

**ASSESSING RECREATION AND TOURISM
ACTIVITIES IN NIGER STATE**
A Case Study of Borgu Local Government Area

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A Research Project Submitted To The
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Minna

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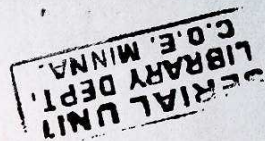
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TITLE PAGE

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**PROJECT SUBMITTED TO THE DEPARTMENT OF
GEOGRAPHY, NIGER STATE COLLEGE OF
EDUCATION IN PARTIAL FULFILMENT FOR THE
AWARD OF NIGERIA CERTIFICATE IN EDUCATION
(N.C.E)**

57

AUGUST, 2015



APPROVAL PAGE

This project has been read and approved as meeting the requirement for the award of Nigerian Certificate in Education, in the Department of Geography Niger State College of Education Minna.



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DEDICATION

We dedicate this project most to Almighty God and our dear parent who have given us the required assistance and inspiration throughout our period of studies.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

The successful completion of this study and the presentation of this research work will not have been possible without the assistance in one form or the other from different people. Firstly we wish to extend our gratitude to Almighty God for affording us the opportunity to seek and successfully going through the programme.

We are very grateful to our able supervisor Mr. Samuel .B. Jiya who spared his time to make corrections towards making this project a successful one . May God reward him abundantly for his various services in our studies.

Our profound gratitude also goes to our parent for their various financial and moral support in effective completion of our education and of course the project work. In addition, our gratitude goes to the management of Kainji Lake National Park for supplying us with relevant and necessary documents for the completion of this project.

A COUNTRY MAP OF NIGER STATE SHOWING THE

ABSTRACT

This project is titled assessing recreation and tourism activities in Orugu Local Government Area of Niger State. It is a project containing all the information that you think is most interesting and relevant about the benefits derivable from recreation and tourism and those derived by the study area. This project also covers everything about the climate, drainage location and soil type etc of the study area. The researchers intention has been to present these facts in words, pictures, maps and tables in such a way they makes sense and tell a logical and coherent story rather to appear in meaningless simple. The researcher devotes some pages on steps to improve tourism in the study area and as well the community as a whole. It is a fascinating project due to wealth illustration it contains. I think students studying tourism as a course would find this project work useful. The same is with Geography students.

APPROVAL PAGE

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CHAPTER ONE

ASSESSING RECREATION AND TOURISM ACTIVITIES IN NIGER STATE.

A CASE STUDY OF BORGU L.G.A

1.1 INTRODUCTION

Man as a living thing needs some leisure times hence the idea of recreation and tourism becomes imperative to his existence. Niger State has the potentialities in tourism and with the quality of available attractions; Nigeria can become giant in the tourism industry. Recreation and tourism deliberately established and carefully managed; create another source of generating revenue and foreign exchange there by improving balance of trade among nations. It can as well lead to development of the area where it exists. In 2012 and 2013, the study area used to be agricultural productive but the production sharply declined due to climatic changes. However, nature has endowed the area as it produces about 80% of Nigeria's hydro electric power requirement and it is becoming an increasingly important tourism area provided by the Kainji lake national park and dam respectively.

1.2 SCOPE OF STUDY

The study area is Borgu Local Government area of Niger State and New-Bussa is its head quarter. The study is to examine the tourism inputs that lead to the development of New-Bussa upon the establishment of Kainji lake national park and it related establishment.

The study area under the national park guide line is referred to as (Borgu sector). Furthermore, this study is to identify assess and recommend possible solution for development of the park and other related establishment.

1.3 STATEMENT OF PROBLEM

Many inhabitants or dwellers in the study area have lost their live, due to ignorance and lack of public enlightenment on how and when to visit the park. Most of the farmers walked a very long distance to cultivate their lands due to the park and other establishment ground in the area; hence it leads to low agricultural outputs. There is a problem of poor transportation which or that can link the visitors to recreational and tourism center.

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1.4 AIM AND OBJECTIVES

The major aim of the study area is to establish whether the area has the recreational tourism facilities that are developed which will promote and upgrade the socio-economic development. The aims will be achieved through the following objectives.

- To make an inventory of facilities available in the recreational and tourism centers.
- To evaluate the problems faced by the establishment and to suggest the possible solutions to the problem identified.

1.5 STUDY AREA

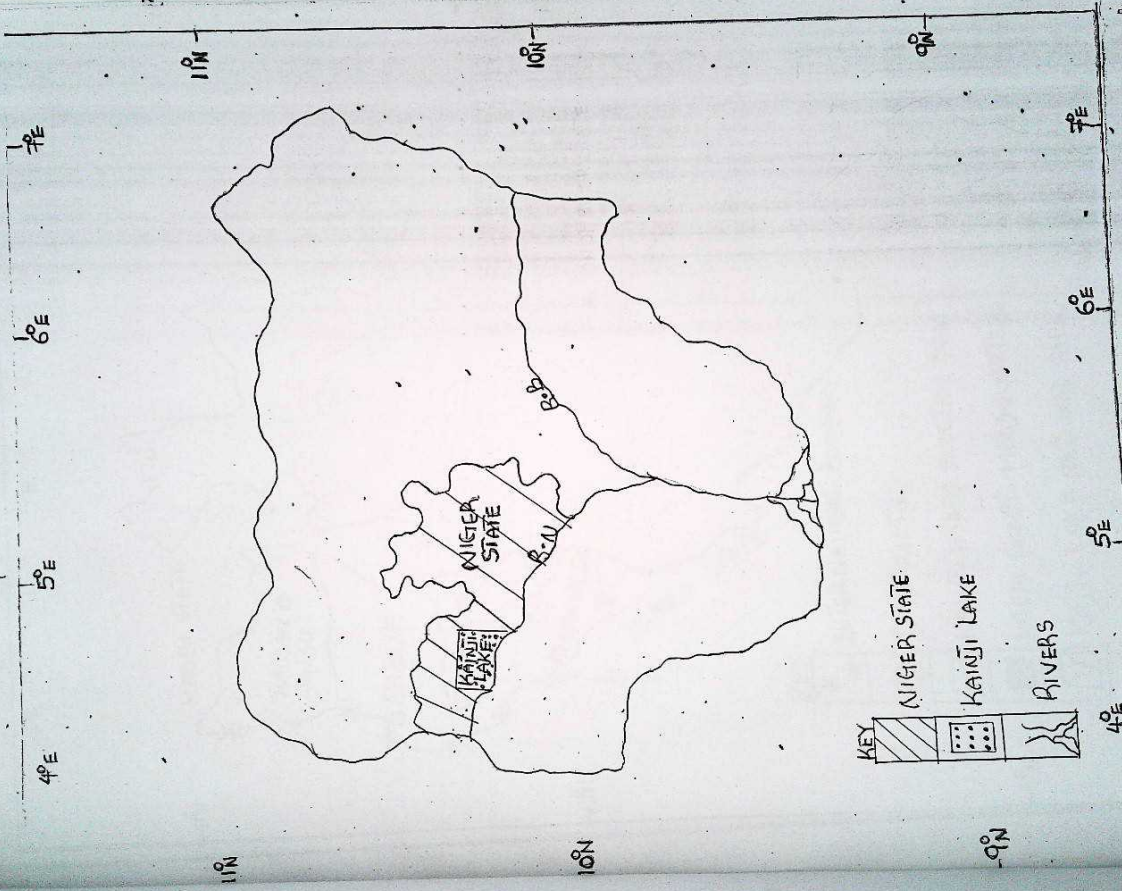
LOCATION: The study area is Borgu Local Government Area of Niger State with headquarters at New-Bussa. This is because the tourist attraction at Kainji national park territory under the national park guide line is referred to as (Borgu Sector) the local government is made up of four districts namely:

1. New Bussa
2. Wawa District
3. Shagumu District
4. Babanna Districts.

Borgu Local Government as a whole lies between latitude 9.2 and 11.3 North and longitude 3.3 east.

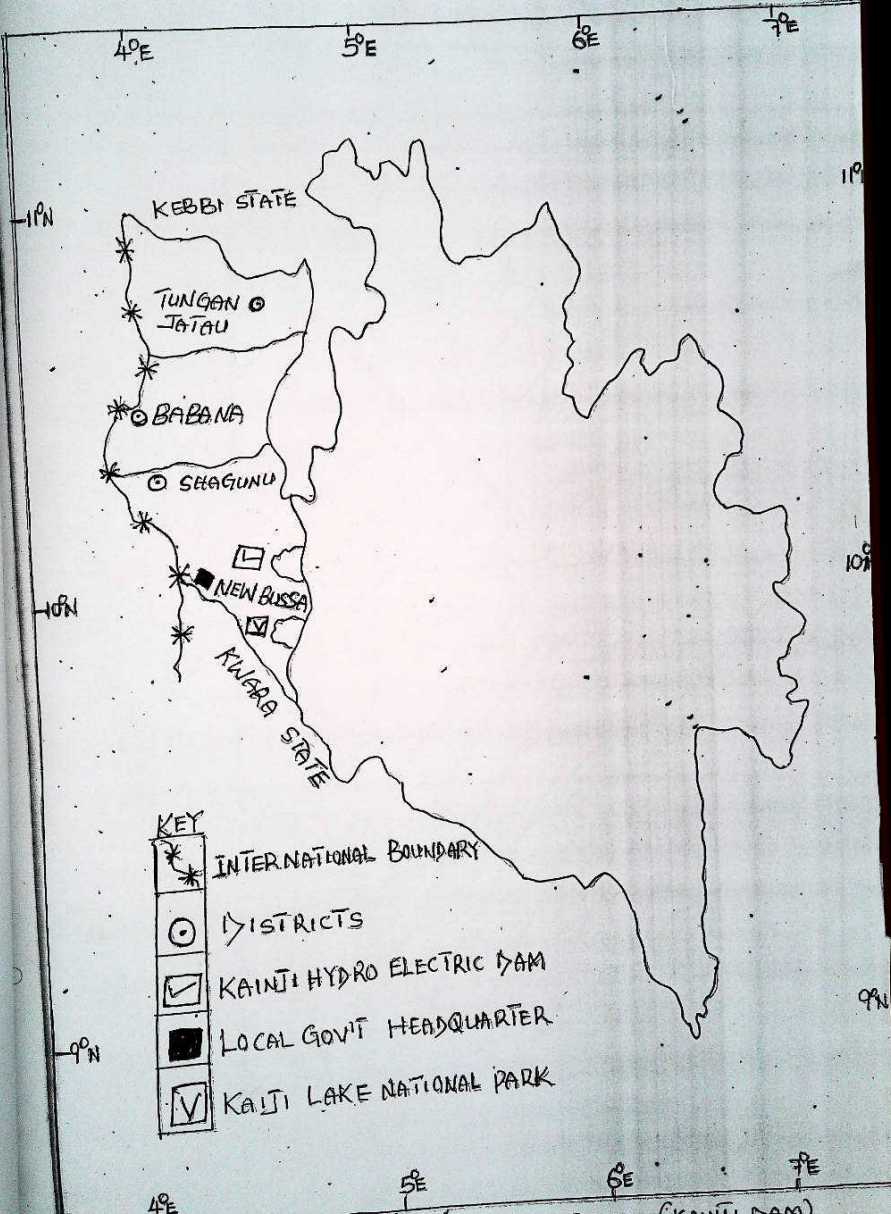
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FIG-1 A SKETCH MAP OF NIGERIA SHOWING THE POSITION OF NIGER STATE



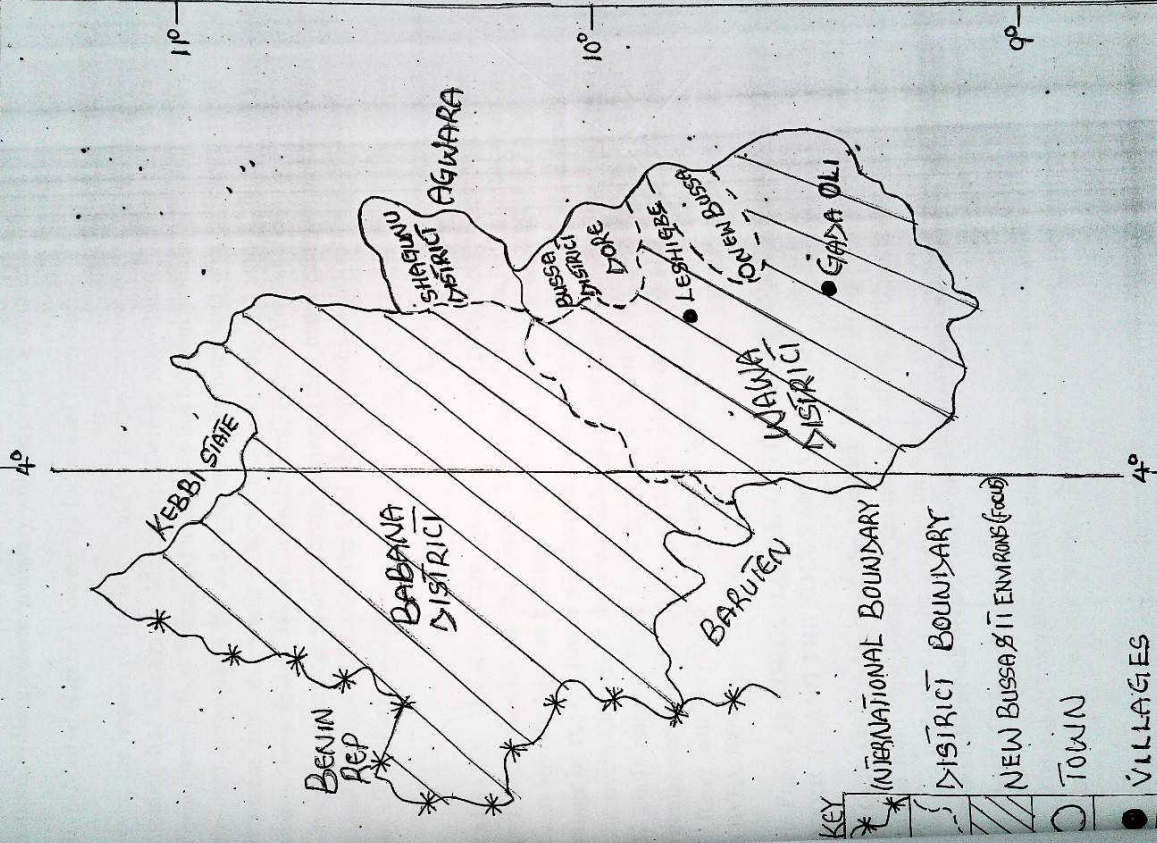
SOURCE - personal Research

9-2 A SKETCH MAP OF NIGER STATE SHOWING THE STUDY AREAS



SOURCE - TOURISM AND WILDLIFE OFFICE (KAINJI DAM)

BORGU LOCAL GOVERNMENT AREA
SHOWING ITS 4 DISTRICTS AND FOCUS AREAS



Borgu is bounded in the south Borrutan local government area in Kwara State and internationally Borgu share boundary with the people's republic of Benin.

Figure 1- Map of Nigeria showing the location of Niger State.

However, the impact of tourism would be focused on New-Bussa including some surrounding like Karatonde, Monnai and Doro in New-Bussa districts and Wawa in Wawa district. New Bussa and it environs lies between latitude 9.25' and 10.20' North and longitude 4.00' and 4.30 east. The total land area of Borgu Local Government area as a whole is about 18,351 sq kms. The people include Boko, Kambari, Busa, Fulbe, Bissam, Hausa, Laru, Fulani, Yortubi, Nupe and Igbo which farming, fishing, trading, cattle rearing is their major occupation. They live in a small villages and towns. The local government has a projection population of about 150,000 people today.

DRAINAGE: The Kainji lake, which is the main water body in the area is the largest man made lake in the country. It lies east of New-Bussa and most rivers in the area join the lakes as tributaries. The Western and Southern areas of the park are drainage by the Oli Rivers which is the largest river in the park. Water is available in the rivers throughout the years although in dry season, surface flow cease and only pools remain. These pools are often quite large and provide a source of perennial water for the wildlife population. There are at least six such pools along Oli River and they help to habitats hippopotamus throughout the dry season (HOWEA 2009)

(See Figure 3) **BORGU LOCAL GOVERNMENT AREA SHOWING IT 4 DISTRICTS AND THE FOCUS AREA OF STUDY**

TOPOGRAPHY: Most of the available information on the study area were obtained from New-Bussa and the new part of the study area that make up the park. The territories of the area on the whole are gentle undulating. Though with few small hills which occurs widely on separated parts and rise up to 100m above their surrounding.

The highest elevations, excluding these hills is about 300-350 above the sea level and occurs near the western boundary of the park. Generally, there is a

gradual decrease in elevation from the west to the east across the sector, with lowest parts of the sector bordering Kainji Lake at about 142km.

CLIMATE: The study area fall within the tropical climate which in effect means that it has the characteristic of Sudan climate. The land scape is less covered with plants and short grasses of about 2.5 to 3 meters high.

The temperature of the area is generally high throughout the year with the exception of the harmattan month e.g. December and January. The table of the temperature data of New-Bussa shows this in detail (See Table 1)

TABLE 1: TEMPERATURE DATA OF NEW-BUSSA FROM 2010-2013

MONTHS/YEAR	2010	2011	2012	2013
JANUARY	24.5	23.3	25	27.4
FEBRUARY	28	25	27.3	34.1
MARCH	31.1	30.6	32	39.2
APRIL	39.7	30.5	36.1	38.4
MAY	28.5	27	36.7	31.6
JUNE	28.5	28.4	29.2	27.1
JULY	25.5	25.7	33.3	26.7
AUGUST	29.1	26.2	26.6	26.2
SEPTEMBER	26.9	28.4	38/6	26.4
OCTOBER	27.9	29.6	28.6	22.4
NOVEMBER	25.2	27	28.6	30.2
DECEMBER	24.4	25.3	26.1	25.9

SOURCE: KAINJI LAKE METEOROLOGICAL STATION, WILDLIFE SECTION AND NIGERIA AIR FORCE BASE KAINJI NEW-BUSSA METEOROLOGICAL STATION.

Table (2) below shows that the rainy season precisely starts in the month of April lasted to October with the total annual rainfall of between 45cm and 85cm with the highest rainfall in the month of August and September. The prevailing wind during the rainy season are southernly i.e South west trade wind. While the rainy season

begins in April to October (7 months) the dry season starts in November to March i.e. (5 month)

Table 2 : RAINFALL DATA OF NEW BUSSA FROM 2011-2014

MONTHS/YEARS	2011	2012	2013	2014
JANUARY	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL
FEBRUARY	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL
MARCH	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL
APRIL	28.06	42.03	104.20	NIL
MAY	78.05	102.10	70.20	95.07
JUNE	82.01	88.5	76.20	65.09
JULY	100.05	106.02	90.02	66.00
AUGUST	152.09	44.15	92.80	120.25
SEPTEMBER	90.08	86.01	143.00	156.0
OCTOBER	30.10	40.5	37.6	35.0
NOVEMBER	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL
DECEMBER	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL

SOURCE: KAINJI LAKE METEOROLOGICAL STATION WILD LIFE SECTION AND NIGERIA AIRFORCE BASE KAINJI NEW BUSSA METEOROLOGICAL STATION

SOIL: Related to the nature of soil due to climatic condition of the study area, the soil of Nigeria Map (Anon 2011) indicate that study area lies over coniferous tropical soil and crystalline acid rocks. A detailed soil survey of New Bussa (Borgu Local Government Area) and its environs have low fertility, which is not suitable in most instances for agricultural purposes due to the poor mineral content (Ajayi and Hall 2013).

VEGETATION: The vegetation of the study area consists of a mixture of both grasses and trees with varying density and distribution of vegetation has being greatly modifies by man's activities like grazing, farming and hunting.

The study area is usually covered by evergreen vegetation during the rainy season only to shed the leaves in order to minimize the loss of water by

transportation during dry season lasting from November to March (5 months). The trees that make up the vegetation includes the locust beans trees, Shea butter tree etc. Hence the area is suitable for livestock's farming.

CHAPTER TWO

2.0 REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE

2.1 DEFINITION-TOURISM AND RECREATION

As a way of definition, recreation is a complex activity it involves many activities which are however complementary. This is why a simple definition may not be appropriate. Hence this may explain several attempts which have been made to define recreation.

World book encyclopedia volume vi sees recreation as something which not only gives us pleasure but also help to renew or recreate the mind and the body. While batler (2006) defines recreation as any form of leisure time experienced or activity in which an individual engages from choice because of the enjoyment and satisfaction which it brings directly to him. Today, recreation is generally used to describe broadly the entire field of activities engaged in during leisure time (Sapara 2009). Recreation is also meant to both out-door and in-door activities. Most out-door recreation includes, the use of natural environment, rugged landscaped, natural vegetation areas especially forest and wood land reserved and animals in their natural habitat for example game reserves or parks. While in-door recreation involves play like tennis, watching a motion picture, long tennis, badminton etc.

From the foregoing recreation and tourism could be inter dependent and hardly can it be distinguished related to this. Some school of thought in literature see recreation and tourism as sides of the same coin, while other see the two as different concept.

2.2 TOURISM

However tourism denotes the temporary shorten movement of the people to distination out the places where they like and work and their activities during the stay at this destination (Burkart et'el 2011). Tourism can either be intra or international and much of it is a leisure time activity which emphasized recreation as a subset of tourism.

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When God created the Garden of Eden, Adam and Eve were only engaged in moving from place to place admiring one thing or the other. They were to wake, eat, tour round and sleep. It is therefore assumed that the first known human assignment was tourism (Banji Alphanose). Then some view is shared by Ojo, (2008) whereas amongst other things, the physical elements of the environment including wildlife have been recognized as attractions to foreign tourists. Tourist and recreation can become particularly important world wide since the middle of this century.

According to Emeilu (2013) tourism enables marginal land to become highly productive. Land which is only marginally productive for agriculture purposes may harbour tourist attractions and thereby become highly valuable and earning revenue base. For example, the Kenya's park and reserve are located mainly in areas of low land unreliable rainfall and which consequently are not attractive for farming purpose.

He added that tourism is an important instrument of rural development. Rural under development is a major characteristic of their world countries. Tourism attractions are usually found in the rural areas and by developing or promoting tourism such areas are directly or indirectly developed. Daily Times (Act 2009) unknown fact about tourism attraction stated. Tourism industry is an important human activity. It is not only of economic importance but, social, cultural and political significance to any nation in other word, it contributes to economic awareness and interaction, peace and prosperity among nations. Apart from its position as one of the largest foreign earning, it is also recognized as one of the largest employer of labour throughout the world. In east Africa for example, tourism was estimated to employ 90, 000 to 100,000 people in 2012 and 120,00 in 2013 *EMIELU (2013)*.

In line with this, Olafimihan (2011) stated that tourism provided jobs opportunities to different cadres both skilled and unskilled person in all tourism industry. This is in view of the fact that tourism stimulate the development of industries and other investment programmes in other sector which equal have an overlapping effect on the tourism industry itself. It is perhaps in realization of the impact and significance of this that the united nation organization resolved that

tourism remain a basic and most desirable human activity that deserve that support and encouragement of all people and government.

According to Barkari (2013) Benches, Mocus and Snow fields are natural resources that can not readily contributed to the economic well being of an area of tourism. Tourism also generate income to the transport operators, accommodation and entertainment, shops and other business and cause the provision of amenities which otherwise would not have been in existence.

The tourist who have first hand knowledge of the country visited may reveal some business or investment opportunities which may eventually be exploited to the benefit of the country visited. Tourism can also influence the living standard or quality of life of the tourist centers because of the pressure exerted on the area since the management of the center needs to reconcile the needs of the tourism with that of the resident population BORKARI (2012). Tourism above all helps to foster international relationship, cooperation and understanding.

Tourism according to Isa Mohammed Gambo Higher tourism officer Niger State Tourism Corporation is simply defined as a discretionary activity that involves the movement of people from other homes to places of interest.

Tourism is importantly and particularly undertaken in pursuance of leisure. However it also encompasses, other aspects of travels that include business, education, health and religion, But most often tourism is synonymous with leisure, in that leisure seeking by tourist will over shadow the other aspect. The word over where any economic or social activities exhibits the potential to further the course of an area it is accorded recognition after interest has been into this fact therefore, where a significant tourism industry is established. This industry unique as it is (because its goods and services are tangible) performs the task of encouraging and stimulating people to travel for a change.

Tourism had immense economic and social, cultural importance to the area, where it thrives. Culturally tourism also helps, an area to discover or re-affirm its ethnic identity where traditions can be revived and historical movement restored.

CHAPTER THREE

3.1 RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

In this study, various methods of data collection were employed and used. These methods includes: Observation, Oral interview, Documented materials and to some extent questionnaire.

INTERVIEW

Oral interview method was used. It involves face to face contact between the researcher and the respondent. The researcher approaches the employee of the park at their dwelling places seeking their explanation in a systematic manner with regard to their living standard either as a result of the employment offered to them by the park or not. The researcher as well interviewed a local farmer on the problems of inadequate available land for farming with the aim of understanding the causes of the problem etc.

The oral interview has been appropriate because accurate information were collected from them. The method was designed for the old people for the ages for 40 years and above especially the illiterates who could neither read nor write. The respondent includes both males and females within the study area.

QUESTIONNAIRE

The researcher put the question into written form relating to the aims of the study in order to collect information from the respondents. These were administered to the respondents and their answers analyzed.

A structured questionnaire was used because of its simplicity and time saving nature. The answers were structured and the respondent wasted no time in ticking the correct answer as well it facilitated tabulation.

DOCUMENTED MATERIALS

There are related information to the study area. The researcher made use of some relevant documented materials which he obtained from various libraries and establishments. Such libraries and establishment among others includes Kainji Lake National park Library, National Fresh water and fisheries research institute (NIFPRI) Library and their meteorological station; NEPA Club, Kainji Dam, College of wild life management New-Bussa etc. The documented materials were very imperative because they supplied valid and reliable information to supplement the information already collected through other methods about the study area.

OBSERVATION

This is a researcher observation of the study area with the aim of obtaining some relevant information. Here the researcher went on observation trips to all the areas covered by the study and observed the nature of development that has taken place since the establishment of the recreational areas-Kainji Dam and it related recreational areas. During the process he recorded the pattern and features of development such as social amenities, i.e. Hotels and clubs residential building and roads, others include educational institutions. The question was administered on the people on their living condition in the service and of course the local farmers.

For examples:

1. What is your name?
2. How old did your condition of living since admitted into service? Has it been fine or how? (Yes) (It has been fine) (No) (It has not been fine)

As regard the local farmers it affect their situation since the establishment of the park and how it equality affected their production capacity and income generally.

FURTHER EXAMPLE

1. What is your name?
2. Has the establishment lead to an increase in your farm output (Yes) (No)
3. Has your revenue earning improved or reduced with change of farmland (Yes) (No).

The population samples in the questionnaire administered were analyzed using the following methods of data analysis.

1. Tabulation method: Here the researcher organized the responses of the question asked into tabular forms.
2. Percentage Scores: Each item was put into percentage in relation to the whole items in the question, and discussions were made on each item on the questionnaire.

CHAPTER FOUR

4.1 TOURISM ATTRACTION AND FACILITIES AT KAINJI LAKE NATIONAL PARK

The major tourist attraction in the Park is game viewing and the viewing season, which last from December to June, the period when visibility and accessibility are best. Other attractions include wild life museums located within the office premises at Wawa and Ibbi, others include Malale, Takuna dry valley, and cruising on lake Kainji. Most of these facilities have been put to use and are bound to increase overtime.

Entry permit to the park are at these rate

- | | |
|-----------------------|----------|
| 1. Per-person a visit | ₦500:00 |
| 2. Students groups | ₦5000:00 |

Students groups cruising or lake Kainji is at the rate of ₦3000. 00 per hour. The main visitors lodge in the park is the Oli River Tourist lodge which is located at the centre of the Kainji Lake National Park. It has full facilities - electric lights, pipe born water and catering services while all the rooms are fully air conditioned. The current prices for accommodation and meal are follows:-

1. Suite	₦5.000	per night
2. Execution	₦7500.00	per night
3. Double-room	₦8000.00	per night
4. Breakfast	₦7000,00	per night
5. Lunch	₦1000,00	per night
6. Dinner	₦1000.00	per night

Finally chalet3 bedroom with living room, fully furnished with air conditioning is available at ₦45000, 00 per night, plus 10 percent service charge and 5 percent tax. VIP suite is also present, for important personnel like Presidents, ministers, etc. Apart from the Oli River tourist lodge hotel accommodation is also available in New-Bussa at Kainji motel and hydro motel at moderate charges.

4.2. IMPORTANT GAME ANIMALS IN THE PARK

The game animals in the park may be grouped into 3 classes. The herbivores that is plant eating animals, the carnivores i.e flesh eating animals and the omnivores and insect eaters which are animals on both animals and plant materials as well as insects.

HERBIVORES

Antelopes the Kobe are perhaps the most plentiful antelope in the Park. It has reddish coat, stand less than one metre tall and always stay close to water. The roan antelopes are the tallest and the largest antelopes that can be found in the part.

ELEPHANT

Elephants are found in the Park, but due to heavy poaching they have migrated to less accessible areas of the park and thus may be difficult to sight by tourist.

HIPPOPOTAMUS

They are mostly concentrated in Oli River. Others are Buffalo and monkey.

CARNIVORES

Lions:- the population of lion in the park are in few numbers. Spotted hyenas, leopard are also present.

OMNIVORES AND INSECT EATERS

Baboon- Baboon are very numerous in the Park and usually visit tourist campus in search of food. Feeding ttem is however, discouraged. The population remained relative stable over the years. Others include Pangoliri and Aardvarks. Furthermore, lake cruising on Lake Kainji provides visitors the opportunities for viewing both local and migratory birds life and reptiles as well as the site of old Bussa.

4.3. TOURISM IN KAINJI LAKE AREA

The park has received and is still receiving a considerable number of both local and expatriate tourist. There has been a gradual build up of the number of visitors to the Park over aging. Many times stim number however, visit the nearly Kainji Dam annually according to TOC (2000), the total number of visitors to the Dam in 1997 was 27,500, in 1998 it was 38,200 and in 1999 39,500. The increase in the number of visitors between 1998 and 1999 was 62 percent. The management of kainji, lake national Park assume that the high rate of visitors to Kainji Dam will be maintained as visitors troops in yearly.

The number of visitors to the Kainji Lake national Park New-Bussa majority were foreign visitors while a high proportion of domestic visitors consisted of students as educational tours. Most of the groups of foreign visitors were expatriates working in Nigeria. However, there has been a gradual decline in the number of expatriate visitors and increase in that of the indigenous. For example 70% percent of visitors in 2012 were Nigerians (BABALOLA 2013). As of today the number of visitors to the Kainji lake national Park New Bussa is about 85% annually. The majority are educational tours while high proportions are domestic and foreign visitors. Some of the tourist took the opportunity of visit to Kainji Dam to visit the Park most of the visitors were mainly interested in game viewing e.g. horse race, children sport and swimming.

Hotel accommodation problem is largely resolved by the construction of tourist lodge at Doro in addition to expansion of Oli camp lodge. At present Hotel accommodation problem is largely resolved by the establishment of more hotels in New-Bussa.

ANNUAL NUMBER OF VISITORS TO KAINJI NATIONAL PARK AND KAINJI DAM

YEARS	DIRECT VISITORS TO THE PARK	FROM KAINJI DAM	TOTAL
1991	11,500	13,400	24,00
1992	15,000	14,100	29,100
1993	20,000	15,000	35,000
1994	20,500	15,000	36,000
1995	23,650	16,000	39,560
1996	23,700	18,000	41,700
1997	25,000	29,500	54,500
1998	32,000	38,200	70,200
1999	34,100	39,400	73,500

SOURCE:- MANAGEMENT OF KAINJI LAKE NATIONAL PARK (2013).

The management of Kainji lake National Park states that there is a sharp increase in the number of direct visitors to the park. In 2012 (85,700) in 2013 (90,400) and 2014 (91,600) if the figure hold the increase in total number of visitors to 2014 (91,600) this entails that there will be sharp increase in year to come.

According to the management of Kainji Lake National Park (2001 – 2013) the number of visitors to the park and Dam are as follows:-

YEARS	DIRECT VISITORS TO THE PARK	FROM DAM	KAINJI	TOTAL
2002	45,000	30,000		78,000
2003	46,000	37,100		83,100
2004	53,100	35,900		89,000
2005	51,000	44,000		95,500
2006	60,000	52,000		112,000
2007	57,000	60,000		117,000
2008	70,000	60,200		130,200
2009	72,500	65,050		137,550
2010	78,100	64,900		143,000
2011	81,400	67,000		148,400
2012	85,700	80,100		165,800
2013	90,200	80,200		170,400
2014	91,600	85,700		176,300

The number of visitors that visits the park and Kainji Dam increase and decrease at different years. This is do to the number of foreign and domestic visitors that came at particular year and the favourable condition of the park at that particular year.

4.4 PROBLEMS OF THE PARK

The management's main problems are sociological and economic. The major problems include illegal grazing of live-stocks as well as illegal human settlement, farming and fishing around the Park. The problems are further discussed below:-

Poaching is undoubtedly the most important problem currently facing the conservation of wild life in the park, poachers also intentionally set fire on vegetation at the park in bid to drive out animals from cover and facilitate their capture, cramping and hunting with local tools like bows and poisoned arrows. The immediate impact of poaching is reduction in animal population and become more

difficult to sight by tourist and some become more wounded in the poaching graph process and are therefore far from workers well as tourist.

Illegal grazing of livestock in the park is another major problem facing the Park and the cattle Fulani's are involved. The Fulani's also attack carnivores which are threat to live-stock and also caught trees. Illegal settlement within the park is the yet another important problem. The settlement are concentrated towards the east of the Park and on the lake shores and constitute hide out for the poachers.

SOLUTION

The following measures have been taken to resolve the problems by the management of presenting stiffer penalties to poachers and the evacuation of human settlement within the Park. Intensive public enlightenment campaign programme on the values of wild life is also being pursued. Indigenous are encouraged to take up employment within the administration of the Park. Through this approach, some indigenous have become acquainted with the benefit derivable from the existence and the development of the park.

FURTHER PROBLEMS OF THE PARK ARE:-

Tourist infrastructures are fairly developed electricity and good road. Shortage of capital as in other areas of development has affected the development of the park, and inadequate and inefficient park guards poses another bottleneck to the maintenance of the wild life population.

4.5 POSITIVE IMPACT OF KAINJI NATIONAL PARK AND DAM ON THE STUDY AREA

Many tourists from all walks of life visit the park. The number of those who visited the game reserve in 2014 alone stood at 91,600 persons a great number of tourist visit museum every year. Other places visited by tourist in the park includes the Hippopotamus pools, Kainji and Hydro electric power complex as well as boat cruising. The park then serves as new alternatives source of recreation and leisure to the visitors. The park has been able to bring together people of different cultural background in a relaxed atmosphere, Kainji lake National Park help to foster cultural tolerance and appreciation in the local people.

Many catering and hotels have been established in New-Bussa and the park lodge to serve visitors not less than 40 flats offering services to the people. At Wawa office an ultra modern Cafeteria which will not only serve the tourist but the general public as a whole has been completed and put to use. Motel Annex, NEPA Club and student hostels have been built on package on tourism at the time of Kainji Dam construction at New-Bussa, 34km away from the park main office at wawa. The inhabitants take advantage of services rendered by these hostel, this serving as a source of entertainment and comfort for them.

The existence of the park has also changed the mode of leisure and recreation had been to traditional method of story telling and in groups under the shades as well as by watching traditional dances and festival. As indicated in the table below a considerable number of the locals now visits the park and other recreational areas. Motel Annex and NEPA Club in New-Bussa. Therefore, the mode of recreation and leisure has changed from the traditional type to a new one. That of game viewing, swimming in a pre-conceive modern plan swimming pools, sports etc.

RECREATIONAL AREA	DAILY NO OF LOCAL VISITOR	TOTAL %
MOTEL ANNEX AND NEPA CLUB	800	85.9
KAINJI LAKE NATIONAL PARK	400	29.6
TRADITIONAL RECREATION AND OTHERS	220	14.1
TOTAL	1420	100%

Based on the table above, motel annex and NEPA club received 85.9%, Kainji lake national park of the local visitors compared to the traditional mode of recreation whose percentage was 14.1%. One can from here draw a conclusion that the local people social life have been modified subsequent upon the emergence of the recreational area. Recreational activities exist at NEPA club and motel annex such activities include farming, table tennis, badmitton, tombola, video viewing, discoparties etc. Related to this, bulk of the local people learned how to swim, how to play tennis-among others at NEPA club and motel annex. In this way the mind

of the local people receives refreshment, aids their mental development and scientific progress.

New and more beautiful houses have been introduced which is obviously different from the old traditional building. Among them include the federal institute for fresh water fisheries, research building, its estate and the senior camp building. The institute is the headquarter of fresh water fisheries research institute in Nigeria. Tourism at Kainji lake national park affords tourist the opportunity to have first hand knowledge of New-Bussa, Wawa, Doro among others. This in turn creates awareness to those opportune to visit the park.

Related to this some tourist visiting the park has identified some business or investment opportunity. These business opportunities are still been exploited evidence of these in New-Bussa is the existence of large departmental stores such as Abal enterprise, women dress shops, shore stores, drug stores, clothing stores and super market. The Kainji lake national park and it's related establishment stimulated the construction at more banks. The presence of Army Barracks and Air Force Base a (Tactical air command) at New-Bussa are not unconnected with the existence of Kainji Dam.

The management of Kainji lake national park, Kainji dam, Kainji lake research institutes as well as the armies and Air Force men receives their salaries from these banks e.g. United bank for Africa limited (UBA), keystone bank at New-Bussa, Aso bank, first bank etc.

The park has also improved the standard of living of the people by enhancing the capacity. The park offers employment opportunity to local people. Out of the total number of people employed in the park about fifty five to sixty percent are drawn from the local area. Those being employed are able to earn wages. This has put them in better position that they have been able to purchase means of mobility such as car and motorcycles also building houses. As regard to communication, roads have been constructed to link the park and the dam with the rest of the world. The park and the dam which exist in the middle belt, region have been well linked to both the northern and southern parts of the country. This is with construction of surface road which connects Wawa and New-Bussa with the Lagos-Kano trunk. A road at Mokwa. The construction of the road facilitates the quick movement of foods and people from the local area to other parts of the

country and vice-versa. This has led to the increase awareness and contact with the outside world by the people thereby broadening their knowledge about the outside world. Evidence of this could be seen in the influx of people from other part of the country mainly the Hausa, Yoruba's and Igbo's to the area.

In (2002) during the, General Olusegun Obasanjo's visit to the park the problems of the park have been highlighted to him. Now communication work have been accomplished in mid July (2002). It would link the area with the rest of the world. Road construction work from Wawa to the game viewing sites was accomplished. This is part of the tremendous impact of the park on the local people. The park has immensely contributed and still contributing to the development of education in the area. For instance the park is operating a conservation education programme with not only the various communities around the Park as the target, but also schools and the related institution all over the country (Park news 2013). In order to encourage and assist the public to understand appreciate the need for conservation of our national resources. Wild life conservation, clubs energy in Burgu and Agwara Local Government Area, schools quiz. Competition is as well as part of the programme.

The park also serves as outdoor classroom and laboratory for students from primary, university and other most secondary schools undertaking the subjects (Park news 2014). The local students and others during excursion were lectured on wild life conservation and answered as video/slide shows. Thus they see, hear and if possible feel what have been taught in their various schools. They may equally be taught other new things in the park.

This hastens their sense of understanding and reasoning. The park do not only improve the educational standard of the local people but also encourage the establishment of higher institutions of learning. Animals are not just presented in the parks for viewing alone. At the Kainji Lake research institute, the department of wildlife is researching on the possibility of domesticating some of the animals in the park. And in order to enhance more productivity in the research and manpower were established namely Federal Fresh Water Fisheries School and Federal School of Wildlife.

4.6 RECREATIONAL FACILITIES

Obviously, the recreational facilities are to enhance the impact of the park on the local people. These facilities at Doro Lake shore include. Tourist Hotel, Hotel staff Quarters, sports complex sand filled beach to facilitate swimming, boating and fishing area. Others in New-Bussa includes Park staff Quarters Primary and secondary school at its staff Quarters. The recreational resources environment and development. They would also provide a long term system of public recreational facilities and opportunities for local residents and visitors. Other goals are to:-

1. Provide the economic environment and increase employment opportunities
2. Provide a better field laboratory for education and nature study.
3. Encourage programme which promotes education, skill development, participation opportunity and proper husbandry of recreational resources

4.7. NEGATIVE IMPACT

Despite the much desired benefits derived from the park by the local people, a number of discomfort and inconvenience have been impose on them by the recreational areas. The negative impact will be discussed on this;

The Park covers a vast land in the local government, the area covered by the park is prohibited for agriculture thereby limiting agricultural land use and encouraging farm land congestion. This situation had been compounded with the demarcation of the Air-force Base territory which is extremely close to the western Margin of New-Bussa .Majority of the farmer's in the area use this territory long before the demarcation. Now that it has been demarcated the local farmers have to travel long distance before reaching their farm land elsewhere. This result into a sharp decline in food production and the local farmers income which in turn leads to poverty.

Many of the local farmers' farm product cannot adequately feed themselves and their families as of now. Because of the vast area acquired by the Park and the air force base residential planning and uses become concentrated on one direction. This may inhibit appropriate planning of the local area. Evidence of this lays on the road that link karabonde-New-Bussa, where people can only acquire land on the right side of the road and building comfortably since fencing of this establishment has limited the extent to which land can be produced on the other

side. Hunting in the Park is an illegal act. It is in view of this that a considerable number of the local inhabitant hunting in the Park had been arrested, prosecuted and detained for years. This local people mainly in villages solely depend on hunting for their source of protein. But with the promulgation of Kainji Lake National Park decree the local people have been deprived from hunting in the Park except on license which is difficult to obtain. Through anti-poaching activities when compared with that of Poaching have more beneficial impact on the people. Furthermore, a number of the local children died in NEPA club swimming pool which is also negative impact.

CHAPTER FIVE

5.1 SUMMARY AND CONCLUSION

So far recreation has been defined as something which only give pleasure, but also helps to renew or create the mind and the body (World book encyclopedia) and Barkart et`el 2001, sees tourism as the temporary short term movement of people to destination outside the places where they normally live and work and the activities during the stay at the destination. Recreation and tourism are important instruments of rural development when found in the rural. Kainji lake national park and dam are located at New-Bussa and the following negative and positive impact has been felt by the people on these.

The park built an ultra-modern cafeteria at Wawa which will serve tourist and the local people, Motel Annex and NEPA Club build at New-Bussa help in enhancing the people social status. New and more architectural design have also been introduced which is obviously different from the old traditional building such as Kainji lake research building, its estate and the NEPA senior camp building.

The recreational areas help in raising the revenue earning capacity of the local people. The local purchasing power has been raised as well due to the prodigious influx of tourists to the area. The tourist spends their money patronizing shops. The park has encouraged the establishment of higher institutions of learning, namely- federal fresh water fisheries school and federal school of wild life located at New-Bussa. The two schools award Diploma.

Roads have been constructed to link the park and the dam with the rest of the world. By so doing, the study area is as well linked. The road connected Wawa and New-Bussa with Lagos-Kano trunk 'A' road at Mokwa. This facilitates free and easy movement of people and goods. Telephone services are available within the town, good drinking water and stable electricity are available as well. In spite of the above benefits, the park still posed some problem to the area. The farmers have to travel a long distance before reaching their farms. Poachers are arrested, prosecuted and jailed for years. Travelers using the road that as through the park to other settlement may lose their lives in a way some lose theirs.

5.2 RECOMMENDATION

In line with the identified problems and pit falls of the park, it is necessary to put forward the following recommendation with the aim of not alleviating them but finding a lasting solution to them.

1. It is necessary to commend the federal government for completing park's telephone services in New-Bussa. Also government in her capacity has also affect the condition of the deplorable road linking the park to some part of the state.
2. Sufficient and competent guards should be employed to resolve the problem of illegal poaching, grazing of live-stock and settlement in the park effectively. Those identified incompetent during the efficient exercise may be considered pending the time efficient ones are available. The infrastructural facilities provided should be improved and upgraded to enhance tourism.
3. The federal government and the park authority should not make empty promises. They should endeavour to embark and accomplish the recreational facilities proposed to be provided.
4. Public enlightenment campaign also need to be embarked upon for both domestic and foreign tourist through various mass media. When properly structured and executed will create awareness to the public.
5. The government (Federal, States and local) should provide federal roads to open up farmlands.
6. The state and local government should provide the farmers fertilizer at highly subsidized rate to help restore the quality of the local peoples farm product. This is to compensate the farmers as a result of their forced evacuation from their former farm land.

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