

THE MARGINALISATION OF THE ILAJES OF
ONDO STATE BY COMPANIES PROSPECTING
FOR AND EXPLOITING CRUDE OIL IN THE AREA

A CASE STUDY OF CHEVRON (NIGERIA) LIMITED

A MEMO

SUBMITTED TO THE ONDO STATE
MILITARY ADMINISTRATOR

BY

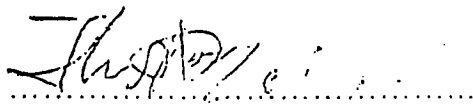
THE CONCERNED ILAJE CITIZENS
ILAJE LOCAL GOVERNMENT AREA
ONDO STATE

MAY 5, 1998

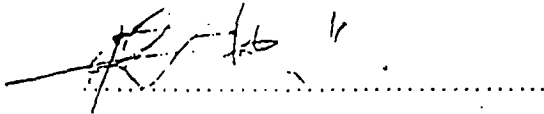
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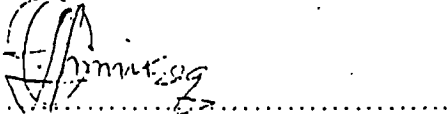
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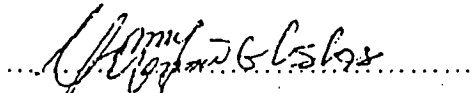
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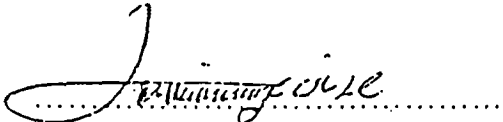
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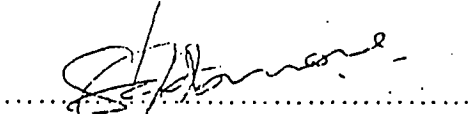
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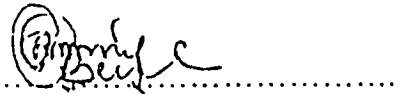
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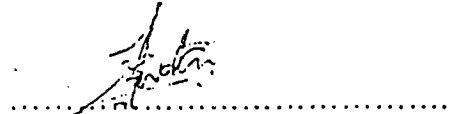
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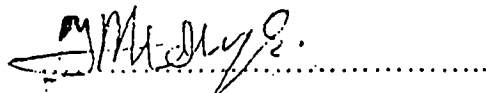
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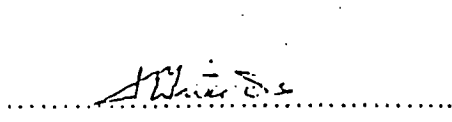
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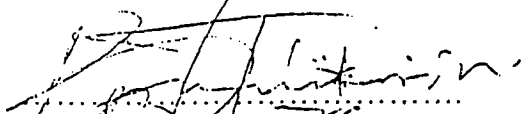
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APT. FESTUS MEDUNOYE



DN. TUNDE BAMUYIWA



CHIEF BOLA TEMUKARIN

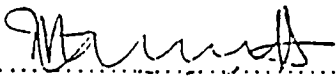
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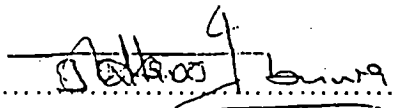
This memo has become necessary because of tough times the oil producing communities in Ilaje Land of Ondo State are passing through. With about 31 years of oil exploration and exploitation in Ilaje land there is nothing to show for it in any form.

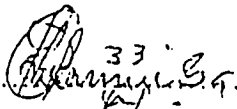
It therefore become necessary for the concerned Ilaje citizens (C.I.C) at home and abroad to inform the Administrator of our ordeal.

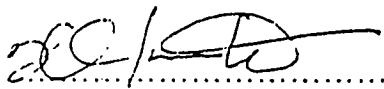
We feel however that, this write-up will serve as a sort of chaannelling our experiences to the number one citizen in Ondo State and wishing him to intervene. Furthermore, this will serve as a medium to alart the military Administrator that those oil fields and platforms claimed by Delta State Government are situated in Ondo State.

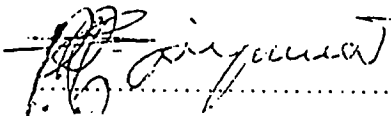
This write-up is dated 5th May, 1998 and signed thus:

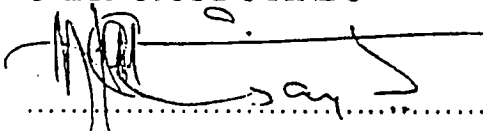

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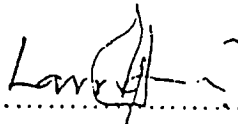

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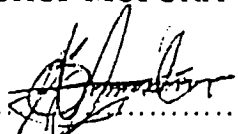

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CHIEF OJOSE OYINBO

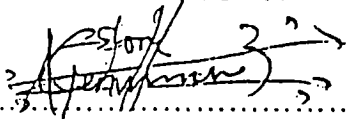

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PHILEMON EBIESUWA


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BISHOP MOFURA OGUNBAYO

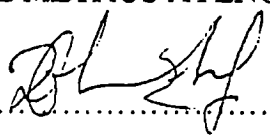

.....
LARRY BOWOTO


.....
EVANG. AJIDIBO JUDA


.....
COMRADE R.O.M OJULARI


.....
PRINCE METHUS AYENUMELO


.....
PRINCE OLORUNFUYI GBOSE


.....
PASTOR OYINBO FOLA

THE MARGINALISATION OF THE ILAJES OF ONDO STATE
BY COMPANIES PROSPECTING FOR CRUDE OIL IN THE AREA
A CASE STUDY OF CHEVRON (NIGERIA) LIMITED.

HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

The off-shore oil exploration came to Meren in Ilaje area of Ondo State in 1968. This is what we know today as Meren Oil Field. An Oil Field to be definite is a group of oil wells. Since then, other oil fields had been opened-up for production. For example, parabe and Malu oil fields in 1971, Isan oil field in 1972, Opolo and Ewan oil fields in 1997. Very many platforms and jackets littered the whole area, while Opuekeba flow station was commissioned in October 16, 19^o3.

Initially, very many oil companies were involved at the prospecting stages; Chevron Nigeria Limited, then known as Gulf Oil Company Nigeria Limited; Shell Petroleum Development Company (SPDC) and a host of others were involved. At this very time, little was known about oil politics in Ilaje area and employment opportunities were denied us because we did not know what to ask for. The only thing we ignorantly benefited from was the payment of ^{payments} compensation.

Another benefit that accrued to us if we may term it so, we became good spectators watching with keen interest the activities of these oil prospecting companies with their new model of flying boats very new to our area as at then with their workers dressed in safety materials. In fact, very many of our youth engaged half of their leisure time in watching the activities of these oil companies.

Most of the employees of these companies were from the then Mid Western and Eastern Regions. We admired, welcomed and appreciated their jobs with enthusiasm, with every youth wishing if I were the person working in that position. But then, we were not given such job neither do we know how to ask for it.

Later, in the early 1970s, some of these companies started dredging canals to link their oil wells. Thus, flaring of gas came in. We were happy with all these developments because it added to the scenery of the area. Little did we know that these developments could have devastating effects on our economy.

ECOLOGICAL PROBLEMS

The ecological effects of oil exploration and exploitation in any area cannot be over emphasized. Erosion, sea incursion, destruction of the aquatic lives and its effects on fish farming, destruction of farm-land are some of the after effects of oil exploration.

The effects of physical and ecological pollution was more pronounced and experienced when CNL, (then Gulf Oil Company) opened our fresh water canals into the sea, for the purpose of drilling a well at Awoye sea-shore. Later, so many canals were dredged which open up visually all the creeks into the ocean. This was the beginning of problems of drinkable water as all the creeks became salty with the introduction of sea water. Such canals are at Ago Nati, Awoye etc.

Before the drilling of the canals into the sea by CNL, people were enjoying drinking fresh water throughout the years. The present suffering for potable drinking water was not as severe as this. The rivers and canals that were formerly 1.8m – 3m deep are now dry land. Fishing which is the major occupation of all the inhabitants has now become a thing of the past since the rivers and canals had been silted up as a result of sea-mud passing through the open canal dredged by CNL. This has resulted into mass unemployment of our people. The sea water that was foreign to the biological nature of fresh water fishes had automatically led to the emigration of different species of fishes to distant area of 2 – 3m deep water.

To substantiate the points enumerated above, the canals dredged by CNL linking Ojumole to Tsekelewu where Chevron Nigeria Limited (CNL) has oil wells and another at Awoye from Opuekeba which later open up into the sea can no longer be plied by small canoes and boats.

Our predicament as a result of these problems are unspeakable. The hazards do not spare human lives and properties. The excessive carbon-monoxide flared into the air has polluted our air to a high degree. The erosion from the gigantic waves and the dredging of canals by CNL have displaced the inhabitants e.g Awoye, Jiringho, Odofado, Odo-nla, Ikorigho etc.

1. DISTORTION OF ECONOMIC ACTIVITIES

The economic activities in these riverine areas have been seriously disturbed thus: water pollution had killed most of the aquatic lives and the few survivals migrated to the areas which are not affected by the seismic activities; before the seismic activities

in these areas, the villagers were dependent on canals and creeks for their drinking water. But now, they have to be dependent on the rains through the mercy of God.

These people are mostly fishermen but with the destruction of the aquatic lives they have to migrate to urban areas for jobs that are not forth coming. And even, if they must make do with the little they can get sometimes from the creeks, heavy shooting barges, tugs and boats make it risky to go into the creeks with their small fishing canoes which can easily capsize with the waves from those heavy-duty boats.

The detonation of explosives not only submerge the sea-bed but destroyed aquatic lives and micro-organisms. These micro-organisms (plankton) normally found at the sea-shore serve as food for the fishes. But with this heavy shootings, the flow of fuel that forms top layer at the sea shore deprive these micro-organisms the access of oxygen. The de-oxygenation of the sea shore water as a result of chemical fuel brought about by exploration and exploitation activities kill micro-organisms and fishes.

Food crop farming another means of sustenance in the area have been disturbed as a result of seismic and exploitation activities which causes devastating effects e.g, impoverishing the land for lost texture. Before this time, very many of our people were dependent on crop farming for their living. Most of the "Garri" popularly called "Garri Ilaje" was produced from this area. The whitish nourishing garri is no where today. We have to be dependent on the Ikale people for supply of this essential commodity.

The areas in question, were the home of wild lives such as Hippopotami, Monkeys, Gorillas, Chimpanzees, etc. and because of the constant seismic shooting and indiscriminate felling of trees, these wild lives are no more, thus rendering our hunters jobless. One thing that beats our imagination is the complete destruction of trees. Today, in our area, we can see thousands of trees dead and dried (refer to appendix.....)

Due to the rich nature of the forest a lot of lumbering activity was seriously on and many people were earning their living from it. With the activities of these oil companies, one thing that surprises us is how all the trees became dead. It is evident that they were chemicalized and denied access to food as a result of acidic rain, a fall-out from a combination of factors e.g flaring of gasses which had led to depletion of Ozone layers, and water pollution. This development has resulted into an untold hardship on the people who depend wholly on the forest for their STILT HOUSES.

2. THREAT TO LIVES AND PROPERTIES

Explosives detonated into the river with their fast moving heavy duty boats cause submergence of the land because the areas in question are situated at the sea side in Ondo State. The submergence of the land brings about sea incursion which from year to year claims hundreds of houses with properties worth millions of Naira and in many cases lives were lost.

Due to sea incursion with its salt water, the creeks and canals where drinkable water is fetched became infected. The inhabitants have no option than to paddle to far distance in some cases up to 20 kilometers through the canal to fetch drinking water. The only area where more than 37 villages go to fetch water is Opuekeba flow station. The water got from the place which is about 75°C is hot and has to be kept for 3 to 4 days before it could be drinkable. Before installation of the bore hole of the Opuekeba flow station and after the opening-up of the creeks to the Atlantic Ocean, drinkable water was a major problem. We depended 50% on rain water and obtained 50% from the water vendors. Though water vendors are still making quick money from our area today, our access to Opuekeba flow station bore hole brought little or no relief. Till now, the situation remains same because no company can boast of providing any reasonable amenities like portable drinking water, electricity etc. in this area under discussion.

2.1 EROSION

The effect of erosion resulting from this exploration and exploitation of oil from these oil companies have been very devastating to the environment. Not only that, even the canal built by Ondo State Government sometimes in 1976 has become a threat to lives and properties because of its expansion everyday. The canal that was about 30ft wide, today, that canal is about 70ft wide. The Ojumole Iron Jetty built by Chevron Nigeria Limited and Nigeria National Petroleum Corporation (NNPC) and commissioned in early 1997, is almost presently at the middle of Ondo State canal. The chain of villages from Araromi where the canal started to Beku where it terminates are under serious erosion threat from the ocean at one side and the canal on the other side. Some of the villages e.g Ojumole, Ikorigho, Odonla, Jiringho, Awoye, Molutehin etc. that are between the ocean and the canal are honestly at the verge of extinction. This is because, both are surging into these villages from either side, and even now, at high tide,

the sea water flows across the communities into the Ondo State canal – a dangerous situation. The constant washing away of the top soil of the communities' land by the sea water, depositing same into the Ondo State canal and with the introduction of mud water at the estuary of the canal by the surging waves has almost brought the complete silt up of the canal. Sympathetically, if nothing is done to save these communities from the surging ocean and the canal, the villages will be in extinction before the next 10 years.

All our play grounds and other recreational grounds have been washed away. If nothing is done to rescue these villages, much lives and properties will be lost. It may please His Excellency to visit these areas for an on the spot assessment of what we have said above.

3. MEDICAL PROBLEMS

This area has not witnessed any medical facilities. They depend on the trial and error systems of native medicines using local herbs. With the destruction of trees and their under-growths, these herbs are no more. Measles, chickenpox, smallpox, cholera and a host of others easily prevented and cured with Western Orthodox Medicine are killer diseases in this area for lack of medical facilities. The nearest hospital is at Igbokoda which is about 500 nautical miles from this area, takes a very fast moving boat five (5) hours to travel. Child birth which is supposed to be a source of joy to every family is seriously dreaded in this area because of absence of antenatal clinic. Since the history of immunization in Nigeria, no single official of such immunizing body has visited the area under discussion. In fact, immunization is not in the dictionary of Ilajes.

COMPANIES INVOLVED:

It is interesting to note that Chevron Nigeria Limited is not the only oil company involved in these exploration and exploitation activities in this area of Ondo State. However, Chevron Nigeria Limited started it all and later, others followed, and these include:

- a) Consolidated Oil Company
- b) Express Petroleum and Gas Company/Conoco Energy Nigeria Limited
- c) Atlas Petroleum Limited
- d) Agip Oil Nigeria Limited (O.P.L 315 and 316)
- e) Oil and Industrial Services Limited (O.I.S)

- f) Global Pipe Line
- g) Globe Star Engineering Nigeria Limited/McDermot, E.T.PM West - The Operators of C.B.L 101, Polaris and DBI, DB 21 Barges etc.
- h) Noble Drilling Rig
- i) Profield
- j) Slumberger (Sedco Forex)
- k) Western Geophysical
- l) Dickson International
- m) Alu Steel Construction Company Limited
- n) Western Waves Nigeria Limited
- o) Nigeria Dredging and Marine Limited
- p) West Minister Dredging Nigeria Limited
- q) Lamnalco Nigeria Limited
- r) Wavis Nigeria Limited
- s) Gladwin Investment Limited (G.I.L)
- t) Astral Contracting Services Limited

and a host of others.

Numbers (a) to (d) are mother companies while numbers (e) to (u) above are contracting firms under Chevron Nigeria Limited.

CHEVRON OPERATIONS IN ILAJE LAND OF ONDO STATE

Chevron Nigeria Limited (the then Gulf) the second largest oil producing company in Nigeria had their first oil field in Ilaje land of Ondo State in November 1968; this is the Meren oil field. Consequently, they had the Parabe and Malu oil fields in February and March 1971, the Esan oil field in February 1977, and the Opolo and Ewan oil fields in March 1977, came on production while Opuekeba flow station was commissioned on the 16th October, 1993. (see appendix.....)

In all these installations, very many activities were involved which start from exploration to drilling, pipe laying, jacket and platform positioning, maintenance in the form of corrosion control etc. During these activities, the heavy duty supply boats bringing in labour and materials are very destructive. They destroy and even pack away fishing nets, hooks and lines. Their resultant gigantic waves in some cases capsized our local fishermen boats.

HOW THE ILAJES ARE MARGINALISED

Ilajes are marginalised by Chevron Nigeria Limited in the following areas:

A) SOCIAL AMENITIES

Potable water, medical facilities, electricity, passable canals, post office, schools, good jetties etc. are in some cases absent while others are inadequate.

i) WATER

This basic necessity of life is completely absent. The only source of water is at Opuekeba flow station. The water from this place is not meant for drinking but for cooling gas turbine. When fetched, it has to be kept for about three days before it becomes drinkable. There is no bore hole in the 43 communities in the Chevron area of operation. The only one built sometimes ago at Ikorigho collapsed immediately.

In other Chevron operational areas e.g Ugborodo, Bateren, Ogidigben, Ugbegugun and others in Escravos and Benin River (Delta State), Addo and Ikota in Lekki Peninsula (Lagos State) and some other communities in Rivers State. Potable water has been provided for them by Chevron Nigeria Limited. (see appendix.....) We are surprised that Chevron in its over two decades of operation, has never thought it worthwhile to provide us with a single functional bore hole.

ii) MEDICAL

Notwithstanding, the medical problems earlier enumerated, nothing has been done to ameliorate the situation. While Chevron Nigeria Limited had provided Cottage Hospital at Ugborodo and enlarged some of the infrastructures in existing hospitals, no single medical centre has been provided for the 43 communities under Chevron operational area in Ilaje land.

Others amenities such as electricity, post office are completely absent while schools, jetties and water channels are grossly inadequate. For example, there is only one secondary school for the whole of the 43 communities.

A) DENIAL OF EMPLOYMENT OPPORTUNITIES

Government policy on employment gives 60% concession to the catchment area of operation of a company. The Ilajes have not been given such opportunity in all Chevron operations while some families in a neighbouring state can boast of more than three persons in permanent and responsible positions in its work force.

i) EMPLOYMENT INTO CHEVRON NIGERIA LIMITED

Statistics revealed that in 1994, 2,444 workers were on the work force of CNL,

out of these numbers the Ilajes had ONE. Efforts were made by the then Ilaje Coastal Youth Development Organization and Ilaje Youth Organization in order to get CNL to employ Ilaje indigenes in form of protest letters, meetings, and other publications (refer to appendix.....). None of these efforts yielded any positive result.

Recently, another Ilaje indigene was employed making it a total of TWO. Notwithstanding the fact that a lot of employment have been made between 1994 to date due to expansion of their operations.

E.G.P, a subsidiary of Chevron Nigeria Limited did worse in their recruitment exercise. Not a single Ilaje has been employed. However, we are not surprised the Memorandum Quote Reference: ME/1130 dated 1st December 1994 and signed by Grant C. Hilton addressed to one J.O. Anyigbo; G.L Kirkland; G.C Hollingsworth and one P.C Mba had, in paragraph eight (8) captioned "Local Village Hiring" denied any job opportunity to the local people. In that paragraph, the said Mr. Grant C. Hilton ended it by saying "no allocation of job to local people has been planned".

In a reply to this letter dated 9th December 1994, one Mr. P.C Mba an Operation Manager with Chevron Nigeria Limited wrote and we quote "I admire your plans on non preferential job offer to local villages, any deviation from this plan can be a potential problem, as it has-always been in the past. It can be worse if applied in a gas project". A copy of the letter was sent to one J.O Anyigbo, G.L Kirkland and G.C Hollingsworth. (refer to appendix..... for your perusal).

ii) CONTRACT EMPLOYEES

In this area, we have also been totally left out. By this we are referring to Gladwin Investment Limited (G.I.L) and Astral Contracting Limited etc. The employees of these companies have been found to work in Chevron platforms and flow station in our area. Based on this, we wrote a petition captioned "We are posed for action" and dated 30th April 1998. (refer to appendix.....)

iii) CASUAL EMPLOYEES

In Chevron oil field sub-contracting firms have also greatly marginalised the Ilajes. For instance in 1997, the national crew list of CBL 101, a barge of Globe Star Engineering shows that there was only four (4) Ilaje in their list out of the total of 127. And the job was done in Ilaje land. In 1998, this number was reduced to two on board. (refer to appendix.....).

Global pipe line, another contractor to Chevron crewed their barge with 129

workers to work in Ilaje land of Ondo State, only 7 (seven) vacancies were given to the Ilajes with about 7 – 8 blocs comprising 43 communities. In all these few vacancies that were given, not even a single one is on permanent basis.

iv) SKILL ACQUISITION PROGRAMME

This is a scheme where Chevron trains many youth in different trades and bought tools for them to enable them take off. Very few Ilaje youth out of the lot benefited from the scheme. The school for this programme is located at Iyara street in Warri without accommodation for the participants. Invariably, the opportunity cannot be fully utilized by the Ilajes.

v) CONTRACT AWARD

The Ilajes are excluded from the award of contracts ranging from supply of labour, general supplies, catering services, jetty construction etc. which are enjoyed by people from other areas. A good example is the construction of the Ojumole jetty by Peak Team Nigeria Limited.

vi) SCHOLARSHIP AWARDS

We acknowledged that Chevron gave out scholarships for the Ilajes but the numbers are far-cry from what is obtainable in other communities in Delta State.

vii) INDUSTRIAL ATTACHMENT, N.Y.S.C AND VACATION JOB FOR THE COMMUNITIES INDIGENES.

The provisions of the above are so restricted to sons, daughters, friends and relatives of the top management employees of the CNL.

viii) NEGOTIATION VENUE

Even when the job is wholly within Ilaje areas of Ondo State, negotiation for the job allocation and community development is always in venues outside Ondo State (Ilaje land). This is not the situation in Delta State and Rivers State. In fact, in Rivers State Chevron has fewer oil fields than what she has in Ondo State, yet River State has an operational office and all negotiations for job and other community matters are done within the State. Intimidation, humiliation, accommodation problems and risk in travelling to places like Warri, Port-Harcourt and Lagos makes it difficult for the Ilajes to attend meetings with Chevron regularly.

OUR DEMANDS

The Ilajes are peace loving people and have respect for constituted authorities and believe in dialogue to resolve their problems. In spite of the marginalization in all its ramification, we the Ilajes have been able to maintain peace and order even when provoked, ^{as we} ask for what we think is our legitimate demand. For example, the 60% of the labour force in the rig or barge which is constantly denied us even till today has not sparked up any riot but constantly green in our memory any time we sight a barge or rig already crewed from Delta State especially.

The denial of this 60% labour force and supply contracts/sub-contracts is not unconnected with the non-award of labour/supply contracts to Ilaje contractors. No wonder Chevron in a meeting with 3 groups made up of 24 communities and representative of the communities on 5th September, 1997. Denied any knowledge of the phase II construction of the Escravos Gas Project commencing from Meren covering 31 communities in Ilaje that constitute 90% of the project area. We now discover that this was a trick or ploy to deny any Ilaje contractor from contesting the labour/sub-contracts as happened in Phase I.

In the midst of all these, we have the following demands to make:

1. EMPLOYMENT OPPORTUNITY

Ilajes now want a good number of their children on permanent employment in all categories of job placement in CNL, and its subsidiary i.e E.G.P.

In the like manner the Ilaje demand for a reasonable quota in G.I.L, Astral Contracting firm, Lamnalco Wavis e.t.c.

Henceforth, any Rig or Barge going for project or job in Ilaje area should adhere to the 60% indigenous crew policy of the Federal Government.

2. AWARD OF CONTRACTS

The Ilajes have unanimously agreed that the contract for labour and other minor supply should be given to an indigenous Ilaje contractors. Any deviation from this popular opinion will be vehemently resisted.

The Itsekiris too, knowing the plight of the Ilajes and how they have been sidelined for so long wrote individually, associations and their communities in support of Ilajes recommendations. We wish Chevron will not throw aside the popular opinion of the people.

- 1) Meren I and II oil fields
- 2) Water injection platform
- 3) Ewan oil field
- 4) Opolo oil field
- 5) Parabe oil field
- 6) Isan oil field
- 7) Isan west field
- 8) Malu oil field
- 9) Opuekeba oil field
- 10) Mejo A and B oil fields
- 11) Okagba oil field and
- 12) Tapa oil field (refer to appendix.....)

All these oil fields mentioned above are in Ilaje land of Ondo State.

5. SKILL ACQUISITION PROGRAMME

The number given to the Ilajes in this programme is nothing to write home about. The Ilajes therefore, agitate for a reasonable quota in the scheme and the establishment of such school at Igbokoda.

6. PAYMENT OF FISHING RIGHTS AND STIPENDS TO OUR AGED PARENTS

Because of the destruction of the aquatic lives as it happens in other places e.g. in Delta State, Chevron have been paying fishing rights and stipends to the aged people in those areas. This gesture has not been extended to the Ilajes of Ondo State.

7. THE PETROLEUM RESOURCE UNIT

The Ilajes should be made members of the constituted petroleum resource unit. This is necessary because those of us from the operational areas producing crude oil are better exposed to the hazards and problems facing our people.

8. INDUSTRIAL ATTACHMENT, N.Y.S.C AND VACATION JOB FOR THE COMMUNITIES INDIGENES

The provisions of the above should be extended to the graduates and undergraduates of Ilaje indigenes of areas of operation.

3. SOLVING ECOLOGICAL PROBLEMS

a) Building Artificial Embankment

The sea incursion is a threat to lives and properties in this area. So, we vehemently appeal to Chevron Nigeria Limited to please come to our aid by building artificial embankment at the sea side to prevent the menace of sea erosion or incursion.

b) Resettlement

Some of the villages that are nearing extinction should be resettled as has been done in other areas.

c) Sand-Filling

The present terrain of some of the communities under reference could be described as pathetic. The only thing that can solve this problem is sand-filling.

2. PROVISION OF SOCIAL AMENITIES

Each of the 43 communities should be provided a reasonable bore hole. Other social amenities on demand are Health Centers because health is wealth, provision of classrooms, foot bridges, electricity, and post office etc.

3. ADEQUATE SCHOLARSHIP

The number should be increased to at least 50 per community. Chevron should modify the programme so that the beneficiaries will have no reason to complain. The few that benefited found it difficult to get their entitlement from the Chevron Nigeria Limited. We wish Chevron to modify the programme so that the beneficiaries should not be stressed before collecting their entitlement.

4. SITING AN OPERATIONAL OFFICE IN ILAJE AREA

The Ilajes are of the opinion that a Tank Farm be located in Ondo State (Ilaje land) but where this is not tenable an operational office should be located where we can channel our grievances:-

a) WHY CHEVRON SHOULD SITE AN OPERATIONAL OFFICE IN ILAJE LAND

Ilaje land is due for the siting of Chevron operational office because the company has many oil fields and wells in the area.

These include:

CONCLUSION

The Ilajes who are predominantly living at the coastal areas of Ondo State which happened to be rich in the "Black Gold" have been marginalized for a long time by the oil prospecting and exploiting companies. The exploration and exploitation by these companies had brought untold hardships to the inhabitants. Their peace loving attitude is being exploited by the companies who turned deaf-ears to their plights.

Your Excellency Sir, it is our hope that, all the demands enumerated in this write-up would be looked into. Chevron Nigeria Limited, the parent company, under which many contracting oil companies are working and had worked should as a matter of urgency look into these legitimate demands.

Furthermore, consolidated oil company and express petroleum and gas company, currently operating in Ilaje land, should also do their best possible to ameliorate the living conditions of the Ilajes whose environments have been devastated by the prospecting and exploiting oil companies.

We also use this medium to appeal to your Excellency to please bear upon the Petroleum Trust Fund (PTF) in the provision of social amenities because of our numerous problems.

We do not like to take laws into our hands. We believe in pursuing our legitimate demands through constitutional means and we will not relent on our effort to do so.

:LONG LIVE NIGERIA!

:LONG LIVE ONDO STATE!

:LONG LIVE ILAJE LOCAL GOVERNMENT!

:LONG LIVE ILAJE COMMUNITY!