

Muhammadu Buhari has promised to make corruption a priority during his time in office. He has also decided to take control of the country's oil assets and to try to recover the hundred and fifty billion dollars that are estimated to have been stolen in the oil sector (Winsor, 2015).

Another issue relating to corruption is the one of revenue allocation. Initially, the 'derivation principle' allocated 50% of revenues from natural resources to the producing states. This share shifted to 1% in the 1990s. Tensions arose out of the fact that the 5 southern oil producing states who contributed to over 90% of oil production in 2001 were receiving less revenue than the 5 non-producing northern states (Idemudia, 2012). The conflict that resulted from it is ongoing today, with locals demanding control over oil resources and fighting against oil industries present in the Niger Delta. Indeed, the UNDP report of 2007 identifies between 120 and 150 violent conflicts in the three main oil-producing states (cited by Watts, 2007). Militant groups such as MEND (Movement for the Emancipation of the Niger Delta) carry out attacks against the oil companies which take place on a daily basis in the form of car bombs, pipeline sabotage, hostage kidnapping; all of these actions leading to hundreds of tons of petrol losses for businesses, a feeling of deep insecurity coming from citizens and environmental degradation. In addition, the Niger Delta has been recognized one of the most polluted areas in the world by the 2006 WWF report (cited by Watts, 2007) and qualified as an 'ecological wasteland' (Kadafa, 2012, p. 19). Oil leakage and spills (both sabotage and accidents) have led to an estimated 1.5 million tons of oil spill; destroying forests, affecting biodiversity and polluting rivers and freshwater resources. In addition, gas flares have brought up the issue of acid rain in the Delta. There has been no real compensation to the locals who rely on the ecosystems and most indigenous people lack access to some of their basic needs such as safe drinking water (Ogunleye, 2008).

Looking back at our definition of development, the mitigation of unemployment and inequalities also plays a key role in the understanding of Nigeria's progress since the discovery of oil resources. The oil industry has not extensively benefited the people through