

Editor's Comment:

My editorial decision is to publish as is.

Having considered various post disaster management practices available in some of the major oil producing states and communities in the Niger Delta region of Nigeria, the study therefore concluded that there is need for synergy among all the multi-agency involves in oil spill management for effective practices and involvement of the community in deriving long lasting post-disaster practices that will ensure both human and environmental recovery and rehabilitation leading to better environmental and human right management.

1. Abstract. Good

The study examined the disaster rehabilitation and restoration program towards oil spill impacted communities in selected states in Niger Delta Region, Nigeria.

2. Keywords. Good.

3. Introduction. Good.

Oil spill in Nigeria occurs as a result of sabotage, corrosion of pipe and storage tanks, carelessness during oil production operations and oil tankers accidents (Nwilo and Badejo, 2006; Emelu et al., 2023). Other examples of oil spill in Nigeria includes: Shell Petroleum Development Corporation (SPDC) Forcados Terminal Tank in 1978 of about 580,000 barrels Texaco Funiwa-5 blowout in 1980 of about 400,000 barrels, and Abudu pipeline spill in 1982 of about 18,818 barrels (Okoye and Okunrobo, 2014). Major oil spill like the Jesse fire incident had claimed thousands of lives and the Idoho oil spill in January 1998, in which about 40,000 barrels were spilled into the environment (Okoye and Okunrobo, 2014).

4. Material and Methods. Good.

5. Study Area. Good.

The Niger Delta region is oil-rich by nature and has been the centre of international controversy over waste of natural resources, pipeline vandalism, devastating pollution, ecocide, and human rights violations. The nation extracts over 2 million barrels of crude oil from the Niger delta region in a day (Ekwo, 2011).

6. Figure 1: Overview of the Selected State, LGAs and Communities. Good.

7. Study Design and Sample Size. Good.

8. Table 1: Percentage Distribution of Questionnaire. Good.

A total of 400 copies of questionnaire was randomly administered using simple random sampling technique in respondents' selection; however, 375 of the questionnaires were properly filled and subjected to further analysis.

9. Data Analysis. Good.

10. Results. Good.

11. Table 2: Rehabilitation and Restoration Program for Impacted Communities. Good.

12. Table 3: ANOVA Table for Disaster Rehabilitation Activities . Good. Table 4 is missing.

13. Table 5: ANOVA Table for Disaster Restoration Activities. Good.

14. Table 5a: Post Hoc Tests Using Duncan Test for Restoration Practices. Good.

15. Discussion. Good.

On rehabilitation practice, the finding of the study indicated that repair of damaged infrastructure was the main rehabilitation practice while other

practices include community arrest of vandals, provision of relief materials

to victim and payment of compensation to victims affected by the oil spilled event.

16. Conclusion and Recommendations. Good.

Having an effective oil spill management program is paramount to the affected population and the sustainability of the environment both for the present and future use.

17. References. Good.

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