

**SOCIO ECONOMIC IMPACT OF RESETTLEMENT  
SCHEME IN NIGERIA: ASSESSING ITS EFFECTS AND  
SUSTAINABILITY (A CASE STUDY OF BAKASSI  
PENINSULAR, CROSS RIVER STATE)**

**BY**

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**BEING A PROJECT SUBMITTED TO THE DEPARTMENT OF  
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## **DECLARATION**

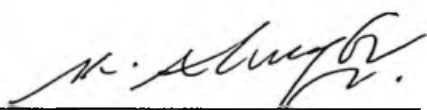
I hereby declare that this project has been written by me and it is a report of my research work. It has been presented in any previous application for the award of post graduate diploma. All questions are indicated and source of information specifically acknowledge by means of references.

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## CERTIFICATION

This project “Socio Economic Impact of Resettlement Scheme in Nigeria: Assessing its Effects and Sustainability (A case Study of Bakassi Peninsular, Cross River State) “Meets the Regulations Governing the Award of Post Graduate Diploma, in Environmental Resources Management of Faculty of Social Sciences Nasarawa State University, Keffi.



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## **DEDICATION**

This Research is dedicated to the Almighty God who made it possible for me, He who gave me life, strength, good health, knowledge and wisdom to triumph over the forces to defeat failure to attain this academic “crown” with determination. I wish to further dedicate this piece of work to my mentors Kehinde Ogunsanya, Ayo Olaleye and all my friends who gave me words of encouragement.

## **ACKNOWLEDGEMENT**

I give my sincere thanks to the Almighty God for giving me this privilege to attain this academic height and glory.

I am greatly indebted to Dr. Mohammed Alkali for the supervision of this project and moral advice, encouragement and suggestions, all of which have made the project possible. I thank you once more for being patient with me and may Almighty God bless and strengthening you.

My gratitude also goes to the Head of Department of Geography, Dr. N.M. Idris, for his tremendous support and encouragement throughout the period of my studies. I equally thank him in a very special way, all the other staff of Geography Department including Prof. D.U. Sangari, Dr. N.M. Markus, Prof. Alhassan M., Late Dr. Kassim Abiola, Late Dr. Akwa V. Labaris, Dr. Mahmud Abubakar, Dr. Magaji J.I., Mr. Kpalo and most especially the current Programme Coordinator of Geography, Dr. Adamu T. Ogah and all other staff in the Department for their advice and words of encouragement.

## ABSTRACT

*The study examines the Scio-Economic Impact of Resettlement Scheme in Nigeria.*

*The name Bakassi Peninsula cannot be mention without he international court of Justice pronouncement on 22<sup>nd</sup> November 2007 which ceded the colony to Cameroon and transferred its. Sovereignty and as a result came rippling consequences which disrupted their peaceful life as they were to migrate elsewhere.*

*Resettlement of this magnitude could have an overwhelming adjoin areas.*

*The specific objective of this study was to ascertain the Socio-Economic Impact of Bakassi Penisila Resettlement Scheme in Cross River with special to its implication towards sustainability: The Crucial appraisal to the suitability of the migrated area to the Socio-Economic pattern of Bakassi people was considered.*

*Those factors impacting on it sustainability. Asserting the Impact on its sustainability comparing Social Economic development of the people during the pre-resettlement period and the resettlement scheme era.*

*The study therefore recommended that both government and nongovernment organization should come to the aid of the displaced persons in terms of health care facility and education of the people of the area. And since they are predominantly fishermen hence the need to improve their occupation such as fishing techniques, boats, nets etc.*

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# CHAPTER ONE

## INTRODUCTION

### 1.1 BACKGROUND TO THE STUDY

The name Bakassi Peninsula cannot be mentioned without the International Court of Justice pronouncement on 22<sup>nd</sup> November 2007 which ceded the colony to Cameroon and transferred its sovereignty and as a result came rippling consequences which disrupted their peaceful life as they were to migrate elsewhere. Resettlement of this magnitude could have an overwhelming effect on the economic, geographical or physical facilities of adjoining areas. (Akpanuduedehe 2010)

Sustainability of an area largely the populace largely depends on the three (3) factors of development which include the environmental, economic and social equity. The sustainability refers to the ability of the said people to meet the economic need of this generation and preserving the provided facilities for posterity. What it simply implies is the ability of the development to meet the needs of this present generation without compromising the ability of future to meet their own needs and even contributing to their own needs.

In the case of Bakassi Peninsula, its resettlement would have an effect on the area(s) which it settles be in terms of Economic, Social infrastructure or environmental degradation.

## 1.2 WHAT IS SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT

Sustainable development has been defined in many ways, but the most frequently quoted definition is from Our Common Future, also known as the “**Brundtland Report**”

"Sustainable development is development that meets the needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs. It contains within it two key concepts:

- The concept of needs, in particular the essential needs of the world's poor, to which overriding priority should be given; and
- The idea of limitations imposed by the state of technology and social organization on the environment's ability to meet present and future needs."

All definitions of sustainable development require that we see the world as a system - a system that connects space; and a system that connects time.

When you think of the world as a system over space, you grow to understand that air pollution from North America affects air quality

in Asia, and that pesticides sprayed in Argentina could harm fish stocks off the coast of Australia.

And when you think of the world as a system over time, you start to realize that the decisions our grandparents made about how to farm the land continue to affect agricultural practice today; and the economic policies we endorse today will have an impact on urban poverty when our children are adults.

We also understand that quality of life is a system, too. It's good to be physically healthy, but what if you are poor and don't have access to education? It's good to have a secure income, but what if the air in your part of the world is unclean? And it's good to have freedom of religious expression, but what if you can't feed your family?

The concept of sustainable development is rooted in this sort of systems thinking. It helps us understand ourselves and our world. The problems we face are complex and serious, and we can't address them in the same way we created them. But we can address them.

It's that basic optimism that motivates IISD's staff, associates and board to innovate for a healthy and meaningful future for this planet and its inhabitants.

### **1.3 ELEMENTS OF SUSTAINABILITY**

The three main pillars of sustainable development include economic growth, environmental protection, and social equality. While many people agree that each of these three ideas contribute to the overall idea of sustainability, it is difficult to find evidence of equal levels of initiatives for the three pillars in countries' policies worldwide. With the overwhelming number of countries that put economic growth on the forefront of sustainable development, it is evident that the other two pillars have been suffering, especially with the overall well being of the environment in a dangerously unhealthy state. The Brundtland Commission has put forth a conceptual framework that many nations agree with and want to try to make a difference with in their countries, but it has been difficult to change these concepts about sustainability into concrete actions and programs. Implementing sustainable development globally is still a challenge, but because of the Brundtland Commission's efforts, progress has been made. After releasing their report, Our Common Future, the Brundtland Commission called for an international meeting to take place where more concrete initiatives and goals could be mapped out. This meeting was held in Rio de Janeiro, Brazil. A comprehensive plan of action, known as Agenda 21, came out of the meeting. Agenda

21 entailed actions to be taken globally, nationally, and locally in order to make life on Earth more sustainable going into the future.

### **1.3.1 Economic Growth**

Economic Growth is the pillar that most groups focus on when attempting to attain more sustainable efforts and development. In trying to build their economies, many countries focus their efforts on resource extraction, which leads to unsustainable efforts for environmental protection as well as economic growth sustainability.

While the Commission was able to help to change the association between economic growth and resource extraction, the total worldwide consumption of resources is projected to increase in the future.

So much of the natural world has already been converted into human use that the focus cannot simply remain on economic growth and omit the ever growing problem of environmental sustainability. Agenda 21 reinforces the importance of finding ways to generate economic growth without hurting the environment.

Through various trade negotiations such as improving access to markets for exports of developing countries, Agenda 21 looks to increase economic growth sustainability in countries that need it most.

### **1.3.2 ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION**

Environmental Protection has become more important to government and businesses over the last 20 years, leading to great improvements in the number of people willing to invest in green technologies. For the second year in a row in 2010, the United States and Europe added more power capacity from renewable sources such as wind and solar. In 2011 the efforts continue with 45 new wind energy projects beginning in 25 different states.

The focus on environmental protection has transpired globally as well, including a great deal of investment in renewable energy power capacity. Eco-city development occurring around the world helps to develop and implement water conservation, smart grids with renewable energy sources, LED street lights and energy efficient building.

The consumption gap remains, consisting of the fact that "roughly 80 percent of the natural resources used each year are consumed by about 20 percent of the world's population". This level is striking and still needs to be addressed now and throughout the future.

### **1.3.3 SOCIAL EQUALITY**

The Social Equality pillar of sustainable development focuses on the social well-being of people. The growing gap between incomes of

rich and poor is evident throughout the world with the incomes of richer households increasing relative to the incomes of middle- or lower-class households. Global inequality has been declining, but the world is still extremely unequal, with the richest 1% of the world's population owning 40% of the world's wealth and the poorest 50% owning around 1%. The Brundtland Commission has made an impact in helping to reduce the number of people living on less than a dollar a day to just half of what it used to be, but this can also be attributed to growth in China and India

#### **1.4 STATEMENT OF THE PROBLEM**

Resettlement schemes in Nigeria are done to alleviate the plight of those displaced and also enhancing their productive capabilities. Though at a huge cost financially, psychologically, emotionally or otherwise, the government still tries to create an enabling environment, where the displaced are cared for.

In view of this, there is a reason to investigate the effect of the resettlement scheme on the socio economic implications on sustainability.

#### **1.5 AIM AND OBJECTIVES OF STUDY**

The broad objective of the study was to ascertain the socio-economic impact of Bakassi peninsula resettlement scheme in

Cross River state with special to its implication towards sustainability. To achieve this, the following objectives are to be considered;

Critically appraise the suitability of the migrated area to the socio-economic pattern of Bakassi people

Those factors impacting on its sustainability

Ascertain the impact on its sustainability .

Compare the socio-economic development of the people during the pre-resettlement period and the resettlement scheme era

## **1.6 RESEARCH QUESTIONS**

What is the resettlement pattern of the people of Bakassi peninsular?

What is the effect of resettlement on the migrated area?

What factors necessitated the migration to the area?

What is the effect on the social and economic palliatives on the area?

What is the effect on sustainability on the populace and the resettled area?

## **1.7 STATEMENT OF HYPOTHESIS**

### **ALTERNATE HYPOTHESIS (H1):**

There is a significant relationship between resettlement and socio-economic impact on Bakassi people.

### **ALTERNATE HYPOTHESIS (HO)**

Resettlement significantly influences the socio-economic culture of Bakassi people.

## **1.8 SIGNIFICANCE OF THE STUDY**

The importance of this research work is to provide valuable information to the government and non-governmental organisations (NGO), giving them a greater insight as to the socio, economic and environmental developmental issues as regards the displaced people of Bakassi.

In addition, it would provide relevant information and data to policy makers on the nature of their problem(s) encountered by them taking into cognisance the situation before and after the international court of Justice (ICJ) ruling.

Furthermore, it would enlighten the government of Cross River State on the challenges associated with the resettlement and the effect it has on the structural and social amenities provided by

the state, providing ways by which their inadequate resources could be managed to cater for future generations.

Lastly the study would help provide information and improve the knowledge of scholars and future researchers.

## **1.9 THE STUDY AREA**

Bakassi Peninsula lies roughly between latitude  $4^{\circ} 10'$  North and Longitudes  $8^{\circ} 20'$  and  $9^{\circ} 8'$  East. It occupies an area of 665 km<sup>2</sup> with a population of over 300,000 people. The Peninsula was before Cameroon's occupation an extension of Calabar Territory into the Atlantic Ocean. Bakassi is rich in fishes, shrimps, crude oil, fertile land, forestry and large varieties of other marine life (Johnson, 2009, Wikipedia, 2009).

It was incorporated to the Efik Kingdom of Calabar, Nigeria in 1450; and in September, 20 1884 Queen Victoria of England signed a Treaty of Protection with the Chiefs of Calabar, which made Calabar including Bakassi under the control of the United Kingdom. The Peninsula remained part of Nigeria even after Southern Cameroon joined Northern Cameroon in 1961 (Wikipedia, 2009).

For administrative convenience, Bakassi Local Government Area is administered by the Chairman of the Local Government Council, assisted by his Vice Chairman and Ward Councillors. The Paramount Ruler of Bakassi Local Government Area and his Council of Chiefs including Clan Heads administer the traditional institutions in the area. There exist the village council court where clan

heads decide cases, and defaulters are punished based on the gravity of their offences. The village council ensures that rules and regulations are adhered to by people of Bakassi Local Government Area.

### **1.10 OPERATIONAL DEFINITION OF TERMS**

**Impact:** This refers to the effect either positive or otherwise of an action towards to a stipulated person(s), group or thing.

**Resettlement;** It is the spontaneous or planned movement of people from their original settlement sites to resettle in a new one where they have to adapt to the biophysical, social and administrative system of the new environment.

**Sustainability;** This is development that meets the needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs.

## **CHAPTER TWO**

### **2.0 THEORETICAL FRAMEWORK AND REVIEW OF RELATED STUDIES**

#### **2.1 THEORETICAL FRAMEWORK**

##### **The Diffusion Theory Resettlement**

The diffusion theory has its origin in the natural sciences, particularly in plant and animal studies. It has also been of great concern to researchers in geography and sociology; who are interested in the diffusion or spread of phenomena over space and time. Diffusion theory attempts to interpret resettlements in terms of location. The theory focused on the interaction, spread, contact, change, and growth of resettlement patterns and the physical distances separating the original settlements from the new resettlements, and the local economic resources of the new sites (Woube, 2005; Akpanudoedehe, 2010).

Diffusion theory identified three types of diffusion processes. The first type reveals that first adopters of innovators, who are early majority, are followed by the second adopters who are the late majority, and the third adopters are those who arrive last. Adoptive process of APs depend on a number of factors

including geographical barriers such as mountains, rivers, lakes and deserts, other factors are languages, cultures, ethnicity, income, and bureaucracy (Hagerstrand, 1965 cited in Woube, 2005).

Diffusion theory highlights four stages in which resettlement manifest itself. The first stage refers to the physical transfers of APs to a new site; the second is the adoption process to the biophysical and human environments. The third is the achievement of socio-economic development by the APs; and the fourth is the ability of APs to manage the biophysical and human environment. (Woube, 2005).

The implication of diffusion theory of resettlement to this study cannot be related. The theory enables the researcher to understand the stages of resettlement process. That first people most move, they have to adopt to the new environment; and adoption here entails giving and taking new culture, domestic economic reform to match the new environment and a new set of social relations. The theory also amplified barriers to effective resettlement or factors that may limit or fast track the process of resettlements. These include desert, mountains, lakes, river, culture, ethnicity, income and bureaucratic bottleneck.

## 2.2 REVIEW OF RELATED STUDIES

Resettlement is a voluntary or involuntary movement of large number of people from one place (Original settlement) to another (New settlement), and this movement is not without consequence (Akpanudoedehe, 2010).

It is the spontaneous or planned movement of people from their original settlement sites to resettle in a new one where they have to adapt to the biophysical, social and administrative system of the new environment. During relocation or adaptation process, APs may face physical and mental stress (Woube, 2005). Resettlement can either be forced or voluntary (Jubril, 1990).

Nigeria and indeed Africa is witnessing massive resettlement since 1960s (Olawepo, 2008). Major causes of these displacement include among others socio-political upheavals like wars, civil unrest, religious and ethnic crisis; natural disasters such as droughts, famines, floods, and from planned resettlement scheme for agriculture, urban resettlement etc. Dam projects like Kainji Dam in Nigeria, Akosombo in Ghana, Kousou Dam in Cote d' Ivoire, Kriba Dam in Zambia, are also responsible for the large movement of people (Cernea, 1993; Ayeni, Roder & Ayanda, 1994; Olawepo, 2008).

Resettlement tears apart the social fabric of existing communities and creates risks of impoverishment. It dismantles indigenous production system and way of existences (Cernea, 1991a; Tan & Yao, 2006).

### **2.3 Resettlement and Socio-economic Dynamics**

Resettlement occurs frequently in real life and there is no doubt that it causes major economic losses and cultural disruption. There are convincing statistics that shows that involuntary resettlement is not a minor or secondary problem. Dams and reservoir projects such as Gezhouba Dam in China and Dienjanakov Reservoir in India displaced 383 and 90,000 people respectively.

The magnitude of displacement varies according to population density and ecological conditions (Cernea, 1990). The socio-cultural cum economic implications of resettlement in developed and developing countries has also been reported by Viser (1972), Lightfoot (1979), Afolayan (1987), Jibril (1990, 2006), Olawepo (2000, 2006), and Johnson (2009).

The socio-political and psychological cost of involuntary resettlement has been unavoidably high and in some cases irreversible (Jibril, 2006; Olawepo, 2008).

For instance, the construction of Jebba Lake to boost waterpower to drive the turbine in upstream Jebba led to the relocation of over 6,000 APs in 42 villages in Niger State, Nigeria (Olawepo, 2008).

Government acquisition of about 800 square kilometer of land to established a new Federal Capital Territory (FCT) led to the

displacement of over 150,000 – 300,000 people who were the original inhabitants of today modern city called Abuja. The displaced persons were given options to choose places of choice outside the FCT at government expense. Uprooting such a large number of people was later reconsidered and thought unwise and could delay the development of the FCT. It was decided that the inhabitants be resettled within the FCT. This decision according Jubril (2006) is responsible for the problem of squatters, infrastructural inadequacies and land administration challenges in the FCT.

According to Cernea (2000) sociological studies has increasingly revealed the psychological and socio-cultural stress, high mortality and morbidity associated with involuntary resettlement. As a result of involuntary resettlement in most part of the world, farming system were destroyed, arable lands and social support networks are dismantled leaving many small and medium families impoverished.

Environmental degradation including loss of grazing lands and sources of drinking water is also associated with involuntary resettlement. Ayanda (1988) posits that involuntary resettlement affects the organization and structure of local market, different from the previous patterns.

Resettlement inevitably causes social change. The provision of modern houses in 21 resettlements site at Jebba is one of the positive

consequence of force relocation. Olawepo (2008) observed that 1374 modern housing units were provided at Kalema, Bukah, Gbajibo, Leaba, Salkawa among other resettlement sites. Despite the positive structural change in Jebba resettlement site in terms of housing, most families suffered occupational dislocation and major disruption of domestic economy.

Farmers were rooted out of their farm lands while fishermen and hunters were taken to places where their occupations were impeded (Olawepo, 2008). Although the negative impact of involuntary resettlement on APs are obvious, United Nations High Commission for Refugees (UNHCR) is using resettlement as a vital tool for protecting and providing durable solutions for war refugees. Resettlement is also use by UNHCR as a global responsibility sharing mechanism to reduce the burdens of international agencies responsible for refugees and warring communities. The strategy involves comprehensive efforts of stakeholders and a multifaceted resettlement programmes. It includes the provision of resettlement opportunities to war APs in the countries of first asylum and those volunteering to accept refugees (UNHCR, 2004).

## **2.4 GUIDELINES FOR EFFECTIVE RESETTLEMENT**

### **PLANNING, IMPLEMENTATION AND EVALUATION**

Indigenous population losing land, houses, economic trees, resources and other assets due to involuntary resettlement have to rebuild their incomes and financial assets elsewhere. This requires effective planning, implementation and evaluation of resettlement scheme (ADB, 2010).

According to Cernea (2000), a good resettlement plan should embody government responsibility APs rights, protection of host population or community interest, and environment protection. He observed that although these frameworks are functional requisites for effective resettlement programme, most developing nations including that of Africa lack guide lines, and were there exist lack of experts and policy inconsistency hinders its implementation.

Resettlement plans should be able to define in clear terms entitlements and eligibility of affected persons (APs). Here APs entails all persons who lose or stand to lose physical and non-physical assets as a result of involuntary resettlement. It includes all persons residing in the affected area irrespective of their legal or ownership of titles. It involves squatters and encroachers whose structures, crops and other physical and non-physical assets are destroyed as a result of involuntary resettlement. It includes vulnerable groups who

are particularly disadvantaged as a result of resettlement; that is the very poor without legal titles to assets; it involves ethnic minorities, pastoralists, indigenous people and households headed by women (ABD, 2010).

Resettlement plans should also take into consideration short-term and long-term income strategies for APs. The short-term income strategies (STIS) should include compensation for land, payment of subsistence allowances, house construction grants, and payment of transportation allowance or cost of removal to new settlement, tax waivers, special assistance to vulnerable group such as widows, the aged, disabled and orphans. The Long-term income strategies (LTIS) include physical and non-physical economic activities that could provide and cater for sustained source of livelihood over a long period of time for all APs. It includes the provision of employment, training for income generating small and medium enterprises (SMEs). It entails the provision of low or no interest loans to APs (ADB, 2010).

Monitoring and evaluation are vital tools in resettlement planning and implementation. Monitoring here entails a continuous process of collecting, analyzing and reporting the progress of resettlement activities for the purpose of providing information for adjustment and

proper implementation of the resettlement plan. Evaluation is a process of judging outcomes with set goals or objectives as entrenched in the master plan of the resettlement programme or scheme. Monitoring and evaluation ensures that entitlements (both physical and non-physical) are delivered to APs (UNHCR, 2004; ADB, 2010).

The planning and implementation of resettlements could also be successful if provision is made for adequate funds and personnel's. Effective participation of APs in the planning and implementation process of resettlement schemes is necessary. APs should be involved in every sphere of the programme.

They should be involved in evaluating whether the resettlement programme is going as planned. (Jubril, 2006; ADB, 2010).

Resettlement plans should be able to define in clear terms, the distinct ethnic, cultural and political attributes of the APs, this requires professional or experts. The social organization of the APs should be catered for in the plan. It involves not only returning the people to their former lives, but enhancing their living standards, welfare and provision of means of sustaining the improved order (Cernea, 2000).

## 2.5 SOCIO-ECONOMIC AND POLITICAL BACKGROUND OF BAKASSI PENINSULA

Before the coming of European Missionaries, the people of Bakassi worshipped *Akwa Abasi Ibom* that is the Almighty God in their traditional way, which some persons still hold unto till date. Today, there is a mixed religion among the people of Bakassi because of immigrants. Some are Christian while other are traditionalists. The people of Bakassi are rich in cultural heritage, such as dressing, bead works, masquerades, traditional wrestling etc. The masquerades in Bakassi are similar to that of the Efiks of Calabar and ranges from *Nnabo, Agaba, Tinkoriko, Edem Obon, Ekpe, Ekiri Akata and Offion Inyang*.

Most of these masquerades entertained people during festive period, marriages/weddings ceremonies and burials. Beside the masquerades are cultural groups like *Abang* dancers and *Ekombi* that entertain people during occasions. Sex education for girls is provided through the fattening room institution called *Ufok Nkuho* where girls are taught family life, including how to take care of their husbands, prepare traditional dishes, look feminine and attractive to their husbands, and raise disciplined children.

Traditional dishes, the girl child is taught include *afia efere*, *anyan ekpang*, *iwuk abia*, *edikang ikong*, *edesi isip*, *efere abak* and *usung abia*. Girls are also taught how to paint their faces and bodies with native chalk called *ndom*. The painting symbolizes purity and love. It also symbolizes joy and happiness especially during child birth and other ceremonies.

Being a mixed population, the people of Bakassi speak *Efik* and *Ibibio* languages. There are also unique dressing attires for both male and female of Bakassi stock, which is similar with that of the Efiks of Calabar. Men tie wrappers with a two flouting ends at the left side, with cap, shoes designed with beads, a white long sleeves with a necktie called *Opum-pom* cut from the same wrapper the man is tying. The women wear long gown called *Onyo-nyo*. The neck and shoulders of the gown is traditionally designed and a hair style which is fixed with gold plated crown or hair holders.

As international border town, cultural diffusion was inevitable. The music type was affected; most inhabitants of Bakassi now play *Makossa* a popular Cameroon music. As a border Local Government to Cameroon, the Peninsula has been a contentious place between Nigeria and Cameroon since 1913.

This graduated into hostilities and military confrontations in the early 1990s up to 2002 when the resource-rich Peninsula was handed over to Cameroon via the verdict of the International Court of Justice (ICJ). The Peninsula case was first taken to ICJ also called the World Court (WC) in 1994; after eight years of adjudication, the World Court (WC) delivered its judgment in favour of Cameroon on 10th October 2002. The court declared that the sovereignty of Bakassi Peninsula lies with Cameroon (BBC, 2008).

Sequel to ICJ judgment and the need for peaceful implementation of the verdict, President Paul Biya of Cameroon and President Olusegun Obasanjo requested for the setting up of Nigeria- Cameroon Mixed Commission to be chaired by the United Nations (UN) Secretary General's special Representative for West Africa, Mr. Ahmedou Ould – Abdullah.

The Commission was saddled with the responsibility of ensuring a peaceful withdrawal of civilian administration, military and police forces and the transfer of Bakassi to Cameroon.

After series of tripartite meetings between Kofi Anan, the then UN Secretary General, President Obasanjo of Nigeria and President Paul Biya of Cameroon, the first withdrawal was done in 1st of August,

2006, with Nigeria troops leaving the disputed area, while the ceremonial handover was done on August 14, 2006.

However, only the Northern Part of Bakassi remained under the sovereignty of Nigeria until 14 August, 2008 when the final hand over was made (BBC, 2006, 2008).

The ICJ verdict that conceded Bakassi to Cameroon was based on Anglo-German Agreements. The Agreement supposes that Bakassi Peninsula was part of Cameroon. Thus ICJ mandated Nigeria Government to handover Bakassi including its inhabitants to Cameroon. Nigeria Government handed over the disputed area to Cameroon with social infrastructure but gave options to Bakassi people to choose where to belong. The decision of government to concede Bakassi to Cameroon, provoked ill-feelings among Nigerians including APs of the Peninsula. Notably, the Bakassi Movement for Self-Sovereignty of the Peninsula (BMSSP), this body was supported by the Movement for the Emancipation of the Niger Delta (BBC, 2008).

The displaced people from Bakassi Peninsula were resettled in a place now called “New Bakassi” which was carved out of Akpabuyo Local Government Area of Cross River, Nigeria. The land was already

inhabited and cannot sustain the occupation and other socio-economic activities of the displaced people of Bakassi. More so, the people whose land was taken to resettle the Affected Persons (APs) from Bakassi also suffered some loss. Farmlands, pineapple grove, shrines were destroyed to construct new residence/accommodation for the displaced people of Peninsula (Jackson, 2009)

## **2.6 EFFORTS TO RESETTLE BAKASSI PEOPLE**

The first major step to resettle the displaced people of Bakassi was the carving of “New Bakassi” from Akpabuyo Local Government Area for returnees from the Peninsula. The APs were kept in camps in New Bakassi where human dignity is impeded because of lack of privacy and adequate comfort. Relief materials ranging from food items, cloths, beddings, tent, etc were delivered to APs at the camp. To solve the accommodation problem of the APs, 172 houses comprising of two bedrooms and one bedroom semi-detached flats with facilities such as fans, and kitchen utensils were handed over to 172 household heads at Bakassi Resettlement site in Ekpiri Ikang. The lean resources of the Cross River State Government could not allow for adequate provision of accommodation for all APs.

Consequently, beneficiaries were asked by the Director General of Cross River State Emergency Commission, Mr. Vincent Aquah to squat those who are yet to benefit from the resettlement scheme (Akate, 2010). The question is, how 172 housing units can cater for a population of over 12,000 persons (Editorial, 2010) at the resettlement site.

There are also plans by the Cross River State government to establish centers for commercial skills acquisition training for APs. The centers would train APs on skills ranging from barbing and hair salon, carpentry, vulcanizing, tailoring, welding, etc (Akate, 2010). The government of the state is also galvanizing efforts from all Nigerians to help the displaced people of Bakassi, describing their plight as national issues that requires collective commitment of all stakeholders. As a follow up to this called, in 2008, a fund raising charity concert by artists in Nigeria led by Senator Florence Ita-Giwa, former Chairman of Bakassi Resettlement Committee was launched in Calabar. The impact of the concert is yet to be felt by APs in the resettlement site.

## **CHAPTER THREE**

### **3.0 METHODOLOGY**

The essence of the citation in this chapter is to appraise the work or the research method used. The discussion centers on research design which describes the major procedure followed in carrying out the research, the method of data collection and the analysis of data indicating the statistical tool used and the suitability of the said tool. Furthermore, it describes the procedure followed in realizing the goal and objectives of this research. It involves the sampling techniques in the essentiality of the questionnaire, oral interview and visual observation.

### **3.1 RESEARCH DESIGN**

Closed ended questionnaire used was used, which allows for number of alternate answers to be provided for in the questionnaire and allows for optimum relevant information to be gotten from the respondent.

### **3.2 POPULATION OF THE STUDY**

The population of study are the people of Bakassi local government who are also known as the affected persons (APs)

with particular emphasis on those who resettled in the Ekpri Ilang resettlement camp for the Bakassi victims.

### **3.3 SAMPLE AND SAMPLING TECHNIQUES**

The random survey technique was used. It allowed the study to obtain an accurate view of the camp, covering all the facets of opinion of the condition in camp.

### **3.4 METHOD OF DATA COLLECTION**

Data are facts or information gotten from the field clinking research and are used in deciding the events being under studied. The instrument used for data collection was a modified Likert-type questionnaire tagged “strongly agree, Agree, Strongly disagree, Disagree”. It comprises of 2 sections; section A is the Personal data while Section B was drawn to rank the socio-economic factors affecting sustainability and the effect of sustainability on resettlements.

### **3.5 RELIABILITY AND VALIDATION**

The Author administered the questionnaire to the displaced or resettled people of Bakassi Peninsula who are the ones affected and as such are in the best position to inform the author on the authenticity of the data provided. The instrument was

administered on the site, that is (i.e) Ekpiri Ikang in Akpabuyo Local government area.

### **3.6 METHOD OF DATA ANALYSIS**

To achieve an accurate and effective objective of this research, illustrative tools were used to analyze the data collated. These tools range from the use of tables, students T test and Pearsons' moment correlation, calculating value test and the Critical value response.

### **3.7 AREAS OF STUDY**

#### **Background of the Study Area**

Bakassi Peninsula lies roughly between latitude  $4^{\circ} 10$  North and Longitudes  $8^{\circ} 20$  and  $9^{\circ} 08$  East. It occupies an area of 665 km<sup>2</sup> with a population of over 300,000 people. The Peninsula was before Cameroon's occupation an extension of Calabar Territory into the Atlantic Ocean. Bakassi is rich in fishes, shrimps, crude oil, fertile land, forestry and large varieties of other marine life (Johnson, 2009, Wikipedia, 2009). It was incorporated to the Efik Kingdom of Calabar, Nigeria in 1450; and in September, 20 1884 Queen Victoria of England signed a Treaty of Protection with the Chiefs of Calabar, which made Calabar including Bakassi under the control of the United Kingdom. The Peninsula remained part of Nigeria even after

Southern Cameroon joined Northern Cameroon in 1961 (Wikipedia, 2009).

For administrative convenience, Bakassi Local Government Area administered by the Chairman of the Local Government Council, assisted by his Vice Chairman and Ward Councillors. The Paramount Ruler of Bakassi Local Government Area and his Council of Chiefs including Clan Heads administer the traditional institutions in the area. There exist the village council court where clan heads decide cases, and defaulters are punished based on the gravity of their offences. The village council ensures that rules and regulations are adhered to by people of Bakassi Local Government Area.

Before the coming of European Missionaries, the people of Bakassi worshipped *Akwa Abasi Ibom* that is the Almighty God in their traditional way, which some persons still hold unto till date. Today, there is a mixed religion among the people of Bakassi because of immigrants. Some are Christian while other are traditionalists.

The people of Bakassi are rich in cultural heritage, such as dressing, bead works, masquerades, traditional wrestling etc. The masquerades in Bakassi are similar to that of the Efiks of Calabar and ranges from *Nnabo, Agaba, Tinkoriko, Edem Obon, Ekpe, Ekiri Akata and Offion Inyang*.

Most of these masquerades entertained people during festive period, marriages/weddings ceremonies and burials. Beside the masquerades are cultural groups like *Abang* dancers and *Ekombi* that entertain people during occasions. Sex education for girls is provided through the fattening room institution called *Ufok Nkuho* where girls are taught family life, including how to take care of their husbands, prepare traditional dishes, look feminine and attractive to their husbands, and raise disciplined children. Traditional dishes, the girl child is taught include *afia efere*, *anyan ekpang*, *iwuk abia*, *edikang ikong*, *edesi isip*, *efere abak* and *usung abia*. Girls are also taught how to paint their faces and bodies with native chalk called *ndom*. The painting symbolizes purity and love. It also symbolizes joy and happiness especially during child birth and other ceremonies.

Being a mixed population, the people of Bakassi speak *Efik* and *Ibibio* languages. There are also unique dressing attires for both male and female of Bakassi stock, which is similar with that of the Efiks of Calabar. Men tie wrappers with a two flouting ends at the left side, with cap, shoes designed with beads, a white long sleeves with a necktie called *Opum-pom* cut from the same wrapper the man is tying.

## CHAPTER FOUR

### 4.0 DATA PRESENTATION AND ANALYSIS

#### INTRODUCTION

This chapter is designed to analyse the data collected in this research so as to ascertain the socio economic impact of Bakassi Peninsular resettlement and its effect on its sustainability. A total number of 500 questionnaires were administered and 445 were retrieved which represents 89% of the sampled population.

**TABLE 4.1 SHOWING QUESTIONNAIRE ADMINISTRATION**

<b>AREA</b>	<b>TOTAL QUESTIONNAIRE DISTRIBUTED</b>	<b>TOTAL QUESTIONNAIR E RETURNED</b>	<b>TOTAL QUESTIONNAIRE NOT RETURNED</b>
EKPIRI	500	445	55
IKANG			
LGA			

**SOURCE: AUTHOR'S FIELD SURVEY (2017)**

**SHOWING BREAKDOWN OF BIO DATA OR  
RESPONDENTS**

**4.2 TABLE SHOWING VARIATION OF THE SEXES**

<b>VARIABLES</b>	<b>NOS OF RESPONDENTS</b>	<b>PERCENTAGE OF RESPONDENTS %</b>
SEX		
MALE	289	65
FEMALE	156	35
TOTAL	445	100%

**SOURCE; AUTHOR'S FIELD SURVEY (2017)**

The analysis in table 4.2 above show that of the 445 respondents, 65% of these were male which is a figure of 289 and that of the female stands at 156 which is a percentage of 35%

**4.3 TABLE SHOWING AGE DISTRIBUTION OF  
RESPONDENTS**

<b>AGE DISTRIBUTION</b>	<b>NO OF RESPONDENTS</b>	<b>PERCENTAGE %</b>
BELOW 20	80	18
21-30 years	133	30
31-40 years	142	32
41-50 years	45	10
ABOVE 50 years	45	10

**SOURCE; AUTHOR'S FIELD SURVEY (2017)**

The analysis in table 4.3 shows the age bracket of (31-40years) are the highest respondents with 30 % of the total which is 142 people, followed by the (21-30years) with 133 respondents which is 133 or 30%. Below 20 is next with 18% which is about 80 respondents which is jointly followed by the pair of (41-50years) and Above 50 years. Both have the same percentage of 10% which is about 45 respondents

#### 4.4 TABLE SHOWING STATUS OF RESPONDENTS

MARITAL STATUS	NO OF RESPONDENTS	PERCENTAGE %
SINGLE	169	38
MARRIED	276	62
DIVORCED	0	0

**SOURCE; AUTHOR'S FIELD SURVEY (2017)**

Table 4.4 shows that 62% of the respondents are married while the single respondents are 38% and there was no divorcee as part of our survey. So the numbers are 276, 169 and 0 respectively.

**4.5 TABLE SHOWING EDUCATIONAL VARIATION OF RESPONDENTS**

<b>EDUCATIONAL BACKGROUND</b>	<b>NO OF RESPONDENTS</b>
NO FORMAL EDUCATION	10
FSLC	385
S.S.C.E/ W.A.S.S.C.E	285
N.C.E/ O.N.D	85
H.N.D/ B.Sc/M.sc	60

**SOURCE; AUTHOR'S FIELD SURVEY (2017)**

Table 4.5 shows that of all the respondents or sample population, only 10 had no formal education, 385 had up to First School Leaving Certificate (FSLC). 285 had up to Senoir School Certificate while about 85 had various advance degree or certificates finally about 60 had completed higher education having up to Masters Degree.

#### 4.6 TABLE SHOWING OCCUPATIONAL DISTRIBUTION

OCCUPATION	NO OF RESPONDENTS	PERCENTAGE %
ARTS & CRAFT	27	6
ARTISANS	13	3
FARMING	9	2
FISHING	245	55
TRADING	147	33
OTHERS	4	1

**SOURCE; AUTHOR'S FIELD SURVEY (2017)**

Table 4.6 show occupational distribution and show that majority of the respondents are Fishermen as is the case with the Bakassi migrant, and it show a huge percentage of 55% which is about 245 of the respondents, trading came a distant second with 33% which even due to trading of marine products, followed by Arts and crafts, with 27 respondents or about 6%, followed by 13 respondents for artisans which is 3% of the sample population. Farming is next with 2% of the sampled population or 9 respondents, other form of occupation make up the rest with 1%.

#### 4.7 TABLE SHOWING RELIGIOUS AFFILIATION

RELIGION	NO OF RESPONDENTS	PERCENTAGE OF RESPONDENTS %
CHRISTIANITY	400	90
MUSLIM	4	1
NATIVE/TRADITIONAL	41	9

**SOURCE; AUTHOR'S FIELD SURVEY (2017)**

The analysis of the table above shows that 400 of the respondents are Christians which show a percentage of 90%, 41 or 9% of the population study practice their traditional beliefs while just 1% are muslims with 4 respondents.

## SECTION B

### 4.3 PRESENTATION AND ANALYSIS OF DATA BASED ON RESEARCH QUESTIONS

**TABLE 4.8 RANKING THE SOCIAL-ECONOMIC  
INDICATORS AFFECTING SUSTAINABILITY OF  
BAKASSI PENINSULAR**

INDICATORS	STRONGLY AGREE	AGREE	DISAGREE	STRONGLY DISAGREE
LOCATION	350	20	20	5
CULTURE	305	20	10	5
STRUCTURAL AMENITIES	5	405	2	8
ECONOMIC PALLIATIVES	398	20	18	1
MARKET		359		
GUANRANTEE OF INCOME	371	10	7	5

**SOURCE: AUTHOR'S FIELD SURVEY (2017)**

**TABLE 4.9 RANKING THE SOCIAL-ECONOMIC INDICATORS AFFECTING SUSTAINABILITY OF BAKASSI**

<b>INDICATORS</b>	<b>TOTAL (X)</b>	<b>RELATIVE INDEX</b>	<b>RANKING</b>
<b>LOCATION</b>	369	0.83	4th
<b>CULTURE</b>	305	0.69	6th
<b>ECONOMIC PALLIATIVES</b>	398	0.89	2nd
<b>STRUCTURAL AMENITIES</b>	405	0.91	1st
<b>MARKET</b>	350	0.79	5th
<b>GUARANTEE OF INCOME</b>	371	0.83	3rd

**SOURCE: AUTHOR'S FIELD WORK (2017)**

Table 4.9 it shows the ranking of the indicators which was used to measure the socio-economic factors affecting sustainability. In the analysis, structural amenities rank high in the respondents opinion as soci-economic indicator affecting sustainability, with a relative index of 0.91; 2nd is economic palliatives witha relative index of 0.89; 3rd isguarantee of income with relative index of 0.83; 4th with 0.83

relative index is Location; 5th is Market with a relative index of 0.79; Culture is next with a relative index is 0.69.

**TABLE 4.10 FACTORS AFFECTING THE RESETTLEMENT OF BAKASSI PEOPLE (APs)**

<b>FACTORS</b>	<b>STRONGLY AGREE</b>	<b>AGREE</b>	<b>DISAGREE</b>	<b>STRONGLY DISAGREE</b>
<b>LOCATION</b>	42	360	17	4
<b>LAND</b>	220	114	44	25
<b>TOPOGRAPHY</b>				
<b>SITE LAYOUT</b>	107	310	3	5
<b>WEATHER</b>	77	302	10	5
<b>ACCOMODATION</b>	182	189	70	3
<b>ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT</b>		273		

**SOURCE; AUTHOR'S FIELD WORK (2017)**

In analysis of table 4.10, shows the respondent's assessment of the factors influencing the resettlement of Bakassi people, with the various factors given and the relative degree of assessment which the

respondents agree. The table below shows the ranking of these factors in order of how the population study views it.

**TABLE 4.11 RANKING FACTORS AFFECTING THE SUSTAINABILITY ON RESETTLEMENT OF BAKASSI PEOPLE (APs)**

<b>FACTORS</b>	<b>TOTAL (Y)</b>	<b>RELATIVE INDEX</b>	<b>POSITION</b>
<b>LOCATION</b>	360	0.81	1st
<b>LAND</b>	220	0.43	5th
<b>TOPOGRAPHY</b>			
<b>SITE LAYOUT</b>	310	0.70	2nd
<b>WEATHER</b>	302	0.68	3rd
<b>ACCOMODATION</b>	189	0.42	6th
<b>ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT</b>	273	0.61	4th

**SOURCE; AUTHOR'S FIELD WORK (2017)**

The analysis in Table 4.11 shows the ranking the factor affecting resettlement of Bakassi people. In the analysis, Location is the first as the most adverse factor which affects resettlement of Bakassi people with 0.81, 2nd ranked is the Site layout i.e Land space to support its sustainability with 0.70; 3rd is Weather with 0.68 relative

index; 4th is Environmental impact factor with a relative index of 0.61; 5th is the Topography of the Land with 0.43; the least adverse effect with a relative index of 0.42 is Accomodation type

## **4.12 TEST OF HYPOTHESIS**

### **4.12.1 HYPOTHESIS TESTING 1**

H1 There is a significant relationship between resettlement and socio-economic impact on Bakassi people.

This hypothesis is to be tested based on the ranking of the factors affecting resettlement and the impact of the socio-economic indicators on Bakassi people which had been presented in Tables 4.9 and 4.11

Respectively and would be further reiterated and analysed using Pearson's moment of correlation denoted by

$$R = \frac{n\sum xy - (\sum x)(\sum y)}{\sqrt{\{n\sum x^2 - (\sum x)^2\}\{n\sum y^2 - (\sum y)^2\}}}$$

**TABLE 4.13 PEARSON'S MOMENT CORRELATION TABLE**

	(X)	(Y)	XY	X <sup>2</sup>	Y <sup>2</sup>
1	369	360	132840	136161	129600
2	305	220	67100	93025	48400
3	398	310	123380	158404	96100
4	405	302	122310	164025	91204
5	350	189	66150	122500	35721
6	371	273	101283	137641	74529
<b>TOTAL(Σ)</b>	<b>2198</b>	<b>1654</b>	<b>613063</b>	<b>811756</b>	<b>475554</b>

**SOURCE: AUTHOR'S FIELD WORK (2017)**

$$R = \frac{6(613063) - (2198)(1654)}{\sqrt{\{6(811756) - 4831204\}\{6(475554) - 2735716\}}}$$

$$R = \frac{42886}{\sqrt{39332 \times 117608}}$$

$$R = 0.6306$$

**CALCULATED VALUE**

$$T = \frac{r}{\sqrt{\frac{1-r^2}{n-2}}}$$

$$T = \frac{0.6306}{\sqrt{\frac{1-(0.6306)^2}{6-2}}}$$

$$T = \frac{0.6306}{\sqrt{\frac{1-0.3977}{4}}}$$

$$T = \frac{0.6306}{\sqrt{0.1506}}$$

$$T = \frac{0.6306}{0.3881}$$

$$T_{cal} = 1.6248$$

## CRITICAL VALUE

$$t_{\alpha/2, n-2}$$

Where

$$\alpha = \frac{5}{100} = 0.05$$

$$n = 6$$

Therefore;

$$t_{0.05/2, 6-2}$$

$$t_{0.025, 4}$$

$$1 - 0.025 = 0.975$$

Therefore  $t_{0.975, 4}$

$$= 2.776$$

Note; I subtracted 0.025 from 1 because I couldn't find 0.025 on the statistical table that I used.

## INTERPETATION

- **HYPOTHESIS**

H<sub>0</sub> There is no significant relationship between resettlement and socio-economic impact of Bakassi peninsula

H1 There is a significant relationship between resettlement and socio-economic impact on Bakassi people.

- **DECISION RULE**

Reject  $H_0$  if  $t$  calculated is greater than critical value otherwise do not reject.

- **DECISION/CONCLUSION**

Since our  $t$  calculated is 1.6248 is less than the critical value of 2.796, we therefore accept  $H_0$  which states "There is no significant relationship between resettlement and socio-economic impact on Bakassi people."

#### **4.14 OUTCOME OF INTERVIEW CONDUCTED WITH THE CROSS RIVER STATE GOVERNMENT**

**INTERVIEW WITH THE GOVERNOR OF CROSS RIVER  
STATE THROUGH HIS CHIEF PRESS SECRETARY, MR  
CHRISTIAN ITA ON BAKASSI PENINSULAR  
RESETTLEMENT AND ITS SUSTAINABILITY**

#### **EXCERPT**

**Emmanuel; Good afternoon your Sir,**

**Mr Ita;** God afternoon, How do you do?

**Emmanuel; Fine thank you Sir. This interview is part of my research into the sustainability of the Bakassi research program**

**Mr Ita;** \*Cuts in\* It is not a program but a process of rehabilitating the indigenes of Bakassi Peninsular displaced as a result of the International court of Justice ruling. Since they are cross riverians, it is only fair we do all within our powers to integrate them into Cross river state properly

**Emmanuel; Ok Sir, so what necessitated the choice of Ekpiri Ikang, Akpabuyo Lga?**

**Mr Ita;** Akpabuyo shares the same features as Bakassi Peninsular, it is riverine and as such the occupation of the people was taken into consideration. It is worthy of note that they are predominantly Fishermen so a suitable place was sought where they could still ply their trade. So that was what informed Ekpiri Ikang, don't forget that Bakassi was carved out from Akpabuyo Local government so the cultures are symmetric, same life styles, occupation is the same even the religious attributes.

**Emmanuel; WHAT ARE THE SOCIO-ECONOMIC  
PALLIATIVES PUT IN PLACE TO BOTH FOR THE PEOPLE  
OF AKPABUYO AND BAKASSI?**

**Mr Ita;** YES! To my knowledge, the Federal Government released funds known as **RESETTLEMENT FUNDS**. Though inadequate, it was used to build a couple of houses and provide basic amenities but as for the people of Ekpiri ikang, i'm not aware of any palliative provided for them

**Emmanuel; DO YOU THINK THE FACILITIES THERE CAN BE  
SUSTAINABLE?**

**Mr Ita;** You know life itself is dynamic, with each passing day comes new call for improvement and provision of facilities not provided earlier. But the main challenge to my knowledge is the proximity of the place to water. You are aware that in Bakassi peninsular, they practically live on Water as compared to Ekpiri Ikang. Even though it is Riverine, it is not as close to water as living in/on water so some of them find it dis-comforting

**Emmanuel; Is Ekpiri Ikang close to any major market or landmark of note?**

**Mr Ita;** Ikang itself is a landmark in the sense that it has this huge commercial outpost due to the nearness to the river. Overtime it has become a commercial nerve of the State and as such they were not 'dumped' but carefully considered in all facets of life

**Emmanuel; SO HOW ARE THE PEOPLE TAKING TAKING TO LIFE IN THEIR NEW ABODE? HAVE THEY MOVED ON? OR ARE STILL AGITATING?**

**Mr Ita;** the Bakassi man would always hope for justice to be done because they lost their land without them being given an opportunity to be heard. So an average Bakassi man would always want to return to bakassi land because it is their ancestral home

**Emmanuel; Has the federal government, or its agencies or even State government visited them to ease their resolve?**

**Mr Ita:** I don't think so

**Emmanuel; Don't you think it is a way of assuring them that they are still Nigerians and they are to be catered for?**

**Mr Ita;** It is a Federal Government issue so it has to be handled as such, anything which involves two federations is termed to be

Federal. The federal government has often reassured them of their safety but the Bakassi people want more. The Bakassi people want the government to revisit the judgement because they believe that the judgement itself was flawed. If the legalities because of what ever Anglo German treaty was exceeded, the people itself have a key role to play in its ceeding. A referandun ought to have been conducted so as to ascertain its own point of view because they deserve to be heard to understand its own point of view, so those agitating for these aer still there.

Couple of weeks back, the agitation arose and i'm sure you were aware of these because newspaper was awashed with stories about the issue. The people wanted the government use use the available window to visit the issue, but its foreclosed now as the Federal government refused to take advantage of the window to seek a redress or revision so the Bakassi man still feel hard done by

**Emmanuel; In other words, the issue and agitation is now foreclosed?**

**Mr Ita;** It is not, even amongst the Bakassi people there are still agitations. Some are saying they would rather reside in Spring Island. The likes of **Florence Ita Giwa** believe that the life of Bakassi man would be suited for Dayspring for reasons best known to her.

**Emmanuel; Finally, are we going to see an improvement on their live styles, basic amenities and living conditions now since there is no revisiting the judgement?**

**Mr Ita;** oh yes! As I speak to you now, NDDC is building more housing units over there to support the the ones approved by the Federal government to cater for their needs. The federal government is doing all in its power to ameliorate the situation over there but as you now know the people's plight can only be healed if the judgement is revisited.

**Emmanuel; Thank you Sir for your time, i really appreciate it**

**Mr Ita;** The pleasure was mine

## **CHAPTER FIVE**

### **5.0 SUMMARY OF FINDINGS, RECOMMENDATION, CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTIONS FOR FURTHER STUDIES**

#### **5.1 SUMMARY OF FINDINGS**

- The Social and Economic life of the Bakassi people has been affected as a result of their relocation from their original abode.
- The Bakassi people want the social amenities in their new location be improved such as roads, houses which are inadequate, power, securities, health etc.
- The economic alleviation programmes be kick-started for them
- To them the judgement was flawed that was why they lost thie ancestral land, but if they to be resettled, they should be moved to a land almost at per if not better than where they were before.
- There is no significant relationship in the socio-economic impact and resettlement of Bakassi people.

## 5.2 RECOMMENDATIONS BASED ON RESEARCH FINDINGS

It was observed from the assessment of the socio-economic impact of resettlement schemes in Nigeria through bakassi peninsula resettlement scheme, that the following needs to be done;

- ✚ That though Niger Delta development Commission (NDDC) was making progress in the construction of some basic amenities, it is still inadequate to sustain the people
- ✚ Resettlement could have a psychological effect on the affected persons (APs), and as such the Government needs to show the people that they share in their grief
- ✚ Both government and non governmental organisations should come to their aid in terms of health care facilities and the education of the people of the area
- ✚ Since they are predominantly fishermen, the need to improve their occupation be made such as fishing techniques, boats, nets etc
- ✚ Since Akpabuyo is a commercial center, there is need to improve its viability or commercial attributes to the outside world

### **5.3 CONCLUSION**

From the data obtained, observations and interviews, it showed that there is no significant relationship between the socio economy and resettlement scheme in Nigeria, with special reference to bakassi resettlement scheme.

However special attention be given to the resettlement schemes in Nigeria as most of the facilities provided are substandard or inadequate and are thus over stretched.

### **5.4 SUGGESTION FOR FURTHER STUDIES**

Further study is encouraged on the evaluation of the environmental impact of resettlement scheme in Nigeria

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