

Multinational Corporations and the Development of Oil-Bearing Communities in Imo State, Nigeria: Addax Petroleum Development Nigeria Ltd. In Perspective

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Abstract

It is quite appalling that an oil rich environment is suffering from penury amidst abundance of wealth due to negligence. This research examined the contributions of Addax Petroleum Development Nigeria Ltd towards human capacity development and healthcare delivery in Imo State oil bearing communities. The study anchored on Samuel Huntington's modernization theory. This work adopted mixed research design. The population of the study was fifty thousand while two thousand five hundred sample size was selected. The study employed Questionnaire, observation, interview and documentary methods of data collection. Simple percentage, Kernal Pearson correlation, analysis of variance (ANOVA) and regression analysis were employed for data analysis. The study discovered that Addax Petroleum Development Nigeria Ltd has contributed significantly towards human capacity development but has not impacted positively on healthcare delivery in the study area. The study recommended that multinational companies operating in Imo State oil bearing communities should as a matter of urgent concern contribute or donate appreciable resources towards healthcare needs of their host communities, so as to cushion the negative impact of petroleum production in their environment. This can be achieved by devoting two percent of their annual profits generated from the study area to healthcare needs of the inhabitants.

Keywords: Human Capacity Development, Healthcare Delivery, Multinational Corporation, Oil Bearing Community, Development.

Introduction

Multinational corporations are business enterprises that have headquarters at their home states and operational branches in other states. The activities of a Multinational Corporation are controlled by its headquarters. They are among business enterprises in the international scene whose activities in developing states are a subject of polarizing interpretations. Some scholars view them as heroes while others perceive them as scoundrels. This indicates a perceived double standard in their operations. They are seen as the global business managers and facilitators of globalization, because they have full control of global investments as well as international trade, finance and technical know-how. The focus of this study is on

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Addax Petroleum Development Nigeria Ltd. Addax Petroleum is one of the multinational oil companies that are producing oil in Imo State. The Corporation is one of the largest independent petroleum producers in Middle East and West Africa.

The discovery of crude oil in viable amount in 1956 at Oloibiri town (in Bayelsa State, Nigeria), by Shell and British Petroleum served as a watershed in the oil exploration in Nigeria. This breakthrough not only encouraged many multinational corporations to come on board but also paved way for the intensification of oil exploration throughout the country. The intensified efforts to ferret out more crude oil deposits throughout Nigeria led to the discovery of petroleum at Oguta Local Government Area of Imo State. However, from the early 90s when Addax Petroleum gained economic inroad into Imo State oil bearing communities, nominal economic gain had been achieved whereas environmental degradation, poverty and indigenous technological retrogression as shown by major socioeconomic indicators, like inadequate provision of social amenities and cultural decrepitude have been prevailing and unabated. Nevertheless, Petroleum production activities have adversely affected crop production as a result of oil spillage on farm lands. Many crop farmers have abandoned farming as a result of soil infertility occasioned by oil spillage. Aquatic animals are not spared in this ugly scenario. Many fisher men have been pushed out of job due to the decreasing number of fishes in the water as a result of oil spillage. Thus, creating unemployment menace. Multinational oil companies flagrantly pollute the air through gas flaring. This hazardous practice causes acid rain, global warming and other sundry life threatening challenges. Furthermore, Mohammed & Adiele (2020) observed that the activities of multinational oil companies operating in Imo and Abia States oil bearing communities, have actually impoverished the people due to failure of government agencies created to regulate and manage crude oil proceeds for the betterment of these communities. The people of Imo State oil bearing communities are really suffering untold hardship, their school buildings are dilapidated, major roads are unmotorable and the rate of preventable deaths are high due to poor healthcare facilities in the area (Anudu, 2020).

Recent studies on the subject matter focused on the need to protect mangroves as a crucial part of ecosystem amidst threats to its destruction. (Akie, 2024), the contribution of petroleum wealth towards healthcare delivery in Imo State oil-bearing communities (Opara, Eteng, Ezikeudu, Okorie, Uzomba, AGBOR & Emeka, 2023), Issues responsible for continuous impoverishment of oil-producing communities in Southern Nigeria (Nsikak-Abasi, Jamal & Nathan, 2022), examination of the measures put in place to address the menace of impoverishment and joblessness amidst oil wealth in Niger Delta of Nigeria (Nwokoma, Obasi, & Dim, 2022), and assessment of the consequence of Shell Petroleum Development Company's oil exploration and production on socioeconomic activities in Abia and Imo states of Nigeria (Mohammed & Adiele, 2020). Notwithstanding these studies, there are indications that little is known in literature that systematically elucidates the contributions of Addax petroleum towards the development of oil bearing communities in Imo State, particularly as it pertains to the human capacity development and healthcare need of the people. This has not been thoroughly interrogated and lucidly captured in the discourse on the contributions of multinational oil companies towards the development of their host communities. This is noteworthy due to the imperativeness of healthcare delivery and human capacity development to the people. An improved healthcare delivery facilities enhances timely treatment of patients, standard of living, disease control, public health and diminishing preventable deaths (Uzomba, Ndep, Uzomba, Ekpenyong, & Edom, 2021). Also, human capacity development is essential to the people because it ensures that nations preserve and upgrade their accumulated knowledge, skills and cultural heritage in order to foster continuously the well-being of mankind. It empowers people with requisite information that make them aware and promotes employment potentials, and ultimately reduces poverty.

However, it is crystal clear that crude oil production has harmfully impacted lives and livelihood in Imo State oil-bearing communities and many people wallow in penury in an environment paradoxically wealthy. The question is, what are the contributions of Addax Petroleum Development Nigeria towards human capacity development and healthcare delivery in the study area? It is on this backdrop that this study examined the contributions of Addax Petroleum Development Nigeria Ltd towards human capacity development and healthcare delivery in Imo State oil bearing communities, from 2001 to 2021. The

following hypotheses were asserted in this study: Addax Petroleum Development Nigeria has not contributed significantly towards human capacity development and healthcare delivery in the study area.

This research report is systematically organized into five sections. The first section described the introductory part of the work. The next is the second section (materials) which encapsulated concept elucidation, literature review and theoretical framework. The methodology was scrupulously enunciated in the third section, while data presentation, analyses and discussion of the findings were captured at the fourth section. The fifth section encapsulated the concluding remarks.

Materials

Conceptual Elucidation

Development

The imperativeness of development to man cannot be over accentuated because it improves the well-being of individuals, eliminate penury, unemployment and inequality. In this study, development will mean a multifaceted progression that targeted at eradicating joblessness, want and disparity in a state. It is a transformation that improves the standard of living of the entire citizenry.

Multinational Corporation

Todaro & Smith (2015), described a multinational corporation as a company that administers productive activities beyond one state. Multinational corporations are in all aspects of human endeavour. They are into agriculture, construction (building, bridges, and roads), marketing, education, mining, transportation etcetera. However, in this study, a Multinational Corporation will imply a large non-governmental business enterprise or company with its head office at the country of its origin and branches across national frontiers. Its business activities are seen in advanced, developing and less advanced countries.

Literature Review

In this section, efforts were made to review related works on the contributions of multinational corporations towards human capacity development and healthcare delivery

Multinational Corporations and Human Capacity Development

Human capacity development primarily focused on improving the skills, knowledge, talents, competencies and creativities of people. The need for human capacity development in a society cannot be exaggerated because it ensures that nations preserve and upgrade their accumulated knowledge, skills and cultural heritage in order to foster continuously the well-being of mankind. It empowers people with requisite information that make them aware and promotes employment potentials, and ultimately reduces poverty. In this subsection, efforts were made to review of contributions of multinational corporations towards building classroom blocks, renovation of school buildings, equipping school laboratories and sponsoring skill acquisition programmes.

In line with the above, Ibekwe (2014) enumerated some of the giant strides of Addax petroleum corporate social responsibility in the education sector in Nigeria. Accordingly, Addax petroleum built and equipped the Biology, Chemistry and Physics laboratories at Eziorsu community commercial post primary school at Oguta Local Government Area of Imo State. The laboratories donated to the school are among the numerous ways through which the company pays back to her host communities. Succinctly put, it is part of the methods through which the company (Addax Petroleum), shows gratitude to the oil-bearing communities. The donation of these laboratories at Eziorsu secondary school has created opportunity for the students of the school to interact with live experience, encouraged them (students) to partake in the future advances and development in the field of science and technology. Also, it will go a long way to arouse

the interest of the students in scientific research and enable them (students) to achieve good academic results.

Laboratory experience makes the students to retain their knowledge for a long time because they will grasp concepts, laws, theories and principles thoroughly. Owing to the donations of these laboratories, show and tell method of teaching and learning scientific subjects has been encouraged. This will make students to observe the process and understand the relationship between actions and reactions. The students will also be able to handle and manipulate real objects and materials that are being taught to them in the class room.

Similarly, Obi (2014) reported a giant contribution of the Addax petroleum towards human capital development. According to the report, six students from Addax petroleum host communities were selected to undergo a six months industrial training programme in the company. The programme offered the students the opportunity to acquire practical knowledge needed to work in oil and gas establishments. The industrial training has positioned the beneficiaries to get appointment in oil companies. Also, the industrial attachment training is designed to improve and boost the knowledge of the benefiting individuals. It is a sure way of boosting the performance capabilities of the students. The industrial training will equally introduce to the students the state-of-the-art technology in the oil and gas industry, thereby making them highly employable. However, Addax petroleum has been commended for this move to make Nigerian students/graduates global competitive. The company is encouraged to continue the programme and increase the number of trainees. Other multinational companies in the Nigerian oil and gas sector that have not started such industrial attachment programme or scheme are enjoined to commence the training, so as to contribute towards human capital development.

Equally, Onu (2014) gave an account of a donation of five classroom blocks, renovation and furnishing of biology, chemistry and physics laboratories and borehole to Mary Hanney Secondary School Oron Local Government Area of Akwa-Ibom State. The Company made these donations to contribute towards education development in Nigeria. The gesture according to the report is in line with the company's policy to give back to her host communities' part from the proceeds of petroleum that are being produced in their land. The renovation of the Biology, Chemistry and Physics laboratories is designed to facilitate the training and erudition of physical sciences in the school thereby encouraging the students to be interested in science related subjects. These donations to the school have been described as a holistic effort to boost the teaching and learning of physical sciences in the school. According to the report, the purpose of these projects is to make available a good and serene education environment for the learners. Also, to motivate and encourage the teachers to be more dedicated in their quest to educate the future leaders of our great country.

Also, Emeka (2020) described a recent donation of an internet facility by shell petroleum Nigeria in conjunction with the Nigeria national petroleum corporation, in favour of Enugu State University of Science and Technology. The donation is made up of a storey building, five (5) computer laboratories, sixty-two personal computers, a generator set and a water borehole. The gesture was part of shell petroleum and her partners' effort to improve teaching and learning in Nigeria. The internet facility and other sundry donations are meant to encourage Nigerian students to achieve academic excellence so as to compete favourably with their international counterparts.

Akpan (2012) recorded a human capacity development scheme instituted by total exploration and production Nigeria Limited. The scheme was established in the year two thousand and seven (2007). It is known as "catch them young". The scheme was designed to give/offer scholarship awards to intelligent pupils in basic six (primary six), the opportunity to attend a high standard secondary school. The beneficiaries of the scheme must be indigenes of Total's OML58 (oil mining lease 58), host communities. The benefiting communities are Ogbuguru, Akabuka, Ede, Ohale, Idrim, Obite, Obagi and Obigbor. These communities are in Egi Kingdom in Ogba Egbema Ndoni Local Government Area of Rivers State, Nigeria. The programme has made it possible for these rural pupils to be exposed to better schooling environment without disruptions. The scheme started to admit students from 2007/2008 academic session. From the time the scholarship scheme started in 2007 to 2012, more than sixty students from Egi kingdom have been admitted into the programme.

The scheme has really provided opportunities for children from rural background to be educated in one of the best secondary schools in Rivers State. The scholarship scheme is domiciled in Showers International School, Port Harcourt Rivers State. The scheme is a timely initiated educational programme to remove every financial impediment to the educational development of the highly intelligent children from the catchment area, please put the importance

Etim (2012), captured an encouraging contribution of total upstream Nigeria Limited towards E-learning in Nigeria. The company donated/established an electronic library in University of Calabar. To actualize the establishment of the E-library in the University (University of Calabar), Total donated one hundred (100) computer tables, one hundred chairs for the computer tables, one hundred Pentium v Dual core, that have the following features: 2:0 Gigahertz processor, one Gigabyte random-access memory, mouse, keyboard, digital video disc combo, network interface card. Other items include wireless Local Area Network (LAN) Cards, server machine, Uninterrupted Power Supply (UPS), photocopier and two network printers.

Amadi (2012) recorded a landmark donation of educational materials to the Federal Capital Territory Agency for mass Education on 28 September, 2012 by Total upstream companies in Nigeria. Items donated to the Agency ranges from books, white boards, booklet, and marker etcetera. The donation was to encourage and enhance adult literacy in Federal Capital Territory, Abuja.

Ihunwo (2013), noted that total upstream companies in Nigeria have improved the capacity of more than two thousand teachers. The teachers were selected from Ahoada East, Ahoada West, Ikwere, Emohua and Ogba/Egbema/Ndoni Local Government Areas of Rivers State. The training targeted at effective lesson delivery through corporative learning Technique in Basic Education and Teaching Methodology. The workshop has really benefited the participants (teachers) in the following ways: it has improved their knowledge and skills for classroom management, boosted their morale for service, and improved their lesson deliverer capacities.

Rhaman (2010) applauded total upstream companies in Nigeria for building and equipping a magnificent “Engineering lecture theatre in university of Uyo. The building has been of immense benefit to not only the faculty of engineering but also the entire University Community. The lecture theatre is serving as a multipurpose hall for academic activities. The University of Uyo is eternally grateful to Total upstream companies. Since the inauguration of the building in two thousand and eight (2008), the university has been using it for lectures, meetings, conferences, convocation lectures and many more. The donation of the edifice has really shown that Total Upstream companies are actually making positive efforts towards improving educational infrastructure in Nigeria. It is evidence to show that total upstream companies are alive to their corporate social responsibilities.

Diepriye (2011) wrote on the efforts of Total upstream companies in Nigeria in boosting recruitment opportunities for engineering and science graduates of their host communities. In doing so, the company went into collaboration/partnership with France Institute of petroleum and University of Port Harcourt. The main objective of the collaboration is to improve in no small measures the human capacity of their host communities. The programme was designed to enable the engineers and science graduates from their host communities to be highly skilled and employable. The partnership gave birth to the Post Graduate Diploma (PGD) programme in petroleum engineering and project development. This partnership is in line with the company’s vision for sustainable development of her host communities. The vision was initiated/introduced in 2007, to encourage and boost the human capacity of the host communities. The effort has enhanced the capacity of engineering and science graduates from her host communities to compete favourably in oil and gas recruitment exercises. The training acquired in the post graduate programme has been a blessing to the oil-bearing communities.

Multinational Corporations and Healthcare Delivery

The significance of a good healthcare delivery system cannot be overrated. This is because it ensures that preventable deaths do not occur. It promotes health and provides information on how to prevent illness as well as curative services. A robust healthcare delivery system also attracts medical tourism, allied businesses and creates jobs for medical officers. It reduces the rate of maternal and infant mortality. In this subsection, efforts are made to discuss what scholars said about health, healthcare and the contributions of multinational corporations towards healthcare delivery.

In line with the above, Bamidele (2019) noted that Shell Petroleum Development Company of Nigeria (SPDC) has rebuilt and furnished the general hospital at Kolo (Oloibiri), in Ogbia Local Government Area, Bayelsa state. The health institution was furnished with the state-of-the-art medical gadgets and facilities. The Kolo general hospital has been positioned as the centre of medical activities in Ogbia. The incorporated and all-inclusive method to cater for the health/medical needs of the people, which the company refers to the 'Oloibiri health programme' was executed to mark Nigeria's centenary in 2014.

The relevance of personal protection equipment in the fight against covid-19 cannot be over emphasized, this is because it protects one against any hazardous circumstances, protects one from any medical and safety dangers and gives one extra defense against the elements. It aids/ prevent the surge of germs in the clinic, it also protects medical officers and care givers from infections. Personal protective equipment reduces the exposure to dangers that cause diseases by creating a fence between medical personnel and transferrable means from the patient. It is to this very fact that Chevron Petroleum gave donation of personal protective equipment (P.P.E) worth about nineteen thousand dollars, for medical personnel in Permian Basin communities experiencing the corona virus epidemic. The contributions were given to clinics, schools and clinics in Eddy and Lea counties in New Mexico. In the words of Nathan Carroll, operations superintendent, Delaware Basin for the company's Mid-Continent Business Unit. "We are excited that we have been able to deliver Personal Protective Equipment to frontline workers across the basin who are battling this pandemic" (Onsurez, 2020).

As the dreaded hydra headed corona virus (COVID -19) pandemic surge threaten lives and healthcare systems of nations, various business tycoons and corporate organisations have made concerted efforts to contribute to the fight against the virus. In this report, Chevron Petroleum donated twenty thousand dollars to Pecos County Memorial Hospital, the Reeves County Hospital, and Ward Memorial Hospital. Texas, United States of America, in 2020. This corporate social responsibility gesture was meant to encourage and motivate frontline healthcare workers in their bid to fight the corona virus pandemic. The donation, according to the management of the hospital was channeled towards procurement of personal protective equipment (PPE), freezer for COVID-19 vaccines, and the supplies for the administration of the vaccines. In the words of Mike Milliorn, Chevron operations superintendent, "the gifts were made to support forefront medical personnel as they continue to battle the virus. (Kavin, 2020).

Also, Bamidele (2017) described how Shell Nigeria Exploration and Production Company (S.N.E.P.Co) controlled acute intestinal disease (cholera) outbreak in internally displaced persons' camp (IDPC) at *Dikwa* Local Government Area in Borno State North East Nigeria in 2017. The pioneer oil multinational company Shell Petroleum showed the displaced individuals' charity by supplying them medication, safe and potable water, cleanliness materials, and food assistance. The all-inclusive quality of the provisions / gesture not only went a long way to prevent the escalation of the disease (cholera) in the camp but also made individuals in the camp to be relatively healthy and safe.

In the same vein, Ojulari (2019), narrated how the oil giant, shell Nigeria worked in conjunction with the federal ministry of health Abuja Nigeria, to upgrade the national hospital (Abuja) cancer treatment and care. The company donated one million five hundred thousand United States of America dollar (\$ 1.5), towards the procurement of the state-of-the-art radiation medical equipment/ machine (radiotherapy) and the advancement of the hospital's staff knowledge. The donation from shell petroleum has gone a long way to improve the overall care for cancer patient in the hospital. It has equally reduced the mortality rate associated with cancer in the hospital.

Odugbesan (2020) narrated a recent donation of newly built ultramodern hospital to Ogiyo community in Sagamu local council area, Ogun State. The gesture was done by Shell Nigeria in conjunction with Nigeria national petroleum corporation. The medical facility has twenty beds space, medical practitioner's accommodation, and substitute source of electricity, water treatment facility and health ambulance. The health facility will go a long way to ameliorate the health care delivery to the residents of Sagamu and its environs. The same media release by Shell petroleum also reported another effort made by the company toward health care delivery in Nigeria. They lately transformed the emergency unit of general hospital Odan, Marina Lagos state Nigeria. The company provided up to date (state of the art) medical gadgets and facilities and a specially made ambulance for the hospital.

Bamidele (2020b) noted that Shell petroleum Development Company of Nigeria has made useful donations toward combatting the novel coronavirus (COVID-19). The company has donated testing paraphernalia/facilities, (2 Polymerase Chain Reaction machines), ventilators, food and water. Other donations include: vehicles and its fueling and maintenance arrangement, medical ambulance and generators to support the public source of power supply in the isolation centres. These contributions aimed at assisting the River State government in her effort to equip the treatment centre, so as to contain the spread of COVID-19 in the state.

Bamidele (2020a) reported that Shell petroleum Development Company of Nigeria has made a huge donation toward the fight against the novel coronavirus (COVID-19) and fast recovery of infected patients in Lagos State. According to him, the company donated a sharp-edge blood constituent dividing wall/separator (Apheresis machine) to the state government. Other donations include testing paraphernalia/facilities, medical ambulance, food items, water, generator set (150KVA), ventilators and sundry medical related gadgets. The gesture shown to Lagos State government and her residents by Shell Company has really boosted the effort of the government toward fighting coronavirus in Nigeria. It is quite encouraging and commendable that Shell petroleum is contributing toward health care delivery in Lagos State in particular and in Nigeria in general. Shell has demonstrated that the company is deeply interested in the health care provision in Nigeria.

Ugwuanyi (2019) described some of the giant strides of Shell petroleum Development Company toward health provision and delivery in Nigeria. These contributions range from donations to internally displaced people to equipping some hospitals with medical facilities and gadgets. The supports from Shell to Nigerian health care has gone a long way to improve the state of medical facilities in the country. Some of the concrete donations include: sharp-edge / state of the art cancer care machine in national hospital Abuja, sponsoring the capacity building of three hundred nurses (midwives) in Akwa Ibom, Abia, Imo, Rivers, Delta and Bayelsa states. Others are provision of medical facilities in general hospital at Kolo (Oloibiri), in Ogbia Local Government Area, Bayelsa state, provision of dental chair at the demonstration hospital Otuogidi, provision of kidney dialysis and breast screening at Iyi Enu in Anambra, donation of an incubator to federal medical centre, Yenagoa and the provision of neonatal hearing facility at University of Ilorin Teaching hospital, Kwara state.

Bamidele (2018) described a coordinated approach towards the fight against human immunodeficiency virus and acquired immunodeficiency syndrome in Nigeria. Accordingly, Shell Nigeria partnered with all the national and some international relevant stakeholders in the health sector to establish a response scheme against the dreaded disease. The scheme is known as Niger Delta acquired immunodeficiency syndrome Response. The response scheme is providing an improved health care delivery to infected patients in five designated states and centres in the Niger Delta region. The states and the centres include: Abia state (Owaza), Bayelsa state (Otuasega), Edo state (Oben), Rivers State (Edagberi) and Delta state (Erhoike). These centres provide counselling, treatment and care of patients under the sponsorship of Shell petroleum Nigeria. The visible foreign partner aside Shell petroleum is Family Health International. According to this report, between two thousand and eight (2008) and two thousand and nine (2009), over fourteen thousand people were tested, counseled and began their routine treatment. Also in the same period, more than three thousand seven hundred expectant mothers received requisite care that prevented mother to child transmission. In two thousand and ten (2010), the response scheme was extended to additional five centers. This programme has contributed immensely towards health care delivery in Nigeria. The report went

further to elaborate on the efforts of shell petroleum on the routine immunisation in the country. The company partnered with stakeholders in the health care sector to provide motorbike to the health workers for easy access of remote areas, preservation of vaccine mechanism and other financial supports. The goal of these immunization is to make the recipients of the vaccine resistant to diseases. So as to stop unnecessary deaths that are associated with vaccine prevented diseases.

Ejele (2014) reported/ gave an account of gesture done to Niger Delta University Teaching Hospital, Okolobiri in Bayelsa State, by total upstream companies in Nigeria. The company constructed a baby unit, gas chambers, donation of thirty-four single baby beds, fourteen single bed incubators, blood gas analysers, medical gadgets. Accordingly, the project was a deliberate contribution of total and its partners to impact on the lives of Bayelsa residents through the donation. The donation of this baby unit aimed at curtailing preventable deaths of newborn babies and infants in the state. The project has repositioned the capacity of the teaching hospital in the area of baby care. This gesture has gone a long way to ensure that babies are been cared for properly

Amegima (2010) accounted for a giant stride by Total upstream companies in Nigeria for upgrading Erema General Hospital, River State. 'The hospital is a blessing to the community'. Since the hospital was upgraded to a modern secondary healthcare system with the state-of-the-art facilities, many medical problems/cases have been solved with ease. Affiliation between total upstream companies and Erema General Hospital has been a huge blessing and success. Total upstream companies have actually demonstrated that the sound health of their host communities is her utmost priority. The nature and quality of medical gadgets and facilities donated to the hospital by total upstream companies are second to none in the history of rural general hospitals in Rivers State. The hospital has a very good theatre which makes it easy for the doctors to handle surgery cases smoothly. The medical practitioners in the hospital noted that, 'because of the gadgets we handle caesarian sections, appendicitis operations and other minor cases' smoothly.

Finally, it is evidently clear that multinational oil companies in Nigeria have contributed towards healthcare delivery and human capacity development in some parts of the country through their corporate social responsibility but rarely in Imo State oil bearing communities.

Samuel Huntington's Modernization Theory

This study adopted Samuel Huntington's modernization theory. Modernization theory is a depiction and explanation of the methods of modifying traditional or backward societies to advanced societies. In other words, it is seen as an elucidation of the ways by which backward societies are modified or transformed into modern societies. Modernization theory suggest step by step approach by which traditional societies should follow in order to be transformed into modern societies. That is, how backward societies should escape underdevelopment. Accordingly, modernization theorists argued (were of the view) that less-developed countries of the world are held back (underdeveloped) because they are traditional societies. These scholars maintained that backward or traditional societies of the world have particularistic customs, ascriptive and clientelistic orientation, bias and emotional emphasis, low level of social mobility, division of labour and economic growth. It is these traditional attributes that make less developed societies backward.

As earlier indicated the study adopted Samuel Huntington's modernization theory. The focal point of Huntington's modernization theory is urbanization (transformation of rural societies into cities or urban areas). In his book titled political order in changing societies, the author made case for political change, political stability and economic growth. Huntington went further to argue that rural societies that are confronted with revolutionary movements can only achieve political stability through urbanization. Furthermore, the connection or relationship between this study and Huntington's modernization theory is hinged on the fact that the focus of this study was to assess the contributions of Addax Petroleum Development Nigeria Ltd, towards healthcare delivery and human capacity development in oil bearing communities in Imo State. Relatedly, Huntington's modernization theory argued for urbanization of rural areas. That is, transformation of a backward society into a modern society. However, the transformation of rural societies into cities or urban centres involves construction of roads, building of schools, hospitals and factories. In other words, provision of social amenities. Nevertheless, the rationale behind the adoption of

Samuel Huntington's modernization theory is based on the fact that the study was an evaluation of the benefaction of Addax Petroleum in the spheres of healthcare delivery (building of hospitals, donation of drugs, medical gadgets and rehabilitation of healthcare facilities) and human capacity development (building of schools, laboratories donation of laboratory apparatus / paraphernalia, scholarship grants and donation of stationeries to schools). Relevantly, Huntington's modernization theory made case for the transformation of rural societies through provision of social infrastructure. More importantly, the study took place in a typical rural setting that requires transformation (social amenities).

Research Methodology

Research Design

Research design is the arrangement of conditions for collection and analysis of data in a manner that aims to combine relevance to the research purpose with economy in procedure (Kothari & Garag 2019). This study adopted mixed research design (combination of quantitative and qualitative research designs). This study utilized mixed design in order to manifest the forte of both quantitative and qualitative designs that encouraged collection of precise, consistent, reliable, detailed and in-depth data. In line with the above, the study utilized observation, questionnaire, interview and documentary instruments for gathering data. The study employed simple percentage, Karl Pearson correlation, regression analysis and analysis of variance for data presentation and analysis.

Study Area: Oguta Local Government Area

Oguta is one of the twenty seven Local Government Areas in Imo State, South East, Nigeria. Oguta L.G.A. was created out of the defunct Oguta/Ohaji /Egbema Local Government Area in 1991. Oguta indigenes are mainly Igbo speaking people. There is no generally acceptable information with regards to where they migrated from before settling at their present location. Oguta people are chiefly farmers, fishermen and entrepreneurs. Although they embraced Western education immediately, they began business transactions with Europeans. They are highly educated and are in various fields of human endeavours. Oguta Local Government Area is blessed with fertile arable land. Their arable land facilitates the cultivation of both root and cash crops. Some of these crops include: Cassava, maize, yam, mango, and palm fruits. Oguta Local Government Area is endowed with petroleum resources. Some of the autonomous communities in Oguta Local Government Area have oil wells. The availability of petroleum resources made Oguta one of the richest Local Government Areas in Imo State. The large deposit of petroleum in Oguta brought multinational oil companies in the area. Some of these companies include: Addax Petroleum Development, Nigeria Ltd, Waltersmith Petroleum Oil Ltd, Sterling Global and Azienda General Italiana Petroli (AGIP) Oil Company Limited.

Oguta is rich in cultural dances like okorosha, igbamawu, owu. They also celebrate new yam festival (iriji). They are hospitable and predominantly Christians with few traditionalists. The presence of Oguta Lake, Orashi River and their confluence make Oguta Local Government Area a tourist destination.

Population Of the Study

The population of the study is fifty thousand (50,000). This figure represent the number of residents in the six oil bearing communities in the study area. The communities are: Aborshi Izombe, Ndiuloukwu Izombe, Obeabor Izombe, Umunwama Izombe, Ezi-Orsu and Orsu- Obodo.

Sample Size

This study adopted two thousand five hundred (2500) sample size. This figure represents five percent (5%) of the total population of the study. The reason for selecting this figure was purposeful because the six oil bearing communities in the study area are homogeneous people. It shows that two thousand five hundred represents a moderate figure that satisfies the requirements of reliability.

Sampling Technique

This study adopted both probability and non-probability sampling technique. Firstly, the study area was stratified (divided) into six specific oil bearing communities and purposefully ensured that teachers in the primary and secondary schools, healthcare workers in the study area, community leaders and market women in this communities were selected. Also the study adopted accidental or convenience sampling so as to get the input of every other categories of people that were not purposely selected.

Instrumentation

Survey research technique and documentary method were utilized for data gathering. The survey instruments employed in this research include: questionnaire, interview and observation. With regards to the questionnaire, it was split into two distinct parts (one and two). Part 'one' of the questionnaire captured the demographic information about the respondents. While part 'two' focused on the core questions that were framed in line with the objectives of the study. Also, part two was further divided into two sections, 'A' and 'B'. Section 'A' centred on the contributions of Addax Petroleum Development towards human capacity development while section 'B' focused on contributions of Addax Petroleum Development towards healthcare delivery. The questionnaire was delivered and recovered through community leaders, religious institutions and the researchers. A total of two thousand five hundred questionnaire was distributed but two thousand four hundred and fifty was recovered. This study recorded two percent (2%) attrition rate. Ethical consideration was brought to forefront in this research. This was carried out by attaching an introduction letter to the questionnaire which clearly described the aim of this research to the respondents.

The study also employed interview method for data collection. The study adopted personal face to face and unstructured interview. This is because individual interview gives the respondents (interviewee) freedom to express themselves profusely and impassively. While unstructured interview gave the researchers more suppleness to restructure the interview questions as circumstances required. The major group of people interviewed were community leaders (village heads, town union chairmen, women leaders and youth leaders), market women, teachers in both primary and secondary schools, healthcare workers in the health facilities in the study area. The study selected these group of people because they are knowledgeable about the contributions of Addax Petroleum Development towards human capacity development and healthcare delivery in the study area.

Furthermore, the study employed observation technique for data collection. This method of data collection made the researchers to visit all the primary and secondary schools, healthcare centres in the six oil bearing communities, so as to see the conditions of their healthcare facilities and primary and secondary schools. The exercise was carried out with the aim of verifying the data obtained from the respondents. Furthermore, apart from questionnaire, observation and interview techniques, the study employed documentary method of data collection. In this regard, books, internet materials and journals were effectively utilized.

Reliability Of the Instrument

Test-retest reliability method was adopted in this study. In this regard, two percent (2%) of the questionnaire was administered to the residents of Ugbele in Oguta Local Government Area and after five months, the respondents were given the same questions. The respondents' opinions and correlation of the test-retest analysis are in table I. Accordingly, from table 1, it is noticeable that the correlation coefficient between test and retest is 0.0891 and P value is 0.019. This indicates clearly that there is a significant relationship between the first test and the second test at a significance level of 0.01. This indicates that the questionnaire is dependable.

Table 1: Test Retest Correlational Analysis

		Test	Retest
Test	Pearson Correlation	1	.897
	Sig. (1-tailed)		.019
	N	5	5
Retest	Pearson Correlation	.897	1
	Sig. (1-tailed)	.019	
	N	5	5

** Correlation is significant at the 0.01 level (1-tailed).

Source: Authors fieldwork 2022

Validity Of the Instrument

In this study, the specific objectives of the study were captured in the questions asked in the instrument of data collection. Also, the contributions of Addax Petroleum Development towards human capacity development and healthcare delivery were represented with five questions each in the instrument of data collection. The study equally utilized check questions. The reason for it was to test the quality and degree of stability in having identical opinion with regards to the respondent's responses. The researcher ensured that some of the queries were repeated in divergent forms in the same questionnaire so as to achieve standard in the respondents' opinions. For example, questions one and four were some of the check questions.

Method Of Data Analyses

This study utilized simple percentage for transforming and summarizing the raw data from the field into a form that enabled straightforward elucidation. Karl Pearson correlation was also adopted for determining the degree of statistical significance of the contribution of Addax Petroleum Development Nigeria Ltd towards healthcare delivery and human capacity development in the study area. In addition, analysis of variance and regression analysis were utilized for analyzing the direction of the association between the independent and dependent variables. Statistical package for social science (IBM SPSS), software was equally used for all the calculations, so as to ensure accuracy

Limitations Of the Study

In the course of carrying out this research, mainly in the course of data gathering, the researchers were confronted with numerous discouraging scenarios that tried to inhibit the progress of this study. In one of the incidences that happened, the security men at Addax Petroleum Development Nigeria Ltd Location office at Izombe precluded the researchers from meeting the community relations unit of the company which invited the researchers to come for documents that contained their corporate social responsibility activities after their first meeting. It took the intervention of another staff of the company, who saved the situation by paving way for the researchers to meet the community relations unit of the company. Furthermore, some natives of the study area were skeptical about the motivation of the research and declined to accept the instrument of data collection nor answer the questions in it. This hurdle was overcome through the use of religious institutions as a medium for distributing and retrieving the questionnaire from the people.

Data Presentation, Analyses and Discussion of The Findings

Table 2: List Of Projects Executed by Addax Petroleum Development Nigeria Ltd in Oguta Local Government Area of Imo State

S/N	Community	Type of programme or project		Benefiting Institution	Year of Execution
		Educational	Health		
1	Ezi-Orsu	Donation of four class room buildings / blocks		Ezi-orsu Secondary School	2007
2	Ezi-Orsu	Donation of Science laboratory building		Ezi-orsu Secondary School	2013
3	Ezi-Orsu	Equipping of science Laboratory with Paraphernalia		Ezi-orsu Secondary School	2013
4	Ezi-Orsu		Four bundles of Sanitary tissue paper	Ezi-orsu health centre	2013
5	Izombe	Donation of Science laboratory building		Izombe Secondary School	2003
6	Izombe	Equipping of science Laboratory with Paraphernalia		Izombe Secondary School	2003
7	Izombe	Four bundles of Sanitary tissue paper		Izombe primary School	2013
8	Izombe		Four bundles of Sanitary tissue paper	Izombe Marternity Clinic	2013
9	Orsu-Obodo		Four bundles of Sanitary tissue paper	Orsu-Obodo Health Centre	2013

Source: Authors fieldwork 2024

Table 2 shows that Addax Petroleum Development Nigeria Ltd has donated class room blocks, laboratory buildings and basic laboratory apparatus to some communities in Oguta local government area of Imo State.

Table 3: Contributions Of Addax Petroleum Towards Human Capacity Development And Healthcare Delivery In A Simple Percentage

S/N	ITEMS	RESPONSES				
		STRONGLY DISAGREED	DISAGREED	UNKNOWN	AGREED	STRONGLY AGREED
1	Addax Petroleum has constructed class room blocks in a school at my community	150 6.1%	200 8.1%	1 0. %	599 24.4%	1500 61.2%
2	Addax Petroleum has instituted a	1400 57.1%	700 28.6%	200 8.2%	100 4.1%	50 2.0%

	scholarship scheme at my community					
3	A School at my community has been equipped with modern facilities by Addax Petroleum	300 12.2%	50 2%	50 2%	800 32.7%	1250 51%
4	Addax Petroleum has not constructed class room blocks in a school at my community	1380 56.3%	850 34.7%	2 .1%	200 8.2%	18 .7%
5	Addax Petroleum has built science laboratory in a school at my community	80 3.3%	110 4.5%	10 .4%	800 32.7%	1450 59.2%
	CONTRIBUTION S OF ADDAX PETROLEUM TOWARDS HEALTHCARE DELIVERY					
6	Addax Petroleum from time to time donate medical gadgets to a healthcare centre at my community	1800 73.5%	550 22.4%	30 1.2%	30 1.2%	40 1.6%
7	Addax Petroleum from time to time donates drugs to a healthcare centre at my community	1680 68.6%	600 24.5%	10 .4%	100 4.1%	60 2.4%
8	A healthcare centre has been built by Addax Petroleum at my community	2000 81.6%	450 18.4%	0%	0%	0%
9	A healthcare centre has been renovated by Addax Petroleum at my community.	1440 58.8%	1000 40.8%	10 .4%	0%	0%
10	Addax Petroleum has not donated medical gadgets to a healthcare centre at my community	10 .4%	20 .8%	20 .8%	980 40%	1420 58%

Source: Authors fieldwork 2024

From table 3, precisely in item one, 85.6 percent (61.2% + 24.4%) of the respondents stated that Addax Petroleum has constructed class room blocks in a school at their communities. While 14.2 percent (6.1% + 8.1%) of the respondents noted that the company has not donated class room building to any school in

their community. In item two, 85.7 percent (57.1% + 28.6%) of the respondents noted that Addax Petroleum has not instituted a scholarship scheme at their community. While 6.1 percent (4.1% + 2.0%) of the respondents expressed a contrary view. 8.2 percent of the respondents were unfamiliar with the item. In item three, 83.7 percent (51.% and 32.7%) of the respondents noted that a School at their communities have been equipped with modern facilities by Addax Petroleum. 2 percent of the respondents noted that they were not knowledgeable about the item. While 14.2 percent of the respondents stated that Addax Petroleum has not equipped any school with modern facilities in their communities. Similarly, in item four, 91 percent (56.3% + 34.7%) of the respondents affirmed that the company has constructed class room blocks in a school at their communities, while 15.2 percent of the respondents argued contrarily. Also, in item five, 91.9 percent of the respondents noted that Addax Petroleum has built science laboratory in a school at their communities, while 7.8 percent of the respondents argued that Addax Petroleum has not built science laboratory in a school at their community. 4 percent of the respondents were indifferent.

However, in item six, 95.9 percent of the respondents noted that Addax Petroleum Nigeria has not donated medical gadgets to a healthcare centre at their communities, while 2.8 percent of the respondents had a contrary opinion. Also in item seven, 93.1 percent of the respondents asserted that the company has not donated drugs to a healthcare centre in their communities, while 6.5 percent of the people had an opposing opinion. In item eight, all the respondents stated that Addax Petroleum has not constructed any healthcare centre in their various communities. Similarly, in item nine, 99.6 of the respondents affirmed that the company has not renovated any healthcare center in their communities, while 0.4 percent of the respondents were indifferent. In item ten, 98 percent of the respondents were of the view that Addax Petroleum has not donated medical gadgets to a healthcare centre in their communities, while 1.2 percent of the respondent expressed a contrary opinion.

Test Of Hypotheses

In this section, efforts were made to test the hypotheses stated at the introduction section with a significance level of 0.05 and the following decision rule was made: 1: the null hypothesis should be rejected if P value is less than 0.05. 2: the null hypothesis should be accepted if P value is greater than 0.05

Hypothesis One

This hypothesis states that Addax Petroleum Development Nigeria has not contributed significantly towards human capacity development in Imo State oil bearing communities. The independent variable is Addax Petroleum Development Nigeria while the dependent variable is human capacity development. The data was taken from table 3.

Table 4: Correlation Analysis Result for The Contribution of Addax Petroleum Towards Human Capacity Development in Imo State Oil Bearing Communities

		Addax Petroleum	Human Capacity development
Addax Petroleum	Pearson Correlation	1	.956
	Sig. (1-tailed)		.006
	N	5	5
Human Capacity development	Pearson Correlation	.956	1
	Sig. (1-tailed)	.006	
	N	5	5

** Correlation is significant at the 0.01 level (1-tailed).

Source: Authors fieldwork, 2024

From table 4, it can be seen that the correlation coefficient between Addax Petroleum Development and human capacity development is 0.956 and the P value is 0.006. This indicates that there is a significant

relationship between Addax Petroleum Development Nigeria and human capacity development, because 0.006 which is the P value is less than 0.05 which the level of significance. This suggest that Addax Petroleum Development Nigeria Ltd has really contributed immensely towards human capacity development in the study area.

Regression Analysis result for the contribution of Addax Petroleum Development Nigeria towards human capacity development in Imo State oil bearing communities

Table 5: Model summary

Model	R	R Square	Adjusted R Square	Std. Error of the Estimate
1	.956 ^a	.914	.885	699.87941

A. Predictor: (constant), Addax Petroleum

Source: Authors fieldwork, 2024

Table 6: Analysis of variance (ANOVA)

Model		Sum of Squares	Df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
1	Regression	15582580.446	1	15582580.446	31.812	.011 ^b
	Residual	1469493.554	3	489831.185		
	Total	17052074.000	4			

A. Dependent variable: human capacity development

B. Predictor: (constant), Addax Petroleum

Source: Authors fieldwork, 2024

From the ANOVA test result in table six, it is observable that F value (that is, two mean squares or the ratio of variance) of Addax Petroleum and human capacity development is 31.812 and the P value is 0.011. This indicates that there is an association between the independent and dependent variables. This is because 0.011 which is our P value is less than 0.05 which is the significance level. This equally shows that Addax Petroleum has contributed significantly towards human capacity development in the study area.

Table7: Coefficients^a

Model	Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients	t	Sig.
	B	Std. Error	Beta		
1 (constant)	1082.388	395.930		2.734	.072
Addax Petroleum	.558	.099	.956	5.640	.011

a. Dependent Variable: human capacity development

Source: Authors fieldwork, 2024

Furthermore, from the result of regression coefficients in table seven, it is noticeable that the T value of Addax Petroleum and human capacity development is 5.640 and the P value is 0.011. This obviously establishes that there is a significant relationship between the independent and dependent variables. This is so because, 0.011 which is the P value is less than 0.05, which is our significance level. Thus, considering

the foregoing, the null hypothesis which states that Addax Petroleum Development Nigeria has not contributed significantly towards human capacity development in Imo State oil bearing communities is hereby rejected, and the alternative hypothesis which asserts that Addax Petroleum Development Nigeria has contributed significantly towards human capacity development in Imo State oil bearing communities is adopted. This is because the P vales in tables four, six and seven (4, 6 and 7), are less than 0.05 which is the study's significance level. The result has shown clearly that Addax Petroleum Development has contributed towards human capacity development in the study area.

Hypothesis Two

The hypothesis states that Addax Petroleum Development Nigeria has not contributed significantly towards healthcare delivery in Imo State oil bearing communities. The data was taken from table three.

Table 8: Correlation Analysis Result for The Contribution of Addax Petroleum Towards Healthcare Delivery in Imo State Oil Bearing Communities

		Addax Petroleum	Healthcare delivery
Addax Petroleum	Pearson Correlation	1	-.538
	Sig. (1-tailed)		.175
	N	5	5
Healthcare Delivery	Pearson Correlation	-.538	1
	Sig. (1-tailed)	.175	
	N	5	5

Source: Authors fieldwork, 2024

From table 8, it is noticeable that the correlation coefficient between Addax Petroleum Development and healthcare delivery is -.538 and the P value is 0.175. This indicates that there is no significant relationship between Addax Petroleum Development Nigeria and healthcare delivery, because 0.175 which is the P value is greater than 0.05 which the level of significance. This suggest that Addax Petroleum Development Nigeria Ltd has not contributed significantly towards healthcare delivery in the study area.

Regression Analysis result for the contribution of Addax Petroleum Development Nigeria towards healthcare delivery in Imo State oil bearing communities

Table 9: Model summary

Model	R	R Square	Adjusted R Square	Std. Error of the Estimate
1	.538 ^a	.290	.053	3522.71162

A. Predictor: (constant), Addax Petroleum

Source: Authors fieldwork, 2024

Table 10: Analysis Of Variance

Model		Sum of Squares	Df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
1	Regression	15170508.442	1	15170508.442	1.222	.350 ^b
	Residual	37228491.558	3	12409497.186		
	Total	52399000.000	4			

A. Dependent variable: healthcare delivery

B. Predictor: (constant), Addax Petroleum

Source: Authors fieldwork, 2024

From the ANOVA result in table 10, it is apparent that F value of Addax Petroleum and healthcare delivery is 1.222 and the P value is 0.350. This indicates that there is no association between the independent and dependent variables. This is because 0.350 which is our P value is greater than 0.05 which is the significance level. This shows that Addax Petroleum has not contributed significantly towards healthcare delivery in the study area.

Table11: Coefficients^a

Model	Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients	t	Sig.
	B	Std. Error	Beta		
1 (constant)	3799.408	1992.837		1.907	.153
Addax Petroleum	-551	.498	-.538	-1.106	.350

a. Dependent Variable: healthcare delivery

Source: Authors fieldwork, 2024

Additionally, from the result of regression coefficients in table 11, it is noticeable that the T value of Addax Petroleum and healthcare delivery is -1.106 and the P value is 0.350. This indicates that there is no significant relationship between the independent and dependent variables, because 0.350 which is the P value is greater than 0.05, which is our significance level. Accordingly, the null hypothesis which states that Addax Petroleum Development Nigeria has not contributed significantly towards healthcare delivery in Imo State oil bearing communities is hereby upheld, because the P vales in tables 8, 10 and 11 are greater than 0.05 which is the significance level. The result has shown clearly that Addax Petroleum Development has not contributed significantly towards healthcare delivery in the study area.

Discussion of the Findings

This study assessed the contributions of Addax Petroleum Development Nigeria Ltd towards human capacity development and healthcare delivery in Imo State oil bearing communities. The study discovered that Addax Petroleum has contributed substantially towards human capacity development in the study area. (See tables 2, 3, 4, 6, and 7). The result shows clearly that the company has made a noticeable impact towards education of its host communities in Imo State, particularly secondary education. For example, the company donated four separate class room buildings to Ezi-Orsu secondary school in 2007. The corporation also constructed and equipped science laboratory (for physics, chemistry and biology), with basic laboratory apparatus, which it donated to Ezi-Orsu secondary school in 2013. Addax Petroleum equally constructed a science laboratory block for physics, chemistry and biology. It was equipped with laboratory tools and handed over to Izombe commercial secondary school in 2003. (See table 2). The company's donation towards education is commendable.

Furthermore, another fundamental discovery of this research is that Addax Petroleum Nigeria Ltd has not contributed significantly towards healthcare delivery in the study area. (See table 2, 3, 8, 10 and 11). It is quite disheartening that the company cannot boast of building or equipping any healthcare centre in Imo State oil bearing communities, regardless the fact that its oil production activities posed a serious health menace to the continuous existence of the residents. It is absolutely worrisome that Addax Petroleum Development Nigeria Ltd in 2014 went to Izombe maternity clinic, Orsu- Obodo health centre and Ezi-Orsu health centre to donate four bundles of tissue papers each. The most irritating part of the exercise was that the company captured these donations as part of its corporate social responsibility activities in 2014. Does it mean that these healthcare centres are not in need of drugs, medical gadgets, disinfectants and befitting buildings? (See table 2) Furthermore at Izombe and Ezi-orsu communities, the residents described Addax Petroleum Development Nigeria Ltd as a company that does not pay attention to the health of its host communities. It is quite dissatisfactory and appalling that a company which has flared gas in an environment for the past twenty years, failed to donate or contribute towards the healthcare needs of the host communities whose lives and livelihood are endangered.

Conclusion And Recommendations

Based on the findings of this research, the study concludes as follows: Addax Petroleum Development Nigeria Ltd has contributed significantly towards human capacity development but has not made meaningful impact on healthcare delivery in Imo State oil bearing communities.

Based on the foregoing, the study recommends that Addax Petroleum Development Nigeria Ltd and other multinational companies operating in Imo State oil bearing communities should as a matter of urgent concern contribute or donate appreciable resources towards healthcare needs of their host communities, so as to cushion the negative impact of petroleum production in their environment. This can be achieved by devoting two percent of their annual profit generated from the study area to healthcare needs of the inhabitants. Also, they should widen the scope of their donations on human capacity development, particularly primary education. This can be achieved by contributing more fund towards building class room blocks and renovating the deteriorated school buildings.

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