

Dedication

To the soul of my mother

To my family

*To who never refrained from rendering me a help
when ever needed and all friends*

*to my country Sudan, which I really hope it will find
its way towards progress*

*To all people who left their ancestors's area for the
benefit of their country*

And to all new Amri and Al Mukabrab people

I dedicate this work

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Praise and thanks are due to Allah who had empowered, supported and provided me with health to carry out this work.

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Abbreviation

CWE	≡ Chinese Company for Electricity and Water
DIU	≡ Dams Implementation Unit
FAO	≡ Food and Agriculture Organization.
FFss	≡ Farmers field schools.
IAIA	≡ International Association for Impact Assessment
ICOLD	≡ International commission on Large dams
IFPRI	≡ International Food Policy research Institute.
IAP2	≡ International Association of Public Participation.
NAEP	≡ New Agricultural Extension Policy
PADEP	≡ Participatory Agricultural Development and Empowerment Project
WB	≡ World Bank.
WCD	≡ world Commission on Dams

Abstract

This study was carried out to assess the perceived social and economic changes occurred to people due to Merowe Dam Project implementation.

Study site comprises two resettlement projects which are:

1. New Amri resettlement project located in Northern State.
2. Al Mukabrab resettlement project, located in River Nile State.

Due to Merowe Dam project implementation, large numbers of people in Merowe area were affected, and many of them relocated in different areas in Northern and River Nile State States. These new areas differ from their home places and due to this, there are some changes in their economic and social life.

Stratified random sampling procedure was employed for selection of the two resettlement projects; Simple random selection was used for selecting four villages representing the two resettlement projects, A sample of 120 farmers (30 from each village), was taken randomly from four villages in the new resettlement areas. The field survey for data collection was carried out by the researcher in June 2011.

For primary data collection, a comprehensive questionnaire and direct interviewing were used, while secondary data were obtained from various sources, including books, reports, dam implementation Unit main office and available information in internet.

Statistical Package for Social Sciences (SPSS) program was used for data analysis and testing for the study hypotheses. Analysis was conducted to generate, descriptive statistics, frequencies, and t.test.

Data analysis results showed that there are some significant differences between the two periods of resettlement (before and after) in economic and social status of resettlers.

The study results revealed that, agriculture is the main activity and source of income of farmers before and after resettlement, but after resettlement the farm size of all people increased, after resettlement there was no crop diversification. After resettlement, all agricultural operations and agricultural inputs, are done by project management. This improvement in agricultural services affected the total revenue of the agricultural crops positively. Also results revealed that, new resettlement areas received better social services and other basic needs. These include safe water, educational and sanitation services, electricity and paved roads. And people have better access to these services.

Women contribution in agriculture before resettlement was higher than after resettlement and this is attributed to that, in the new resettlement areas farms are far from residential area. While women participation in committees was higher after resettlement. Based on the findings of the study, it recommended that:

1. Affected communities should be involved in assessments and in decisions regarding resettlement locations, and post resettlement development projects.
2. . Special committee to deal with exceptional issues like additional land allocation, housing, and other special requirements should be established.
3. Land and land related issues should be carefully studied and solved before resettlement.
4. Models of houses should be selected by people (or rather designed with the participation of the people) to protect identity of ethnologies in term of material culture.

5. Social analysis committees should be formed before resettlement./development plans need to concentrate in training in many aspects (in modern agricultural techniques, both for men and women for increasing crop revenue.
6. Department of agricultural extension should provide services to farmers for increasing crop productivity, including vegetables, fruits and homestead crops and to develop other homestead agricultural activities and offer appropriate information to farmers in the area of crop production.
7. Action to empower women in smallholder's households through training in technical, leadership and organization skills may contribute to changing roles with in the household and control by women over greater share of household income.

مستخلص الدراسة

هذه الدراسة تمثل محاولة لتحديد التغييرات المنظورة الاقتصادية والاجتماعية بالنسبة للمواطنين المهجرين من مناطق قهم نتيجة لقيام مشروع سد مروى. اشتمل الانموذج النظري فى هذه الدراسة على ستة متغيرات هى: مستوى الدخل، الخدمات الارشادية، دور المرأة فى اللجان الموجودة بالمنطقة، مشاركة المرأة فى الزراعة، مستوى الخدمات الاجتماعية، حجم الاسرة. استخدمت العينة العشوائية الطبقية لاختيار مشروعين من مشاريع التوطين وهى أمرى الجديدة وتقع فى الولاية الشمالية ومشروع المكابراب ويقع فى ولاية نهر النيل. تم اختيار قريتين من كل مشروع باستخدام العينة العشوائية البسيطة. أخذت عينة قوامها 120 مزارعا عن طرق العينة العشوائية البسيطة (بمعدل 30 مزارعا من كل قرية). تم جمع البيانات الاولية للدراسة عن طريق استبيان شامل ومقابلات مباشرة مع المشاركين. أما المعلومات الثانوية فقد تم التحصل عليها من مصادر مختلفة كالكتب والتقارير والمستندات الموجودة بمكاتب وحدة تنفيذ المشاريع ومن المعلومات الموجودة بالانترنت. بعد جمع المعلومات فى يونيو 2011. تمت جدولتها وتبويبها ثم تحليلها بواسطة الكمبيوتر بالحزمة الاحصائية للعلوم الاجتماعية (SPSS)) ومن ثم تم تحديد التوزيع التكراري وحساب النسب المئوية واختيار T.test

أوضحت نتائج التحليل الاحصائى وجود فروقات معنوية بين فترة ما قبل وبعد التوطين بالنسبة الى النشاطات الاقتصادية، دور الارشاد الزراعى، المشاركة فى اللجان، الخدمات الموجودة والمشاركة فى ادارة المشروع.

خلاصة هذه الدراسة ان نجاح اي توطىن نتجة لقيام اى مشروع تنموى كبير كمشروع سد مروى يتطلب مزيدا من الجهد من قبل الجهات المختصة بتنفيذ السدود وتشمل هذه الجهود:

1. ضرورة اشراك المتأثرين بقيام اى مشروع فى كل مراحل التنفيذ ابتداء من الدراسات الاولية للمشروع.

- تكوين لجان لمتابعة العمل بما فى ذلك اختيار المناطق الجديدة للتوطين ودراسات التربة ومدى صلاحيتها لزراعة كل انواع المحاصيل الزراعية المدرة للدخل واختيار شكل المنازل بالمناطق الجديدة.

- تكوين لجان معتمدة من قبل ادارة وحدة تنفيذ السدود لمتابعة ما بعد التوطين فى المناطق الجديدة.

2- ضرورة اشراك المرأة فى كل اللجان الموجودة بالمنطقة وتنفيذ مشاريع مدرة

للدخل لرفع مستوى المعيشة بالنسبة للمواطنين

3- ضرورة تكثيف دور الارشاد الزراعى بالمناطق الجديدة وتوعية المواطنين بالنسبة

للزراعة الحديثة والتركيز على المحاصيل البستانية والمحاصيل المدرة للدخل.

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