



Full Length Research Paper

The Socio-economic Benefits and Consequences of the Proposed Zungeru Hydro-power Project on the Livelihood of the Dwelling Natives

Ibrahim Haruna Manta

National Center for Agricultural Mechanization (NCAM), Km 20, Ilorin-Offa, Road, Ilorin, Nigeria.

Abstract

The Socio-Economic Benefit and Consequences of the Proposed Zungeru Hydro-Power Project on the Dwelling Natives was intensively examined through face-to-face administration of 150 questionnaires. Analysis of data collected from randomly selected youths, household heads and community leaders in the presumed flooded communities shows that 85% of the respondents were informed of the hydropower project prior to its execution, but majority of them (73.3%) were not consulted, though welcome the concept for the construction of the dam but did not support relocation. Result of the study further shows the Natives livelihood and their Living standards, Religious affiliations, Historic and religious monuments, Present challenges, Concern/fear of resettlement and Possible choice of livelihood after resettlement. Summarily these natives and the visiting dwellers are traumatized by the anticipated losses that are likely to be incurred as a result of this development, ranging from land resources down to historic monuments. The fear on how to go about their livelihood when the project is completed, has completely taken over their enthusiastic fillings for the project; should they continue with the former or they may have to start up new? However, government critical execution of the resettlement programme is recommended in accordance with international practices and laws.

Keywords: Resettlements; Compensation; Dwelling natives; Communities; Hydropower; Benefits; Consequences; Dams.

Introduction

The Zungeru hydroelectric power project (ZHPP) can be seen as one of the most important project in the nation's economy. The project upon completion is expected to augment the existing electric power source. This developmental effort of government despite its esteemed importance should not jeopardize the wellbeing of the dwelling communities, especially on how and where they get their daily means of living.

The dwellers of the proposed Zungeru hydropower project presumed inundation catchment are predominantly farmers, and agriculture still remain the backbone of Nigerians' economy. Agriculture still employs well over 70% of the Nigeria's labor force (World Factbook, 1999). According to Nigerian Daily Trust Newspaper report of 05th June, 2013, the project is expected to improve the economic lives of the host communities through job creation by improved fishing activities, farming through improved irrigation, rain fed and animal husbandry. The irrigation facilities for over 5,000 hectares of farm land and constant electric supply will boost and pave the way for the host communities to increase their economic activities, especially the rural women who will be engaged in the processing of agricultural commodities for export.

The project was initiated as far back as 1982 when its feasibility studies were initially conducted and submitted to the government by a United States firm, Chas T. Main International. It was later reviewed in 2008 by a French firm, Coyne et Bellier and will cost about N162,990,364,379.30 to complete, thus, adding 700 megawatts to the country's total generated electricity. It is to be constructed by a Chinese consortium (CNEEC-Sino hydro Consortium) within five years. The project will be funded by the Federal Government and Exim Bank of China on the ratio 25:75 contribution capacities respectively, (Leadership, 2013). This study predetermine the aftermath of propose Zungeru hydro-power project on the dwelling natives, thereby exploring their livelihood, land resources, fishing area, historic and religious monuments; and the possible alternative of the presumed irreversible losses they might face.

Dams and their Effects on Host Communities

Dams are generally categorized as developmental projects they are either constructed for the provision of potable water and Irrigation or power supply. However, history has shown that dams operations especially hydro-dams have both negative and positive effects on communities around them. This for instance has been observed in the case of Shiroro dam where communities that live within the range of 1,500 meters radius from its bank (upstream and downstream) are susceptible to flooding. The seventy is in a cycle of four years when the rivers overflow its bank or when the Power Holding Company of Nigeria (PHCN) are forced to open the spillway (Usman *et al*, 2012). Usman *et al*, (2012), further reiterated that, living houses and income generating activities including cultivated crops and fishing pounds were most at times washed away. Some of these communities especially those that have their farmlands and houses built along the band of the river downstream are not novice to some of these damming consequences highlighted above. The experience of Shiroro dam has taught them over the years not to farm along flood plains or will have to cultivate crops that should be ready for harvesting before heavy rainy months (August to October). The expected consequences

transcends provisional flooding of farmlands, houses and historic monuments, to a permanent and complete inundation of the affected communities; forcing them to relocate entirely to a new place. Air pollution, noise and vibration are other noticeable environmental consequences that nearby communities suffer during dam construction. At the Zungeru hydro-dam construction site, air pollution have not been severely noticed as it is a gradual thing and no air pollution detectors are readily available on site. However, Gungu, a community that host the dam site have suffered so much from the unusual noise especially at night. A very quiet community that has never experienced machinery noise since inception, hardly can they sleep due to heavy noise from construction machineries. The community has loss ample number houses to heavy vibrations as a result of rock explosion at the site. Explosives are constantly used on basement rock at the site, and on nearby rocks which are used as filling materials. These consequences are highly worrisome and experience has shown that government in most cases reneged in their promises of fairness, equity and transparency in the resettlement of displaced host communities.

Resettlement and the Paranoia

Cemea (1996) noted that the worst consequences of displacement are impoverishment and violation of basic human rights which often happen when national resettlement guidelines are neglected, equitable action strategies for socio-economic reestablishment are not followed and no independent professional body to monitor and evaluate the outcome. Poorly planned and poorly execute desettlement programmes can cause severe social disintegration, while socially responsible resettlements that are properly guided by equity can prevent impoverishment and generate multiple benefits for the regional economy through the host population. Cernea, (1996) critically studied impoverishment and social justice in resettlement and came out with eight major risks that are very common in the life of affected persons; they are namely landlessness, joblessness, homelessness, marginalization, increase morbidity & mortality, food insecurity, loss of access to common property and finally social disintegration.

The paranoia of resettlement has caused much concern to the host communities despite repeated assurances from the government agencies. In their quests for proper and timely implementation of the resettlement process, Manta Youth Development Association (MYDA) an association from one of the host communities staged a peaceful demonstration at the dam premises on 14th July, 2014 (Daily Trust, 2014). This necessitated the supervising ministry to call for an emergency meeting of understanding at the dam site on 17th July, 2014. At the end of the meeting an understanding was reached and accepted by all in accordance to international laws on resettlement. One of such laws clearly stated that, all arrangements including relocation and resettlement plan should be agreed and implemented with the full consent of the natives, (ICID, 2000). This has earlier been outlined in a speech by the former Minister of State for Power Hajiya Zainab Kuchi during the foundation laying ceremony by the President of Nigeria– Dr. Goodluck Jonathan (Daily Trust, 2013).

The dwellers are predominantly farmers and fishermen and they fear their economic future may be jeopardized as they may be forced to leave behind their fertile lands and established fishing areas to uncultivable lands and heavy impoundment instead of mere shallow water they are used to. The aged craftsmen and women may be forced into begging as unavailability of raw materials may drive their livelihood to a standstill. The dwellers are very conversant to flood irrigation system using the fertile band of the proposed dammed river and the numerous holms “Guto” that are found everywhere along the river. This type of irrigation will no longer be visible because of the new flood regime that will be experienced.

Cernea (2003), noted that for resettlements plans to be successful, it has to be complimented with targeted investment financing, which should be channeled to those displaced. This investment should be part of the regular development projects plan. There is need for total shift from the economics of compensation to economics of resettlement with development. This will provide affected persons with sustainable reestablishment rather than focusing on mere compensation delivery, without deep consideration of their future. Believing that, this investment coupled with full packaged social amenities can quell social vices in the affected communities.

Scope and Host Communities

Zungeru, a town located 54 kilometers north west of Minna the capital of Niger state, had its name changed from Dungurum (a name given to it by the natives “Gbagyis”) to Zungeru by Sir Fedrick Lugard who arrived the province in 1902 and found the name Dungurum very difficult to pronounce. Zungeru became the first capital of colonial Nigeria in 1914 when the north and southern protectorates were amalgamated (Daily Trust, 2014).

Zungeru hydro-dam and the presumed flooded catchment at completion are located on latitude 9° 58' 25" North and Longitude 6° 50' 6" East, and situated 550 meters downstream of Shiroro dam. The project was first mooted as far back as 1982 but the official foundation laying was done by the president of the federal republic of Nigeria Dr. Goodluck Ebele Jonathan on Tuesday, May 28, 2013.

The communities to be affected by the project consist of ninety eight (98) villages from three local government areas (Shiroro, Rafi and Wushishi) of Niger State as listed in table 1. During the foundation laying address by the Minister, it was stated that, the project during and after completion has the capacity to improve the socio-economic lives of the people. Among the gains the host communities shall benefit from the project include, direct jobs, such as fishing activities, farming through irrigation and animal

husbandry aside project construction job opportunities, which shall include skills acquisition and training for members of the host communities.

Table 1: List of Communities that fell within construction areas, roads and the presumed inundation coverage of the Propose Zungeru dam when completed.

S/N	Communities	S/N	Communities	N/S	Communities	N/S	Communities
1	Manta	29	Mangwa	57	Kadama	85	Dandami
2	Guto	30	KurminGurmana	58	Gudumi	86	Hako
3	Jiko	31	GidanMadaki	59	Baji	87	Dogon Gora
4	Gbaga	32	Shamiki	60	Kutawi	88	Pazhiyi
5	Gungu	33	Gusoro	61	Danpogolo	89	SabonGidaMaikakaki
6	Gunugu	34	TsauninGusoro	62	RafinGoro	90	Tudun Wada
7	Kami	35	Kwatayi	63	ShetiGuriya	91	Labhi
8	Saikna	36	GidanTuguru	64	Marafa	92	RiganBaushe
9	Layi	37	GidanKatsina	65	Gaviya Manta	93	SabonKundu
10	Beri	38	TunganDama	66	GaviyaMagami	94	Dano
11	BeriKago	39	Sumaila	67	FarinFulla	95	Kwange
12	Maikakaki	40	Guwa	68	Shana	96	AnguwanMaje
13	Lawo	41	Layi	69	BnadaKini	97	Barikuta
14	Gijiwako	42	Laydna	70	SarkinFullani	98	Dnagbe
15	Luwa	43	Madasa	71	SabonMagami		
16	Sabongida	44	TsauninKapa	72	Asinko		
17	Kunu	45	Kala	73	GaviyaGurmana		
18	Magami	46	Gidan Sunday	74	JabikiSama		
19	Guviya	47	UnguwanMakeri	75	JabikiKasa		
20	Sambero	48	GidanMarikuchu	76	SayiknaGurmana		
21	TuganGamba	49	GidanPeut....	77	Rumache		
22	GidanSarriko	50	UnguwanZarmai	78	Basa		
23	GidanUsisi	51	G. singwadna	79	Koki		
24	GidanGwari	52	UnguwanKwali	80	Gidan Kuku		
25	GidanWani	53	Lashin	81	Gangare		
26	GidanBako	54	Shela	82	Alfa		
27	Zungoro	55	Kwochi	83	GidanNabasa		
28	MashiginGungu	56	Kini	84	GidanKurma		

Historical Monuments and Relics

The communities have lots of identifiable historic and religious monuments that will be lost to flood. These immovable valuables are either used as community identities or idol of worships. Some of these historic monuments identified during the course of this study include Manta rock in Manta, numerous Holms "Guto" along the river, Tasaplako rock in Manta, Zhiguje rock in Jiko, Anapha rock in Manta, Kunu rock in Kunu, Nakonuwa water in Manta, Labhi rock in Gunugu, to mention but a few.

These communities are blessed with remarkable and amazing looking rocks and caves. One of the most noteworthy of all is Labhi cave in Gunugu community. History has it that, a settlement existed in the past that do take refuge in the cave when attacked in warring days, before they were massacred by the Nagwamase warriors of Kontagora. This they used very well, until that fateful day when the warriors noticed they were inside and decided to block all the entrance of the cave, thereafter introduced peppery smoke into it that perished them. As at the time of this write-up the carcass of their remains are still visible in the cave. The cave by estimation can housed about five hundred people including their domestic animals, pets and food stuff at a time conveniently. Other immovable monuments include religious shrines, ancestral tombs that exist in almost all the affected communities. These are all historic and can serve as tourist attraction for the community and the country, but will have to be lost to the flood.

Pictorial Illustration of some Historic Monuments.



Labhi Rock – (Used as an identity for Gunugu village) Labhi Cave – (One of the entrancepoint into the cave)



Holm “Guto” – (Use mostly for cultivation of crops) Zhiguje Rock – (An Idol used by Jiko community to appease water gods)



Tasaplako Rock – (Used as an identity forGutoharbour) Kunu Rock - (Used as an identity forKunu village)



Dam Site – Gungu Manta Rock –(Used as an identity for Manta village)

Implementation of Resettlement Policy in Nigeria and its Implications

Generally, underdeveloped or developing countries are well known for multiple controversies on resettlement issues, just because due process is not properly and adequately applied during implementation(Umar *et al.*,2013). Nigeria as a developing country is not an exception, most especially with many historic revelations on same type of issues where resettlement of affected persons became a nightmare to them. Resettlement in Nigeria as documented by scholars shows a complete reflection of what is happening in developing countries, where stipulated international and national laws are not adhered to. Affected persons are either under compensated, wrongly relocated or are given low standard accommodation and facilities compared to what they hitherto had. Abdullahi (2005) and Adegboye (1973) reported deep disappointment of the Kainji resettled persons on the nature in which their resettlement houses were built. The houses were built far below what they use to have in terms of standards, walking space, ventilation, neighbor to neighbor spacing and were placed far away from their business areas.

It is suggested that the host communities must be strongly represented right from the onset of drawing up the resettlement plan. Monitoring of the resettlement plan should also be participatory driven.

History and Ethnicity of the Dwelling Natives

The affected communities are habituated by natives and other visiting ethnics. The natives include Gbagyi, Bauchi Gurmanawa, Basawa and Pangu, among all Gbagyi happen to be the most dominant tribe. There are other tribes who live amidst of them, who came as a result of trade or fishing activities, these include Hausa, Nupe, Yoruba and Igbo.

The Natives Impoverishment and Quest for Better life

Bartolome et al (1999) clearly stated that, there are evidence to show that nations with good legislative sanction provided with adequate funds and human resources have done well in implementing a well-defined and clearly operationalised resettlement programmes. It is also on record that, nations like Brazil and Canada where compensation are negotiated through full participation of the affected persons resulted in better outcome. These countries stood by World Commission on Dams (WCD) stipulated laws that gave right to the affected communities to be part of resettlement implementation process. The experience of so many communities where large dams are constructed across the globe as highlighted by Cernea (1996) shows that, affected natives seem to have experienced higher levels of landlessness, unemployment, indebtedness and hunger, which mostly had more adverse impact on women and children. He further felt that loss of economic power through the destruction of complex livelihood systems can give rise to temporary, permanent or even irreversible fold of living standards that may lead to marginalization. Same loss can lead to undernourishment, when agriculturally based livelihood is adversely affected. Increased morbidity and mortality are experienced when sectors that cater for them are equally affected. These will altogether 'if drastic major is not taken' explode into criminal activities. It's important to note that, no development project (resettlement programme) can result in complete alienation of the rights, customary and legality of the people especially prompt payment of compensation and the facilitation of proper relocation to a place advocated by the majority. Amidst this, it is also important to set-up empowerment facilities especially for those that are economically and socially disadvantaged in the area.

It is the collective hope of the affected communities that corruption that has eaten deep into Nigerian system at all arms of government will not jeopardize this programme. Though, the communities are highly hopeful with promises set aside by the government in providing them with good relocation site and adequate compensation. The Natives believe they will be given intensive training on modern agricultural system that will integrate modern irrigation system, modern aquatic farming system and modern fishing technic. They are also to benefit from artisanal training scheme to encourage small enterprises in the communities. The communities are to enjoy free uninterrupted supply of power from the hydropower station in line with government policy to boost rural development.

Materials and Methods

The study employed both structured questionnaire and focus group discussion as the data collection technique/instrument. Structured questionnaire and focus group discussion are two important tools used for observational and opinion pooling studies and were found to be dependable and reliable to a high degree in terms of capturing the desired output. A total of 150 households, community leaders and youths from the 65 affected villages in the three (3) districts (Manta, Gurmana and Kuta) of Shiroro local government area. They were randomly selected and interviewed, relevant information capturing their livelihood, health, social, economic status etc were elicited and used for the analysis.

The method of descriptive statistics namely mean and percentage ratios were used where appropriate depending on the set-up objectives. Tables and graphical illustrations such as bar chart and pie chart were also employed for ease of interpretation and the understanding of the general public.

Results and Discussion*Basic Characteristics of the Dwelling Natives*

Table 1 shows the summary of some selected socio economic characteristics of the residents. This information is graphically represented on Figures 1 and 2 for ease of interpretation and understanding. The tables and graphs were further discussed as outlined below:

a. Gender

Of the 150 respondents interviewed, 122 respondents, representing 81.2% were male household head while 18.8% (about 22 respondents) were female household head. This trend confirms what obtain in Northern Nigeria where household head are predominantly male as highlighted by Baba, (2000).

b. Marital Status

Figure 1 shows that 91.7% were married, while 8.3% are widows this shows that the respondents are responsible according to the societal norm of northern Nigeria and perhaps Africa at large. These married respondents no doubt have engaged in many productive activities in order to cater for the needs and wants of their family members.

c. Educational Status

Although literacy level in northern Nigeria still stands at very lower level compare to other parts of the country, which has comparatively hindered growth and development in this region. However, this study has shown an appreciable level of improvement with 47.8% of the respondents having one form of formal education or the other, where 12.8% of them indicated to have had post-

secondary education such as National Certificate of Education (NCE), National or Higher National Diploma (ND/HND) and /or its equivalent from formal higher institution of learning. Those with no form of education are tagged at 52.2%.

Formal education as defined here includes any form of formal training that can provide one with basic skills which qualifies him/her a job. Sullumbe (2004), opined that the level of formal education attained by an individual goes a long way in shaping his personality, attitude to life and adoption of new and improved practice. Based on what Sullumbe (2004) said, these appreciable percentage with formal education are belief have shaped personality and attitude to life that can be integrated into any form of social or economic activities for the purpose of national development, thereby making the adoption of any new and improved practices that can enhance their economic growth faster.

Table 2: Basic Characteristics of the Dwelling Natives

Variable	Category	Frequency	%	Variable	Category	Frequency	%
Gender	Male	122	81.2	Marital Status	Married	138	91.7
	Female	28	18.8		Divorced	13	8.3
Educational Status	Formal	72	47.8	Family Size	Extended	69	45.8
	No Formal	78	52.2		Nuclear	81	54.2
Age	≤35	23	15.6	Religious Affiliation	Christianity	44	29.2
	35-44	40	26.7		Islam	84	56.3
	45-55	30	20		Others	22	14.6
	>55	57	37.8				

d. Family Size/Type

Unlike the *Stone Age* where a typical northern Nigerian or African household is predominantly large or extended in nature. The dwelling natives, though still practiced extended family system, are predominantly nuclear. 54.3% of the household composition are made of up of the father, mother and the children only, as defined by the nuclear system of family style. The change in practice of extended family system as practice in the so called *Stone Age* to predominantly nuclear family system now practiced could be due to the high literacy level attained by the natives as noted earlier.

e. Age

Table 1 shows that more than 60% of the sampled respondents are 55 years and below. The mean age of respondents was 42 years. The World Health Organization in 2011 put the average life expectancy for adult Nigeria at 52 years. This implies that a randomly selected affected people will be a young folk full of strength and vigor and well below the average life expectancy. Age is an important determinant of social – economic status of a population since people wear in energy as they advance in age. Although experience is gained with age, a community need not be dominated with aged populations in any region as this could have negative implications on the future and continuity of such community. At present, these people have no problem with continuity.

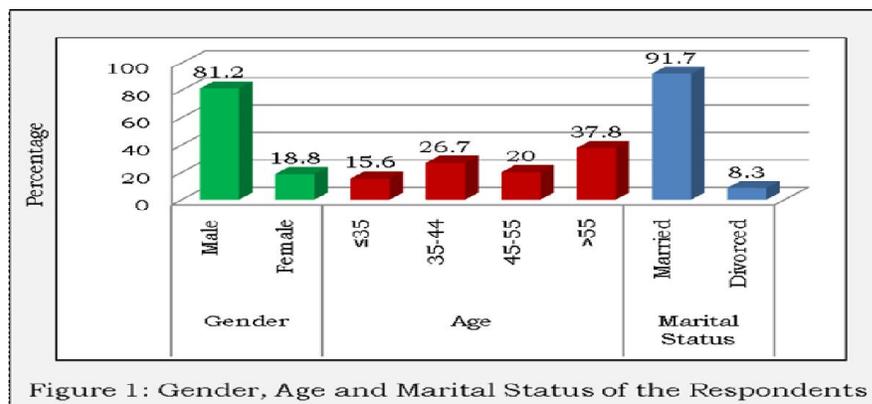


Figure 1: Gender, Age and Marital Status of the Respondents

f. Religious Affiliation

According to Figure 2, the dwelling natives can either be classified as predominantly Islam (56.3%), moderately Christian (29.2%) and /or members of the other religion (14.5%). Other religion as defined here means all forms of traditional religious practices namely fortune telling, worship of ancestral spirits, rivers, animism etc. This implies that they practice one form of religion/rituals or the other and are therefore religiously inclined. This is anticipated because religion they say is as old as man himself. Similarly, religion and religious practices in the study areas is as old as the natives themselves.

An average native of the study area is known for his or her peaceful disposition and also hospitality as a result of the numerous religious beliefs and practices upheld by them. These numerous religious practices have no doubt contributed to the peace disposition the dwelling natives are known for. This is especially true since history has not reveal any frequent cases of ethno-religious crises in these community

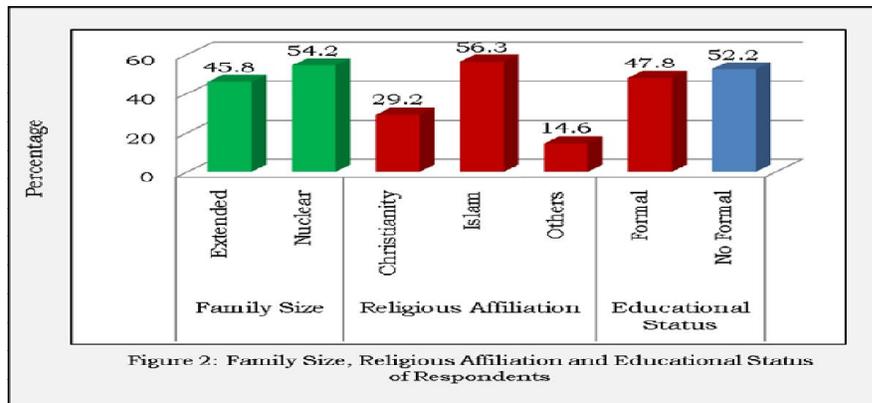


Figure 2: Family Size, Religious Affiliation and Educational Status of Respondents

Occupation and Livelihood of the Affected Dwelling Natives

a. Farming

Figure 3 shows that approximately 66% of the sampled respondents are farmers while 17% each are either fishermen/women, wood workers and/or pottery workers. Table 3 describes the nature of occupation and livelihood of the people. Like many rural north central Nigeria, the affected people are predominantly farmers. Other forms of production or business activities such as Fishing, Wood work, and Pottery work are also practiced by the respondents.

The farming enterprise in the study areas are basically dominated by subsistence farmers as suggested by 62.5% of the respondents (Figure 4). Although very few respondents (4.2%) practiced large scale farming only, about 33.3 respondents indicated to have combined both subsistence and commercial farming practices. This reiterates that these people (affected dwelling natives) like most communities and towns in north central Nigeria take farming seriously. Most of the farmlands are at most 5 kilometers from abode of farmers, making it easy to access especially during odd time of the day. The proximity of the farmlands could also lead to high output as farm owners can work for longer hours on farmstead.

Table 3: Occupation and Livelihood of the Dwelling Natives

Variable	Category	Frequency	%	Variable	Category	Frequency	%
Primary Occupation	Farming	100	66.7	Farming System	Subsistence	63	62.5
	Fishing	26	17.3		Commercial	4	4.2
	Others	25	16.7		Both	33	33.3
Nearness to Farmland	<5km	65	65.2	Nearness To Market	<5km	33	32.6
	≥5km	35	34.8		≥5km	67	67.4
Soil Fertility	Fertile	38	38.3	Nature of Farmland	Fadama	15	14.9
	Still Manageable	62	61.7		Guto	6	6.4
Farm Size (ha)	≤10	48	47.7	Field Farm	Field Farm	47	46.8
	11-20	25	25		Multiple	32	31.9
	>20	27	27.3				

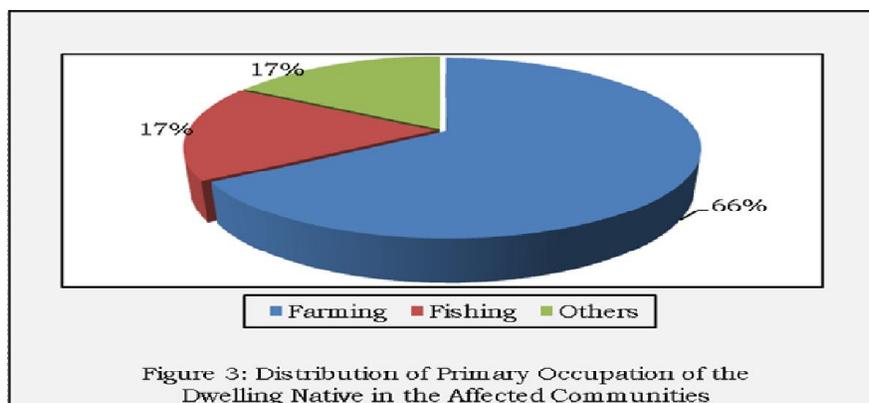
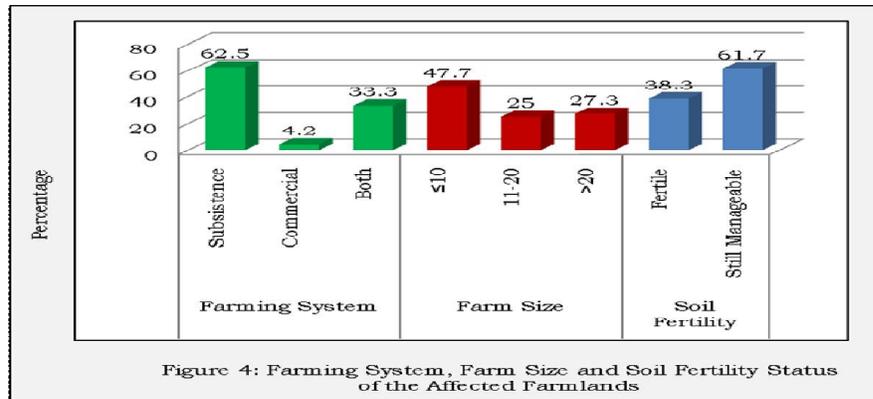


Figure 3: Distribution of Primary Occupation of the Dwelling Native in the Affected Communities

The average farm size of approximately 15 hectares shows that a randomly selected farmer in the study areas cannot be classified as small scaled farmer. However, for the fact that about 27% of the 100 farmers interviewed practiced on farm size of more than 20ha suggests the existence of large scale farmers. This is anticipated since about 37% of respondents indicated to have engaged in commercial farming as earlier noted. Most of the farming practices are carried out on open field while some are done on Fadama (a

hausa native word for waterlog farm fields) and /or Guto (a Gbagyi word for holm). About one third (that is, 31.9% of 100 farmers) practiced multiple farming system by combining normal farm fields, Fadama and Guto.

The fertility level of individual farmlands varies, depending on individual respondents, 38.3% of the sampled farmers indicated to have operated on fertile farmland, while approximately 62% of the farmers reported that the fertility level of their farmland is still manageable. This has pointed possible areas where the government can intervene while resettling the affected people.



b. Fishing

The dwelling natives were also known for their fishing expertise. Table 3 describes their fishing activities, where more than 90% of the fishermen indicated that, there are still surplus fishing areas. This suggests that the artisanal fishing venture in the affected area is still very lucrative and the fishermen/women are highly productive, therefore, will need better offer if they must have to abandon their present lucrative fishing activity and their productive communities so as to be resettled.

Evidence from Table 4 shows that the dwellings natives live within 5 kilometers distance from the fishing areas. The closeness of the fishing areas is also an added advantage to the dwelling natives in terms of suitability and value addition to productivity. The table also expresses the percentage responses of the three ways fishing expedition can be accessed, through the use of canoe at 33.3% response by walking at 29.2% response and by swimming at 8.3% response; while other fishermen had multiple accesses to fishing areas are tagged at 37.5%. This means that dwelling natives had no difficulties in accessing their fishing areas. Also more than half of the sampled respondents indicated that they are within 5 kilometers distance from markets where they can sell their fish. This means that the dwelling natives have readily available markets for fish and fish related products.

Table 4: Fishing Activities of the Dwelling Natives

Fishing Area	Available	25	96.2
	Not Available	1	3.8
Nearness to Fishing Area	<5km	20	76.9
	≥5km	6	23.1
Accessibility of Fishing Expedition	Canoe	8	33.3
	Swimming	2	8.3
	Walking	7	29.2
	Multiple	9	37.5
Nearness to Fish Market	<5km	13	54.2
	≥5km	11	45.8

c. Other Occupations

The dwelling natives also engaged in artisan and /or trading such as wood work, weave work and pottery. Table 5 summarized the findings of the respondents interviewed. Raw materials for wood work of any kind were readily available to more than 90% of the wood workers. All the weave workers and the pottery workers had 100 percent access to raw materials that could guarantee steady flow and continuity of the trade. The sources of raw materials for wood work were mostly from open access. Open access as defined here includes raw materials sourced from open field free from control of government or groups. This suggests that these materials are grown and control by nature. Modes of transportation of raw materials were mostly by carrier and at times by vehicles. Evidence from Table 4 shows that markets for finished product are 5 kilometers within the reach of the natives. This suggests that there were readily available markets for finished wood work, weave work and pottery.

Table 5: Trading /Artisan Work of the Dwelling Native

Variable	Response	Wood Work	Weave Work	Pottery Work
Worker	Yes	16%	17%	17%
Raw Materials	Readily Available	93.4	100.0	100.0
	Not available	6.7	0.0	0.0
Source	Open Access	33.3	100.0	100.0
	Government	66.7	0.0	0.0
Transport of Materials	Canoe	5.9	0.0	0.0
	Vehicle	23.5	20.0	20.0
	Carrier	64.7	80.0	80.0
	Multiple	5.9	0.0	0.0
Nearness Market	<5km	56.3	80.0	80.0
	≥5km	43.8	20.0	20.0

Living Standards of the Dwelling Natives

To measure the living standard of the people, the sampled respondents were asked to estimate their monthly income irrespective of their trade. Table 6 show the estimate of the monthly income as indicated by the respondents. The mean monthly income was estimated to be ₦20, 673.76. This means that a randomly selected household in the study areas will earn between 21,000 and 30,000.00 per month depending on the trade of the household. With average household put at 12 persons per household, these affected natives are consider to be peasant farmers living below the international poverty line of less than 1 dollar per day (\$0.36).

Table 6: Living Standard of the Affected People

Monthly Income	<10,000	32	22.7
	10,000-20,000	29	20.5
	21,000-30,000	48	34.1
	>30,000	32	22.7
Annual Income	<100,000	41	27.1
	100,000-200,000	19	12.5
	201,000-300,000	19	12.5
	>300,000	72	47.9

*Mean Monthly Income=20, 673.76

Consequences of the Proposed Resettlement

Respondents were asked to state their opinion or perceived impression and concern over the proposed resettlement. Table 7 summarized the respondents' view of the proposed resettlement. 73.3% of respondents anticipated a better future after resettlement owing to promises made by the government, while, about 36.7% of respondents understandably expressed their fear and lack of interest and confidence in the resettlement exercise. The reasons they say were not farfetched. Among others things cited by the respondents are historic attractions and the loss of economic, ancestral history, beauty and loss of identity. Most historic attraction that could guarantee the continuity of the identity of dwelling natives cannot be removed or relocated to another settlement due to the fact that they are immovable. This explains why 97.8% of the respondents have some reservation about the proposed resettlement.

Table 7: Perceive Concern on the Proposed Resettlement

Resettlement Impression	Yes	40	26.7
	No	110	73.3
Historic Attraction	Yes	147	97.8
	No	3	2.2
Movable Historic Attraction	Yes	23	15.6
	No	127	84.4
Reasons for Immovability of HA	Fixed	123	96.9
	Required Rituals	4	3.1
Loss of Historic Attraction due to Immovability	Economical	20	5.8
	Historical	150	44.1
	Beauty	40	11.8
	Identity	130	38.2

The various historic attractions and their nature of existence are as summarized in Table 8. Of the eight different historic attractions namely Cave, Church, Graveyard, Mosque, Rock, Shrine and Waterfall, only Animal can be moved from one place to another. Indeed, the natives have justifiable reason to have fear for loss of identity. Although some historic or religious monuments such as Church, Mosque and Shrine can be erected even after resettlement, the originality and mode of rituals can never be the same.

Table 8: Historical Attractions Associated with the People

S/No	Name of Historical Attraction	Nature
1	Animal	Movable
2	Cave	Fixed
3	Church	Fixed
4	Graveyard	Fixed
5	Mosque	Fixed
6	Rock	Fixed
7	Shrine	Fixed
8	Waterfall	Fixed

Historic Attraction

Other Concern and / or fear of resettlement mentioned by respondents are as listed in Table 9. Loss of lucrative ventures, insecurity, youth restiveness/unemployment, proximity or nearness to markets, and uncertainty or inadequate compensation among other things was the major concern of these dwellers. Although these concerns were among the anticipated anxiety for any displaced or resettling population, they should be taking seriously as these could guarantee a hitch free exercise. The affected populations must be convinced that all their anticipated anxiety or problems including currently faced challenges will be taken care of. This is important because these dwelling natives like all other human will long for better future and society.

Table 9: Concern/Fear of Resettlement

S/No	Concern/Fear of Resettlement	Nature	%
1	Risk associated with New Destination/Robbery	Insecurity	10.9
2	Absent of historic and tourist attraction	Tourism	1.8
3	Too much volume of water	Flooding	12.7
4	Youth Restiveness (Unemployment)	Crime	9.1
5	Uncertainty/Inadequate of Compensation	Biasness	9.1
6	Loss of Identity/Fear of Living Ancestral Place	Identity	10.9
7	Loss of Lucrative Ventures/lack of raw Materials	Farm land	25.5
8	Communal Clash (Misunderstanding)	Disunity	5.5
9	Loss of Basic Social Amenities (Access Road,	Welfare	3.6
10	Loosing Contact with Relation	Relationship	7.3
11	Proximity or Nearness to Markets	Distances	3.6
S/No	Impression about Resettlement	Nature	%
1	Resettlement will cause Insecurity	-	18.2
2	Development/Job Creation	+	34.1
3	Improved Farming/Lucrative Ventures	+	31.8
4	Loss of Identity/Separation from Ancestors	-	13.6
5	Loss of Farmland	-	2.3

Present Challenges of the Dwelling Natives

The dwelling natives like many rural communities in north central Nigeria are faced with various constraints depending on the trade of the household. Table 10 shows some of the most decried constraints face by the respondents namely; lack of farm inputs, lack of capital to maintain and /or expand business, insufficient farmland and land tenure problem. There were also evidence of drudgery among the farmers since 8.8% of the farmers decried lack of modern farm as one of the constraints limiting their productivity. For Fishermen/women, however, lack of fishing materials/equipment and over flooding of the river banks among other things were the major constraints limiting fish production/catch. Modern technique/skills for fishing were also lacking among some selected populace in the study areas.

Table 10: Present Challenges of the Dwelling Natives

Constraints	Frequency	%
Lack of Farm Inputs	30	24.0
Lack of Fund/Capital	13	10.4
lack of Fadama Farm Land	2	1.6
Lack of Modern Farm Tools (Implements)	11	8.8
Lack/Insufficient Farmland	32	25.6
Land Tenurial System	14	11.2
Others	23	18.4
No markets for Fish	5	4.2
Lack of finance	5	4.2
Low Fish Catch	5	4.2

Lack of Fishing materials/Equipment	54	45.1
Lack of good researcher	3	2.8
Lack of Skills for Fishing	8	7.0
over flooding	35	29.6
use of chemicals	3	2.8

Possible Choice of Trade after Resettlement

When asked the possible choice of trade after resettlement, 53% of the households indicated farming as their best bet. 24.0% of the respondents will prefer fishing and 11% wood work. About 4% of the sampled respondents each indicated interest in Weave work, pottery work and white collar job respectively. Individual interest as indicated might reflect current trade being practiced or envisaged for the future. It is therefore imperative for policy makers especially those involved in the resettlement plans to take into cognizance the various interest shown by the sampled respondents as summarized in Figure 5.

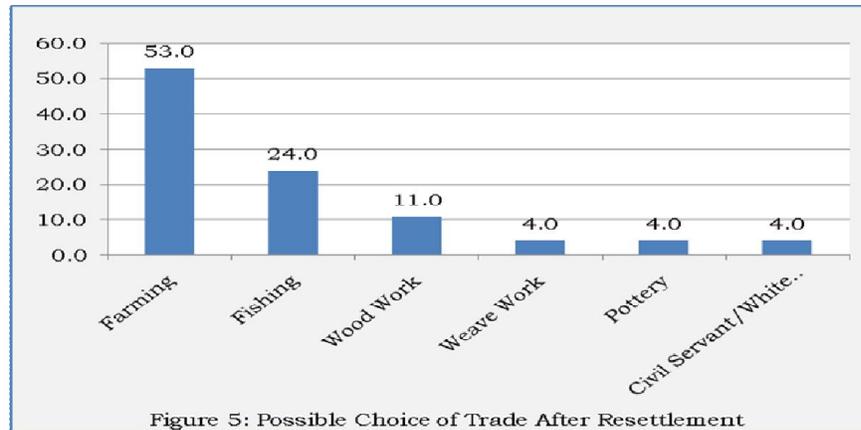


Figure 5: Possible Choice of Trade After Resettlement

Conclusions and Recommendations

Information as defined by scholars is said to be the act of imparting relevant knowledge about something, while consultation is said to be an act of in-depth deliberation on an issue. Therefore, if the majority of the affected people especially the dwelling native were just informed and not consulted then the fear they are exercising on the resettlement programme may come to pass. Lest we forget, the international law said, affected persons shall be part of the people that should design any resettlement programme that affects them. That is to say, they should agree on where to be relocated to, how and when, based on convenience with respect to their livelihood. The law also emphasized on the improvement of their basic livelihood, for instance, the introduction of modern agricultural practices (modern machinery input and improved irrigation practice) for farmers, provision of modern fishing techniques and equipment for fishermen and women, provision of modern weaving equipment for weavers, training on the development of simple agricultural machineries and simple agricultural practices for the development of rural entrepreneurs etc.

It's important to note that, for a successful implementation of a resettlement programme, the government must put up relevant parameters in place. This is to ensure that every necessary step is taken in accordance with the setup international laws and practice. Thereby providing the affected people a sense of belonging and better understanding of the project; that can influence their support for its smooth execution.

References

Abdullahi, M. Z. (2005) A cry for Justice: The impact of Kainji Hydroelectricity Dam Project on the people of Yauri Emirate, Kebbi State. Presented to National Political Reform conference, Abuja. Pp. 4-10.

Adegboye, R.O. (1973) "Compulsory acquisition and subsequent problems of resettlement and compensation: Ibadan-parapo "Nigeria experience" Bulletin of rural economics and sociology 8 (1):130.

Baba G. (2000) Gbagyi (Gwari) as a native. A book published by Famous Publishers and Printed by Gabon Printers and Co. ISBN: 978-35119-7-1.

Bartolome, L. J., C. D. Wet, H. Mander and V. K. Nagraj (2000) Resettlement, Displacement, Rehabilitation, Reparation, and Development. Final Version Prepared for the World Commission on Dams (WCD) published by Secretariat of the World Commission on Dams, South Africa.

Cernea, Michael M. (1996): Eight Main Risks: Impoverishment and Social Justice in Resettlement The World Bank Environment Department.

Cernea, Michael M. (2003): For a New Economics of Resettlement: A Sociological Critique of the Compensation Principle, Published in International Social Science Journal, 2003, nr 175, UNESCO, Paris: Blackwell.

Daily Trust News Paper (2013): Captioned Zungeru 700mw Plant and Nigeria's Power Conundrum Published on Wednesday, 05 June 2013.

Daily Trust News Paper (2014): Captioned Zungeru Hydroelectric Project –Youth Protest Non Payment of Compensation Published on Tuesday, 15th June 2014.

Daily Trust News Paper (2014): Captioned Zungeru – Ruins of Nigeria’s Amalgamation Town Published on Wednesday, 1st January 2014.

International Commission on Irrigation and Drainage (ICID) (2000): Role of Dams for Irrigation, Drainage and Flood Control – ICID Position. Published by ICID Headquarter, India.

Kuta, BalaAdamu (2008): Notes on Some Aspects of Gbagyi History. A Book Published by Abayi Resources Production, Minna, Nigeria. ISBN 978-38496-0-3.

Leadership Newspaper (2013): Captioned: Zungeru Hydro Project: A Centenary Gift for the Amalgamation Town. Published on Sunday, 02 June 2013.

Sullumbe (2004). Resource use Efficiency in Cotton Production under sole Cropping System in Adamawa State of Nigeria. A Dissertation Submitted to the School of Postgraduate Studies, University of Maduguri Nigeria.

Umar, S., B. F. Umar, A. Bello and A. A. Gindi (2013) Kainji Dam Resettlement and Housing Compensation: A Review of Outcomes in Yauri Emirate, Kebbi State.

Usman, A. and I. P. Ifabiyi (2012): Socio-Economic Analysis of the Operational Impact of Shiroro Hydropower Generation in the Lowland Areas of Middle River Niger. Published in the International Journal of Academic Research in Business and Social Sciences, April, 2012, Vol. 2, No. 4. ISS: 2222-6990.

World FactBook (1999). Almanac about the Countries of the World: Published by Directorate of Intelligence of the CIA – USA.