PLANNING FOR RESETTLING THE HILL PEOPLE OF KOMA IN ADAMAWA STATE

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DECLARATION

I here by declare that this Thesis has been composed by myself and that it is the outcome of my research work. It has not been accepted in any previous application for a Higher Degree. All sources of information are especially acknowledged by means of references.

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NOVEMBER 1992

CERTIFICATION

This thesis, "Planning for Resettling the Hill People of Koma in Adamawa State".

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Meets the regulations governing the award of the Degree of Master of Science, Urban and Regional Planning of Ahmadu Bello University and is approved for its contribution to knowledge and literary presentation

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D E D I C A T I O N

This thesis is dedicated to my late parents, Balisobso Nyensummi and Hauwa Nyaseu for sending me to school; to my wife Christiana for her love, understanding and endurance and my children Suyammen, Jemenso and Bonogabseni for their patience and enduring my absence.

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THESIS ABSTRACT

The physical living environment of the Koma people and their Socio-Economic condition calls for planning for them. The planning for them is to integrated them into the State development efforts, and afford them the opportunity for them to contribute to the growth and development of the state as well as the nation. This study is an attempt in planning for resettling the hill people of Koma in Adamawa State. This is aimed at finding out problems on the hills and provide some proposals and recommendations for an appropriate resettlement scheme of the hill people of Koma and for future resettlements in the state.

Data for the study was collected through field surveys, questionaire administration, interviews, discussion, personal observations, photographs, published and unpublished documents from various sources, Newspapers and Magazines etc.

The study first examines the physical characteristic of the area under which the people live. It was found out that the area is topographically in accessible and also hilly hindering not only administrative accessibility but also provision of infrastructural facilities and services. The study further assessed the various processes adopted in resettlement schemes and determined their successes and failures. The study examines three selected scheme undertaking particularly in Northern part and review their successes and failures. The three selected resettlement schemes are Gwoza, Kainji and Shendam.

An assessment of current efforts made to resettling the Koma hill people was carried out and it was found out that the attempt failed because of lack of proper understanding of the various processes/approaches involve and inappropriate planning and administration of the scheme. There was also the problem of lack of considering the scheme as a priority programme by the administrators, hence, frequent policy changes were carried out and it affected the scheme as it was later abandoned.

Attempt was also made to study the Socio-Economic conditions of the Koma hill dwellers. It was found out that the Koma people are in accessible. For this reason they lack all basic needs. They do not have schools, hospitals or clinics, treated drinking water and so forth. It was also found out that they cultivate on small plots of land which are always controlled by terracing to check soil erosion. It was also found out that their harvest are low. The low harvest does not permit them to sale their products for cash to purchase the vital basic needs for their well being. They have no communication routes. The only one existing are foot paths. The area also shows the general lack of government presence in form of provision of these lacking infrastructural facilities despite the fact that the people are aware that government will provide them with these facilities. It was also found out that the Koma people believed in their gods and place greater emphasis or their existence so much so that all the life of the Koma man is believed to be controlled by their gods.

On the basis of these findings some proposals and recommendations have been put forward for a successful planning for resettling the Koma people. The proposals include alternative layout plans based on site analysis carried out. Successful implementation of these proposals and recommendations will benefit the Koma people. Their standard of living will improve, the development of the area will be faster, life expectancy will improve as they will be in contact with modern medical facilities.

These recommendation are put forward with a view to successfully resettle the Koma hill people and other future resettlement schemes to be carried out in the State and elsewhere in the country.

BALISOBSO HAMZA GURUMPANWA

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CHAPTER ONE

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INTRODUCTION

1.0 STATEMENT OF RESEARCH PROBLEM AND JUSTIFICATION

The Koma people have been living on the Atlantika Mountains and have therefore adjusted to their environment. They have for example adopted techniques of terracing to combact soil erosion on their farms and living environment. They have adjusted to the climatic conditions and grow crops that are suitable to the environment. Further more, they have adjusted to various herbs for medication and adopted techniques of treating their sick and methods of burying the dead. They have also devised methods of using grass, sticks and stones for house construction. They have been able to adjust and strike a balance between the natural and human environment. Since the last one half of a century however, the relative peace, the increase in the use of modern medicine and so forth(etc) have all combined to increase the population of the area.

From the second half of this century; the population increase has caused pressure and demand for more farm land, more space for construction of house, for recreation etc. As a result of this pressure the people are forced to settle on the steep hill sides and the valleys are used for crops cultivation and animal rearing. The situation has also forced some of them to cultivate on the plains and reside on the hills. The population in 1963 was 17,870 and was estimated at 32,322 in 1987 on just 656 square kilometres of land which is mostly hilly, rocky and dissected by numerous rivers that make accessibility to the hills and within the hill settlements difficult. The population density is 27.2 square kilometres (sq.km). The implication for this is that the demand for more land and changes in their critical needs will increase and cause more problems.

Their critical needs appear to be changing. They now need gooc drinking water, schools, electricity, clinics, more space for houses, more farmland, more space for recreation etc. But all these can hardly be accommodated on the hills. These problems now act as push factors and have made some people to spontaneously move and settle on the plains. The movements were influenced by the campaigns of missionaries and government on the dangers of the hill environment to the provision of these basic needs.

However, while the settlers benefit from having large size of agricultural land and space for house construction, but they are also faced with problems at their new sites. For example Tantile, one of the new sites lack basic infrastructures like good roads, and amenities like electricity etc. The only communication is by foot and through foot paths.

It was in view of these that the Adamawa State Government, in 1986 initiated a resettlement scheme for the Koma hill people. The State Government also viewed the cost of construction in terms of excavating the hills, the cost of constructing bridges and culverts on the numerous rivers and streams that dissect the hills as being enormous. It also considered as costly the processes of bringing the people together on the hills. It viewed that the minimum population threshold required to be provided with basic infrastructures could not be met on the hills. In view of these problems on the hills the authorities considered settling them on the plains. The question is, is resettlement of the Koma people on the plains the most suitable planning option in the circumstances?

It is in view of this that an indepth study is undertaken to determine the wisdom of resettling the Koma hill people and alternative action necessary to ensure development.

1.1.0 JUSTIFICATION OF THE STUDY

Attempts had been made to resettle rural people to help them attain the Economic population size for the provision of services for their development. Half of the villages are found on the hills and if left on the hills they will remain in accessible to the facilities and services provided by government. They will also not benefit from the flow of information and services that exist between towns and villages.

1.1.1 Research Question

Why and how can people that have been living in a hill environment for a long time be completely uprooted and resettle in a completely different physical environment?

1.2.0 AIM AND OBJECTIVES

1.2.1 Aim

The aim of this study is to examine the need for resettling the Koma hill people and recommend appropriate strategies for their resettlement.

1.2.2 Objectives

The above aim is to be achieved through the following objectives.

(i) To review and assess the processes adopted for resettlement schemes in Northern Nigeria and determine their successes and failures.

(ii) To examine the physical characteristics of the study area.

(iii) To assess existing programme and/or projects of resettling the Koma hill people.

(iv) To examine the Socio-Economic potential and constraints of the Koma hill people to establish the need or otherwise for their resettlement.

(v) To make proposals and recommendations for successful resettlement of the Koma hill people

1.3.0 SCOPE AND LIMITATION

1.3.1 Scope

The study covers only the resettlement or otherwise of the hill people of Koma with major focus on the processes and problems of bringing them down hills and noting the current efforts being made.

1.3.2 Limitation

The paucity of relevant data on resettlement has limited the study. Another limitation of the study is the non-availability of aerial photographs of the area for more detailed analysis of the hill settlement form and structures. The infancy of the resettlement scheme makes accessibility to relevant documents difficult. Another limitation is the financial aspects which limits a wider coverage of the study. The physical nature of the terrain constraints movement for wider coverage of the study.

1.4.0 METHODOLOGY

1.4.1 Methods of data collection

The following methods were used for data collection. First field survey and field trips were undertaken to the study area with a view to obtaining information on the physical Socio-Economic conditions of the hill people. Photographs were taken on some features which are described and analysed in the study. Sketched to illustrate the situation on the hills of a typical form and structure of settlement are provided.

Second, interviews were conducted on individuals and government officials. Information obtained include the history of the people and their perception of the scheme which are not covered in the Questionaire.

Third, questionaires were used for the interview and data collected were on the socio-economic characteristic of the people, their perception of the resettlement, problems of the hill dwellers etc. The questionaires were administered through random sampling method. The sampling involved selection of ten villages on the hills and five on the plains. A sample size of 2.5 percent of total house hold in each of the 10 selected villages were randomly selected for the interview.

Data were also obtained from secondary sources Information obtained was through official documents memoranda, minutes of meeting, maps, magazines newspaper etc.

A total of 200 questionaire were administered out of which 150 were on the hills and remaining 50 were on the plains. The respondents were the heads of house holds. The small sample size is because of the 100 percent homogenuity of the people. Each settlement on the hill have a single ethnic group with the same culture, believe etc. Social science researchers contention that people of truly homogeneous group are likely to answer similar questions in the same manner, large samples are not very necessary Hush (1963).

All questionaire were positively responded to, but those on the plains had three missing.

1.4.2 Data Analysis

All the data collected in the surveys were collated and analysed manually. It is presented in form of write-up, graphs, plates and tables.

1.5.0 THESIS FRAMEWORK

This consists of six chapters. Chapter one has the introduction: statement of research problem and justification; aim and objecitves, scope and limitations; methodology and the study framework. Chapter Two is the review and assessment of processes adopted for resettlement schemes in Northern Nigeria and determine their successes and failures. Chapter Three deals with the study of the physical characteristics of the study area. Chapter Four Assessed the existing programmed and/or projects of resettling the hill people of Koma. Chapter Five examines the socio-economic constraints and potentials of the hill people of Koma to establish the need or otherwise for resettlement. Finally, Chapter Six gives recommendations and proposals for implementation for the hill people of Koma or removing the existing constraints of their situation.

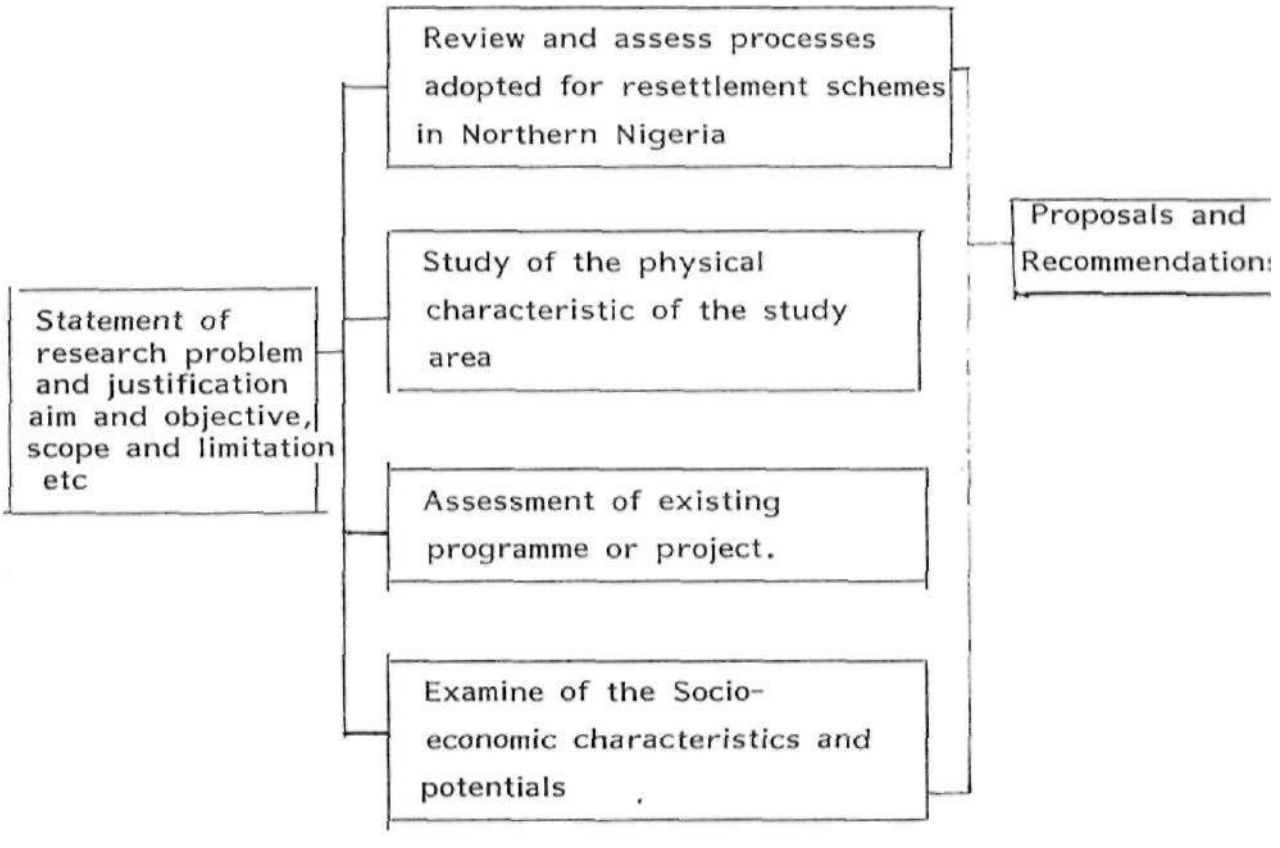


Fig. 1 Thesis Frame Work

CHAPTER TWO

2.0 LITERATURE REVIEW

There are various strategies in Planning for the physical development of the rural communities. These include integrated rural development, agricultural and agarian reforms, rural manpower development and utilization, village regrouping and resettlement. This chapter examines only two of the strategies, village regrouping and resettlement with greater emphasis on the later being the most commonly practiced. It is also regarded as the most acceptable method of Planning that can promote development of the rural areas. A brief exposition of regrouping and later, the definition, types and reasons for resettlement schemes with some selected resettlements and their approaches, failures and success is studied.

2.1.0 VILLAGE REGROUPING IN PHYSICAL PLANNING.

Village regrouping is the amalgamation of different village communities whose cultural, economic, social, political and physical conditions may not be similar. It is a system of creating large settlements that can provide the necessary threshold population for the provision of houses and few social aminities to enhance their development. Examples of village regroupings in Nigeria are Shendam, Dadin-Kowa, Lafiya, Shiroro, Bagauda, Zobe dam etc. Outside Nigeria, the villagization policy under the Ujama'a declaration in Tanzania, the Gezira scheme in Sudan and the Nubia also in the Sudan etc. are good examples

2.1.1 Reasons for regrouping

The reasons for village regrouping include the construction of dams, and the provision of Infrastructural facilities. The construction of dams and the reserviour to be created will submerged villages, inview of this people are evacuated from such areas and resettled elsewhere.

Regrouping is also aimed at providing the rural areas with basic infrastructural facilities and social amenities at a central location. But if they are scattered, the provision of the facilities will be costly. Rufai (1982) noted on the cost that, "the strategy rests on the assumption that, rural amenities and infrastructural facilities can be provided at least cost per head the more concentrated the population of the areas". Mark(1986) further remarks "for any meaningful planning either shelter or any other, the scattered dwelling units must be taken into consideration because they will constitute a very serious problem that might lead to the collapse of the programmed being executed by government." Osayande (1979) summed it up that "it is more costly to take social amenities to dispersed rural population than concentrated villages, administered taxes, law and order, supervision of welfare services and other public induced programme are cheaper to provide where people live closer together than scattered population,"

2.1.2 Types of Regrouping

There are two types of regrouping. These are the voluntary and the compulsory.

The voluntary regrouping is endogenically initiated by the people. The individual is thus left with the initiation and subsequent movement and resettlement with or without government intervention. The movement is induced by pull factors like construction of roads, dams, siting of industries, establishment of institution etc. Poju (1980) noted that "the Ibadan-Ife, Ife-Ondo highways to mentioned but a few, villages and hamlets moved from their interior location to the land adjacent to transportation network in order that they might benefit from its social and economic advantages." Other examples are the voluntary regrouping

Of the Jangani in Ganye Local Government area on the plains of the Bamenda mountains to benefit from large farmland etc. The settlements affected by the Savannah Sugar Company Numan were regrouped at Gyawana, Lafiya etc. for the implementation of the project. Voluntary regrouping is more libral than compulsory regrouping because no force is used.

Compulsory regrouping on the other hand is a planned scheme initiated and executed by the government. It is usually undertaken when government plans to hasten up development or construction of dams etc. located in an existing village or villages. Consequently the villages have to be evacuated to allow the project to be executed. Compulsory regrouping can also be caused by Push factors as natural calamities such as drought in 1973 and 1983 volcanic eruption, flood, crisis-religion or ethnic, as Bauchi between tseyawa and their neighbour, (1991) the Hausa-Kataf, (1992) the Tiv-Jukun, (1992) Tingno-Waduku (1988), Mummuye-Fulani in Waru (1992) etc.

Rufai (1982) noted three basic factors of village regrouping in the following statement :-

(a) Movement of people often from their original domicile to another site usually an existing settlement on an entirely different vacant land

(b) a desire to improve the economic base and standard of living of the affected people and

(c) an attempt to modify the socio-economic habits of the people.

Village regrouping therefore involves large scale movement of people particularly villages aimed at improving their standard of living.

The regrouping of people particularly under the compulsory systems is accompanied by force. Examples of force induced resettlements are Gwoza, Shendam, Kainji. Others are Tema, Kariba, Lagos, Volta and Egyptian Nubia. Under the compulsory resettlement scheme, there is always the imposition of values of the initiators as summed up by sutton (1978) as follows." It rarely initiated from within the group involve and the impetus is always from exogenous forces and these external influences often impose their value systems on the traditional society."

2.2.0 RESETTLEMENT AS A STRATEGY IN RURAL AREA PHYSICAL PLANNING

Resettlement is an integral part of regrouping. While it is done at a macro level regrouping is done at a macro level. Resettlement could either be carried out on urban centres as well as villages.

Resettlement is the dislocation of people from their cultural, social, economic, political and physical environment and relocated in a different environment usually on a controlled basis. Other definitions (Bridger 1962, Belsaw 1967, Chambers 1969 and Apthorpe 1966)all have a central theme "as a project and planned controlled movement of population." Apthorpe further classified resettlement under two types, the sedentarization of nomadic or pastoral population and the villagization or cultivators. Chambers(1969) also clarified the terms scheme and project as being synongenous and usually used to indicate an organized attempt to introduce change.

Gana (1978) looked at resettlement as "an exercise which provides an excellent opportunity for a proper and functional spatial organization of the affected rural landscape with a view to increasing its capacity for growth and harmonious absorption of further development in

the near future". Resettlement thus carries human problems and involves the planning and relocation of people removed from their physical environment and relocated in a new geographic space. The aim is to enhance the socio-economic and physical conditions of the evacuaees through introduction of new methods of agriculture etc.

It could be said that, these definition centrally focused on the following :-

(i) It involves population movement

(ii) There is an element of planning and control of the movement

(iii) There is a concious attempt to modify the socio-cultural life pattern of the people and

(iv) the need to improve the economic base and the standard of living of the people.

2.2.1 Types of Resettlement

There are various types of resettlement schemes. There is the Sedentarization of Nomadic population, the villagization of cultivators and land settlement or resettlement (Apthorpe 1966). Chambers 1969 classified them into three as 'mass' 'Incoγporate' and' specific'. Ndri Paya (1990) gave two types voluntary and compulsory. Oyedipe (1983) however classified resettlement in to four types

(i) forcefully carried out with both primary innovation as Tema and Volta

(ii) forcefully carried out with both primary and secondary innovation changes eg. Lagos

(iii) those in which the people cooporated with both primary and secondary innovations changes intended eg Egyptian Nubia and Volta,

(iv) those which the people cooporated and only primary innovation intended eg. Kainji.

The classifications all focused on the use of force for the introduction of innovations. Brief discussion on mass, incooporate and specific are discussed as it also indicates features of voluntariliness and force.

Mass resettlement involves movement of population resulting from the act of god or government or a combination of the two types of displacement. They could be compulsory and most resettlement schemes fell under this type. During the colonial period, mass resettlement scheme were motivated either by agricultural projects such as Shedam or by the introduction of cash crops such as cotton at (Dandawa, Gezira, Kwam Koma, Zande), rice (Shedam, Mwea), Onion (Perkerra), Sugar (Numan, Muhuromi) tea (Nyaskashaka), tobacco (Kiware), large scale tsetse fly resettlement schemes such as Anchau, Lake Victoria and resettlement operation resulting from dams constructions such as Aswan, Tiga, Akosombo, Kariba, Volta and Kainji. Others include Gezira and Sabi valley project in Kenya. In other cases it was meant to solve social problems like unemployment for school leavers as (Nyaskashaka, Ilora) or for landless people (Kenya) million acre High Density, Urban unemployment (Kilombero), ex-service men(Shedam) etc.

In recent decades the rural areas of the developing world including Nigeria have to deal with various structural problems related to various factors such as rapid population growths, increase in population distribution, lack of investments, poverty, unemployment and increasing rural inequalities in income as well as natural disasters or political disturbances have often added another dimension to resettlements.

(Bibliographic note 1988). In Nigeria, most resettlements are government sponsored with the aim of offering opportunities to enhancing the socio-economic and physical conditions of the people. Examples of such schemes are the River Basin Development Authorities and other dams like Shiroro, or the development of a New Capital City (New Karu, Kubwa, New Wuse-Abuja) etc.

Many schemes incorporate a population already occupying the schemes land. These incorporative schemes include large scale land reorganization involving changing settlement pattern such as Zande scheme where the whole population was affected, the Kubwa (Abuja) scheme where all people from Maitama village areas were resettled and the Kenya Million Acre scheme in which the labourers of the former farms were meant to be given priority in resettlement.

Specific resettlement schemes differ from both mass and incorporative schemes in that, there is deliberate recruitment or attraction of settlers with characteristics unrepresentative of a historical community. Frequently, this specificness is a function of the expressed purposes of the scheme. Nyaskashaka in Uganda and early farm settlements in Western Nigeria were designed for school leavers and hence included a high population of Young Bachelors. The Sabon Gida settlement at Shendam in Nigeria was for ex-service men, the High Density plots on the Kenya million acre scheme were intended for people who were unemployed and landless. The kilombero scheme in Tanzania were for Urban unemployed, the Shiroro was for the construction of dam. etc.

2.2.2 Reasons for Resettlement

There are many reasons that accounted for resettlement schemes in Africa including Nigeria. These reasons include Economic,

Political, Humanitarian, Social etc.

(i) The economic reasons are that the early resettlement schemes in the 1940's and even today were initiated to achieve the Economic goal of improving the standard of living of the people. To attain this, the colonial administrators introduced various agricultural projects such as land consolidations, farm planning and crop rotation, credit marketing scheme, co-operative cash crop introduction, mechanization and mixed farming and animal cross breeding. For instance, at Shendam, animal cross breeding and mixed farming were introduced.(Jos, Prof. Minutes of Meeting 1956), Cotton at Daudawa (Taylor 1943), Groundnuts (Mokwa, Baldwin 1957, Tanzania, Wood 1950). At Niger Agricultural Development Project at Mokwa and Gonja Development Company, mechanized agriculture with the use of tractors were introduced. Plots were also ploughed for the cultivation of such cash crops as groundnuts and Cow pea. Another innovation was irrigation schemes which was introduced at Shendam, Volta, Aswan, Nubia etc. all aimed at improving the Economic well being of the settlers.

(ii) Political and Humanitarian reasons also contributed to the establishment of resettlement schemes. Example of political resettlement scheme was the movement of people in Zimbabwe and Kenya to established European settlement and separate tribes into different areas. The resettlement of Tukum-Tawa people in Kano, Nigeria was aimed at marking the World Habitat Day commemorated every year since 1984.

(iii) Humanitarian moves were carried out to evacuate areas infected with sleeping sickness and these took place for example along Uganda Coast of Lake Victoria in 1960 (Illingworth 1964), in Zanbezi in 1913 (Scudder 1962) among the Azande in Southern Sudan in the 1920s (Reining 1966) and Anchau one of the largest schemes in West Africa in the 1930's (Nash 1948). Other political and humanitarian reasons included movement of people from areas

considered to be densely populated to reduce soil erosion out unto unoccupied lands thus reducing pressure on land accounted for the resettlements like Sukumaland development in Tanzania (Malan 1963), Shendam in Nigeria (Hunt 1954) the Kigezi resettlement in Uganda (Purseglore 1950) and Makumi holdings in Kenya (Kay 1965).

(iv) Social condition as unemployment gave rise to resettlement schemes of school leavers as those in Western Nigeria. School leavers were resettled to curtail the sociological problems they will cause in the towns if left along. Examples of the school leavers resettlement schemes include Nyaskashaka and Ilora and for Urban unemployed is the one at kilombera, Tanzania.

In the past decade, the balance of Economic prescription for the third world particularly Nigeria, has swung away from industrialization and towards agriculture as a means of achieving Economic growth and development. Today most resettlement schemes in Nigeria are carried out with the aim of developing and integrating rural areas into the national development programme of the country. In view of this, projects in agriculture were undertaken. For example, River Basin Development Authorities (R B D A'S) were created and dams were also constructed. The construction of multi purpose dams in the 1970's by these authorities for irrigation and navigations purposes such as Bakolori dam, Kainji and host of others, usually displaced many rural communities who are later resettled. The resettlement of people affected by natural disasters and those living on fragile lands like hills as Gwoza and Koma the study area is in the past years been given attention. It is on these displacements and resettlements that the study of some selected resettlement schemes have been undertaken. The processes/approaches that determine the successes and failures of these

resettlement schemes are studied with a view to understanding their applications in Koma the study area. These processes are the administrative policies, the Economic situation and the technical approaches to these resettlements schemes.

2.3.0 SELECTED RESETTLEMENT SCHEMES

The few selected resettlement schemes are, Gwoza, Kainji and Shendam. These schemes are in the Northern part of Nigeria because this is the area that has large expanse of land for resettlement schemes. It is also the region that has potentials for agricultural development through irrigation and water resources for generation of electricity etc.

2.3.1 Gwoza Resettlement Scheme

Gwoza Local Government covers about 2400 square kilometres of land area (fig.2). It's population estimated by 1984 was 155,805 (Borno State statistical year book 1984). During the 1991 population census, Gwoza has a total of 161,352 people. Some of these people are found residing on the hills that are inaccessible with deep valleys and rough terrain. Most of the hill dwellers are farmers. The main crops cultivated are food crops such as millet and guinea corn.

Resettlement schemes for these hill people was initiated by the colonial administration between the 1940 s and 1950 s. The idea behind it was the need to introduce cash crop production etc. However, the scheme could not be implemented due to:-

(a) there was no proper linkages between the hill dwellers and the rest of the people on the plain;

(b) the hostilities within the hill dwellers it self;

(c) the lack of modern technology in road construction that could construct road up to the hills.

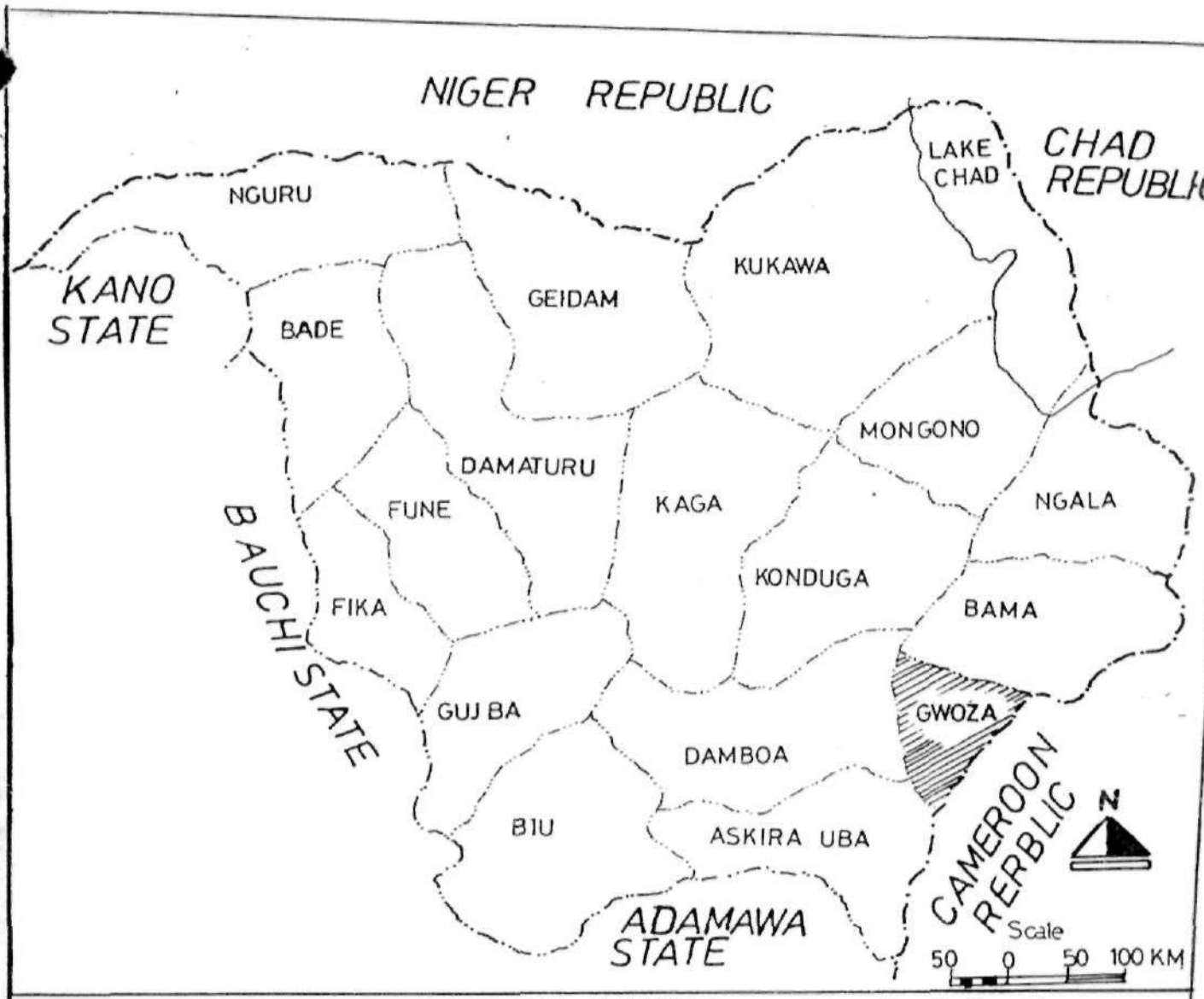


FIG 2 LOCATION OF GWOZA L·G·A· BORNO STATE

SOURCE: NDRIPAYA 1990

International Bound —·—·—·—

State Boundary —··—··—··—

Local Govt Bound ——————

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Based on these, the idea of pilot village settlement scheme was abandoned in favour of resettling the entire hill villages to the plains.

The Gwoza resettlement scheme was intended to meet the following objectives:

(i) To conduct an orderly resettlement of the hill dwellers on the plains around the foot-hills.

(ii) To reduce the problem of shortage of land on the hill top and to provide the people with ample opportunity to adopt a more peaceful mode of existence.

(iii) To introduce a system of agriculture based on sound principle which would want to increase production of crops above what was produced on the hills.

(iv) To improve the socio-economic living standard of the hill dwellers.

The implementation of the above objectives was carried out into three stages. These are stage 1, 1952-1967, stage 11, 1967-1974 and the last stage is current efforts (Ndripaya 1990).

Stage 1, 1952 - 1967. It was started in 1952 with a pilot scheme at Gwalaga, South-west of Gwoza town. It was experienment by 50 household. The guiding principle of the resettlement scheme was site selection, water supply and provision of good communication. Within this period; the first resettlement officer was appointed and he carried out the selection of site; clearance, construction of roads and wells, provision of farmlands, establishment of demostration farms and invitation of hill people to come down.

The failure of the scheme arises because of lack of well articulated enlightenment and a systematic study or survey of the socio-economic and socio-cultural background of the people. There was also a failure to study the physical environment of the people before embarking on the resettlement exercise. So, by the end of 1952, only 25 people out of the expected 50 were resettled.

By 1953 another resettlement officer was appointed. He introduced force movement to down hills. There was resistance and in the process a village head was murdered. The impact was the weakening of the moral of the people towards the scheme. So at the end of it all even those who moved down before migrated back up hills.

Between 1954 - 1967, another person was appointed as the Project Manager who also introduced idea of mass road construction as a major inducement for the people to move down hills. The Project Manager withdrew the privilages such as provision of farmland extension, service etc. This act again refused to bring the people down to the plains. So virtually nothing was achieved.

Stage II. This is between 1967 - 1974. Within this period there was the out break of civil war and creation of states. All resources were therefore directed to the liberation of the nation. But after the civil war, 1973, a new board was set up and saddled with the responsibility of resettling the hill people under the North-Eastern State Government. The Board was to look into the existing state of the resettlement, to look into other related matters of the scheme, also it was to make recommendations for a national redistribution of the settlements. The aim was for the provision of amenities to the people to better their living standard and improve their socio-economic development. The scheme run into hitch.

The consultant was not paid so only interim report was submitted without the main report. The exercise was halted until 1986 when it was taken over by the Borno State Government.

From 1986 onwards new objectives were formulated amongst which was the need to improve the general accessibility and communication of the area so as to bring the hill people into the main economic development of Borno State. It was also to accelerate the distribution of welfare amenities and to resettle the scattered farming population to facilitate the disemination of modern agricultural activities etc.

(i) Approaches to the Resettlement Scheme Implementation

Various approaches were adopted to implement the resettlement scheme. The first was the identification of the area as being in accessible. The process was followed by the identification of land on the plains for resettling the uphill people for them to be accessible to new innovations in agriculture such as fertilizer, irrigation, mechanization etc. But the approach failed to study the Socio-Economic conditions of the hill people, rather, it went ahead planning to resettle them.

The second approach was the use of force to resettle the people. As noted in the study of the scheme, the frequent changes of resettlement officers caused the changes in the Policy Implementation. For instance, one of the resettlement officer used force to bring down the people. The process complicated the whole project and resulted into fighting in which a village head was killed.

The third process was that, under the coionial administration, wells were sunk, roads were opened and in others a pilot scheme was carried out to see the workability of the resettlement scheme. This process

however achieved very little because no proper feasibility study was conducted. After the departure of the colonial administration and the subsequent took over in 1986 by the Borno State Government, the Policy of sharing responsibilities was adopted. The Borno State Government was to contribute 65%, the Gwoza Local Government to contribute 25% and the people involved, 12%. However, this process too was not implemented due to administrative bottlenecks.

The forth approach/process was the voluntary method. The hill people were urged to come down and resettle on sites already chosen. In this process, building compensation was initiated. However, it could not take off as the people refused to come down. As Ndripaya noted, "even the few that come down migrated back to the hills because there was no proper provision of services such as water, houses and farmlands."

(ii) Successes and Failures

(a) Successes

The resettlement scheme succeeded in senticizing the people on the need to resettle them. It was able to identified some areas of resettling the people and was able to provide some basic needs such as water and roads on the sites. So also, few people were able to come down and settle on the demarcated lands earmarked for the scheme. The successes and failures of the scheme was summed up by Ndripaya (1990) in there words:-

> "By 1987, the site of the resettlement scheme was selected and followed by the production of layout and survey but roads were not demarcated. All in all, an estimated population of 36,056 people were expected to be resettled within an estimated land area of 322.25 hectares to be divided into 4320 plots. The proposal is yet to be implemented due to administrative redtapism and lack of commitment to the problem of the people."

(b) Failures

The failures of the Gwoza resettlement scheme out weight its successes. Speed and impatience in the execution of the project caused the failure of the scheme. In view of this, there was no need for extensive surveys, detailed experienment and careful gradual phase development was not undertaken.

Over ambition plans, uneconomic mechanization, headlong implementation, ignorance and neglect of social factors in resettlements were carried out. Further more, surveys on hydro graphic, biological, agronomic, soil, market assessment and social surveys were not undertaken, hence the scheme did not succeed.

Inter-departmental conflicts caused the scheme to fail. Example, the responsibilities shared between the State, Local Government and the people was not implemented because neither the State nor the Local Government have kept to their responsibilities.

The failure was also caused by the managerial staff. The scheme was managed by different resettlement officers who also have different approaches. Example, in the second phase of the Gwoza scheme a new Project Manager was introduced. The approach he adopted in the resettlement was the use of force to bring down the hill people. The result was the total refusal of the people to come down.

In summary, the inability to identify the aims and objectives of the resettlement scheme and lack of understanding the socio-economic characteristics of the hill people on the part of the Colonial Administration and presently the Borno State Government, all contributed to the failure of the scheme.

2.3.2 Kainji Lake Basin Resettlement Scheme

The idea of establishing Kainji Dam on the River Niger in 1951 was for the generation of electricity, navigation etc. The contract to construct the dam and the Lake was awarded in 1962 by the Federal Government. There after, survey was carried out and it became clear that the lake would occupy 1,250 square kilometres of land, that is, 136 kilometres long and 25 kilometres wide at its broadest point. This therefore led to the resettlement of about 100,000 heads of animals, 200 professional fishermen and 44,000 farmers from 239 traditional communities. Three Emirate Councils, Borgu, Kontagora and Yauri were affected by the project (fig 3). The number of people involved in each emirate councils were, 30345 in Yauri, 1032 in Kontagora, 12323 in Borgu emirate (Oyedipe 1983).

The Niger Dam Resettlement Authority formed in 1962, operated under the aegis of the then Northern Regional Government which was solely responsible for all aspects of the resettlement exercises except finance which was controlled by the Federal Government. The exercise involve the resettling of people of mixed ethnic, socio-cultural and religious backgrounds. These groups also varied in the degree of backwardness, political influences etc. Table 1, illustrates the ethnic composition of the area, the number of settlements relocated and percentage composition of each ethnic group.

S/NO	Ethnic Group	Number of Settlement	%(Percentage)
1.	Gungawa	111	46.4
2.	Kambari	35	14.6
3.	Larawa/Lopowa	23	9.6
4.	Mixed	43	18.0
5.	Hausawa	16	6.7
6.	Shangawa	7	2.9
7.	Bussawa	4	1.7

Table 1 Ethnic Distribution of Settlements
Source: Oyedipe F. P. A. (1983)

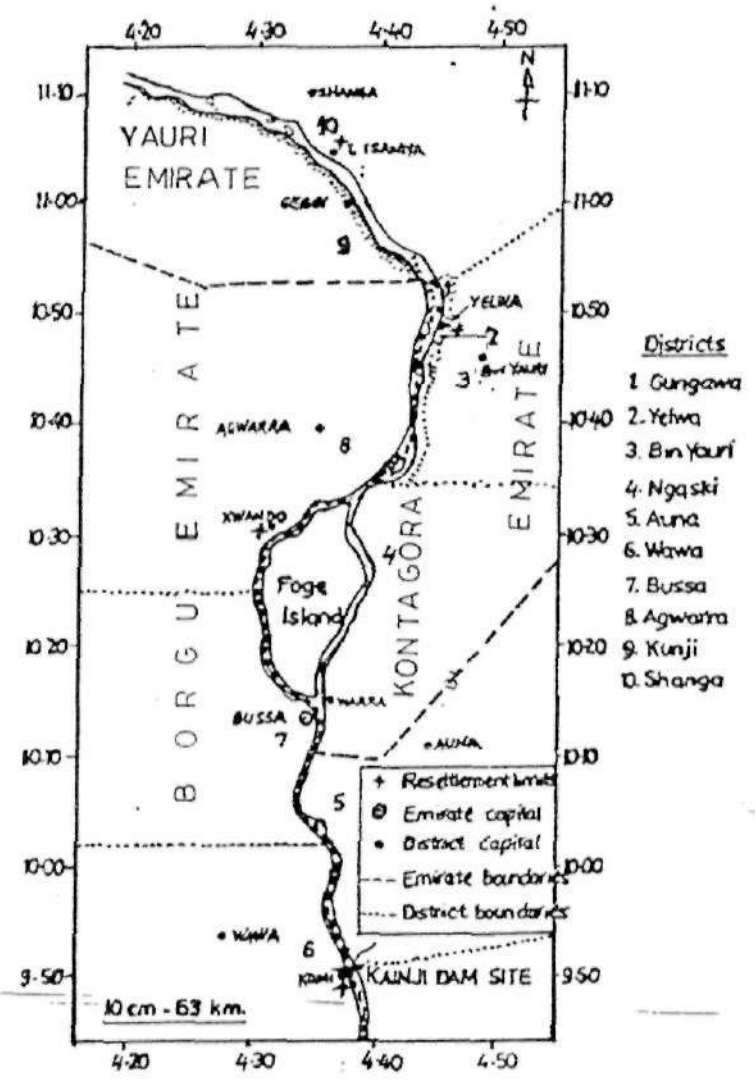
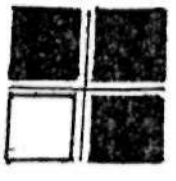


FIG 3 EMIRATES COUNCILS AFFECTED BY THE KAIJI RESETTLEMENT SCHEME
Source : Oyedipe 1983



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As noted, the lake area covers 780 square miles (Sq.km) and approximately over one tenth or 3,000 hectares of farmland. Out of population of 40,000, about 13,000 have been classified as actively engaged in farming and out of this, one third (1/3) practice irrigation (Peter 1976). Over 83 percent of submerged land was for cultivation of guinea corn and millet. Peter further remarks that "the most valuable land were small riverine gardens used for onion production." The riverine location means the submergence of all farmlands both for guinea corn and irrigation. This means that, majority of the affected people are farmers. The approaches to resettle the people included cash and building compensation methods.

i) Approaches/processes to the resettlement scheme

The first approach adopted was the cash compensation method. The cash compensation method involved paying the people the value of their houses in cash and help them to rebuild their new houses the way they like, at the new sites. Each hut was valued at £20 (N720 at current value of the Naira). The people themselves were to co-operate in looking for new sites. Such sites were later visited by resettlement officers, village and district heads concern. Adequate farmland and water supply were other criteria sought and if in addition to these such sites were within the territorial boundaries of the Native Authority Concern, they were officially approved (Oyedipe 1973). Official approval was also given for land for housing allocation, the sinking of wells, farmland allocations and agricultural extension services. Compensation was also paid on destroyed crops and trees. When the new sites were ready, official assistance in evacuating the people was approved.

Amalgamation of some of the villages was also adopted. Under this system, 17 villages were resettled between 1963 and 1964. But this Policy was abandoned. However, before it was abandoned, nine of the seventeen villages had been resettled at exactly nine new sites, while the remaining eight had amalgamated into two. As seen in table 2, the eight amalgamated settlements were small with a total population of 180 in 24 compounds.

No of Settlement	Whether Amalgamated	Total	Population Size	No of Compounds
9	No	9	2,169	218
8	Yes	2	180	24
17		11	2,349	242
80	No	80	20,407	2,171
142	Yes	50	21,247	2,129
222		130	41,654	4,390
89	No	89	22,576	2,389
150	Yes	52	21,427	2,243
239		141	44,003	4,632

Table 2. Method adopted in compensation

Source Oyedipe FPA (1983)

Compulsory regrouping of villages was also carried out under the cash compensation strategy. For instance, eight settlements were amalgamated into two; with a total population of 180 comprising 24 compounds.

The problems of cash compensation, amalgamation and compulsory regroupings were that:-

(a) It was unrealistic in terms of distribution of land resources in the resettlement areas and the existing system of agriculture.

(b) Concentration of farmers in large settlements means some of them will have to travel long distances to their farms.

(c) Village heads lost their identities.

(d) Animal sheds, granaries etc were never compensated for at all.

(e) Farmers when compensated incash, they relaxed and do not go to any farm work and do not go to look for new farm land.

In view of these problems, Oyedipe suggested that the compensation procedure be modified so that payment be made in kind and not in cash as previously approved and that as much as possible certain villages be regrouped together at sites where supply should be more plentiful. In order to avoid frictions as much as possible, it was agreed that in village regrouping, village heads would retain their identities but amenities such as school, markets, wells etc. should be shared in common. Oyedipe further suggested that wherever possible the resettlement authority would arrange to build houses. The cash compensation problem was further noted by Hutser (1966) on Bui Resettlement Scheme in Ghana as:-

> "Why resettlement? Direct cash compensation might be a solution to administer and in some cases might be welcomed by the affected people. It was considered however that cash compensation could not solve the under lying sociological problem of re-introducing the settlers to productive life and move to existing villages and towns, there is the danger that they will merely add to the number of unemployed people. Their economy uprooted they might easily become permanent burden on the society as a result of circumstances entirely beyond their control. Cash compensation will make them become potential migrants in search of better way of living their destination."

The problems from the cash compensation resulted in the innovation and adoption of building of houses. The building of houses was regarded as Building Compensation strategy. Under the building Compensation strategy as seen in table 2, there were 239 settlements.

But 17 of these had already been resettled under cash compensation. There were 222 settlements left to be resettled under the building compensation.

The building compensation involved the consulting of Architects to design houses at minimum cost and that the houses and environment should be acceptable to the people and be willing to move to their new accommodation without co-ercion and minimum stress. Architects designed three different types of houses viz, Semi-Urban, Semi-rural and rural house types. The semi-urban house type (fig. 4 abc&d) have large rooms and the roofings were of curved self supporting corrugated asbestos cement sheet (Atkinson 1973). The planning and house form of semi-rural house indicated that rooms have small entrances to reflect their existing villages (fig. 5 a&b) respectively. The compounds vary in floor size. Rooms are either circular or rectangular in shape (fig. 6 a&b).

The rural settlements are the most distinctive being circular in plan and having segmented roofs formed in asbestos. They are designed partly to be inhabited by nomadic fulanis and rural kambaris.

Besides cash and building compensations, another process adopted was enlightenment. Under the Kainji scheme, all methods of enlightenment mechaneries were used. For instance speeches of Emires, Chiefs and community leaders were recorded and played to the listening of evacuees to allow the scheme succeed. The exercise was carried out from the begining of the scheme to the end. By the time the scheme was completed some failures and successes were recorded.

ii) Failures and Successes

a) Failures

The Kainji Lake Basin resettlement scheme recorded some failures and successes. Among the failures was the abandoning of the houses constructed for the Pastoral Fulanis.



A

Existing small semi-urban town – Gungawa



B

Existing semi-urban town street scene



C

Existing semi-urban town seen from the air – Gungawa



D

New semi-urban town street scene

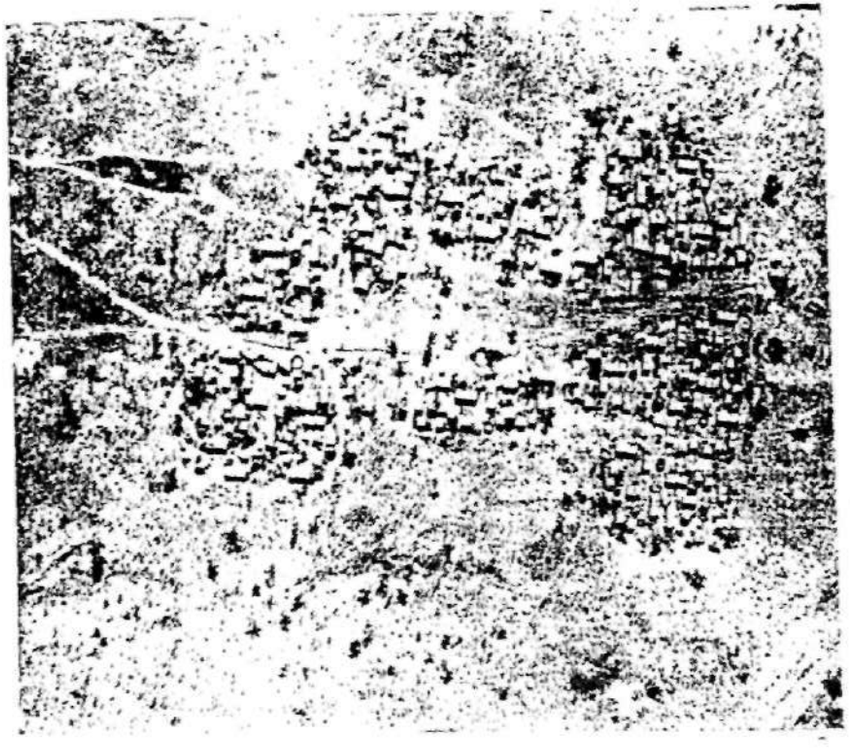
FIG 4 EXISTING AND NEW SEMI URBAN STREET SCENES

Source Atkinson 1976

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A An existing semi rural village



A new semi rural village B

FIG 5 AN EXISTING AND NEW VILLAGE LAYOUT PLANS
Source· Atkinson 1976

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A An existing semi-rural compound — Gungawa



A new semi-rural compound — Gungawa B

FIG 6 EXISTING AND NEW SEMI-RURAL COMPOUND
Source Atkinson 1976

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The Kraaling system of the Pastoral Fulanis does not give room for settlement in one place; hence the houses built for them under the building compensation method were abandoned. Further more, Oyedipe noted that, "these houses provided for them had poor ventilation system. The asbestos shuttered windows were too small to let in fresh air. So the problem therefore arises from the need to maintain a balance between tradition and modernity."

Another failure arises from the inability of the people to appreciate the Cement floor under the building compensation. They complained of the coolness of the rooms which according to them does not permit them to lie on the floors as practiced in their former villages. They also complained that the new rooms do not permit the escape of smoke thus making the rooms stuffy.

Further more the building compensation relocated people especially fishermen far away from their source of livelihood. On the displacement of the fishermen the Committee to study the problems of the fishermen affected by the scheme summarises the problem as follows:-

> "Although there would be wide spread disturbances for loss of livelihood in the Kainji area, yet the people to be hard hit are the people at Bussa Kagogi and Tungan Bari. Most of them rely on fish to augment their income, or are full time fishermen who rely on fishing as the single source of income. These people have been resettled some 16 Kilometres away from the river which is the main area of their economic activities. Besides they cannot use their present fishing net this year.... we most compensate them" (Oyedipe 1983).

The other failure is the lack of compensating for such items like granaries, Market stalls etc under both the building and cash compensation methods. For instance people who believe in traditional worship were not compensated for, for their shrines. Further more, the cash compensation method not only casused the people to relax but abandon farming and took to other businesses.

Another area of failure was the difficulties in allocating the houses commensurating to the earlier impression of the people that accommodation offer will be approximately the same size and the number of rooms and facilities will be the same. Some thought that their granaries will be replaced but were astonished that they had to build it themselves. Moreso, in towns such as Bussa where internal sewage was provided in each compound, the people had either the financial resources nor the technical knowledge necessary to maintain the system.

The construction and design of the town plans were under taken by Architects. This practice for instance led to the bad site selection for the Gungawa's who had to abandoned the site due to poor drainage and over flooding of the land. In other instances, the sites selected were too far from the source of livelihood of the people, particularly the onion farmers along the river side. The onion farmers lost their land and were never compensated.

(b) Successes

The Kainji Dam resettlement scheme inspite of these failures, recorded some successes. The scheme was able to resettled within a time of 3 years a total number of 400,000 heads of animals and 44,003 people with different cultural backgrounds and socio-economic conditions. The scheme was also able to undertook various methods such as building compensation to resettle the number of people to be affected by the dam. Hence houses, and infrastructural facilities such as roads, drainages etc were provided to the resettled people at their new sites.

The people affected were also introduced into cash economy through the cash compensation method. Many of them as noted by Oyedipe took trading after being compensated in cash.

Another success of th scheme was the introduction of the people (settlers) into a planned environment. The villages were planned and provided with amenities which were lacking in the former settlements.

Among the reasons for these successes were

(a) the provision of concrete houses in place of mud buildings, big markets, mosques schools, post offices Police Post Churches etc.

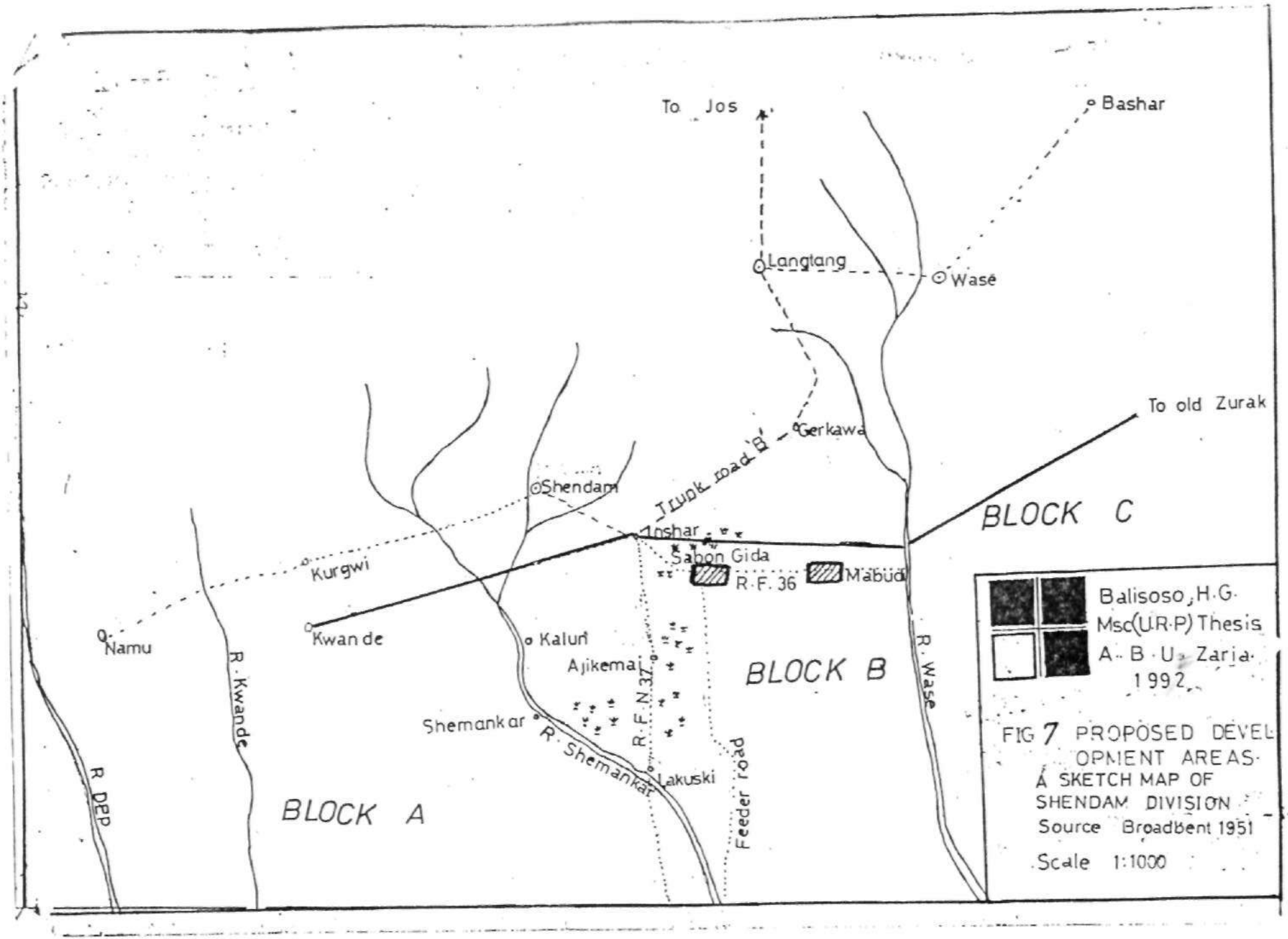
(b) two years tax relief enjoyed by the resettlers at the beginning of compensation.

(c) Prompt payment of compensation and

(d) evacuation expenses borned by the government.

2.3.3 Shendam Agricultural Development and Resettlement Scheme

The Shendam Agricultural Development and Resettlement Scheme is among the earliest colonial resettlement schemes in Nigeria and particularly in the North. The Scheme was undertaken by the Colonial Administration in 1948. It was intended to settle over 10,000 people including ex-service men. It was experienmented at Sabon Gida and Mabudi between rivers Wase and Shemankar with 50 ex-service men (fig. 7). The scheme area was divided into blocks which was to be developed and resettled people of varying cultures, methods of cultivation, backwardness etc. The number of settlers by 3rd June, 1957 in each block is illustrated on table 3.


To Jos
Bashar
Langtang
Wase
To old Zurak
Gerkawa
Trunk road B
Shendam
Inshar
Sabon Gida
R.F. 36
Mabud
Kurgwi
Namu
Kwande
Kalun
Ajikema
R.F.N.37
Shemankar
R. Shemankar
Lakuski
Feeder road
R. Wase
R. Kwande
R. DEP
BLOCK A
BLOCK B
BLOCK C
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FIG 7 PROPOSED DEVELOPMENT AREAS
A SKETCH MAP OF
SHENDAM DIVISION
Source Broadbent 1951
Scale 1:1000

BLOCK	TOTAL	NEW SETTLERS
A1	69	25
B	532	42
C	75	22
D	145	145
Total	821	239

Table 3 : New Settlers Within Shendam Resettlement Scheme

The resettlement scheme involved the hill yergam, Ponghi, Torok, Langtang the Tiv and other tribes. Within the initial operation of the scheme 240 families were resettled in over seven communities.

The major objective of the resettlement was for the development and introduction of new innovation into the agricultural system of the people. It was intended to introduce cash economy hence rice scheme was established. It was also to facilitate the movement of people affected by soil erosion due to over population and hill environment which was in accessible and therefore difficult to reach. Further more it was aimed at resettling people to avoid disease and tsetsefly infection.

In view of this, various methods to improve the agricultural productivity were adopted. There was the survey of site free from tsetsefly infection for the introduction of animal rearing. Poultry farming was also introduced. The birds imported were Rhodes Island Red. The idea was that the area lack poultry and it was aimed at cross fertilizing them with local breed. But this failed because there was lack of finance and vaccine to control the disease. Another innovation was the introduction of Pigs, which the cross breeding was stalled because of tsetsefly infection.

Forest reserve within the settlement was introduced but this was limited in scope and implementation as the idea was vehemently resisted by settlers. It was felt that since people were looking for land to solve land shortage problems, establishing forest reserves will block fertile lands.

Mixed farming was also introduced within the resettlement scheme. It was introduced at Sabon Gida. The area was relatively safe from tsetsefly infection however, for any person to commence mixed farming, he must clear at least 16 acres of his farm and then be allocated imported Muturu Cattle and cross breed it with local breed. They are to be fattened for consumption and sale. However, the fear of trypanosonmiasis was serious that the Hamilton (1955) reports that "recent test had shown that the rate of trypanosomiasis re-infection among the settlement cattle was too heavy for him to be able to recommend any extension of mixed farming within the resettlement scheme until the proposed tsetsefly survey had been carried out."

Another important innovation was in Agriculture. The major objective was production of food. However this objective fade away as cash crops like groundnut and Rice were introduced. There was the introduction of Shemankar Rice Scheme and a board was set up and the term of reference that "the board will be responsible to advice the Low Land Native Authority (Shendam) on policy and matters generally relating to the Shendam Resettlement and Shemankar Rice Scheme." (Jos Prof. Agr/24. Vol.).

Consequently in 1950 a total of 1836 acres was cleared and ploughs were introduced with charges. Settlers were also to clear not less than 16 acres of land for cultivation. Further more, farms were laid out in square type plots which was later changed to oblong but rejected by settlers because of difficulties in its clearing and cultivation.

(i) Approaches in Implementation of the Resettlement Scheme

For the implementation of the resettlement and rice scheme, various approaches were adopted. Example , a board was set up and charged with the responsibility of advising the Low Land Authority on policy and matters generally relating to the resettlement andShemankar Rice scheme.

Another Policy matter was the involvement of the Regional government through the Native Authority and the Chiefs within the scheme area. Resettlement Officers were appointed but all of them expatriates. Other Officers appointed included agriculturalist vetinarians, geologist, teachers, farmers and village heads.

Rules guiding the scheme particularly agricultural development received more attention. An example, settlers were expected to clear four acres every year. Every plot of four acres which has been cropped for four consecutive years must be left fallow for four years. Every settler was expected to clear and cultivate the whole of each four acres plot schedule for cultivation in any one year. No high crops shall be planted within thirty yards of compounds and that domestic animals will not be allowed to enter dam areas.

To bring the hill people down to the resettlement site, houses were constructed through the building compensation method in the execusion of the scheme, both force and voluntary system were implored to resettle the people.

The hill Yergam who were resisting being resettled were forced to come down and this resulted into conflicts and the subsequent failure of the scheme.

To implement the resettlement scheme and the agricultural innovation intended, the area was developed sequentially (fig.8). Between 1950 - 1952 clearing and construction of feeder roads at Sabon Gida and Mabudi were completed. Layouts, well, contour strips and clearing were also carried out within this period. In the second year, clearing; water supply, movement of settlers, provision of roads were under taken and completed sat Dorowa, Sabon Gida Shemankar and Mabudi. Within the third Year, Most of the work was done at Dorowa and Shemankar. The same sequence continued till the 30 settlements were established within the planned period.

Equipment for the clearance was purchased and hired to settlers at £2 per acre and by 26th June,1956, a total of 1825 hectares of land had been cleared and ploughed but the results were poor such that by 1954/55 cropping season a loss of £1500.00 was recorded.

The resettlement scheme was provided with social services at the various stages of its implementation. For instance, wells, Dams, Schools, Clinics were provided to assist settlers and stop them from deserting the settlement areas. Roads were constructed to link the villages and in villages where the wells dried up, tractors were used to supply water. By the end of 1957 planned period a total sum of £99,440 was collected on Recce survey, contour survey, communications, village clearance, tsetsefly clearance, water supply, subsidizing settlers transport fare, building etc. by the Northern Regional Development Corporation (NRDC) after expending £77,026.56d having a surplus of £22,414.58d.

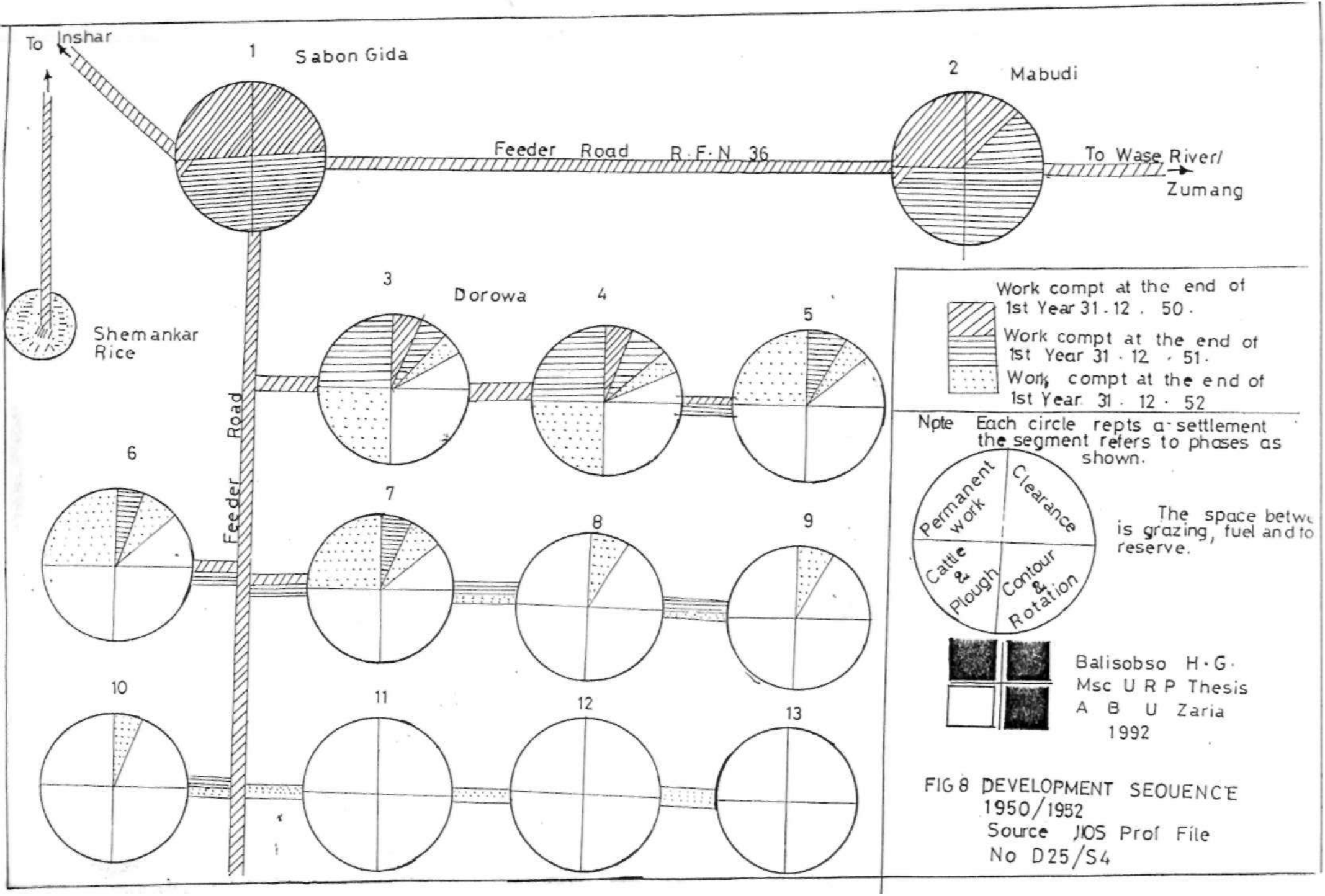


FIG 8 DEVELOPMENT SEQUENCE
1950/1952
Source JOS Prof File
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ii) Successes and Failures of the Resettlement Scheme

(a) Successes :-

The resettlement scheme has some successes recorded. For instance the colonial administration was able to introduce new innovation into the agricultural system of the people. The scheme was also able to resettled people, particularly the hill Yergam who were faced with in accessibility and soil erosion problems. The scheme also provided services like Water, Schools, Roads, Communication networks to the people. It was also able to resettled and integrate people of different cultures and socio-economic background. Cash economy through the introduction of mixed farming, poultry production pig rearing etc was introduced. However, inspite of these successes, by the end of the colonial administration the resettlement scheme witnessed failures.

(b) Failures :-

The first failure arose from the appointment of inexperience officers particularly Europeans (Chambers 1963). Example, in Nigeria, particularly Shendam, it was expected that the development officer responsible for resettlements could not be expected to provide all the technical qualifications. Another reason was the Nigerianization of the scheme. The Departure of the Europeans allowed the resettlement scheme to be taken over by Nigerians who now engaged in embezzling the financial resources. Further more, lack of continuity of the staff appointed on the scheme and frequent desire for promotion amongst the people incharged caused the failure of the scheme.

The lack of knowledge of the climatic condition of the area. Particularly by the Europeans affected the scheme. The seasonality of the river regime disrupted the construction of dams and sinking of wells. The dry and rainny seasons that prevails in Nigeria, particularly the Northern part caused some problems as wells sunk during rainy season dried up

during dry season as the water table falls with the retreat of the rain. There was also the lack of demarcation of the boundaries of the resettlement area. This resulted into the difficulties of incorporating villages that were left out but who wanted to be resettled. The problem of demarcation was well documented by Broadment (1952) when he wrote "With reference to your letter endorsement No. 5695/122 of 23rd June, 1952, I have no doubt that if the boundary as described in Gazette No.61 of 11th August, 1936, were actually demarcated on the ground, a number of villages paying allegiance to the Chief of Wukari would find themselves in Wase District." Lack of demarcation caused influx of immigrants who were from different parts and with different cultures thus making it difficult to resettle them. Example, the Long Kemai was not ready to share his land with the PonzhiLangtang. There was also the problem of leadership for instance the Yergam Sabon Gida was adamant and refused to share land and to be subject of LongKemai. This led to the refusal of the Shendam and plain Yergam to nominate a representative on the resettlement scheme. The hill Yergam believed that he has large population so he should be allowed to rule over the other tribes. This leadership conflict resulted to the inability of the scheme to be implemented.

The problem of disease particularly trypanosomiasis infection affected the introduction of new cattle and mixed farming. Trypanosomaisis infection also affected the expansion of the settlements, the crossbreeding of pigs and poultry farming. Vaccines for the control of trypanosomaisis and innoculation of Island Red fowls were limited. For these reasons, the idea of animal rearing was affected and the whole scheme was abandoned.

Financial resources and lack of manpower both caused the failure of the scheme. The need to implement the agricultural innovations was stalled because broken down vehicles were not repaired due to lack of

financial resources. The payment of staff emolument, recruitment of more staff and purchase of materials were difficult because of financial constraint. The Shendam resettlement scheme therefore failed to achieved its aims and objectives. So by the time the colonial administration was over the scheme had already failed.

From the above assessment of resettlement schemes, it has been seen that, their successes were recorded in the resettlement of people from poor environmental areas to new ones as in the cases of Shendam and Gwoza. The people were introduced to new methods of farming. Houses were constructed for the people, while cash was also paid as compensation on settlers properties,e.g. Kainji. The people were introduced to new way of life and new village patterns and forms. They were also provided with services such as wells, roads etc that were not existing in their former settlements.

Inspite of these successes the schemes failed because of lack of well coordinated administrative frame work and appointment of staff as in the case of Shendam and Gwoza. The inability to consider the place of work and the hurriedness to introduce change as in Gwoza and Shendam resettlement schemes resulted into their failures. Further more, in Kainji, fisher men were resettled over 12 kilometres away from the lake where they are to fish for living. Crafts men were displaced without replacement.

Most importantly was the lack of involvement of Town Planners. Town Planners are the backbone of any successful land use allocation. But in all these schemes they were not represented partly because at that time there were no planners and partly too, their importance had not been recognized as it is today. In view of lack of town planners, land was allocated any how and uses were distributed without any land subdivision principle

hence in Kainji villages that do not practice Islam and Christianity were allocated Churches and Mosques. In Gwoza and Shendam land use distribution had no specific rule since planners were never involved.

It is because of these failures that the following processes are proposed for the successful implementation of any resettlement scheme particularly in Koma the study area.

2.4.0 PROPOSED PROCESSES FOR RESETTLEMENT SCHEME

Official participation should involve setting up a Committee for the resettlement of the affected people, identification of ethnic group of people to be resettled, demarcation of political boundaries and responsibilities amongst various organs to be involved such as Federal, State, Local Government and the Community. There should be a well coordinated enlightenment from the initial stage to the end of the scheme. The knowledge of the leadership and administrative frame work of the affected people to be resettled will lead to a successful resettlement project.

In most occasions, the affected people are the rural communities whose economic activities revolve around farming, hunting, fishing and craft. They usually have low yields and cultivate on small piece of land. They also have low income base and low level of technology so studies conducted should be able to understand the land use pattern under Agriculture such as fragmentation of fields, crops grown, nature of farmland allocation. It should also study the nature of labour economy especially during dry season in areas as fishing, craft and mat making etc. Further more their agricultural land should be suitable and fertile to support intensive farming. Water for fishing forest for hunting and mat making should be preconditioned.

The rural dweller who is resettled attaches great importance to his socio-cultural activities. Such activities as fetishes and traditional Worships, the location of the shrines should be conciously undertaken for better resettlement. Marriages and other festivals at leisure that occupy space, death and cementries etc deserve greater attention, so the planning to resettling them should be able to accommodate them.

Another important element or process for a successful resettlement scheme is the technical aspect. It commences with the site selection which should include purpose, behavioural pattern, the physical characteristic, expected cost and Economic function of evacuees.

Site analysis, another important aspect, involves detailed analysis of geology, Topography, hydrography, soil characteristics, wildlife, existing cultural elements, aesthetic and land surveying to demarcate the actual size of land area available for the intended purpose be undertaken.

Site planning and Design should also be undertaken. Land use plan be developed to incorporate organization of pedestrain movement, plot sizes, provision of services and infrastructures, costing and constructural details based on the Economy and technology available to include cost of road walk-way, parking, pavement, landscaping etc.

The people to be involved are at macro level the Town Planner for planning and coordinating of jobs by various agencies since he/she is the major distributor of landuses. At micro level are the Archcitect for building and building design, Engineer for grading and provision of infrastructural facilities and services.

Enlightenment is a vital organ for successful resettlement. This can ran concurrently with other processes. In the Kainji scheme, heavy campaign was carried out and which involved Emirs, Chiefs, village

heads, community heads and government on the dangers to be caused by the dam. Oyedipe reports that this campaign highlighted the movement processes of the villagers who accepted to move. In view of movement process campaigns were mounted at each stage. Recorded speeches of respected Emirs were played to villagers and requested them to accept and co-operate so that the resettlement scheme would be successfully implemented.

Evaluation of the project is another important process. This encampassed the assessment of what has been done so far and what problems have eminated from the project. Following this, the problem could be analysed solved or taken care off. This is vital stage in the resettlement process. It is undertaken to identifying areas of amendments or adjustments.

With these processes in mind attention will now be focused on planning for resettling the hill people of Koma which is the focal point of this thesis.

CHAPTER THREE

3.0 PHYSICAL CHARACTERISTIC OF STUDY AREA

The Koma people are found in scattered villages (Plate 1) on the Atlantica hills of Adamawa State (Fig.9). They cover a total land area of 656 square kilometres and are found in 60 villages with 80% of them residing on the hills.

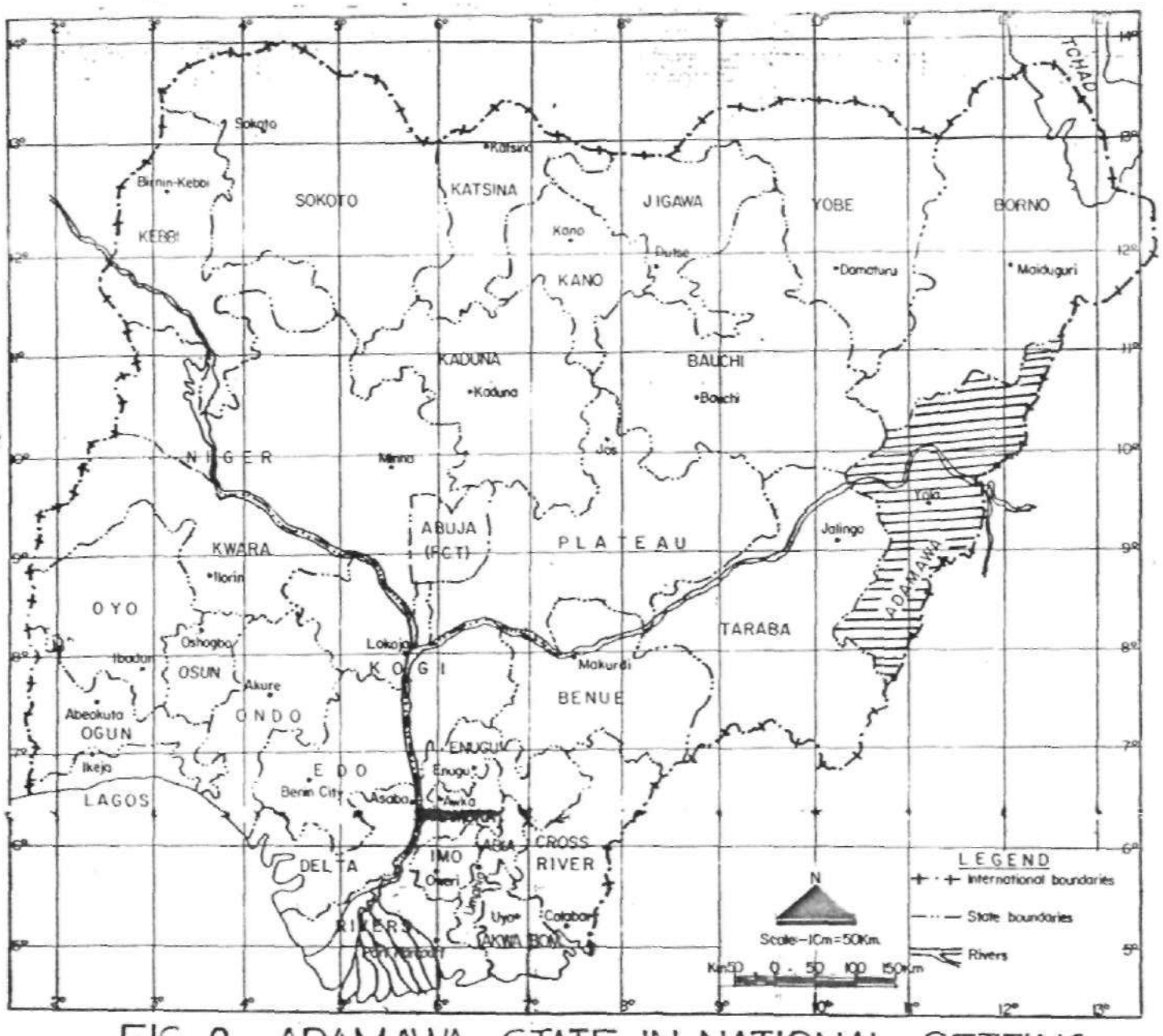
3.1.0 HISTORY OF HILL SETTLEMENT

The Koma people have been staying in the hills before 1900. Before the 1959 plesbicite the area was administered as German Cameroons. During the plesbicite they voted to remain with Nigeria and remain in Ganye Native Authority until when it was changed to Local Governments and remain as a district. However it became part of Jada Local Government when new Local Governments were created in 1991 and remained as a District.

Many factors accounted for their movement to the hills. It was believed that the first White man probably an official from German Cameroon came to Koma land in 1912 and demanded for tax (Dogari 1984). In view of this, the people fled into caves and there after migrated to the hills. Also the hill top has been time immemorial enjoined by their ancestral gods to remain within the protective arms of the hills and have been sheltered from their traditional enemies of slave raiders from Adamawa Emirate. Another factor was the attitude of the plain people that frequently disturbed them for tax and other inter-tribal warfares. These factors contributed to their movement and subsequent settlement up hills till to date.

3.2.0 GEOGRAPHY OF THE AREA

Koma a district in Jada Local Government Area of Adamawa State is bounded by latitudes 08^{o} 38' and 08^{o} 50' North, Longitude 12^{o} 33'



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FIG 9 ADAMAWA STATE IN NATIONAL SETTING

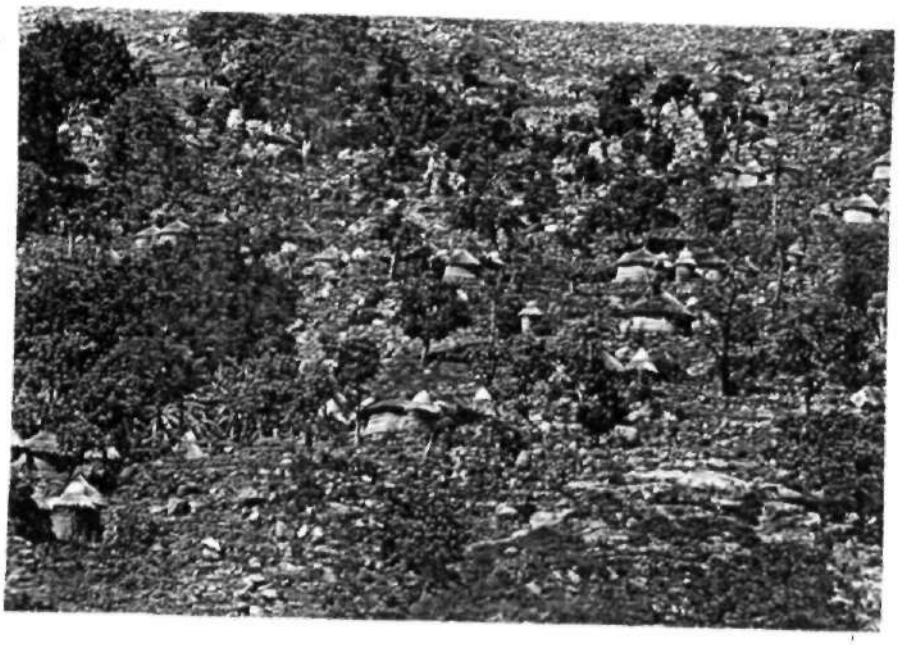


Plate I. Koma Hill Settlement

and 12^{0} 50' East. It is South-West of Yola the State Capital. Most of the district is on the Atlantica Mountain ranges with the highest altitude of more than 5000' (1524m) above sea level. The district is bounded to the North by Karlahi District in Fufore Local Government and to the East by the Atlantica Mountains forming an International Boundary between Nigeria and the Republic of Cameroon. (See fig.10).

3.3.0 VEGETATION, GEOLOGY AND SOILS

Adamawa State is predominated by undifferentiated basement complex type of rocks and soils. Koma District has tropical ferriginous soils which are sandy loom in the gorges. The soils are formed on parent materials rich in quartz mainly from precambrian and cretaceous rocks. The soil characteristics have influenced the vegetation which are mainly Guinea Savannah with few trees that fade into a mountain vegetation type (Plate 2). The vegetation is further modified by human activities as farming and grazing.

The rocks are mostly disentegrated by plants, (Plate 3) and other human actions into smaller boulders which are used for terracing to protect compounds and farm lands (Plate 4) from erosion.

For these characteristics, farming within the mountains are not only difficult but with substantially low yield, because fertile soils are only found in the valley where mineral soil have been accumulated as a result of the decomposition of the basement complex series and other granites. Farm lands are therefore inadequate to sustain life and a flourishing economy.

3.4.0 TOPOGRAPHY AND DRAINAGE

Over 35 percent of the District area is rugged with several small tributaries which disects the hills forming deep gorges that makes

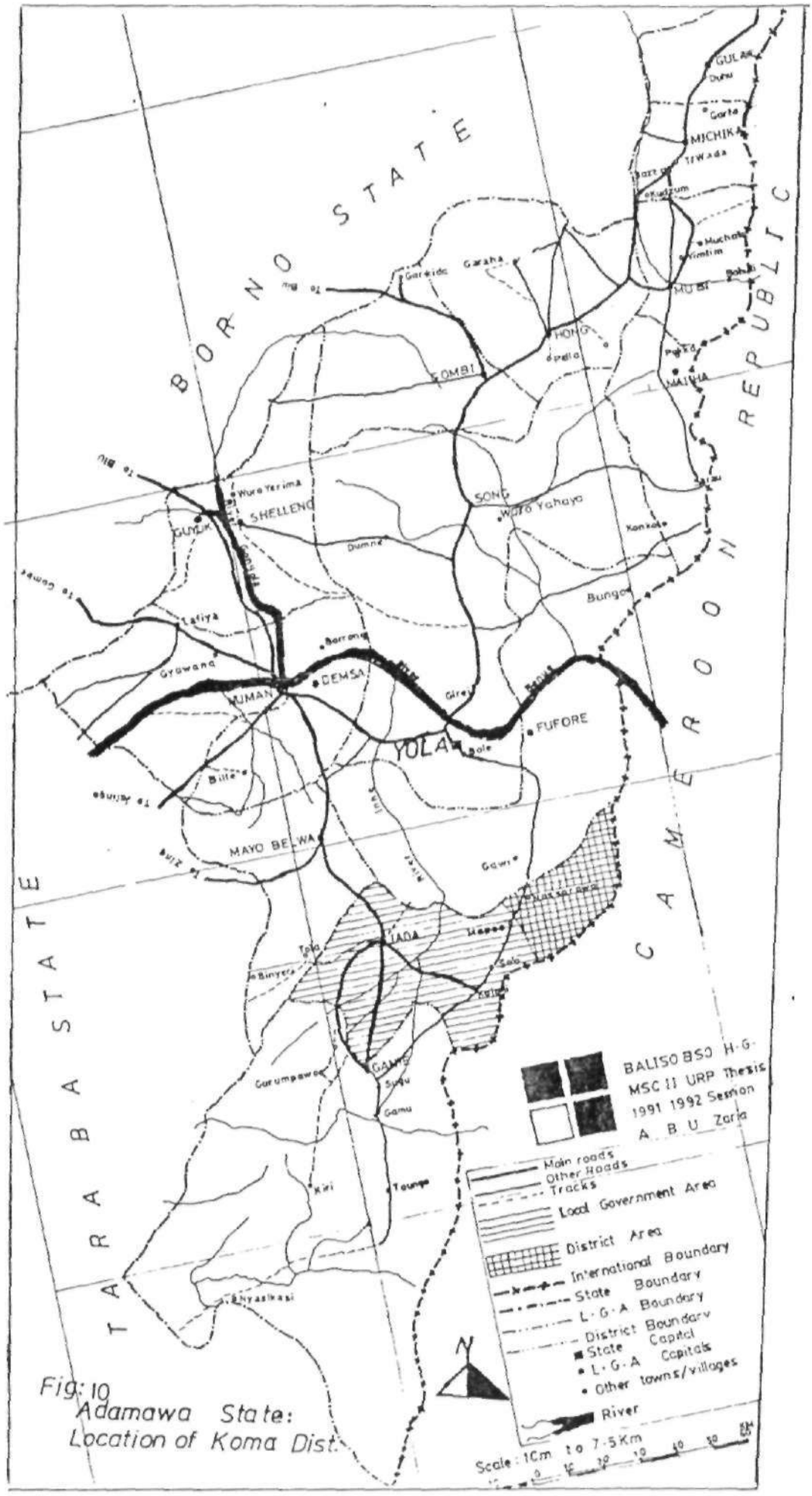


Fig: 10
Adamawa State:
Location of Koma Dist.



Plate 2 · Mountane Vegetation Further Modified by Farming



Plate 3 · Rock Disintegration by Plants



Plate 4 · Fencing of House with Disintegrated Rock Boulders

movement between hill settlements and on hills difficult. (Fig. 11). Movement is only fastened with the help of stick as a support and guide. The district can generally be described as a water shed of numerous rivers and streams like Dephekumi, Choncha, Vomni, Kodor etc which drain into River Benue or River Faro (in the Cameroon). This has therefore, produced features like deep georges and valleys in both U-and V-shapes (Plate 5 overleaf), pass small hills and knolls etc. The cross section indicates the true reflection of the Mountaineous nature of the hill environment which as stated, is influenced by numerous rivers draining from the hills to the plains (Fig 12). Within the valleys are the gallary forest that had not been influenced by intensive human activities of farming and animal grazing

3.5.0 CLIMATE AND RAINFALL

The altitude influence the climate. The nights are often very chilly. The average temperature in Koma District is approximately 28'.6^{o}F (See Fig.13). The climatic condition is influenced by the two seasons, rainy and dry seasons that prevails in the country. Rainy season begins in mid March and ends in mid November. Highest rainfalls are in September. Most of the rain are sporadic and heavy often over flowing the numerous streams that drain the mountain ranges with its attendand erosion. The total rainfall is between 1016-1270mm (Fig.14). The on set of the rains and the regime and duration of the Wet season all influenced the ti ming of planting operations and the types of crops to be grown.

The Koma area just like other parts in the country are influenced by two air masses. These are the tropical continental air mass blows in North-East direction and is characterised by the dusty wind usuall refered to as Hamattan. It is usually during the months of November to April. This is the dry season period within which harvest of crops and construction

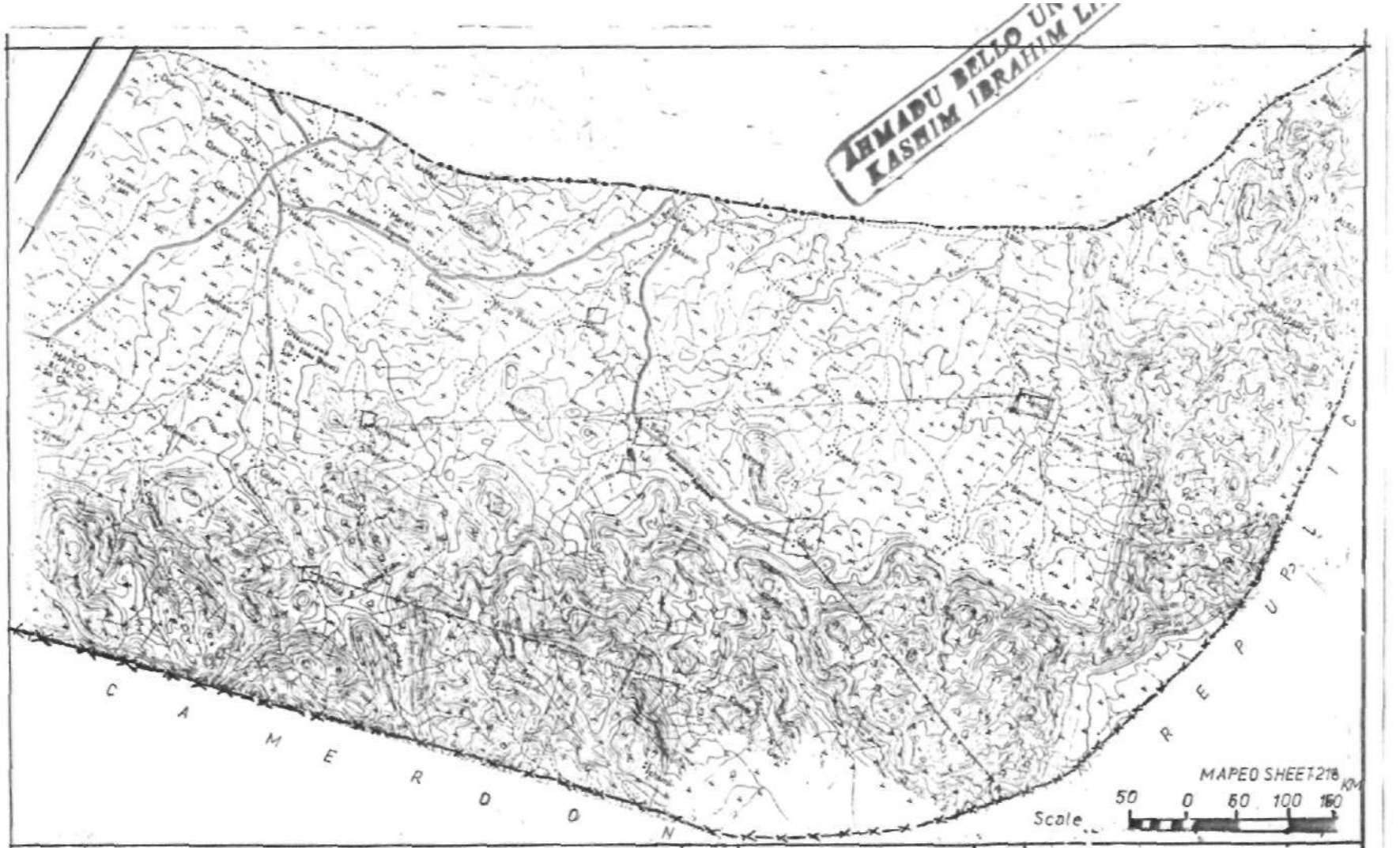
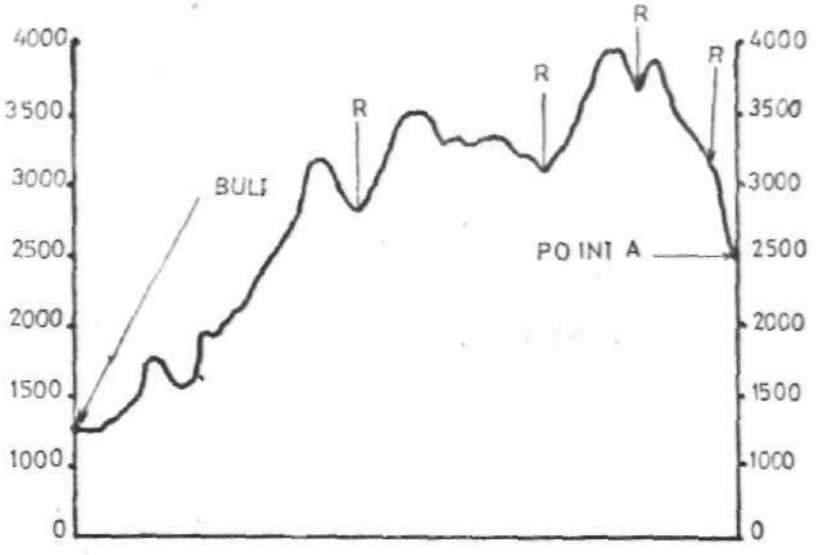


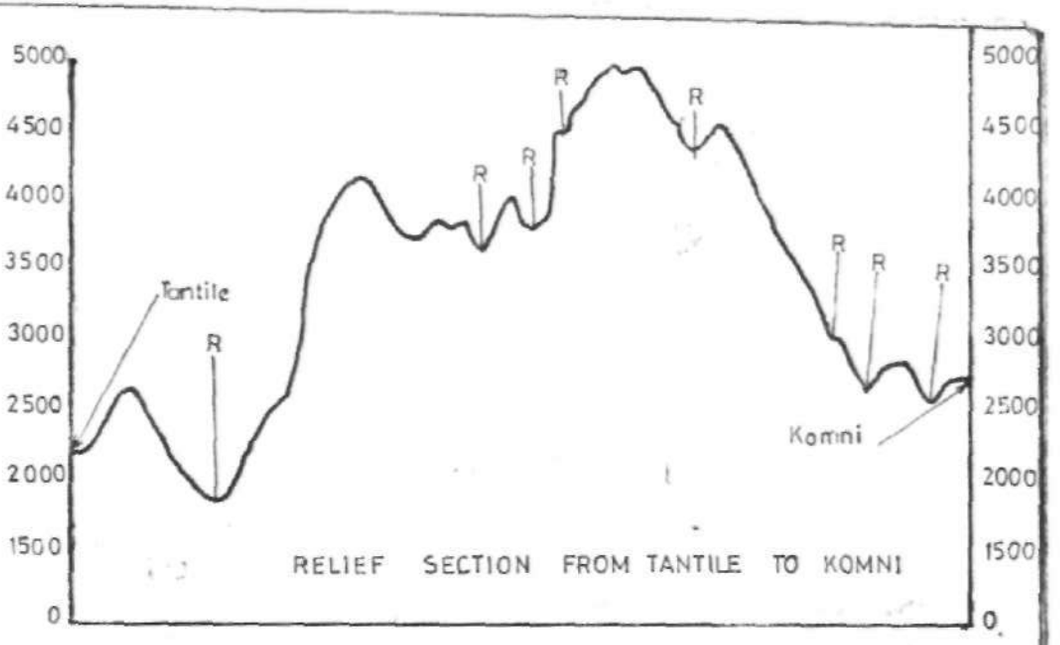
FIG 11 PHYSICAL LANDSCAPE OF KOMA



Plate 5· Valleys on Koma Hills



RELIEF SECTION FROM BULI TO POINT A (2500 CONTOUR) NEAR INTERNAT· BOUND·

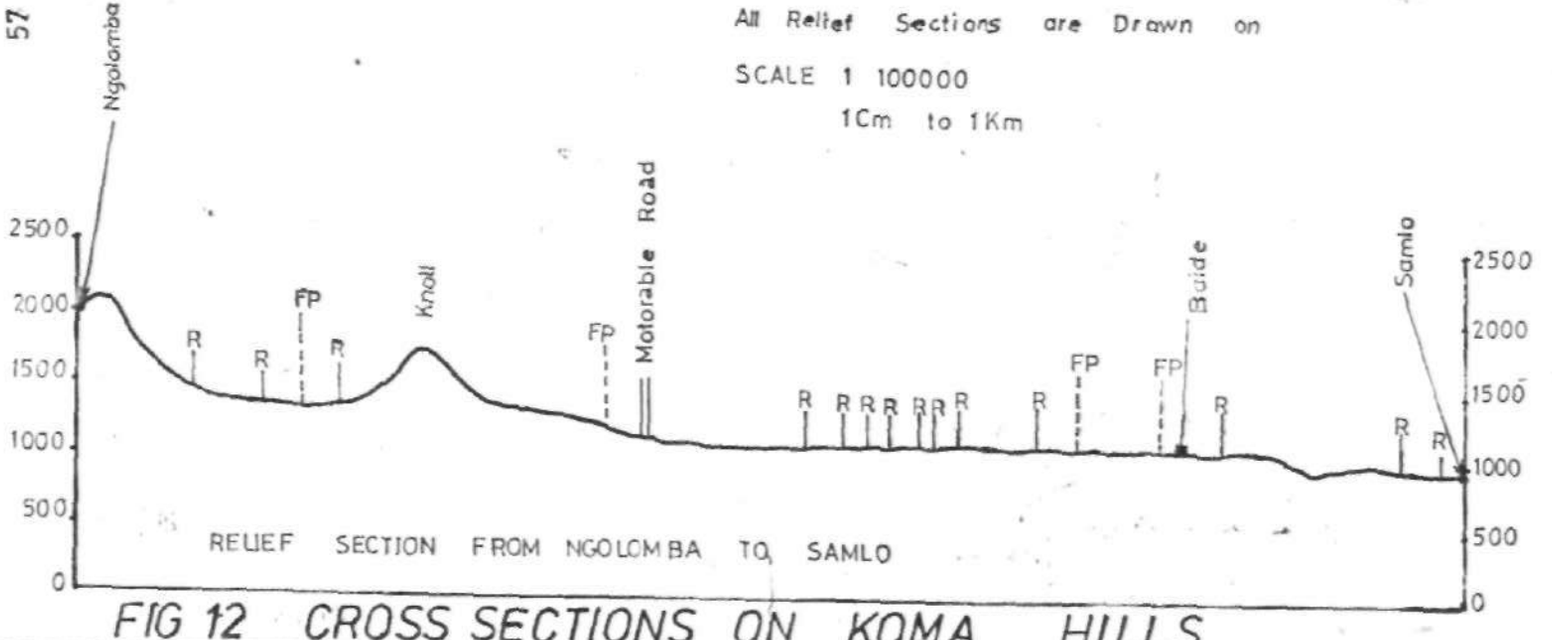


RELIEF SECTION FROM TANTILE TO KOMNI

All Relief Sections are Drawn on

SCALE 1 100000

1Cm to 1Km



RELIEF SECTION FROM NGOLOMBA TO SAMLO

R---- River

FP---- Foot Path



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FIG 12 CROSS SECTIONS ON KOMA HILLS

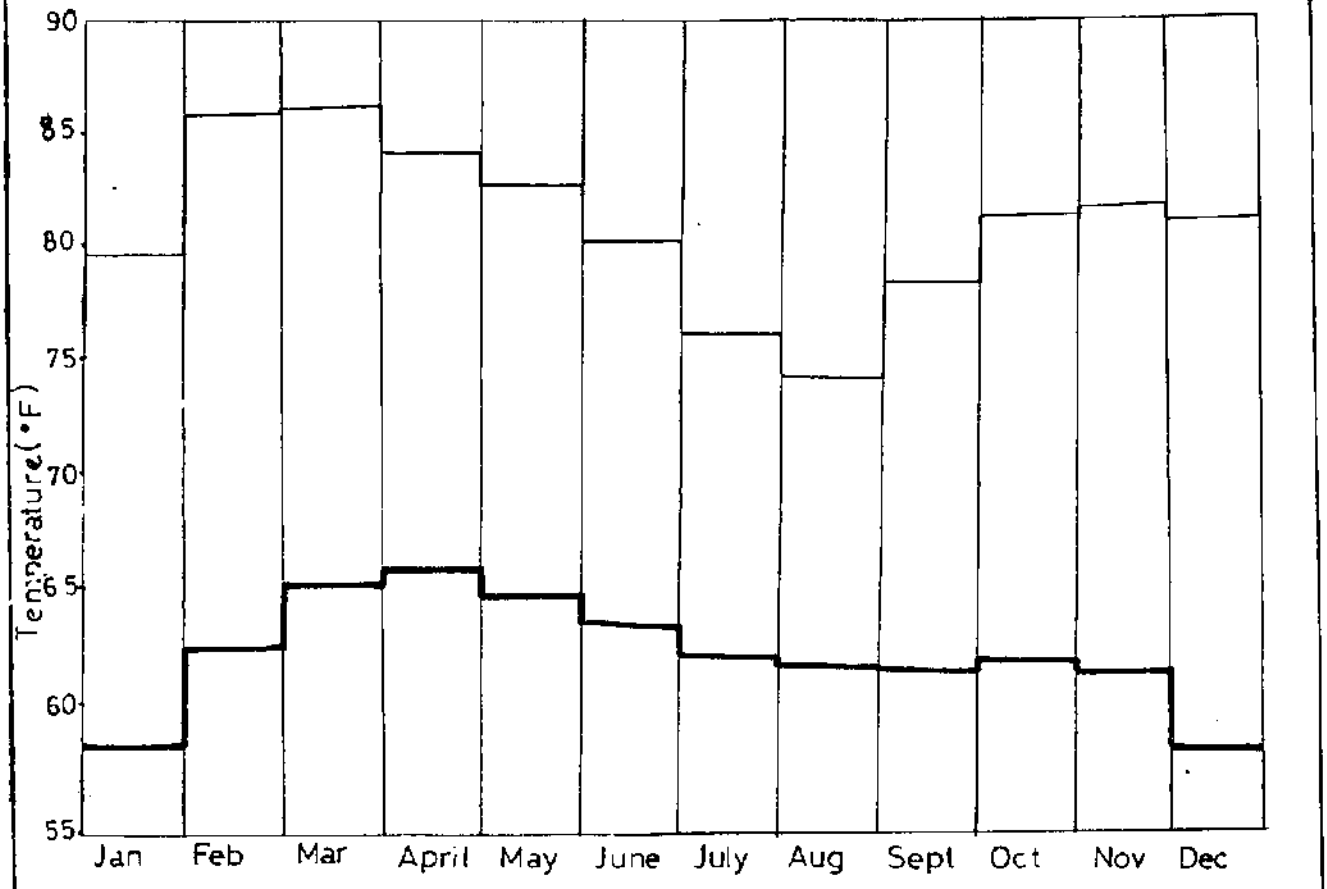


FIG 13 TEMPERATURE DISTRIBUTION

Source Fieldwork Nov 1992.



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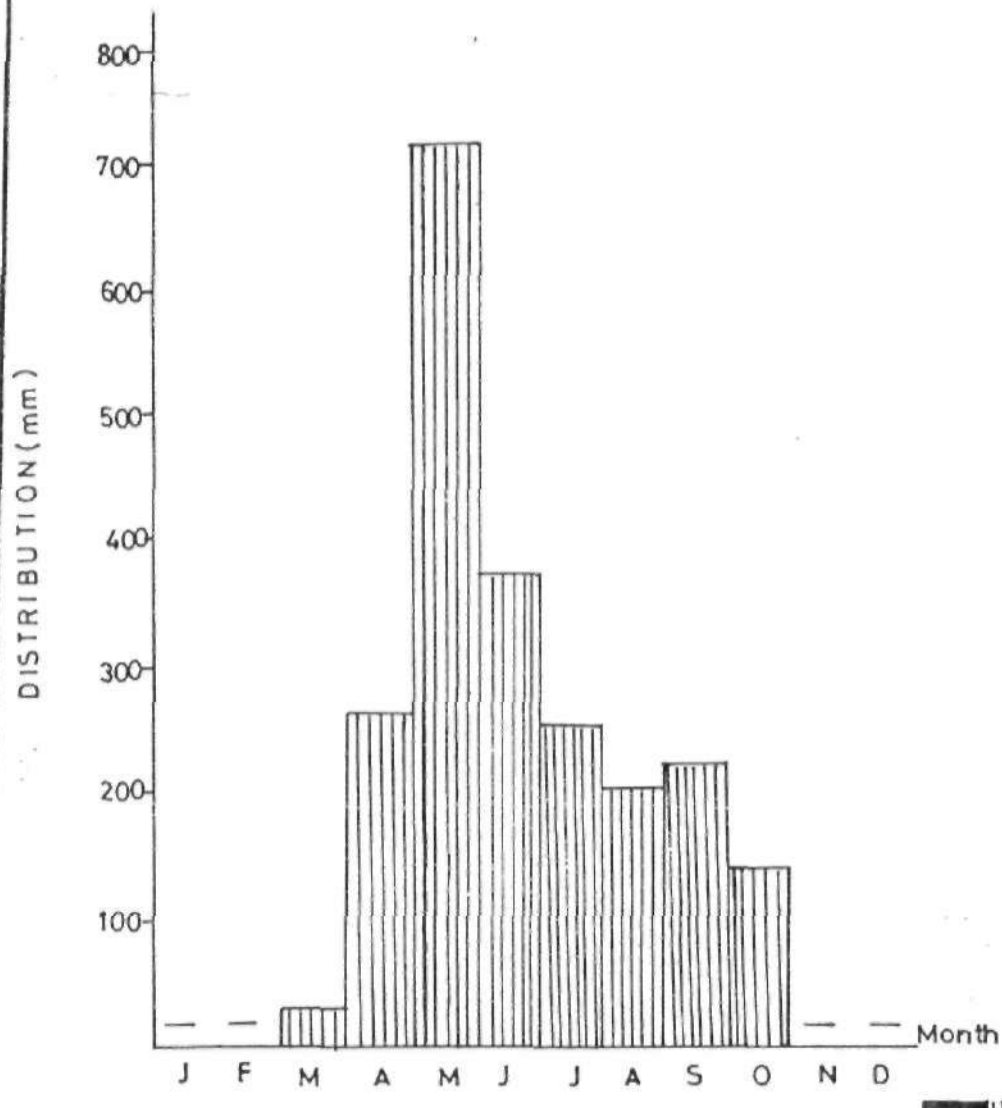


FIG 14 RAIN FALL DISTRIBUTION IN KOMA 1991

Source : Ganye Agricultural office

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of houses, hunting and other activities are performed. The tropical Maritime wind blows in the South-West direction and is associated with rainy season. It is the period that crops are cultivated and it is usually between the months of April to Mid November. Iloeje (1972) notes that "within this period temperatures varies with the movement of the sun."

The temperature distribution averages approximately 78.6^{o}F with mean daily maximum between February to March over 85^{o}F. The mean daily Minimum temperature varies from February to March and is over 65^{o}F. During rainy seasons particularly in Month of July, the temperature conditions is over 26^{o}C. The influence of climate is felt during the nights which are chilly. In view of these climatic conditions, the area support both human, animal and plant lifes.

3.6.0 POPULATION

One of the most important requirements for a successful planning and particularly resettlement scheme is a sound population base on the people. The need for a sound population figure is to show the various trends and elements of the population such as fertile, mortality, migration etc.

The 1963 census figure, an authoritative demographic data gives population of Koma as 17,070. Base on a projected population of 2.5 percent growth rate per annum, the population of Koma is estimated to be 32,322 by 1987 and spread over a total of 69 villages, 31 of which are up hills. The breakdown of the population based on village areas is as follows.

S/NO	VILLAGE ADMIN AREA	POPULATION	
		1963	1987
1.	Gbagi/Wari/Vomni	1,502	2,717
2.	Buri/Bayain	1,001	1,811
3.	Chancha	2,082	3,766
4.	Damti	1,150	2,080
5.	Deggi	1,327	2,400
6.	Delengi/Yebri	2,520	4,558
7.	Konglo/Wali	1,907	3,449
8.	Samlo/Wari Bata	1,453	2,628
9.	Suli	459	993
10.	Tantile	1,917	3,467
11.	Tuli	2,462	4,453
	Total	17,870	32,322

TABLE 4: POPULATION DISTRIBUTION OF KOMA AREA
Source: Population Census of Nigeria Vol.1 1963 *

The ethnic composition of Koma to an outsider is one of homogeneous linguistic group . How ever, the people are divided into three major dialectical groups namely, the Koma Vomni, Koma Damti and Koma Beiya. These groups have varying cultural practices and various form of festivals. Example, while the Koma Damti understand a bit of the dialect of Koma Beiya and Koma Vomni, either Beiya nor Vomni understand each other. This may be attributed to the placement of the major groups with Damti being centrally located (Task Force 1987). However, resettling them should not cause any difficulty since they are generally known as Koma people just like the Sambas with different.

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* Projections were done at an assumed 2.5 percent growth rate per annum. Using model $Pn=Po\ (1+R)^n$ Where Pn0 Projected population after n year

Po = Initial Population 1963
R = 2.5 growth rate (GR)

dialects of Leko, Dakka and Nakenyare, but forming one homogeneous linguistic group.

The Economy of the people is substantially rural. They sell goods like bananas, Zana mats, Fishes, Goats etc. Money realised is used to purchase grains to supplement short falls due to lack of adequate yields from lands on the hills. Main crops grown are maize, yams bananas, guinea corn and in few instances cow pea (Fig.15).

3.7.0 SETTLEMENT PATTERN FORM AND STRUCTURE

The Koma traditional settlement pattern particularly those on the hills is characteristically dispersed and then isolated. This is associated with the topography and the tradition of the people who are not familiar with nucleated village settlements. This has tended to influence the pattern and distribution of settlements on both the hill top and the plains (Fig.16).

The form like the pattern is influenced by the physical environment and their tradition. A form of isolated compounds scattered over space within the given area is observed (fig.17). It indicates a tradition of everyman to himself and free from insecurity. Fencing of the compound is done with rock and in form of terracing which is not high. Compound units are discontinous with each unit completely isolated from one another but only connected by a network of foot paths that meandered round the rock boulders and between terraces. Space constraint give rise to the form of settlement on the hill top. In view of this, the villages are located on convex sides of the hills as the only available space for settlement (Plate 6). The villages looked unplanned and housing density does not seem to be chaotic.

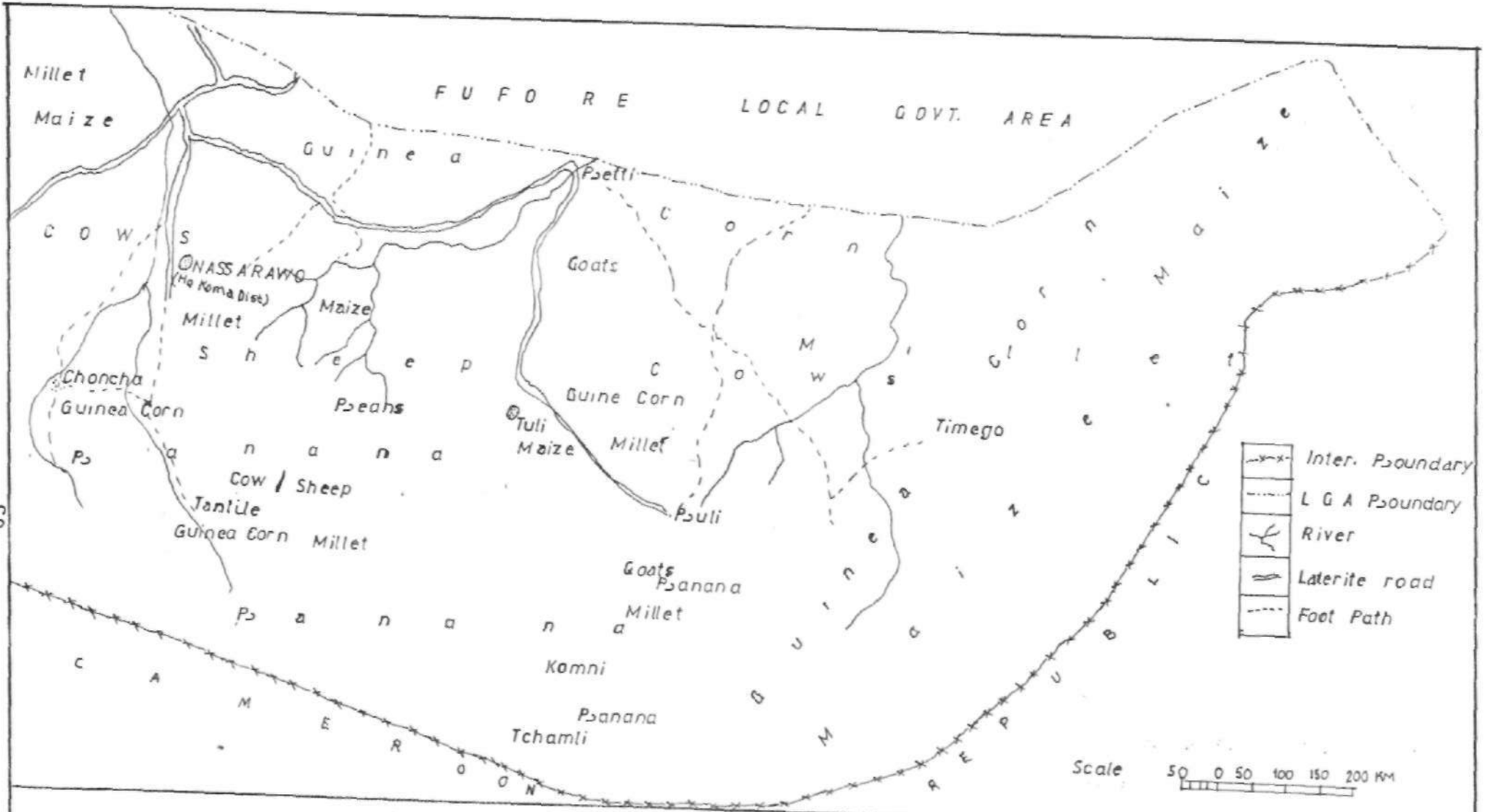
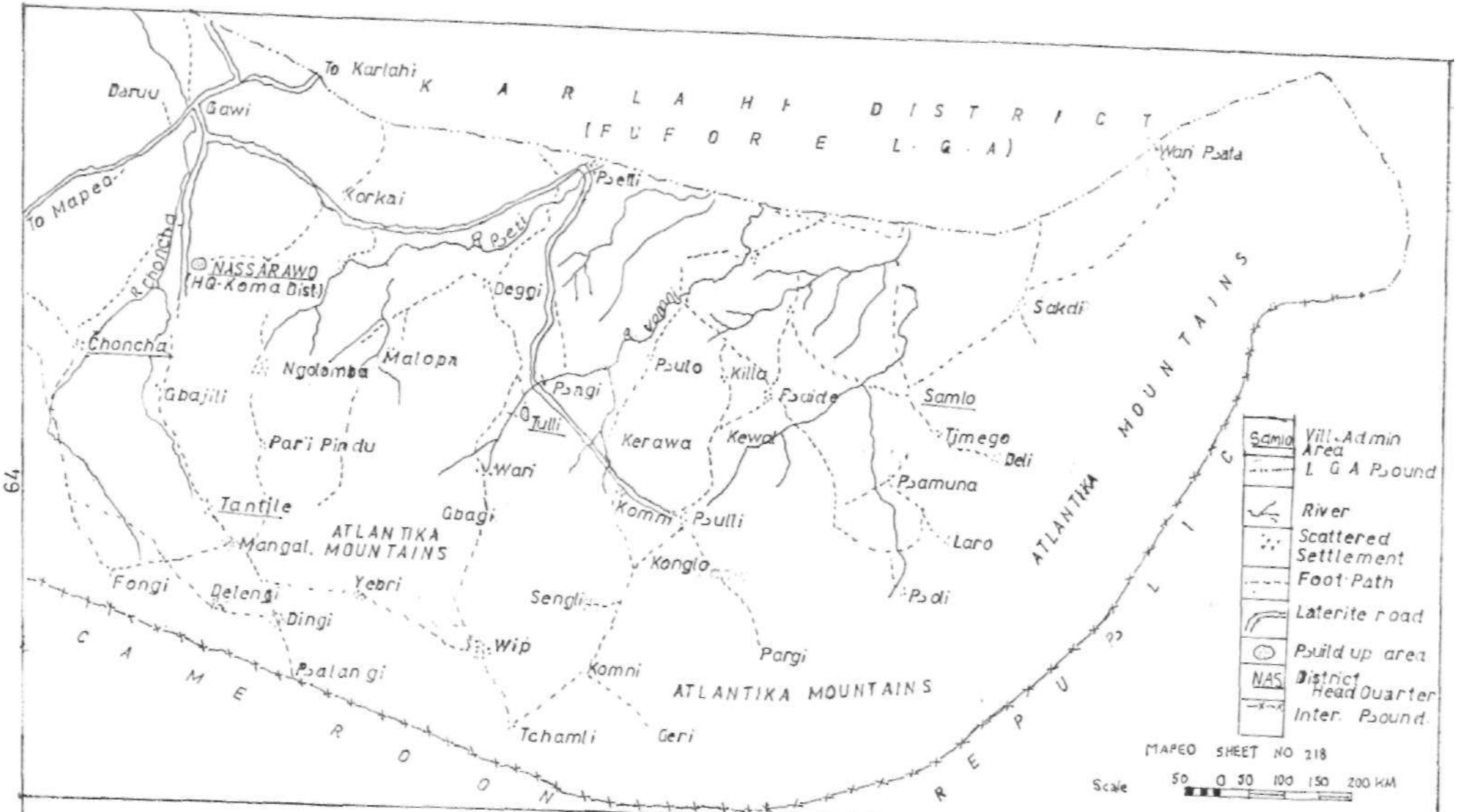


FIG 15 CROPS AND ANIMALS DOMESTIC PRODUCED IN KOMA

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FIG 16 VILLAGE ADMINISTRATIVE AREAS AND VILLAGES OF KOMA

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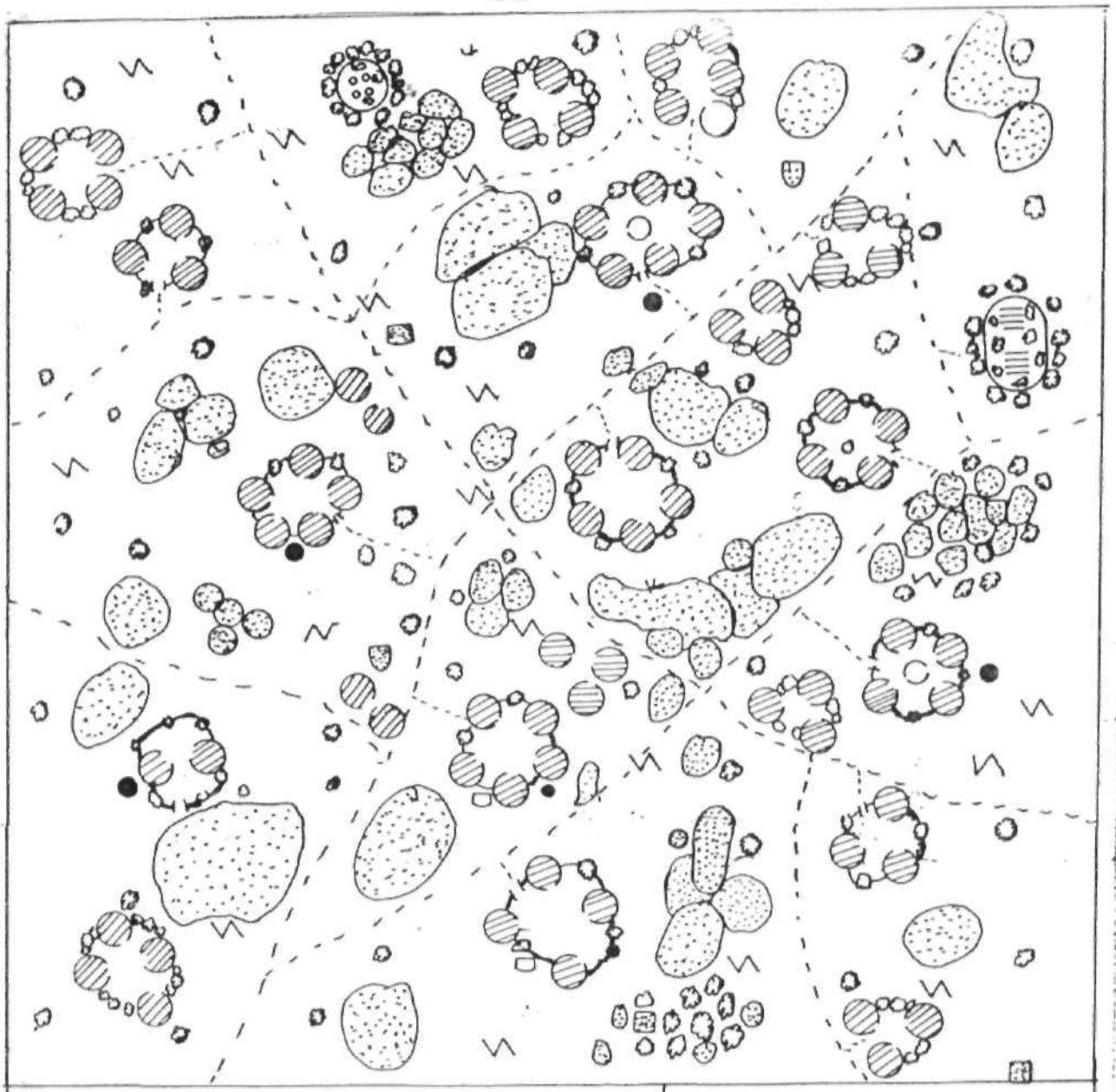


FIG 17 SKETCH OF A TYPICAL KOMA HILL SETTLEMENT
Source : Fieldwork 1992

Round huts
Cementary
Shrine
Granaries
Cultivableland
Trees
Rock boulders
Foot path

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Plate 6. Convex Side Settlement. The only space available for settlement.

Some of the traditional Koma settlements particularly those on the plains show the same characteristic from where compound units are isolated and demarcated by farmlands. The contact with social change has however, exerted dramatic influence on the form of this settlements on the plains. Hence the rectangular form of rooms and the use of earth blocks have been introduced and used in housing construction. They have now assumed a nucleated pattern of settlement along water courses and roads.

The structure of settlements on the hills to a great extent is determined by the nature of the topography as discussed earlier. The clan heads compound is the single most important element who commands considerable authority, respect and allegiance from the people. Inspite of the difficulties of the terracing or the dispersed nature of the compounds, the home of the clan head remain central. Therefore, the rest of the compounds are connected to this element with foot paths. Around each compound unit can be found a farmland. However, the Dandal element disappears because of the physical constraints to its creation and it is not an aspect of their settlement.

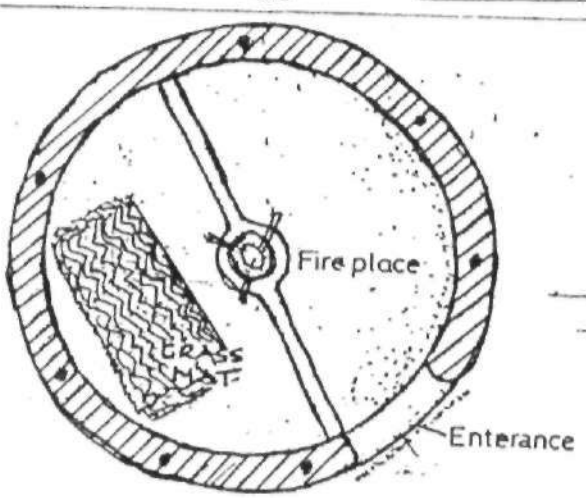
Village functions take place within a focal point-the house of the clan head. It is observed that, besides the clan heads frontage that serve as the community centre, rock boulders serve as recreational or relaxation areas near compounds. People congregate to drink local beer within the frontage of the brewer and some times the same front serve as market.

As explained, the forms and structure in any given settlement and housing form is usually the out come of many factors such as the cultural trends, the kind of agricultural practice, climate etc.

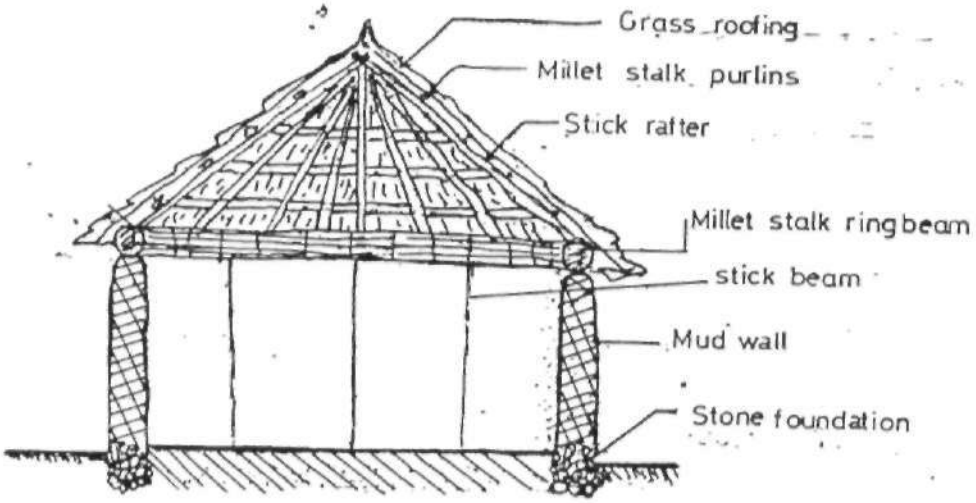
Within the hill top settlements, compounds are isolated from one another and each is enclosed by fence made up of piles of stones with single entrance. Each house or compound is made up of huts and each compound size is determined by the number of members in the family usually the nuclear family. The compound is organised such that the public area occupies the front. The storage facilities(barns)are located outside the compound indicating the freeness from thieves etc. The animal or goat shed is also located outside the main compound. All of these and the huts in the compounds are constructed of sticks and stones and roofed mostly with guinea corn and millet stock and grass (Fig.18). Materials used for granary construction also include mud with a conical shape woven grass capped on the barn as cover (Fig.19).

Open court yards within compounds are limited for they lack sufficient space. The court yards are enclosed and use as recreational area for tale telling during nights. These are under developed and their organization are unplanned.

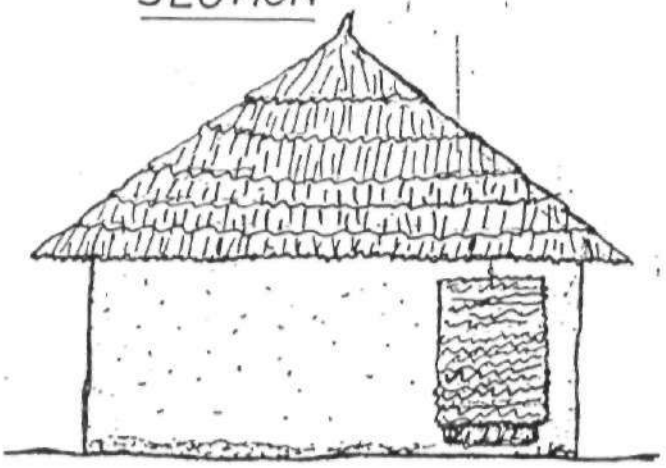
The circulation system within the hills as mentioned is in form of maze of foot paths which connects the isolated compounds to each other and the focal point area. Therefore the only means of communication is foot. The circulatory pattern apparently lacks any form of hierarchical organization and there can not be specific regulation as to the direction and pattern but are flexible and allow for their village and compound movements. It can therefore be said that the pattern, form and structure of the hill environment show the extent to which environment can dictate mans action and mans response — modification and adoptability to the physical environment.



FLOOR PLAN



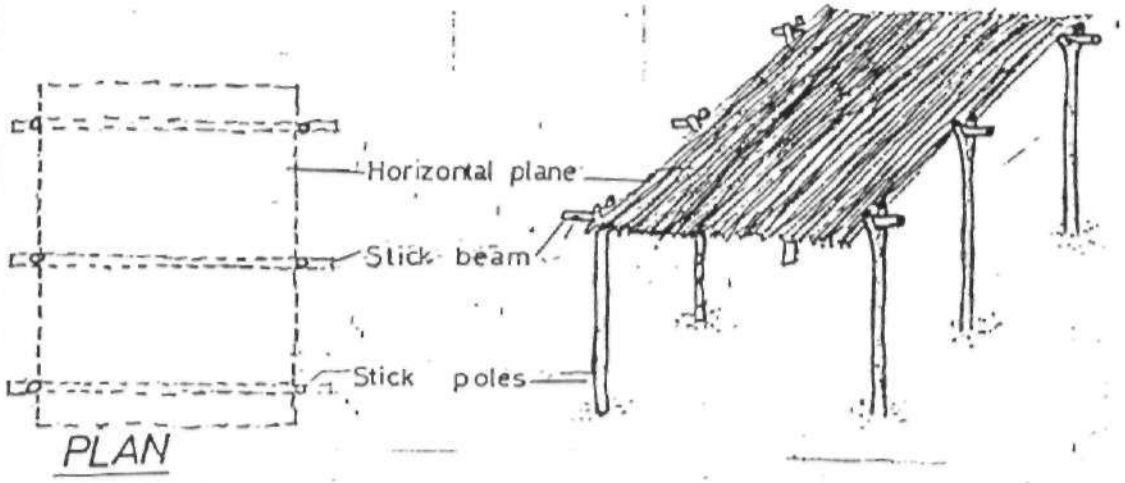
SECTION



ELEVATION

FIG. 18 Sketch of typical house unit.
Source: Jared 1987

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M.Sc (URP) thesis
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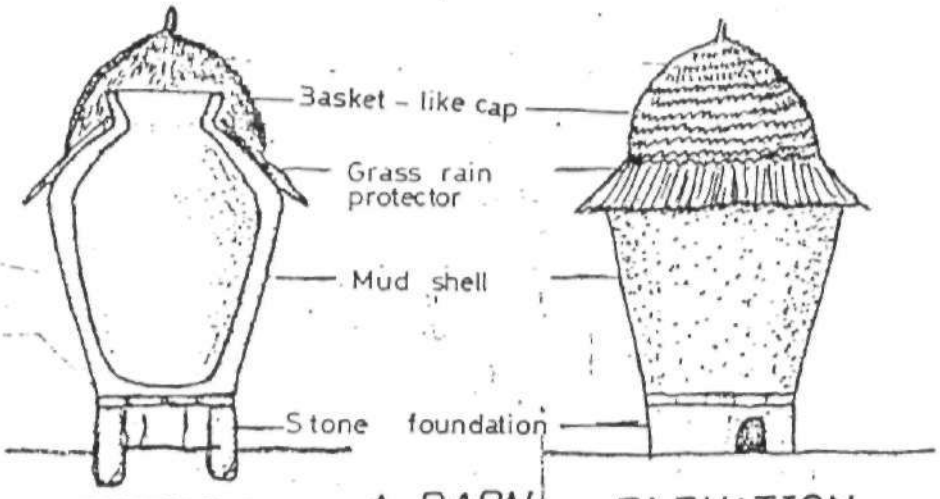


FIG 19 STORAGE FACILITIES

Source : Jared 1987

Balisobso H G Msc U.R.P Thesis A 2 1992

3.8.0 PROBLEMS OF THE EXISTING HILL TOP SETTLEMENT

Various problems experienced by the hill top people have led some of them to migrate down to the plains. Asked what was their reasons for moving to the plains, 82.75 percent said because they lack farmlands 35.6 percent said they lack water, 10 percent said they lack basic amenities. The study further revealed that, many who moved to the plains complained of water 35 percent and farmland 30 percent as their problems. The cummulative effect of lack of farmland, lack of amenities water and other in that sequence prompted the hill dwellers to come down to the plains.

In comparision to the problems on the hill top and those on the plains, those on the plains were asked of the pressing issues and their relations with their new neighbour. The result indicates that amenities are the most serious problem on the plains than on the hills, also farmland problem is more acute only in the hills than on the plains. This shows that amenities like clinics to treat the sick and schools for their children to become enlighten are acute on the hills. Regarding their relationship with the plain people their new neighbours, it was found to be cordial.

From the above evaluation and analysis of the existing physical characteristics of the people, it is indicative that they are faced with serious hardships that need to be solved. The problems can thus be summarised as follows:-

i) Their standard of living is generally low.

ii) They lack pottable drinking water instead of drinking from stream and rivers.

iii) They face insufficient cultivable land because of the nature of the topography and population pressure which generate soil erosion and low agricultural crop yields.

iv) Due to the steep, rough and numerous rivers that disect the hilly environment, movement and accessibility is a serious problem.

v) The inaccessibility has caused general lack of accessibility to administrative machineries of government, lack of services, facilities and utilities.

It is in view of these problems that the state government decided to undertake their resettlement. The next section therefore, assesses the existing programme and/or projects of resettling the hill people of Koma.

CHAPTER FOUR

4.0 ASSESSMENT OF THE EXISTING PROGRAMME AND/OR PROJECT IN RESETTLING THE KOMA HILL PEOPLE

The Koma hill dwellers came to Public attention in 1986. That was when the Military Governor of Gongola State, now Adamawa State, visited the hill area. In his visit he came to understand the physical environment and living condition of the Koma people on the hills. He found out that, there was no medical facilities, people do not have cloth and even those supplied by the Missionaries were not allowed to wear due to some local traditional beliefs and the women wear leaves. They lack Educational facilities such as Nursery/Primary and Secondary Schools inspite of their large population. It was also found our that the people are organized around traditional worship with Kyanu as their deity and saviour. The village elders who are also idol heads, provide the administrative and political control. All decisionsare taken by them and becomes binding irrespective of village areas. They are also organized into family units with the father being the head who directs and control the affairs of his family.

Further more, the governor found out that, the Koma land is rocky and generally mountainous; therefore causing villages to be located on slopes kept in place by terracing (Plate 7).

These terraces at home and farms are constructed to prevent denudating away of crops through soil erosion. The hills were also found to be only reached by foot paths and can be climbed with the help of sticks as a support and guard to clear the tick grass along the path.

The condition of the Koma hill people is highlighted by Chuma (1986) in the following words.

> "They know nothing about clothing, until few years back and still go about naked or at best with patches of leaves covering the Public Regions and the inter kobular living of the buttocks.



Plate 7 - Mountain Conditions of Koma Hills.
Rocky, with Terracing to Check soil Erosion.
Source: Koma Resettlement Scheme(1986)

> The women go about bare breasted and plait their hairs with red clay while the men are always clutching their bows and arrows and farming implements all locally made....."
> "Salt the only essential commodity that ever brought them in contact with other civilization has ceased to be of much importance since much of what they eat has no relation to salt. They know no soap wear no shoes. They have nothing to do with large societal problems....."

The problem is further explained in the African guardian (1986) in these words:

> ".....the apparent discovery of Koma can only be matched by the momental neglect of the people by successive Nigerian Governments. This neglect is not inexplicable. The people are suffering the peculiar plight of many border communities in Africa. Situated on the border of Nigeria and Cameroon, the Koma are neither the words of the government of Nigeria nor of the Cameroon. Such border communities only become significant and get national attention when minerals are discovered in their lands, and then border disputes invariably arise and both countries may even go to war to assert their territorial claims as occured between Nigeria and Chad over the Island of Kinasara in 1983....."

> "In the case of Koma, no mineral has been discovered. It is dry, barren, infertile area that can hardly sustain the people. It does not even provide fishing which could have attracted national attention. Worse still, it is situated on outlying part of the country that can hardly motivate visits by government officials. Consequently, Koma have never attracted government patronage, not even the low lands....."

> "In the lowland hamlet of Shigari, Karhali, Betti and Warri, there are no access roads, drainages, hospitals and schools not to talk of pipe borne water and electricity. Infact there are not modern amenities whatsoever. The only access to the place, the 100 kilometres latrite road is impassable from months of May to October..."

The governor found out that the Mountainous nature of the hill and the infertile conditions of the soil does not support the cultivation of large cash nor food crops. The predominant food crops cultivated are millet and Guinea Corn that can withstand the inferti lity of the soil. Okro is the only vegetable crop. So the people depend on inter cropping, shifting cultivation and bush fallowing to sustain themselves.

In view of these problems, a Task Force Committee to resettle the Koma hill people was set up in July 1987. The Committee was set up by another Governor (Jonah Jang) who took over from Governor Madaki who visited the Koma hill people in 1986. This Chapter therefore intends to assess the progress made so far in resettling the hill people by the Committee with a view to go into an indepth study for further recommendations on area of successes and failures. The assessment is done through the various approaches or process executed by the government and the committee that was responsible for resettling the Koma people.

4.1.0 THE GOVERNMENTS APPROACH TO RESETTLING THE KOMA PEOPLE

A ten member task force committee was set up, chaired by a Military Officer. The membership was drawn from the state and federal ministry of Education, Works and Transport, Arts and Culture, District Head of Koma and Secretary from the office of the Secretary to the Government.

The term of reference of the committee was as follows:

i) Briefly study and highlight the ways of life of the Koma people.

ii) Identify the number of people to be affected by the resettlement scheme.

iii) Identify the areas to resettle the Koma Communities (on the Atlantica Mountain) with due consideration for future expansion;

iv) Survey and demarcate the resettlement areas into zones and plots taking into consideration the ways of life of the affected community.

v) Estimate the approximate expenditure to be incurred on the scheme.

vi) Make any other relevant recommendation that will help to achieve the goals of the scheme.

vii) Open up roads and drainages in the resettlement areas.

viii) Allocate the plots to members of the Koma Community with due

consideration to paragraph (iv).

In his inaugural speech, the Military Governor added one dimension to the term of reference which is that, the Committee will not only demarcate and allocate plots to the Koma but will also propose suitable design of houses for them and "Mould" houses to fit the culture of the people. The resettlement should be completed within four (4) months of its commencement.

In view of this the State Government released to the Committee the sum of over Two Hundred and Five Thousand Naira (₦205,000.00) and two number land Rover and a Peugeot 504 Saloon Car for their immediate operation. The money released was to cover the day to day administration, procurement of tenages to serve as temporary accommodation for the team while in Koma. The money was also to be used for project surveying, planning and procurement of office accommodation and equipment, and payment of members hardship allowances etc. The Federal Government also released some relief materials like clothing and the sum of five million naira (₦5million) to the State Government to resettle the Kome people. The released of funds by the State Government to the Committee enable them to under take their assignment of resettling the Koma people.

4.2.0 THE ACTIVITIES OF THE FORCE COMMITTEE ON KOMA RESETTLEMENT SCHEME

The activities of the task force is assessed vis-a-vis its terms of reference as follows:-

i) Conduct extensive tours to uphills and down hill communities to persuade the people realised government intension towards them.

ii) In the course of the visit, study the socio-cultural characteristics of the people with emphasis on ethnic affliation, attitude, values, beliefs and other cultural practices.

iii) Conduct Demographic survey to determine the various population variables for both the down hill and the up hill settlements for planning purposes.

iv) Survey, design and open up roads to link the settlements.

v) Identify projects and services to be executed or provided and evaluate them

vi) Mount enlightenment campaign with the use of Audio-visual aids. Present to the Koma people assorted gifts like clothing, salt etc. and the National flag. Koma resettlement committee flag to be provided to forge identity.

vii) Conduct tours to other resettlement schemes in the country for comparative studies of their methodology and layout design.

4.3.0 THE APPROACHES/PROCESSES TO THE RESETTLEMENT SCHEME

The Committee first obtained both the administrative and topographical maps of Ganye Local Government Area indicating the location of Koma District, while the topographical sheet was used to understanding routes leading to Koma and environs.

The Committee was able to obtained and analyse the Regional setting and physical characteristics, the drainage pattern, the vegetation, Geology, Soil, and climate of the area. They used the maps to aide their various trips to up hills and down hills. They visited the area three times each of which took them to various villages on the hills and plains as Gbagi Tantile, Mani Betti Nassarawa etc. to understand the situation for possible and quick resettlement.

The Committee also studied the Socio-Cultural characteristics of the people, such as their system of marriages, kinship, religion, community relationship, traditional festival and dressing of the uphill communities. They also studied their population compsition and found out that they total over 323,322 in 1987 which is the current population figure.

Based on the various meetings with the community leaders from uphill and downhill people, 5 resettlement areas were chosen and demarcated as seen on Table 5.

Location	Land area (HA)
Tantile	100 hectares
Choncha	225 hectares
Mani	75 hectares
Wari	230 hectares
Dilli kasa	225 hectares

Table 5. Proposed Resettlement Sites

Source: Koma Resettlement Committee 1987

Another technical issue was that of road network. Roads are looked upon as a basic requirement of the community and their design is to facilitate an effective regional integration. All the resettlement areas are to be linked adequately with one another. These roads have been classified as district distribution to link all resettlement areas with one another, local distribution to link all the various plots with one another and foot paths.

Layout design was proposed for the Koma resettlement area based on plot size of 15 x 30m with the aimed of accommodating the special characteristics of existing compounds and other services. However an average of 30 x 50m plot size was adopted to provide for kitchen, pet houses, storage facilities and vegetable gardening. Furthermore, the plot sizes adopted was to provide for maximum utilization of the available land within the resettlement area and the need for further expansion in future. The resettlement areas were proposed to be provided with facilities such as -

Primary schools, Dispensaries/Clinic/Health Centres, Markets, Community Centre, Shrine tree, Post Office/Electric and Water Works offices, Koma Resettlement office, Police Post, Motor Parks,Ward Head Compounds, Secondary School (Technical, Vocational) Public Water Supply, Cementary Morgues and churches.

Public enlightenment campaign was simultaneously undertaken with the Committees visits to the areas. The idea behind the campaign was to senticized the people towards the need for their resettlement and on the dangers pose to farming by the rocky and hilly environment. The committee highlighted the conditions of the Koma people to the President when he visited Gongola State in 1987.

Furthermore, the committee undertook trips to other resettlement areas as Gwoza and Keffi in Borno and Plateau States respectively. The committee visited Keffi in Plateau State from 19th to 21st February,1988 and studied the committee on Resettlement of Displaced persons (CRDP's) pattern of resettlement at Karu, Gadabuke, Toto and Karshi. The CRDP's scheme was aimed at resettling Plateau State indigenes who were affected by the Abuja Federal Capital Territory Project. The Committee found out that the scheme was initiated in 1977 but did not start until 1980 when construction work within Abuja started. The Committee visited Gwoza resettlement scheme in Borno State from 21st to 22nd March, 1988. It observed that the Gwoza scheme was started by the Colonial Government in 1950's but due to changes of Governments and the Nigeria Civil War, active implementation of the scheme was only revived in 1986. Like the Koma hill people, the Gwoza people are hill dwellers who wish to be resettled on the plains at the trot of their hills so as to be integrated into the national economic mainstream, and benefit from Government infrastructures. The Committee visited Guduf Nagadiyo and Wala 'B' and inspected the sites which had boreholes, a clinic and marked out plots ready for allocation.

4.4.0 ASSESSMENT OF KOMA RESETTLEMENT SCHEME

The assessment of the scheme is carried out vis-a-vis the implementation of the objectives drawn up by the committee and governments efforts. From the objectives, the committee was able to visit the Koma people three times. During these visits the people and the Committee members were able to interact and discussed on best ways of implementing the resettlement programme. It was through these visits that the Committee was able to briefly understand the total population of both the uphill and the down hill Koma people. It also afforded them the opportunity to visit the numerous villages on the hills and some of those on the plains.

The Committee was able to identified 5 areas where the people could be resettled and then proposed some services that could be provided such as schools, clinics, police post, water supply etc. From the various tours it made to other resettlement area as Gwoza and Keffi, the Committee considered that the plot sizes of 15 x 30m adopted by them is in-adequate considering the fact that the Koma man uses his backyard as garden, hence it adopted 30 x 50maverage plot sizes.

4.4.1 SUCCESSES AND FAILURES

a) Successes

The achievements of the Committee in best described by what the Committee it self considered as their main achievements. These are:-

i) Having acquired the necessary requirements for the assignment, the committee set forth to visit the Koma settlements and toured most of the uphill as well as down hill settlements, lived and interacted with the people for over four months. In course of the tour they were able to secure the consent of the people to be resettled at the base of the mountains and studied various aspects of their socio-cultural characteristics.

ii) With the assistance of the National Population Bureau office in Yola a demographic Survey was conducted.

iii) In addition to seeking the consent of the people to come down The Committee also enlightened the Koma people with the use of audio-visual aids on other Nigerian cultures.

iv) Members of the Committee went around on foot and inconsultation with community leaders uphill and downhill settlements arrived at five proposed resettlement areas viz:
Choncha, Tantile, Mani, Wari and Dilli kasa.

v) The Committee made it possible to draw the attention of the Federal Government to the plight of the Koma when the President visited the State in 1988.

b) Failures

Various reasons accounted for th failures of the scheme. These reasons are embedded in the way the administration handles the scheme and the activities of the Committee to resettled the Koma people.

i) the frequent changes in the leadership of the State affected Policy Implementations particularly the Koma resettlement scheme.

Example, since 1986 when the first Governor visited the area the State has been ruled by four more Governors each with his different policies and priorities. The Koma Scheme therefore lacked the proper attention which the initiators had wanted it to be carried out.

ii) The frequent changes in the State leadership trickled down to the committee as the chairman was changed with any incoming Governor. The leadership of the committee also varies with the new philosophy of the new chairman. An example is, during the tenure of the Military Officer, the Scheme was expected to be

completed within a month's time framework and all efforts were directed towards that goal. But when the administration of the State changed the military man transfered, a new chairman, a civilian was appointed. He came with the philosopy of enlightenment but it was not carried out due to lack of funds etc.

iii) As noted earlier the committee was given a 4 months operational time to resettle the hill people. However, this could not be possible as the committee itself spent 4 months and above undertaking trips to the hill areas. Added to this is the fact that, people deserve careful handling, hence they should not be moved within a short time of just 4 months which is in adequate.

iv) The composition of staff on the committee was another reason for the failure. For instance the Military administration because of the urgency it attached to the scheme appointed a military officer as the chairman with most of the supporting staff also military personnel. The problem of the presence of the military men in Koma is documented in the African Concord April (1986) as follows:-

> "In the Governors entourage were armed soldiers dressed in Military fatigue. Many of the villagers thought they were the dreaded war Mongers of the cities who had come to smashed their age old splendid isolation in the hills. Frightened that the end of their world had come the people ran for cover in the bush. Many of them never returned to welcome the Governor. And emboldened few came back but kept a save distance from hill. The village head of Gbagi refused to leave his hut to welcome the Governor. The village head said he was also a chief and asked me to tell the big chief to come and visit him in his house....."

This means military men do in still fear in the people and an attempt to resettled them by force in any case will be construed as war being declared on them. Furthermore the composition of the committee lacks technocrafts.

Most of the members of the 10 member committee, only but one is from the Ministry of Works and Transport and the district head of Koma, but the rest are from State and Federal Ministries of Education and Secretary to the Governors office. Most of them lack the idea of Planning, hence they paid more attention to touring and staying with the Koma people. Because of this and up to end of 1988, not much in terms of resettling the people have been achieved. Another omission was that, the Committee lacked the services of Town Planners, Architects, Surveyors, Engineers, Geologist, Sociologist etc who are professionals in their various discipline and who can conduct a thorough research into the various aspects of the Koma people before any resettlement scheme is considered. The Town Planner was co-opted into the Committee because the Committee when drawing up its line of action considered it was necessary to enlist the services of a Town Planning Officer in the Committee for Planning of resettlement layouts, demarcation of plots for residential purposes,Public Utilities, farmlands etc, So the Committee rather than comprising technocrafts as listed above comprises administrators and teachers.

v) The Government had not taken any control measure over the sum of ₦250,000.00 allocated to the Committee. This must have resulted to the long stay of the Committee in Koma, over 4 months for them to come and claim it as allowances. An example, the Committee in its preliminary report wrote, "In January,1988, the special imprest of ₦150,000.00 was replenished for the Committee. This is ₦50,000.00 addition to the initial approved ₦100,000.00. This amount has been allocated to various units at a meeting held on 3 - 4th February,1988. The amount has been spent for projects such as Surveying, Planning and procurement of office equipments and payment of members hardship allowances which have been pending since the tours to the resettlement areas..."

The complain by the representative for Koma Constituency in Adamawa State house of Assembly on the lack of accountability and non implementation of the resettlement scheme is an example of non commitment to th scheme on the part of the administrations (To day Newspaper October, 1992). The lack of commitment by government might have caused the winding up of the scheme. For, by 3rd December,1992, the office where the operations of the scheme had been administered in Yola, has been deserted and all items including tables and desks have been packed away. The site which the Committee stay when on visit at Tualli has also been abandoned. Some of the reasons that contributed to the failure of the Committee are:-

i) The Committee lacked a well defined approach in tackling the resettlement programme consequently it paid more attention to touring and being treated to traditional dances by the villages. Example during their second trip amongst others, the Communities staged traditional dances in appreciation of the visit of the Committee. They also spend lots of time holding meetings both with the Community leaders and in their offices in Yola. One inference from the constant meetings is that most of the members are high ranking officers such as Directors General and Chief Inspectors of Education who are familiar with long meetings rather than project implementation etc.

ii) The Committee asserts that land has been demarcated for the resettlement scheme, however, a visit to the areas proved other wise. No Survey work had been done and hence no plot has been demarcated.

So also services like schools, hospitals/clinics proposed remained proposal up to date. Even when the services of the Town Planner was secured, there was lack of commitment and lack of allocation of free hand to the Planner to function appropriately.

iii) Road networks either as district distributor or as local distributors remain proposals. Example, the regional road from Yola to Karlahi through Tantile, Mapeo and Kajoli approximately 45 kilometres, which if constructed would have facilitated the down ward movement of the Koma people because of its proximity to them is not opened up. Another important road that would have accelerated the movement of the Koma people down hills even without being ask to resettle, and which has not been opened up is Karlahi-Betti-Tuli road about 15 kilometres. The failure to construct these roads according to the committee was due to lack of equipment. Request for road construction equipments was made vide Ref. No. CRKP/ADM/162 of 23rd March,1988. However these equipments are yet to be secured (Committee preliminary report 1988). Application for supplementary allocation and possible replacement of the broken down vehicles was also made vide Ref. No. CRKP/ADM/1/63 of 23rd March, 1988; but uphill now no feed back had been received.

iv) The Committee failed to resettle any persons on the plains since its inception in 1987. Already many of them considered the committee as a group of men that were set to deceive them. They have now developed lackadaiscal attitude towards

the resettlement. They wanted government to undertake the provision of water, health centre, roads, schools etc for them. But all these are never provided. Consequently they are never again willing to be resettled.

v) No single and acceptable layout plan has been prepared. All the said proposed layout plans have not been prepared. A visit to the settlement office in Yola indicates the absence of any acceptable layout plan for the proposed 5 selected resettlement areas. Consequently the assessment of the proposed services to be provided on the plan and the nature of land use allocation became very difficult.

vi) It was observed that, since the resettlement scheme was meant to be urgent, the approaches and processes of studying the socio-Economic, Socio-cultural and other characteristics of the people was also hurriedly done hence the failures. The Survey of the Demographic Variables was limited to the population sizes. The system of their traditional worship was mentioned briefly. In short no indepth study of the way of life and socio-economic characteristics of the people has been done. This is unlike Kainji resettlement scheme where an indepth study of the Socio-Economic conditions was carried out, hence its successful implementation.

vii) Unlike Kainji where enlightenment campaign was carried out from village level to the emirate council level, that of Koma was only done through a few selected community leaders who may not be a true representation of the interest of the people. The Committee failed to evolve a systematic approach to enlighten the Koma people Example, documentaries on the area depicting the dangers of

the hill environment, village heads, community leaders, philanthropist and religious organisation etc. should have been involved and the campaign should have been over a long time and intensively carried out. The only film shown to them was, according to the Committee, on other Nigerian cultures (rather than the benefits to be enjoyed on the plains etc.). If there has been well coordinated enlightenment campaign the Koma man would not have been asking whether he will be allowed to maintain their tradition when resettled or they will be allowed to continue drinking their local beer (Burukutu) etc on the plain.

viii) The Committee was expected to proposed suitable houses to be constructed for the people. But this was never done by the Committee because they did not involve the services of an Architect.

It is in view of these failures that the next Chapter intends to study the Socio-Economic characteristics of the Koma hill people with a view to recommending and proposing acceptable designs and methods of successful implementation of the resettlement scheme.

CHAPTER FIVE

5.0 ASSESSEMENT OF THE SOCIO-ECONOMIC CHARACTERISTICS OF THE KOMA HILL PEOPLE

The Socio-Economic well being of a people is an inidcation of their standard of living. The Socio-Economic indicators that usually indicates the levels of living of a people are manifested quantitatively and qualitatively in the form of low incomes, inadequate housing, poor health services or lack of health services, limited or lack of Education facilities, high infant mortality and fertility rates, low life and work expectancy, low level or lack of transportation and communicationnetworks. Other indicators include the level of agricultural development, Industrialization and Modernization, Migration, quality of labour, Socio-Cultural institution, innovations etc. Furthermore, the provision of social facilities like pipe borne water, electricity, improved environmental condition, well planned and managed Urban Centres with well developed sanitary conditions, drainages and so forth (etc.) are important indicators of development.

The Koma hill people lack all these indicators. In view of this, their critical needs have changed and migration to the plains have been going on since 1960s. However, others are still residing on the hills. It is therefore against this back drop that the study of their Socio-Economic condition is carried out to determine their level of development. The study is divided into two parts. The first part deals with the plain dwellers and the second part highlights the Socio-Economic characteristics of the up hill people. The study of the plain people is to understand whether they have ever lived on the hills, the reasons for their migration down to the plains agencies that influenced their movements, benefits derived from the plain settlements and so forth so as to relate it to the condition of the up hill people for their resettlement.

5.1.0 THE STUDY OF THE PLAIN DWELLERS

The people on the plains were asked whether they have ever lived on the hills. The result indicates that 61.7 percent of respondents have ever lived on the hills with 38.3 percent saying they have never lived on the hills (fig.20). Most of the people interviewed were farmers and this represent 78.7 percent, while 12.8 percent are traders and 7.5 percent are engaged in other activities (fig.21).

The average age of household head was found to be 43 and most of them 98.2 percent are married. The average number of children of the plain people was found to be 5. It was also found out that, 68.1 percent of respondents have an average of 1.7 wives. Majority of respondents representing 74.5 percent have between 1-8 number of children. Most people are still young and fall within the productive age bracket of 43.

In response to why they moved down to the plains, majority said they need farmland. This represents 65 percent (fig.22). The need for water and facilities represents 20 and 10 percents respectively. On who assisted them in the process of moving down, 85 percent said it was self motivated, friends and others play very little role (fig.23) in influencing migration down hills.

To compare the problems existing on the hill top and those on the plains, those already moved w ere asked which is pressing. The result shows that farmland representing 85.0 percent is the most serious problem on the hills than on the plains. There is also the problems of water and housing on the hills than on the plains and this represents 35.6 and 30 percent respectively (fig.24). To further compare the benefits derive on the plains with those on the hills, down hill people were asked which benefits they have which they donot have while on the hills. The result shows that there are more farmlands (61.7 percent) available space for housing (55.5 percent), and water (40.25 percent) on plains than on the hills (fig.25).

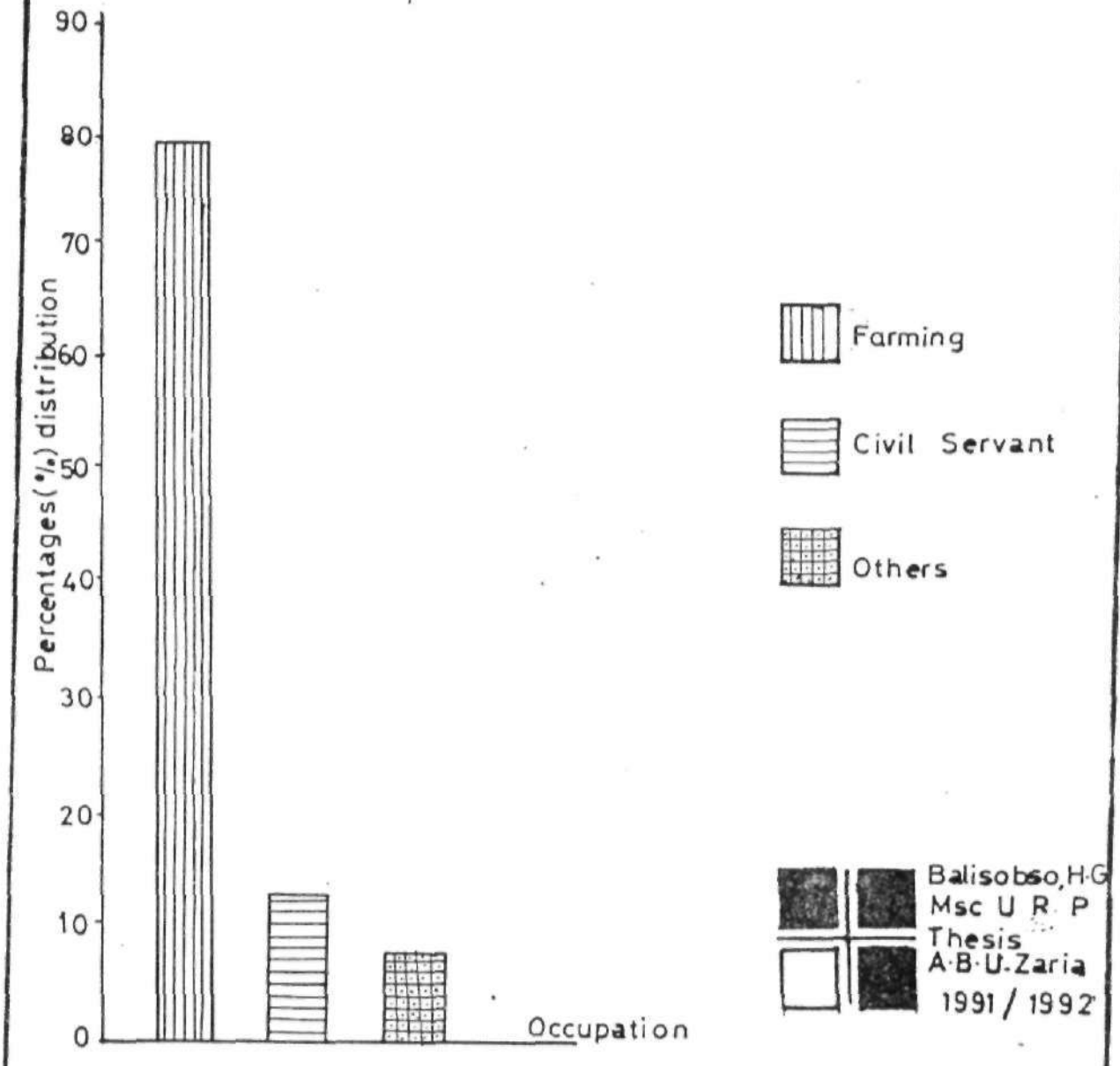
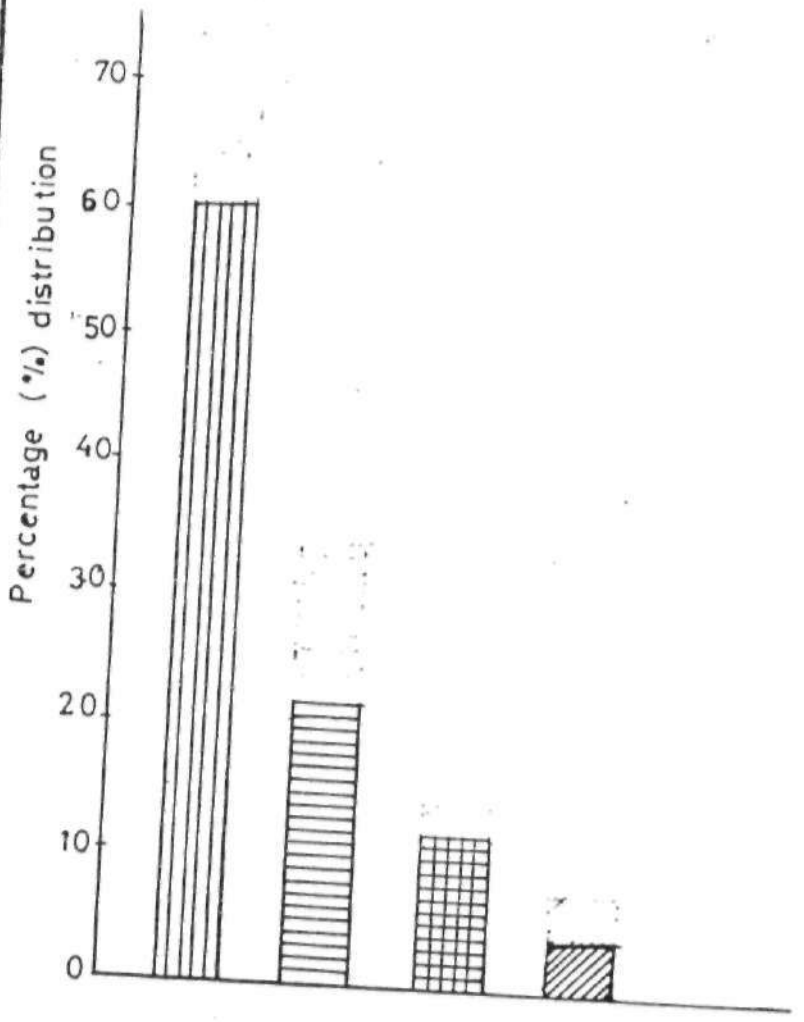


FIG 21 OCCUPATIONAL DISTRIBUTION OF DOWN HILL PEOPLE

.Source : Fieldwork . Nov 1992



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FIG 22 REASONS FOR MOVEMENT TO THE PLAINS

Source : Fieldwork . Nov 1992

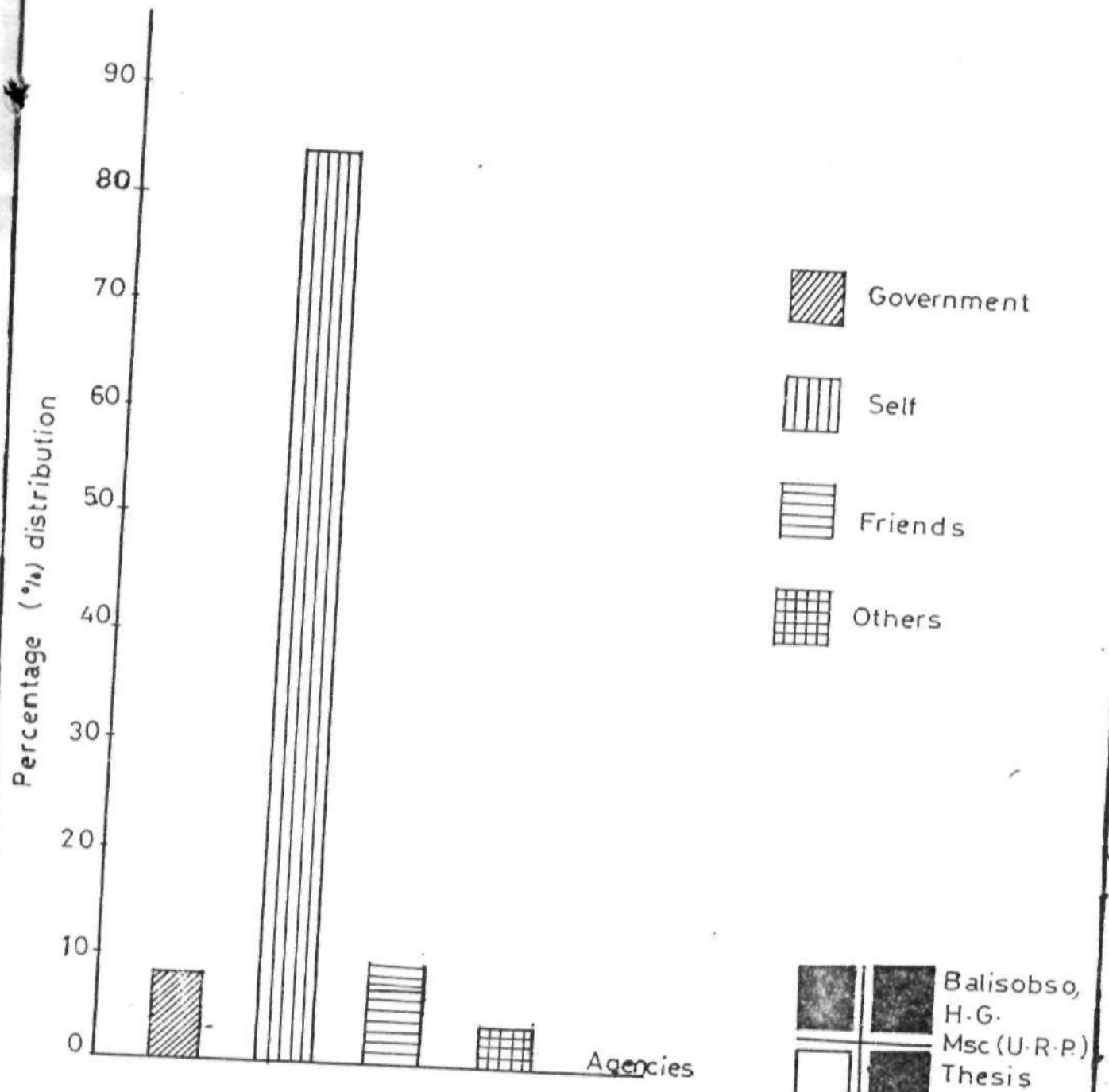


FIG 23 AGENCIES INFLUENCING MIGRATION TO THE PLAINS

Source: Fieldwork Nov. 1992

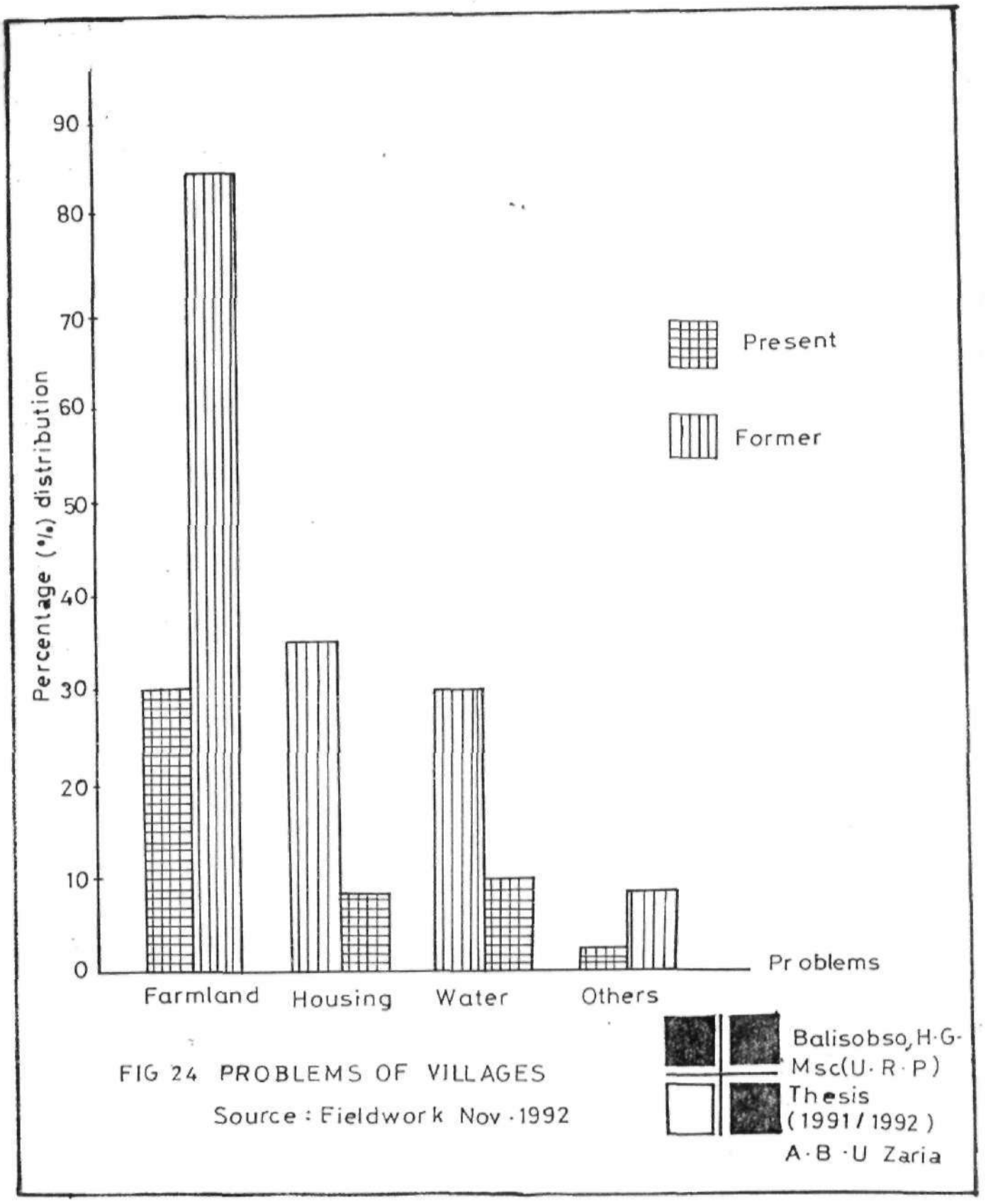


FIG 24 PROBLEMS OF VILLAGES

Source : Fieldwork Nov·1992

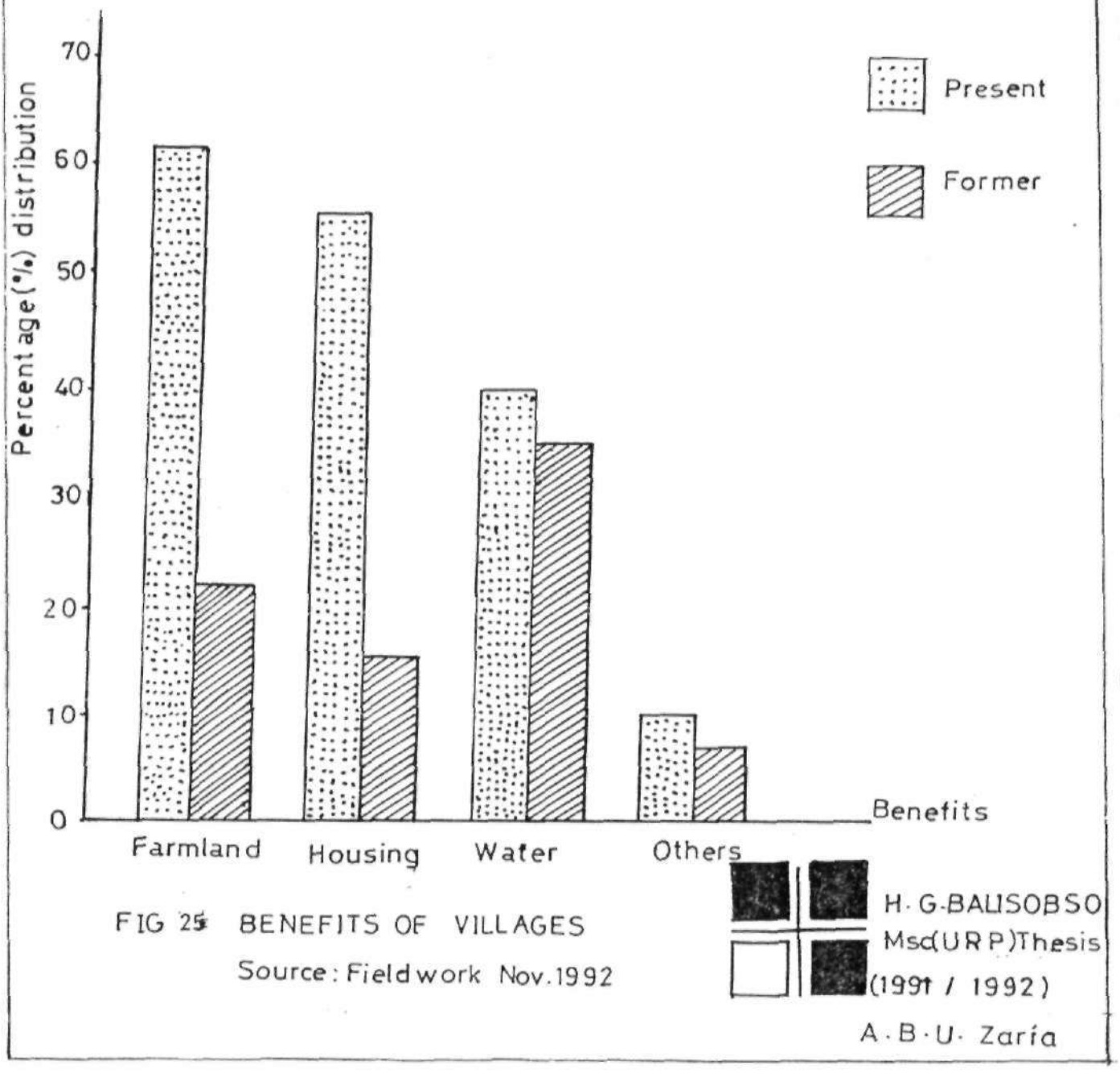


FIG 25 BENEFITS OF VILLAGES

Source: Fieldwork Nov. 1992

The implications of these downward migrations are that there have been a process of coming down hills to settle for a long time and that the movements had been self motivating (spontaneous) principally caused by pull and push factors of lack of farmland, housing conditions etc. An average of 3.5 hectares of farmland on the plain was recorded as against 0.68 on the hills. Also space for housing development shows that there is large land for housing activities on the plains than on the hills. Motivation by government on the need for movement to the plains has been negligible. The site selected correlates to the Economic importance attached to farming hence farmland consideration had been the motivating factor for moving down hills.

To find out whether there is increase in housing space on the plains, respondents were asked of number of rooms. It was found out that respondents have 6 rooms representing 42.5 percent, on the plains than on the hills (table 6). An average of 5 rooms per household was recorded. Further more, families do have up to 7 rooms and above and this represents 22 percent. The least room recorded is 3 representing 2 percent.

NO OF ROOM PER	PERCENT (%)
1	0
2	0
3	2
4	14
5	20
6	42
7+	22
	100

Table 6: Distribution of rooms

The large number of rooms per household is an inidication of availability of space for housing development prevailing on the plains than on the hills.

Respondence were asked about there relationship with the plain people. The result showed that there have been a 100 percent cordial relationship between Migrants and the plain dwellers. This indicates that the resettlement exercise will be successful and no clash will be experienced between the down hill settlements and the new migrants (the hill settlers).

As to whether they are aware of government plans to resettle the hill people, there was 100 percent positive response. To reasons why they feel the hill people should be resettled, respondents, representing 60 percent believed that, the hill people need more farmland, 20 percent said they will benefit from better government facilities, 12.0 percent said the hill environment is bad, 8.0 percent said they will benefit from better housing conditions (fig.26) below.

An opinion survey conducted to find out who should resettled the hill people showed that 74.5 percent said the resettlement should be done by the government, and that they should be resettled close to available space for farming as well as to their relatives or kins men who are already settled on the plains. Also 12.8 percent felt the resettlement should be self motivating while 10.3 percent advocated for disbursement of loans by government to the people directly as an incentive to their resettlement and 2.1 percent calls for the involvement of individuals and philantropist organizations to assist in resettling the hill people (Fig.27).

The result indicates that government has already senticized the people on the need to resettle them. In addition, the cost and logistics involve in resettling the people can only be undertaken by government. Also it is only the government that can provide such services like water, electricity etc to the resettlement sites. Further more, the result indicates that the down hill settlements now benefit from their settlements on the plains as their farm sizes have increased and crop yields also improved.

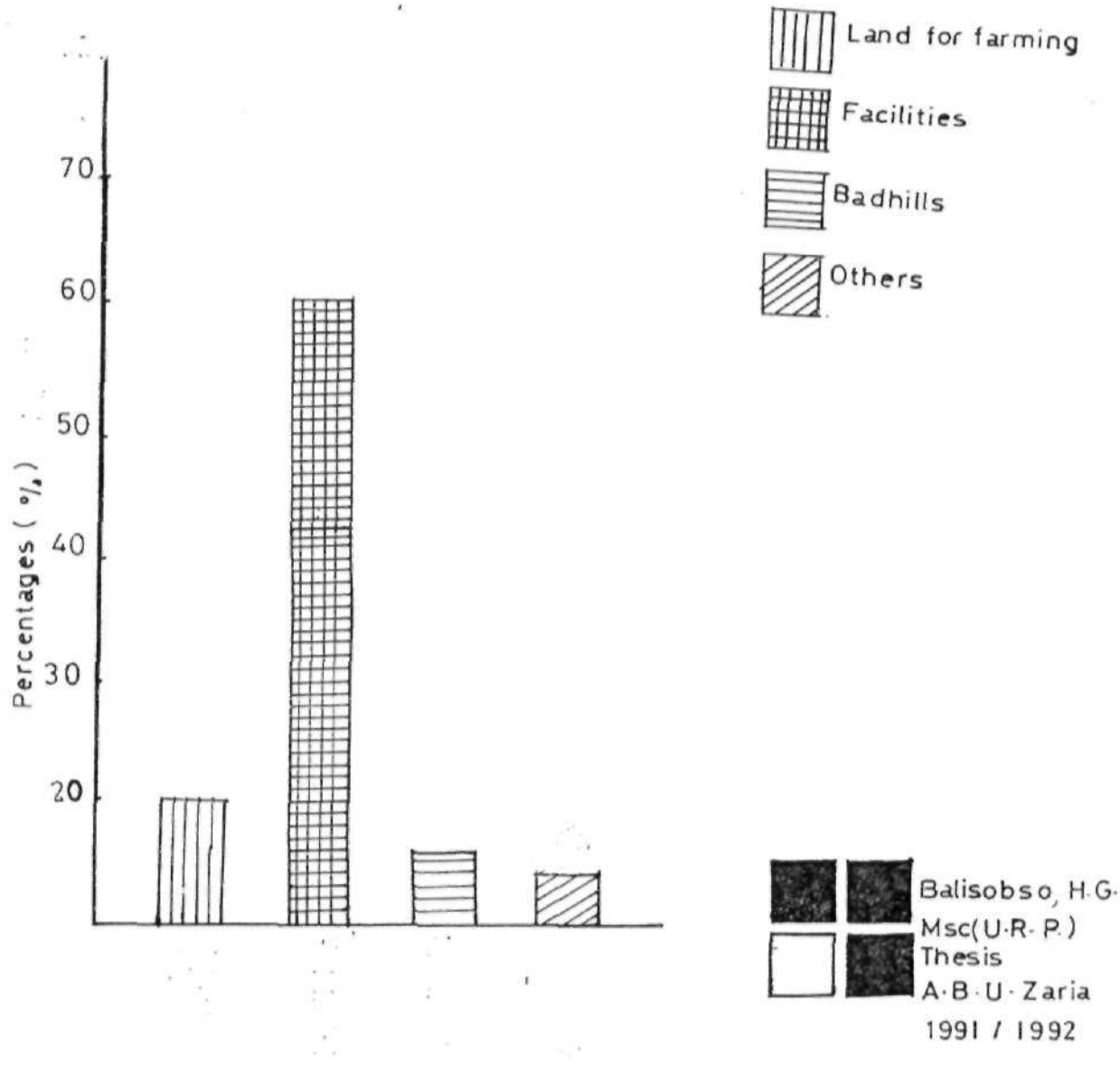


FIG 26 REASONS TO RESETTLE THE HILL DWELLERS

Source Fieldwork Nov 1992

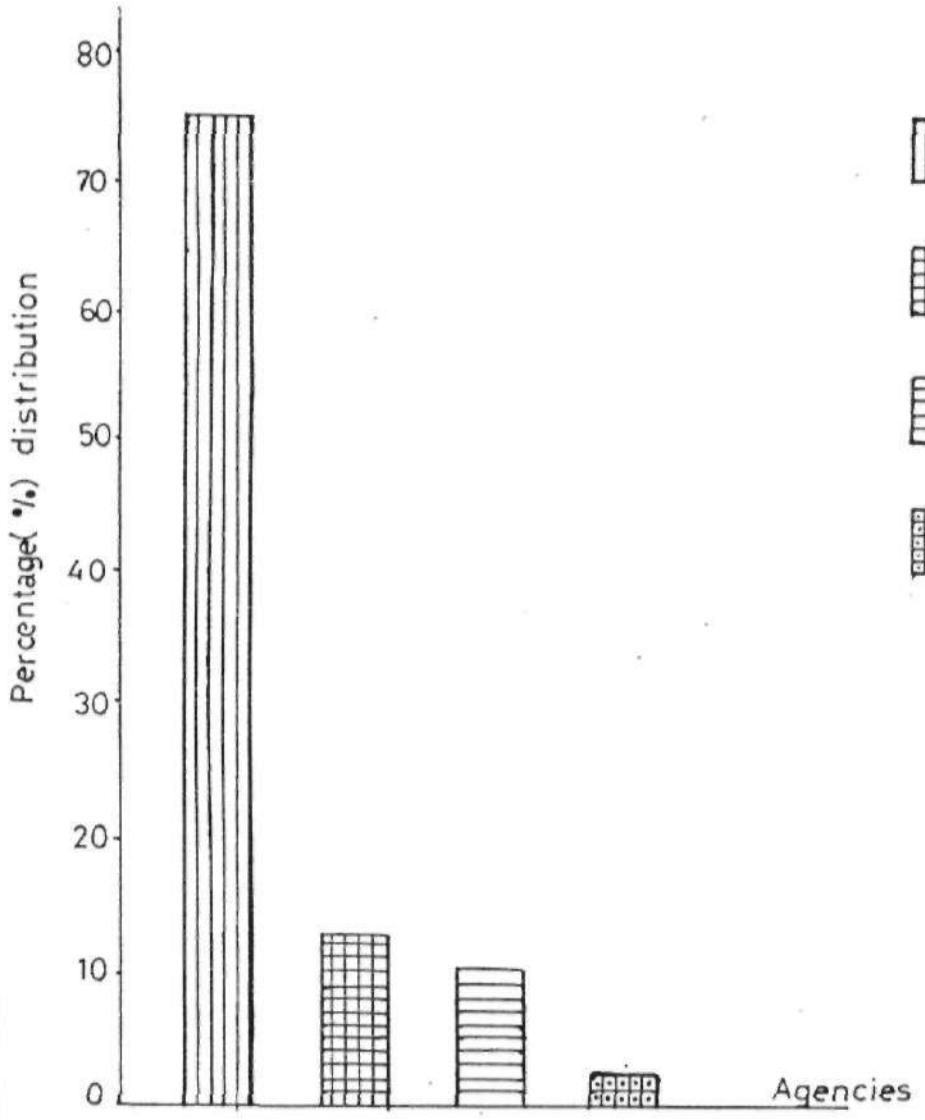
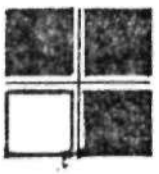


FIG 27 AGENCIES TO RESETTLE THE HILL PEOPLE
Source Fieldwork Nov 1992



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They are now accessible to medical facilities, housing materials, and now have more contact with other villages to exchange goods and services. In view of these benefits, they want the government to improve the environmental conditions of the uphill people by resettling them.

5.2.0 SOCIO-ECONOMIC CHARACTERISTIC OF THE UPHILL PEOPLE

The uphill people found in dispersed villages are organised and headed by the village heads and idol chiefs (fig.28). It was observed that individuals have much regard for the idol chiefs because they believe that the idol chiefs have the authority to disrupt the process of crop production through their magical powers. Beside the village head and idol chief, the family head controls the activities of members of the family. Most of the household heads interviewed are between the ages of 15-60. Further more, the bulk of the people are between ages 20-45 years (fig.29). Also 95 percent of the people are farmers while the remaining 5 percent are involved in such activities as fishing and hunting (fig.30). The average age was found to be 40 as against 43 of those on the plains. Most of the household heads over 85 percent are married (fig.31). They married up to 4 wives with an average of 2 wives (fig.32)

It was found out that the number of children vary per family. Most families have children between 3-4 (fig.33), In some instances a family can have up to 20 children or more. The average number of children on the hills is 7. It was found out that 96 percent of the children still reside on the hills. The remaining 4 percent are either with other members of family on the hills or on the plains. It was also found out that, number of male children representing 57.3 percent out numbered female children 42.7 percent.

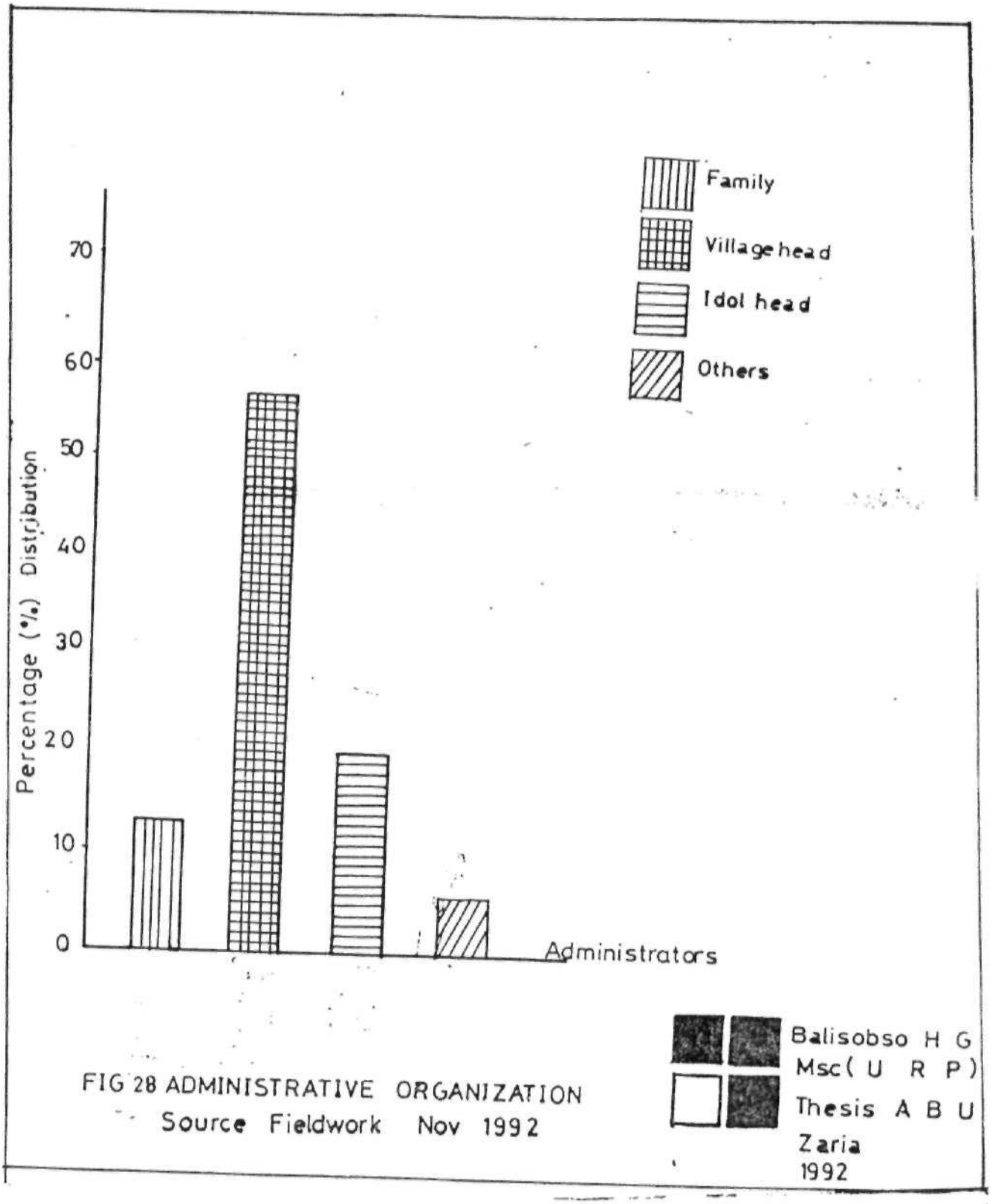


FIG 28 ADMINISTRATIVE ORGANIZATION
Source Fieldwork Nov 1992

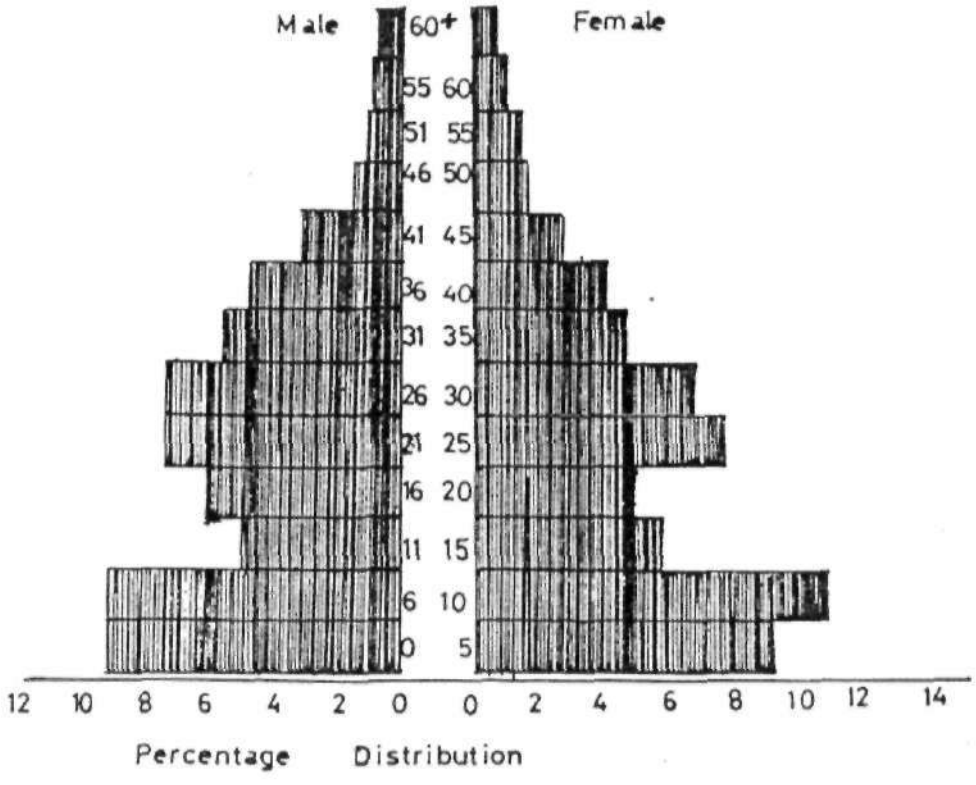
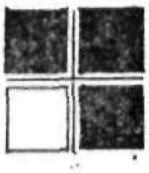


FIG 29 AGE SEX DISTRIBUTION OF KOMA

Source Fieldwork Nov 1992



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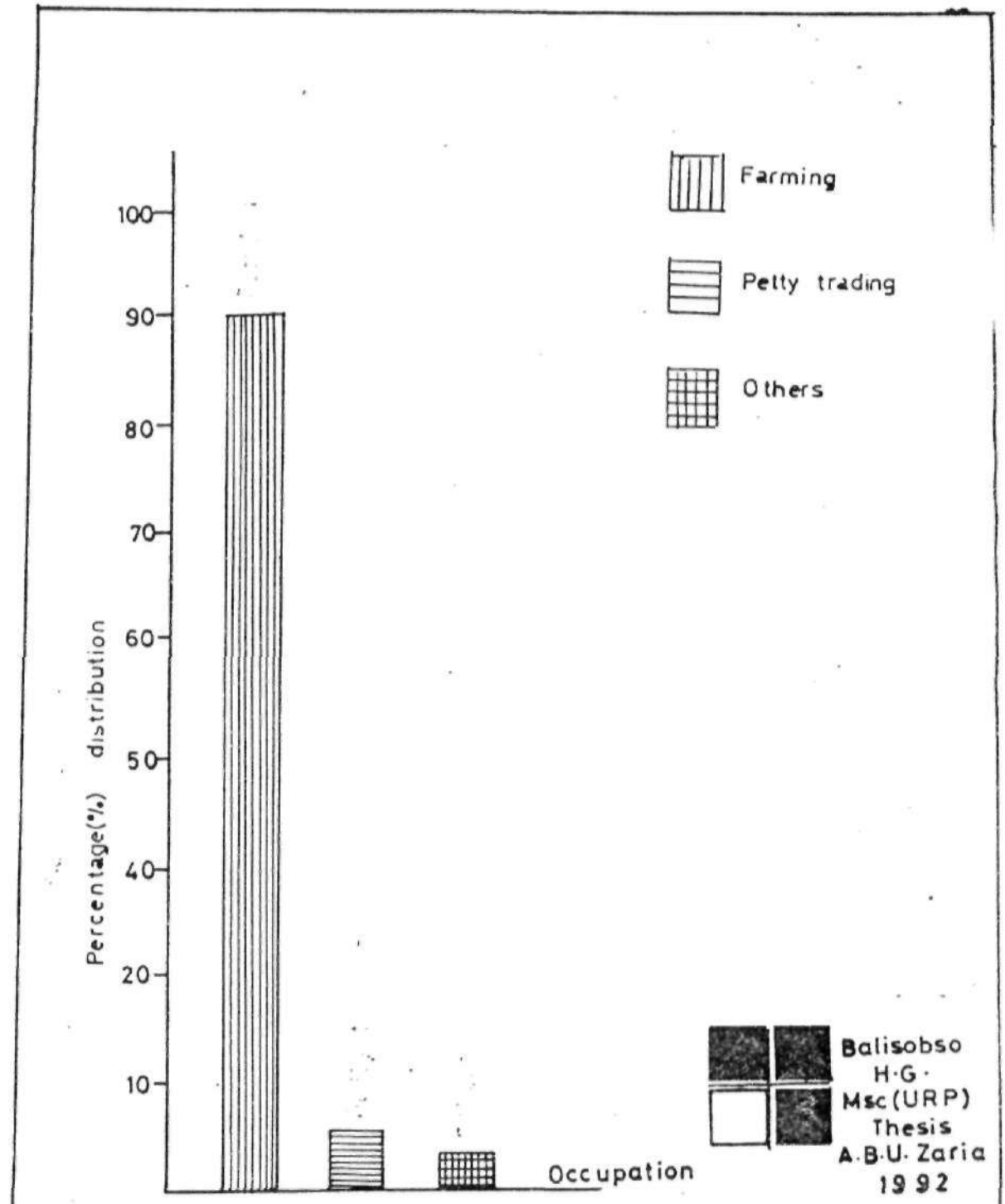


FIG 30 OCCUPATION DISTRIBUTION OF UP HILL PEOPLE

Source Field work Nov 1992

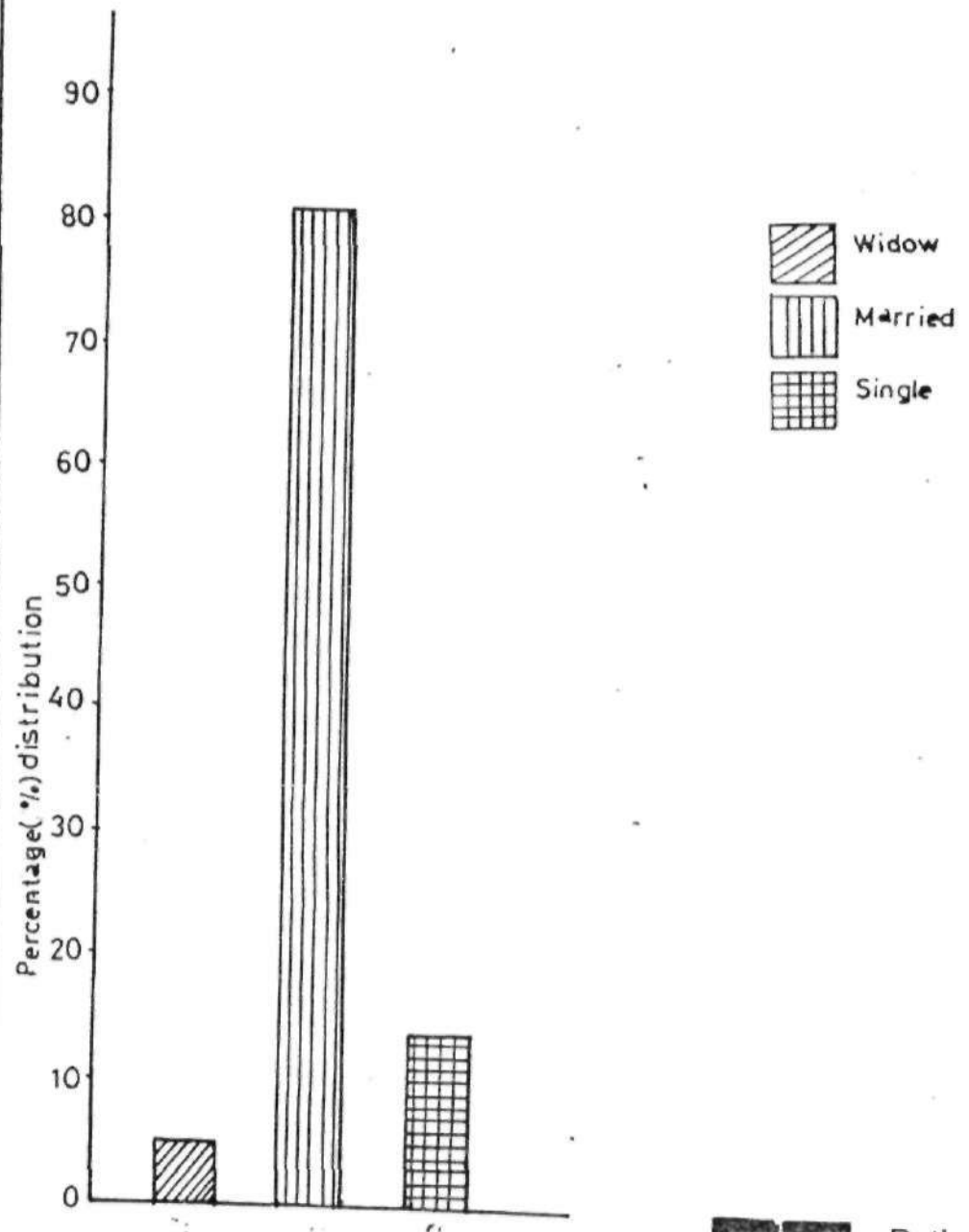


FIG 31 MARITAL STATUS
Source Fieldwork Nov 1992

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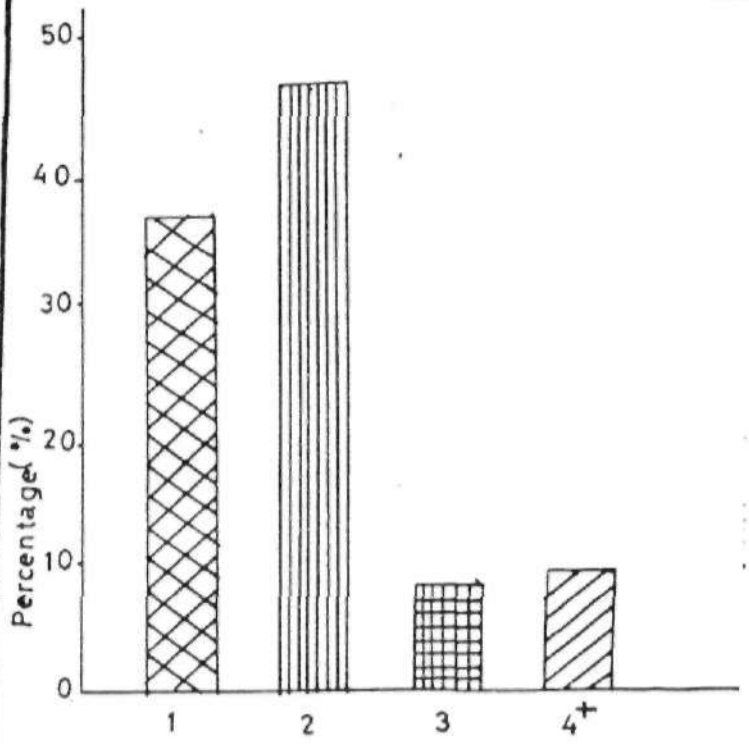


FIG 32 NUMBER OF WIVES

Source : fieldwork Nov 1992

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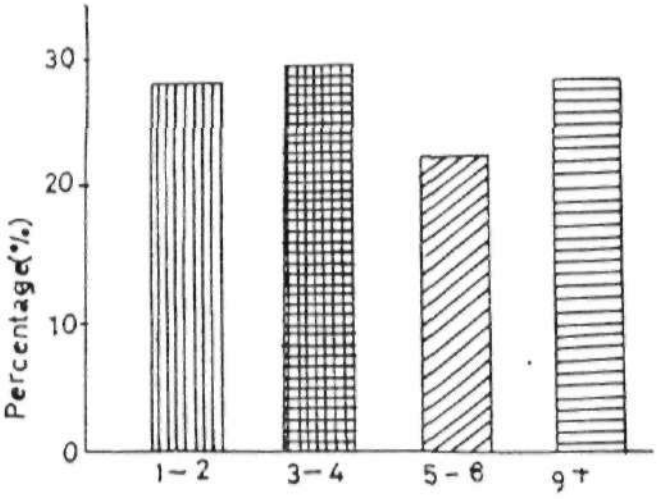


FIG 33 DISTRIBUTION OF NUMBER OF CHILDREN

Source fieldwork Nov 1992

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1992

The inferences from the above finding indicates that, majority of the uphill people are young. It also implies that they marry at early ages. The consequences are high birth rates (fertility) and rapid formation of new family units. The bulk of male children indicates high labour force. In the resettlement exercise, attention is to be paid to their future growth and formation of new family units. The administrative organization would also facilitate disemination of campaign on the resettlement faster and easier. It also means that migration amongst the youth will be faster. Also concentration of people on such fragile land will cause problems of land shortages, inadequate space for housing etc.

To determine the duration of the their stay on the hills, reasons for their movement up to the hills, and whether they have ever visited the plains, 88.7 percent said they have been on the hills since birth, 7.3 percent said between 1-30 years and 4 percent said it belongs to their ancestors and for security reasons (fig.34). Another question was asked to find out the frequency of visit to down hills, 60 percent said they have ever gone down to the plains while 40.0 percent said they have never gone down to the plains. Amongst those who have ever gone down, the purposes of the visit include farming, marketing, land for housing etc.

This implies that the resettlement scheme must be well publicized to disabuse the minds of the people to accept being resettled. Their long period of stay on the hills will cause some problems because it will not be easy to uproot them within a short period and resettle them on an entirely different environment. However, as many now visit the plains particularly for economic reasons, they can become part and parcel of the resettlement campaign. They can be used to influence their relatives on the hills about the benefits to be derived if resettled on the plains.

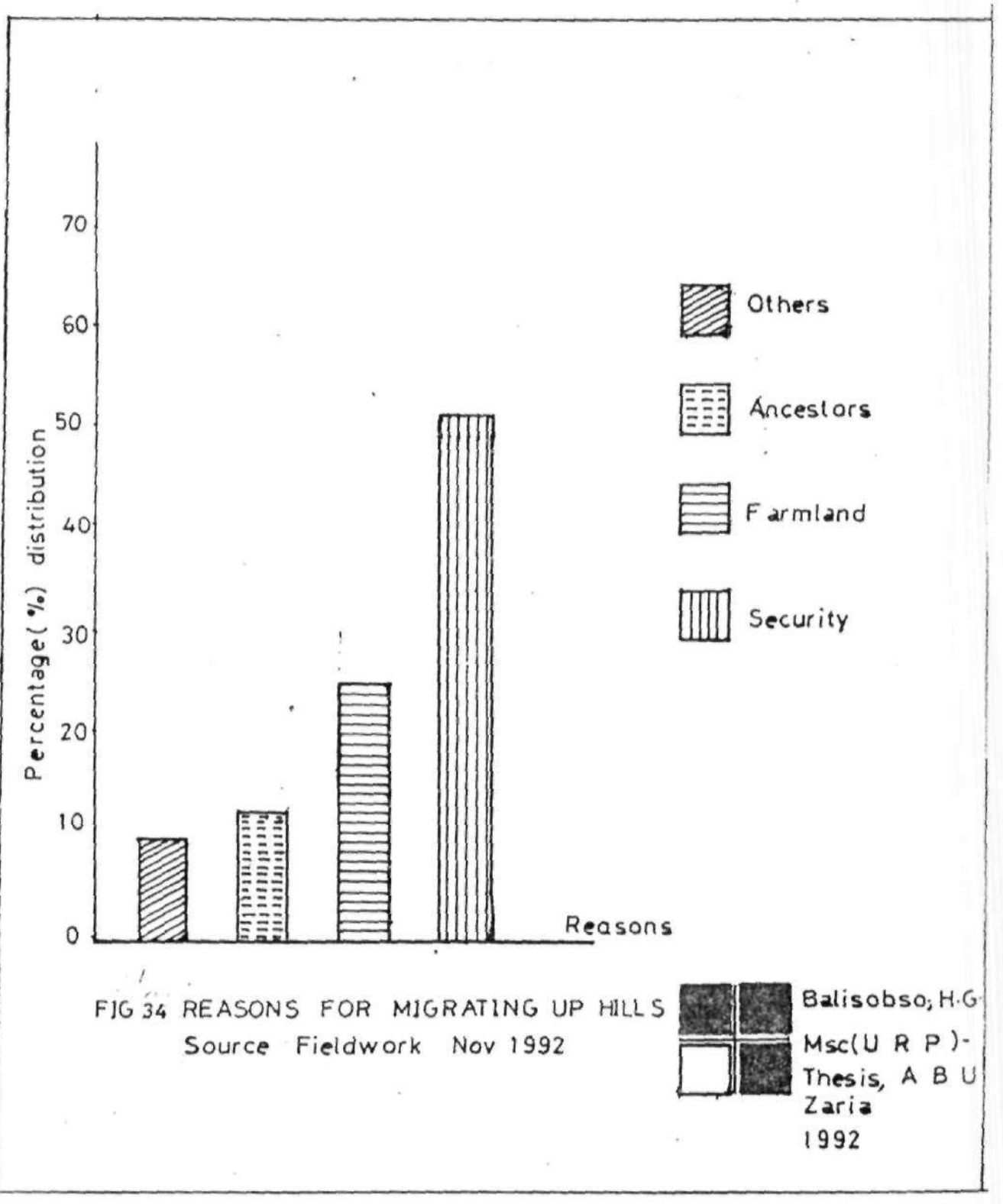


FIG 34 REASONS FOR MIGRATING UP HILLS
Source Fieldwork Nov 1992

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Zaria
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5.2.1 Economic Characteristic and Potentials

Most of the uphill dwellers representing (90 percent) are farmers; 6.7 percent are petty traders and 3.3 percent engage in other activities. Most of the farming is done on small parcel of land of less than one hectare and crop yields are between 0.1 - 1 tonne. The average farm size is 0.68 hectare while the average out put is 1.6 tonnes (table 7 and 8).

Plot Size (Ha)	Percentage
01 - 1	96.0
1 - 5	2.4
6 - 10	1.6
11+	0
	100

Table 7 Distribution of Farm Sizes
Source Field Work November 1992

Quantities (Tonnes)	Percentage
0 - 10	68
11 - 20	10.4
21 - 30	10.4
31 - 40	8.8
41 - 50	2.4
51+	
	100

Table 8 Distribution Crop yield
Source Field Work November 1992

From table 7, it is seen that majority of the farmers, over 96 percent, cultivate on small parcel of land not more than 1 hectare while 2.4 percent and 1.4 percent respectively, cultivate on plots of 1-10 hectares. Consequently crop yield does not exceed 1-10 bags representing 68.0 percent with 11-20 bags constituting 10.4 percent, 21-30, form 10.4 percent, 31-40 have 8.8 percent and 51 and above constitute 2.4 percent as indicated on table 8.

This implies that the people are still dependent on simple methods of cultivation or low level of technology which is based on bush fallowing and shifting cultivation on small plots of farmland. The result is low yields and consequently low income. The small quantity produced does not give room for sales for cash hence they do not buy modern imputs and implements such as fertilizer, pesticides etc. Further more farming is not mechanized so little cash crops are produced.

It was also found out that inter planting of different crops on the same piece of land is practiced. This mean fear of climatic failures. If there is any climatic failure, some crops that are resistent may survive. Further more the hill environment with limited space for large scale farming makes intercropping a necessity.

Inter planting of crops indicates that, Millet, Guinea Corn and maize being the major cereals as well as the major food crops are frequently interplanted. Cash crop production is not practiced may be because the hill environment cannot support it.

Other Economic activities undertaken by the hill people include fishing, mat making and hunting. While farming is the predominant economic activity during wet season (fig.35), the others such as mat making, fishing and hunting are mainly done during dry season (fig.36). Methods of fish

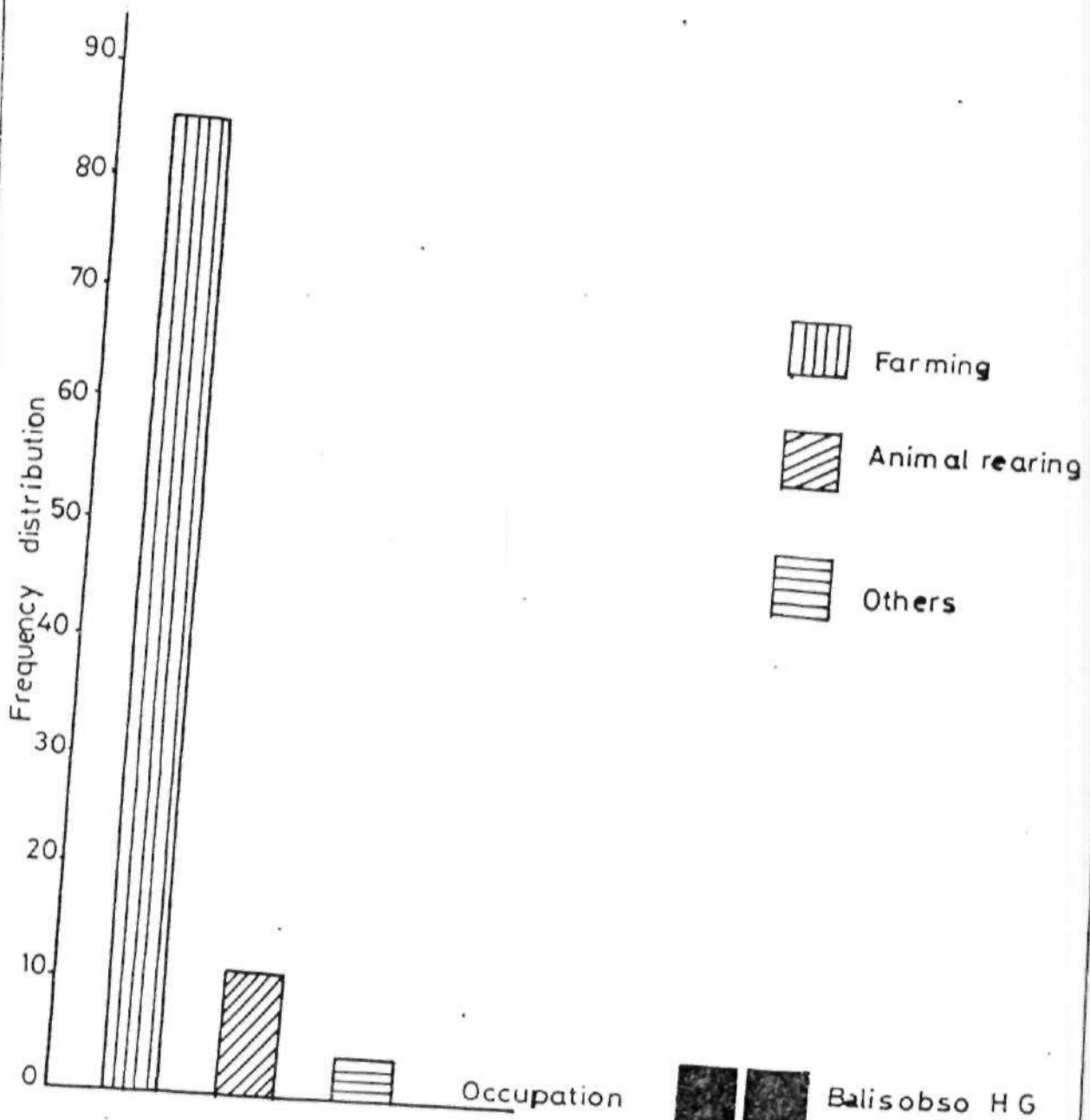


FIG 35 OCCUPATION DISTRIBUTION IN WET SEASON

Source Fieldwork Nov 1992

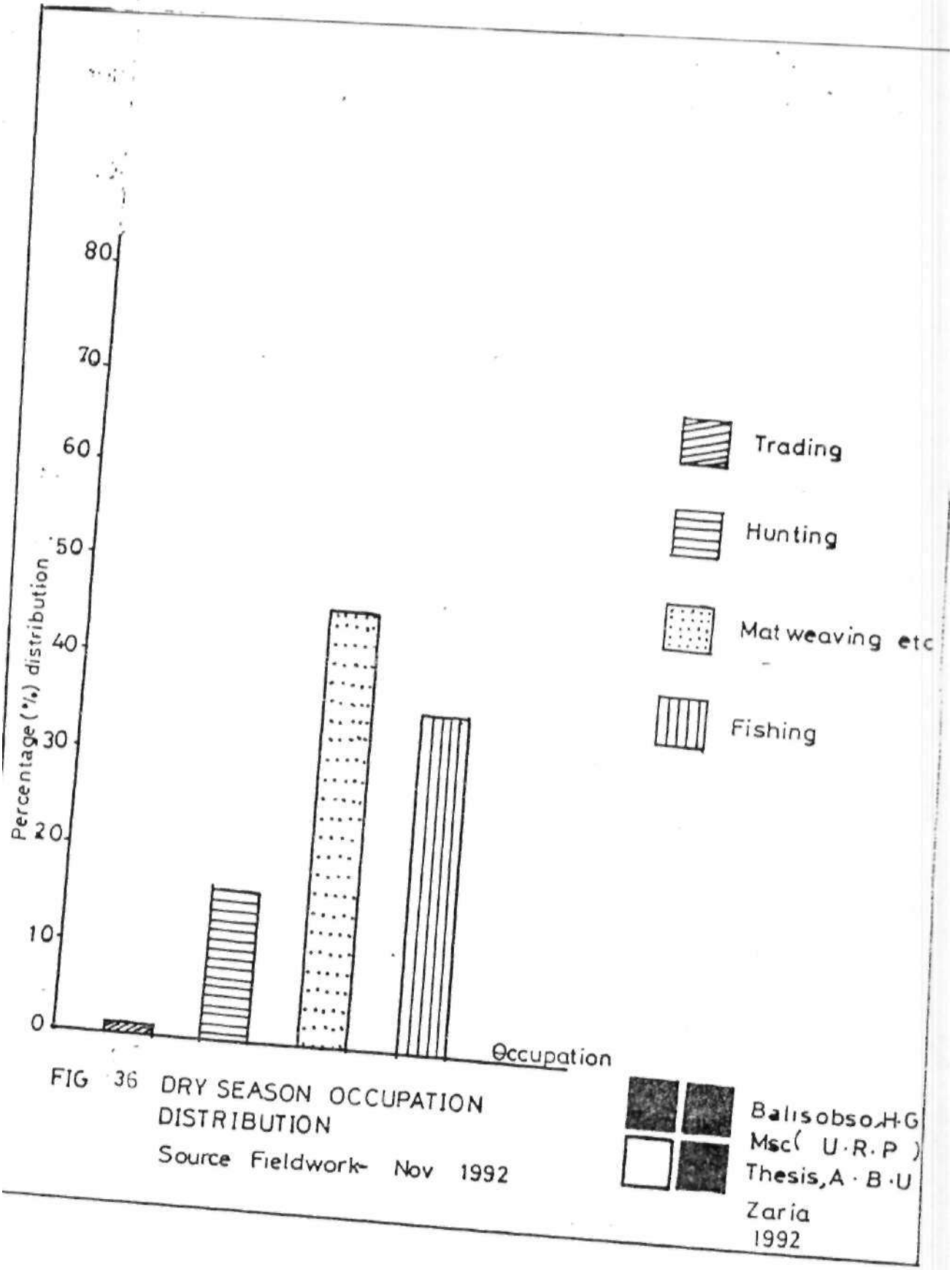


FIG 36 DRY SEASON OCCUPATION DISTRIBUTION

Source Fieldwork- Nov 1992

trap production, mat weaving and hunting implements were all observed to involve simple technology. Fish and games hunted are processed through simple traditional methods.

Animal rearing particularly goats, cows, sheep and birds like chicken and duck are practiced. Most animals reared can be sold to replenish or compliment the little food obtained from the farms and also slaughtered during festivals and ceremonies.

5.3.0 HOUSING POTENTIALS

Housing is an important residential land use. Major elements that occupy space within the residential area include compound units, infrastructural facilities etc. The distribution of these activities, particularly within compounds shows that most of the hill people have rooms between 2-4 representing 64 percent. It also shows an average of 3.8 rooms per compound see table 9

No of Rooms	Percentage
1	10.0
2	26.0
3	36.4
4	24.3
5 and above	3.3

Table 9: Distribution of Bedrooms
Source: Field Work 1992

Mud is the predominant building material used in housing construction with grass used in thatching the rooms and over 90.9 percent of these materials are obtained from the surrounding bush. Over 50.7 percent of the Labour used in housing construction is personal (individual work), 20.0 percent from the community and another 20.0 percent is family labour, while 9.3 percent is obtained from other sources such as friends etc (fig. 37 and 38).

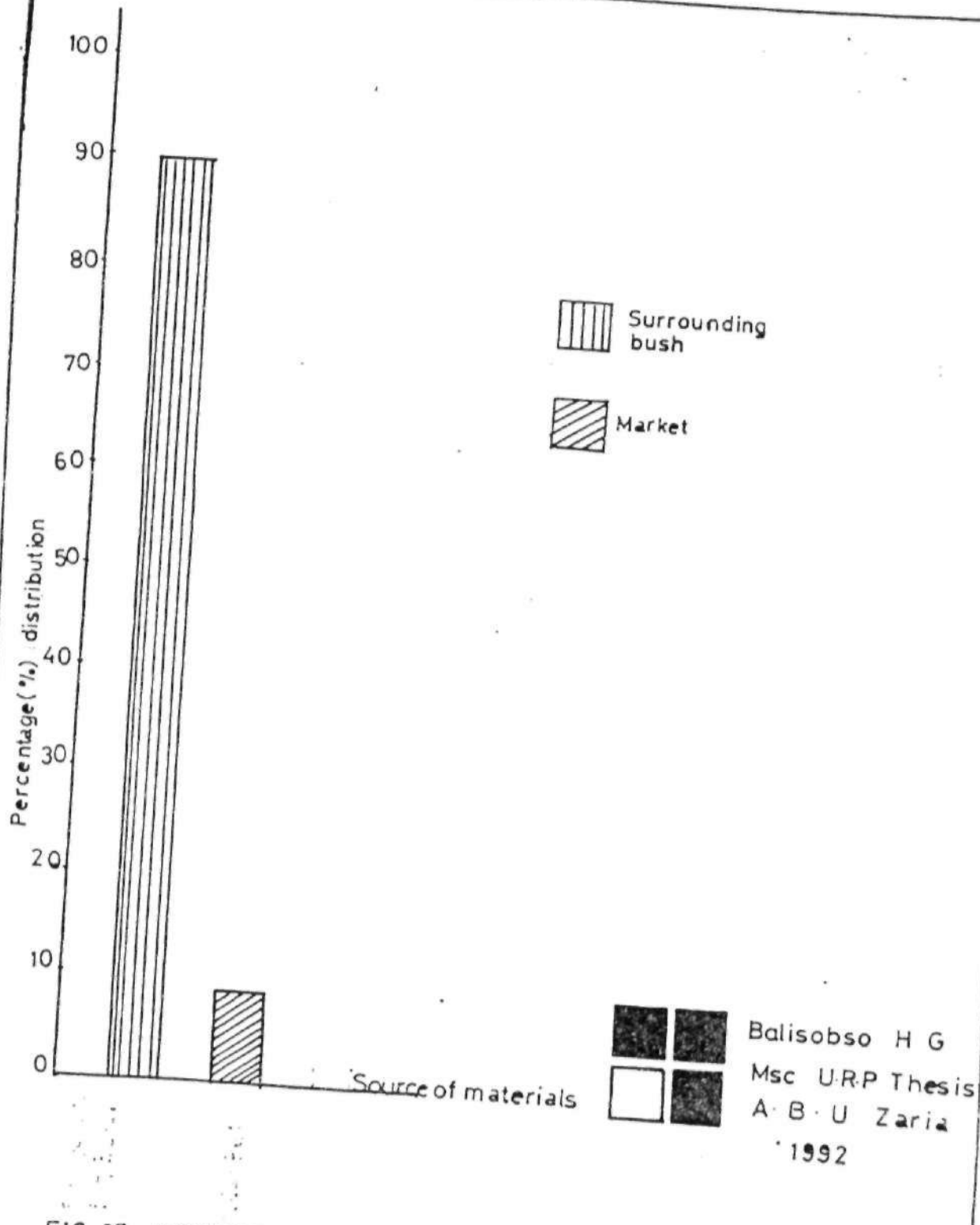


FIG 37 SOURCES OF BUILDING MATERIALS

Source Field work Nov 1992

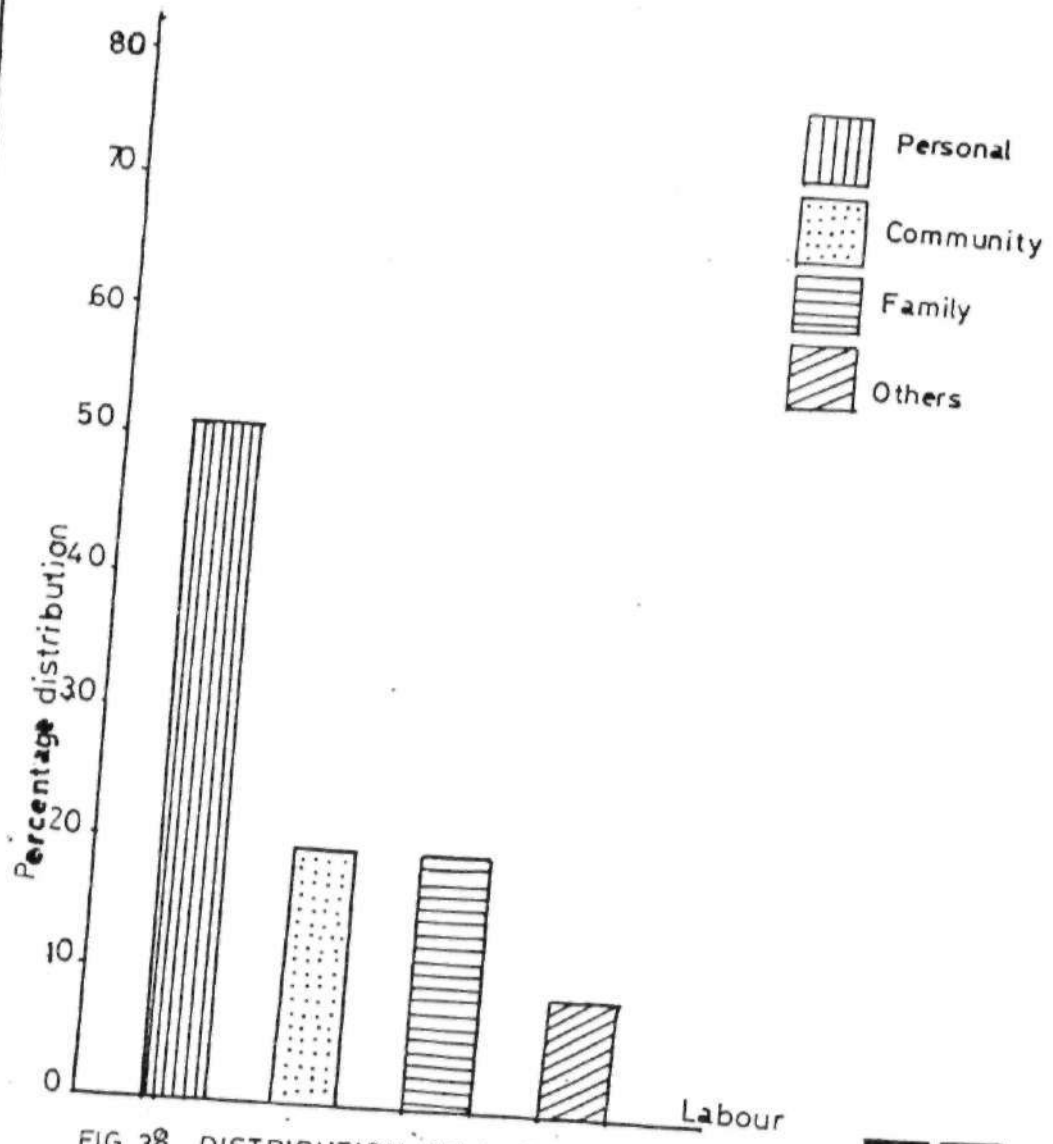


FIG 38 DISTRIBUTION OF LABOUR FOR HOUSING CONSTRUCTION
Source Fieldwork Nov 1992

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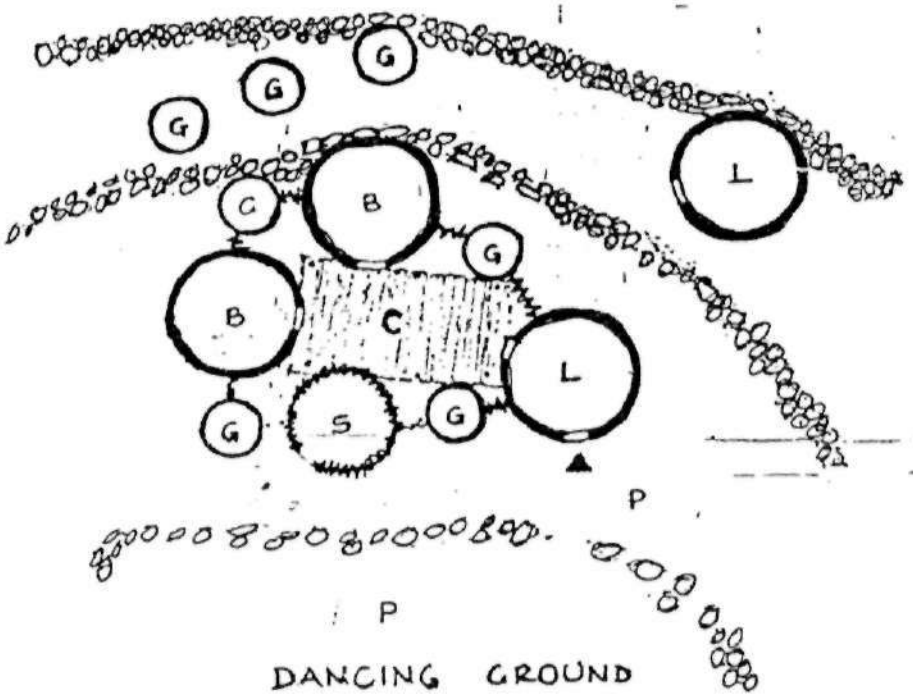
Placement of functions within the compound indicates that there is an elementary or unconscious placement of public (place dancing area) private (family rooms) and property (animal shed, granary). Space allocated to public area is at the front, the private with Court Yard is where the family rooms and space for relaxation are located and fenced with (Zana) Mat. Within the compound the property section is located outside but attached to the compound (fig.39). Most compounds do not have latrine. This means that the people deficate in the surrounding bush. The survey further revealed that 70.0 percent of the compounds have kitchens exclusively used while 15.0 percent are placed outside the bedroom but within the Court yard (fig.40)

The inferences to be drawn are that, the use of local building materials prevails. The use of local building materials is an indication of use of low level technology in housing construction and development. The use of local building materials also indicates their socio-economic conditions and low income. Consequently they cannot afford to buy modern building materials such as zinc, nails, wash hand basins, sinks etc. The placement of activities particularly granaries and animal shed outside the compound indicates the freedom from attack, or stealing, armed robery, etc as may be practiced on the plains and which requires police protection of lives and properties. The use of surrounding bush as toilets shows the low level of awareness to simple methods in pit and other methods of latrine provision. It also indicates the lack of awareness to the environmental pollution and other disease related problems open defication can cause.

5.4.0 INFRASTRUCTURAL POTENTIALS/FACILITIES

5.4.1 Water Supply

The survey found out that over 67.3 percent of the people use streams and rivers as their source of water supply. Caves constitute



LEGEND

P Public area
S Living and Cooking
B Bedroom
G Barn
L Animal shed
C Court yard covered
Fence - zana(mat)
Terracing

FIG. 39 Sketch of Residential space utilization.
Source Jared 1987

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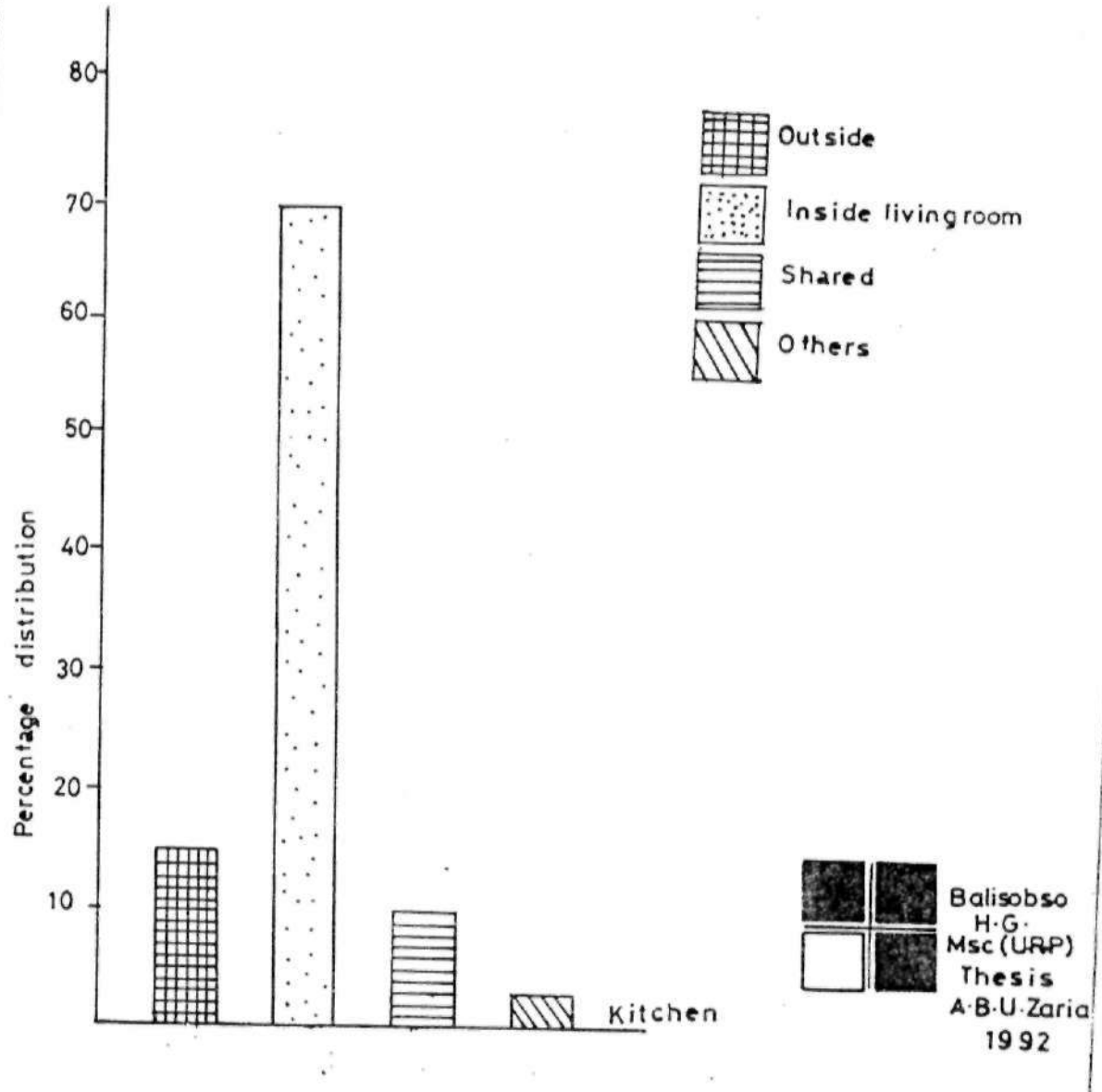


FIG 40 PLACE OF COOKING

Source Field work Nov 1992

10 percent, springs constitute also 10 percent and rain water collection particularly during rainy season constitute 6.0 percent (fig.41).

This indicates the level of living of the people who are rural with low income and technology that well sinking is not practiced nor any other method of obtaining pottable water.

5.4.2 Source of Energy

It was found out that 99.7 percent of the dwellings use fire wood as source of energy both for domestic and other uses. A negligible percentage of 0.3 have access to kerosine lamps, Candles, Gas lamps etc are yet to be used as other sources of power supply in the house (fig.42)

This shows the low level of awareness to electricity, gas light etc as modern methods of Power supply. The frequent use of firewood will disrupt the ecological balances. The impact of the disruption will be soil erosion and degradation. The axed down vegetation will no longer provide enough protection to the soil from rains and wind erosion. The leaves for decomposition to replenish the fertility of the soil will be greatly reduced. Further more, the cutting down of the trees will cause long journeys to fetch fire wood and farming will not be carried out within short distances. Materials for housing construction will be deplitated and lack of vegetation cover will increase intensity of Solar radiation thus causing high temperatures within the settlements. High temperatures makes life uncomfortable to man and animals.

5.4.3 Mode of Transportation

It was found out during the survey that, the major mode of transportation is foot and through foot paths. This represents 98.0 percent with only 2.0 percent having bicycle(fig 43).

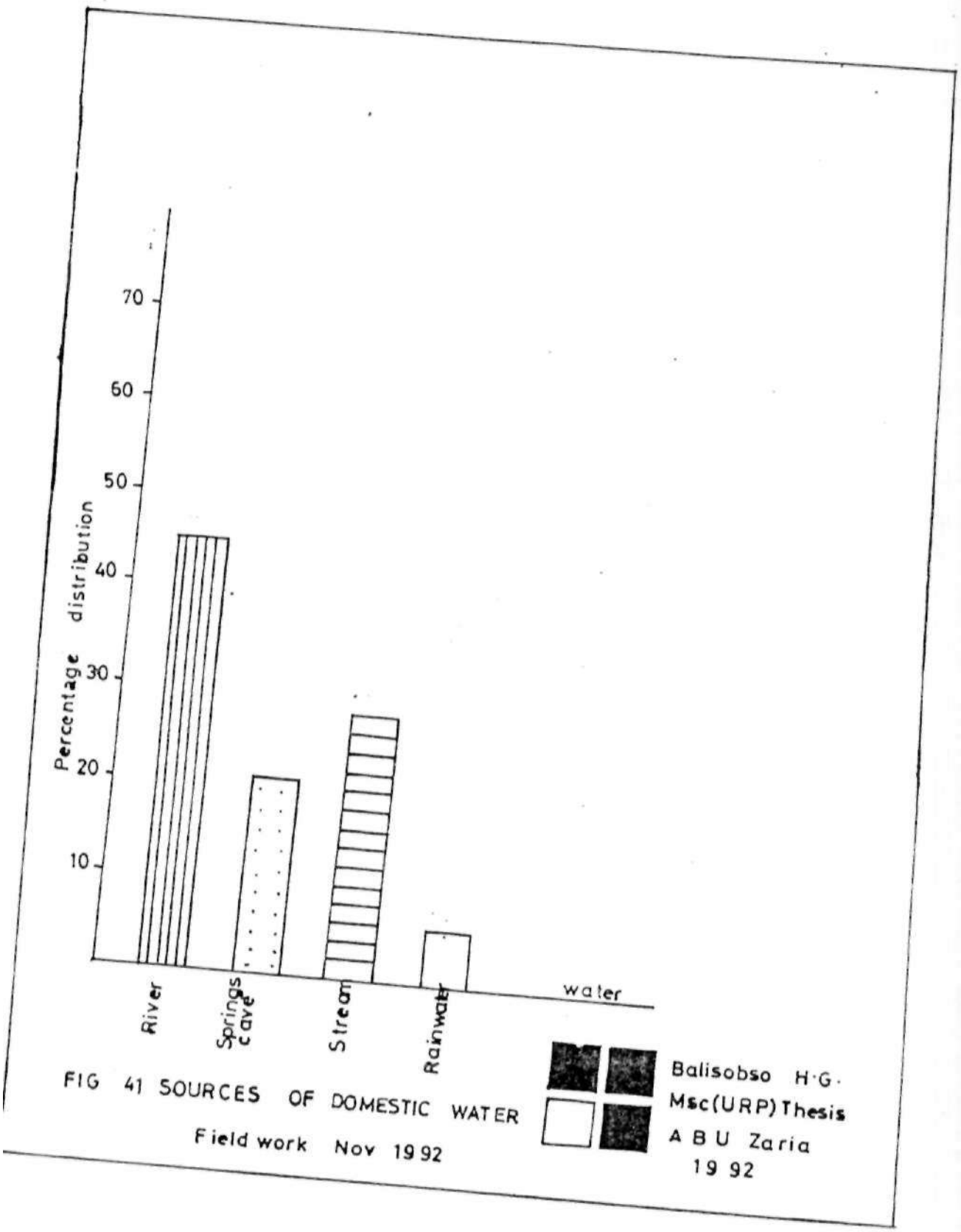


FIG 41 SOURCES OF DOMESTIC WATER

Field work Nov 1992

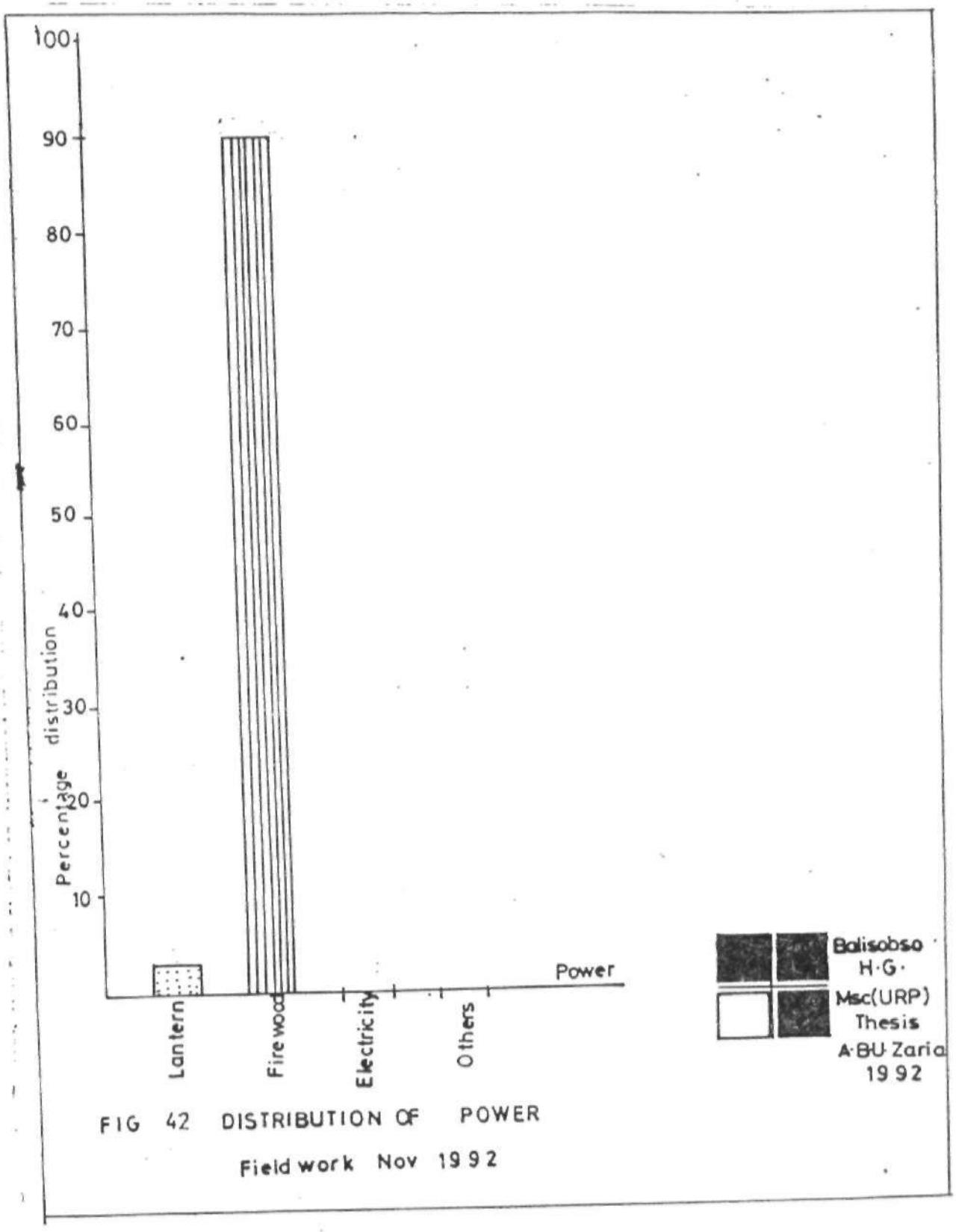


FIG 42 DISTRIBUTION OF POWER

Field work Nov 1992

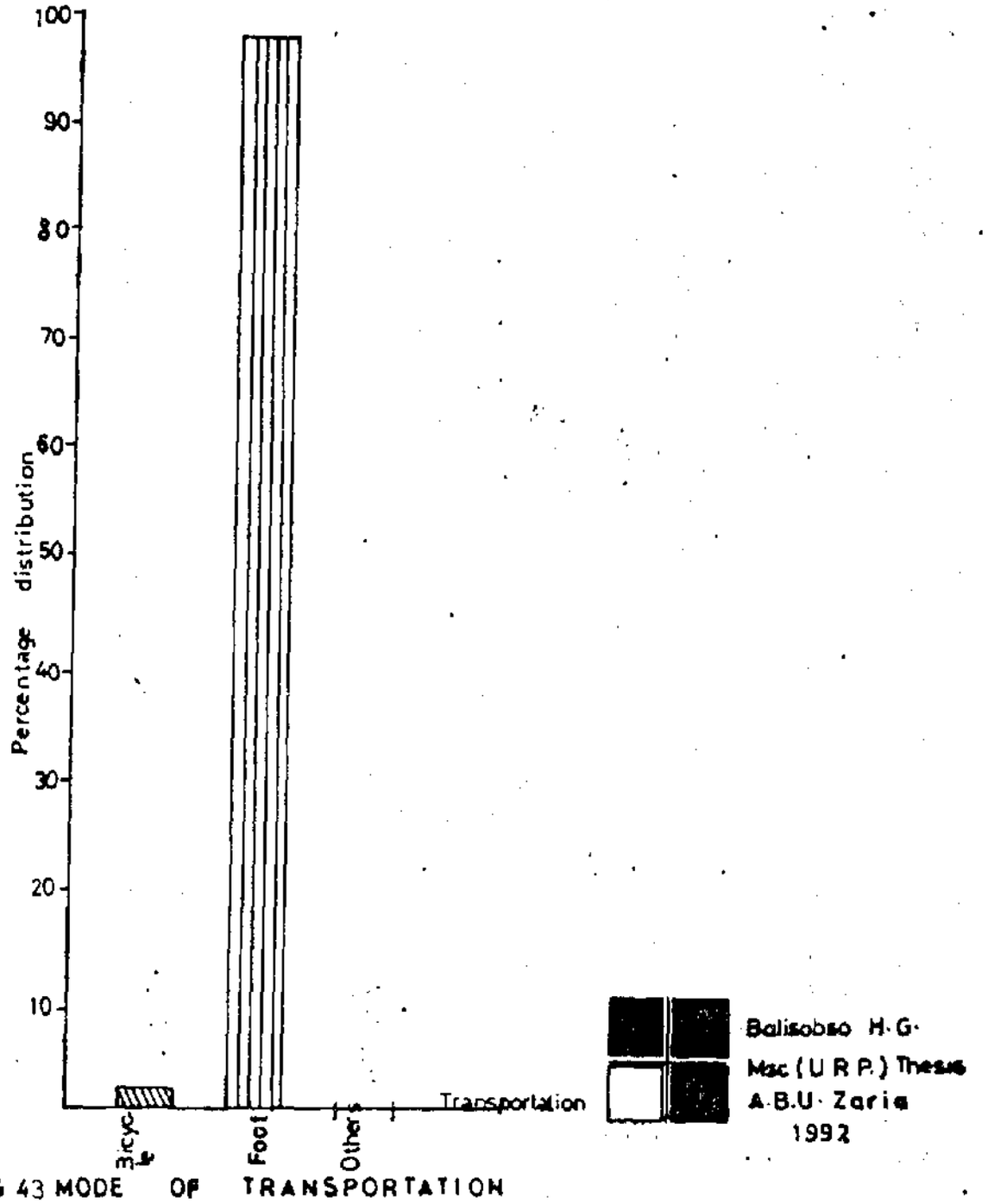


FIG 43 MODE OF TRANSPORTATION

Source Field work Nov. 1992

This shows the low level in ownership of other means of transportation such as cars,Motor-cycles etc. It also indicates the low level of their income which does not afford them opportunity to own other means of transportation. The lack of hierarchial road system is an indication of the ruralness of the area.

5.4.4 Educational Facilities

The Koma people on hills do not have any educational facilities of whatever category. No Nursery, No Primary and so forth.

The implication is that, lack of Educational facilities will cause high rate of illiteracy. Illiteracy will in turn affect the resettlement scheme because it will take some time and energy to convince an illiterate who has adopted to an environment for over a century to move and resettle in an entirely different environment.

5.4.5 Health facilities

The study found out that there is no single health facility such as clinics, maternity centres, hospitals etc on the hills. This shows the low level of the use of modern medical facilities by the hill people. It further indicates that Medication of all kinds such as birth, treatment of Malaria and all categories of sickness is through the use of herbs and by native doctors or traditional healers. In view of the high rate of use of herbs, the resettlement should recognized their importance and preserve the forest.

5.5.0 CULTURAL CHARACTERISTICS

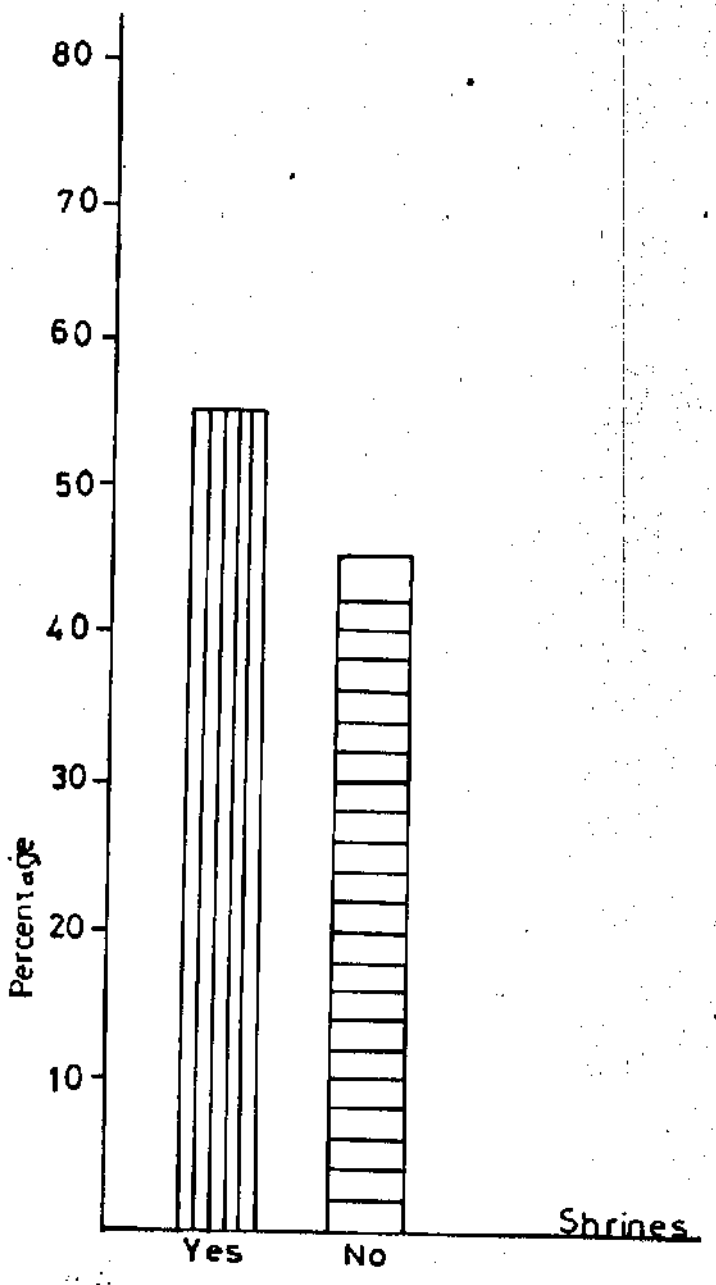
The study found out that over 98 percent of the up hill people are traditional Worshippers and worship various types of gods such as Kyanu, Zum etc. It was found out that the ownership of these

are
shrines/ by individuals and the Community. Individual ownership of shrine accounted for 55 percent (fig.44). Most of the individual shrines are located within the compound while those that the individual considered dangerous are located outside the compound and out of the village. On whether the individual shrine could be moved, 70 percent said it can be moved while 30 percent said it cannot be moved.

In answer to the effects of the shrine or fetishes on the people if to be moved, 50 percent said it can cause death and has to be moved by night so that women do not see it. 25 percent said the gods will be annoyed and sacrifice have to be performed before any movement, while 0.5 percent said it can cause illness to near by villages and 10.5 percent said no problem (fig.45).

Beside individual ownership of shrines, it was found out that the Community too own shrines. The location of the communal shrine, is usually outside the village. On where the shrines should be located, respondents, 55 percent said should be isolated from the village, 25 percent said should be located inside compound while 15 percent said it should be near the hills (fig.46). On whether the communal shrine can be moved, 75 percent of the respondents said it can be moved and 25 percent said it cannot be moved. The methods of movement are by night representing 46 percent, with local beer 40 percent, by men 9.5 percent and others 4.5 percent respectively (fig.47). The effect of the movement is similar to those own by individual as respondents said it should not be seen by women, because it will cause death etc.

One other finding was that the immovable fetishes are said to be located in the Republic of Cameroon. In view of this, their movement will not be possible because the relations in the Republic of Cameroon will not release them. The ownership of shrines, its moveability and effects



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FIG44 OWNERSHIP OF SHRINES

Source Field work Nov 1992

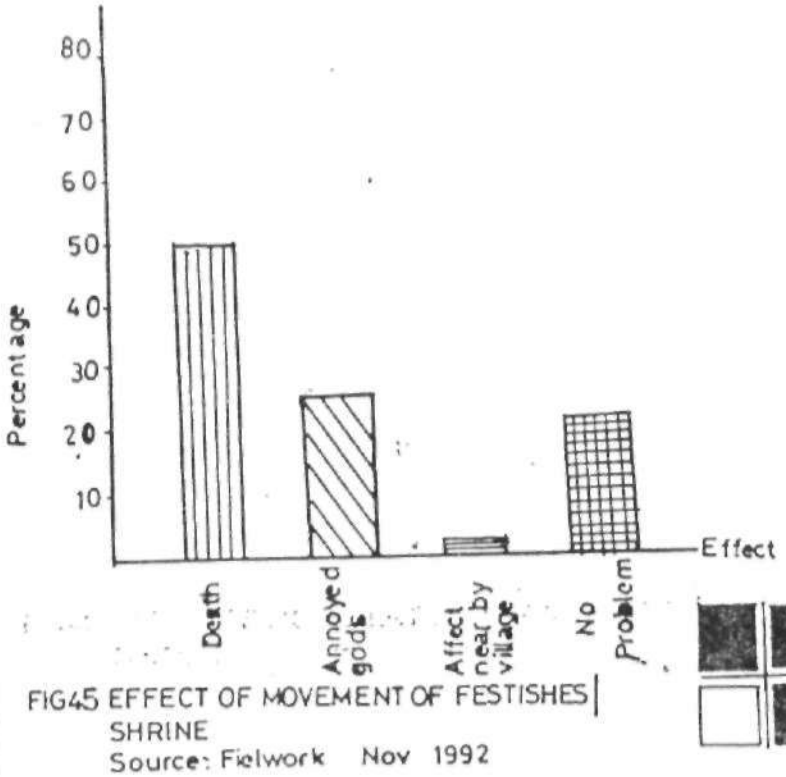


FIG45 EFFECT OF MOVEMENT OF FESTISHES SHRINE
Source: Fielwork Nov 1992

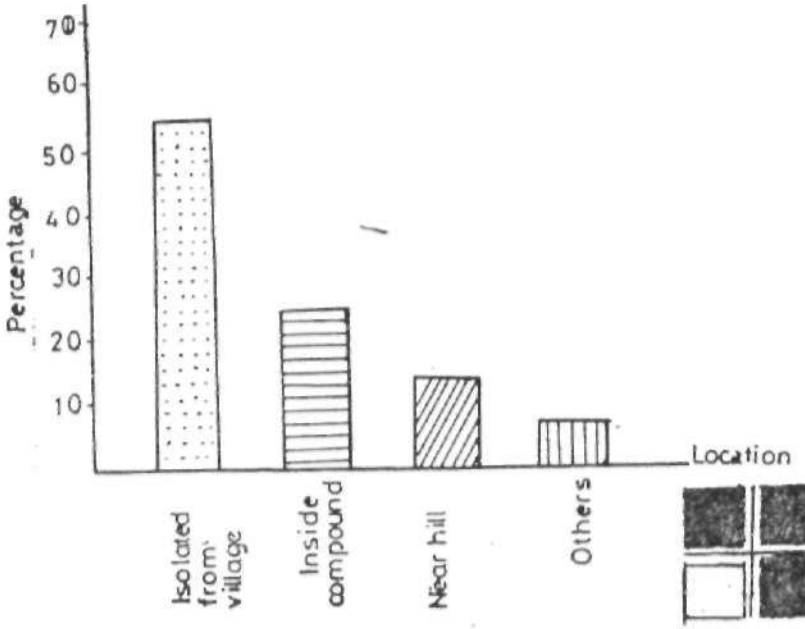


FIG46 LOCATION OF SHRINE
Source Fieldwork Nov 1992

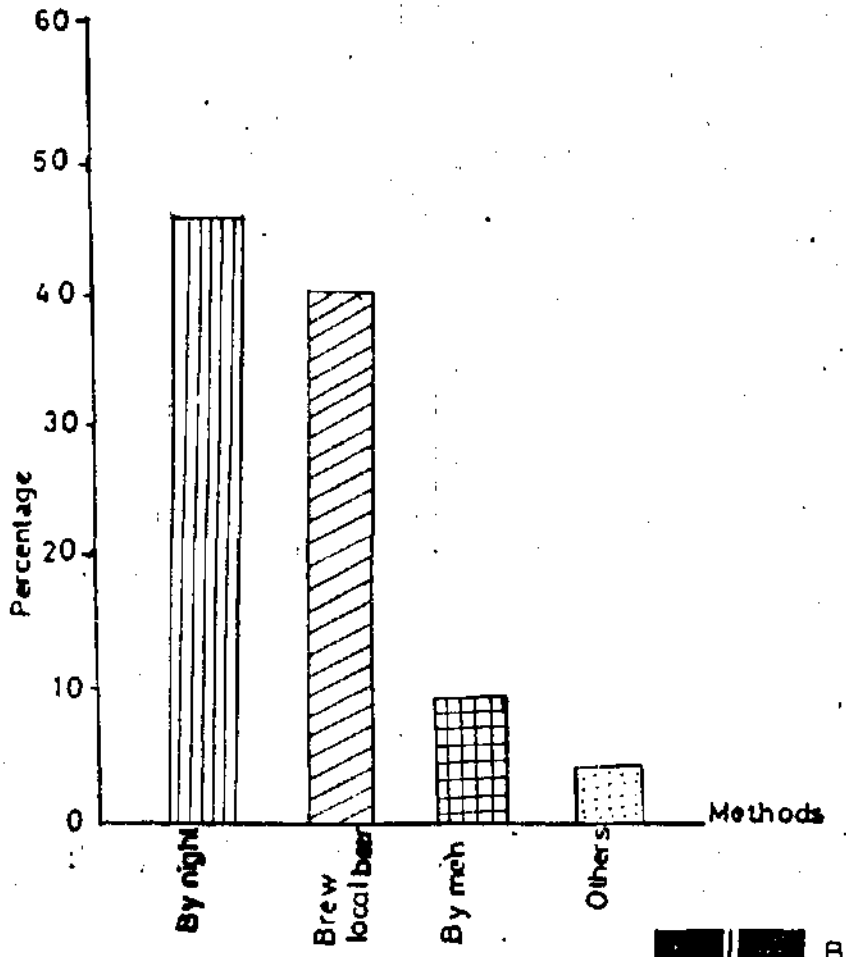


FIG 47 METHODS OF MOVEMENTS OF SHRINES
FE TISHES
Source Fieldwork Nov 1992

indicates that any resettlement scheme undertaken should provide a safe place where they should be kept.

Other cultural activities found during the survey that requires space are festivals such as marriages, cultural dances to mark harvest etc. Deaths and burial ceremonies are considered for space. It was observed that cementeries are located outside the village.

To determine the problems they do envisage if resettled, 52 percent do not envisage problems, 45.3 percent envisage problems while 2.7 percent remain indifferent. Amongst those who envisaged problems, they felt that the new site will not afford them the opportunity to maintain their cultural practices and may not have sufficient land. They will also not have places to locate their shrines while some said movement of their shrines will be difficult because some are located in the Republic of Cameroon. Others said they would not want to leave their ancestral area. The Survey indicates that, respondants, 98.7 percent do not envisage any communal or whatever kind of clash with the plain people since majority of them were once hill dwellers and are their relations. Only 1.3 percent felt that they will be attacked by the plain people if they are resettled.

To determine the level of contact between the up hill and the down hill people as well as opinion on awareness to resettlements, the result indicates that 73.3 percent have relations down hills while 24.7 percent said no. On whether they would want to move and stay down hills with them, 71.3 percent said yes while 28.3 percent responded negatively. The above situation can be infered that, resettlement or regrouping could be successfully implemented because majority have relations down hills who can influence and advice them on the benefits to be derived from the plains. Their mode of dressing reflects their relationship with the environment. For instance

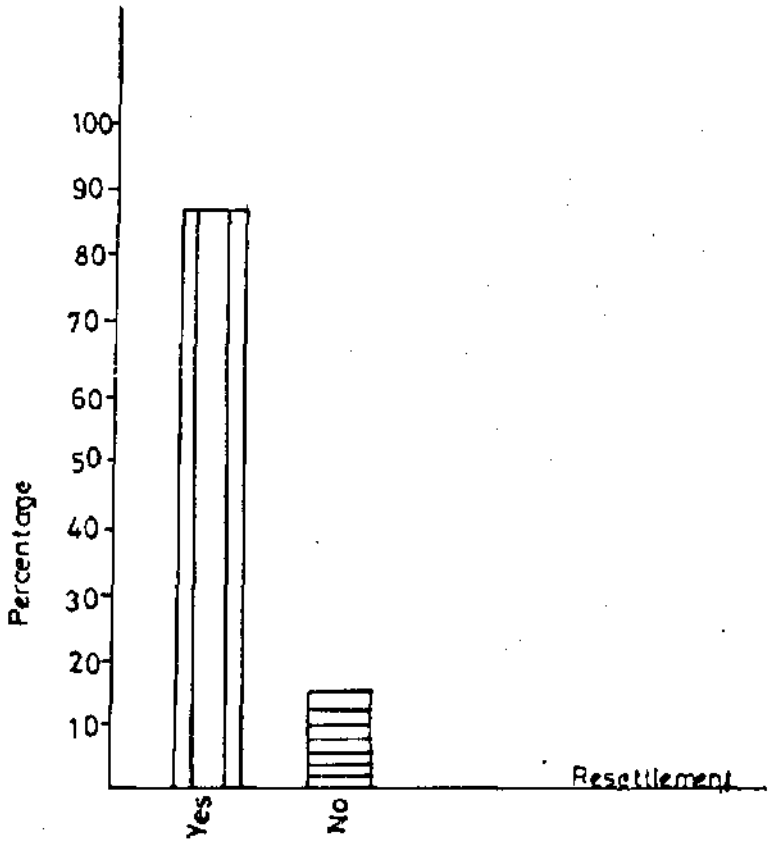
women are found covering their womanhood with leaves while the men use animal skin to cover themselves. The children go about naked. This show the low level of unawareness to present day methods of dressisng etc.

5.6.0 THE RESETTLEMENT SCHEME

To determine whether the people would want to be resettled, 87.3 percent said yes while 12.7 percent said no (fig.48). Further more respondents were asked where they would want to be resettled, 57.3 percent want to be near Tulli, 20.3 percent want Tantile while 12.5 percent want Choncha and 8.5 percent other areas (fig.49). In response to reasons for the choice, 60 percent was Economic (for farmland and market), 20 percent was for infrastructural facilities and social services (hospitals, roads, schools etc) while 12 percent was for cultural factors (blood relation, shrine maintenance etc (fig.50) . This is an indication that the people would want to be resettled.

The high reaction to Economic reasons indicates the low level of their economic conditions and their desire to be provided with better Economic opportunities to enhance their standard of living. To determine which village head or paramount ruler they will be willing to stay under, respondences about 58.7 percent want to be under Tuli 30 percent under Deggi while Samlo and Nassarawa has 10 and 13 percents respectively (fig.51). It was observed that Tuli is under the foot hills of the Atlantica Mountains thus their being resettled there can afford them visits up hills and afford them to keep their shrines as well as go to Cameroon to visit their relations.

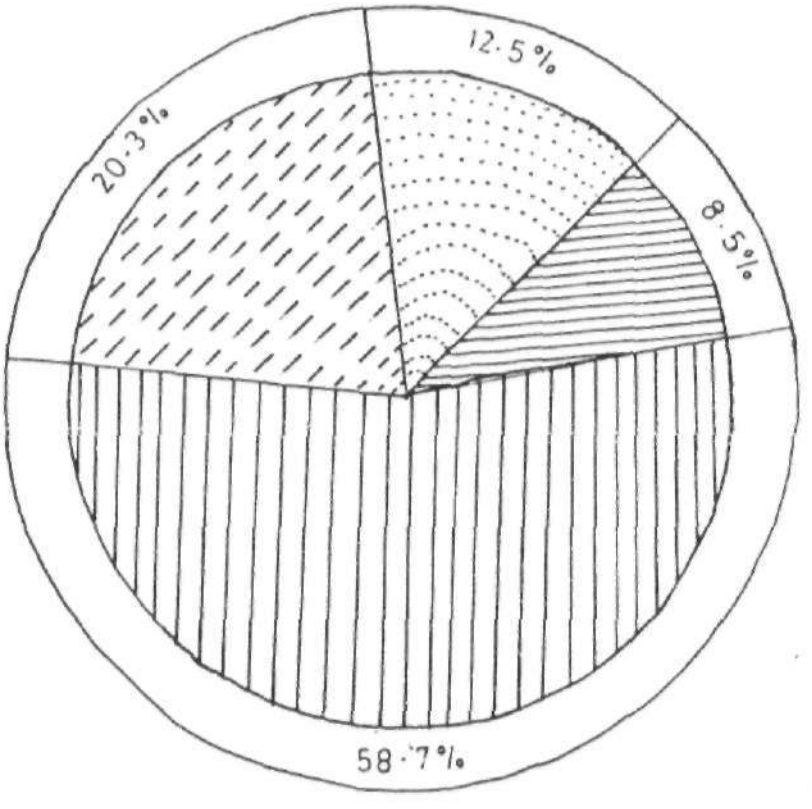
The Plain dwellers want the government to be responsible for resettling the hill people. They believed that government has senticized the people on their resettlement. In order to validate the views of the plain dwellers, the hill dwellers were asked whether they heard of government plans to resettle them, respondence as much as 70 percent said they have



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FIG 48 WANT RESETTLEMENT

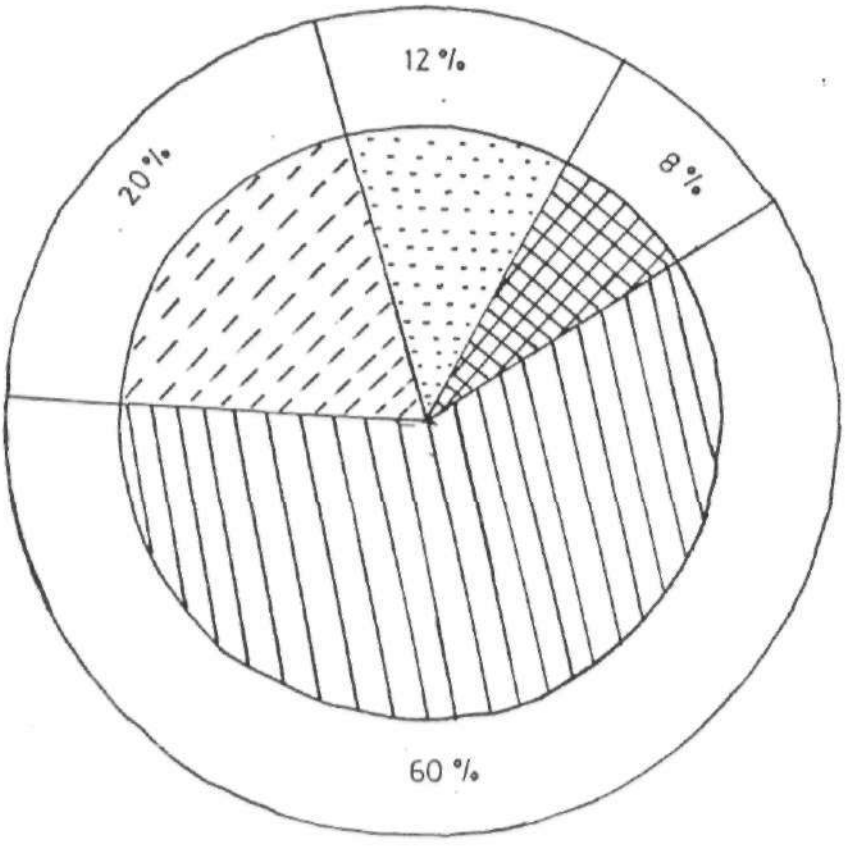
Source Field work Nov 1992



Tantile Chancha Tuli Others

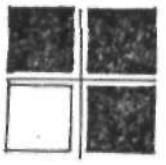
FIG 49 LOCATIONS TO BE RESETTLED
Source: Fieldwork Nov 1992

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Cultural | Infrastructural | Economic | Others

FIG 50 REASONS FOR CHOICE OF LOCATION
Source Fieldwork Nov, 1992



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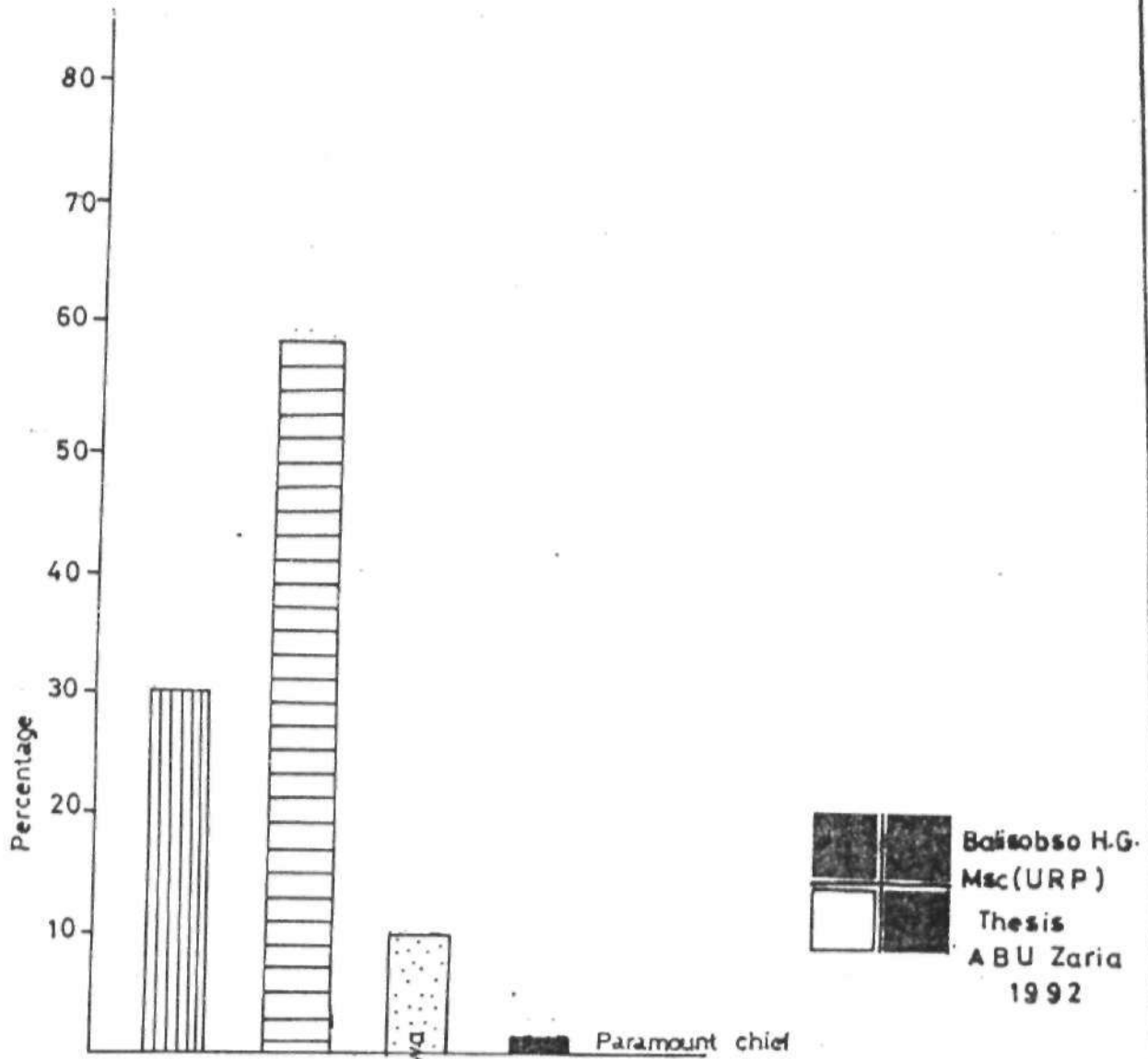


FIG 51 LOCATION UNDER PARAMOUNT CHIEFS

Source Field survey Nov. 1992

heard while 30 percent are not aware (fig.52). The hill dwellers, were also asked about their reactions to the resettlement plan, 60 percent welcome it while 40 percent did not welcome it as represented on (fig.53).

Inspite of these responses, majority of the hill people have welcomed governments move to resettling them. Further more, from the above analysis, it is found out that the uphill people want to be resettled due to their prevailing Economic conditions on the hills.

In view of the problems identified in the analysis, there is need to resettle the hill people of Koma. The ways and methods of successful resettlement is proposed and recommended in the next chapter.

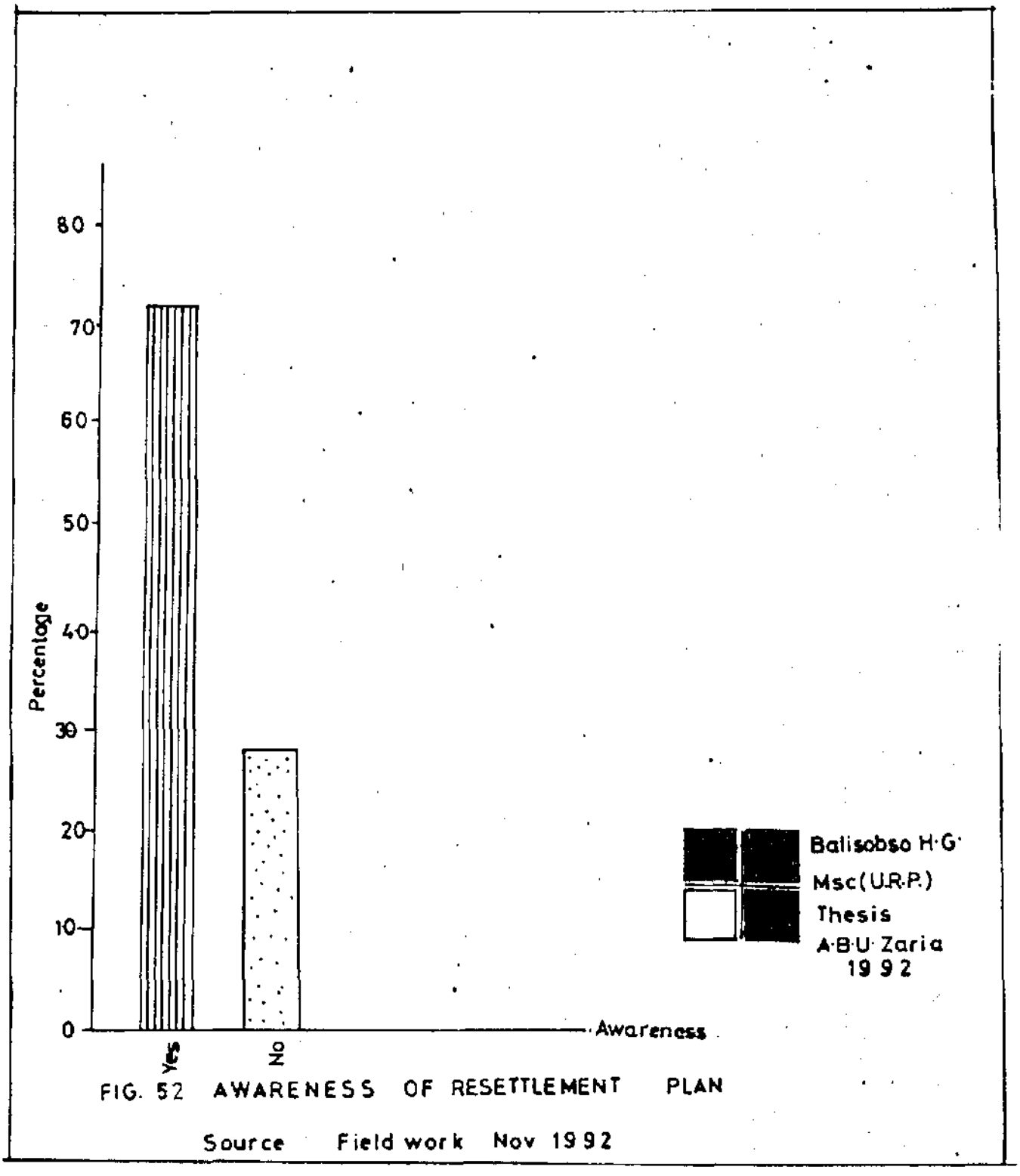


FIG. 52 AWARENESS OF RESETTLEMENT PLAN

Source Field work Nov 1992

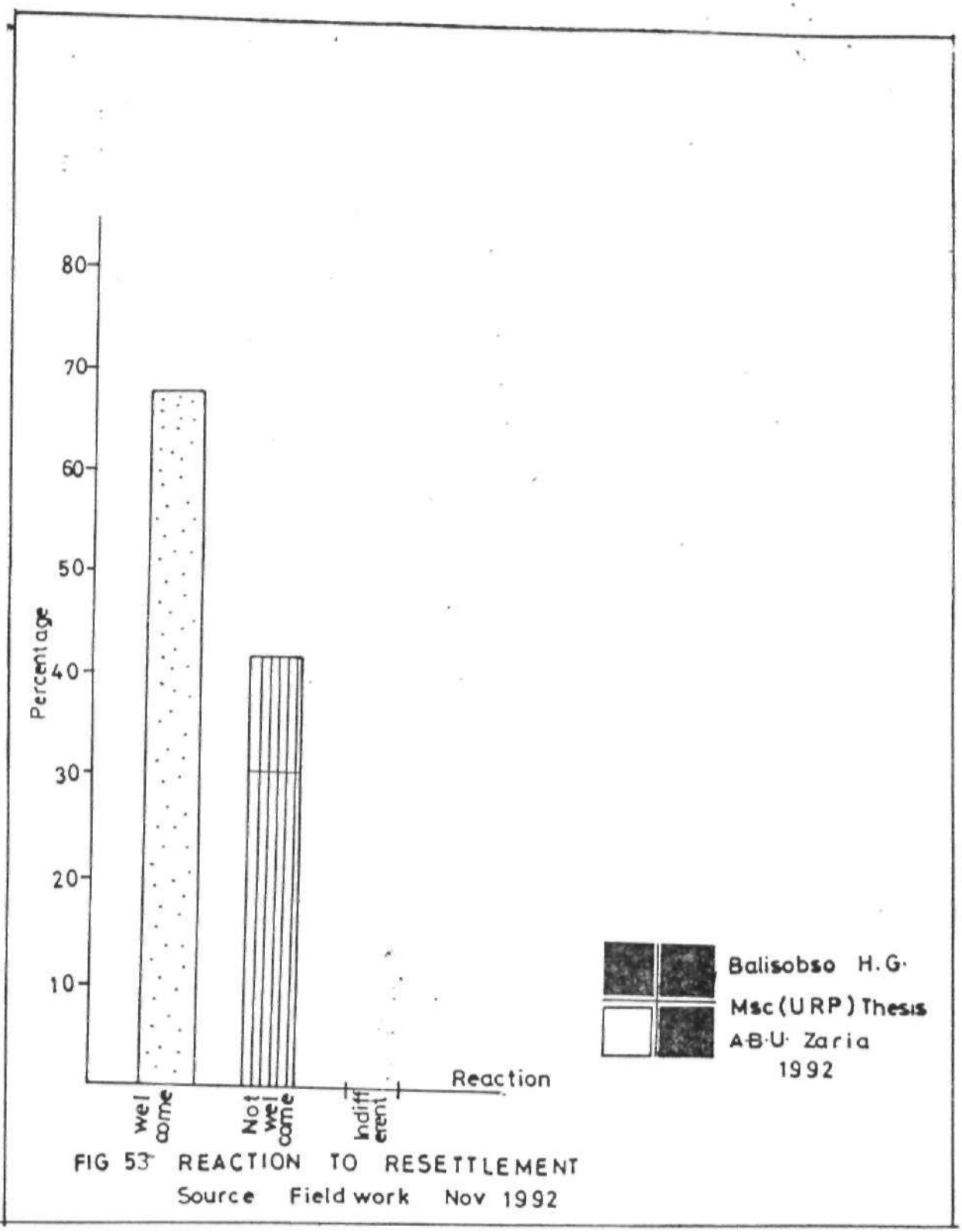


FIG 53 REACTION TO RESETTLEMENT

Source Field work Nov 1992

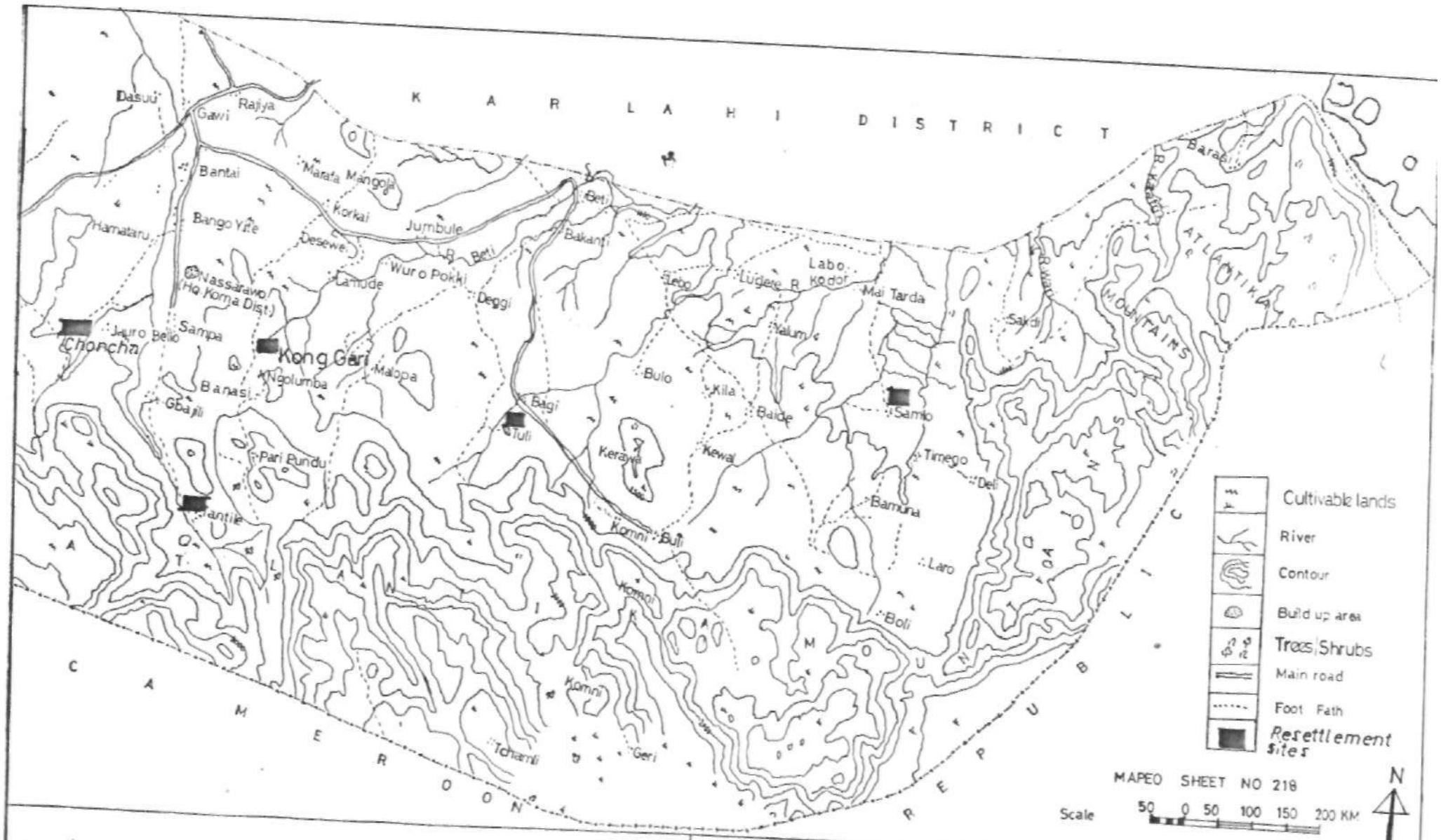


FIG 54 PROPOSED RESETTLEMENT SITES

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each site have been provided. The proposed re-settlement sites are shown on table 10

Serial No	Village Area	Population Expected	Preferred Site	Villages to be Re settled	Remarks
1.	Choncha	6,464	Manitina	Bulangi, Deggi Dulangi, Fongi	Dialectically Similar and Culturally Similar
2	Tantile	6,464	Tantile	Yabri, Wap Mongal Volungi Jilli Saina	Dialectrically similar and culturally linked
3	Konglo 1	6,464	Kong Gari	Pargi Damti Tikkipa, pari Pendu, Dambali Sama, Gbagi	Dialectically similar and culturally linked
4	Tulli	6,464	Komni Kasa	Goni, Komni Sama, Olli, Sulli	Dialectically similar and culturally linked
5	Samlo	6,464	Delli Kasa	Delli, Sama, Timega, Damulli, Sengi	Dialectically similar and culturally linked

Table 10: Proposed Re-settlement sites.

It is however proposed that each of the re settlement areas be linked to each other with roads and also be connected to Nassarawo the District Head Quarters. This is because Nassarawo serves as the first order settlement of Koma area.

6.3.0 PROPOSAL FOR THE RE-DEVELOPMENT OF EXISTING VILLAGES

It is proposed that existing villages within the re-settlement sites be re-developed. The re development is for purpose such as

(a) improving the standard of life in the village while simultaneously retaining the traditional characteristics

(b) integrating the existing village with the proposed new settlement and to serve as a base for the development of the re-settlement site.

The study indicates that the basic facilities essential to health and comfortable living were neither in existence or inadequate. Water supply in most down hill settlements are from rivers and streams. There are no educational facilities, where available like in Tantile, they are inadequate. The commercial facilities and services consist of the open space market which are weekly.

It is proposed that water supply, electricity, sewage and drainages be provided in the existing villages. Wells to cater for their water needs be provided at walking distances. As part of redevelopment, existing markets should be re-constructed or those near re settlement site be expanded for the use of bath the re settlers. Furthermore, foot paths within the existing villages be upgraded.

6.4.0 SITE ANALYSIS.

Out of the five sites proposed, one site is selected and analysed with design concepts and design layout proposed for implementation. The idea of selecting and analysing one site is that, all the sites may not have similar terrain. However, the design proposed is flexible and can be implemented in other sites. The site analysed is Tulli.

6.4.1 Location.

Tulli is located under the foot hills of the Atlantica maountains and east of Nassarawo the District Head Quarters. It is located close to river Vomni and its tributaries. It is located in an area which crops such as groundnuts, millets, beans, maize etc can be cultivated. Tulli is a gateway between Gbagi a hill settlement and Nassarawo the district headquarters. The siting of the re settlement scheme there is another growth impetus through the development of other settlements. It will also facilitate the integration and adoption to the environment by the hill people since they are now located close to their relations and friends. The physical expansion of the resettlement is

to the North, West and East parts where the land is gently undulating and well drained by the tributaries of river Vomni (fig.55).

6.4.2 Geology/Soil

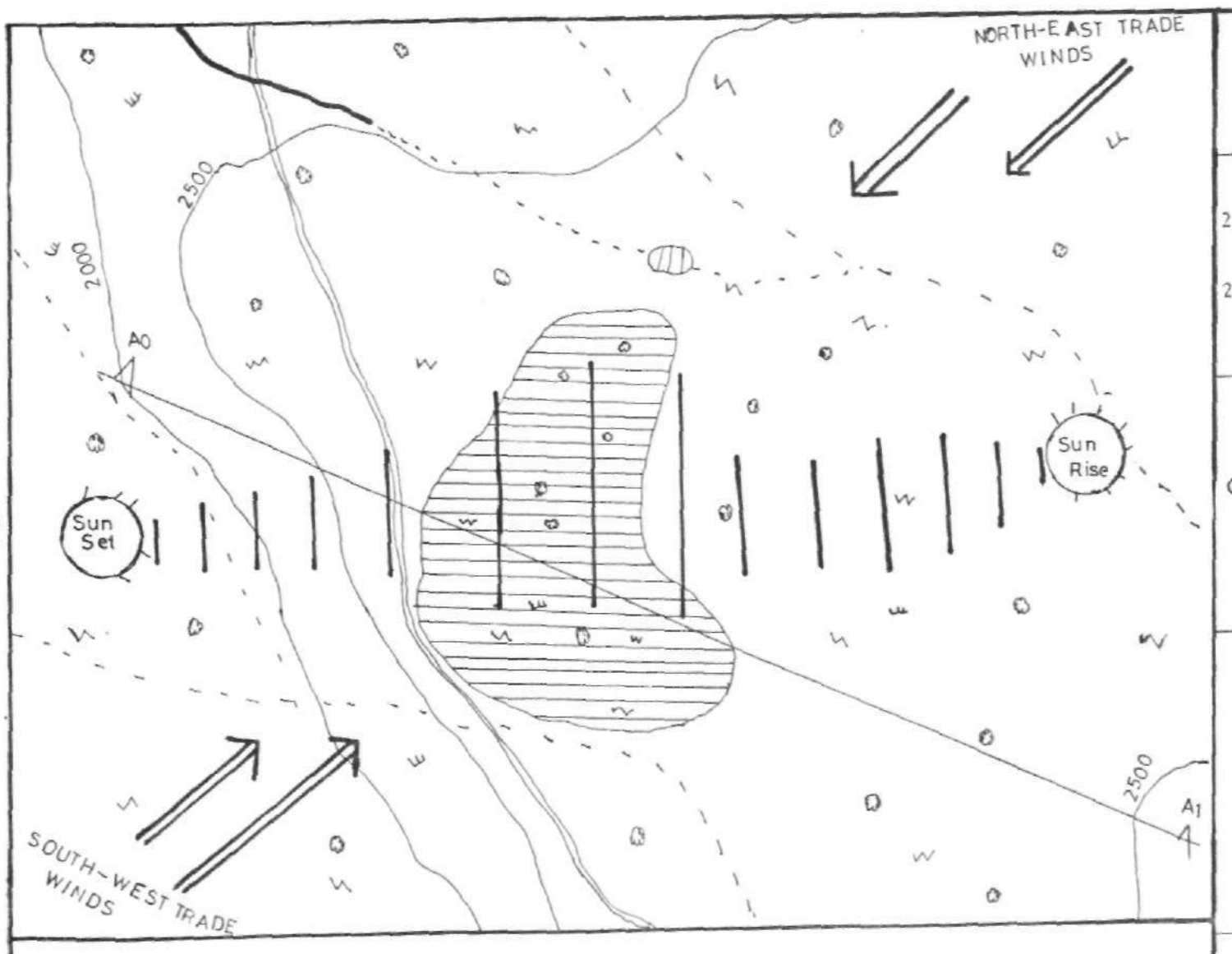
The proposed site is composed of undifferentiated basement complex rocks of the pre cambrian age. The region of the pre cambrian rock is characterised by plains that extend towards Betti. It is also composed of tropical ferrogeneous soils which are formed by the decomposition of the parent material rich in Quartz minerals.

The implications are that, rocky conditions will be too costly in terms of the provision of wells and boreholes. It will also affect the town plan and cost of excavation particularly the character and depth of the underlying rock.

Loam sandy soil is susceptible to erosion and irrigation problems. Considering the building activity and provision of infrastructure, the soil and waste management practices, the problem can be contained effectively. However detailed soil tests and geological surveys are recommended for each sites.

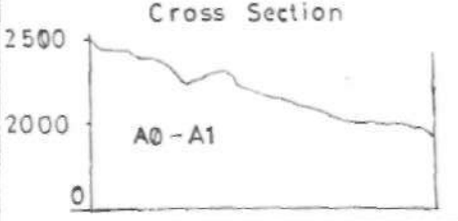
6.4.3 Vegetation

Tulli site falls under Guinea Savannah type of vegetation. It has wooded pattern of land with gallary forest found within the river valleys. On the hills, it fades into mountane type of vegetation. However the vegetation is being modified by human activities such as bush burning, farming and animal rearing. The dominant trees include white wood (Maje-Hausa) Baobab (Adamsonia digitata). These together with locust bean, shea butter tree (Butyrospermum parki) and Mangoes are of common economic importance to the people. Shrubs, scrubs and grasses which whither and dry up in the dry season typically grow to a height of above 3 metres.



Scale 1:100 000

Cross Section



N

LEGEND

- River
- Trees, Shrub, Agric. land
- Sun Rays
- Selected Site
- Roads, Foot Past
- Existing Village

Scale 1:2500

SITE ANALYSIS

- Slope
  1-3% The area is above 2500 m sea level (A.B.S.L)
- Drainage
  Naturally drained. Runs North wards
- Climate
  With temp. of above 78°F
- Geology
  Undifferentiated Basement Complex
- Soil
  Tropical Ferrogeneous type

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FIG55. SITE ANALYSIS.

Underground water bodies unless carefully determine will affect the siting of wells and boreholes. Hence wells cited away from the drainage system are likely to be low yield.

6.4.6 Climate

The proposed site has over 78'6^{o}F temperature which compares with the temperature of the whole Koma district. The monthly temperature is 22^{o}F while the daily temperature variation is about 6^{o}F in rainy season and 13^{o}F in dry season.

Sun shines are not extremely hot. Wet season cloudiness cuts in the intensity of solar radiation, it builds up during the hot part of the day reducing solar imput. Olgyay (1963) suggested that "under such conditions shaded conditions are required nearly throughout the year."

The driest months are January and February during which winds with its all pervasive dust looming and falling from above prevails. The winds are primarily from North-East from November to March and South-East from April to November (fig.55 above).

The average yearly precipitation about 1016mm to 1220mm fall between mid March and ends November. September is generally the rainiest month with average precipitation of 18 days. Rain in atleast every second day can be expected from June till September.

The implications are that high temperatures makes life uncomfortable. Intense sunshine also affects circulation and brings about fatigue. High temperatures influence solar radiation and heat absorption capacity of buildings increases. The release of heat absorped at night makes sleeping inside rooms uncomfortable, hence people abandon living

inside and prefer sleeping outside in the open courtyard. Heavy rains cause high rate of water logging and results to overflowing of river banks and consequently increase the erosive power of the rivers. Therefore farming and buildidng undertaken along river valleys are proned to erosion. Road designs facing East-West direction can affect visibility as one faces the sun directly.

6.5.0. DESIGN CRITERIA

The design criteria for the general consideration affecting the design of the resettlement include the following.

A Considering the demand for the various infrastructure and the capacity of such infrastructure at Tulli which is lacking.

B. Micro climate considered for the orientation of building, spatial organisation and landscaping.

C A harminious inter-relationship between residential, commercial and recreational activities to be achieved.

D Pedestrian system consideration as one of the major factors for location of various activities.

E The plan of the re settlement should be sufficiently flexible to accommodate possibilities for future expansion.

F Phase by phase development is to complete in itself.

G Expected population threshold to be resettled for planning of facilities.

H The main socio-economic and administrative characteristics of the hill people

I The natural features of the site should be utilized to enhance the quality of the design.

J Provision for efficient road network. An efficient pedestrian system be incorporated in the design.

K Some suitable traditional design concepts and form are incorporated in the design.

L To maintain dispersalness for the retention of cultural identifies.

6.6.0 PROPOSED ALTERNATIVE CONCEPTS

Three alternative concepts are considered. These are linear concept, disperse concept and curvi linear concept. Each of this is discussed to arrived at a suitable method of selecting one for the design layout.

6.6.1 Alternative (Linear) Concept A

(i) Circulation

In this concept (fig.56), the resettlement is served by well integrated hierachial pattern of roads. With the first order road (18m) running in a North-South direction and served by main spines (14m) for collecting and distributing traffic. The walk ways (1-2m) connect residential areas to the secondary roads.

(ii) Activities area and their inter-relationship

The main focal point, village head compound (VHC) and the village square (Agora) are centrally located. The market, Resettlement office, Agricultural office, Post office, the Bank and Primary school are all grouped on the first order road and well served to other activities. Other facilities like Police Post, Mosque and Health Centre are located on the second order road and well linked to the village head compound and the village square. The Church is along the second order road that connects the village square and is accessible to other activities areas. The farm lands, cemetery and communal shrine are located at the periphery of the resettlement and any available hilly or forested area.

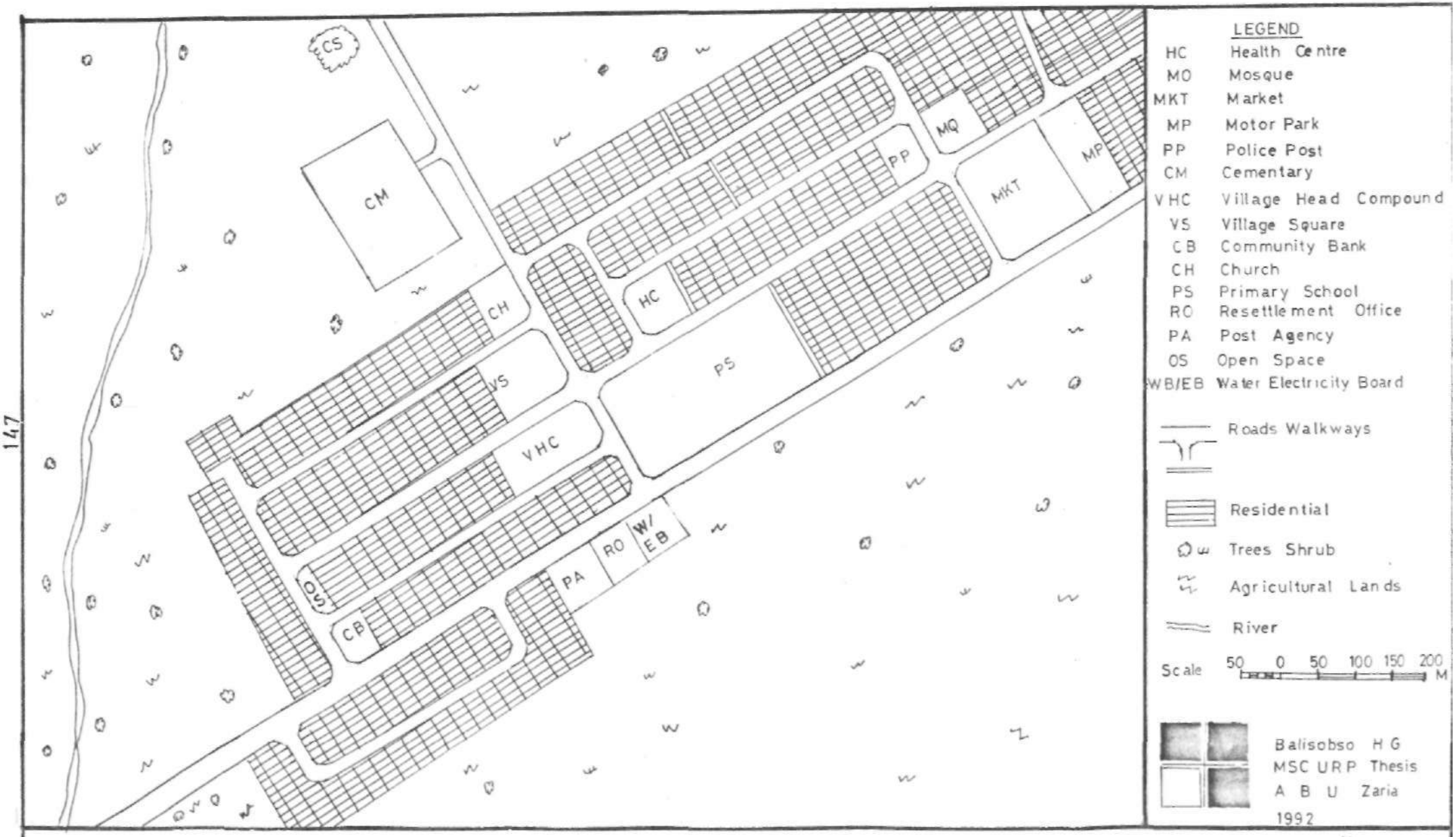


FIG 56 LINEAR CONCEPT · ALTERNATIVE A .

iii Implementation

The implementation consideration are that the layout of buildings and infrastructure will be easy as all roads are straight and parallel or perpendicular to main arterial. The layout is flexible with enough space for future expansion even after the year 2004.

6.6.2 Alternative (Disperse) Concept B

In this alternative (fig.57) the re settlement is proposed to be developed in disperse form with residential areas dispersed but activities and facilities all centrally located.

(i) Circulation

The first order road (18m row) serves as the main arterial with other well integrated road networks serving the residential and service areas. One second order road collects traffic from the first order and distribute to other access roads within the re settlement site. The re-settlement site is served by four access road one from the Southern side, integrating the circulation network with the high order road that runs across the re settlement site. Footpaths and walkways are well integrated.

(ii) Activity Areas and their Inter-relationship

The organization in this concept is that there is a central focal point the (VHC) which is centrally located with facilities located within the same vicinity. The Agora (village square) opens into the VHC. The water/ electricity board, the mosque the re settlement office and the market (MKT) another focal point are all grouped at the centre and are accessible to the rest of the activities. The Post office and the Police post are also located close to other activities. The Church and the Primary School are all served by the second order road that collects traffic from the first order road. The health centre and community bank are all close to the VHC and accessible to all parts of the resettlement. The health centre is close to the Primary School for easy reach by school children. The Secondary/Vocational School

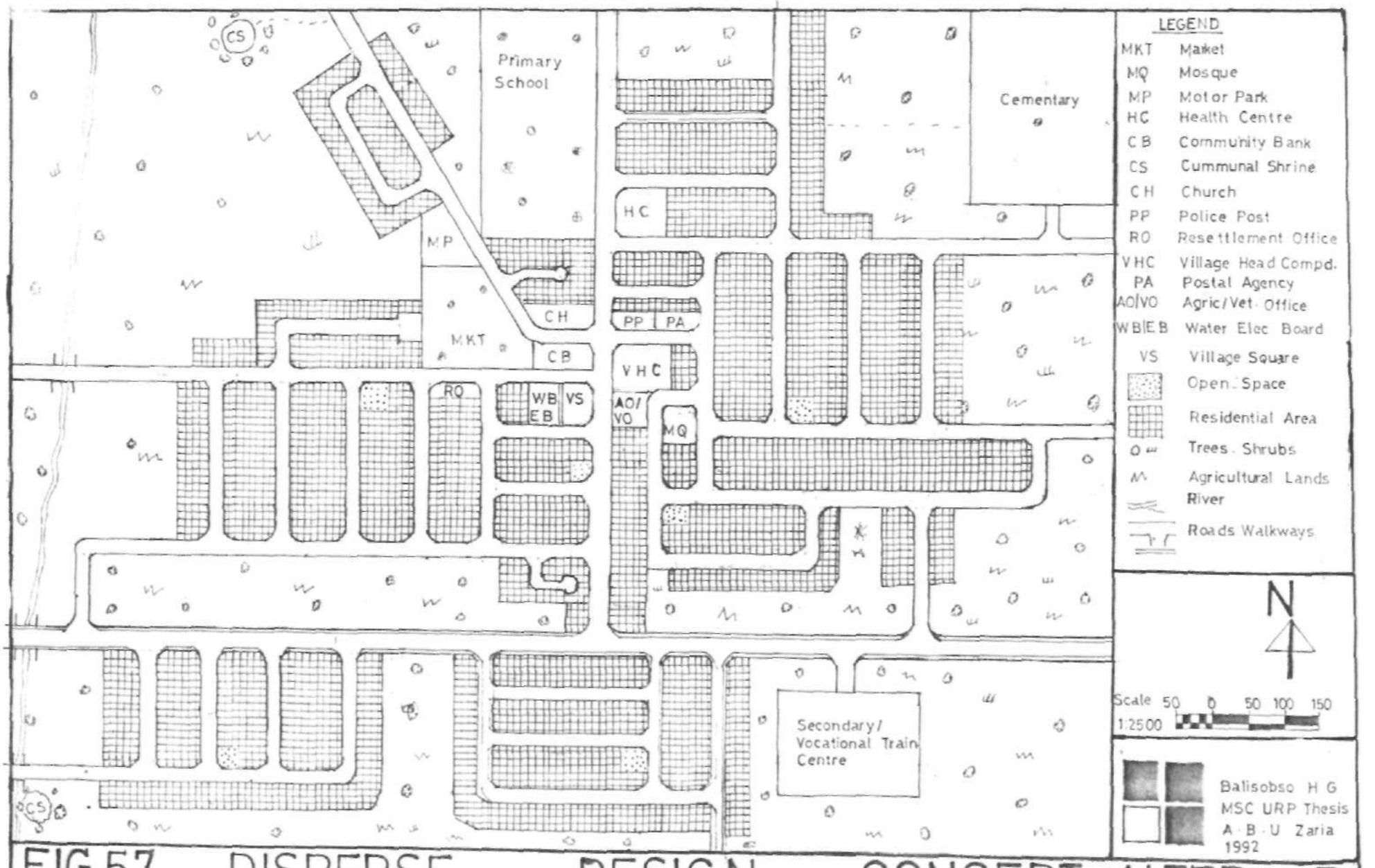


FIG 57 DISPERSE DESIGN CONCEPT ALTER. B

is along first order road but not directly abuting it. The advantage of the central location of these services and facilities are that workers will be concentrated close to their work place while farmers will be close to their farmlands.

The farm lands, cemetery and communal shrine are located at convenient distances and accessible to the resettlement area. The cemetery and communal shrine are located in any available forest or hill side.

Implementation

The ease of implementation is one of the factors considered in this concept. Most of the roads and all building blocks are either paralled at right angle to the road. Adequate provision is made to accommodate changes and expansion requirement over time and beyond the year 2004.

6.6.3 Alternative(Curvilinear) Concept C

The resettlement in this alternative (fig.58) concept is that development extends from the Southern part to the North and in a a Curvi linear pattern. The activities and facilities are widely distributed to ensure their accessibility to all parts of the resettlement.

(ii) Circulation

To provide easy accessibility with smooth and pleasant drive with comparatively reduced speed and the nature of topography, curvi linear pattern is developed with only one first order road (18m) dividing the resettlement area into two and serving as regional road. A well integrated road network hierachial pattern with the first order road running North-South direction and served by main spines (14m) for collecting and distributing traffic is provided. Walkways are provided to facilitate pedestrian movement. The whole concept presents a compact curvi linear concept.

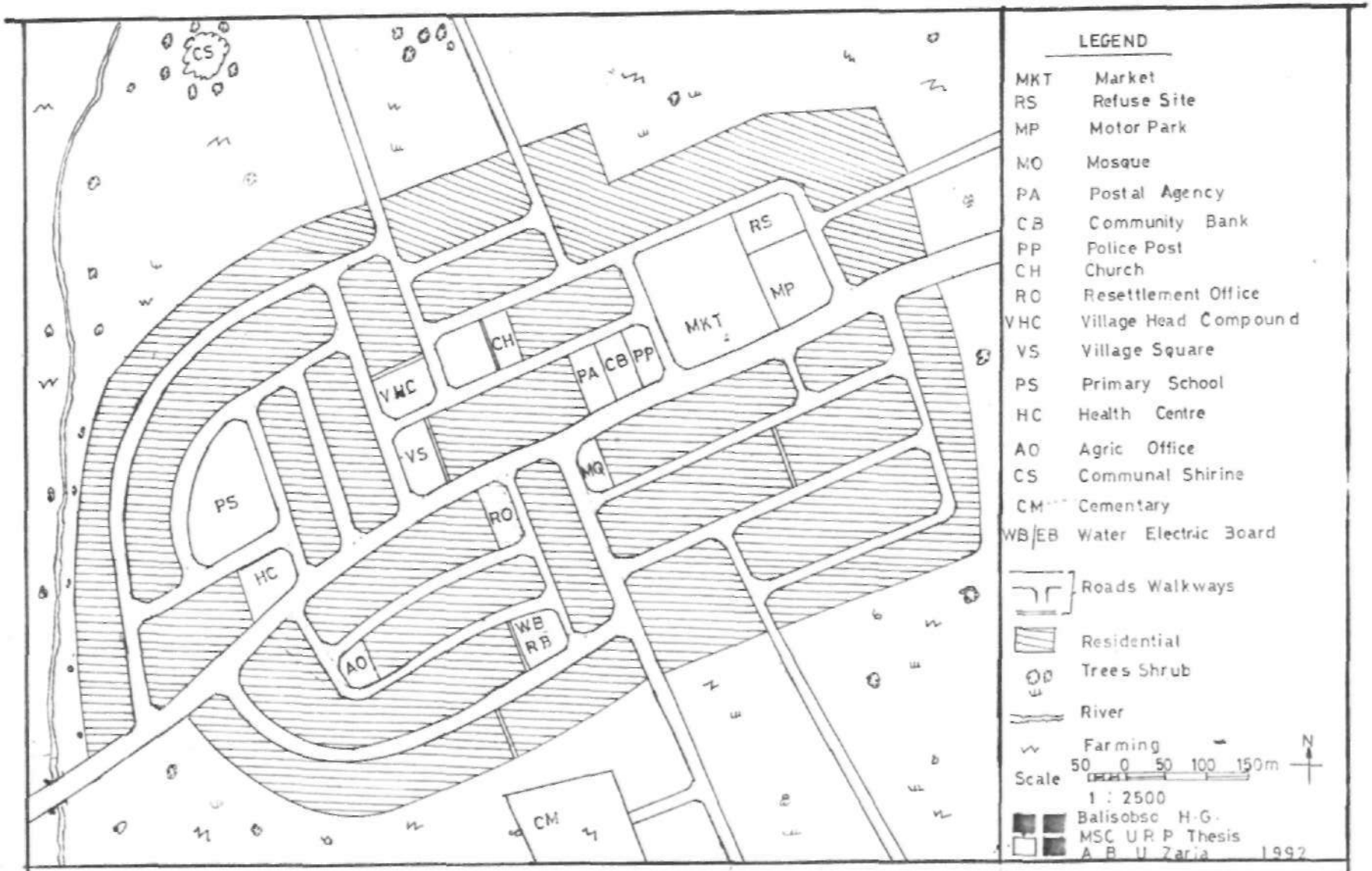


FIG58 CURVELINEAR CONCEPT· ALTERNATIVE C·

(ii) Activity areas and their Inter-relationship

Like in other concepts above, this concept has two focal points the VHC and the market (MKT). The village Head compound (VHC) is centrally located and served with an access road. It also opens into the Agora (village square).

The market the other focal point with other facilities like postal Agency, Police post, Mosque Resettlement office, Health Centre, are all located along the main road that also serve as the regional road for easy accessibility.

The agric·office, water/electricity board are distributed to other blocks to avoid concentration of the service which may create problems. The primary school and the health centre are closed to each other because of high risk of accidents from students. The rest of the components, cemetery, farmland and communal shrine are also the same as in alternatives A and B above.

However, inspite of the fact that other alternative concepts show elements and principles of Koma resettlement planning, alternative B (fig.57) appears to be more viable. Thus it is being selected due to the fact that the resetlement site as identified in section 6.5.0 above indicates that it has strong correlation with this concept and has the advantages to alternative A and C because of:-

A facilities and services are centralized and located at convenient distances

B Facilities like farmland, forest for fire wood and hunting are located at the edge of the settlement. The cemetery and communal shrine are located close to hills in line with Koma planning principles.

C The area is well divided into blocks with the village head compound at the centre with second order road connecting it and will be less costly to develop.

D The dispersal will facilitate easy movement to employment areas (farmlands) and bring every resident to a green area as when they were on the hills.

E The regional road is located within settlement and divides it into two. This is in line with the settlement system and planning principles of villages within the Koma area.

F Most importantly the concept is best suited for the proposed resettlement because of the following elements and advantages in the site analysis (fig.55) above.

(i) The site is open and close to river Vomni which can provide the required water supply both for domestic and fishing purposes.

(ii) The hills have the problems of being unsuitable for construction and thus it is a constrain·

(iii) The site is accessible to all areas of Koma

(iv) The system of planning is according to the disperse nature of their settlement on the hills

Be that as it may, all the three alternative concepts (fig.56-58) have similar structural characteristics, they are served by a regional road. From the regional road all the other roads radiate to residential area and farmlands etc.

The various key issues raised in section 6.5.0. above are all incorporated into the proposed layout.

6.7.0 PROPOSED LAYOUT DESIGN

The design layout proposed took into cognaisance the standards and land use subdivision principles. The schedule of facilities required and provided are based on some schedule of requirements shown on Appendix B

Considering the design, standards principles on Appendix B the components of a typical Koma resettlement identified, the following are some suggested requirements for the proposed resettlement.

(i) Expected Population by the year 2004 is 8275 projected from the proposed population of 6464. The projection is based on 2.5% annual growth rate.

As the proposed resettlement is expected to be of second order hierachy settlement with respect tothe above population, it is considered that the design caters for most of the schedule under the settlement hierachy in consideration to existing areas(Appendix D).

(iii) The schedule of facilities and services required is translated into the proposed design layout (fig.59) The design considers the schedule in table 12 below. The requirements are considered and incorporated into the proposed design layout for the resettlement of Koma hill villages

6.7.1. Proposed Land Subdivision

The proposed land subdivision principle considered is represented on table 11 and incorporated into the design.

S/No	Land Use	Hectares	Percentage (%)
1.	Residential	125.4	55
2.	Facilities/Services	22	10
3.	Open Spaces	13.68	6
4.	Road/Walkways	34.2	15
5.	Markets/Shops	6.84	3
6.	Agricultural	25.01	11
		228.00	100

Table 11: Schedule of land use requirements

6.7.2 Proposed Facilities

Facilities and services are important factors for fostering unity and stability within neighbourhood villages as well as enhancing the development of

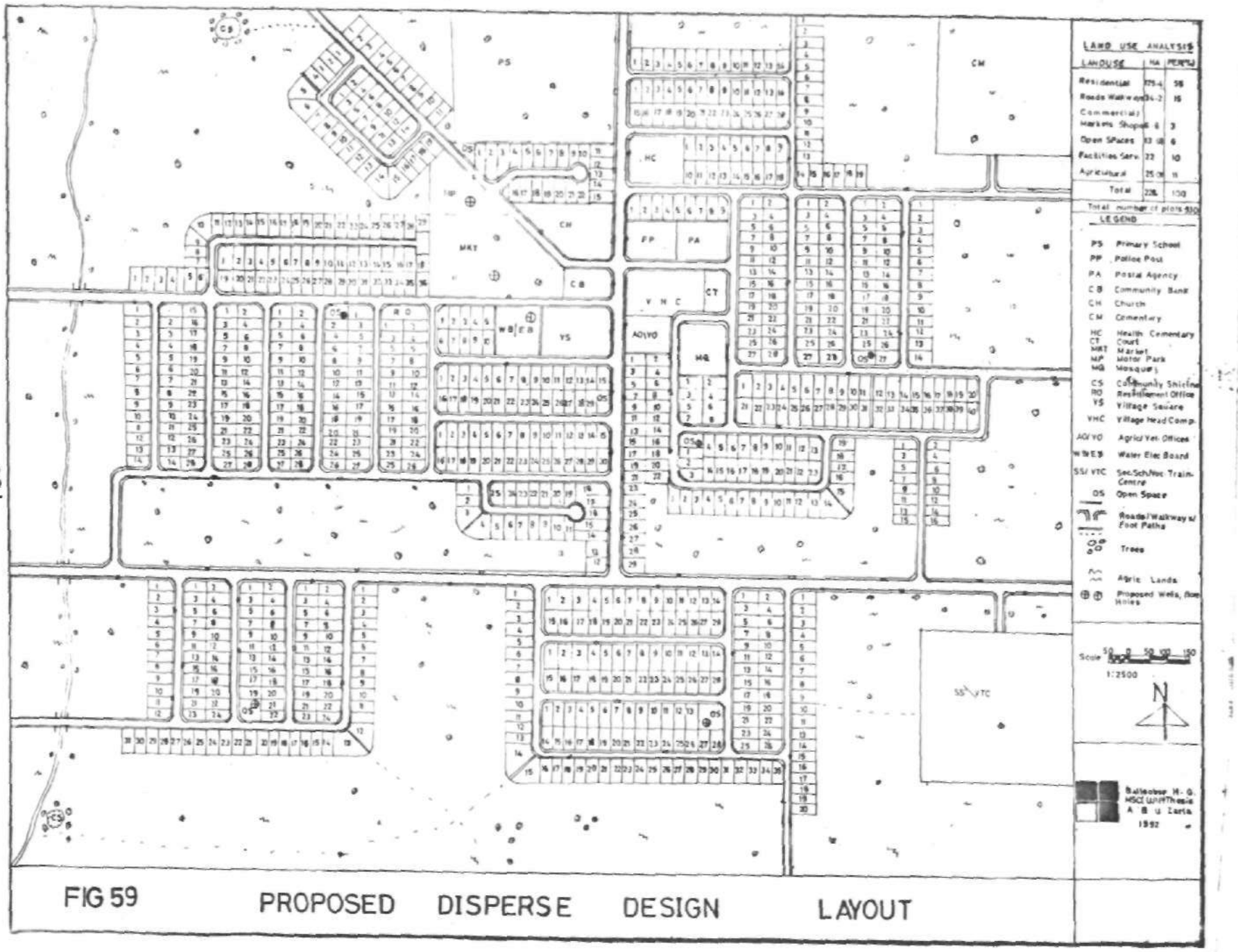


FIG 59 PROPOSED DISPERSE DESIGN LAYOUT

individuals and families. The desirable facilities and services proposed on the layout are given in table 12

Facilities	Used Area in (Ha)	Number allocated
Market	2.25	1
Resettlement office	0.45	1
Village Square	0.34	1
Postal Agency	0.54	1
Police Post / Court	0.34	1each
Religious Centres	0.34	1
Health Centres	0.60	1
Water/Electricity Board	0.34	1
Primary/Nursery School	0.80	1
Bank	0.50	1
Agric/Veterinary office	0.34	1
Cemetary	3.20	1

Table 12: Proposed facilities and services

It is recommended that one Secondary School be established to cater for the graduands from the Primary Schools.

The proposed health centre is located close to the Primary school and is also accessible to all residents including the village head.

The proposed commercial centres are the open market and community bank both located at accessible locations. The market is provided with Motor park and refuse disposal site. The refuse disposal site is to take care of refuses anticipated from the market.

The socio-cultural services provided include Church, Mosque, Shrines Cemetary and village square. The Cemetary and shrine are located at convenient distances but outside the settlement. All of these services are located at accessible distances to the residents.

Other services proposed include police post and the court for maintenance of law and order, postal agency and open spaces for recreation. All of these are located at accessible distances.

6.7.3 Proposed Block Layout

The block layouts are such that, they face North-West and South-West directions. The idea is to eliminate direct contact with Solar radiation which is from East to West. Each of the plots opens into an access road and also serviced at points with Pedestrian walkways.

6.7.4 Proposed (Plot) Residential Density

The study revealed an average of 7 persons per house hold. Using this figure and each family allocated a plot size of 15 x 30m (450sqm) or 0.35 hectare per person, an average of 7 families per hectare is obtained. Based on net density of families per square hectare, or net density, and each family with an average of 7 persons, the residential density or population density of 49 persons per hectare is obtained. From the net density of 7, the 6464 population is allocated about 923.4 plots.

The plot size proposed is therefore 15 x 30m. This plot size, 15 x 30m, is capable of accommodating the large family, future expansions in the family and taking care of other household activities as pet houses, shrines including back yard garden (an agricultural system that is well practiced with the Koma). The plot ratio is 1:2 in a rectangular shape which is advantageous in terms of provision of facilities.

6.7.5 Proposed Road Networks

In view of the impact of climatic elements as sun which radiates from East to West, to avoid direct contact with its effect, the roads proposed run in North-East to South-West directions and are capable of providing ventilation to buildings. Other roads run from North-South direction to avoid facing the sun rays directly.

The proposed road network is graded into three. These are the distributor (collector) roads which serve as the first order road and traverses the settlement into two with the access roads radiating from it. The service (access) roads connects the building plots to collect traffic from residents into the first order road. The walkways are located at distances that pedestrians will use to connect themselves with the service centres. The dimensions are given in table 13.

Type of road	Road reserve (R O W(M)	No of Lane	Width of lane (m)
Distributor	18	2	3.7
Service	14	2	3.4-3.7
Paths/Walkways	2	-	-

Table 13 Proposed Road System.

The minimum width of walkways within the residential areas is proposed to be 1.8 to 2 metres. The proposed width is adequate not only to pedestrian but also bicycles and Motor-cycles.

6.7.6 Proposed Water Supply

Wells are proposed at various locations and at accessible distances to residents. The wells should be covered to shelter the water from air borne rubbish such as leaves, grass etc. The ground around the base should also be so designed that any spilt will drain away to a drain.

Beside wells the area is well drained by river Vomni and its tributaries which can be dammed to provide water for domestic, fishing and irrigational purposes. Boreholes are also recommended where necessary.

6.7.7 Proposed Housing Development

The findings of the study indicates that the housing environment in the Koma Community is generally very poor. This explains the usual tendency for the people to move down hill where conditions favour the

development of good housing. Towards solving these problems, it is proposed that the authorities should construct housesfor the people as building compensation. In constructing the houses, maximum use of local building materials such as grass, mud, trees etc be ensured. The housing design should also be able to protect the people from heat and other climatic factors.

6.8.0 IMPLEMENTATION

The study reveals that the existing resettlement scheme is a failure because of lack of well articulated planning procedures. The scheme lacked any layout design on which the cost of implementation can be estimated. To ensure a successful implementation of the resettlement therefore, a design layout is produced. The layout is based on the disperse system of settlement of the hill people.

Though it is difficult to give an accurate cost for the implementation of the plan, however, a rough estimate of the cost of implementation is N50 million. However, a review to accommodate unforeseen expenses that might arise be carried out where necessary. It is envisaged that,at each of the five sites, the sum of N10 million is to be expended. The estimated cost include the provision of roads, services and housing development.

The distribution of the cost of implementation is that the State Government share of contribution is 60 percent or N30 million, the local government share is 20 percent or N10 million, the Federal Government share is 18 percent or N9 million and the remaining 2 percent or N1 million be contributed by Philanthropist Organizations. The hill dwellers because of their low economic base are only to contribute in form of provision of labour and local building materials required.

To ensure that the resettlement scheme is sequentially programmed, it is proposed that the planning and implementation is organized in such a way that all self help construction activities tally with the dry season during

which farm work is reduced and harvest of crops completed.

The details of the resettlement and timing should be done in 4 phases where necessary. Detailed Planning and resettlement should be completed within 3 years and extended to five (5) years where necessary. Enlightenment on the problems of the hill environment and benefits for the resettlement be simultaneously undertaken with the resettlement exercise and throughout the duration of the resettlement. The people must be allowed to move and settle gradually on the plains since they are dislocated from their former shelter to an entirely new environment.

6.9.0 THE PROCEDURES FOR RESETTLEMENT.

The detail, timing and the subsequent resettlement of the hill people is proposed to be implemented in phases. The following stages are proposed (fig.60).

Phase 1. This phase involves detailed parameter survey detailed design layout and agricultural plans.

Phase II This phase should be done in stages as follows. Stage 1 should be surveying and beaconing of plots, clearance and construction of roads and drainages. Stage 2 should be the provision of services and facilities such as electricity, water supplies, schools, health centres, post offices, Banks, Markets/Shops, Religion buildings, Cultural facilities, Recreational centres etc. Stage 3 should be housing construction under building compensation, self help participation and construction as well as allocation and clearance of agricultural lands.

However, building compensation and provision of facilities can run concurrently where necessary. To further ensure proper plan implementation a pivotal scheme should be done in one of the sites. Within this site, all facilities and housing as well as movement of people should be completed. The execution will enable the evaluation of work done and successes recorded before full scale implementation. Under the pivotal scheme, the adjustment

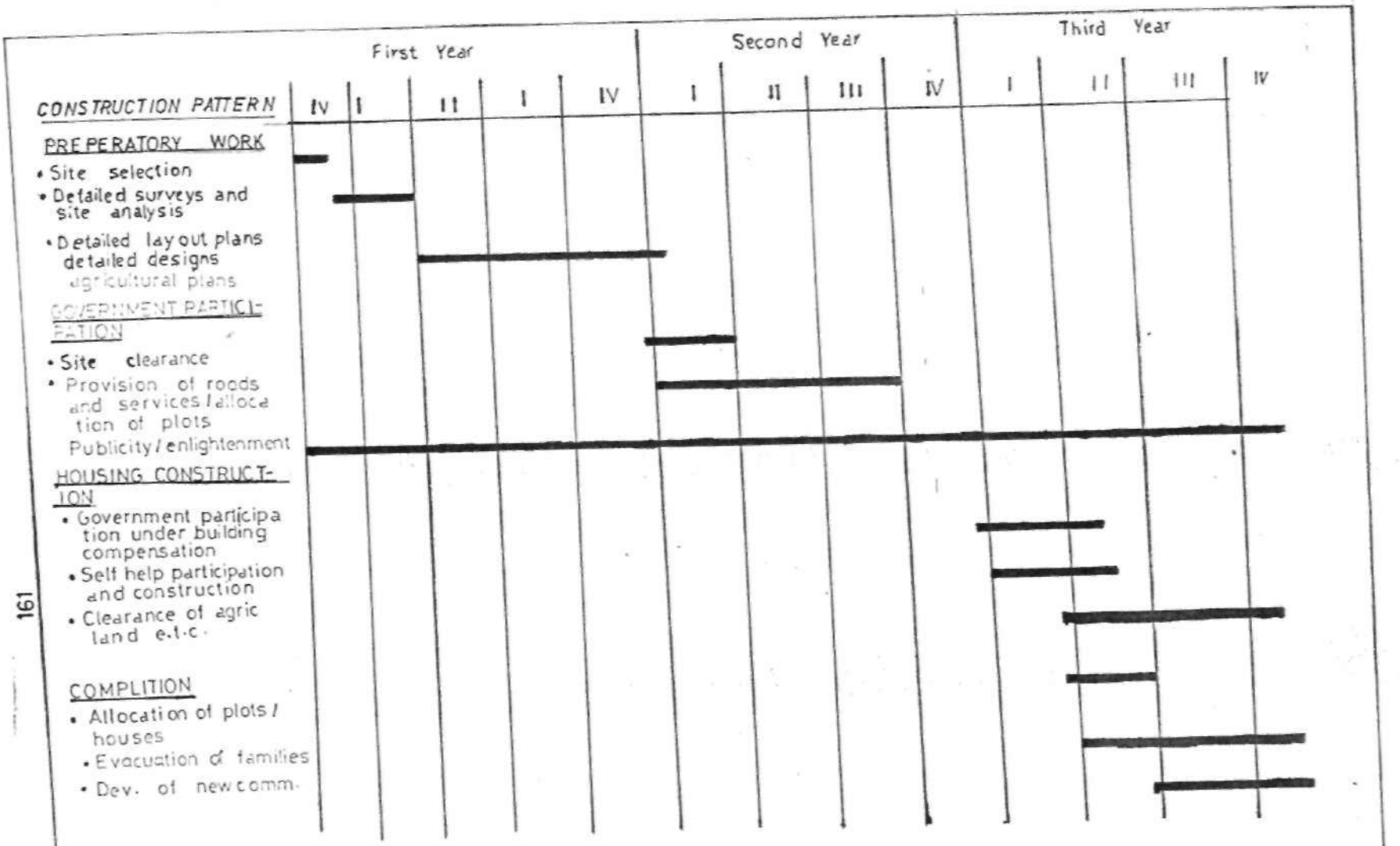


FIG 60 SCHEDULE OF RESETTLEMENT PLAN IMPLEMENTATION

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level of the settlers be studied to identify areas of complain and necessary precautions adopted for the rest of the resettlement exercise.

Evaluation and continue enlightenment is proposed at each stage because of their importance. The evaluation of the adjustment level, the implementation of the layout plan and others will contribute to the understanding of the problems arisisng from the implementation for proper adjustments and amendments.

Phase III. This is the phase of large scale housing construction under the building compensation by government in view of the weak economic conditions of the hill people. The houses should reflect their round hut culture with conical roofs.

Self help participation be encouraged through the supply of local building materials and unskilled labour etc. Besides the settlers participation, philanthropist organizations such as the christians and Islamic organizations be allowed to construct places of worship for the settlers at the designated points. They, the philanthropist organizations, should be encouraged to participate in housing provision where necessary.

Phase IV. This phase is the period of allocation of plots and houses to settlers. It is also the stage for the evacuation of the hill people to their resettlement sites. During the process of movement, assistance inform of transportation should be provided to evacuees to evacuate their materials. Also incentives inform of tax relief for about five years, provision of food supplies to replenish shortages be provided.

6.10.0 RECOMMENDATIONS

The efforts to plan for the resettlement of the Koma hill people and the willingness of the people to be resettled called for this study. The findings highlighted problems confronting the Koma hill settlements and their

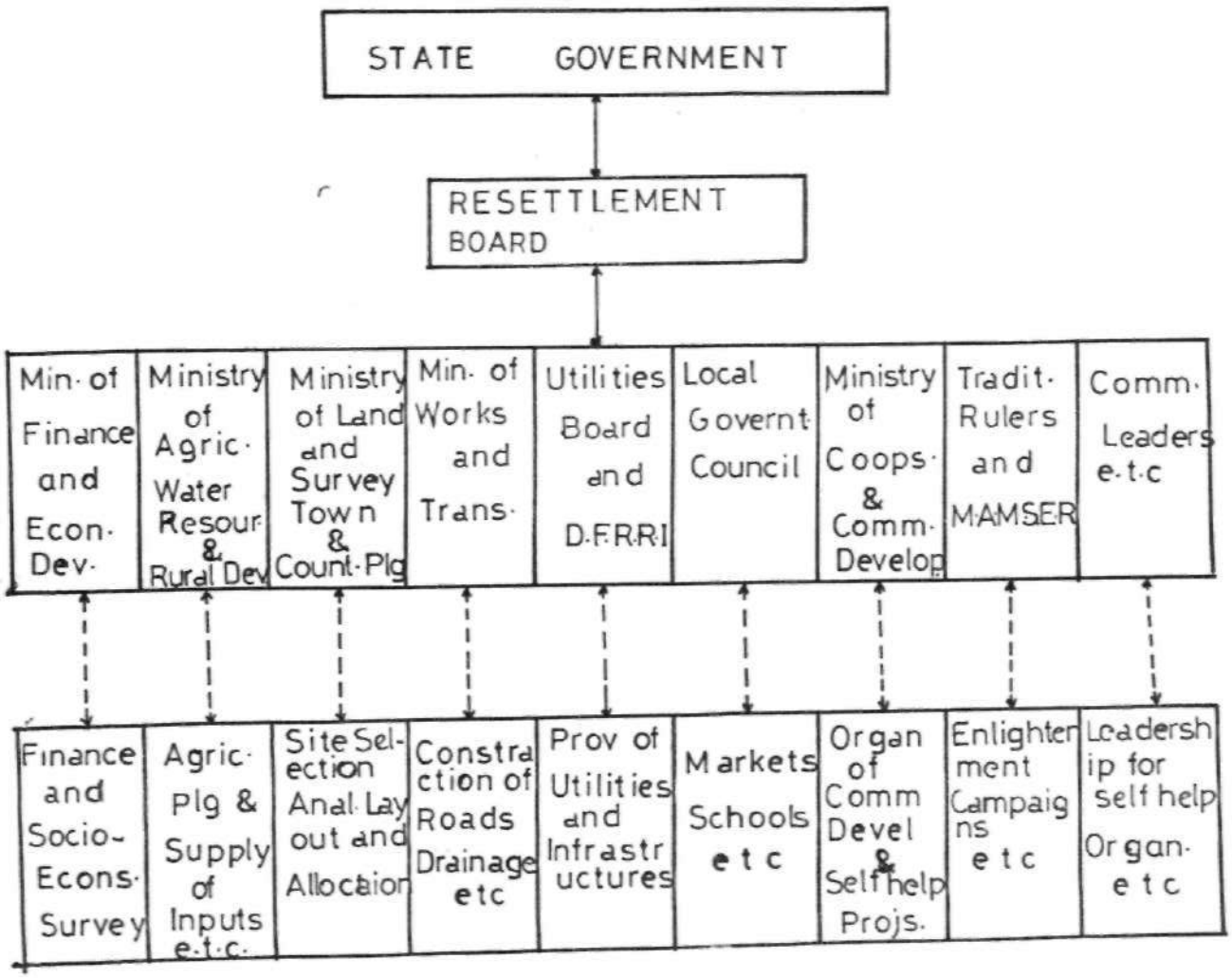
environment, proposals for which were made in the last section. This makes recommendation necessary for the implementation of these proposals as follows:-

(i) It is recommended that government over-hauls the existing resettlement committee and replace it with a Board (Fig.61) that would include various ministries and parastatals as well as representatives of the Koma people and be made permanent to cater for not only resettlement of Koma people but future resettlement schemes in the state. To ensure complete success it is recommended that the local government because of its nearness to the people be involved from the planning to the implementation stages. Resettlement officers appointed should be asked to submit a forthnightly report to the Commissioner of the Ministry of Works through the Director of Town Planning. The idea is to enable the government know the extent of work and efforts made to attain the goals and objectives of the programme.

(ii) It has been observed that layout designs are never prepared. Furthermore, the study of the socio-cultural, socio-economic characteristics and indeed the felt needs of the people are not carried out. Hence the efforts in resettling the people could not be implemented because of lack of layout plan. It is recommended that planners of the resettlement be allowed to prepare layouts which will be more dynamic, flexible and taking into cognisance the traditional form of pattern of settlements for easy implementation and acceptance by the evacuees.

(iii) It is recommended that the resettlement should not be compulsory or forceful. The four months time given to the Committee and presence of military personnel suggest use of force at the slightest resistance. In addition, such a short time does not give adequate opportunities for an indepth study of the cultural, economic, political, social and administrative organization of the people.

(iv) The other problem identified was the second class place accorded the town planner . The appointment of the 10 member committee was without



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FIG 61 PROPOSED ORGANIZATION CHART IN RESETTLEMENT SCHEME IMPLEMENTATION

a Town Planner. However the committee later observed that the importance of Town Planner to the scheme is significance hence the co-option of the Town Planner who was later made the Secretary.

It is recommended that the Town Planner, the Chief Co-ordinator by virtue of his professional background be accorded high priority. He is the manager and allocator of land into their various uses. But the inability to place the Town Planner in control position of a resetlement scheme like this could lead to problems like bad selection of site, poor production of site layout, inadequate provision of services and a host of others. The planner works at Macro-level while the Architect, Engineers etc work at Micro-level so all coordinating work should be the responsibility of the Town Planner.

(v) It is also recommended that after the people are resettled, the abandoned sites such as Gbagi should be preserved as historical sites, tourism and centre for cultural studies. The hill environment should also be converted into sporting camps such as maountianeering.

(vi) The Koma hill people have weak economic base hence the resettlement should be such that some measure of relieve and incentives be provided to the people. Example, provision of agricultural implements and extension services, relieve from payment of tax and other imposed development levies such as Education and Health be provided. Other incentives such as clothing and food items will encourage the people to be resettled.

(vii) Another recommendation is the connection of the Koma area with regional roads particularly the road connecting Yola the State Capital through Karlahi to Nassarawo of approximately 100 kilometres be constructed. So also the road linking Tantile with Mapeo - Kojoli - Jada the Local Government Headquarters be constructed. This road is capable of accelerating development within the area as it cuts across Koma area.

The construction of these roads will be accessible to the Koma hill people and can further influence their movement to the plains.

(viii) The study indicates administrative lapses particularly in the implementation of the resettlement scheme. There was constant changes in the administration and lack of regarding the resettlement scheme as important. In view of the lack of importance attached to the scheme, it is recommended that there is need to attached importance to the scheme. Also, the frequent changes in the Chairmanship of the Committee affected the morale, organization and activities of the Committee. In view of this, it is recommended that the appointment of a Chairman be stabilized. The tenure of office of the Chairman should last to the end of the resettlement period. Furthermore, the appointment of membership to the board should de-emphasis the appointment of Directors or Director-Generals because much of their time will not be spent on the scheme as indicated in the findings of this study.

(ix) The study also indicates lapses in the management of the financial grant to the Committee as well as poor funding to implement the scheme. Example, members of the Committee paid much attention to claiming hardship allowances hence little was done on the scheme. The financial grant of only N150,000.00 to the Committee was inadequate to resettle over 32,000 people. It is recommended that all grants to the Board should be closely monitored and further grants should be commensurated with work executed. Furthermore, there should be constant evaluation of the project executed to ensure the judicious use of the grant. With respect to inadequate funding, it is recommended that enough fund be released to the board to enable them execute the resettlement programme on schedule.

(x) It is recommended that the implementation of the resettlement scheme should be carried out both by the state, the local government, the

communities, philanthropist organizations and Federal Government. The extend of involvement of each these organizations should be as follows:-

(a) State Government

At the State level, both co-ordination and implementation should be the responsibility of a high powered decision making body because the resettlement scheme has a direct impact on budget provision of the State Government. To ensure an effective implementation of the resettlement scheme, a resettlement Board be created within the Governors Office and headed by a Town Planner not less than the rank of Principal Town Planning Officer. The creation of this Board is to ensure effective co-ordination of planning and implementation of all resettlement activities in the State. It will also bring about accountability and proper record keeping and documentation on all resettlement activities implemented in the State. The following should be the functions of the Board:-

(a) preparation of and conducting physical survey.

(b) preparation of detailed physical development plans

(c) monitoring and coordinating of all resettlement programmes in the State.

(d) Evaluation of the resettlement scheme to ensure that the objectives of the scheme are achieved.

The involvement of the State Government in the scheme is because of the high level of manpower she can provide, the required technical services, machinaries for the implementation of the resettlement scheme and other services that cannot be provided by the local government.

(b) Local Government

The local government since she is close to the people should be involved in the provision of schools, health centres, refuse disposal facilities, markets etc. Secondly the local government collects taxes, market rates, development levies etc from the communities. Also the local

government controls all rural lands upon which the resettlement scheme is executed. Furthermore the local government have direct allocation of financial grant of about 25% from the Federation account. In view of this it will be able to provide the facilities and services mentioned.

At the local government level, for effective implementation and co-ordination, a board be constituted with the Chairman or a delegated member as Chairman. Other members should include the Councilors for Health, Works, Agricultural, Education and member(s) of the community. The term should be :-

(i) identify ways of implementing the resettlement scheme.

(ii) Co-ordination of development efforts by the various local government bodies.

(iii) Seek regular advice from the state committee on various technical and logistic issues affecting them.

(iv) Other matters of importance.

(c) Federal Government.

The involvement of the Federation Government should be in the form of financial support and provision of materials. The State Government should liaise with the Federal Government and on behalf of the Board collect all assistance from the Federal Government. Through other organizations like the Urban Development Bank, the State Government or Local Council could liaise to get assistance for the resettlement scheme.

(d) Philanthropist or Voluntary Organizations.

The Philanthropist/Voluntary Organizations should be able to assist in the enlightenment campaign and provision of residential quarters or mosques and churches. They should, where possible, provide materials such as food and clothing or buildidng materials during the process of implementation of the resettlement scheme.

6.11.0 CONCLUSION

The study is of the view that resettlement of the Koma people should be implemented so that their living conditions are improved with the provision of facilities and services.

The success or failure of any strategy adopted for resettlement is a reflection of not only the policies adopted but the manner of execution of these policies and level of involvement of the people affected in the resettlement scheme. This is evident in the Koma resettlement scheme as government took over all responsibilities without the full participation of the hill people thus resulting to its present failure.

When planning to resettle people, emphasis should be on the participation of the people from the beginning to the end bearing in mind the provision of facilities and services as well as improving the living standard of the people. The proposals and recommendations highlighted in the study are not exhaustive nor an end to a means. However, the ability to ensure an appropriate and successful resettlement of the Koma hill people and for future resettlement scheme depends largely on the administrators who initiate and the planner who is called upon to organize how best the people could be resettled. It is only then that the aim and objectives of resettlement which is aimed at improving the economic well-being of the people can be achieved. In the words of Abin (1983) "The Village" as a fundamental unit is where all development efforts must be directed."

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APPENDIX A

KOMA HILL SETTLEMENT SURVEY
SOCIO-ECONOMIC HOUSE HOLD SURVEY
OF DOWN HILL PEOPLE

House Hold No.....

1. Name of Village----------

2. Name of Head of House Hold----------

3. Age----------Occupation----------Marital Status----------

4. Number of Wives----------

5. Number of children----------Female----------Male----------

6. Number of children in school----------

Where----------

7. Have you ever lived on the hills

/ Yes / / No /

8. If yes how did you come down

Government

Friends

Self

Others

9. If you are settled by Government were you force to come down

/ Yes / / No /

If yes what type of force ----------

---

10. Who choose the site for your present village site ----------

11. Are you satisfied with the village site

/ Yes / / No /

12. If no where would you have liked to settle ----------

----------give reasons ----------

13. Do you still climb the hills / Yes / / No /

If yes how often ----------give reasons ----------

14. Which is better your former village or present village:

(1) Present (2) Former

If present state reasons ----------

---

15. What are the problems of your former village ----------

16. What are the problems of your village ----------

17. How many rooms is your present house having ----------

18. How many were you having in your former house on the hills

state reasons ----------

19. Which of your farm size is bigger.

(1) Former

(2) Present

(3) No difference

20. How is your relationship with your present neighbour

Cordial (good) ----------

Hostile (bad) ----------

Others specify ----------

21. Would you want the hill people to be resettled

/ Yes / / No /

22. If yes state reasons ----------

---

23. If they are to be resettled which village would you want to be

resettled near yours ----------

----------reasons ----------

---

24. Have you ever had of Government efforts to resettle the hill

people.

/ Yes / / No /

25. Suggest how best the hill people could be settled:

APPENDIX B

SURVEY OF THE KOMA HILL SETTLEMENT

SECTION B

HOUSE HOLD SURVEY

Back Ground Information House No. ----------

1. Name of Village ----------

2. Head of house hold ----------Age(approximate)---------

   Occupation ----------

3. Tribe ----------

4. Marital Status

   Married

   Single

   Windower

   Other specify ----------

5. Number of wives ----------

6. How many are presently staying with you ----------

7. Number of children ---------- Male ---------- Female ----------

8. Are they all staying with you?

   / Yes / / No /

9. If no where have gone ----------

10. How long have you being staying on the hills approximate ----------

    ----

11. What is the reason of staying up hills ----------

    ----

12. Have you ever gone down hills?

    / Yes / / No /

13. If yes, what reason(s) took you down hills

Resettlement

14. Do you have any relation staying down hills

/ Yes / / No /

15. If yes would you like to move and stay down hills with him?

---

16. Would you like your village to be resettled

/ Yes / / No /

17. If yes where ----------give reasons----------

---

18. If your village is to be resettled where would you want to be resettled ----------give reasons ----------

---

19. Would there be any problem arising if you are to be resettled?

/ Yes / / No /

20. If yes explain ----------

---

21. Would you like your village to be regrouped with other villages on the hills.

/ Yes / / No /

22. If yes name villages ----------

---

23. If you are to be resettled or with others under which village head/ paramounts/chief would you like to remain.

Tulli Village Head

24. Have you heard of Government plan to resettle/regroup you.

/ Yes / / No /

25. If yes what was your reaction?

Welcomed

not interested

indifferent

other specify

Social Services

26. What is your sources of water supply? ----------

---

27. Which is the following power are you enjoying?

Service	Yes	No	Nearest Distance(approx)
Electricity			
Lantern			
Fire wood			
Other specify			

28. What is the mode of transportation

(a) Cars

(b) Motor-cycle

(c) Bicycles

(d) Other specify ----------

---

29. If there any hospital/clinic up hills?

/ Yes / / No /

30. Is there any Educational Institutes up hills?

/ Yes / / No /

31. If yes which type ----------

Economic Activities

32. Refering to question (2) if farming ask the following

How did you get the land to farm? ----------

---

33. What type of crops do you cultivate? ----------

---

how much do you get (quantity in measure) ----------

34. How much do you realised from your crop in a month ----------

in a year ----------

35. What is the approximate size of your farm? ----------

---

36. Do you rear animals

/ Yes / / No /

37. If yes what type of animal ----------and number

---

38. What do you do at dry season period? ----------

Housing Survey

39. How many rooms do you have in your compound? ----------

----------how many living

rooms ----------kitchen ----------animals ----------

---

40. Where do you get building materials? ----------

Market

Surrounding bush

Government agencies

Other specify

41. Where do you get labour in house construction

Personal

Community

Family

Other specify ----------

42. Do you have any shrine / Yes / / No /

43. How do you intend to move it ----------

---

44. If moved where will you like it to be kept ----------

APPENDIX C

SURVEY OF THE KOMA HILL SETTLEMENT

SECTION C

SURVEY OF CULTURE/VILLAGE ORGANIZATION

TO BE ADMINISTERED ON VILLAGE HEAD/ VILLAGE LEADERS

1. How did the village obtain the land? ----------

---

2. Does the village have communal right over the following land?

Type of Land	Yes	No	Localities
Hunting ground			
Fishing ponds & Rivers			
Forest			
Other specify			

3. Is any right restricted to certain families or clans?

/ Yes / / No /

FETISHES/SHRINES

4. Do you have fetishes/shrines in this village?

/ Yes / / No /

5. If yes fill in the below table:

Name	Description	Status	Name of Priest	Place of Wor-	Type of Wor- ship	Nature of Wor- ship	Moveable

6. If moveable how do you intend to move them ----------

---

and were should it be kept ----------

---

7. Will moving it cause any problem/effect ----------

/ Yes / / No /

8. If yes what will be the effect/reaction here.

/ Yes / ----------

/ No / ----------

9. If there any other religious organization / Yes / / No /

10. If yes which religious organization

---

11. Is the village orgnized in clans, tribal group?

/ Yes / / No /

12. If yes explain there organizations?----------

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13. What paramount/chief does the village have?

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14. What traditional activities (dance) do you perform at leisure times?

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and how ----------

Thank you for your co-operation.

APPENDIX D

SCHEDULE OF FACILITIES REQUIRED

S/NO	FUNCTION		STANDARD NO PER ESTIMATED POPULATION	USED AREA IN	NUMBER ALLOCATED
1.	EDUCATIONAL	- Secondary School	1 for up to 10,000 people	4 - 8	1
		- Primary School	1 for up to 10,000 people	1 - 2	2 - 4
		- Adult Education	1 for up to 2,000 people	25-.5	2 - 4
2.	HEALTH	- Health Centre	1 for up to 5,000 people	.5 - 4	1
		- Maternity	1 for up to 5,000 people	.15- 2	1
		- Dispensary	1 for up to 5,000 people	.25-.5	1
		- Veterinary Clinic	1 for up to 5,000 people	.25-.5	1
3.	COMMERCE	- Main Market	1 for up to 10,000 people	1 - 10	1
		- Weekly Market	1 for up to 5,000 people	1 - 5	1
		- Shopping Centre/Shops	1 for up to 10,000 people	.25- .5	1
		- Banks	1 for up to 10,000 people	.25- .5	2 - 4
4.	RECREATIONAL	- Rest House	1 for up to 10,000 people	.25- .5	1
		- Cinema	1 for up to 10,000 people	.25- .5	1
		- Stadium	1 for up to 10,000 people	1 - 5	4 Play Fields
		- Bar/Off Licence	1 for up to 5,000 people	.25- .5	1
5.	OTHER SERVICES	- Police Station	1 for up to 5,000 people		1
		- Prison Post	1 for up to 5,000 people		1
		- Petrol Station	1 for up to 5,000 people		1
		- Post Office	1 for up to 10,000 people		1
		- Postal Agency	1 for up to 5,000 people		1
		- Court	1 for up to 5,000 people		1
		- Fire Station	1 for up to 5,000 people		1
6.	SOCIO-CULTURAL SERVICES	- Cemetary	2 for each settlement	1 - 5	1 - 2
		- Village Square	1 for each settlement	.25- 1	1
		- Worship Area	1 for each settlement	.25- 2	1 - 2
		- Church	1 for up to 5,000 people	.25- 2	1 - 2
		- Mosque			
		- Village Heads Comm	1 for up to 5,000 people	.25- 2	1 - 2

Source: Fieldwork 1992