale of potential impacts with fishing communities differ.

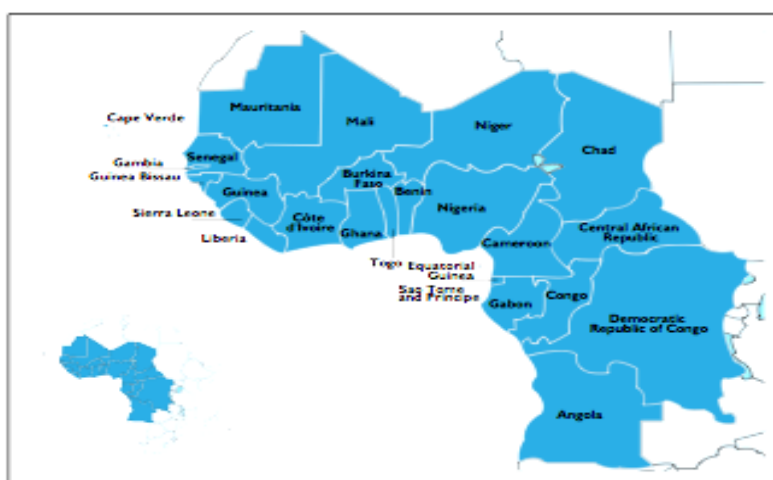
Oil and Gas Exploration and Production (E&P)

For the purpose of this study, we focus on operations that affect Fisheries Livelihoods. This is the case for exploration and production sites in the vicinity of fresh, coastal and marine waters and for pipelines, ports and storage areas that interact with any aspects of fisheries livelihoods, for example by impacting fisheries ecosystems or by preventing access or appropriating customary fishing, landing, processing or market grounds.

Exploration

For O&G producers, exploration is the high-risk end of the oil business. It precedes production, but does not always lead to it. Exploration’s uncertain outcome to investors partly explains that little attention is paid to community relations issues. Exploration involves a high degree of scientific and industry intelligence, and specialised surveying and drilling skills and technologies. The exploration process is highly dynamic, and as future production conditions become more defined over time and risk changes, the types, number and identity of oil and specialised investment companies evolve.

Figure 1 Map of the 25 SFLP Countries



All 25 SFLP countries but 5 (Burkina Faso, Cape Verde, the Central African Republic, Gambia and Guinea (Conakry)) had Oil & Gas exploration and interests in 2005.

Prior to exploration, negotiations are conducted with the highest levels of government. The early stages of negotiations take place behind closed doors because of their commercial sensitivity, and often at specialised conferences and “roadshows” organised abroad. Overall however, the procedures are becoming increasingly transparent². Once the tender process for exploration licences is open, some information can be obtained from the oil companies

² See concessionary area of activity on Angola’s national oil company website <https://www.sonangol.co.ao>.

competing for licences, and from the company managing the concessions on behalf of the government.

Many oil companies involved at the exploration stage may be non-producers (see Table 1) and therefore lesser known than global production operators such as Shell, Total or Esso-Exxon-Mobil. Most will have information and contact details posted on their website (see Annex).

By mid 2006, exploration and production projects were planned or under way in 20 of the 25 SFLP countries³, the exceptions being Gambia, Cape Verde, Guinea (Conakry), Burkina Faso and the Central African Republic. The main operator and shareholder-partner companies originate from the USA, Europe and Canada. At the exploration stage, three types of companies are likely to be involved - Oil producers, financiers and prospecting companies specialised in surveying and drilling.

Exploration rights are licensed in blocks of several km². Each block may contain several fields, and each field may support several production sites. So, even though historical adjudication may involve only one company per block, the number and identity of operators and shareholder-partners change when oil and gas are discovered and the extent and commercial value of the resources are better known. For these reasons, long-term development partnerships cannot be foreseen from the onset of exploration.

It is nevertheless important that governments and oil companies, including the national company in charge of concessions, are informed and aware of the importance, specificity and vulnerabilities of fisheries livelihoods that may be affected at the exploration stage, and that the companies that are selected to tender take this information into account.

Exploration projects and interests for oil and gas (O&G) are undertaken in all types of ecosystems in the region - inland: in deserts, hills, savannah, forests, in lake watersheds and river valleys, as well as on the coast and offshore. Examples of exploration blocks in Mauritania, Guinea Bissau, Chad and Niger, Ivory Coast, Congo and Angola are given in Figure 2.

In 2005-06, the highest growth in exploration activities in the Sub Saharan region has been principally concentrated offshore with the highest success rates in the central and southern Gulf of Guinea⁴. O&G offshore projects currently share the following features:

- Sites between 20 and 200 nautical miles from the coast;
- Some projects in shallow (<300m) waters, but most on the edge of the often narrow continental shelf in deep (300-1000m) and ultra-deep (1000-3000m) waters;
- Use of drill/pumping ships or Floating Production Storage and Offloading (FPSO), with direct supply, treatment, and storage and transport at sea.

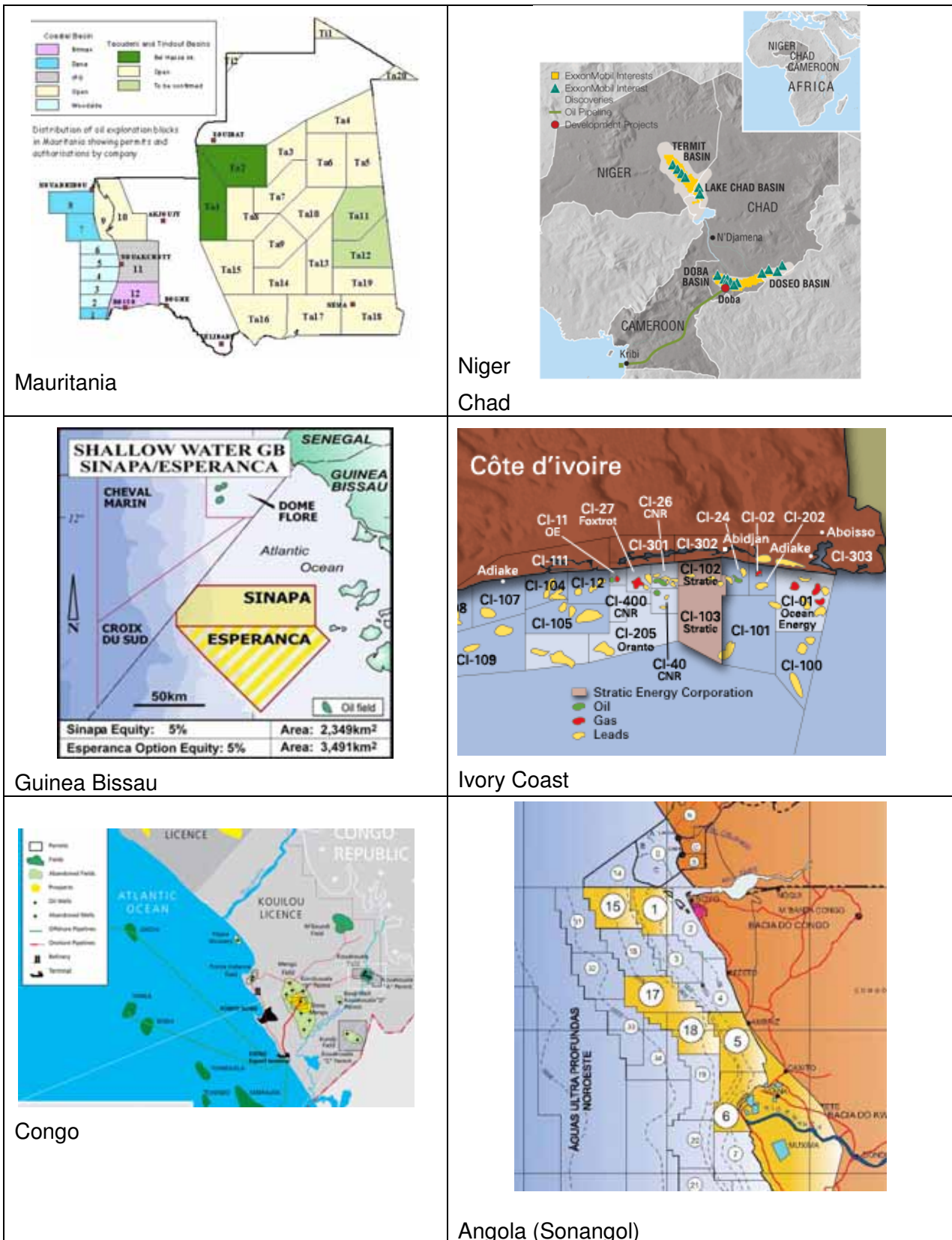
From the point of view of fisheries livelihoods, the exploration stage is very important, for several reasons.

- (i) Government needs to inform and engage its own administration and technical services, development partners, NGOs and civil society on the coherence between economic and social goals, and draw legitimate policies to link potential revenues, its macro-economic obligations and its poverty reduction strategy.

³ Information review from Oil companies websites.

⁴ <http://energy.ihs.com/Products/Studies/Africa/index.htm>.

Figure 2 Examples of licensed exploration blocks



- (ii) A thorough Impact Assessment can be demanded at the exploration stage. It provides an important opportunity to identify potentially impacted livelihood systems, specific vulnerabilities, and weaknesses, and deficiencies of the legislative and policy frameworks, for instance regarding customary rights;

- (iii) The negotiation of exploration licences is the first step towards potential future production licences. Business intelligence and negotiation preparedness have to be mobilised at this early stage in order for both government and industry to make provisions to prevent and mitigate possible livelihoods impacts;
- (iv) The provision of suitable political, fiscal, social and environmental safeguards enhance the country's negotiating power and earning prospects. They are also very important to facilitate foreign investment decisions and priorities. Thus it is crucial that the social and environmental importance of fisheries livelihoods are taken into account from the outset;
- (v) Exploration activities, and therefore their potential negative and positive impacts, may span over several years and continue in separate areas or blocks long after exploitation has started;
- (vi) Exploration may end up being the only O&G - related activity if production is deemed un-commercial. The exploration phase needs therefore to be managed to avoid unnecessary displacements of fishing communities and other boom and bust development effects.

Production

According to the CIA World Fact book (CIA, 2006), ten SFLP countries (Figure 3) produced crude oil in 2005. Benin, with an estimated 400 barrels per day (bbl/day) was the smallest producer, dwarfed by Nigeria, currently the eighth largest world exporter (and the only sub-Saharan member of OPEC⁵) which produced an estimated 2.45 million bbl/day, and by Angola which increased its production by more than 60% over 2004 to an estimated 1.6 million bbl/day in 2005.

The abundant gas resources of the Gulf of Guinea will increasingly be exploited as such, rather than re-injected or flared. AMEC PLC and African Gas Development Corp. (Afgas), for example, will design, procure, build, and operate natural gas infrastructure for a new joint venture of Afgas and Equatorial Guinea state-owned gas company Sonagas. The companies will market gas supplies in Equatorial Guinea, Nigeria, and Cameroon to underpin Equatorial Guinea LNG⁶ Co. Ltd.'s (EG LNG's) 3.4 million-tonnes/year liquefaction complex on Bioko Island (OGJ, Sept. 4, 2006, Newsletter) which is scheduled to export its first LNG cargo to the US in mid- 2007. Nigeria and Cameroon plan to provide additional gas for a proposed second 4.4 million-tonne/year unit at the plant, currently designed by Bechtel Corp. and evaluated by operator Marathon Oil.

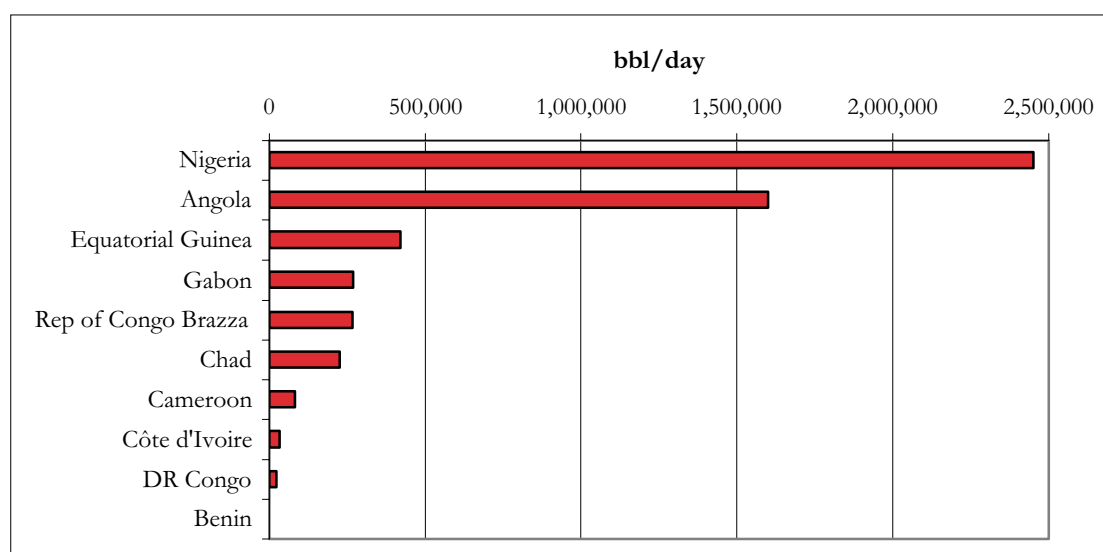
Similar obligations, to identify, minimise and mitigate impacts, apply to the exploration and production phases but efforts are usually more visible for production sites. Production involves long-term capital investments for extraction, storage, processing, and transport facilities that provide the site operator with high visibility and create employment and opportunities for community support and involvement.

For the purpose of this study, we focus on operations that affect fisheries livelihoods. This is mostly the case for production sites in the vicinity of fresh, coastal and marine waters, for pipelines, ports and storage areas that interact with any aspects of fisheries livelihoods, for example by impacting fisheries ecosystems or by preventing access or appropriating customary fishing, landing, processing or market grounds.

⁵ Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC) : 11 *members* - Algeria, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Kuwait, Libya, Nigeria, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, UAE, Venezuela.

⁶ LNG stands for Liquid Natural Gas.

Figure 3 Oil production estimates for 2005



Source: (CIA World FactBook, 2006)

Downstream Oil and Gas Industry Activities

Refineries

Nigeria has four refineries, on a par with South Africa and Algeria and the second highest number in Africa after Egypt's nine. However, even in Nigeria, an analysis of the downstream sector identified inadequate facilities at the reception ports and depots; poor maintenance of refining capacity linked to the state monopoly ownership of infrastructure; inefficient product transport system; International price volatility; Price distortion by the state monopoly; and sabotage of crude pipelines as major factors (The Nigeria Guardian, 2002).

In SFLP countries, the downstream sector is usually very limited, with only one refinery per country (see Table 1, World Energy Council 2005) and limited distribution. The lack of in-country refining capacity means that the light crude oil has to be imported to be further refined for industrial and domestic use, or that refined fuel is imported, even by oil producing countries.

In a similar setup to exploration and production financing, refineries are joint venture companies, with a national oil company operator holding a controlling share. In the Côte d'Ivoire, for example, the refinery Société Ivoirienne de Raffinage (SIR) is a joint venture between Société Nationale d'Opérations Pétrolières de la Côte d'Ivoire⁷ – PETROCI (47.3%), Total (25.4%), Shell International Ltd (10.3%), ExxonMobil Côte d'Ivoire (8%) and ChevronTexaco (3.7%).

In the region, local supplies fall short of local demand, for industrial and domestic uses, and fuel oil is a limiting and high cost input factor for fishermen and fish traders.

⁷ see <http://www.mbendi.co.za/copt.htm>.

Table 1 Refining capacity in SFLP countries (January 2002)

	Number of Refineries	Crude Oil Distillation	% of Africa Capacity
Angola	1	39	1.2
Cameroon	1	42	1.3
Congo (Brazzaville)	1	21	0.7
Congo (Kinshasa)	1	15	0.5
Gabon	1	17	0.5
Ghana	1	45	1.4
Ivory Coast	1	65	2.0
Liberia	1	15	0.5
Nigeria	4	439	13.7
Senegal	1	27	0.8
Sierra Leone	1	10	0.3
Total SFLP	14	735	22.9

Source: USDoE

Pipelines

The number and scale of pipeline projects are increasing rapidly in the region, for both oil and gas transports, some of them covering enormous distances. Two examples are provided below.

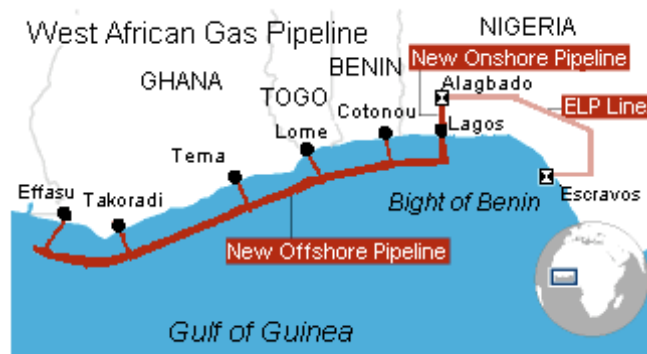
The **Chad-Cameroon** buried pipeline is 1070 km long and carries crude oil from the fields in the Doba basin in southern Chad to an offshore terminal facility (floating storage and off-loading vessel, FSO) with associated marine pipelines off the coast of Cameroon at Kribi. The construction of the pipeline took three years and was completed a year ahead of schedule. Petroleum production is expected to last about 25 years. The pipeline itself is owned and operated by two joint-venture companies supported by World Bank financing: one in Cameroon (Cameroon Oil Transportation Company-COTCO) and the other for the portion in Chad (Tchad Oil Transportation Company-TOTCO). The total cost of the Chad-Cameroon Oil Development and Pipeline project is USD4.2 billion. The oil consortium jointly holds about 80 percent of the shares of the pipeline companies. The government of Chad holds minority interests in both pipeline companies while the government of Cameroon holds a minority interest in the Cameroon pipeline company. The governments of both countries receive revenues from these holdings (financed through some US\$90 million in loans from the World Bank) and through royalties (to Chad), transit fees (to Cameroon), and taxes (to both governments).

The **West African Gas Pipeline** (WAGP, Figure 4) project is aimed at making natural gas, a major and affordable source of energy to boost the economic development of the sub-region. The project is run by the WAGP Company (WAGPCo) as a regional initiative to pipe Nigeria's natural gas to Ghana, Togo and Benin consumers, with plans to extend it to other members of the Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS). As such, the WAGP was hailed as an instrument of future regional integration. The project was launched at the 2000 ECOWAS summit and endorsed by the New Partnership for Africa's Development (NEPAD).

WAPCo shareholder-partners are ChevronTexaco West African Gas Pipeline Limited (36.7%), Nigerian National Petroleum Corporation (NNPC) (25%), Shell Overseas Holdings Limited (18%), and Takoradi Power Company (Ghana, 16.3%), Sobegaz (Benin, 2%) and Sotogaz (Togo, 2%).

The estimated cost of the project is in excess of USD600 million in 2006, shared by the four participating countries, and additional costs for associated gas production infrastructure projects. The World Bank, provided risk insurance totalling \$125 million in 2004 through the Multilateral Investment Guarantee Agency (MIGA), its private sector insurance arm.

Figure 4 West African Gas Pipeline



Source: <http://212.96.8.17:81/> and www.eia.doe.gov.

The West African Gas Pipeline (WAGP) will consist of:

- 681 km of onshore and offshore pipelines in four countries,
- A compressor station and a custody transfer station in Nigeria;
- A Regulating and Metering (R&M) station in Benin, one in Togo and two in Ghana.

The pipelines segments will be buried along their terrestrial and near-shore portions, and concrete-coated in their offshore (water depth >8m) portions. For most of its route, the pipeline is to lay 30m to 50m below sea level, and 72m below sea level at its deepest point.

Key Actors

The actors at the centre of the sustainable livelihood approach are local communities and households, but the global, international, sub-regional, national and local scales need all to be considered to understand and bring about positive interactions between fisheries livelihoods and O&G developments. Increasingly, key actors from civil society, government and industry are coming together to support joint initiatives, rather than intervene independently.

Coastal and Wetlands livelihoods

The complex relationship between fisheries livelihoods, poverty reduction, and food security are well known in the SFLP region (see Allison and Horemans, 2006; Neiland and Béné eds, 2004; Béné et al, 2007), but these have yet to be taken into account by oil and gas production projects, at national and at local levels.

Even though the great majority of O&G production projects in the region involves coastal and wetlands ecosystems, some key vulnerabilities of rural communities and fisheries-based livelihoods mean that mitigation and compensation programmes have the potential to aggravate rather than reduce their poverty. These, which are illustrated in the later impact and mitigation sections of this report, may be summarised as follows:

- Weak institutional organisation and professional representation, at local and national level
- Limited understanding and recognition by key international and national actors of specific strengths, complexity and needs of coastal and wetlands livelihoods
- Lack of recognised and legally binding tenure and resource use rights of coastal/riverine and submerged land.

Furthermore, coastal and wetlands livelihoods in the SFLP region are increasingly threatened by global environmental change, especially from climate-induced decrease in surface and underground freshwater quantity and quality and economic migrations to mostly coastal rapidly growing capital cities. Recent Regional Strategic Assessments of International Waters (UNEP 2004 and 2005 GIWA Assessment reports 41, 42, 43 and 44) identify socio-economic impacts from freshwater shortage, water (fresh and coastal) pollution, ecosystem habitat and community loss, and unsustainable fisheries resource exploitation.

In this context, Oil and Gas resources of West and Central African countries need to be seen for the amazing development opportunities that they can offer, in terms of poverty reduction and enhancement of local livelihoods, and not just for their potentially negative impacts.

National Government

In theory, national governments have sovereign rights to choose their economic partners and determine the use of public funds. In practice however, most governments in the SFLP region are heavily indebted, notably to the International Financial Institutions (IFIs) from the World Bank Group (see 0 below) that have imposed stringent conditionalities on government policies, and who are also involved in the financing of O&G projects.

The heavily indebted poor countries (HIPC) scheme launched in 1996 by the WB and IMF, is open to poor countries with debts more than one and a half times their annual export earnings or more than two and a half times their government revenue. To be eligible for relief of debts over the entry levels set above, countries have to have a "track record" with the IMF for at least three years and comply with specific conditions. Some conditions include measures to target poverty but others, such as rapid cuts in public spending and privatisation of basic services imposed by the IMF have unfortunately undermined poverty-reduction efforts (Stiglitz, 2002). This is the case for the 2000 IMF-imposed privatisation of water or electricity in Sao Tomé and Guinea Bissau, for example. Of the 25 SFLP countries, only five (Angola, Cape Verde (borderline), Equatorial Guinea, Gabon, Nigeria) are not heavily indebted enough to satisfy to the WB criteria (see Table 2).

The Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper (PRSP) process, introduced by the WB and IMF in 1999 as a condition for debt relief to the poorest countries, has also been accused of interfering with poor countries' sovereignty and democratic institutions. In the case of Senegal, for example, Phillips (2005) establishes that « the process fell short of being country-owned or country-driven », with the WB and IMF pushing their own macro-economic reform agenda, while a lack of government administrative capacity and resources, combined with lack of political will, were the main reasons for the slow process, inadequate civil society participation and poor coherence between social and economic goals.

In 2005, the richest countries governments launched the 'Multilateral Debt Relief Initiative' (MDRI) at the G-8 summit, under which countries that complete the HIPC process can get cancellation of most debts to the IMF, African Development Fund and the World Bank. This process is still short of the total debt relief that is widely demanded in global civil society. For example the UK-based Jubilee Debt Campaign's "Cut the Strings", supported by numerous civil society, trade unions and faith-based groups, calls for an end to HIPC conditions and its process and for a cancellation of all debts⁸.

⁸ See <http://www.jubileedebtcampaign.org.uk>.

Table 2 Heavily Indebted Poor Countries

HIPC process completed (8)	Benin, Burkina Faso, Cameroon, Ghana, Mali, Mauritania, Niger, Senegal
HIPC process entered, not completed (8)	Chad, Democratic Republic of Congo (Congo Kinshasa), Republic of Congo (Congo Brazzaville), Gambia, Guinea, Guinea Bissau, Sao Tome Principe, Sierra Leone
HIPC process likely (3)	Central African Republic, Cote D'Ivoire, Liberia, Togo
Outside HIPC scheme (6)	Angola, Cape Verde, Equatorial Guinea, Gabon, Nigeria

Source: from The Jubilee Debt Campaign <http://www.jubileedebtcampaign.org.uk/>

Exploration and Production (E&P) Companies

The diversity of companies and countries involved at the exploration stage has been steadily increasing over the years. In Angola, for example, the latest licensing round of exploration and production (E&P) in December 2005 attracted bids from pre-selected consortiums representing more than 50 companies from more than 20 countries (see Table 3).

The diversity of operators, investors and countries may bring increased complexity, but it also provides increased competition, thus an opportunity to select industrial partners with suitable records of social and environmental responsibility.

Institutional equity shareholders of O&G corporations are increasingly worried by the risk associated with conflicts and environmental degradation at local level, and are demanding documented evidence of the company's record of respect for human rights, environmental protection and of the development of partnership projects with local communities. Nearly all oil companies have published statements of corporate social responsibility (see 4.

Prevention and Mitigation section 4 below) that can provide a first measure to select licence bidders.

The geopolitics of oil production is different from that of exploration. Exploration is dominated by companies from countries that have the technological know-how and by financial institutions with access to high risk capital, with oil production corporations underwriting only part of the financing. By contrast, corporations from countries seeking to increase and diversify their supply of oil dominate production.

Table 3 Companies pre-qualified in Angola's December 2005 offshore licensing round

Operators (29 companies)	Non-operators (22 companies)
Addax Petroleum N.V. [Canada based in NL Antilles]	ACR – Angola Consulting Resources Lda. [Angola]
Amerada Hess Corp. [NewYork and Texas USA]	AJOCO' 91 Exploration Co. Ltd. [Japan]
BP Exploration (Angola) Ltd. [UK]	Anadarko Petroleum Corp. [Texas USA]
Centurion Energy International Inc. [Canada]	Angola Japan Oil Co. Ltd. (AJOCO) [Japan]
CEPSA - Compañia Espanola de Petroleos S.A. [Spain]	Exile Resources Inc. [Canada]
Chevron [California USA]	Falcon Oil [Canada]
Devon Angola Corp. [Oklahoma USA]	Force Petroleum Group Ltd. [UK]

ENI Angola Exploration B.V. [Italy]	Grupo Gema S.A. [Italy]
Equator Exploration Ltd. [UK]	Initial Oil and Gas S.A. [unknown]
ESSO Exploration and Production Angola [France]	InterOil E&P ASA [Norway]
Inpex Corp. [Japan]	Mitsubishi Corp. [Japan]
Kerr-McGee Corp. [Oklahoma USA]	NIS [Serbia]
SWE Lundin Petroleum AB [Sweden]	Noble Energy Inc. [Texas USA]
Maersk Olie Og Gas A.S. [Denmark]	O.C.P. Lda [unknown]
Marathon International Petroleum Ltd. [Texas USA]	Orca Exploration Company Ltd. [BVI]
Norsk Hydro [Norway]	PetroSA [South Africa]
ONGC Videsh Ltd. [India]	ProdOil [Angola]
OXY of Angola [California USA]	Soco PLC [UK]
Partex Oil and Gas [Portugal]	Sonangol Sinopec International Ltd. [China]
Petrobras [Brasil]	Svenska Petroleum Exploration [Sweden]
Petronas Carigali Overseas SDN BHD [Malaysia]	Taiyo Oil Company Ltd. [Japan]
Premier Oil Plc [UK]	Wodege [Angola]
Repsol Exploration S.A. [Spain]	
ROC Oil Company Ltd. [Australia]	
Santos International Operations Pty. Ltd. [Australia]	
Statoil [Norway]	
Total E&P Angola [France]	
Tullow Oil PLC [UK]	
VAALCO Energy Inc. [Texas USA]	

Source:

http://www.oilvoice.com/Angolas_Sonangol_Announces_More_Than_50_Companies_Prequalifi/5345.htm

At the production stage, the oil industry partnership is simplified, with fewer actors and a main site operating company that has local responsibility to implement corporate policies. The main operators in West and Central Africa have been well known international oil corporations, such as - from Europe - Shell, BP Amoco, Agip-ENI, and from the US the Texans Exxon-Mobil-Texaco, Marathon Oil and Amerada Hess (see Annex).

Countries generally license different operator companies in different sites at the production stage. Oil corporations also operate or take shares in sites from different countries inside and outside the region, as part of their risk management strategies to ensure continuity in quantities and quality of supply. It is therefore important that information about the specific vulnerabilities and strengths of fisheries livelihoods are obtained and communicated beyond the local level, to the national, regional and international Oil & Gas sector partners.

The foreign companies involved in oil and gas production are better known than those involved in exploration, although the traditional “supermajors” (ExxonMobil, Shell, BP, Total,

Chevron) and smaller European companies active in SFLP countries are facing increasing competition from state-owned national O&G companies from outside the OECD such as the China's CNPC, Brasil's Petrobras or Malaysia's Petronas and other relative newcomers such as the Australian Woodside starting offshore production in Mauritania in 2006.

Each country, at any stage of its oil and gas production history, has several companies involved in the sector. Even in Côte d'Ivoire for example, where production activities have been slowed down by high political risk, ten companies were still registered as active in 2006⁹.

The operator corporation gives its name to the site and is in charge of day-to-day local operations and policy implementation, but it is important to remember that the oil company in question is only one of the partners. The Shell Petroleum Development Company of Nigeria (SPDC), for example, producing 43% of Nigeria's oil in 2005, is the operator of a joint venture involving the Nigerian National Petroleum Corporation (NNPC, 55%), Shell 30%, EPNL - a subsidiary of Total Upstream - 10% and Agip 5%.

A local operator is therefore only one of many companies that need to be informed about the importance and vulnerabilities of local fisheries livelihoods. Some large corporations – such as the giant Royal Dutch Shell - also pledge to use their influence as shareholder-partner in projects they do not operate, in order to “encourage, support and monitor the operator's effort to manage the project in an environmentally and socially responsible way” (Shell 2005 Sustainability Report, 2006).

The geopolitics of the main oil production operators in the SFLP region (Table 4) boil down to a few set groups of countries and large corporations. In 2005, the most prevalent were Texas-based Corporations from the USA, followed by Europeans (countries around the North Sea - UK, NL and Norway), Canadian and Australian companies. Chinese companies, notably through their largest refinery business, Sinopec Corp. are growing in importance, although still primarily as shareholder-partners rather than operators.

It is important to know where and how a corporation is present in other countries. This makes it possible to gain information on the company's main interests and best practice, and possibly network with local communities facing similar situations in and outside Africa. Chevron Oil, for example, which is active as the fuel distributor Caltex Oil in most of Africa (see Figure 5), may therefore be aware and willing to help address the specific problems of fishers' access to fuel for two-stroke engines, for example.

Whatever the policies of the parent oil corporation operator, site managers appear to have an important degree of autonomy at local level. It is therefore crucial to set up a good working partnership with local site operators from the start.

It is also important to remember that oil corporations have equity shareholders, and when all else fails at local and headquarters levels, the information and lobbying of these the Corporations' home constituencies may help unblock a desperate situation. In June 2006, for example, the University of Princeton (NJ, USA) following in Harvard's footsteps, issued a statement that, in order to avoid being complicit with the genocide in the Darfour region, it would sell its investments in companies – notably the Chinese PetroChina (a Sinopec subsidiary) and Sinopec Corp. - operating in Sudan¹⁰.

⁹ Addax Petroleum (Côte d'Ivoire) Ltd, Apache Oil (Côte d'Ivoire), Chevron Côte d'Ivoire, Elf Oil Côte d'Ivoire, ExxonMobil Côte d'Ivoire, Petro Ivoire SA, Société Nationale d'Operations Pétrolières de la Côte d'Ivoire (PETROCI), Texaco Côte D'Ivoire, Total Côte d'Ivoire, Zetah Oil.

¹⁰ <http://www.princeton.edu/pr/pwb/06/0619/02a.shtml>.

Table 4 Main Oil Corporations operating in SFLP countries in 2005

	Nigeria	Angola	Equ. Guinea	Gabon	Congo Brazza	Chad	Cameroon	Côte d'Ivoire	DR Congo	Bénin
Amerada Hess NY, TX US										
BP UK										
Canadian Natural Resources CAN										
Chevron Texaco Caltex CA US										
ENI Agip IT										
Exxon Mobil Esso TX US										
Marathon Oil TX US										
Shell NL										
Total Elf Fina FR										

Every SFLP oil producing country has a national oil company with a sizeable or controlling share of exploration and production operations that has to be considered as a special case. Politics in one's own country have different characteristics and constraints from those at international level, and relationships with a national oil company have to be managed on that basis. The national legal framework may be very different, with fewer obligations of transparency, consultation, impact assessments, mitigation or compensation. However, O&G companies, international and national are under pressure from the other key actors, particularly NGOs and development partners to operate sustainably at local level and involve local communities.

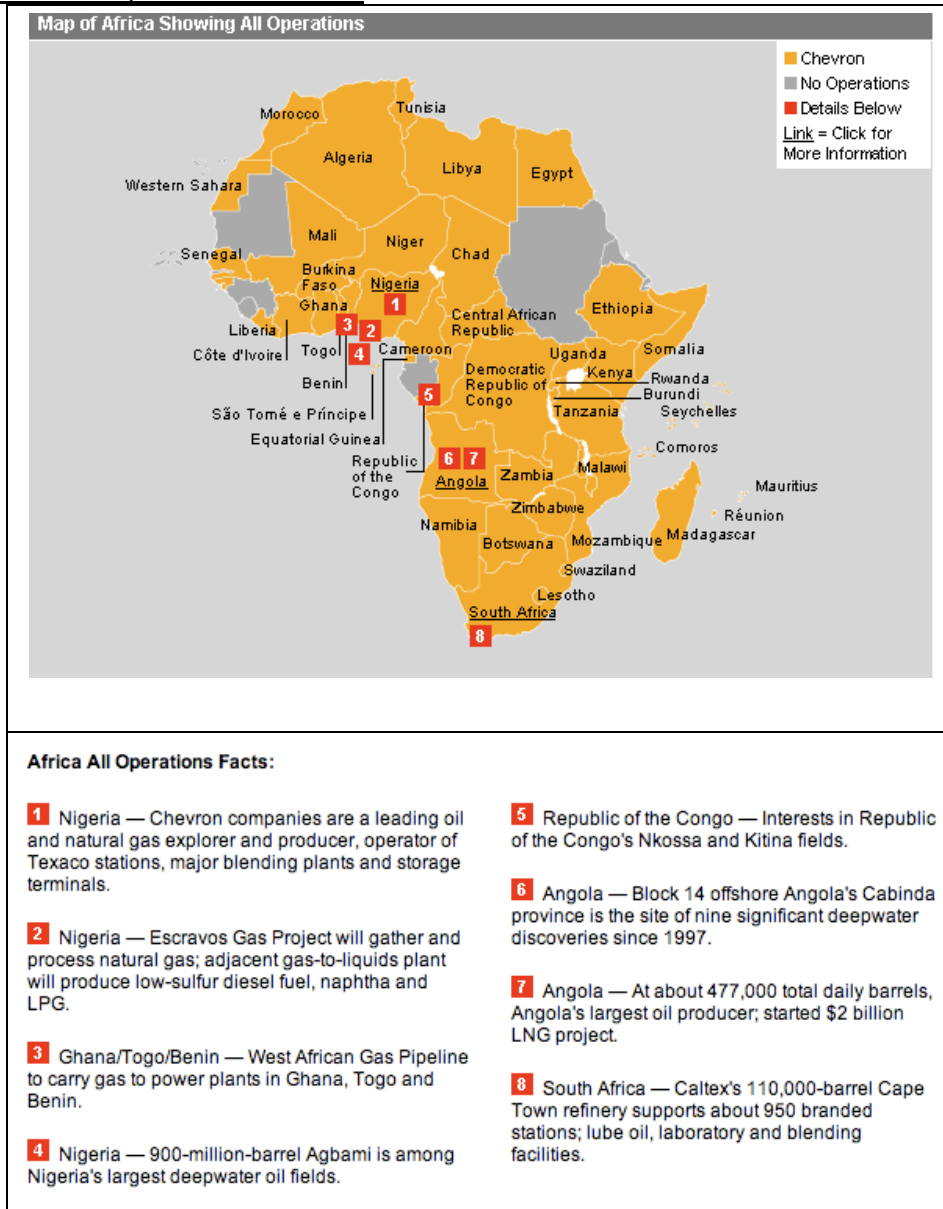
International Institutions and Financing Companies

The World Bank and International Monetary Fund (IMF), headquartered in Washington DC, are two of the most powerful international financial institutions in the world. They are the major sources of lending to African countries, and they use their loans as leverage to prescribe policies and dictate major changes in the countries' economies.

The World Bank is the largest public development institution, lending over US\$22 billion in 2005 – of which almost US\$4 billion (or 17 per cent) went to Africa. It provides loans and credits to governments through the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (IBRD, favourable interest rates and long repayment schedules) and the International Development Association (IDA, no interest, and relaxed loan repayment schedules); and to the private sector through the International Finance Corporation (IFC) and the Multilateral International Guarantee Agency (MIGA).

The World Bank (WB) works closely with the International Monetary Fund (IMF) in designing the financial sector reform and economic bailouts for economic crises. To join IBRD, countries must first be members of the IMF. The amount of shares and voting power each member is allocated reflects its quota in the IMF.

Figure 5 Chevron operations in Africa



Source: <http://www.chevron.com/operations/africa/map.asp>

The World Bank follows a “one dollar, one vote” system whereby members with the greatest financial contributions have the greatest say in decision making. The U.S. holds roughly 17 percent of the vote in the World Bank and the 48 sub-Saharan African countries together have 7 percent of the votes. The Group of 8 richest countries (G-8¹¹) controls nearly 50 per cent of WB and IMF votes, and these institutions are often accused of promoting a model of neo-liberal economic growth that benefits the richest countries and the international private sector¹².

The Compliance Advisor/Ombudsman (CAO) function for IFC and MIGA was created and began operation in July 1999. The CAO is an important step toward greater accountability in the private sector side of the World Bank Group operations. It was designed in part to address the concerns of the local communities who are adversely affected by IFC and MIGA-supported projects and to advise WB senior management¹³.

¹¹ G-8: USA, Japan, Germany, France, UK, Canada, Italy and Russia.

¹² <http://www.africaaction.org/resources/issues/wbimf.php>.

¹³ http://www.ciel.org/lfi/IFIs_WB_Group.html.

Recently, the WB has been attempting to pool its resources with China to finance development projects in Africa despite totally different approaches to conditionality (see BIC - IFIs in Africa News Briefing 15 Dec.2006). We may therefore see some more convergence of approach between IFIs in the near future.

The African Development Bank (AfDB) is also involved in the financing of O&G exploration and production, contributing to underwrite the capital commitments of National Oil Companies (NOC) and their Central Banks (Anyang'Nyong'o, 2001). However, its capacity to assess and prevent likely impacts or to supervise project implementation adequately remains limited, and the AfDB has recently been criticised¹⁴ for its misplaced enthusiasm to fund large infrastructure projects through the African Union's New Partnership for Africa's Development (NEPAD).

The number and identities of private foreign banks and financing companies involved as "equity partners" in any given O&G project are not easy to establish. It is important for government and civil society to know who their financial partners are, and to verify their credentials, corporate responsibility and subscription to international Codes of Conduct. Some unregulated financial companies have been implicated in human rights abuse and arms trade (see Global Witness, 1999: 11), while others have been practising extortionate lending rates to governments, thus appropriating large parts of current and future oil revenues and comprising poverty reduction programmes.

Development partners

Numerous bilateral and multilateral development aid programmes are funded by the World Bank, AfDB, ADBEA, several UN Agencies (FAO, UNDP, UNIDO), the European Union and countries individually (e.g. Belgium, France, German, Japanese, Netherlands, Spain, Switzerland, US and UK Aid programmes), and private donors, in support of poverty reduction, institutional strengthening, sectoral development, human rights and nature conservation in West and Central Africa. Many of these programmes are targeted at coastal and wetlands communities, although not always in a coordinated manner.

Some recent regional and current coastal initiatives in West Africa are listed below, among them, the first two have looked at interactions between oil & gas projects and coastal livelihoods.

The Sustainable Fisheries Livelihoods Project (SFLP), financed by DfID and managed by the UN-FAO, covers 25 countries in the West and Central African regions. In 2004, it funded a study of the effect of the Chad-Cameroon Pipeline projects on Cameroon coastal livelihoods in (Badjeck, 2005a).

The Programme Régional de Conservation de la Zone Côtière et Marine (PRCM¹⁵) initiated in 2001 by IUCN, WWF, Wetlands International and the Fondation Internationale du Banc d'Arguin (FIBA), to strengthen the capacity of the West African Commission Sous-Régionale des Pêches (CSRP¹⁶) has supported a number of information and research extension activities, as well as networking between environmental NGOs, Professional Organisations, Government and Civil Society groups regarding the Chinghetti Oil - Woodside project in Mauritania since 2004, and more recently in Guinea-Bissau.

Other projects in support of the coastal and marine fisheries in the West African region include, for example:

- Promotion of responsible fishing and the protection and conservation of the marine environment (FAO Project);
- The Canaries Current Large Marine Ecosystem Project (FAO/GEF/World Bank) also involves the Netherlands and Norway through the Nansen Survey Programme;

¹⁴ <http://www.bicusa.org/en/Article.3141.aspx>.

¹⁵ <http://www.prcmarine.org/>.

¹⁶ See: <http://www.csrp-afrique.org/> for details of PRCM activities.

- Assistance for the management and economic exploitation of fisheries in the COPACE region (Central East Atlantic) (FAO with Swedish finance)
- Support to Fisheries Management (German/GTZ);
- Regional Monitoring, Control and Surveillance (MCS) project (Luxemburg aid).
- The development of value added products in the fisheries sector, a UNIDO project that seeks to improve sanitary control and product quality, which involves 8 UMOEA countries and Mauritania; and the
- Strengthening of Fisheries Management institutional capacity (Appui à la Gestion des Pêches en Afrique de l'Ouest - AGPAO, EC-financed).

And in the Central African region:

- A support project to artisanal fisheries financed by the African Development Bank (AfDB);
- A statistics and data collection project, including components for fisheries and forestry carried out in collaboration with the World Bank and bilateral aid from France and Japan;
- A regional programme for food security (Programme Régional de Sécurité Alimentaire, 2002 - 2007) is being implemented by CEEAC in collaboration with FAO, NEPAD and other parties.

The European Union bases its development support to the West¹⁷ and Central¹⁸ African regions on their Regional Cooperation Strategy Papers (RSP) and Regional Indicative Programmes (RIP) set out for the period 2002 – 2007. Their main objectives are to support (a) sustainable economic and social development (b) the smooth and gradual integration of developing countries into the world economy and (c) to maintain the campaign against poverty. The RIP makes some mention of trade liberalisation in particular with support for the fisheries sector as an important contributor to food security in the region. At the same time, the EU is also subsidizing European fleets to access the region's coastal and marine fisheries resources through Fisheries Partnership Agreements (FPA).

NGOs and Civil Society

The World Conservation Union (IUCN) regroups numerous government and NGO members¹⁹. Together with WWF, Wetlands International and the International Foundation for the Banc d'Arguin (FIBA), IUCN set up the 5-year Programme Régional de Conservation de la zone Côtière et Marine en Afrique de l'Ouest (PRCM²⁰), in partnership with the Subregional Fisheries Commission (CSR²¹).

In the sub-region, the PRCM is providing its support to the networking of local and national NGOs, and to national governments in matters of sustainable coastal and marine development. At the demand of the Mauritanian government, the PRCM mobilised the help of IUCN's Commission on Environmental, Economic and Social Policy (CEESP), and Commission on Environmental Law (CEL), to assist with the evaluation of the Oil company's impact assessment process and results (see CEIAM, 2006).

The advocacy power and margin of action of local and national NGOs may be limited. This was the case for the Civil Society Network set up during the consultation stages of the World

¹⁷ Covers Mauritania and the countries of the ECOWAS (CDEAO) regional organisation: Bénin, Burkina-Fasso, Cap Verde, Côte d'Ivoire, Gambia, Ghana, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Liberia, Mali, Mauritania, Niger, Nigeria, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Togo.

¹⁸ Covers countries of the ECCAS (CEEAC in French) region: Chad, Cameroon, Central African Republic, Gabon, Equatorial Guinea, Republic of Congo, DR Congo, Angola, Burundi, Rwanda and São Tome e Principe

¹⁹ see <http://www.iucn.org/members/application.htm>

²⁰ <http://www.prcmarine.org/> (2004-2008)

²¹ The Commission Sous-Régionale des Pêches (CSR) regroups Mauritania, Senegal, The Gambia, Cape Verde, Guinea-Bissau, Guinea (Conakry) and Sierra Leone.

Bank supported Pipeline project in Chad, and support from international NGOs has been crucial. In Chad, “the international network worked better because it had common goals. Members all worked in the fields of human rights or the environment (or both) and had adequate means to support themselves. They did not have to fear for their lives because of repression or financial insecurity; they were not worried about food, health care, and housing” (Djiraibe, 2001).

At international level, environmental NGOs have long campaigned for improved impact assessment process, improved civil society participation and ultimately the right of local communities to refuse fossil fuel and mining projects on their land (see FoEI, 2002a).

The prevalence of poverty and human rights violations in O&G-rich developing countries has mobilised international NGOs, including numerous faith-based organisations. UK-based CAFOD (Catholic Agency for Overseas Development), Open Society Institute, Oxfam GB, Save the Children UK and Transparency International UK, launched the Publish What You Pay (PWYP) campaign through Global Witness, following the publication of their 1999 report - A Crude Awakening - about the role of Oil and Banking industries in Angola’s civil war. The worldwide campaign calls for all natural resource companies to disclose their payments to governments for every country of operation. The campaign was launched in June 2002 by George Soros, Chairman of the Open Society Institute, further supported by other NGOs such as Catholic Relief Services, Human Rights Watch, Partnership Africa Canada, Pax Christi Netherlands and the Secours Catholique/CARITAS France, along with an increasing number of groups from developing countries. The coalition continues to expand worldwide since the campaign's launch and its impact with governments and O&G corporations has been increasing steadily. Civil society organisations and churches launched the national platform of the PWYP campaign in Chad in October 2004 (CRS, 2005).

Local groups are becoming increasingly organised and involved in debates and decisions regarding priorities that need to be addressed for Oil&Gas operations and the use of revenues. An example of the number and diversity of these groups is given by the signatory of the PWYP campaign (Table 4²²). Many of these groups are affiliated to existing NGOs and have a national dimension, but most are principally representing local groups of women, men, youth and coastal and wetlands communities of the Niger Delta. The absence of fisheries-specific interest groups probably reflects a generally poor level of organisations and representation in these communities and in the sector as a whole.

Other key actors

In-country, other key actors include journalists, academics, community leaders and Chiefs, parliamentarians, and many individuals or group who make the connection between local, national and international levels (see Table 5 and examples on Publish What You Pay international appeal website). Development partners can also be found in the foreign community brought in by the E&P companies, such as expatriate staff and their families, from the O&G corporations and their contractors.

Table 5 Nigerian NGOs signatory of the Publish What You Pay appeal

Africa Centre for Constitutional Development
African Network for Environmental and Economic Justice
Association for Democratic Citizens
Association Nigérienne de Lutte contre la Corruption
Bread of Life Development Foundation
Centre for Democracy and Development
Centre for Development, Constitutionalism and Peace Advocacy
Centre for Public Private Cooperation
Centre for Sustainable Human, Economic and Social Development
Civil Liberties Organisation

²² <http://www.publishwhatyoupay.org/english/coalition/members.shtml>

Commonwealth of Niger Delta Youths
Community Development & Welfare Agenda
Community Level Environmental Action Network
Community Rights Initiative Concerns Organisation
Delta Women Empowerment Network
DEWEN Nigeria
Gender and Development Action
Helping Hands Group
Ijaw Council for Human Rights
Independent Advocacy Project
Initiatives Development Now
Institute for Dispute Resolution
Institute of Human Rights and Humanitarian Law
Institute for New Leaders
Leads Nigeria
Mandate Monitoring Group Niger Delta Development
Monitoring and Corporate Watch
Niger Delta Project for Environment, Human Rights and Development
Niger Delta Professionals For Development
Niger Delta Women for Justice
Nigerian Environmental Study/Action Team Our Niger Delta Peacemakers International
Project Agape Project for Learning (PROLEARN)
Right to Education Programme
Rural Foundation for Gender and Development
Save Earth Nigeria (SEN)
Society for Water & Public Health Protection
Wangonet
Watchman International Network
Women's League for Democracy Women's Right to Education Programme
Youth Awareness Group
Zero Corruption Coalition

Increasingly, professionals working on projects in low-income regions are setting guidelines and ethical policies for their own involvement. The NGO Engineers against Poverty (EAP²³), for example, supported by leading professional engineering institutions and the UK Aid donor DFID, have devised guidelines for lead contractors on O&G projects in Low Income Regions to “modify infrastructure procurement to enhance social development” (EAP, 2006). AMEC plc.²⁴, a supplier of consultancy, engineering and project management services, commissioned a study from EAP and the UK Overseas Development Institute (ODI) to enhance the social performance of its engineering services contractors on a project it managed for Shell in the Philippines (EAP and ODI, 2004). Similarly, the Bechtel Group²⁵, currently building a liquefied natural gas (LNG) processing facility on the island of Bioko in Equatorial Guinea, has developed its own approach to public involvement, with an in-house community-relations team that helps the O&G client to “engage local communities in partnerships that represent both project and public interests. Team members cultivate trust between project stakeholders, and facilitate open discussion of issues so that all parties feel their concerns are addressed.”

²³ <http://www.engineersagainstopoverty.org/>

²⁴ see <http://www.amec.com>, clients include BP, ExxonMobil, Nigerian National Petroleum Company (NNPC), Shell and Woodside

²⁵ <http://www.bechtel.com/relations.htm>

Bechtel also pledges, in its Corporate Social Responsibility Statement “to an approach that is based on continuous consultation and communication”, and “to lend its support to local communities where it operates through programmes that focus on children and education; programmes that develop the skills of young persons in the community, and through partnering with community organizations to improve infrastructure that supports community life.”

3. Impacts of Oil and Gas activities on Fisheries Livelihoods

The livelihoods approach, at the heart of the Sustainable Fisheries Livelihoods Programme (SFLP), puts people at the centre of development (see Core Concepts DFID, 1999²⁶). It recognises multiple influences, multiple actors, and the importance to work across multiple geographical scales, from the local to the global.

O&G developments on the coast and in inland water ecosystems can bring immense development opportunities, but they also put an enormous pressure on all forms of livelihood capital, often decreasing current and future opportunities and thus aggravating poverty. The biggest growth foreseen in O&G production in the SFLP region is offshore, much of it in “ultra-deep” waters. These offshore projects may impact fisheries livelihoods through their activities onshore, and also through potential chronic or accidental pollution of the fisheries ecosystems.

The nature and extent of direct and indirect impacts from Oil & Gas projects depend on the stage of the project life cycle, from exploration to production, to decommissioning. Overall, impacts differ in their magnitude and risk, but are similar in their disruptive nature whether on land, wetlands, coastal or offshore ecosystems and communities. At all stages, they are a function of local vulnerabilities and risks of accidental and chronic events.

Impacts on Policies, Institutions and Processes

The “Dutch-disease²⁷” impact of O&G projects’ on the rest of the economy is well documented (see box below).

The **Dutch-disease**, referred to the decline of non-oil related activities in the Netherlands following the discovery of North Sea oil. It arises when the government only invests in its O&G sector and therefore fails to diversify its economy to broaden its tax revenues while at the same time uses its oil revenue to increase its consumption, for example through high civil service salaries or imported goods, instead of using it to boost its productive capacity, such as by building roads or developing its water and electricity distribution.

The “disease” is one of many possible economic and social impacts of O&G projects, and can manifest itself at all levels of national, devolved and local government. It is essentially poor or ill-informed governance and public policy, but is aggravated by corrupt practices sheltered behind a lack of transparency.

National level

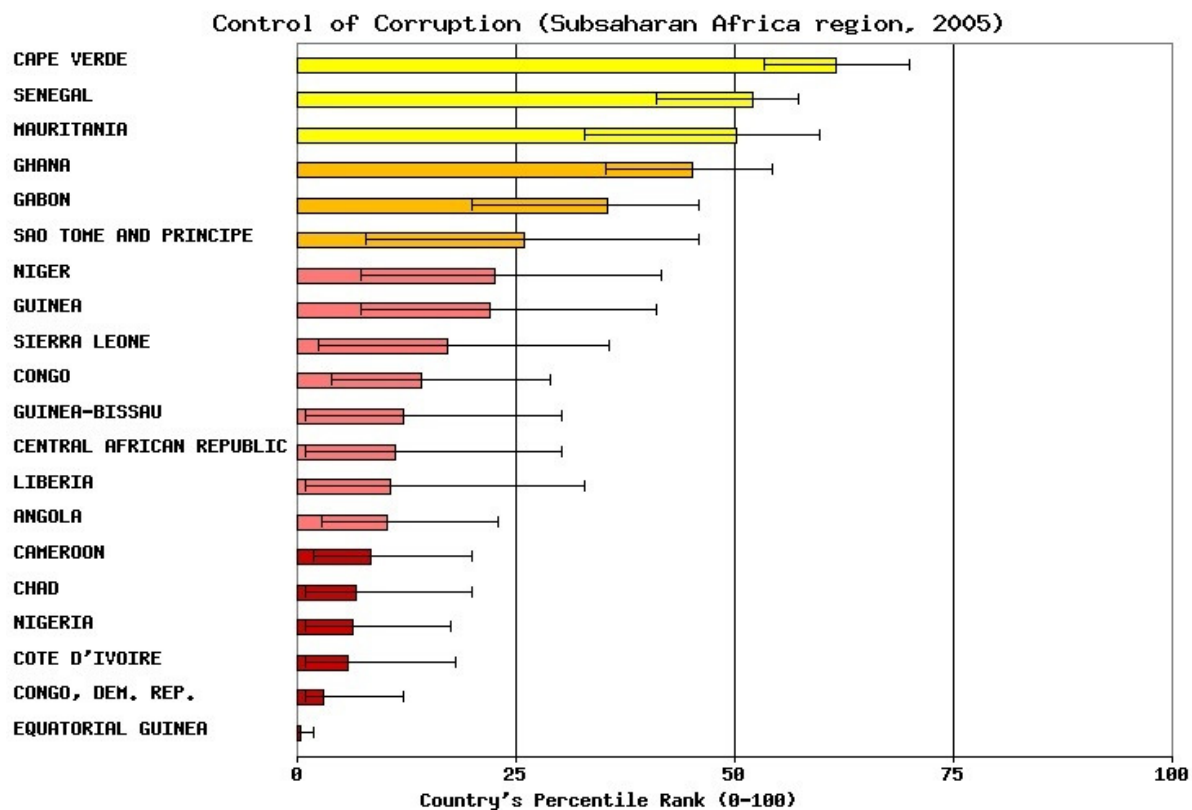
Oil & Gas projects have most often been associated with poor governance performance. This has clearly been the case for the majority of the African SFLP countries producing O&G in 2005. below (Kaufmann et al 2006), shows a composite indicator of corruption control compiled by the World Bank, with the current O&G producers mainly in the bottom 10% percentile. Furthermore, budgetary dependence on oil production is likely to be a major source of economic, hence political instability, particularly in countries such as Gabon, where production is now declining (OECD, 2006).

²⁶ http://www.livelihoods.org/info/guidance_sheets_pdfs/section1.pdf.

²⁷ see http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Dutch_disease#_ref-1 for the original 1977 reference in The Economist.

A strong commitment to transparency on the part of the producing government is a prerequisite for an informed debate at national and local level. This cannot be effective, however, unless the oil companies and foreign governments that support their efforts to secure oil interests, reciprocate.

Figure 6 WGI: Worldwide Governance Indicators Country Snapshot



Source: Cross Country Comparison for Control of Corruption (Kaufmann et al 2006)

Note The governance indicators presented here reflect the statistical aggregation of responses on the quality of governance given by a large number of enterprise, citizen and expert survey respondents in industrial and developing countries, as reported by a number of survey institutes, think tanks, non-governmental organizations, and international organizations. The aggregate indicators in no way reflect the official position of the World Bank, its Executive Directors, or the countries they represent. As discussed in detail in the accompanying papers, countries' relative positions on these indicators are subject to margins of error that are clearly indicated and should be taken into consideration when making comparisons across countries and over time.

Following on from scandals involving government officials at the highest level in France (Elf trial in 2003; Angolagate 2002 arms for oil deal) and the US (also involved in Angolagate; and Kazakhgate, still untried), the US House of Representatives proposed the Publish What You Pay Act in 2004²⁸, that - if voted in - would require corporations to publish what they pay to foreign governments. The European Parliament amended the Transparency Obligations Directive also in 2004, stating "EU states should promote public disclosure of payments made to governments by extractive companies listed on the European stock exchanges". The EU Transparency Obligations are in the process of being implemented²⁹. They were reinforced in 2005 by the advice given by the Committee of European Securities Regulators (CESR) to the EC. Dissemination requirements will ensure "minimum standards when

²⁸ <http://www.govtrack.us/congress/bill.xpd?bill=h108-4125>.

²⁹ http://ec.europa.eu/internal_market/securities/transparency/index_en.htm.

distributing price-sensitive news and information, including providing equal access to information for institutional, retail investors and the media, and disseminating this information throughout the entire European Union, simultaneously and directly to key stakeholders". Oil investors and operators have an important and definite role to play to increase transparency at national level, joining pro-change coalitions and initiatives when the government in place is not forthcoming (LeBillon, 2007).

Obvious links between poverty, poor governance, economic mismanagement, high military expenditure (Oxfam, 2001), and lack of transparency of past and current oil revenues has been starkly demonstrated in the case of Angola by the 1999 Global Witness Report³⁰, and have been a recurrent problem in the region (e.g. Congo Brazzaville, see Valette and Kretzman, 2004). The negative impacts on national economic growth from natural resource production and export, collectively known as "resource curse" or "paradox of plenty", have been documented in numerous oil producing countries around the world (Sachs and Warner, 1999), but numerous avenues for national government to stabilise oil financial and political booms and busts, could help turn the "curse" into a "blessing" (Stevens, 2003). Here again, oil operators and their contractors have important roles to play, through increased transparency and notably by participating to strengthen existing institutions through early involvement

Worried about disappearing oil revenues, off-budget transactions, and the mortgaging of future oil production to secure short-term commercial loans, the IMF and the WBG are putting greater transparency as a condition to offer continuing financial support (see Cossé 2006; Angola News release Nov. 05).

In 1999, the World Bank insisted that Chad set up a 5-year Revenue Management Plan (RMP), including several guarantee funds held in London (GB) to increase transparency, and fixed revenue percentages aimed at tackling today and tomorrow's poverty, as a condition to its financing the Chad-Cameroon project³¹. In December 2005, Chad's President Idriss Déby reviewed the country's Petroleum Revenue Management Law, closed the "future generations" fund and used funds aimed at reducing poverty to double the percentage going directly to the national government to 30 percent, in order to increase its military spending. The WBG responded by suspending its loans and freezing Chad's assets held in an escrow account in London, until a new agreement was reached in April 2006, after Chad had threatened to suspend its oil production.

Local level

In addition to direct impacts on assets and their livelihoods, local communities are likely to suffer from mismanaged revenues, corruption and conflicts linked to poor governance at global and national level.

At local level, the "Dutch disease" can affect coastal and wetlands livelihoods in multiple ways, by aggravating the oil project's impacts physical and social capital, and by reducing the content or the sustainability of mitigation programmes, for instance through increased inflation or through the effects of increased exchange rates that reduce fish export opportunities. Revenues may accrue to local governments through locally generated taxes and revenues, through intra-government formal revenue-sharing arrangements (Angola, Chad, Nigeria) or de facto given the importance of O&G in the national government revenue transferred to the regions (Republic of Congo, Equatorial Guinea, Gabon, Cameroon).

The EITI (2006) identifies three main issues for local governments:

³⁰ A crude awakening: The role of Oil and Banking Industries in Angola's Civil War and the Plunder of State Assets.

³¹ See background from Council on Foreign Relations by Carin Zissis <http://www.cfr.org/publication/10532/> accessed May 2006.

- 1) Mismanagement and corruption in the form of leakage prior to disbursement, inaccurate derivation calculations, discretionary transfers, poor fiscal reporting, disincentives for investment and insufficient absorptive capacity;
- 2) Worsened Poverty through eroded local tax base, perverse incentive to lower tax rates (“race to the bottom” with other Provinces or municipalities), magnified volatility, loss of national fiscal flexibility, and local “Dutch-disease” effect;
- 3) Conflict escalation.

Coastal and wetlands livelihoods, as with most poor rural communities, are vulnerable to all three issues. They suffer from a lack of recognised social and economic importance, lack of political representation, and they are reliant on basic public services such as clean water and roads to enhance their development prospects.

In areas of the Niger Delta, the combination of all three types of impacts is so acute that Atukpa J. Dakoru (AAPW 2006: 4) argues that the Corporate Social Responsibility of the O&G businesses involved has become essentially a matter of peace and security. He identifies the following issues as needing urgent attention:

- Lack of employment, award of contracts to local people/businesses
- Responsibility for community projects
- Divide and rule and lack of respect for community hierarchy
- Payment of allowances to Chiefs and Sectional favouritism
- Refusal to honour traditional governance rules
- Refusal to honour and implement MoUs
- Use of security forces to intimidate local communities.

An MoU is the legal instrument that seals the agreement between project operator and a local community. It gives details of obligations on both parts, including mitigation measures and the nature of any agreed compensation, usually infrastructure projects. The 3-year MoUs signed by the WAGP Company (WAGPCo) with local communities in Nigeria, Benin, Togo and Ghana³², for example, aimed to identify community development projects in the four areas of Education, Health & Sanitation, Income Generation and Capacity Building. However, shortly after the works began in 2005, FoEI reported³³ that a meeting of “representatives from communities living near the pipeline route in Nigeria and Ghana, complained of not having been properly consulted, suggesting that the World Bank, one of the main project financiers with its 40 million USD guarantee, may be violating its own commitment to invest only in projects that have broad community support”.

A lack of progress on measures agreed in the Memoranda of Understandings (MoUs) signed with local communities is a common grievance over many O&G projects, in the Niger Delta and other O&G producing areas in the region. The lack of local project oversight to monitor and mitigate impacts and compensate local communities appears almost universal.

In effect, according to Knight (2005), the process of attempting to establish direct links between oil companies and “host communities” has almost universally proved to be a concept “flawed, exclusive, divisive and a major cause of internal, intra- and inter-community conflict”. Instead, Pro-Natura, an international NGO with grassroots bases in the Niger Delta is demonstrating how community development needs to be mediated by a community-led NGO (see 0). There may also be roles for local and national government departments in relevant sectors (natural resources and environment, agriculture, health, rural development), and for international agencies and donors that are able to support mitigation efforts with appropriate knowledge and technical support.

³² see <http://212.96.8.17:81/index.htm>

³³ <http://bicusa.org/en/Article.2327.aspx>

In Chad the original Petroleum Revenue Management Law earmarked 5% (4.5% net of debt service) of the Oil royalties to the decentralized authorities of the Doba oil-producing region (CRS, 2003). However, local communities had to wait more than a year after production began for a government decree that identified the region of Logone Oriental as the appropriate administrative structure that could authorize a provisional committee to manage the local funds. The lack of decentralised local government authority has also meant that there was no initial local needs assessment or planning discussions that could feed into a national poverty reduction strategy. At the end of 2004, local communities were still waiting for possible disbursement.

Impacts on Livelihood Assets

Until recently, most published accounts concurred that impacts of O&G operations contribute to exacerbate vulnerability factors, either directly, or by weakening fragile public or non-governmental institutions that previously contributed to more secure livelihood capital access, flows or strategies. The natural, human and social capitals in the SFLP region are unique, with often recognised world importance, but their fragility has often been demonstrated by a high prevalence of conflicts, lack of social resilience and weakness of national and local institutions that have rapidly dispersed large sums given in compensation for impacts on local capital assets.

In contrast, all O&G operators in the region claim to aim to support their local communities development, and to contribute to existing poverty alleviation initiatives or set up new ones. Besides effort to create lasting training and employment opportunities and develop local supply chains, some local operators do effectively support a large and diverse number of community projects, notably through long-term health and education programmes (see Table 6). Although few target fishing or fish farming activities specifically, O&G initiatives contribute to poverty alleviation of communities, including coastal and wetlands livelihoods, in the project region.

The fisheries livelihoods are generally so vulnerable, and impacts from O&G projects potentially so enormous and diverse that only novel approaches that mobilise local community potentials to the full, such as the Akassa – Pro-Natura project (see section 0 and Table 11), appear to provide a useful and replicable model at local level.

Natural Capital

There is a risk of significant environmental impact to all O&G projects, through accidental or through chronic events. In the SFLP region, the Niger Delta possibly illustrates the most severe and widespread scale of environmental and social impacts associated with Oil projects. This is illustrated by two recent court cases.

Accidental and chronic pollution

On 26 February 2006, the Federal High Court in Port Harcourt court ordered Shell and its partners to pay \$1.5billion to the Ijaw people of the Southern Delta region³⁴ in compensation for environmental damages. The judgment followed from the Nigerian Senate approving the fine in August 2004, after it was presented to the lower House of Representatives in 2003 and reviewed by an independent legal advisory panel set up by the lower house. The fine was originally ordered by the Nigerian Parliament in 2004 against Shell Petroleum Development Company (SPDC) Nigeria Limited for the hardship and environmental devastation it has brought the Ijaws since 1956 (Ughebe, 2003).

According to a documentary film from the National Geographic³⁵, the Nigerian government has documented nearly 7,000 oil spills, “practically one a day for 25 years, but analysts

³⁴ Shell v. Ijaw Aborigines of Bayelsa State

³⁵ Curse of the Black Gold, <http://www7.nationalgeographic.com/ngm/0702/feature3/index.html>

suspect the real number may be ten times higher.” Chronic and accidental pollution events appear to have been, and remain inevitable in the current context, with companies blaming local communities for sabotage, and terrorist acts, and local communities, NGOs and the judicial system accusing companies of non-compliance with international or national agreements, of carelessness, poor maintenance and lack of cleanup or remediation.

Some areas in the Niger Delta, have suffered the worst records of environmental and human damages to date, with several hundred people from local communities, many of them fishing communities, suffering violent deaths and chronic illnesses from regular pipeline and other explosions, oil rains, oil spills, oil fires, and water pollution (see <http://www.eraaction.org/> field reports). The extent of environmental damage is probably not entirely known, as oil companies claim that local violence precludes them from maintaining and repairing faulty installations or cleaning the sites.

Alongside risks from potentially highly polluting activities and infrastructure, local communities may reduce their vulnerability through better preparedness and close collaboration with oil operators to monitor and improve local environment safety. This was clearly illustrated by Aprioku (2003) in his survey of local government councils in Eastern Nigeria delta.

Gas flaring

The case of 14 November 2005, followed by an order on 11 April 2006 for the parties to appear in Court and submit a plan, concerned gas flaring. The Federal High Court of Nigeria ordered the Shell Petroleum Development Company of Nigeria (SPDC) Ltd., to stop flaring gas in the Iwherekan community in Delta State by April 2007, as it “violates guaranteed constitutional rights to life and dignity”³⁶, and thus rights to “clean poison-free, pollution-free environment”. The case was brought against the Shell Petroleum Development Company of Nigeria but it is likely that it will apply to all other companies that flare gas in the region in joint ventures with the Nigerian National Petroleum Corporation (NNPC), including ExxonMobil, ChevronTexaco, TotalFinaElf and Agip.

Most of the natural gas associated with oil production in the region has been flared in huge volumes, with only a small portion being used for gas lifts and to boost oil production in declining fields. Until recently, the large gas reserves discovered by IOC were relinquished to the state or to its National Company. Although some IOCs, such as Chevron in Angola, operate zero-gas flared offshore fields using re-injection, this is still far from the norm. Without gas-pipeline infrastructure, an export or a domestic market, the remaining gas is flared, approximately 70% of the production in Angola (see UNDP-WG, 2001) and 75% in Nigeria (an estimated 3.8 million standard cubic ft per day in 2002 - ERA, 2005), the largest volume for any country in the world.

Fisheries Resources

Besides extreme cases of accidental pollution and gas flaring, every project has some local impacts on land, water, air and species. Some are initially linked with the building and engineering work, and others are caused by operations of the producing facilities.

Around Kribi on the Cameroon coast, for example, local communities felt that the Chad-Cameroon pipeline company COTCO did not really consult them. In Ebomé, for example, the importance of a nearby offshore reef to the community for its fish refuge aggregation value was not foreseen and then not recognised by the pipeline operator COTCO who blasted it for the offshore terminal construction (see Table 7, Badjeck 2005a). The local Catholic Church and other groups also flagged the importance of environmental safeguards necessary to protect fisheries livelihoods from the impacts of accidental or chronic pollution, but fishermen

³⁶ Article 24 of the African Charter on Human and People’s Rights

are seldom taken into account, and the lack of appropriate initial assessment is compounded by a general lack of understanding and recognition of customary fishing rights (see 0).

Other losses of natural capital

Construction impacts that are unforeseen can cause later problems and give rise to claims that fall outside the normal process and therefore take some time to settle. The village of Mpangou, near Kribi at the end of the Chad Cameroon pipeline, for example, claims that the pipeline construction blocked their wells and access to clean water for 4 months in 2002 (CRS³⁷), and Esso later rectified this³⁸. Other unforeseen impacts at the operation stage arise from chronic and accidental pollution events (see above) as well as from unforeseen or underestimated decrease in environmental quality. In Doba (Chad) for example, local communities identified further impacts as follows (CRS, 2005):

- Dust pollution from HGV road traffic in villages and on agricultural fields
- Unsafe disposal of waste lubricating oil and drilling fluids potentially threatening the local groundwater supply.

Even the WAGP project preliminary assessments, which are extensive by any standard, predict that “moderate impacts include disturbance of baseline water quality [during construction, suspended solids and associated turbidity levels in the immediate work area will increase] from the passive installation of approximately 550km of pipeline ... due to the length of the pipeline and the overall duration of installation” (WAPCo, 2004a). Unfortunately, there is not always a large enough contingency budget to remediate impacts once the site is in operation. In Doba, for example, the lack of proper surfacing on the roads to the production site means that all the communities along the way have suffered from high levels of dust raised by HGV traffic, and complained about the loss of production in fields near the roads and health impacts from the dust for years, without proper remediation.

Physical Capital

There is an enormous potential for immediate local positive impacts of an O&G project through the provision of greatly needed infrastructure. At household level, project compensation and employment opportunities during the construction phase are likely to improve housing, farming (ploughs) and transport (bicycles) assets, as it has, for example, in all villages in the project area of the Chad production and pipeline project. However, the survey authors also found that opportunities provided by the O&G project construction activities essentially strengthened existing development dynamics, rather than created new ones (Cogels and Koppert, 2004). The vulnerability of fishing households could therefore be relatively increased rather than alleviated in many areas where they remain at the margins of development opportunities. However, when fishermen achieve a certain visibility, often through the help of a local NGO, O&G compensation can have positive impacts on the activities of individuals or communities through the provision of building facilities, better road access to markets, or fishing gear (Badjeck, 2005a).

Positive impacts are not always emerging for infrastructure compensation at the community level, where the lack of communal uptake of physical infrastructure is likely to have deeper roots than the O&G project. In the Chad production and pipeline corridor, for example, the socioeconomic study of the project’s construction impacts identified “an almost complete lack of drinking water”, even in villages with wells drilled before or by the project. Cogels and Koppert (2004) found that “rare are the villages that mobilize, manage and maintain collectively the equipment they possess”, mostly for lack of collective action explained partly “by cultural constraints [from suspicion, jealousy and competition], and partly because of the unstable war situation and its aftermath”. Unfortunately, O&G projects have often been implicated as facilitators or causes of conflicts (e.g. Republic of Congo, IPS 2004) and

³⁷ See: http://www.crs.org/our_work/where_we_work/overseas/africa/cameroon/ccp_vt1-04.htm.

³⁸ <http://www.esso Chad.com/Chad-English/PA/Files/02.pdf>.

repressive political regimes (Oxfam, 2001), rather than as solutions to overcome problems at that level.

In Doba itself (Southern Chad Oil facilities), local communities identified these impacts as follows (CRS, 2005):

- Rising inflation in the costs of housing, and rising prices and scarcity of essential local food commodities (meat, poultry, fish, millet, manioc)
- Increased site impact on land use and household viability, from more extensive land appropriation than initially planned, and aggravated by a lack of land planning, and by poor quality housing provided to displaced villagers

Other problems may also arise from local “Dutch disease”, which reduces or prevents local government to support infrastructure investments for roads, markets and transport, shelter, water near landing point/market, energy, and communication. The absence of organised local governance and oversight has led to the abandonment of numerous half-finished buildings and facilities (Knight, 2005; CRS³⁹; Badjeck, 2005a).

³⁹ From Chad-Cameroun Pipeline virtual tour at:
http://crs.org/our_work/where_we_work/overseas/Africa/chad/index.cfm.

Table 6 Examples of community projects supported by O&G operators

Project title	Project activity	O&G Co. and partners	Reference
Education			
Science Teachers Program Empowering Youth in Nigeria	Payment of student stipend to attend one year Teacher Training in schools in the company's area of operation in Niger Delta, since 1997	NNPC/CNL and Government National Youth Service Corps (NYSC)	http://www.chevron.com/
Technical Skills Acquisition	In Warri Delta State, a year training in metal working, computer processing, or office support	ChevronTexaco/Nigerian National Petroleum Corp. joint venture with IFESH and NOIC	http://www.chevron.com/
School infrastructure	Renovation and equipment of two schools in Luanda, Angola	BP	http://www.bp.com/
Project title	Project activity	O&G Co. and partners	Reference
Health			
River Boat Clinic	Free Health Care from doctors, nurses and auxiliary staff since 2000 along the creeks and tributaries of the Escavos and Benin Rivers (suspended during unrest, resumed April 2005)	NNPC/CNL/Delta State Government	http://www.chevron.com/
Hospitals	Construction or Rebuilding of local Hospitals	CNL and NPC	http://www.chevron.com/
Blood Bank	State of the art Blood Bank at Cabinda General Hospital since 1993	ChevronTexaco, Sonangol, TotalFinaElf and Agip	http://www.chevron.com/
HIV/AIDS awareness and prevention programme	For employees and community members, state school curriculum, Interactive Adolescent Awareness Program	CNL: Angola, Nigeria Total: Burkina Faso	http://www.chevron.com/ http://www.total.com/en/corporate-social-responsibility/Challenges_actions/Health/burkina_9078

Malaria prevention	Roll-back Malaria campaign	Chevron Nigeria Ltd	http://www.chevron.com/operations/Nigeria.aspx
Project title	Project activity	O&G Co. and partners	Reference
Regional Development			
Western Niger Delta Development Project (WNDDP)	Five year \$5million program with components 1) education (youth training, primary school education and teacher training, adult literacy classes), 2) increasing production capacity of fishermen/farmers, 3) Financing (credit co-op, business skills and creation, credit access), and 4) HIV/AIDS awareness	CNL	http://www.chevron.com/
Sustainable Small Farms	Self-help technical and financial support to small-scale farming communities in Cabinda Province since 2001	With Cabinda's ministry and supervised by NGO Africare	http://www.chevron.com/
Remote Community Electrification	Since 2001, project to provide electricity to some 1000,000 residents and schools in Niger Delta	CNL and WNDDP partnership with IFESH	http://www.chevron.com/
Arrive Alive	Road Safety programme in local communities	Chevron Nigeria Ltd.	http://www.chevron.com/
Global MoUs (GMOUs) with Regional Development Councils	Since 2005, technical assistance from NGOs, including participatory Sustainable Livelihood Assessments (SLAs) to underpin 2yr development plans from 2007	Chevron Nigeria Ltd, NGOs, regional governments	http://www.chevron.com/operations/Nigeria.aspx
Akassa	Akassa Community – Pro-Natura project (see Table 11 for details)	Statoil since 1997	http://www.statoil.com/INF/SVG03595.NSF/Attachments/Barekr aft_2005_eng.pdf/\$FILE/Barekr aft_2005_eng.pdf
Community Development Trust (CDT)	Akassa model of Corporate NGO from Pro-Natura International In Nigeria	Nexen	http://www.ipieca.org/activities/partnerships/downloads/casestudies/orocommunity.pdf
Oron to Calabar	Project of the Oro CDT, Niger Delta, Akwa Ibom State	Nexen	http://www.nexeninc.com/

ferry			Sustainability/Sustainability_Report/
Cassava Enterprise Development Programme, self-employed kiosk with Globacom	Sustainable Community Development (SCD) Strategy since 2004	Shell Petroleum development Company of Nigeria (SPDC) in MSPs	http://www.shell.com/home/Framework?siteId=nigeria
Business training and finance for SME	Enterprise solutions to poverty in South Africa and Uganda soon to be extended elsewhere in Africa	Shell Foundation	http://www.shellfoundation.org
Strengthen resources of SME near production sites	Congo (Pointe Noire Industrial Assoc.) and Angola (Zimbo project); Local Community Development (LCD) Guide and Stakeholder Relationship Management (SRM+); MSP	Total	http://www.total.com/en/corporate-social-responsibility/case-studies/
Micro-finance	Angola from 2005	BP	http://www.bp.com/SustainabilityReport 2005
Project title	Project activity	O&G Co. and partners	Reference
Local Supply chain			
Business Skills, seed funding	Six weeks training modules, and support to new ventures: Pastelaria Rosy (catering business); Lobito Fabrication Yard (offshore production structures)	Cabinda Gulf Oil Co. Ltd (Chevron/Texaco)	http://www.chevron.com/
Local Content development	Since 1999. Awarding contracts to Nigeria oil service companies; farming out of oil fields to Nigerian-owned oil companies; Providing technology transfer and training to Nigerians; Heightening awareness and creating opportunities through LCD fairs	CNL and NNPC	http://www.chevron.com/
Supplier Training Initiative	First seminar Sept. 2005	BP MSP with Sonangol, other oil Co., US NGO Citizens Devt Corps	http://www.bp.com/

Angola Partnership Initiative	Support to SME development since 2002	ChevronTexaco with USAID, Government of Angola	http://www.chevron.com/
Community Partnerships	Engineers against Poverty (EAP, 2006) membership, to bring together Multi-Sector Partnerships (MSP) with government, NGOs and community-based organisations to pool competencies in community development, public policy environment and national poverty reduction strategy in low-income countries (Matthews, 2005).		

Source: WNDDP: Western Niger Delta Development Project in partnership with International Foundation for Education and Self-Help (IFESH); Nigerian Opportunities Industrialization Centres NOIC; LCD: Local Content Development

Social and Human Capital

O&G operators aim to contribute to local poverty reduction programmes through initiatives for employees and community development programmes. Specific impacts of large industrial developments, such as potential increase of HIV/AIDS and STDs, and the migration of temporary workers, are written into the Impact Assessment Statement, and targeted by specific awareness and education campaigns, medical facilities and housing resources. It appears that, just as with the national level, the extent of positive impacts for local communities reflects good local governance, preparedness, and demand as well as the willingness of the local operator. In all cases, coordination and synergy with government and related initiatives are necessary to increase local investments in health, education and other social services (CRS, 2005: 66), and therefore to secure long-term positive impacts. Local coordination and dialogue between operator and civil society remain essential as the project develops and negative impacts are re-assessed and have to be mitigated, such as for respiratory problems linked with dust from the road traffic in Doba (Chad, Kotch 2005).

Land tenure, property and rights of way

Some property and access rights regimes are specific to coastal, wetland livelihoods, and their complications are important to understand for developers and local operators to minimize their impacts.

Fishing communities rarely own or lease the land they use for landing their production, launching and storing their vessels, gear and other production inputs. One of the main reasons lies with the particular property regime of the maritime and fluvial public domains. In most countries around the world (although not everywhere in the UK, for example), private ownership stops at some distance of the water's edge, and the public domain implies a public right of way. It also allows government to concede exclusive use right to public or private developers, for ports, transport infrastructure, tourism or industrial developments.

Competing demands on the water's edge, from the tourism industry for example, often result in an exclusion of fishing-related activities. Because of their lack of institutional recognition and representation, their lack of formal rights then often means a lack of compensation for lost business or increased costs.

The vulnerability of fishing livelihoods is also increased by the propensity for families in fishing communities to settle, work and market the catch close to the water. In such cases, expropriation means a total disruption of the community, with loss of working facilities, of housing, and of social capital, often with little available alternative.

Resource use rights

Coastal and wetlands livelihoods add an extra level of complexity through the importance of local customary use rights that have little legal standing and are thus highly vulnerable to appropriation with little recognition of their importance. Most indigenous and community property rights, customary individual or common rights, are little or not protected by state law or policy (for example, in Nigeria, CIEL 2006⁴⁰). Customary fishing and other water rights are usually kept separate from land rights and seldom recognised by government (see example in Burkina Faso from Jacobs, 2003), even though they closely complement each other in most rural livelihoods. Coastal and wetlands livelihoods are thus highly vulnerable to an appropriation of their use rights by any project.

Traditionally, fishery resource use is governed by rules for local entry, but in many instances these have been pushed aside, by recent migrations and environmental changes, and by

⁴⁰ http://www.ciel.org/Publications/CBPR_Nigeria_9-18-06.pdf.

decades of development projects that encouraged fisheries development and provided some form of government or foreign aid subsidy to capital-intensive operations. As a result, aquatic resource use rights are even less well defined, with a general prevalence of the “open access” model. The inherently complex situation is generally aggravated by increasing pressures on connected ecosystem assets and services (clean freshwater, fuel wood, waste disposal, soil erosion etc.), and by an existing exploitation of the local resources at unsustainable levels.

The specificity of aquatic resource use regime and rights needs to be understood for impacts to be adequately assessed and mitigated so that fishing activities are not suffering unnecessary costs, and the key role played by fisheries livelihoods in poverty alleviation and food security can be maintained.

Financial Capital

Rural livelihoods, and fisheries-based livelihoods in particular, suffer from reduced access to capital that contributes to poverty (cf. SFLP Policy Brief 04). This is often recognised by O&G operators, who include micro-financing programmes in their community outreach package (see Table 6). The lack of capital reduces access to credit, and usually comes with a lack of financial management capacity. In such a context, monetary compensation to households for loss of agricultural land or ROW easily evaporates. This is clearly illustrated in the survey of households with a member compensated and/or employed for the Chad-Cameroon project construction (Cogels and Koppert, 2004), which reports that:

- Money from salaries has been used on a wider range of items than money from compensation;
- Compensation money was not often used for investments; and that
- Those compensated and employed by the project feared most that the project brought jealousy, prostitution and even sorcery.

The divisive aspect of monetary compensation, is also reported in coastal communities near Kribi in Cameroon (Badjeck, 2005a), and the lack of resulting well being appears to be a general feature of unusually large “windfall” sums of money (e.g. lottery wins Sheldon and Lyubomirsky, 2006). It is aggravated by a lack of transparency and lack of local community or professional institutional representation.

Impacts on Livelihood Activities and Strategies

Compared with direct and indirect impacts on livelihood assets, impacts on activities and livelihood strategies are more complex to evaluate and mitigate. Unfortunately for the poorest in coastal and wetlands communities, who have few or no assets, impact on fishing activities are rarely recognised as significant. Generally, fishermen are unlikely to be compensated unless the project is interfering with their access to the shore, or if it has to relocate their settlements.

Interactions with fishing activities

Fisheries play an essential role in food security and poverty reduction, although this is not always recognised in national policies or Poverty Reduction Strategy Papers (Bojö and Reddy, 2002). Furthermore, the clear link between environmental policy and poverty reduction (WBGU, 2004) is unfortunately not recognised enough by the fisheries sectoral policy, which needs to acknowledge that any decrease in natural capital adds to the often-excessive fishing pressure and decreases the resource base that supports wetlands and coastal livelihoods.

Unforeseen impacts appear to be more likely in coastal and wetlands communities, probably for three main reasons:

1. Coastal and wetlands communities are less organised than rural farming communities, therefore less aware of the inherent complexity of their resource base, and less prepared when they have to articulate a claim
2. The functional ecology and value of wetlands and coastal ecosystems and the livelihoods that depend on them are relatively more complex and less known than farming and pastoral systems, and
3. The centralised and decentralised government institutions in charge of fisheries have little capacity and are generally left out of consultation and compensation discussions.

O&G projects interact directly and indirectly with fishing operations (UKOOA, 2006), particularly through the following activities, that impose local temporary or permanent restrictions on fishermen:

- Site, route and geophysical surveys
- Drilling and construction projects
- Approach routes for mobile drilling units and their tugs
- Pipeline installations, trenching, protection, beach pulls and related activities; physical pipeline surveys; pipeline maintenance
- Decommissioning activities.

There is a range of potential impacts associated with O&G project activities as follows:

- Loss of traditional fishing grounds and catching opportunities
- Increased competition from displaced fishing on remaining grounds
- Longer sailing routes and times to fishing grounds
- Loss of gear static gear from interaction with O&G vessels
- Increased risk of collision accidents from shipping traffic and structures at sea

Mitigation measures agreed by the WAGP company in the four countries concerned by the project make provisions to minimise impacts on access to inland and coastal waters. The impacts on the aquatic ecosystems (lakes, rivers, coastal waters and fishponds) are acknowledged, as are interferences with Right of Way (ROW) and fishing activities, but the customary rights to water or the seabed are never mentioned (WPACo, 2004b).

The WAGP impact assessment recognises the need to mitigate and compensate for ROW impacts on fishermen's activities, but does not recognise fishing rights or specific features such as reefs or spawning seasons, and does not seek to identify ROW at sea in the EIA. There are provisions for compensation for "major residual impacts" and operational control measures, but these are included in the Resettlement Action Plan. Therefore, they are unlikely to cover the loss of fishing income during the pipeline construction (including jet-trenching), laying and service activities in coastal waters⁴¹. A similar situation happened in near Kribi in Cameroon, where the destruction of a reef 11 km offshore for the construction the marine shipping terminal could probably have been avoided, while the impacts were not initially assessed or mitigated (Table 7, Badjeck 2005a,b).

Involuntary resettlement

For new projects, moderate or severe impacts identified by the impact assessment exercise are addressed through permanent or temporary resettlement linked with land acquisitions. An in-house retrospective analysis of the World Bank Compliance Advisor/Ombudsman's

⁴¹ see <http://212.96.8.17:81/> see 14- WAGP Regional EIA Ch 7 Mitigation Measures

effectiveness (CAO, 2006) points independently to oil, gas and minerals projects, to Africa, and to displacement issues as the most common sources of complaints to the WB Ombudsman from local communities and NGOs.

The most severe impacts regarding wetlands and coastal livelihoods noted during the IA phase of West African Gas Pipeline project (WAPCo, 2004) for example, concern expropriation from agricultural land or dwellings, with a mention of fishponds and fisheries in streams that may be temporarily blocked.

The general lack of easily available and summarised Impact Statements for O&G projects in SFLP countries makes it difficult to synthesise the most common or acute problems that may affect coastal and wetlands communities. It seems that increasingly the Impoverishment Risks and Reconstruction (IRR) model developed by Cernea at the World Bank in 2000 is used in social impacts. However, even though the IRR considers the loss of use of common resources as a major source of impoverishment, there is no evidence that this has been used to identify significant impacts on communities that depend on fisheries in open waters.

When impacts are identified, the details of mitigation and compensation measures are rarely made public, and it may be that these are the main cause of discontent. For example, according to Asume Osuoka⁴², “The compensation [from the WAGP project] available to displaced community people in Nigeria is a mockery, as low as USD 20. This constitutes a gross violation of livelihood security.”

Poverty

The links between oil richness and poverty have been damning at national and macro-economic levels. A report by Oxfam (2001) shows that Oil dependent economies tend to display a reduced rate of economic growth that offers few benefits to the poor (Dutch disease), and a strong correlation with poor healthcare, high rates of child mortality and malnutrition and poor performance on education.

Without a regional plan and functioning local authorities, central government is unlikely to meet the needs of the local poor in the project area. In the Doba oil-producing region in Chad, a recent report concludes “the local populations who have borne the brunt of the social, environmental and economic costs of the projects may be the last to see the extra benefits promised from oil revenues” (CRS, 2005).

Without a local poverty reduction strategy that links with the national PRSP, mitigation measures obtained from O&G companies are likely to be ill-adapted and divisive and may lead to further loss of human and social capital.

Livelihood Diversification

One of the main long-term development benefits from O&G activities on small economies of coastal communities in the North Atlantic and North Sea (Newfoundland, Shetlands, Scotland, Norway) has been the opportunity for diversification into O&G related activities. The essentially offshore production experience of Newfoundland communities shows how, from an initial position of watching development from the outside, local livelihoods have contributed and benefited from the development of job opportunities, skills and new economic activities (SFU, 2000). This is illustrated by recent initiatives of Engineers Against Poverty (2006) that stress the importance of lead contractors to strengthen their contribution to local development by building the capacity of local trainers, initiating a dedicated Skills and Enterprise Support programme, and contributing to the establishment of a locally-based Common User Supply Base (CUSB) to organise the provision of goods and services (ODI and EAP, 2007).

In the short-term, households in local communities seem to benefit indirectly when they are not directly compensated or employed by the project, from increased opportunities linked to

⁴² Friends of the Earth Nigeria/Environmental Rights Action in Nigeria.

increased economic activity from the project construction or operation (Cogels and Koppert, 2004). Coastal communities near Kribi perceived that opportunities for diversification were positive impacts of the pipeline and sea terminal project (Badjeck, 2005a).

Table 7 Impacts of COTCO Pipeline project on five coastal communities in Cameroon

Assets	Negative Impacts	Positive Impacts
Natural Capital	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Destruction of important reef near Ébomé ▪ Noise during construction dispersed fish population ▪ Fishery stocks have decreased since the pipeline (no quantitative data) ▪ Natural capital 'mortgaged': fear of pollution that could damage natural capital in the future 	
Human Capital	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Increase of AIDS and STDs (no quantitative data) ▪ Employment only temporary, mainly during construction 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Increase schooling for Pygmies ▪ Increased health services ▪ Employment opportunities
Social Capital	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Increased conflict between Bantou and Pygmies over compensations ▪ Increased local conflicts between Bantou communities over compensations ▪ Increased distrust of government and COTCO due to difficult compensation process and lack of consultation ▪ Construction of Pipeline resulted in increased demographic flux 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Development and adaptation of community institutions: management committees created to manage compensations in villages ▪ Foster collective action: fishermen get together with NGO to resolve compensation issue with COTCO ▪ More participatory and equitable decision-making regarding coastal zone development in Kribi
Physical Assets		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Refurbishment of public infrastructures in Kribi, roads and updating of telecommunication network ▪ New infrastructures such as schools, health centres, freezers and wells
Financial Assets		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Increased cash flow due to increased economic activity ▪ Livestock in compensation (potential for increased income and used as safety net)
Impacts on Livelihood Activities		
Activity	Negative Impacts	Positive Impacts
Fishing	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Fishing ban for a month with no compensation ▪ Previously good fishing grounds closed ▪ Destruction of reef ▪ Pollution risks 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Compensation including fishing gear, and shed in Kribi port ▪ Better roads and access to market

Mitigating the Impact of Oil Exploration and Production on Coastal and Wetland Livelihoods in Central and West Africa

Tourism	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Aesthetic degradation: platform visible from beach ▪ Sexual tourism increased 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Increased activity for inauguration and construction ▪ World visibility for Kribi
Other		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Compensation included community goods (tents and chairs for functions) ▪ Increased sales of local goods and services ▪ Additional employment contributes to livelihood diversification

Source: Badjeck, 2005

4. Prevention and Mitigation

NGOs, professional organisations, donors, Government and Oil and Gas Corporations have set up a number of Initiatives and Partnerships in recent years that aim at preventing and mitigating negative impacts of large industrial developments on national development and local communities.

National level

International Financing conditions

The independent **Extractive Industry Review** (EIR, 2003) of the WB Group (WBG) funding argued that WBG funding for oil and mining does not benefit local communities, protect basic human rights or the environment in the majority of cases. The report recommended, amongst other things, that the Bank

- Phases out its funding for oil and coal extraction
- Increases funding for renewable energy projects
- Ensures prior informed consent for indigenous and project-affected peoples, and
- Ends its support for destructive mining technologies.

Following on from the clear message of the Extractive Industry Review of WBG-funded projects (EIR, 2003), the WBG pledged to review its sector-specific pollution prevention and abatement guidelines, and IFC's safeguard policies (WBG-EIR, 2004). These formed the basis for the so-called "Equator Principles".

The nine **Equator Principles**⁴³ (see Table 8) are guidelines for responsible project financing. They provide a benchmark for financial institutions - the WBG (IBRD, IFC and MIGA), other international IFIs and commercial banks signatories⁴⁴, which pledge to provide loans only to projects that manage social and environmental issues responsibly. The Equator Principles were revised in November 2006, following the IFC's revised environmental and social "Performance Standards" and Policy on Social and Environmental Sustainability (IFC, 2006). It is therefore still too early to assess how effective the changes will be, and particularly how quickly the AfDB and commercial banks will find the resources and expertise to advise and support their clients, or to enforce the new standards.

* Generally apply to all Category A projects (with impacts that are diverse, irreversible or unprecedented) and, as appropriate, Category B projects (with potential limited adverse social or environmental impacts that are few in number, generally site-specific, largely reversible and readily addressed through mitigation measures).

** The AP may range from a brief description of routine mitigation measures to a series of documents (e.g., resettlement action plan, indigenous peoples plan, emergency preparedness and response plan, decommissioning plan, etc). The level of detail and complexity of the Action Plan and the priority of the identified measures and actions will be commensurate with the project's potential impacts and risks.

*** Consistent with IFC Performance Standard 1, the internal Social and Environmental Management System will incorporate: (i) Social and Environmental Assessment; (ii) management program; (iii) organisational capacity; (iv) training; (v) community engagement; (vi) monitoring; and (vii) reporting. Worried about disappearing oil revenues, off-budget transactions, and the mortgaging of future oil production to secure short-term commercial loans, the IMF and WB have called for increased transparency as a condition to their financial support (see Cossé, 2006; Angola News release, Nov. 05). The WB imposed that a minimum of the oil revenue be dedicated to programmes implementing the country's Poverty

⁴³ <http://www.equator-principles.com>

⁴⁴ see <http://www.equator-principles.com/> for a list of signatories and reference to WB and IMF performance standards and sector-specific guidelines

Reduction Strategy for the first time with the Chad-Cameroon Oil production and Pipeline project in 2001. The condition aims at securing some of the oil royalties and tax revenue for National Poverty Reduction measures, and some for the development of local communities⁴⁵ directly affected by the project.

*Table 8 Outline of the Equator Principles for responsible project financing**

No	Principle
1	Review and Categorisation of proposed project according to IFC environmental and social screening criteria of potential impacts and risk
2	Social and Environmental Assessment conducted to the borrower, also to propose mitigation and management measures relevant and appropriate to the nature and scale of proposed project
3	Applicable Social and Environmental Standards used for the Assessment either refer to IFC Performance Standards and EHS guidelines of those of High-Income country if higher
4	Action Plan (AP)** AP to address the findings and draw on conclusions of Assessment. AP describes and prioritise actions needed to implement mitigation measures, corrective actions and monitoring measures necessary for internal Social and Environmental Management System*** to manage impacts, identified risks and corrective actions
5	Consultation with project affected communities in a structured and culturally appropriate manner, including and for those affected by significant adverse impacts, free, prior and informed consultation and participation as a means to establish whether a project has adequately incorporated affected communities' concerns; and public Disclosure of Assessment documentation and AP
6	Grievance Mechanism to ensure that consultation, disclosure and community engagement continues throughout construction and operation of the project
7	Independent Review an independent social or environmental expert not directly associated with the borrower to review the Assessment, AP and consultation process documentation FI's due diligence, and assess compliance
8	Incorporation of Covenants linked to compliance in financing documentation
9	Equator Principles Financial Institutions Reporting publicly at least annually

Source: http://www.equator-principles.com/documents/Equator_Principles.pdf

In a recent statement about upcoming O&G developments in Saõ Tomé and Príncipe (STP), the African Development Bank President (AfDB, 2006) identified four main issues:

1. Dutch disease syndrome
2. Low local capacities for implementation of oil projects
3. Low local capacities for managing oil revenues and addressing poverty reduction issues
4. Lack of transparency and conflicts in allocation of oil exploration blocks rights

In order to address these problems linked to the "Small country, politically and socially unstable with social indicators worsening" with "Strong institutional weaknesses, lack of Human Resources and inefficient public administration not prepared to manage huge oil revenues", the AfDB suggested two steps:

⁴⁵ such as PRODEL for local development (Léjer, 2002)

Step 1: Update/appraise current initiatives

- Review initiatives taken by partners such as World Bank, UNDP and others in creating an appropriate institutional environment for the management of oil area in STP
- AfDB and World Bank to do Country Financial Accountability Assessment (CFAA) and Public Expenditure Review (PER) exercises
- Coordinating with other partners, AfDB has taken leadership in preparing the Country Governance Profile (CGP) document where oil sector governance issues should be addressed

Step 2: Results-Based Country Strategy Paper (RBCSP) review/Preparation mission for a capacity building project in oil area

- Funding the finalization of the STP's Country Governance Profile (CGP) focusing on oil revenue management issues
- Mid term review of the RBCSP for STP where oil production and revenue management will be properly addressed
- Identify key institutions to be enhanced in terms of capacity building, need for equipment, training, technical assistance
- Draft a capacity building project including harmonization and coordination with other partners.

In essence, the AfDB is offering (usually through its Aid budget) a combination of initial assessment tools and some capacity strengthening for central government services. These are first steps, aimed at assessing the country's current level of risk to inform the financing, lending and insurance rates and terms for International Financing Institutions (IFIs), which in turn will determine the terms of the royalties or contract sharing agreements offered by the O&G companies.

Despite what might appear as bullying tactics from IFIs, it is important to remember that O&G projects are not charitable enterprise or aid programmes, but business propositions. In essence, the revenue accruing to the country from its resource varies from one contract or agreement to another, and is a function of the 1) quality and quantity of fuel available, 2) capital investments and running costs of production, 3) costs to reach international market, 4) international market supply and demand at the time of negotiation. But most importantly for the region the type of agreement (royalties or Contract Sharing Agreement, CSA) and terms will also depend on 5) the risk of production disruption and additional costs due to civil unrest and conflicts, and 6) the negotiation capacity of the government, which, in the case of Chad seems to have been an important cause of the country's lowest percentage oil value retained by government in the entire region (CRS, 2005a: 39).

Transparency is therefore crucial for civil society to ensure that agreement terms are known and clear, leading to a fair price for the country. This was recently illustrated by a re-negotiation of the production sharing contracts between the Mauritanian government and Woodside, which brought an additional \$100million together with an extra 1\$million per year into an Environmental Fund. A dispute arose after Mauritania's new government discovered undisclosed amendments agreed by a previous government Energy Minister. The outcome led an Australia-based financial analyst to recognise that there is "a shift away from the power of the oil producing companies toward the countries" and that "opportunities are quite hard to come by in the global oil industry and countries which offer that potential are feeling more confident in negotiations."⁴⁶

A working and vigilant partnership between government, industrial partners and civil society needs therefore to be set up from the very early stages, and kept working throughout the life-cycle of the project, with all parties informed and able to take part in a meaningful and open

⁴⁶ <http://sg.biz.yahoo.com/060331/15/3zrl0.html> March 2007

debate. The contribution of an O&G project to poverty reduction and development, and prevention and mitigation of negative impacts on coastal livelihoods demands both national and local policies, and institutions, particularly in terms of transparency and governance.

Transparency at National level

Transparent terms of O&G finances and contractual obligations, for all to know and understand have proved to be essential to ensure that the revenues from extractive industries contribute to sustainable development and poverty reduction.

The UK, and now Norway-led **Extractive Industry Transparency Initiative (EITI⁴⁷)**, was launched in 2002 after the Johannesburg World Summit. The EITI is supported by implementing governments, donors, oil companies and investors in those companies, and by civil society groups many of which work under the umbrella of the Publish What You Pay Coalition⁴⁸ and the Revenue Watch Institute⁴⁹. The EITI supports the verification and full publication of company payments and government revenues from oil, gas, and mining.

The EITI has been a voluntary process for both governments and developers (Schumacher, 2003), but this is now changing with the new IFC Policy on Social and Environmental Sustainability (IFC, 2006), by which “IFC requires that: (i) for significant new extractive industry projects, clients publicly disclose their material projects payments to the host government (such as royalties, taxes, and profit sharing), and the relevant terms of key agreements that are of public concern, such as host government agreements (HGAs) and intergovernmental agreements (IGAs); and in addition, from January 1, 2007, clients of all IFC-financed extractive industry projects publicly disclose their material payments from those projects to the host government(s)”.

It is very important that government and industry operators subscribe to and fully meet the requirements of all relevant international agreements, standards and procedures regarding the country’s environmental policy, in advance of issuing/seeking the first permits (e.g., IMO, OPRC, LDC, MARPOL) (Goodland, 2006).

At national level, multi-stakeholder involvement has also to be planned from the onset under the Extractive Industry Transparency Initiative, with an informed and active oversight committee, and an independent and neutral EITI Administrator, and a wide dissemination of government and industrial partner reports and lessons learnt.

The EITI process (see National governance and Public Policy

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Table 9 from EITI, (2005) works to build multi-stakeholder partnerships in order to increase the accountability of governments, and help beat the “resource curse” of weak transparency and weak accountability. Although the EITI process has mainly been agreed and implemented by national government, financing institutions and O&G operators, the aim from the start is to inform civil society and facilitate its participation from the start. To this effect, the PWYP coalition (Publiez Ce Que Vous Payez, PCQVP) organised workshops to share information on the current national progress on the EITI and help strengthen the Civil Society capacity in O&G producing countries of West and Central Africa and develop a regional coordination (PWYP, 2006).

⁴⁷ <http://www.eitransparency.org/section/supporters> and <http://www.eitioslo.no/>

⁴⁸ <http://www.publishwhatyoupay.org>

⁴⁹ <http://www.revenuwatch.org/>

National governance and Public Policy

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Table 9 Extraction Industry Transparency Initiative process (EITI)

Phase	Tasks
Sign up	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Issue government announcement ➤ Commit to work with all stakeholders ➤ Appoint implementation leader ➤ Compose and publish work plan
Preparation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Establish multi-stakeholder Committee ➤ Engage industry and civil society ➤ Remove obstacles to implementation ➤ Agree reporting templates ➤ Select and approve neutral EITI administrator ➤ Ensure full industry participation ➤ Ensure company and government accounts are properly audited
Disclosure	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Disclose payments and revenues to administrator ➤ Receive report from administrator ➤ Identify and explain discrepancies ➤ Recommend improvements
Dissemination	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Disseminate EITI report ➤ Review lessons learned and repeat

Source: EITI SourceBook, 2005

The Chad-Cameroon Petroleum Development and Pipeline, funded by the World Bank Group, was hailed as a groundbreaking example project of good practice when, in 2000, the WB-group linked its financing to the country's Poverty Reduction Strategy⁵⁰. Unfortunately, the PRSP process was in its very early stages then, and little happened. At the time, NGOs asked for a two-year delay for civil society to prepare to address some of the impact assessment's implications, but the WB refused. Not surprisingly then, in July 2006, the WB signed a new agreement with the Chadian government "to map out poverty reduction priorities and provide a permanent framework for spending, the Bank, other donors, and civil society groups, will support the government in preparing a Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper. This strategy is likely to take around 12 months and, when complete, will be implemented in law."

Set up for the Chad project, the independent Collège de Contrôle et Surveillance des Revenus Pétroliers with NGO membership, tasked to oversee the use of oil revenues for poverty reduction. has been a groundbreaking institution. But, it has suffered from lack of support from government and the oil operating company, and in the July 2006 agreement, the World Bank and the Chad authorities agreed to strengthen it, providing it with adequate resources. The new agreement also provides for the continued allocation of five percent of oil revenue for projects on behalf of the people in the oil producing Doba region itself.

⁵⁰ <http://web.worldbank.org/>

The WBG is also working on a Governance and Anticorruption Strategy that opened for consultation in November 2006, in partnership with regional development banks such as the AfDB. More importantly, the IFC, which provides financing to private operators, has just released a new Policy on Social and Environmental Sustainability (IFC, 2006) and revised Performance Standards (see list in Table 10), aiming to reinforce the governance aspect of the EITI.

Table 10 List of IFC's revised Performance Standards (2006)

1: Social & Environmental Assessment & Management System
2: Labour and Working Conditions
3: Pollution Prevention and Abatement
4: Community Health, Safety and Security
5: Land Acquisition and Involuntary Resettlement
6: Biodiversity Conservation and Sustainable Natural Resource Management
7: Indigenous Peoples
8: Cultural Heritage

Source: www.ifc.org/enviro, for details of Performance Standards, Guidance Notes and Industry Sector EHS Guidelines

Oil and Gas Project level

Local Transparency

At national level, multi-stakeholder involvement has to be planned from the onset under the EITI, with an informed and active oversight committee, an independent and neutral EITI Administrator, and a wide dissemination of government and industrial partner reports and lessons learnt. Most importantly, the EITI is now set to extend its guidelines to the sub-national level of government (EITI, 2006), which can only support an active and organised involvement of local civil society groups and NGOs.

Local governance and Project oversight

Poverty alleviation, even at local level is beyond the scope of any single public or private donor and needs to be delivered by long-term and broad-based partnerships. This is particularly true of “poor coastal communities facing myriad constraints such as isolation from policy formulation, the absence of local organisations, inadequate infrastructure and social services, and vulnerabilities to seasonal variations that need to be understood and addressed for people to take advantage of opportunities and incentives offered by projects” (designed to promote conservation, Hurd and Samoily IUCN 2004).

The strengthening of local government capacity is a priority as soon as a project region is chosen, as without proper governance and informed public policy making, the area will not be able to articulate its needs, steer its own development, or even mitigate some of the well known impacts. Local communities near the Doba Oil production and pipeline site, for example, identified their most important local governance needs to be as follows (CRS, 2005):

- Regional Development Plan (RDP), still undeveloped four years after the project appraisal in 2000
- Planning for Cumulative Project Impacts or Oversight of New Oil Activities developing from explorations with potential connection to the pipeline and affecting the same local communities
- Map of local needs and priorities to guide the use of the oil revenue earmarked for the region.

The poverty context of fisheries communities in West and Central Africa presents a challenge to Oil & Gas developers, with an increased risk of failure for any mitigation programme that is not conceived and delivered in collaboration with all key actors. The lack of local governance capacity has to be addressed at the earliest stage. The faith-based NGO CRS⁵¹, for example, has organised training workshops in research and advocacy skills. On one of these, an NGO participant from Chad wrote a sign asking: "Chad-Cameroon Pipeline Project: War Against Poverty or Against the Poor?"

In the Niger Delta, the disrespect for local governance rules and the lack of transparency contribute to youth restiveness and conflicts, and Dakoru (AAPW 2006: 4) suggests that O&G businesses amend their Corporate Social Responsibility Statements, to include:

- Employment, award of contracts to local people/businesses
- Respect for community hierarchy, and honour traditional governance rules
- Honour and implement MoUs.

The lack of progress on measures agreed in the Memoranda of Understandings (MoUs) signed with local communities (see 0), lack of local development, and increase in conflicts with local Oil companies is often linked to absent, weak or corrupt local governance arrangements. A project-level Oversight Committee needs therefore to be set up and resourced, in order to an independent institution to check and manage the delivery of local mitigation measures and poverty reduction initiatives.

The NGO Pro-Natura International Nigeria branch (PNIN⁵²) has been active in the Nigeria for some years to facilitate partnerships between primary (local communities) and secondary (government, donor agencies, private sector including O&G industry, and NGOs) stakeholders.

PNIN's Coastal Development Initiative has a number of activities (Knight 2005) based on substantial local participation aiming to build the capacity of Local Government Areas (LGAs) in the Niger Delta. PNIN was Highly Commended in the 2005 World Petroleum Congress⁵³ Social Excellence Award for the Coastal Development Initiative, and Statoil was the Winner in the Large Company category for its ongoing support to the Akassa model of community development of the Coastal Development Initiative.

The Akassa-Pro-Natura model is original (see Table 11) in that it adds an institutional tier between primary and secondary stakeholders, in the form a corporate Community-Based Organisation (CBO) or Community Development Foundation (CDF) NGO, with formal statute and accountability, which requests funds from primary donors on the basis of community priorities for local organisations or community-wide projects formally presented with technical details and costs.

Local project operator and contractors

Beyond the mitigation of their negative impacts, O&G projects bring enormous development potentials at national, sub-national and local levels in West and Central Africa.

The **Business Partners for Development**⁵⁴ (BPD, 2002) initiative launched its final report on tri-sector (development agencies, NGOs, private sector) partnerships in 2002, and its recommendations for Business, NGOs, Developing Country governments, and multilateral and bilateral Organisations and still very relevant today. These have been instrumental in the groundbreaking initiatives of the Engineers against Poverty (EAP, 2006) membership, in bringing together Multi-Sector Partnerships (MSP) with government, NGOs and community-based organisations to pool competencies in community development, public policy

⁵¹ From Chad-Cameroun Pipeline virtual tour at http://crs.org/our_work/where_we_work/overseas/Africa/chad/index.cfm

⁵² <http://www.pronatura-nigeria.org/adf.htm>

⁵³ <http://www.world-petroleum.org/awards/social.htm>

⁵⁴ <http://www.bpdweb.com/products.htm>

environment and national poverty reduction strategy in low-income countries (Matthews, 2005).

All major O&G companies have published statements of corporate social responsibility, which vary in content and meaning (see Frynas, 2005), but which some companies take increasingly seriously (Eweje, 2006). Some industry partners are leading the way to more sustainable and direct involvement to prevent negative environmental and social impacts, and to mitigate their effect on local communities with initiatives to reduce poverty. But the local site operator and its contractors can go beyond the corporate statement, and actively support local communities through Multi-Sector Partnerships (MSP) with government, donors supporting rural and sectoral development, NGOs and community-based organisations.

Table 11 Key features of the Akassa Pro-Natura project

The Akassa Clan encompassing 450km² of sand barrier islands and mangrove swamps has 40,000 members in 19 village communities and numerous “fishing ports” on the southernmost tip of the Outer Niger Delta.

1997 Project started by NGO Pro-Natura International Nigeria (PNIN) initially funded by Statoil and ChevronTexaco as a 3-phased iterative process of building Awareness, Responsibility and Capacity

Multi-Stakeholder partnerships (MSP) and support, including Oil Companies, Local Government Authority (LGA), NGOs, international donors (e.g. EU Micro-Project Programme MPP3)

Project managed by an NGO-like Corporate Community-Based Organisation registered with Government, the Akassa Development Foundation (ADF) through a Board of Trustees elected by the Community and fully representative and gender balanced, with constitution, bank account and right to enter into legal agreements)

Local communities identify and prioritize their needs; technical specifications, costing, funding bids and oversee the projects

Focus on micro-projects, for example: Health, education and skills training institutions; programmes and infrastructure; locally managed community savings and micro-credit system through network of ogbos or small group of people sharing similar trade such as fishermen, fish-smokers or petty traders; natural resource management plan resulting in part of Akassa being selected as a Ramsar site

2002 Eastern Obolo Community Development Foundation has become the second “living university”, and Opobo-Nkoro a third, both funded by Total.

2003 Niger Delta Institute for Sustainable Development (ISD) created (initial grants from Shell International, SPDC and French Government) to extend the development model along the coast and share lessons learned in community development and local management skills and training through the Akassa “living university” communities (Akassa, Opobo-Nkoro and Eastern Obolo)

2004 Oron to Calabar ferry project, through PNIN using the Akassa model, funded by Nexen exploring offshore

2005 February. ADEN pilot satellite cyber cafe providing internet access at the ADF Training and Resource Centre in Bekekiri project in partnership with French Embassy, with Ile-Ife University support for hardware and software

2005 April. World Petroleum Congress: PNIN highly commended runner-up for Small Company Social Responsibility for ISD and the “living university” concept; Statoil winner of Large Company Social Excellence Award for on-going support for the Akassa model: a community project based on substantial local participation.

Source: Knight 2005 and <http://www.pronatura.org/>.

Finally, there are a variety of independent initiatives in support of sustainable O&G developments, that provide information resources, a debating platform, a campaigning voice, and even one-to-one support to civil society groups in local communities affected by IFIs and their large projects. Some are indicated in Table 12 below. The Bank Information Center (BIC⁵⁵), for example, is an independent US-based non-profit NGO that advocates for the protection of rights, participation, transparency, and public accountability in the governance and operations of the World Bank, regional development banks, and IMF. BIC teams up with civil society in developing countries to influence the World Bank and other IFIs to promote social and economic justice and ecological sustainability.

Table 12 NGOs, IFIs and Industry initiatives in support of sustainable O&G projects

BIC	Bank Information Center
BPD	Business Partners for Development (1998-2001)
EAP	Engineers Against Poverty
EBI	Energy and Biodiversity Initiative
EP	Equator Principles
EITI	Extractive Industries Transparency Initiative
GGFR	Global Gas Flaring Reduction Partnership
IFC-PSER	IFC-Policy on Social and Environmental Sustainability
PWYP	Publish What You Pay
RWI	Revenue Watch Institute

Livelihood assets

One of the greatest challenges of sustainable development is to create economic activities that do not use more natural and social capital than they contribute to develop. The challenge is particularly immense in coastal and wetlands ecosystems that are known to support a wide range of ecosystem services, such as marine, aquatic and terrestrial biodiversity, water supplies, commercially exploited resources including fisheries that contribute to food security in the region.

Natural Capital

The Energy and Biodiversity Initiative (EBI, see box below) hosted by the Centre for Environmental Leadership in Business (CELB⁵⁶), brings together energy companies and nature conservation organizations to develop and promote a framework of best practices for integrating biodiversity conservation into upstream oil and gas development. The EBI has put forward practical guidelines and tools to minimize impacts to biodiversity and maximize contributions to conservation (EBI, 2003) to be integrated into company management systems over the entire upstream life cycle.

The EBI industry members (Table 13) have committed to continue working toward integrating the EBI guidelines into their organizations, and the NGO members have committed to continue promoting the guidelines, and challenging oil and gas companies to meet their responsibilities to biodiversity conservation.

⁵⁵ <http://www.bicusa.org>.

⁵⁶ <http://www.celb.org/xp/CELB/programs/energy-mining/ebi.xml>.

Table 13 Membership of the Energy and Biodiversity Initiative (EBI)

BP
Chevron Texaco
The Centre for Environmental Leadership in Business (CELB)
Conservation International
Fauna & Flora International
IUCN – The World Conservation Union
The Nature Conservancy
Shell
Smithsonian Institute
Statoil

The two main O&G representative bodies, the International Petroleum Industry Environmental Conservation Association (IPIECA), and International Association of Oil and Gas Producers (OGP), have also developed the EBI guidelines further, in the form of the “Oil and Gas Industry Guidance on Voluntary Sustainability Reporting” released by IPIECA and the American Petroleum Institute in April 2005. The EBI’s approach puts stakeholders at the heart of industry initiatives for biodiversity conservation, and generally for sustainability reporting.

The Guidelines and their implementations have been championed and developed further (EBI Progress Report, Sept. 2005) into guidelines to Integrating Biodiversity into Environmental and Social Impact Assessment processes (EIA and SIA, see EBI 2006), and are now used by an increasing number of non-EBI members. The IFC safeguards revision process (WBG-EIR, 2004) and resulting revised Performance Standards (IFC, 2006) that address essential environmental and social issues, and are set to reinforce biodiversity protection, notably through likely designation of globally valuable environmentally sensitive no-go areas for extractive industries, and through Environmental Management Plans reporting combined with a growing industry awareness of the competitive advantage of sustainability reporting (see for example: Chad-Cameroon pipeline report N°20, Esso 2006).

IPIECA is also collaborating with the IMO to develop the Global Initiative in Africa, which works with national governments and other partners to ratify and implement the relevant international Conventions and develop a national structure for dealing with major oil spills and establish their Oil Spill Contingency Plans (IMO/IPIECA 2005).

Local operators and local communities have an important role to play, in setting up and supporting monitoring and emergency response strategies around facilities and pipeline infrastructure. Aprioku (2003) shows that environmental risk from hazardous pipelines is greatly reduced through the involvement of Youth Bodies in the Eastern Niger Delta, as they promote closer community relations with operators, environmental monitoring, spills preparedness and cleanup.

Human and Social Capital

According to the International Petroleum Industry Environmental Conservation Association’s guideline, an assessment of Social Impacts (SIA) can be done at any stage of a project’s life-cycle “new country entry, exploration phase, new development activity, change of existing activity or the decommissioning or closure of an existing operation” (IPIECA, 2004).

Social Impact Assessments are becoming more comprehensive, and IPIECA (2004) provides comprehensive guidelines for its members of the various issues that are important to address (Table 14).

Table 14 Issues addressed by a Social Impact Assessment of O&G project

- **Demographics:** Changes in size and make-up of population due to migration of people in search of work, emigration from an area as the result of safety or security issues or any other reasons.
- **Socio-economic:**
 - taxes and royalties; expected payments to different levels of government - national, regional, local; time profile of payments.
 - supply chain impacts; local sourcing opportunities; potential inflationary impacts on local markets for goods and services; impact on non oil and gas sector (Dutch Disease).
 - employment; labour practices; changes in existing industries as workers shift from traditional industries to oil and gas activities; movement of other necessary workers (e.g. teachers and police) into the oil and gas industry as translators or security personnel; return of construction workers to lower end jobs.
 - time profile of projects; construction boom; operation phase; decommissioning; potential oil and gas dependency.
- **Health:** Spread of new diseases to indigenous communities, impacts on health of operations personnel, impact of local diseases on workers and the spread of pandemics such as HIV and STDs.
- **Social infrastructure:** Adequacy of health care and education facilities, transport and roads, power supply, fresh water supply to support project activities and personnel as well as the community.
- **Resources:** Land-take for facilities and resettlement, new or increased access to rural or remote areas, use of natural resources.
- **Psychological and community aspects:** Changes from traditional lifestyles, community cohesion, attitudes and behaviour, perception of risk.
- **Cultural property:** Sites and structures with archaeological, historical, religious, cultural or aesthetic values that may be change or have their access limited.
- **Social equity:** Identifying who gains and who loses as a result of the project or operation.

Source: IPIECA, 2004

The strengthening of civil society capacity and dialogue needs to be a priority at the early project stage, but support to Civil Society Networks and local NGOs has been more difficult to secure, and many opportunities for local information and open dialogue seem to have been missed (cf. Chad pipeline project, Djiraibe 2001).

National government's willingness to engage in open and fair negotiation is regularly assessed by financiers and O&G corporations to establish the level of risk attached to new operations. In a similar way, a number of recent initiatives can assist government and civil society groups in setting up selection criteria and checking the credentials of IFIs and O&G potential project partners. In the past, International NGO Advocacy groups have been best placed to obtain background information. Nowadays, increased interest and competition between financiers, contractors and O&G companies, are likely to support a more widespread membership of sustainability initiatives (see Table 12) and thereby help minimize and mitigate impacts of O&G projects on local livelihoods.

International Financial Institutions have also been enhancing the bases of their financing (WBG-EIR, 2004), including a much greater social content, extending most notably the WB's Revised Indigenous Peoples policy, with the IFC's revised guidelines for consultation of Indigenous Peoples and affected local communities, which need to be taken on board by civil society, NGO and professional groups. The revised IFC Performance Standards generally rely – and prescribe – a greater and more open flow of information between all key actors.

The O&G industry and its contractors are increasingly recognising the competitive edge and longer-term sustainability that prevention and mitigation of social impact can give them. A report commissioned by the O&G project manager AMEC plc., for example, identifies a

potential “competitive advantage therefore to contractors who [...]combine local content enhancement with community investment provision, for example, by targeting national firms who source raw materials locally and/or who have a portion of the workforce drawn from affected communities or from the municipalities that host project assets” (EAP and ODI, 2004).

The Engineers Against Poverty (EAP) NGO, for example, propose to modify infrastructure procurement to enhance social development, by creating local and regional job exchanges (EAP, 2006), and providing training programmes and facilities.

Weak local institutions threaten social cohesion, but these can be remedied through the project mitigation programme, to strengthen local institutions through an enhanced social content and in partnership with government and civil society groups (Table 15). Youth education, employment and self-employment programmes coupled with micro financing are such examples in the Niger Delta.

Table 15 Off-project Strategies to enhance Local Economic and Social Performance

Type	General Strategies
Employment	Job Seeker Service
Training	Technical and Vocational Training, alternative incomes training
Supplier Support	Micro-enterprise business support and finance
Local Infrastructure	Unilateral or PPP infrastructure projects unrelated to contract
Institution Strengthening	Support to local institutions to develop competencies and capacity

Source: ODI and EAP, 2007.

Compensation measures

The local content of any compensation and mitigation programme has the potential to create conflicts and animosity between people and communities, particularly when local institutions are weak or absent (see examples in Badjeck, 2005a). In such cases, local institutions put in place by the project to administrate compensations may contribute to develop social capital in the project region, and these may provide long lasting positive impacts, provided everyone perceives that the process has been open, transparent and fair.

The basis for any individual or community compensation measures, including eligibility criteria, validity evaluation and basis for compensation nature and amount, need to be entirely transparent and agreed with local communities before the impact starts. In essence, the provision of any hardware, such as buildings, fishing gear or monetary compensation, has to be provided with some associated software in the shape of a new or strengthened existing institution that can dispel feelings of rivalry, unfairness or sorcery.

Livelihood Activities and Strategies

The livelihood characteristics of coastal and wetlands communities are generally little known and understood by outsiders. The socio-economics importance of fishing communities in local development and food security is widely recognised, but precise socio-economic information is often lacking. Tourism and the industrial and transport sectors (including port development), ecosystem capital and services all support local livelihoods.

Good practice dictates that the project operator, or its contractor in charge of the O&G coastal, inshore or offshore operations, appoints a Fisheries Liaison Officer (FLO) with specialised knowledge of fisheries livelihoods and local communities to develop a communication and working relationship and mitigate impacts on **fishing activities**.

Many O&G projects impacts can be avoided or substantially reduced if local fishermen are consulted and their advice is sought out before the project starts and regularly afterwards (see UKOOA, 2006). It is very important that fishermen are able to indicate specific areas - onshore and at sea - and specific time periods or seasons that are crucial to their livelihoods.

A wide consultation may be difficult at first due to a chronic lack of organisation between fisherfolks' varied and sometimes conflicting interests, but the Operator's FLO needs to establish local contacts with fishing communities and set up a two-way information network. The FLO(s) will advise fishermen on the project activities commencement, progress, completion, and any delays. In turn, fishermen will notify the FLO of any problems these may cause as well as any others problems that may be relevant.

Possible measures as part of a sustainable mitigation programme may be:

- Agree and implement local Notification and Communication Strategies before O&G project activities start.
- Ensure consultation at least one-year ahead of time to take seasonal patterns and fishing fleet activities into account
- Part-payment in-exchange for ecosystem monitoring and reporting tasks
- Employ fishermen for guard/scout boats
- Employ fishermen as Fishing Liaison Representatives (FLR)
- Support at sea and beach monitoring programmes for pollution and biodiversity impacts
- Vocational training for safety, including sponsored awareness and information radio programmes
- Preferential employment of ex-fishermen for seafaring jobs
- Compensation funds towards fishermen/processors and traders professional organisation strengthening
- Community schemes, including educational and health programmes directed at the most vulnerable.

The **specificities and vulnerabilities of coastal and wetlands livelihoods** need to be documented (see section 0) and included in the Environmental and Social Impact Assessments, with particular emphasis on the following aspects:

- Biodiversity protection, IFC revised standards (IFC, 2006) to address specific environmental and social issues including essential "natural habitats" and "no-go" circumstances
- WB's Revised Indigenous Peoples policy, and IFC's revised guidelines (IFC, 2006) for consultation of indigenous peoples and affected local communities
- Description of customary rights through participatory mapping
- Recognition of livelihood diversity
- Importance of the gender dimension of natural resource use and trade
- Significance of seasonal and annual migrations linked with natural resource variability
- Links between poverty, natural resource use and migrations.

The support of **livelihood diversification** or change, particularly in the case of resettlement, has often been put forward as a means to mitigate the impact of development projects that appropriate natural capital or displace local renewable resource users.

Livelihood diversification is not an easy option however, particularly for the poorer groups who are naturally risk averse. Case studies around the world aimed at reducing dependency of poor coastal communities on over-exploited resources have shown that the identification of appropriate interventions is a long-term collaborative process, that it needs to involve national and global development partners, as well as the local community (Ireland, 2004).

A simple Best Practice Guide developed by the IDLgroup (Ireland, 2004) for IUCN (Table 16) provides useful pointers to use the livelihood approach at the impact assessment stage, and when delivering mitigation and compensation programmes.

Strategic Assessment, monitoring and evaluation

Oil and gas developments represent major agents of change in any economy, and particularly so in the fragile economies of West and Central Africa. Ideally, a strategic impact assessment of O&G developments needs to be done before any licence is awarded, to guide sustainable development and build up a stepwise development. In practice, countries appear to rush to grasp O&G development opportunities with little time to learn from past mistakes or assess actual costs and benefits against expectations and needs.

An essential part of the Strategic Impact Assessment (SIA) is the link between Environmental and Social Impacts, looking at the development of all possible O&G projects in the country, their timing and location, their costs and benefits at national, local and regional levels. Mauritania is currently planning to set up a Commission to elaborate its O&G projects Strategic Environmental Assessment (see NCEIA, 2006).

Similar obligations, to identify, prevent and mitigate impacts, apply to the exploration, production and decommissioning phases but efforts are usually more visible for production projects.

Table 16 Best Practice Guide to alternative sustainable livelihoods for coastal communities

Phase	Steps
<p>I. Livelihoods Assessment: Understanding people's livelihoods</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Identify affected local community; 2. Collate secondary information on environment, socio-economic, household and other studies, identify macro-economic issues; 3. Identify influences and interests through stakeholder analysis; 4. Use livelihood analysis tools to understand assets, skills, capacities, needs and aspirations, to identify vulnerabilities and external influences (policies, institutions, organisations and processes) that affect the community; 5. Establish understanding of environmental issues from communities' perspectives and identify threats and opportunities for strengthening sustainable use
<p>II. Sustainable coastal livelihoods framework: Analysing how people thrive and survive</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 6. Carry out SWOT analysis of local livelihoods, facilitating and engaging stakeholders to undertake the analysis, leading to the identification of appropriate options
<p>III. Identifying appropriate interventions</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 7. Identify key opportunities and leverage points with key stakeholders, ensuring that a vision is developed, securing buy-in and ownership before interventions are identified; 8. Clarify operational context and development factors from steps 2 to 7 to determine feasibility (scope, scale, risk) and best entry points to maximize opportunities; 9. Analyse potential viability and sustainability (social, economic, environmental, institutional) of selected opportunities, discussing findings with communities

Source: Ireland, 2004)

Exploration

Although opportunities for local participation are limited at the start, offshore explorations can have local direct and indirect social impacts if boomtown effects are not well managed. There is scope for local communities to ask for mitigation measures, and these need to create possibilities for training and employment, particularly for seafarers, and for the development of local support businesses, from catering to travel services and stevedoring (see SFU, 2000: 54).

Production

A considerable amount of work goes into Environmental and Strategic Impact Assessments before the project is initiated, and if all is organised as it should be, a large amount of consultation takes place. It is important that some simply presented summaries of locally relevant sections of the resulting documents are subsequently widely circulated, and debated, translated into local languages as necessary.

Production involves long-term onshore capital investments for extraction, storage, processing, and transport facilities that provide the site operator and its contractors with high visibility and opportunities for positive impacts, community support and involvement.

Some lessons can be learned to minimize the risks, mitigate negative impacts, and make the most of positive impacts of O&G projects. It is therefore important that government and civil society interact with their counterpart in other countries of the region, to share experience and avoid common pitfalls and mistakes of the past. A strategic vision and development strategy at needs to be developed by all concerned national and local levels to provide a basis to monitor and evaluate each project. It is important to realise that a SIA can be put together at any time, and needs to be reviewed every 3 to 5 years, with development directions monitored and re-assessed against original plans.

Post-production stage

Local communities in Nigeria argue that the EIA process needs to be intensified and that communities have to be involved in data collection all along, including when the O&G production is phased out (SPDC, 2004).

National and local governments have to put emphasis and resources on off-project initiatives designed to diversify and develop local social and economic capacity and activities from the start, but even more so in the last years of the production cycle. Examples of local strategies that may be developed by or with the project's lead contractors of the O&G project are given in Table 15 (from ODI and EAP, 2007). From the contractor's point of view, these may help build its reputation with future clients and government. From the point of view of local communities, stronger local institutions and public-private partnerships will help manage the project's negative and positive impacts, and assist in the post-project transitional phase.

Mitigating the Impact of Oil Exploration and Production on Coastal and Wetland Livelihoods in Central and West Africa

5. Information needs for policy development

Environmental and Social Sustainability are becoming increasingly important to all key players involved in O&G projects. The weakness of local institutions has contributed to the limited understanding and lack of recognition of specific strengths, complexity and vulnerabilities of coastal and wetlands livelihoods by key international and national actors, and has been aggravated by a lack of recognised and legally binding tenure and resource use rights of coastal, riverine and submerged land.

A common information base is essential to establish working Multi-Sector Partnerships (MSP) between public institutions, civil society and the private sector project operator to carry out essential activities (see Table 17). However, the basis of such partnerships has to be decided very early on, and it is therefore extremely important that all key actors are informed, and share a common information base, before the project is allowed to go ahead.

A very large amount of information is available on impacts of O&G developments, their prevention and their mitigation, but little has been synthesized in simple yet precise terms for all to understand and share, and that is immediately relevant to the resource rich countries of SFLP region. The Programme Régional de Conservation de la zone Côtière et Marine en Afrique de l'Ouest (PRCM⁵⁷) has recently commissioned a review of Ecological Impacts and regulatory aspects of Offshore oil (Semelin 2004), but there is no equivalent yet for social impacts.

The 5-year PRCM (see 0) supports integrated and sustainable coastal zone development through a sub-regional and inclusive approach. The regional office based in Nouakchott was solicited for information and advice after oil was discovered in the Mauritanian offshore zone in 2003. The PRCM has commissioned a number of reviews and independent advice regarding the environmental impacts of O&G projects (i.e. Kloff and Wicks, 2004), and organised information and discussion meetings to support government, NGOs and civil society in Mauritania. It is now extending these activities to Guinea Bissau.

Coastal and Wetlands livelihoods and local Communities

The chronic under-representation of fisheries livelihoods interests needs to be addressed at the earliest stage of an O&G project. Local communities have to identify their institutional strengths and weaknesses and increase their capacity, using as all possible sources of support, international donors, local and international NGOs and the project companies and contractors employed to produce the Environment and Social Impact Assessments.

Experience in local coastal communities in the North has shown that when local demands are not made clear from the start, the situation is very difficult to redress afterwards (SFU, 2000). This is confirmed by the Engineers Against Poverty initiative (2006), which stresses that it is difficult to change contractual arrangements for compensation once the project has started.

As the project assessment and development progresses, local communities have to participate in the following:

- *Project inception*
 - Contribute to PRSP at national and sub-national levels; Identify and prioritize development and poverty reduction needs
 - Describe the nature and diversity of coastal and wetlands livelihoods
 - Establish the nature and extent of customary rights, on land, and in the water regarding natural resource uses and rights of way, including seasonal

⁵⁷ Joint initiative between WWF, IUCN, the FIBA and Wetlands International, in support of the Sub-Regional Fisheries Commission CSRP see www.prcmarine.org.

migrations Ideally, fishermen need to come together and produce common maps of fishing areas, effort types with gear specifications and sensitive environmental features, that can form the basis for an analysis of interactions between foreseen project activities and fishing operations.

- Contribute to Project Impacts Assessments with descriptions of vulnerabilities, capital assets, livelihood activities and strategies; Brief consultants to use Sustainable Livelihood Approach (SLA) with guidelines to assess impacts on livelihood assets and strategies
- Validate local assessments through a participatory and open process; Communicate with operator and contractors
- Debate the potential benefits and costs of proposed infrastructure site, including potential alternative sites and routes for access
- *Project operations*
 - Strengthen local institutions and participation in Multi-Sectoral Partnerships (MSPs) as project develops
 - Inform, consult and collaborate with Government Fisheries administrations for compensation project identification
 - Set up or participate in local project Oversight Committee; Participate in programming and delivery of mitigation and compensation measures, including own human resources training needs, including administrative, business and advocacy skills; Supervise delivery of infrastructure compensation projects, capture benefits at community level and ensure sustainability
 - Monitor local impacts of O&G project on livelihood assets and strategies

Civil Society Partnerships and NGO Networks

When some local community members are organised into NGOs or Civil Society groups, more resources can be mobilised to develop further. The following activities will help increase community participation in government and private sector decisions:

- *Participate from earliest stage; Obtain and broadcast information from similar projects, ensuring oral communication, and use of local languages; Facilitate and mediate public debate*
- *Identify and secure sources of funding and programmes to strengthen organisational capacity and advocacy of local and national NGOs*
- *Establish or participate in Multi-Sectoral Partnership with government, financial institutions, development partners and private sector to link up PRSP and potential Social and Environmental impacts of O&G developments*
- *Establish or strengthen Civil Society Networks in the early stages of project assessment; Encourage networking beyond project geography, with communities and NGOs having experience of similar projects in the sub-region*
- *Develop sustainability recommendations and criteria that may be communicated to all licence applicants and used to shortlist companies most committed to social and environmental responsibility*

- *Assess representation of poorest and most vulnerable members of community*

Decentralised and Local Government

The WBG negotiation with the Chadian government that an unprecedented 5% of the oil royalties (4.5% net of debt service) be allocated for poverty reduction programmes to the region around Doba and the Chad-Cameroon production and pipeline project, demonstrated the importance of local and sub-national institutions. Capacity strengthening is crucial at local level, for public (land registries, extension providers), private (microfinance institutions, extension providers), and civil society (water users, producer associations) institutions (see Rural poverty Chapter15 of PRSP SourceBook, WB 2002).

Local communities need to be engaged in MSPs, to link up the social and environment dimensions of their development to their local Poverty Reduction Strategy. The possibility and success of the exercise depends on a functional and prepared local government, with experience and regular training in local PRSP, land planning and budgeting. This is particularly important for coastal and wetlands livelihoods, given the low knowledge base on land and water governance (UNESCO, 2006: 55). Pro-Natura International has pioneered an innovative format through a Corporate CBO (Community based Organisation) in the Niger Delta that may prove a very useful starting point for local communities in the region (Knight, 2005).

The diverse and increasing pressures on marine and freshwater ecosystems have to be identified, debated and acknowledged by local communities. A plan to develop an integrated management will first need to acknowledge customary and emerging uses and demands, on land and in the marine/aquatic environment. A spatial plan is an essential component to underpin the development of a large industrial site. It will need to quantify the project's initial social and environmental impacts, as well as its operating footprint and full ecosystem costs, including its demands for water, electricity, telephone, roads, imported and locally produced commodities.

The decentralised and local levels of government will need to:

- *Establish existing capacity and the extent of competing demands for primary resources such as clean water and air, food, access to and use of natural resources, administrative services, skilled and unskilled labour, and essential services such as health, schooling and housing.*
- *Subscribe to the local EITI and introduce transparent dealings with regular information of local communities, strengthening existing institutions through training and participatory impact assessment*
- *Establish local spatial plan and contribute to National O&G Strategic Assessment*
- *Take a multi-sectoral long-term view to assess an O&G project, and examine local costs and benefits to conservation, tourism, transport, fisheries, and poverty reduction.*

National Government

National and local NGOs and Civil Society groups play a crucial role in checking the delicate balance between an accountable national government and the pressures of the WB institutions to finance large industrial projects for macro-economic performance. But no balance can be achieved, or pressures put on the WBG O&G Companies to deliver sustainable development, unless the machinery of government is open and transparent, and perceived to work for the benefit of the people including of the poorest. Some essential safeguards that national governments may be use are as follows:

Public Policy

- *Strengthening capacity of Ministry to liaise with IFIs, deal with licence applications, follow up, monitor, communicate and debate with Civil Society,*

and capacity of all Ministries to legislate, sign up to International Conventions and participate in economic contractual negotiations and decisions

- *Strengthen capacity of National Oil Company (NOC) to fully comply with operators social and environmental obligations*
- *Support regional and national, Publish What You Pay (PWYP) campaigns and Extractive Industry transparency Initiatives (EITI); Organise information meetings, training sessions and workshops to develop the participation of civil society⁵⁸, and aiming for a participatory monitoring of transparency*
- *Resource capacity strengthening of devolved sub-national and local administrations to perform tasks above at their levels*
- *Develop and update national and local PRSPs, including description of local livelihood vulnerabilities, assets, activities and strategies*

Project Oversight

- *Articulate environmental policy with country's Poverty Reduction Strategy to provide a framework for Environmental (EIS), Social (SIA) and Strategic Environmental Impact Assessment (SEIA)*
- *Strengthening technical capacity of ministries and agencies to manage natural resources in coastal and wetlands areas, to monitor and evaluate impact Assessment, select and to support independent evaluations*

Strategic Assessment

- *Support Oversight Committee for each project at national level, and create overall sustainable development oversight Task Force to develop and coordinate Strategic Assessment*

Oil&Gas Exploration and Production companies and contractors

Most O&G companies seek to deliver long-term benefits to communities where they operate, and their contributions to national and local PRSP have enormous potential for long lasting sustainable development as evidenced in small island economies in the North Atlantic. Vulnerabilities at all levels in SFLP countries entail additional risks, and numerous opportunities for synergies and added value. The following steps may help reduce local risks and enhance operations for coastal and wetlands livelihoods.

- *Policies at corporate level to be fully relayed by local operator, and local operator initiatives to be relayed back to corporate level and fully documented; Provide company's and contractors credentials and evidence of support for sustainable development initiatives (e.g. EITI, EBI, GGFR, see Table 12, cf. Sonangol 2006 licensing round)*
- *Instruct consultants to use SLA and participatory assessment methods, to communicate IA documents in simple terms, using local languages and oral media; ensure civil society is fully informed about project proposals, encouraging participation through public meetings*
- *Select lead contractor on the basis of their offer to team up with project operator and government to deliver local economic and social performance through a MSP (EAP and ODI 2004 and 2007; Matthews 2005 EAP 2006)*
- *Operator and lead contractor to integrate the national donor coordination as private donors*
- *Support development of national and local institutions and civil society groups, including the development of the National Oil Company (NOC)*

⁵⁸ cf Dec. 2005 meeting organised in Kribi, Cameroon <http://www.isodec.org.gh/Papers/Kribi-Cameroonrep.PDF>

- *Deliver community programme work through MSP and Community-based Organisation following the model developed by Pro-Natura International in the Niger Delta*
- *Recruit and train local fisherfolk for sea-going jobs, environmental impact monitoring and as Fishery Liaison Officer(s)*

International Financing Institutions and Commercial Banks

It is too early yet, to foresee the full impact of the new IFC guidelines and performance standards that have been adopted by all WBG and many other financial institutions, and will apply to all applicants – whatever their financing model.

In the SFLP region, the speed at which the AfDB can make full use of these, and their application to all O&G financing of all projects, will be critical in the current frenzy of O&G exploration. The following aspects are likely to be determinant to pave the way for more sustainable development of the Extractive sector:

For the African Development Bank (AfDB) to:

- Publish Poverty Reduction Strategy,
- Consider strategic approach to Poverty reduction for Oil&Gas producing countries, with analysis of macroeconomic dimensions of trade and growth, role of civil society and the private sector.

For all IFIs involved in each O&G project to:

- *Establish compliance with transparency obligations and memberships of industry initiatives*
- *Communicate in simple terms key elements of corporate environmental and social responsibility policies and communicate their sustainability reporting*
- *Coordinate and ensure policy coherence with regional economic fora (UEMOA, CEDEAO, SADC) and policy initiatives (NEPAD)*
- *Provide for capacity strengthening of local NGOs and civil society network to ensure informed and wide participation and debate of environmental and social assessments*
- *Publish sustainability records of previous and current projects*
- *Integrate the specific needs and vulnerabilities of coastal and wetlands livelihoods in the project documents, setting resources aside for strengthening of national and local civil society networks*

Developments Partners

The challenge of Poverty reduction in SFLP countries is enormous, and can only be based on a thorough coordination that strengthens rather than stretches the national capacity for development. The first priority is thus for:

- *Development partners to set up or strengthen national and local coordination mechanisms, to all Multi-Stakeholder Partners and the O&G companies and contactors private donor initiatives*

Priorities for action were recently identified for the Mauritanian government (Goodland 2006, NCEIA 2006), providing an experience that may be useful to extend to SFLP countries about to embark in O&G production.

Priorities for support include:

- *Strengthening of national and local government administrative, technical and research capacity to:*

- Subscribe to, fully meet the requirements of (and ensure bidders do), all relevant international agreements, standards and procedures in advance of first permits on marine pollution (e.g. IMO, OPRC, LDC, MARPOL), maritime safety, liability and compensation etc⁵⁹.
- Establish the extent and characteristics of livelihood assets and strategies in potentially affected areas, and links with PRSP;
- Issue impact assessment guidelines to licence bidders;
- Ensure stakeholder information and systematic opportunity for active involvement.
- *Strengthening of central and decentralised government institutions, including:*
 - Ministry of the Environment to coordinate and support Environmental Units in all other relevant ministries, especially Energy, Fisheries, Rural development, Industry, Health, and Justice;
 - An Inter-ministerial Authority with NGOs, professional Organisations, Parliamentarians and Civil Society membership, supported by Technical Committees to coordinate O&G project applications, evaluations, and monitoring;
- *Support preparedness through:*
 - Training programmes including in-country training courses, training resources centre, on-the-job and overseas training, environmental assessment training, study visits to learn best and worst practice, workshops and technical conferences
 - The availability of foreign advisers to intervene on demand.
- *Recommendations for policy connections between environment and poverty reduction particularly valid for fisheries:*
 - Integrate analysis of poverty, environmental change and relevant policy processes, Strengthen poverty reduction and environmental policies and their coupling in PRSP from the onset (WBGU, 2004)
 - Reducing vulnerability through adaptation
 - Better participation by local and indigenous communities in decision making and conservation areas, improved entitlements to ecosystem services to help lessen negative incentives that encourage over-exploitation (WBGU, 2004).
- *Finally, development partners need to support the implementation of IFC's new Policy on Social and Environmental Sustainability (IFC, 2006), which will require an enormous effort from national and local administrations and civil society to be informed.*

⁵⁹ http://www.imo.org/Conventions/mainframe.asp?topic_id=260#4.

Table 17 Who can do what?

Key Actors	Can do
Coastal and Wetlands Livelihoods and Local Communities	<p>Contribute to PRSP at sub-national and national levels; identify local needs and priorities</p> <p>Describe diversity of Livelihood assets, activities and strategies; Establish customary land and resources use rights</p> <p>Identify essential ecosystem features, “no-go” areas and seasons</p> <p>Strengthen representative and professional institutions, including admin and advocacy skills and collaborate in Multi-sectoral Partnerships (MSP)</p> <p>Monitor local impacts of O&G projects</p>
Decentralised and Local Government	<p>Assess own capacity and reinforce</p> <p>Draw up local PRSP, identifying development needs and priorities</p> <p>Subscribe to local EITI</p> <p>Establish or participate in existing networks across communities and countries in the region to share experience and best practice</p> <p>Participate in project impacts monitoring, evaluation and mitigation</p>
National Government	<p>Ratify relevant International Conventions</p> <p>Sign up to EITI, at national and decentralised levels</p> <p>Develop and strengthen own institutional capacity through Multi-Sectoral Partnerships</p>
O&G Companies	<p>Sign up to EITI and EBI</p> <p>Borrow from FIs signatory to Equator Principles</p> <p>Develop corporate Environmental and Social responsibility and Sustainability Reporting</p> <p>Select lead contractors for its Environmental and Social performance and content</p> <p>Monitor and Evaluate own performance</p>
O&G project operator	<p>Select contractors for their Environmental and Social performance and content</p> <p>Set up Participatory Strategic Environmental and Social Impact Assessments using Sustainable Livelihood Approach</p> <p>Communicate Impact Assessments, Action Plans and Environmental Management Systems and debate widely</p> <p>Ensure timely information and discussion of Mitigation and Compensation measures with local communities</p>

	<p>Develop and strengthen local and national institutional capacity through Multi-Sectoral Partnerships</p> <p>Introduce schemes for local development of work force, skills and supply chain</p> <p>Promote multi-sectoral solutions and livelihood diversification</p> <p>Establish and Support community-based Monitoring, Evaluation and Mitigation strategy and activities</p>
IFIs	<p>Sign up to EITI</p> <p>Subscribe to the Equator Principles and develop reporting formats and contents</p> <p>Strengthen own Environmental and Social Corporate Responsibility</p> <p>Introduce IFC's Performance Standards for all projects (cat A and B) in countries of the SFLP</p>
Development Partners	<p>Develop and strengthen local and national institutional capacity through Multi-Sectoral Partnerships</p> <p>Establish strong Donor co-ordination, including private sector donors and mitigation and compensation programmes from O&G projects</p> <p>Support Strategic Environmental and Social Assessment of O&G developments</p>
NGOs and Civil Society	<p>Develop and strengthen local and national institutional capacity through Multi-Sectoral Partnerships</p> <p>Identify "no-go" areas and seasons</p>
Others	<p>Introduce PPP through multi-actors partnerships</p> <p>Link up with trans-boundary, regional and international initiatives</p>

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Annex - Internet References

Organisation	Website
Africa Focus: Oil and Transparency	http://www.africafocus.org/docs04/oil0401.php
Africa Intelligence : First professional web site about AFRICA	http://www.africaintelligence.com/
African Development Bank	http://www.afdb.org/
African Environmental Law and Policy	http://www.eli.org/africa.htm
African Marine Atlas	http://jodeweb2.vliz.be/omap/OMAP/index.htm
African Union	http://www.africa-union.org/
allAfrica.com	http://allafrica.com/
BBC NEWS World Africa The Nigerian Delta's troubled waters	http://news.bbc.co.uk/1/hi/world/africa/4732010.stm
CEPMLP Internet Journal - Overview	http://www.dundee.ac.uk/cepmlp/journal/html/articles.php
CIDA - Environmental handbook for community development initiatives - references	http://www.acdi-cida.gc.ca/CIDAWEB/acdcida.nsf/En/JUD-47135252-NYL
CIEL International Financial Institutions	http://www.ciel.org/lfi/programifi.html
CIEL LAC Program: Community-Based Property Rights Database	http://www.ciel.org/Lac/Lac_CBPR.html
Climate Justice	http://www.climatelaw.org/
Climate Law	http://www.climatelaw.org/
Comhafat.org	http://serveur20.heberjahiz.com/~comhafat/index.php?m=a6
Commission sous-régionale des pêches	http://www.csrpsp.org/
Compliance Advisor Ombudsman - Archive	http://www.cao-ombudsman.org/html-english/archive.htm
Council on Foreign Relations	http://www.cfr.org/
EBI - Energy and Biodiversity Initiative	http://www.theebi.org/products.html
EC - Internal Market - Securities and Investment Funds - Transparency obligations of traded companies	http://ec.europa.eu/internal_market/securities/transparency/index_en.htm
eFishBusiness - Home Page	http://www.efishbusiness.co.uk/
EIA - Energy Information Administration - Official Energy Statistics from the U.S. Government	http://eia.doe.gov/
EITI - Extractive Industries Transparency Initiative (EITI) Oslo 2006	http://www.eitoslo.no/
EITI Board	http://www.publishwhatyoupay.org/eiti/board/noms/index.shtml
ELI - Environmental Law Institute	http://www2.eli.org/index.cfm

Enda tiers-monde	http://www.enda.sn/themes.htm
Engineers Against Poverty	http://www.engineersagainstpoverty.org/
ERA - Environmental Rights Action / Friends of the Earth, Nigeria - Home	http://www.eration.org/
Excellent Development - NGO	http://www.excellentdevelopment.com/
Gas & Oil	http://www.gasandoil.com/
Global Witness	http://www.globalwitness.org/
Globalis - an interactive world map - Chad - Agricultural production per capita index	http://globalis.gvu.unu.edu/indicator_detail.cfm?Country=TD&IndicatorID=137#row
GroundWork	http://www.groundwork.org.za/
Human Rights Watch - Defending Human Rights Worldwide	http://www.hrw.org/
IFAD - International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD)	http://www.ifad.org/
IFC Environment - Performance Standards	http://www.ifc.org/ifcext/enviro.nsf/Content/PerformanceStandards
IHS - Energy Information	http://energy.ihs.com/
IIED - Mining, Minerals and Sustainable Development	http://www.iied.org/mmsd/wp/index.html
IMF - The Multilateral Debt Relief Initiative (MDRI)	http://www.imf.org/external/np/exr/facts/mdri.htm
IMO - International Maritime Organization	http://www.imo.org/
International Year of Microcredit 2005	http://www.yearofmicrocredit.org/
ITOPF - International Tanker Owners Pollution Federation	http://www.itopf.com/index2.html
IUCN-CEESP TILCEPA	http://www.iucn.org/themes/ceesp/Wkg_grp/TILCEPA/TILCEPA.htm
IZF - Investir en Zone Franc CFA	http://www.izf.net/
Jeuneafrique.com	http://www.jeuneafrique.com
Jubilee Debt Campaign : In more depth : Heavily Indebted Poor Countries initiative	http://www.jubileedebtcampaign.org.uk/?lid=97
LegiMauritanie (accueil) - Mauritanie - Journal Officiel	http://www.legimauritanie.net/
London Convention 1972	http://www.londonconvention.org/
MAPSearch - Energy Industry Maps & Data: Natural gas pipeline map, GIS maps, GIS mapping, Digital state map, Oil field maps, Oil maps, Online mapping service & more	http://www.mapsearch.com/news/news_display.cfm?Section=NEWS&ArticleID=282870
Mbendi	http://www.mbendi.co.za/
National Geographic Magazine - Nigerian Oil, Curse of the Black Gold	http://www7.nationalgeographic.com/ngm/0702/feature3/index.html
National Geographic Magazine- February Sights & Sounds - Nigerian Oil	http://www7.nationalgeographic.com/ngm/0702/sights_n_sounds/index2.html

Netherlands Commission for EIA; International Cooperation	http://www.eia.nl/
ODI-Programme on Business & Development Performance	http://www.odi.org.uk/iedg/Business_Development_Performance.html
OECD Development Co-operation Directorate (DAC)	http://www.oecd.org/
OECD SEA Task Team Network	http://www.seataskteam.net/
Pêche et Développement - Objectifs de l'association	http://www.peche-dev.org/pages/presentation.html
Programme régional de conservation de la zone côtière et marine en Afrique de l'ouest	http://www.prcmarine.org/
Publish What You Pay Resources	http://www.publishwhatyoupay.org/english/background.shtml
Services d'Appui aux Initiatives Locales de Développement [SAILD 2]	http://www.saild.org/
Soros	http://www.soros.org/about
Sustainability Challenge Foundation	http://www.scfoundation.org/
The Equator Principles A framework for banks to manage environmental and social issues in project financing	http://www.equator-principles.com/principles.shtml
UN - CID des Nations Unies en Mauritanie	http://www.un.mr/cid/index.htm
UN Economic and Social Development	http://www.un.org/esa/index.html
UN Security Council - Global Policy Forum	http://www.globalpolicy.org/
UNDP - Human Development Report 2006	http://hdr.undp.org/hdr2006/statistics/
UNEP - United Nations Environment Programme	http://www.unep.org/
WB - ESMAP	http://www.esmap.org/
WB - Governance & Anti-Corruption > WGI 1996-2005 Interactive > Several Countries > Tables and Charts	http://info.worldbank.org/governance/kkz2005/mc_chart.asp
WB - World Bank / Multinational sources / Links / Financing ARD / Demanding Innovation / Dossiers / Home - Knowledge for Development	http://knowledge.cta.int/en/content/view/full/1604
WB Chad-Cameroon Pipeline - Revenues and Allocations Table 2006	http://web.worldbank.org/
WDM - World Development Movement	http://www.wdm.org.uk/info/sitemap.htm
West African Gas Pipeline Company Limited - West African Gas Pipeline	http://212.96.8.17:81/
Wildlife Extra - Oil prospecting destroying Gabon National Park.	http://www.wildlifeextra.com/gabon-oil.html
World Economic Forum - Homepage -	http://www.weforum.org/en/index.htm
World Energy - The Energy Geography of Africa - Oil	http://www.worldenergy.org/wec-geis/publications/reports/africa/geography/oil.asp

Oil Companies and contractors	website	Country
Addax and Oryx Group Ltd	http://www.addax-oryx.com/english/aog-home.html	France
Afren plc	http://www.afren.com	UK
AMEC - Shaping the Future	http://www.amec.com/index.asp?pageid=1	
Amerada Hess	http://www.hess.com	USA
Anadarko	http://www.anadarko.com	USA
Ascent Resources plc	http://www.ascentresources.co.uk	UK
Bechtel Corporation Home	http://www.bechtel.com/	
BowLeven plc	http://www.bowleven.com	UK
BP	http://www.bp.com	UK
Burren Energy	http://www.burren.co.uk	UK
Canadian Natural Resources	http://www.cnrl.com	Canada
Centurion Energy	http://www.centurionenergy.com	Canada
Chevron Corporation	http://www.chevron.com	USA
ConocoPhillips	http://www.conocophillips.com/index.htm	USA
ConocoPhillips - HQ	http://www.conocophillips.co.uk	UK
Dana Petroleum	http://www.dana-petroleum.com	UK
Det Norske Ojjeselskap AS	http://www.dno.no	Norway
Devon Energy	http://www.dvn.com	USA
EnCana Corporation	http://www.encana.com	Canada
EniAgip	http://www.eni.it	Italy
Equator Explorations	http://www.equatorexploration.com	UK
ERHC Energy	http://www.erhc.com	USA
Exxon Mobil Corporation - Exploration and Production	http://www.exxonmobil.com	USA
Exxon Mobil - ESSO Chad	http://www.esso Chad.com/	
Forest Oil Corporation	http://www.forestoil.com	USA
Galp Energia	http://www.galpenergia.com	
Hardman Resources	http://www.hdr.com.au	Portugal
Heritage Oil Corporation	www.heritageoilcorp.com	Australia
Kerr-McGee	http://www.kerr-mcgee.com	Canada
		USA

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Kosmos Energy LLC	http://www.kosmosenergy.com	USA
Marathon Oil Corporation	http://www.marathon.com	USA
Murphy Oil Corporation	http://www.murphyoilcorp.com	USA
Nexen Inc.	http://www.nexeninc.com	Canada
Nigerian National Petroleum Corporation	http://www.nnpcgroup.com/	
Norsk Hydro ASA	http://www.hydro.com	Norway
Oil and Natural Gas Corporation Limited	http://www ONGCINDIA.COM	India
Paladin Resources plc	http://www.paladinresources.plc.uk	UK
PanOcean Energy Corporation Limited	http://www.panoceanenergy.com	UK
Petróleo Brasileiro S/A - Petrobras	http://www2.petrobras.com.br	Brazil
Petrosen	http://www.petrosen.sn/	Senegal
Premier Oil plc	http://www.premier-oil.com	UK
Providence Resources plc	http://www.providenceresources.com/html	Ireland
Repsol YPF	http://www.repsol-ypf.com	Spain
Roc Oil Company Limited	http://www.rocoil.com.au	Australia
Royal Dutch Shell Corporation	http://www.shell.com	Netherlands
Sinopec	http://english.sinopec.com/	China
Sociedade Nacional de Combustíveis de Angola	https://www.sonangol.co.ao	Angola
Soverign Oil and Gas Company	http://www.sovereignoil.com	USA
Statoil ASA	http://www.statoil.com	Norway
Sterling Energy Corporation	http://www.sterlingenergyplc.com	UK
Stratic Energy Corporation	http://www.straticenergy.com	Canada
Talisman Energy Inc	http://talisman-energy.com	Canada
Teikoku Oil	http://www.teikokuoil.co.jp/eteiseiki/	Japan
Total Fina Elf	http://www.total.com	France
Tullow Oil plc	http://www.tullowoil.com	UK
Unocal Corporation	http://www.unocal.com	USA
VAALCO Energy	http://www.vaalco.com	USA
Vanco Energy	http://www.vancoenergy.com	USA
Woodside Energy Ltd	http://www.woodside.com.au	Australia

Information Services	Website
CIA - The World Factbook	https://www.cia.gov/cia/publications/factbook/index.html
APPA - African petroleum Producers	http://www.africanpetroleumproducers.org/
Energy Intelligence - Home	http://www.energyintel.com/
EIA - Nigeria Energy Data, Statistics and Analysis - Oil, Gas, Electricity, Coal	http://www.eia.doe.gov/emeu/cabs/Nigeria/Oil.html
Gas and Oil Info	http://www.gasandoil.com/
Oil and Gas Financial Journa	http://www.ogfi.com/
Petro21.com	http://www.petro21.com/
World Petroleum Congress	http://www.world-petroleum.org/

This paper was commissioned by SFLP as one of the inputs into the formulation of programme activities and policy briefings on a series of issues linking fisheries governance with wider social and economic development concerns. The purpose of these reviews was to complement SFLP field experience with review of relevant global literature and to draw on experiences from other projects and programmes around the world.

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