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ORIGINAL ARTICLE

NIGERIA SECURITY AND CIVIL DEFENCE CORPS AND SURVEILLANCE OF OIL AND GAS PIPELINES IN THE NIGER DELTA REGION OF NIGERIA (2010-2024)

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Abstract

The aim of this research is to determine the impact and effectiveness of the Nigeria security and civil defence corps on surveillance of oil and gas pipelines on the Niger Delta region of Nigeria between 2010 and 2024. The researcher used conflict transformation theory propounded by Lederach in 1995 to provide academic foundation for the study. The activities of the Nigeria security and civil defence corps to secure oil and gas pipelines in the Niger Delta region, Nigeria was thoroughly examined. This security outfit has taken several proactive steps to prevent oil and gas pipelines vandalism. It was revealed that the Nigeria security and civil defence corps has arrested and persecuted several youths involved in illegal refining of oil and vandalism of pipelines in the Niger Delta region of Nigeria. It was also revealed that the rate of oil and gas pipelines vandalism has reduced drastically. It was therefore, recommended that the Federal government of Nigeria should embark on deliberate measure to create employment among the youths of the Niger Delta.

Keywords: Surveillance, Pipeline Vandalism, Insecurity, Arms Proliferation.

INTRODUCTION

The issue of oil and gas pipeline surveillance arose as a result of the new wave of violence perpetuated by the angry youths, who formed themselves into several militant groups in the Niger Delta region of Nigeria. They used this unconstitutional measure to address long aged environmental degradation and exploitation of their resources by the multinational oil companies and the federal government. This ushered in youth restiveness and militancy in the region. The youths of the region resorted to destruction of oil and gas pipeline in order to sabotage the economy of the nation and also to engage in oil bunkering so as to make ends meet. James (2014) in Jonjon (2021) posits that the Nigerian National Petroleum Corporation reports of 2013 showed that Nigeria is losing well over 300,000 barrels per day (bpd) from crude oil pipeline vandalism, accounting for billions of dollars in losses.

This illegal business undertaken by the vandals has increased environmental degradation, which has adversely affected both plants and animals in the region. The situation was worsening as the price of crude oil dropped from \$115 per barrel to \$43 per barrel in January 2015. The federal government of Nigeria and the oil producing companies experienced huge loss, which affected the operation of the

multinational oil companies. Some of them planned to relocate out of the Niger Delta region and the Federal Government of Nigeria was left with no option than to seek for solution to this problem that had negatively affected its main source of revenue. In response to this ugly and disturbing scenario, the Federal Government of Nigeria formed then joint task force (JTF) to police all oil installations in the Niger Delta region.

The joint Task Force includes the Police, Army, Navy and Air force. However, the joint task force was later expanded to include other security agencies such as the National Intelligence Agency (NIA), Nigerian Prison Service (NPS) Nigeria Customs Service (NIS), Nigeria Immigration Service (NIS) and the Nigerian Maritime Administration and Safety Agency (NIMASA). They were saddled with the responsibility to stop pipeline vandalism and crude oil theft.

Mathew (2024) posits that the Nigeria Security and Civil Defence Corps (NSCDC) emerges as a crucial institution dedicated to addressing threats to national security, including civil conflicts, terrorism and other forms of violence.

The NSCDC, as a paramilitary agency has been saddled with the responsibility to protect oil and gas pipeline from being vandalise, crude oil theft, illegal oil refining, illegal oil bunkering, and elimination of piracy.

Nigeria Security and Civil Defence Corps hold a distinctive position within the Nigerian security architecture, and its roles extend beyond the traditional law enforcement. It was established in 2003 by the NSCDC Act. It is mandated to protect lives and property, maintain law and order as well as responding to various forms of threats to national security.

Before now, the Federal Government of Nigeria had introduced several administrative measures to achieve peaceful coexistence and free flow of economic activities in the Niger Delta region, these strategies include; introduction of Oil Mineral Producing Areas Development Commission (OMPADEC), Niger Delta Development Commission (NDDC), The Ministry of Niger Delta, granting of amnesty to the militants, increasing their revenue from 1.5% to 3%.

The multinational oil industries have carried out one corporate social responsibility or the other in the oil producing communities. All these strategies have not totally eliminated the conflict, criminality and anger of the people. The violence, anger and criminality can be easily traced to plural interwoven factors such as environmental degradation caused by the multinational oil companies, demand for larger share of oil revenue, high rate of poverty as a result of unemployment lack of basic social amenities that can enhance their standard of living, inadequate compensation for oil spillage, untimely remediation exercise for oil spills, militarizing the region by the law enforcement agencies, neglect, deprivation, exploitation of their environment etc. All attempts to resolved these issues raised, failed woefully, hence these conditions metamorphosed into kidnapping of expatriates and staffs of the multinational oil companies, pipeline vandalism, arm robbery, arm struggle, illegal oil bunkering etc.

Definition of Terms

The following concepts need to be explained to avoid all forms of ambiguities.



Surveillance

Surveillance is a term used by the law enforcement agencies for intelligence gathering for the prevention of crime, or unraveling the causes of a crime that had been committed. It can also be seen as a systematic way of monitoring the actions, communication and behaviour of an individual or group of individual so as to reduce or eliminate crime. In this context, surveillance can be viewed as a systematic way of monitoring the activities of vandals to prevent them from carrying out their illegal activities as well as arresting them and their products.

Crude Oil and Gas

The conventional oil and gas refers to crude oil, which is a combination of hydrogen and carbon, crude oil itself is a liquid both underground and at normal surface conditions, which natural gas is a vapour at normal surface condition underground. It can exist either as a vapour or something like a carbonated soda in solution with crude oil until the pressure is reduced.

Vandalization of Oil Pipes

This refers to the act of deliberately destroying or damaging oil pipelines conveying oil from one destination to the other by vandals who planned to sabotage the effort of the government and the oil multinational companies or to use the oil to make earnings meet.

Pipeline

This refers to pipes that are buried underground to convey oil from one place to the other. It criss-crosses the length and breadth of the Niger Delta.

LITERATURE REVIEW

It's quite disturbing that despite all the measures taken by the federal government to curtail crude oil theft. Oil pipe vandalization and illegal refineries in the Niger Delta region of Nigeria, the problems remain unsolved, and it's increasing in scope and dimension. It is against this backdrop that the federal government brought in the Nigeria Security and Civil Defence Corps and other security agencies to address this emerging threat that adversely affected the Nigeria economy and the people of the region.

Several scholars have carried out several studies on oil and gas pipelines in the Niger Delta Region of Nigeria. Surveillance in the Niger Delta region of Nigeria by the security agencies and the civilians. Okoli and Orinya (2013) carried out a study on pipeline vandalism and Nigeria's National Security. It was revealed that Nigeria National Security faced certain challenges in the course of carrying out their responsibilities. This had actually militated against their effectiveness and service delivery. In similar vein, Mmejiet (2017) carried out investigation on pipeline vandalism and its implications on business activities in Nigeria. It was revealed that pipeline vandalization leads to oil spills which affected the businesses of the farmers and fishermen, even the wholesalers that bought goods in bulk were also affected.

Chukwuma and Sunday (2013) in Jonjon (2021) revealed that in Nigeria, oil pipeline vandalism has been perpetuated principally by criminal syndicates who are motivated by the desire to use oil products for material aggrandizement. It was



reported in Lagos State that there have been persistent clashes between the Nigerian Security and Civil Defence Corps, and policemen in Lagos, over who should police the pipelines. It has been argued that the action of the police towards the Nigeria security and civil defence corps is an indication that the policemen guarding pipelines derive some other pecuniary benefits, which they do not want the operative of the Nigeria security and civil defence crops to interfere with.

Kingdom and Tahirih (2014) in Jonjon (2021) conducted a study on appraisal on the role of the Nigeria security and civil defence corps in reduction of vandalism of oil pipelines in the Niger Delta region. The objective was to examine effort geared towards the measures employed and the achievements by the corps in the reduction of pipeline vandalism.

Pipeline Vandalism

Several arrests have been made by NSCDC, but they need to be more proactive, more articulate, more friendly and people oriented as a grass root based organization. Ademola (2017) carried out a study on Nigeria's oil and gas production and Niger Delta militants. The need for oil resource to stop oil reliance for sustainable development. The findings indicate that the people of Niger Delta were highly marginalized in terms of provision of infrastructure. Secondly, companies in Nigeria still flare about 17.2 billion cubic meter of natural gas per year. In the same way, Boris (2016) carried a study on oil theft and insecurity in past amnesty era in the Niger Delta region of Nigeria. He examines the relationship between oil theft and insecurity in the Niger Delta.

The finding revealed that crude oil theft has led to continued proliferation of small arms and light weapons in the Niger Delta. Many of the arms in circulation in the Niger Delta, including a variety of sophisticated weapons, have been purchased with money earned directly or indirectly from illegal bunkering.

Adetoro (2019) carried out a study on the assessment of the Nigeria security and civil defence corps and its performance in managing conflicts across Nigeria. The findings revealed that several significant challenges that impede the corps effectiveness, including inadequate training of personnel, insufficient equipment and lack of community engagement.

Okegbola (2017) carried out a comprehensive study on NSCDC and conflict management and resolution in Nigeria. The findings showed that the organizations approach is reactive rather than proactive which significantly constrains its ability to address the root causes of conflict effectively. The study reveals that the corps limited presence in rural areas creates a significant security vacuum, which criminal elements exploit. This increase the level of insecurity in the country. Ibietan (2019) asserts that the NSCDC's overall effectiveness in conflict management is further compromised by its inadequate engagement with local communities, civil society organizations, and other relevant stakeholders.

Adishi and Hunga (2017) conducted a study on oil theft, illegal bunkering and pipeline vandalism. Its impact on Nigeria economic between 2015-2016. The findings revealed that the increase in oil theft, vandalism and illegal bunkering in the Niger Delta region is an act of economic threat against Nigerian state. It undermines development strategies and springs social disorder. This resulted to serious economic security and environmental challenges to the Nigerian state.



Idowu (2018) carried out a study on the Nigerian security and civil defence corps and internal security management in Nigeria. The findings revealed that NSCDC has been responding to the issue of internal security threats as it is enshrined in its constitutional mandate. He emphasized that in spite of some of its challenges; the corps has demonstrated a high level of professionalism in security matters.

To the best of my knowledge, several researches have been carried on the Nigeria security and civil defence corps but known of these researches have been carried out to investigate its surveillance on oil and gas. It's against this backdrop that the study is evolved to determine the extend at which NSCDC has been able to tackle the problem of oil and gas surveillance in the state, as well as to fill the existing gap.

Historical Background of NSCDC and its Constitutional Roles

The Nigeria security and civil defence corps was established on May 23, 1967 during the Nigerian civil war. At that time, it was called the Lagos Civil Defence Committee that was saddled with the responsibility of precaution during the civil war. The charter of April 16, 1968, made it possible for states that wished to establish the corps within their jurisdiction to do so (Abolurin, 2010).

However, the promulgation of the Act known as NSCDC Act No. 2 of 2003 and amended by Act 6 of June 4, 2007, makes the corps a full-fledged paramilitary outfit of the government under the then federal ministry of internal affairs, now ministry of interior, and by this enactment the corps has some statutory responsibilities to perform (Mathew, 2028).

Some of its specialized duties or constitutional responsibilities contained in its Act are as follows;

Assist in the maintenance of peace and order and in the protection and rescuing of the civil population during periods of emergency.

Recommend to the minster the registration of private guard companies.

From time to time, inspect the premises of private guard companies, their training facilities and approve the same if it is up to standard.

Supervise and monitor the activities of small private guard companies and keep a register for that purpose.

Maintain 24hour surveillance over infrastructure, site and projects for the federal, state and local governments.

Enter and search any premises and seize any material suspected to have been used in vandalisation or the suspected process of vandalisation.

Have power to arrest with or without warrant, detain, investigate and institute legal proceedings by or in the name of the attorney general of the Federal Republic of Nigeria against any person who is reasonably suspected to have committed an offence under the Act or is involved in any etc.

NSCDC and the Security of Oil and Gas Pipelines

The Nigeria security and civil defence corps, since its inception has evolved from an insignificant status to an enviable height, as it has contributed immensely to reduce crime in the country. This security outfit involved in intelligence gathering, so



as to combat oil pipes vandalism, illegal bunkering and pipeline protection as well as ensuring the safety of the entire citizens.

They have stepped up surveillance around oil and gas pipelines because they have the mandate to protect government infrastructure. Mathew (2028) asserts that the corps on many occasions has performed creditably well to actualize the mandate given to it in the area of vandalism maintaining peace and conflict resolutions and in being proactive in countering terrorism. The corps has worked assiduously to reduce the minimum acts of vandalism in the oil industry. The former commandant general, Dr. Abolurin, in his interview with leadership news, confirmed the prosecution of not less than 30 culprits in the first two months of 2012, which has proven that the corps is not leaving any stone unturned in that direction.

Jonjon (2021) posits that the Nigeria Security and Civil Defence Corps, Bayelsa State command, has announced the seizure of about 55000 litres of illegal refined diesel in the state. Ayuba Philip, NSCDC commandant in Bayelsa State, disclosed this in an interview with the News Agency of Nigeria in Yenegoa on Monday. He said that the seizure followed an intensified clampdown on oil theft and other illegal activities in the state.

Jonjon also emphasized that a gang of armed youths vandalized pipeline along Azuzaama axis of the Tebidaba-Brass pipeline with dynamite and ignited fire on the line one of the suspected attackers had been arrested. In similar vein, several tankers with bunkering oil have been arrested in Rivers State between 2010-2015. But the arrest by NSCDC increased between 2016-2023, due to the involvement of so many youths in pipeline vandalisation as well as adults that lost their jobs as a result of COVID 19.

Approximately 25 percent of oil stolen in the Niger Delta is cause by illegal refiners, and the product is consumed locally and internationally. This illegal refining of oil provides employment for the inhabitants of Niger Delta Communities. Okpani (2018) in JonJon (2021) states that between 2005 till date, militant camps in the Niger Delta were perfected and modernized a basic oil refining techniques pioneered during the Biafra Civil War estimated volume of crude oil stolen daily is N150,000 destroyed several locations where local refining of oil were taking place in Rivers State. After the destruction of the sites, black soot reduced drastically in Rivers State.

The Nigeria security and civil defense corps have succeeded in destroying several sites, arrest and prosecute offenders at Ibaa, Emohua, Bille, Ke, Krakrama, Kpean, Bodo etc. The concerted efforts of the Nigeria security and civil defence corps with other security agencies have produced positive result in the Niger Delta region, because the activities of gas and pipeline vandalization has reduced compare to what was in place several years ago.

Historical Background that Led to Vandalization of Oil and Gas Pipelines in the Niger Delta

Oil was discovered in commercial quantities in the 1950s in the Niger Delta region of Nigeria, precisely Oloibiri community in Bayelsa State in 1956 and Bomu oil field in 1958, in Gokana Local Government Area of Rivers State. From the Late 1950s (when oil was discovered in commercial quantities) to the early 1980s, the oil producing communities and the multinational oil companies had relatively cordial



relationship. Both the peasants in the oil producing communities and the multinational oil companies depended on the same land and water for their economic activities Deedam, 2022).

It is an obvious fact that the activities of the multinational oil companies exploring oil in the Niger Delta have devastating effects on the people, land, sea, crops, aquatic creatures and other animals. Amnyie (2001) posits that the lands, streams and creeks are totally and continually polluted, the atmosphere has been poisoned, charged as it is with hydro-carbon vapours, methane, carbon-monoxide, carbon-dioxide and soot emitted by gas which has been flaw 24 hours a day for 33 years.

Okoko, Nna and Ibaba (2006) succinctly put that:

Considering the enormous wealth generated by the oil companies, the communities had expected that their wretched state of living will be transformed, they thought that their communities will experience development and poverty will be eradicated, paradoxically, their local economics collapsed, poverty was exacerbated and unemployment jumped to the rooftops.

According to daily time of September 16rg (1992) in Okoko, Nna and Ibaba (2006) the tales, which condition light in these communities are tales of despoliation of wasted land and desolate villages or hunger and starvation, neglect and contempt. Tales of contributing much but receiving little. The ugly situation and strained relationship between the oil producing communities and the oil multinational companies increased as all appeals, peaceful protects and demonstrations fell on deaf ears of the multinational oil companies and the Federal Government of Nigeria. The people of Niger Delta whose sources of livelihood have been destroyed as a result of the oil exploration activities decided to employ the following strategies to express their anger and dissatisfaction over devastating wildlife threatening activities of the multinational companies. The strategies include the following:

Peaceful protest and demonstration.

Blockades.

Kidnapping of expatriates and other staffs of the oil companies for ransoms.

Sabotage or vandalism of oil pipelines and oil wells.

Engaging in oil bunkering by constructing illegal refineries.

Petitioning of oil companies to their international headquarters and home governments.

Formation and emergence of several militia groups.

For the past three decades, the whole of Niger Delta region had been thrown into theatre of war and violent conflict as a result of government reaction to the actions taken by the deprived and neglected people of the Niger Delta region. For example, in 1990, the people of Umuechem community in Etche Local Government Area were cruelly massacred and their houses destroyed by the mobile police squad. In similar vein, the crisis at Udi community in Bayelsa State claimed the lives of so many inhabitants and their houses were also destroyed by the police. The massacre of Udi occurred because the youths (Egbesu) of the Ijaw National Congress (INC) shut down all oil wells and flow station belonging to Shell Petroleum Development Company in protest against what they described as divide and rule method adopted by the company in matters concerning development of the area.



Considering the above argument, Etekepe and Okolo (2017) stated that the history of vandalism of oil and gas facilities is traced to the general perception of being frustrated as the people are deprived from benefiting from the huge revenue sourced from the region since 1956. Nigeria is the world's seventh largest exporter of petroleum and fifth largest supplier of crude oil, yet does not benefit from it. Onuoha (2007) avers that it is 50 years, but in the last decade alone, it has claimed no fewer than 10,000 lives through conflicts generated by struggles to control the resources.

As deprived group of people that are exposed to constant oil spills, flaring of gases and rested pipelines, especially in Kolo Creek in Bayelsa State, Eleme and Korokoro community in Tai Local Government Area of Rivers State, Olomoro flow stations in Delta State.

They formed militia groups to vandalise oil pipes because of anger, suppression and high level of exploitation carried out by both the federal, government and the multinational oil companies. The Henry Willink Commission reported that the minorities in the Niger Delta region are poor, backward and neglected since 1958. This sad situation angered Isaac Boro, and he recruited 159 youths to form the Niger Delta Volunteer Force (NDVF) and revolted against the federal government on February 23rd 1966. The revolt was to draw the national and international attention to the plight of the people in the region (Etekepe, 2007).

In the same vein, the people of Ogoni, under the umbrella of the movement for the survival of Ogoni people (Mosop) in 1990 frontally challenge the evils of SPDC, Wilbros Nigeria Ltd and the federal government by presenting the Ogoni Bill of rights to the nation and the international communities. Environmental activities, a prolific writer and a social crusader Ken Saro Wiwa was murdered with nine other. This gruesome and barbaric killing of the people of Niger Delta motivated the Ijaw people to come up with the popular Kaiama Declaration, over 20 militant youth organizations sprang up to vandalise oil pipes and flow stations.

In attempt to curtail or eliminate oil pipe vandalism and oil bunkering, the federal government introduced charged security agencies as well as known state actors (militant agitators) to secure pipe lines.

THEORETICAL FRAMEWORK

This study anchors on conflict transformation theory propounded by Lederach in 1995. The main assumption of this theory holds that contemporary conflicts goes beyond reframing or altering of positions and projecting a win-win outcome as conflict resolution and conflict management suggest. This theory explains that conflict emerges as consequence of inherent problems of injustice and inequality expressed by competing socio-economic cultural and political structures, hence solving the conflict would involve altering or changing these structures and frameworks that often leads to inequality and injustice.

Miall (1999) in Mathew (2025) posits that the character of the conflict parties and the structure of their relationships maybe rooted in a form of conflictual interactions that extend beyond the specific location of conflict. He therefore, views conflict transformation as "a process of engaging with and transforming the relationships, interests, discourses and, if necessary, the very constitution of society that supports the continuation of violent conflict. This implies that conflict transformation has to do with a comprehensive, holistic and all-encompassing



approach which is geared towards a gradual removal of the structural causes of conflict that are embedded in the society.

The restructuring must go beyond a short-term solution to the problem, but should involve a long-term process that can adequately address and proffer solutions to the structural inequalities and injustices that are responsible for conflicts. Conflict transformation theory is relevant to this study in the sense that it aimed at exposing all the factors or structures that enhanced conflict in the oil and gas sector, and how the removal of structure such as militancy, kidnappers, oil and gas pipeline vandals, illegal refineries and pirates in the Niger Delta region. The Nigeria security and civil defence corps has taken pragmatic and decisive steps to eradicate these structures that are responsible for conflict in the oil and gas sector. They are collaborating with the government to dialogue negotiate and to embark on enlightenment campaigns to desuade people from engaging in illegal bunkering and pipelines vandalisation. The government has also tried to address structural inequalities and injustices that helped to escalate the problems by introducing Niger Delta Development Commission (NDDI), National Amnesty Programme, Ministry of Niger Delta etc.

Challenges Confronting Nigeria Security and Civil Defence Corps

The spate of insecurity and threats to lives and properties in Nigeria in general and the Niger Delta region in particular is at alarming rate despite all the concerted efforts of the law enforcement agencies and the government to prevent and control crimes. This ugly situation has exposed the law enforcement agencies and the Nigeria security and civil defence corps to so many challenges, which include the following:

The emergence of militia groups in the Niger Delta region: Several militia and cult groups sprang up in the Niger Delta in reaction against the failure of the government and the oil multinational companies to provide employment to the indigenes and to stop flaring of dangerous gases, oil spillages as well as infrastructure that would have helped to impure the wellbeing of the common man.

Some of the militia groups and cult groups were, Movement for the Emancipation of the Niger Delta (MEND), Niger Delta People's Volunteer Force (NDPVF), Niger Delta Vigilante (NDV), Niger Delta Strike Force {NDSF, People's Liberation Force (PLF), Deewell, Deegbm, Jagaband, Green Landers, Ace Landers, Eye Mafia, Black Barret, Axe etc. These groups of militants have sophisticated weapons and terrorized nooks and crannies of the region. So many people lost their lives and properties worth millions of naira have been destroyed. They engaged in kidnapping, vandalisation of oil pipes and oil bunkering.

The Nigeria security and civil defence corps are not properly equipped with modern and sophisticated weapons that can enable them to overpower these militants easily. Kidnapping and hostage taking is basically carried out by the militants and cultists operating in the Niger Delta. According to Nowolise (2014) these started as political action in the South –South meant to attract external and governmental attention to the plight of the long neglected region, but it has ended up as commercial action in the South-East and South-South for criminal enrichment. The Nigeria security and Civil Defence Corps is always confronting these gangs of



kidnappers at their hide out. They have engaged in open battle several times, this situation has put their lives on line.

Illegal Arms Proliferation

The proliferation and trafficking of arms into the country is very high. Deedam (2024) asserts that a good number of youths in the rural areas in the Niger Delta region and Nigeria at large either purchase their weapons or were given by politicians. The various militant groups, vandals, cultists and illegal refiners are in possession of sophisticated weapons and rifles such as an A.K. 45.

In fact their ammunitions and rifles are of higher quality than the ones used by the Nigeria security and civil defence corps. This made the job of oil and gas surveillance difficult to accomplish.

The Nigeria security and civil defence corps is underfunded by the federal government of Nigeria. Apart from the fact that their weapons are inadequate, outdated and insufficient, the required numbers of operational vehicles and security gadgets as well as devices are also in short supply. The drones needed to detect criminal hide outs in the marshy, swampy, coastal environment are not provided. This also made them to be handicapped in the course of carrying out their legitimate duties.

The salaries paid to the Nigeria security and civil defence corps is inadequate and cannot motivate them to work harder. As of today, all their fringe benefits and minimum wage that were supposed to be paid to them have not been paid by the federal government of Nigeria. The non-implementation of their minimum wage and other fringe benefits de-motivate them from discharging their works adequately.

RECOMMENDATIONS

The following recommendations have been proffered as solutions to this study.

The federal government of Nigeria should embark on deliberate measure to create or generate employment among the youths of the Niger Delta region.

The Nigeria security and civil defence corps should be adequately funded, so that they can be equipped with the most recent and sophisticated security gadgets and weapons necessary to tackle vandals.

The multinational oil companies should re-model or rebrand its corporate social responsibilities so that the target beneficiaries will not be left out.

Both the federal government and the state government should build modular refineries so that these youths with the local knowledge of oil refining can be engaged, incorporated and train to work for government.

CONCLUSION

The Nigeria security and civil defence corps plays vital role in reducing gas and pipeline vandalism in the Niger Delta. This security outfit has taken several proactive steps to prevent gas and pipeline vandalism as well as to ensure peace and stability in the oil producing communities to a great extent. For the Nigeria security and civil defense corps to be more resourceful and active, adequate funds should be budgeted for and release so that all necessary equipment's, gadgets can be provided.



Gas and pipeline vandalism has increased environmental degradation in the Niger Delta region. The emissions of dangerous gases such as methane, carbon-dioxide, carbon-monoxide and soot have really affected the health condition of inhabitants of the region. On the other hand, arm proliferation is on the increase, as vandals purchase guns for defense against security agencies and even community leaders who made attempt to stop their illegal activities.

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