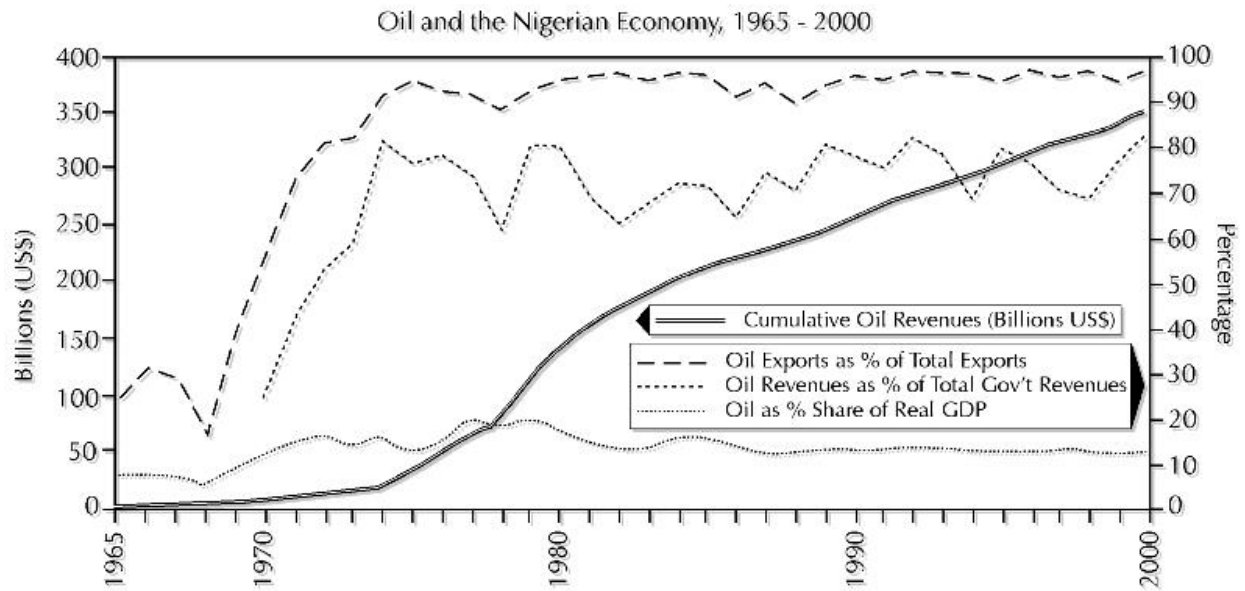
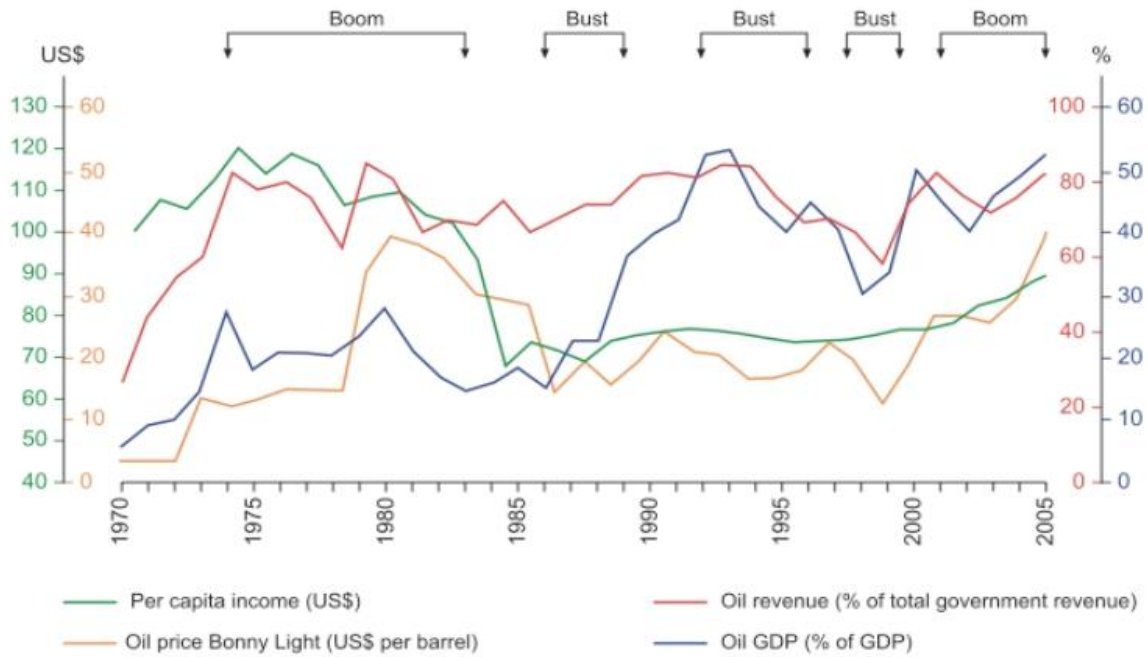


A Petro (Oil Dependent) State



Sources: Salai-i-Martin and Subramanian 2003, IMF Nigeria: *Statistical Appendix 2003*, Frynas 2000, Central Bank of Nigeria 1995-2000.

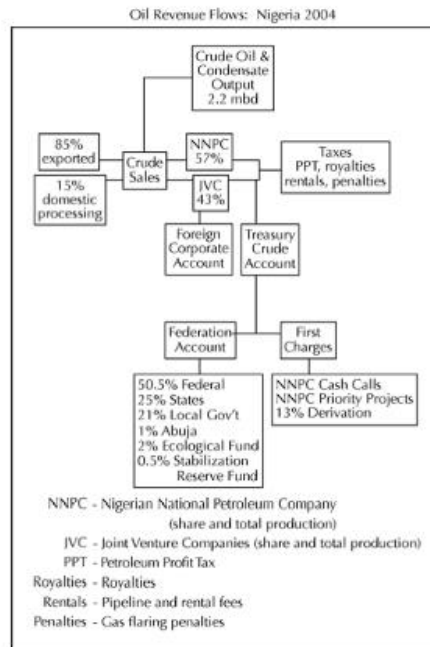
The Rise of an Oil State



source: World Bank, 2007, IMF, 2007.

Federal and State Shares of Petroleum Proceeds

Years	Producing state (per cent)	Distributable Pool Amount or Federation Account (per cent)
1960-67	50	50
1967-69	50	50
1969-71	45	55
1971-75	45 minus offshore proceeds	55 plus offshore proceeds
1975-79	20 minus offshore proceeds	80 plus offshore proceeds
1979-81	-	100
1982-92	1.5	98.5
1992-99	3	97
1999-present	13	87



source: IMF, 2001, Ahmed and Singh, 2003

The Bottom Billion and Development Traps

- **The Conflict Trap**

73% of bottom billion in or have been through civil war

Why civil war: poverty, slow growth, dependence upon primary commodities

Average length 7 years

Average cost \$64 billion

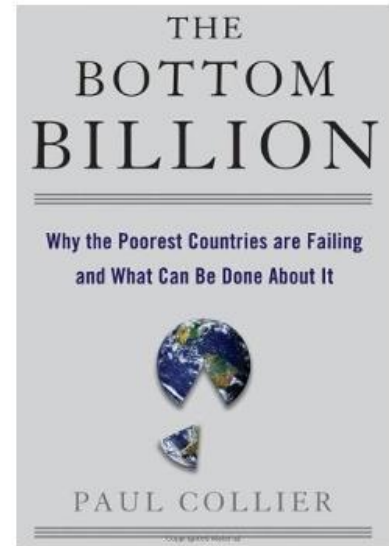
- **The Natural Resource Trap**

Resource curse

Rents and politics

Patronage

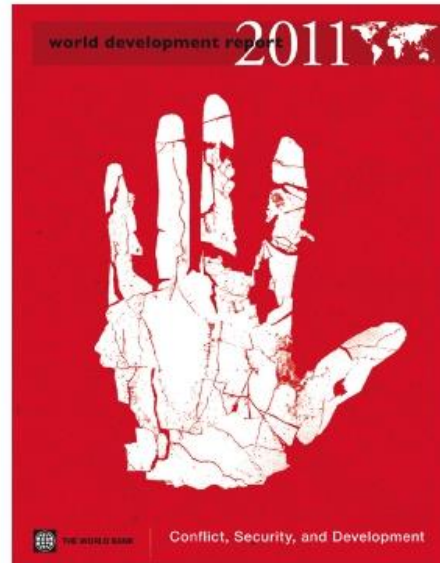
No checks and balances



World Bank Report 2011: Conflict & Development

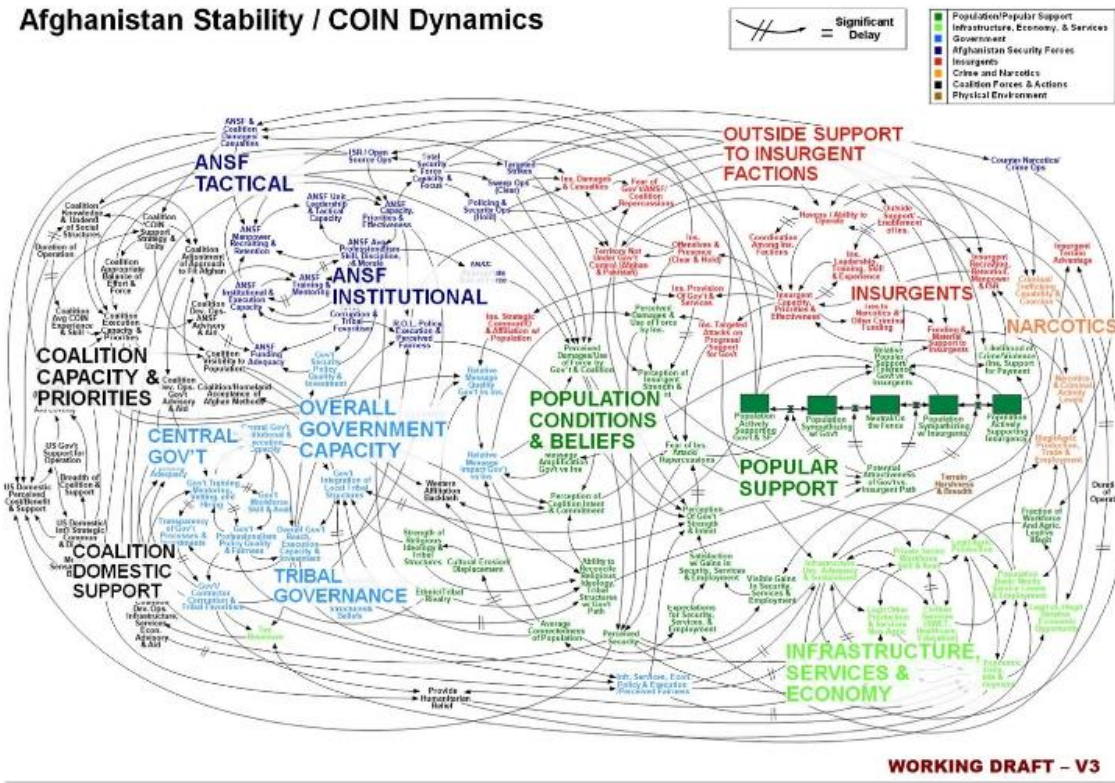
Yet, insecurity not only remains, it has become a primary development challenge of our time. One-and-a-half billion people live in areas affected by fragility, conflict, or large-scale, organized criminal violence, and no low-income fragile or conflict-affected country has yet to achieve a single United Nations Millennium Development Goal (UNMDG). New threats—organized crime and trafficking, civil unrest due to global economic shocks, terrorism—have supplemented continued preoccupations with conventional war between and within countries. While much of the world has made rapid progress in reducing poverty in the past 60 years, areas characterized by repeated cycles of political and criminal violence are being left far behind, their economic growth compromised and their human indicators stagnant.

The central message of the Report is that strengthening legitimate institutions and governance to provide citizen security, justice, and jobs is crucial to break cycles of violence.

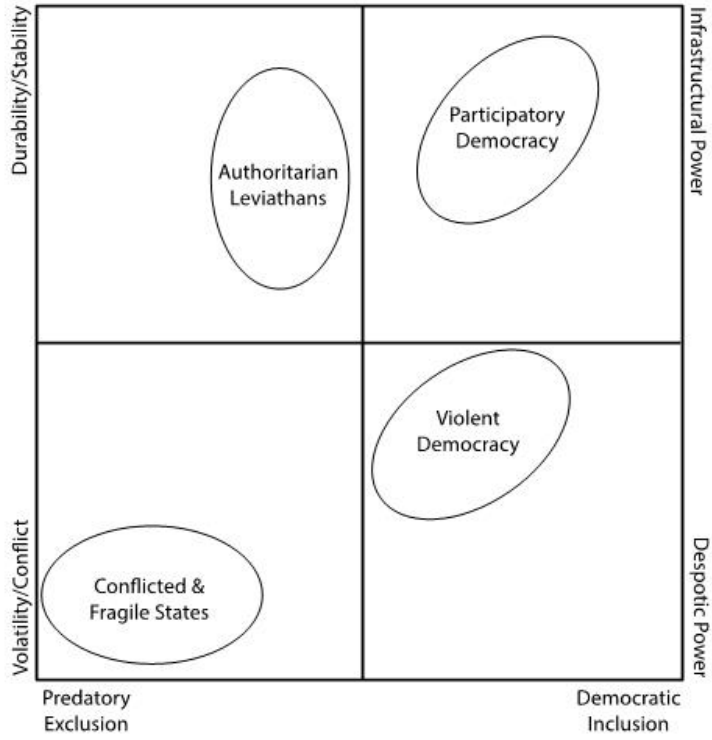


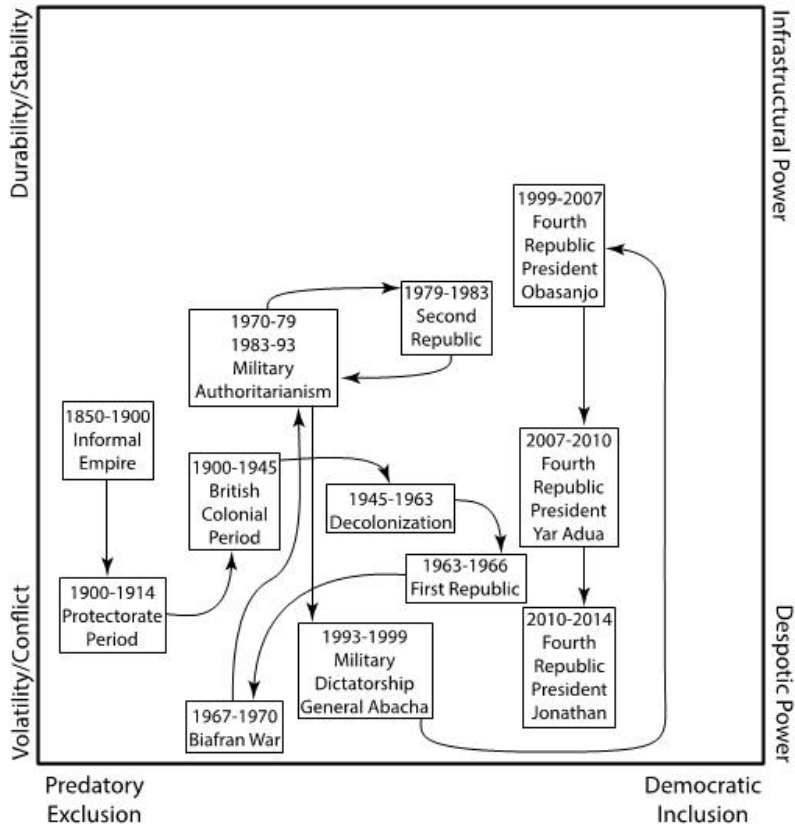
Insurgency and Counter-Insurgency post 9/11

Afghanistan Stability / COIN Dynamics



Nigeria's Political Trajectory





Oil and Failed Secular National Development



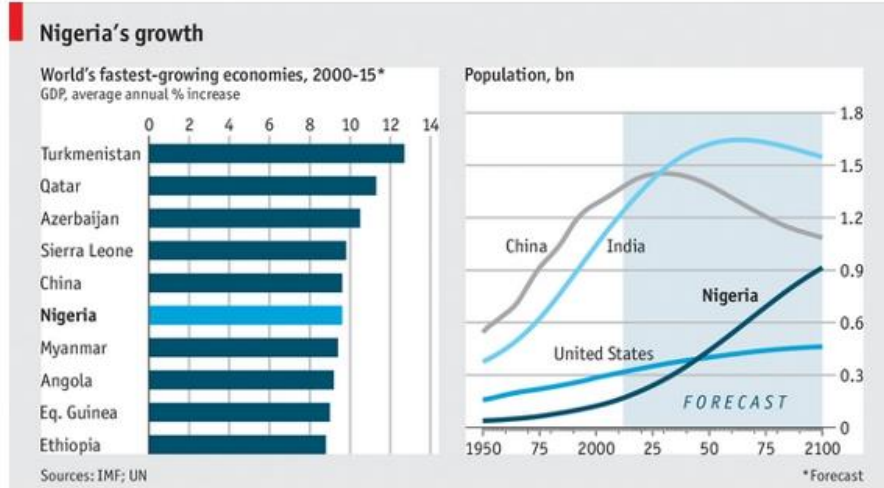
A Resource Curse?



According to the IMF, oil “did not seem to add to the standard of living” and “could have contributed to a decline in the standard of living” (Martin and Subramanian 2003:4).

Oil revenues since 1960 amount to close to \$1 trillion

An Emerging Market or a Demographic Nightmare



A Fragile and Conflicted State

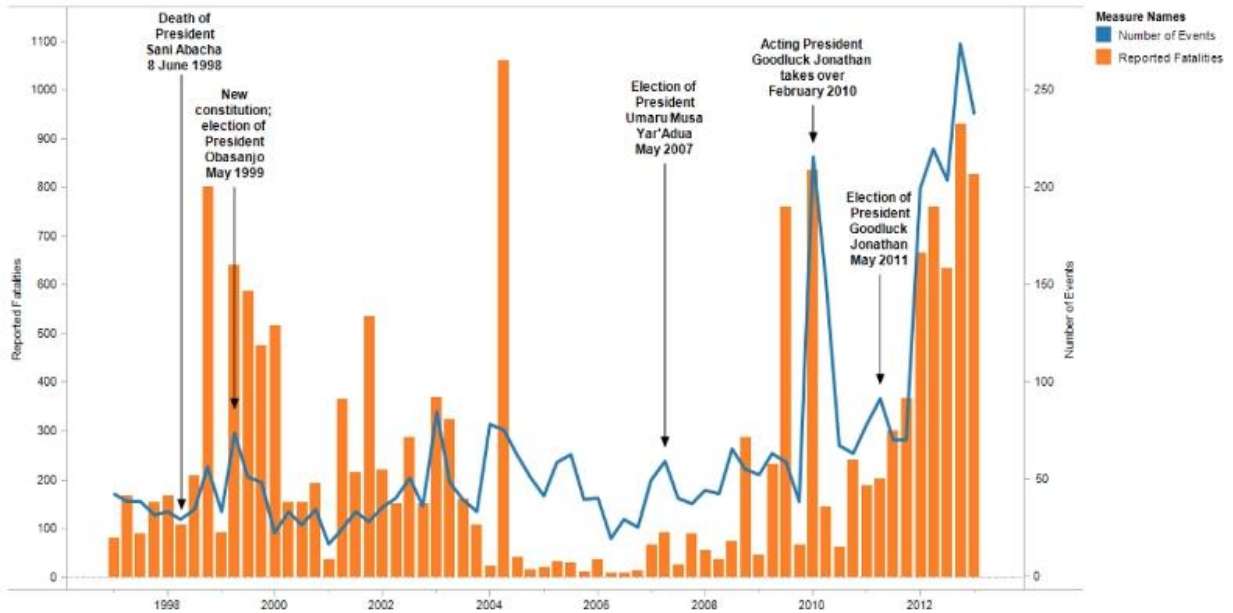
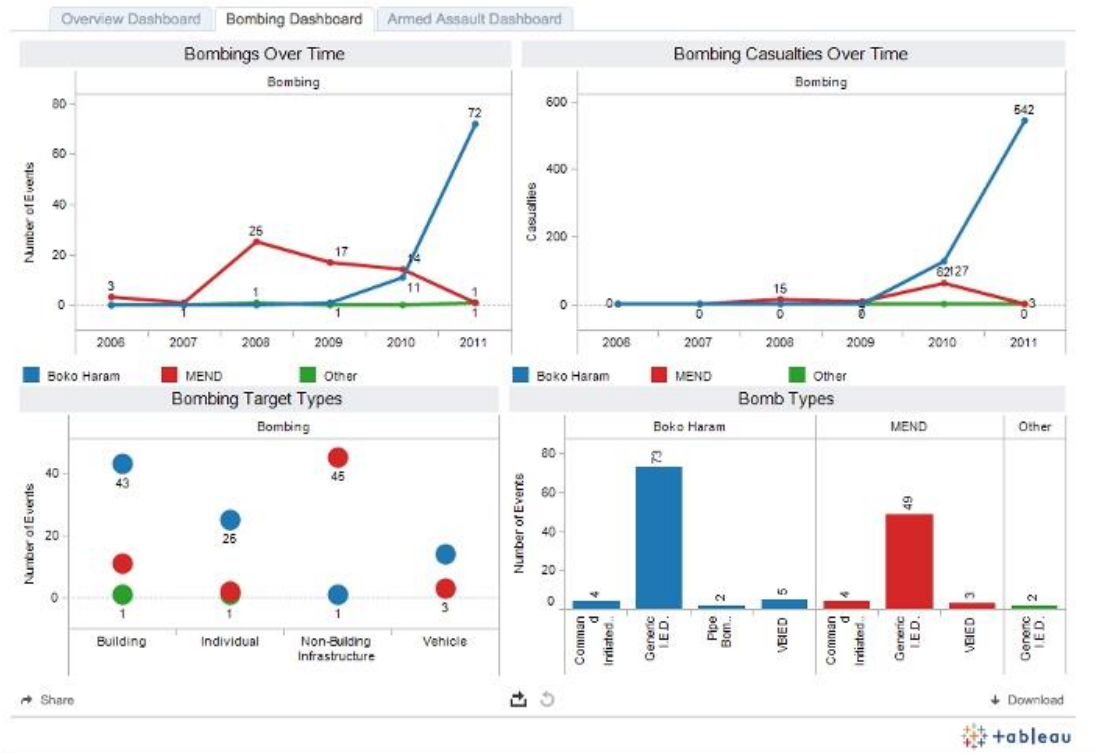


Figure 1: Conflict Events and Reported Fatalities, Nigeria, 1997 - March 2013.

MEND and Boko Haram: 2005-2012



Boko Haram: Abuja, UN
Compound, August 26th 2011



Movement for the Emancipation of the
Niger Delta (MEND): Abuja,
Independence Day,
October 1st, 2010



Islam Insurgent: the Kidnapped girls from Chibok,
Northeastern Nigeria



An Insurgency in the Niger Delta Creeks

