

4.

IMPACT ASSESSMENT OF THE NATIONAL ENVIRONMENTAL INSTITUTION IN NIGERIA ON ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION

Raphael Oladele Adeoluwa¹

Introduction

Nigeria, the most populous country in Africa is also rich in natural environmental components which must be protected in view of the global environmental threats. Over the years, the country has been a major player in Africa, participating in almost every global decision in the current global environmental era. One of the landmark achievements of Nigeria in its leadership in Africa is the fact that the country was the first to set up a formal environmental institution with the establishment of now defunct Federal Environmental Protection Agency (FEPA) in 1988.² In her wisdom and policy, the Federal Government of Nigeria merged FEPA and other relevant Departments in other Ministries to form the Federal Ministry of Environment in 1999 by way of policy without an appropriate enabling law on enforcement issues in relation to environmental protection.³ This situation undoubtedly created a lacuna in the effective enforcement of environmental laws, standards and regulations in the country. In order to address this ugly trend, the Federal Government, pursuant to section 20 of the Constitution,⁴ enacted National Environmental Standards and Regulations Enforcement Agency

¹ Faculty of Law, Bowen University, Iwo, Osun State, Nigeria. He is also a Notary Public, Barrister and Solicitor of the Supreme Court of Nigeria. Email: raphaeladeoluwa@gmail.com

²The dumping of toxic waste in Koko village, in Delta State, Nigeria in 1987 stimulated environmental protection consciousness in the Nigerian government. Arising from the Koko toxic waste episode, the Federal Military Government then promulgated the Harmful Waste Decree 42 of 1988, (now Cap H1, LFN 2010) which facilitated the establishment of the Federal Environmental Protection Agency (FEPA) through Decree 58 of 1988 and 59 (amended) of 1992.

³ This was shortly after the inauguration of the Obasanjo Administration, the first President under the current democratic era in Nigeria.

⁴Section 20 of the Constitution of the Federal Republic of Nigeria 1999 (as amended) provides “the State shall protect and improve the environment and safeguard the water, air and land, forest and wild life of Nigeria”.

(establishment) Act, 2007⁵ (NESREA Act).⁶ This Act (Sec. 1) which established NESREA as an agency or para-statal of the Federal Ministry of Environment was assented to by the Late President Umaru Musa Yar'Adua on the 30th of July, 2007.⁷ With the enactment of NESREA Act, the then extant FEPA Act⁸ was also repealed (NESREA Act 2007: Sec. 36). The Agency under its Establishment Act has a robust responsibility of enforcing compliance with all environmental laws in Nigeria, be it national or international, subject to the provisions of the Act (NESREA Act 2007: Sec. 7).

Essentially, NESREA was established with the responsibility to protect Nigeria's environment. Section 1(2) of NESREA Act provides that "the agency shall be the enforcement Agency for environmental standards, regulations, rules, laws, policies and guidelines" among other things (2007). Section 2 of the Act further provides that:

"The Agency, shall (sic) have responsibility for the protection and development of the environment, biodiversity conservation and sustainable development of Nigeria's natural resources in general and environmental technology, including coordination and liaison with relevant stakeholders within and outside Nigeria on matters of enforcement of environmental standards, regulations, rules, laws, policies and guidelines" (NESREA Act 2007).

With this great responsibility of environmental protection, NESREA is expected to perform its task with absolute diligence in order to positively make impacts in environmental protection and on the Nigerian people. The big issue raised by this expectation and or development is, in view of the global concern for environmental sanctity in our modern world?; and how much impact has NESREA made on the Nigerian people in the protection of Nigeria's environment since its inception? Adopting a socio-legal method, the paper carried out the impact assessment of NESREA on its responsibilities of environmental protection in Nigeria in all the six geo-political zones. With the finding that the agency has not met the expectations of

⁵Now Cap N164 Laws of Federation of Nigeria (LFN) 2010.

⁶ This Act which established National Environmental Standards and Regulations Enforcement Agency (NESREA) was signed into law by President Umaru Musa Yar' Adua and published in the Federal Republic of Nigeria Official Gazette No. 92. Vol. 94 of 31st July, 2007.

⁷ NESREA Act was officially gazetted by the Federal Republic of Nigeria on the 31st July 2007. See Government Notice 61, Act No.25 Vol. 94, pages A635-655.

⁸ It was then FEPA Act, Cap F 10 LFN 2004.

Nigerians vis-à-vis its mandates, the paper concludes with some suggestions and or recommendations.

Methodology and Data Collection

The methodology used to carry out the study is discussed here. The discussion on the methodology starts with the study area, followed by the explanation of the data required, sources of data, sampling procedure, methods of data collection, methods of data analysis, and ended with discussion on ethical considerations.

1. Study Area

The study area is Nigeria. The country is divided into six geo-political zones; namely: South-West, South-South, South-East, North-Central, North-East, and North-West. Figure 1.0 shows the Map of Nigeria and the six geo-political zones.

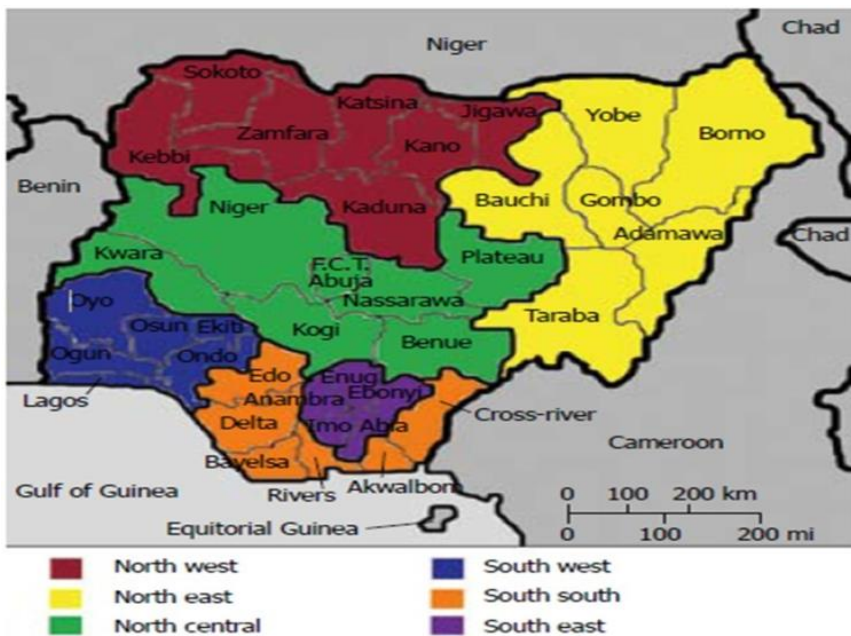


Figure 1.0: Map of Nigeria showing the six-geo-political zones

2. Data Required

One objective was set for the study and the objective was achieved using essentially primary data which were generated through in-depth questionnaire survey.

2.1 Sources of Data

The study used quantitative data. The quantitative data were obtained from both primary and secondary sources. The primary data were obtained through in-depth questionnaire survey. The questionnaire was divided into four (4) sections. Section A contains questions on the socio-demographic characteristics of the respondents; Section B contains information on awareness and knowledge about NESREA on the environment; Section C contains information on attitude and perception of the respondents about NESREA; and Section D contains information on the impact of NESREA in the discharge of its duties.

2.2 Sampling Procedures

A total number of 1200 questionnaires were administered. The reason for choosing this number is to ensure compliance with minimum fieldwork-based research standard. The questionnaires were administered across almost every stratum of the Nigerian society in all the six geo-political zones. Specifically the study population involved students from tertiary institutions (40 per zone), lecturers (40 per zone), teachers from primary and secondary schools (40 per zone), civil servants (40 per zone) and market women (40 per zone). The justification for administration of the questionnaires across almost all the stratum and in all the Nigerian six geo-political zones is the fact that the environmental issues affect all humans in their categories old or young, male or female, educated or illiterate, rich or poor, irrespective of their tribe, religion and business among other things.

The study adopted a multi-stage sampling technique which breaks the study area into stages. Due to the inability to cover the whole country, this multi-stage method helped to categorise the study population down to a stage where the sample frame is available and easily accessible. The stages through which the study area was categorised are:

Stage 1: Divided Nigeria into geo-political zones.

Stage 2: Sampling of States in the geo-political zones

Stage 3: Sampling of Local Governments in the States

Stage 4: Choose the respondents in the Local governments

Stage 5: Chose respondents among tertiary institution students, lecturers, teachers from primary and secondary schools, civil servants and market women.

The questionnaire helped the researcher to have direct communications with the people. On the whole, respondents were chosen from all the geo-political zones. Purposive sampling technique was used in the selection and in the conduct of the questionnaire surveys. Table 1.1-2 show the geo-political zone, the selected state and local government, and the number of questionnaire distributed and retrieved.

2.3: Method of Data Collection

In collecting the data, the researcher engaged six research assistants who helped in administering and retrieving the questionnaires across the six geo-political zones of Nigeria.⁹ This really helped the researcher in retrieving as many questionnaires as possible. Out of the total number of 1200 questionnaire distributed, 1150 questionnaire were retrieved (see Table 1(1)-(2))

3. Method of Data Analysis

Descriptive statistical methods and diagrams were employed to interpret the data. The Statistical Package for Social Sciences (S.P.S.S) 16 version was used in analysing the quantitative data.¹⁰

4. Ethical Considerations

Every research has its ethical issues. Ethical standards guiding the conduct of research were observed in the study. Ethical issues arising in the conduct of any research are underpinned by two main principles, viz, honesty and respect for the rights of individuals (Babbie 2005). These individuals include the researcher, research subjects, research sponsors and gatekeepers of the targeted research subjects. Permission to conduct the research was obtained from the selected respondents (i.e. Informed consent). It is incumbent on the researcher to protect the rights, dignity and safety of the participants in the study.

⁹ They are Janet Faith Ochube, Roseline, Owakama Ishmael, Amos Alabi, and Ndubuisi Okpechi Josiah.

¹⁰The data analysis was carried out with the assistance of one MayowaOdeyemi, a sociologist and data analyst.

Six Geo-political Zones	States	Local Governments	Number of questionnaire distributed	Number of questionnaire retrieved
South West	Oyo	Ibadan North	100	98
	Osun	Iwo	100	97
North Central	FCT	AMAC	100	97
	Niger	Suleja	100	94
South South	Rivers	Okrika	100	95
	Akwa-Ibom	Uyo	100	96
South East	Abia	Umuahia North and Aba North	100	97
	Ebonyi	Ebonyi and Abakaliki	100	94

Table 1(1): The Geo-political zones, the selected State and Local Government and the number of questionnaire distributed and retrieved

Six Geo-political Zones	States	Local Governments	Number of questionnaire distributed	Number of questionnaire retrieved
North East	Adamawa	Yola North and Yola South	100	96
	Bauchi	Bauchi and Tafawa-Balewa	100	95
North West	Kaduna	Kaduna North	100	98
	Kebbi	BirninKebbi	100	93
Total			1200	1150

Table 1(2): The Geo-political zones, the selected State and Local Government and the number of questionnaire distributed and retrieved

The consent of every participant in the study was sought, secured and protected from public consumption. The right of refusal and withdrawal of the possible participants at any stage of the study was emphasized prior and during the course of the study. Respondents were briefed about the study. They were assured of confidentiality of their identity, all personal information, and their consents to be respondents in the study were both obtained verbally and in writing. Therefore, participation was voluntary and only those who gave their consents became respondents.

Analysis of Collected Data

1. Socio-Demographic Characteristics of the Respondents

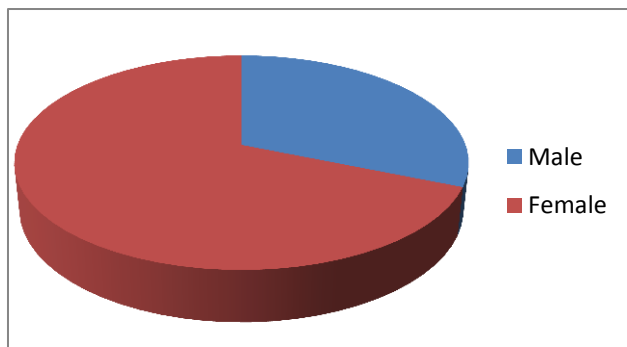
On the whole, 1200 respondents were given the questionnaires. Only 1150 responded. It appears the remaining 50 people decided not to respond despite their initial voluntariness to be respondents or they lost interest along the line. The respondents were analysed based on their sex, age, location, level of formal education, marital status and occupation among other things. 31.2% of the respondents are male while 68.8% are female. Also, 41.2 % of the respondents are within age 12-20, while 29% are between age 21 -30 and 8.3% are between age 31-40 while only 2.4% are within age 41 and above. Table 6.1 is the socio-demographic information of the respondents. On the level of formal education, only 0.5% of the respondents is having either primary education or none below 9.7% have secondary education, and 85.7% have tertiary education while 4.1% did not disclose their level of formal education. Apart from the southwest which has 17% of the total respondents, all other five geo-political zones have 16.6% of the total respondents each. Table 2 and Figures 2.1, 2.2 and 2.3. show the distribution of the respondents by socio-demographic representation.

Variable	Frequency (N=1150)	Percentage
Sex		
Male	359	31.2
Female	791	68.8
Age		
12-20	474	41.2
21-30	334	29.0
31-40	95	8.3
41 and above	28	2.4
No response	219	19.0

Location		
South-West	195	17.0
South-East	191	16.6
South-South	191	16.6
North-Central	191	16.6
North-East	191	16.6
North-West	191	16.6
Level of formal Education		
None/Primary	6	0.5
Secondary	111	9.7
Tertiary	986	85.7
No response	47	4.1

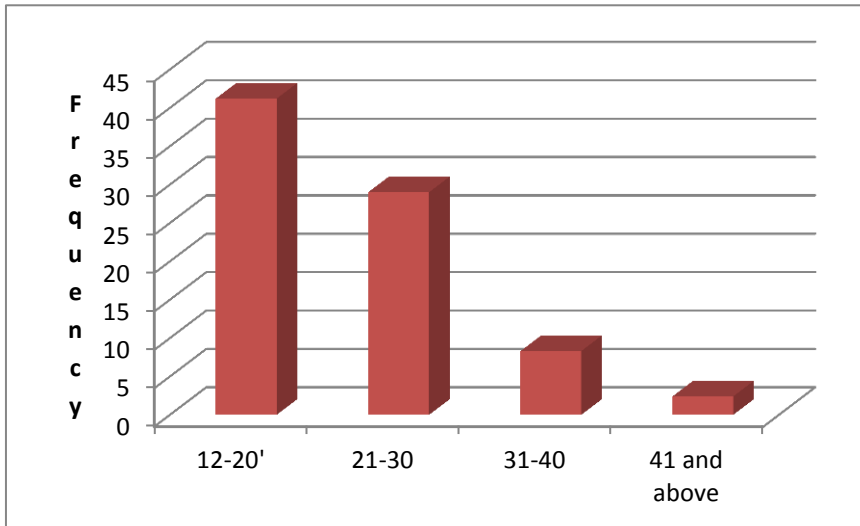
Table 2: Distribution of the respondents by Socio-Demographic representation

Figure 2.1: Distribution of the Respondents by Sex or Gender



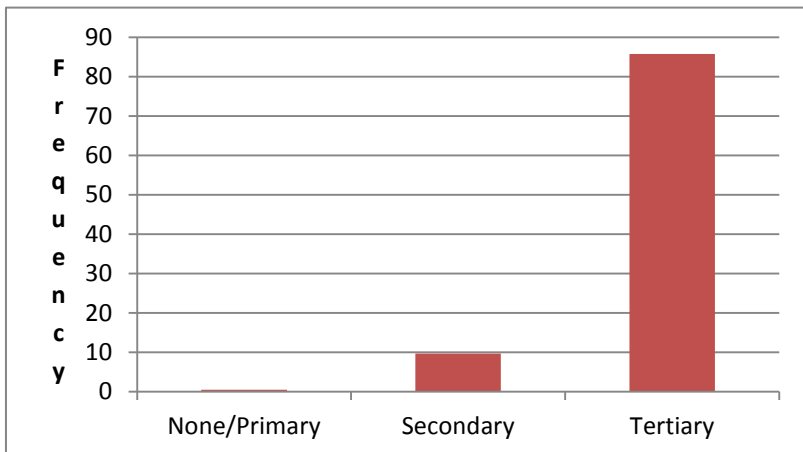
Source: Researcher's Fieldwork (2017)

Figure 2.2: Distribution of the respondents by age



Source: Researcher's Fieldwork (2017)

Figure 2.3: Distribution of the Respondents by the level of Formal Education



Source: Researcher's Fieldwork (2017)

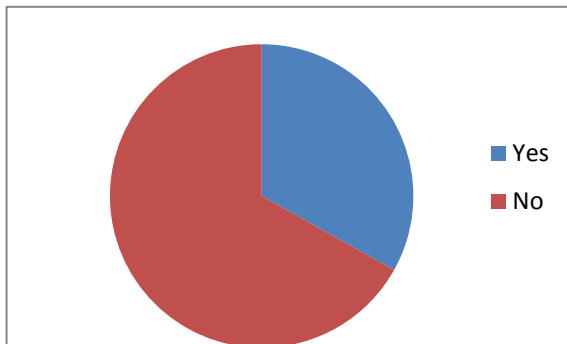
2. Respondents' Awareness about NESREA

On awareness about NESREA, only 33.1% of the respondents have awareness about the agency while 66.9% of the respondents have no awareness about the agency. This is represented in Table 3 and Figure 3.

Variable	Frequency (N=1150)	Percentage
Awareness		
Yes	381	33.1
No	769	66.9

Table 3: Distribution of the respondents by Awareness about NESREA

Figure 3: Distribution of the respondents by awareness about NESREA



Source: Researcher's Fieldwork (2017)

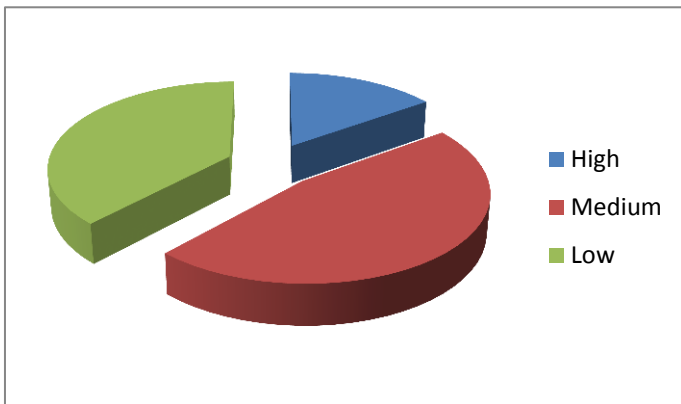
3. Respondent's Knowledge about NESREA and Sources

The knowledge about NESREA is categorised as high, medium and low among the respondents. Only 4% of the respondents have high knowledge about NESREA while 12.3% and 10% have medium and low knowledge about the agency respectively. See Tables 4.1, 4.2 and Figures 4.1, and 4.2.

Variable	Frequency (N=1150)	Percentage
Knowledge		
High	46	4.0
Medium	141	12.3
Low	115	10.0
No response	79	6.9
Not Applicable	769	66.9

Table 4.1: Distribution of the Respondents by knowledge about NESREA

Figure 4.1: Distribution of the Respondents by knowledge about NESREA

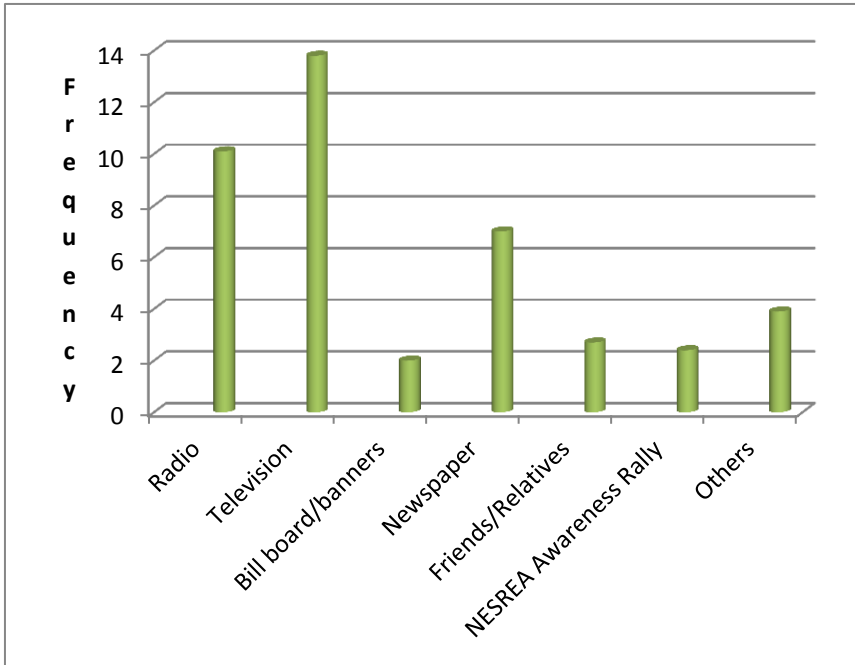


Source: Researcher's Fieldwork (2017)

Variable	Frequency (N=1150)	Percentage
Source of Knowledge		
Radio		
No	265	23.0
Yes	116	10.1
Not Applicable	769	66.9
Television		
No	222	19.3
Yes	159	13.8
Not Applicable	769	66.9
Bill boards/banners		
No	358	31.1
Yes	23	2.0
Not Applicable	769	66.9
Newspaper		
No	301	26.2
Yes	80	7.0
Not Applicable	769	66.9
Friends/Relatives		
No	350	30.4
Yes	31	2.7
Not Applicable	769	66.9
NESREA Awareness Rally		
No	353	30.7
Yes	28	2.4
Not Applicable	769	66.9
Others		
No	336	29.2
Yes	45	3.9
Not Applicable	769	66.9

Table 4.2: Distribution of the Respondents by Source of knowledge about NESREA

Figure 4.2: Distribution of the Respondents by source of knowledge about NESREA



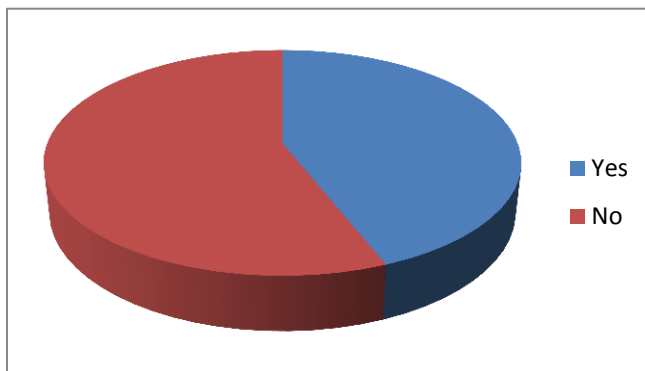
Source: Researcher's Fieldwork (2017)

4. Respondent's Response about the Performance of NESREA

On the response of the respondents to the performance of NESREA, about 11.7% of the respondents that have heard about NESREA believed NESREA is performing its functions well while 14.9% did not support the opinion that NESREA is performing its function. This is demonstrated in Table 5 and Figure 5.

Response	Frequency (N=1150)	Percentage
Yes	134	11.7
No	171	14.9
No response	76	6.6
Not Applicable	769	66.9
Total	1150	100

Table 5: Distribution of the Respondents by NESREA's performance

Figure 5: Performance of NESREA

Source: Researcher's Fieldwork (2017)

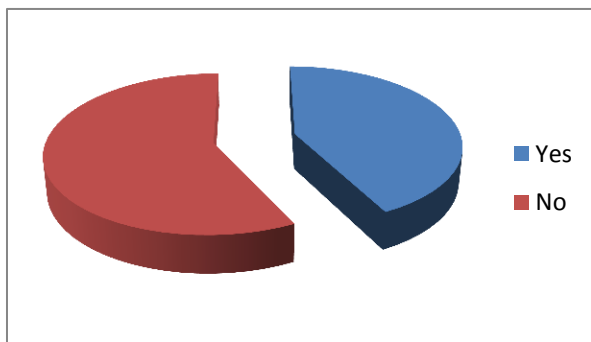
5. Respondent's Response by Satisfaction with NESREA's Services

Information about respondent's satisfaction with the agency services was collected through direct question. On the distribution of respondents by satisfaction with the services of NESREA, 15% of the respondents that have heard about NESREA are dissatisfied with the services of NESREA while only 11.1% are satisfied with the services of the agency. See Table 6 and Figure 6.

Response	Frequency (N=1150)	Percentage
Yes	128	11.1
No	172	15.0
No response	81	7.0
Not Applicable	769	66.9
Total	1150	100

Table 6: Distribution of the respondents by Satisfaction with the Services of NESREA

Figure 6: Distribution of the respondents by the Satisfaction with the Services of NESREA



Source: Researcher's Fieldwork (2017)

6. Respondents' Consciousness of NESREA when Carrying out Activities that Impact on the Environment

Generally, people are expected to be conscious of not only the law, but also the law enforcement agents. NESREA remains the supreme environmental law enforcement agency in Nigeria. To that extent, actions and inactions of the people on environment should not be without taking cognisance of the agency. On the distribution of the respondents by consciousness of environmental activities among the 33.1% of respondents that have heard about NESREA, the percentage of those who are conscious of the agency when carrying out some environmental damaging activities are as follows: Bush burning (about 13.5%); Deforestation (14.9%); Water pollution (14.9%); Air pollution (15.3%); Emitting gases and toxic materials into the air (13.5%); Producing sounds (10.3%); Disposing wastes into carnal or roadside (16%); Burning of refuse (15.4%) and Disposing of waste (16.3%).

The foregoing responses show that the masses are not so conscious of the environmental laws being enforced by NESREA. In other words, the enforcement of laws on environment is very poor such that most Nigerian people are violating environmental order with impunity. This is represented in Table 7 and Figure 7.

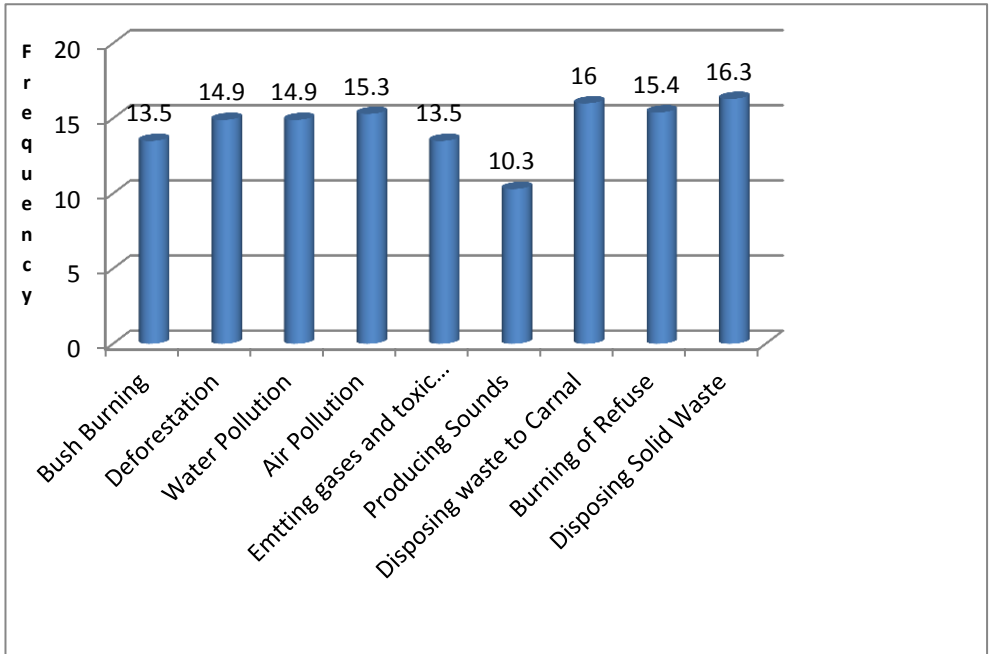
Variable	Frequency (N=1150)	Percentage
Bush burning		
Yes	155	13.5
No	89	7.7
No response	137	11.9
Not Applicable	769	66.9
Deforestation		
Yes	171	14.9
No	92	8.0
No response	138	12.0
Not Applicable	769	66.9
Water pollution		
Yes	171	14.9
No	83	7.2
No response	127	11.0
Not Applicable	769	66.9
Air pollution		
Yes	176	15.3
No	73	6.3
No response	132	11.5
Not Applicable	769	66.9
Emitting gases and toxic materials into the air		
Yes	155	13.5
No	73	6.3
No response	153	13.3
Not Applicable	769	66.9
Producing sounds		
Yes	119	10.3
No	120	10.4
No response	142	12.3
Not Applicable	769	66.9

Disposing waste into carnal		
Yes	184	16.0
No	89	7.7
No response	108	9.4
Not Applicable	769	66.9
Burning of refuse		
Yes	177	15.4
No	78	6.8
No response	126	11.0
Not Applicable	769	66.9
Disposing Solid waste		
Yes	187	16.3
No	85	7.4
No response	109	9.5
Not Applicable	769	66.9
Table 7: Distribution of the Respondents by consciousness of NESREA When Carrying out Activities that impact on the Environment		

7. Respondents' Level of Knowledge about the Environment

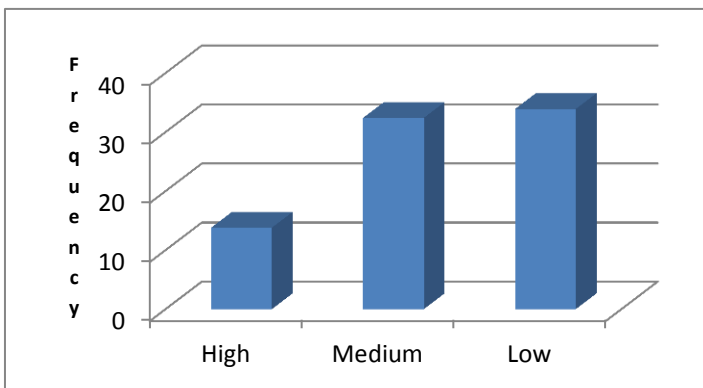
On the distribution of respondents by their knowledge of the environment, this varies among the respondents. Only about 13.8% of the respondents have high or good knowledge about the environment. More than half of the respondents do not have adequate knowledge about the environment. This justifies the fact as earlier analysed. NESREA's awareness effort on environmental importance is poor. The agency is not yet popular both in terms of its existence and activities in protecting the environment. To enable people behave well towards the environment, they must have deeper knowledge about the importance of the environment. See Table 8 and Figure 8.

Figure 7: Distribution of the Respondents by Consciousness of NESREA when carrying out activities that impact on the environmental or worsen climate change



Source: Researcher's Fieldwork (2017)

Figure 8: Distribution of Respondents by the Level of Knowledge about the Environment



Source: Researcher's Fieldwork (2017)

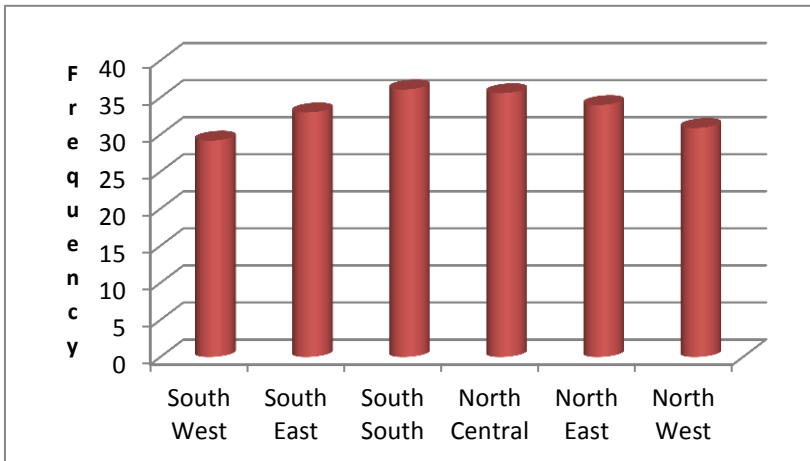
Variable	Frequency (N=1150)	Percentage
Knowledge		
High	159	13.8
Medium	373	32.4
Low	390	33.9
Not Applicable	228	19.8

Table 8: Distribution of Respondents by the Level of Knowledge about the Environment

8. Respondents' Awareness about NESREA in all the Six Geo-Political Zones of Nigeria

On the distribution of the respondents by awareness about NESREA across the six geo-political zones in the country of Nigeria, the awareness level across the zones is generally low. South-West (29.2%); South-East (33.0%); South-South (36.1%); North-Central (35.6%); North-East (34.0%); North-West (30.9%). However, awareness in South-South is higher when compared to other geo-political zones. Perhaps, the reason for this is the fact that environmental problems have been a global concern in the Niger Delta region (South-South), Nigeria. See Table 9 and Figure 9.

Distribution of the Respondents by Awareness about NESREA in all the six geo-political zones of Nigeria



Source: Researcher's Fieldwork (2017)

Geo-political zones	Frequency (N=1150)	Percentage
South-West		
Aware	57	29.2
Unaware	138	70.8
Total	195	100.0
South-East		
Aware	63	33.0
Unaware	128	67.0
Total	191	100.0
South-South		
Aware	69	36.1
Unaware	122	63.9
Total	191	100.0
North-Central		
Aware	68	35.6
Unaware	123	64.4
Total	191	100.0
North-East		
Aware	65	34.0
Unaware	126	66.0
Total	191	100.0
North-West		
Aware	59	30.9
Unaware	132	69.1
Total	191	100.0
Table 9: Distribution of the respondents by awareness about NESREA in the six geo-political zones of Nigeria		

Discussion of Findings

This study is conducted and the report analysed in the light of the importance and performance of NESREA on environmental protection following its emergence as the national institutional stakeholder on the issue in Nigeria as empowered by its establishment Act. Given the objectives of the study, the analyses of data showed that the agency's efficiency and its impact on the Nigerian people as related to its sacred mandate of environmental protection and management through standard regulation and enforcement actions are far below expectations after over one full decade of existence and operations across Nigeria.

The study result also showed that the level of environmental protection in Nigeria is low and poor. The fieldwork response revealed that there is limited impact of the agency vis-à-vis its functions. To start with, there is poor awareness creation about the existence and activities of the agency even among the elite populace. The reasonable conclusion from poor awareness among the study population is that the local masses that are closer to the environment lacked any appreciable idea about the activities of the agency. In addition, from the fieldwork response, the agency till date is still not popular and its impact not yet felt, despite the importance of its mandates on keeping the environment safe for humanity within the Nigerian territory.

The study showed that the agency has not been able to influence and entrench positive environmental attitude among the Nigerian people. There is no consciousness about the agency when people are engaging in environmental unfriendly demeanours. In other words, the enforcement powers of the agency are not yet applied to promote sustainable and global best environmental practices. It is also clear that environmental abuses such as pollution of different forms, bush-burning, deforestation, toxic emission, release of greenhouse gases, solid waste mismanagement, *inter alia* continue on daily basis in Nigeria without any serious consciousness of NESREA as regulatory and or enforcement agency.

Conclusion and Recommendation

This study has carried out the analysis of the impact of NESREA regarding its activities on environmental protection in Nigeria. The study, as conducted by the researcher across the six geopolitical zones of Nigeria revealed the following findings:

1. The awareness creation about the agency and its activities is very poor in Nigeria till date since over one decade of its existence. Public awareness about environment is also still low among the respondents, and invariably Nigerians,

including elites across all the geo-political zones of the country. Only about 33% of the respondents are aware about NESREA's existence while only 14% of the respondents have relatively high knowledge about the environment.

2. The carefree attitudes of the respondents when carrying out activities that negatively impact on the environment shows that the agency has not effectively enforced the extant environmental laws in the country. In other words, the notable trend of environmental abuses and degradations in Nigeria prior to NESREA's emergence has not in any way abated or diminished under NESREA's regime despite the hope raised by the debut of the agency with enforcement functions.
3. The agency's effort has been weak toward definite enforcement of environmental laws to warrant checkmating environmental abuses among the people of Nigeria.
4. The agency's performance in its responsibility generally is poor. Not much impact has been made to improve on the Nigerian environment in order to secure for the Nigerian people a sustainable development.

It is therefore recommended as follows:

1. Awareness creation should be increased by the agency through available media and person-to-person strategies to lift the agency from its remote existence to a nationally celebrated agency given the importance of the environment to all humanity.
2. NESREA should embark on critical public enlightenment programme on the importance of the environment, using such media like billboards, online publicity, SMS, designing environmental protection rigging tones, school rallies, creating youth forum on the environment, engaging non-governmental organisations and or civil societies, rural outreaches and city environmental crusades among others. This will enhance and increase environmental knowledge of the masses about the agency and also facilitate right attitude towards the environment.
3. NESREA should embark on radical enforcement or implementation of all laws, standards, and Regulations on the environment being the core mandate of the agency. This will drastically tackle the environmental problems, misuse and degradation that is prevalent across Nigeria.
4. NESREA should step up its strategic actions toward realisation of its mandates for effective environmental protection in Nigeria which is still at rudimentary stage. NESREA should develop good information exchange strategy and

feedback mechanisms for proper collaboration between the agency and the regulated society to facilitate enlightenment on its mandates.

References

Babbie, Earl R (2005), *The Basics of Social Research*, 3rd ed., Belmont: Wadsworth Cengage Learning.

*Constitution of the Federal Republic of Nigeria 1999

*Federal Environmental Protection Agency (FEPA) Act, Cap F 10 LFN 2004.

*Federal Republic of Nigeria Official Gazette, No. 92. Vol. 94 of 31st July, 2007, Government Notice 61, Act No.25 Vol. 94, pages A635-655.

*Harmful Waste Decree 42 of 1988, Cap H1, Laws of Federation of Nigeria (LFN) 2010.

*National Environmental Standards and Regulations Enforcement Agency (Establishment) (NSEREA) Act (2007), Cap N164 Laws of Federation of Nigeria (LFN) 2010.

APPENDIX

(Questionnaire used for the Impact Assessment of National Environmental Institution in Nigeria on Environmental Protection)

Dear Respondents,

This academic research aims at carrying out the '**Impact Assessment of National Environmental Institution in Nigeria on Environmental Protection**'. You have been selected as one of the respondents for this study. You would be asked several questions and your honest response will be very useful for the successful conduct of this study. I assure you that your responses will be treated with utmost confidentiality as they will only be used for academic purpose.

RESPONDENT'S QUESTIONNAIRE IDENTIFICATION NUMBER _____

Date of interview: _____ Place of interview (**State the geo-political zone**): _____

Signature _____

Instructions:

Please read the questions carefully

1. Tick or mark the appropriate answers in the box at the right side
2. Give answers where you are required to specify
3. If these questions are not clear to you, ask your questionnaire administrator or interviewer for clarification.

SECTION A: SOCIO-DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS

SL. No.	QUESTIONS	RESPONSE & Code	Write your chosen CODE here
1.	Sex	Male.....1 Female.....2	

2.	Age as at last birthday	
3.	Level of Education	None/Primary..... 1 Secondary..... 2 Tertiary..... 3	
4.	Occupation?	Private Sector(Employed).....1 Private Sector (Self-employed).....2 Public sector.....3 Unemployed.....4 Others(Please specify).....5	

SECTION B: AWARENESS AND KNOWLEDGE OF NESREA

6.	Have you ever heard about NESREA?	Yes.....1 No.....2	
7.	If yes to question 6, which is your source of information?	Radio.....1 Television.....2	

		Bill boards/banners.....3 Newspapers.....4 Friends/relatives.....5 NESREA Awareness Rally.....6 Others (Please Specify).....7	
8.	What knowledge do you have about NESREA?	
9.	Which is your source of knowledge?	Radio.....1 Television.....2 Bill boards/banners.....3 Newspapers.....4 Friends/relatives.....5 NESREA Awareness Rally.....6 Others (Please Specify).....7	

	NESREA on environment?	Fair.....2 Bad.....3	
14.	If good, why?	
15.	If bad, why?	
16.	How do you treat NESREA officials in your area?	Good.....1 Bad.....2	
17.	Do you think NESREA is performing its mandates up to expectation?	Yes.....1 No.....2	
18.	If no to question 17, what do you think is NESREA's problem?	
19.	If yes to question 17, give your reason.	

20.	Do you think the government is funding the agency as expected?	Yes.....1 No.....2	
21.	Are you satisfied with the service of NESREA?	Yes.....1 No.....2	
22	Give reason for your response above	

SECTION D: IMPACT OF NESREA ON THE ENVIRONMENT PROTECTION

NB: This section is not applicable to those who ticked ‘no’ in Q.6 and Q. 11

23.	Are you conscious of NESREA when doing the following? Tick as appropriate	Yes	No
a.	Bush burning		
b.	Deforestation		
c.	Water pollution		
d.	Air pollution		
e.	Emitting gases and toxic materials into the air		

f.	Producing sounds/Noise Creation		
g.	Disposing waste into carnal or roadside		
h.	Burning of refuse		
i.	Disposing waste		

Thank you for your time.