
Housing Habitability in Abuja Indigenous Settlements

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ABSTRACT: *The study examined the housing habitability conditions in Indigenous Peoples Settlements. The research adopted the Urbanized Indigenous Peoples Settlements. These constitutes 14% of the 773 indigenous Settlements that were inexistence at the promulgation of Abuja as the Nigerian New Federal Capital Territory in 1976. In the second stage of data collection, 10% of the houses was selected by simple random sampling technique to give a total of 1349 Households. The results of the study revealed that adult constituted lowest proportion (3.4%) of residents in the Indigenous Peoples Settlements. Analysis of Variance(ANOVA) confirmed that, there were significant differences in the age distribution of residents ($F=4.11$, $p=0.005$). The results also inferred, that a trifling 1.0% of the residents in the study area were high income earners, while 99.0% were low and middle income earners. Housing habitability attributes were subjected to factor analysis to evaluate the factors of housing habitability conditions in the study area. Thus, it was discovered that there existed negative correlation between privacy(va), proxemics and security(vb); (-5108,0.0011). The research also opined that abundant, affordable and reliable energy supply(vh) had positive correlation in all Indigenous Settlements (ve,0.6120,0.0001). Furthermore, the study identified social, location, structural and neighborhood attributes as factors that influenced housing habitability in the Indigenous people residents Settlements. In general, the Study concluded that lack of houses with building codes compliance, absence of building with certified designs and absence of fire safety measures was the highest factor (mean=3.32, standard deviation = 0.334) that influence housing habitability conditions. While the next ranked factor of housing habitability (mean=3.12, standard deviation=0.232) was the lack of access road to most Indigenous Settlements.*

KEY WORDS: housing, habitability, Abuja, indigenous peoples' settlements, Nigeria new federal capital territory

INTRODUCTION

The lack of recognition of the right of self-determination and large scale dispossession and degradation of their lands, resources and territories has had a devastating effects on the Indigenous Peoples livelihoods, cultures and overall socio-economic conditions. (UN Habitat 2009). Widespread poverty also had a significant impact on their housing. UN Habitat (2009) also observed that Indigenous peoples often lack security of tenure and live constantly with the threat of forced eviction from their homes and/or lands. In like manner, in some countries, Indigenous peoples are often found in overcrowded houses that are in poor condition and lack schools or hospitals nearby (UN Habitat 2009). In the same vein, it was discovered that

Indigenous Men and Women face discrimination in most aspects of housing and majority of them lives in rural areas. However, in Countries such as Canada and Chile, more than half of the Indigenous population lives in Cities. Particularly, Study has shown, that in Mexico almost one in every three Indigenous individuals lives in City. (UN Habitat,2009). Forthwith, Cities grew and engulf indigenous Settlements, and consequently make their ancestral land part of Urban environment. Thereupon, Indigenous people becomes marginalized and discriminated against by dominant population. They also suffer loss of traditional lands and housing. UN (2009) noted that the continuous marginalization of Indigenous people culminated in the formation of Indigenous people's movement in Americas, the Caribbean (Cuba, Haiti, Dominican Republic, Puerto Rico(US), Jamaica, Bahamas, Martinique(France), United States Virgin Islands(UK), British Virgin Island(UK), Caribbean Netherlands, the Arctic{ Alaska(US), Canada, Finland, Greenland (Denmark), Iceland, Norway, Russia and Sweden}, Australia, New Zealand, the Philippines and Bangladesh. Cobo et al;(1972,1983), World Bank Group (2022) and Ayala et al;(2020) described Indigenous Peoples, Communities and Nations as those which have historical continuity with the pre-invasion and pre-colonial societies that developed on their territories, they considered themselves distinct from other sectors of the societies prevailing on their territories, or parts of them. They make up 15% of the World's extreme poor, and suffer higher rates of landlessness, malnutrition and internal displacement than other groups. Consequently, UN (2020) and Amnesty International demanded that governments should apply and develop laws to protect the indigenous peoples land, culture and livelihoods.(UN(2020); and <https://www.amnesty.org/en/what-we-do/indigenous-peoples/>). They are also referred to as the Adivasis (India) and Janajatis(Nepal) in some countries.(<https://www.amnesty.org/en/what-we-do/indigenous-peoples/>). In Nigeria, and Abuja in particular; the Indigenous Peoples Movement includes the Original Inhabitants Development Association(OIDA) and the Original Inhabitants Youths Empowerment Organization, among others. They form at present non-dominant sectors of the society and are determined to preserve, develop and transmit to future generations, the ancestral territories, and their ethnic identity, as the basis of their existence as peoples in accordance with their own cultural patterns, social institutions and legal system. The indigenous people of Abuja 's Settlement have been in existence before the declaration of Abuja as the Nation' s New Federal Capital Territory in 1976. Expressively, the Settlements are found in all the six Area Councils of the present day Abuja in various conditions of housing habitability. Moreover, Housing habitability is defined as the condition of a house being fit for human habitation, possessing basic amenities in working order and not being in substantial disrepair. It is also described as indicators of fitness of housing for human habitation, a condition of whether or not a dwelling is adequate for human habitation. (Saliman2020, <https://meteror.aihw.gov.au/content/index.phtml/itemId/269581> accessed July 2022). To this end, housing habitability condition of indigenous people of Abuja is of importance to the proper functioning of the New Federal Capital Territory of Nigeria, hence the research.

LITERATURE REVIEW

According to Amnesty International, there are 370 Million Indigenous peoples around the World, and this population spread across more than 90 Countries, belonging to more than 5,000 different indigenous peoples who speak more than 4000 languages. Specifically, Indigenous people are identify by characteristics such as: self-identity as Indigenous peoples, historical

linkage with those who inhabited a country or region at the time when people of different cultures or ethnic origins arrived, strong link to territories and surrounding natural resources, distinct social, economic or political systems, distinct language, culture and beliefs; and maintenance and development of ancestral environments and system as distinct peoples(<https://www.amnesty.org/en/what-we-do/indigenous-peoples/>).

UN (2009) opined that since colonization, indigenous people have documented histories of resistance, interface or cooperation with states, demonstrating their conviction and determination to survive with their distinct sovereign identities. These has led to indigenous peoples being recognized as sovereign peoples of States. This was witnessed by treaties concluded between indigenous peoples and governments of countries such as the United States, Canada and New Zealand. It was also observed that in many countries, migrated populations grew more dominant, and states became less inclined to recognize the sovereignty of indigenous peoples, thus, indigenous peoples are being forced to adapt to changing circumstances while maintaining their distinct identify as sovereign peoples. (UN 2009). In the same vein, the United Nation launched a study on to the problem of discrimination against indigenous populations. This was as a result of the growing emergence of international indigenous movement in Americas, the Caribbean {Cuba, Haiti, Dominican Republic, Puerto Rico (US), Jamaica, Bahamas, Martinique (France), Guadeloupe (France), United States Virgin Island (US), British Virgin Islands (UK) and Caribbean Netherlands}, the Arctic (Alaska, US), Canada, Finland, Greenland (Denmark), Iceland, Norway, Russia and Sweden), Australia, New Zealand, the Philippines and Bangladesh.(Cobol et al;1987, Sanders,1989, UN 2014). The study concluded, that the indigenous people's movement were established as a result of broken treaties, loss of land, marginalization, conflict and violations of human rights (Cobol et al;1987, Sanders,1989, UN 2014). Afterwards, the continuous struggle led to the establishment of the UN voluntary Fund for Indigenous Populations in 1985, the proclamation of the International Year of the World's Indigenous People as well as the recognition of the International Decades of the World's Indigenous people. The Decades were used to raise awareness on the need to integrate Indigenous issues into the governmental agenda. Consequently, August 9 was declared as the annual International Day of the World's Indigenous People. This was followed by the establishment of a special Rapporteur on human rights and fundamental freedom of indigenous peoples worldwide, the permanent forum on indigenous issues (UNPF II) has broad mandate to examine economic, social development, culture, the environment, education, and health. (Cobol et al;1987, Sanders,1989, UN 2014)

Cobo M. et al; (1972, 1987), Damien S. et al; (2020), Allen S. et al, (2011), UN (2007)'s studies opined that indigenous Communities, Peoples and Nations as those which have historical continuity with pre-invasion and pre-colonial societies that develop on their territories, the research also observed that the indigenous people consider themselves distinct from other sectors of the societies now prevailing on those territories, or parts of them. There, they form non dominant sectors of society but are determined to preserve, develop and transmit to future generations the ancestral territories and their ethnic Identity, as the basis of their continued existence as peoples, in accordance with their own cultural patterns, social institutions and legal system.

Leilani et al; (2009) inferred that the lack of recognition of the right of self-determination and large scale dispossession and degradation of the lands, resources and territories has had devastations effects on indigenous peoples' livelihood, cultures and overall socio-economic conditions. The research discovered, that there is wide spread poverty and destitution among the indigenous people living in the city. Consequently, many of the indigenous people lived in overcrowded houses that lack schools and hospitals. It was also noted that Indigenous people suffer loss of their traditional lands and housing to government compulsory acquisition and demolition. Again, the Study acknowledged that domestic laws in some countries do not promote equality and protection against discrimination in housing and land titles rights for indigenous people. Hence, Cities grew and engulfed the indigenous people of Canada, Chile and Mexico. (Leilani et al; Leilani et al; (2009) 2009)

Study by Prechit (2001,2004) working on the condition of Senegal, divulged that the indigenous people of Lebou Village in Senegal have being in existence since 15th century. However, the Europeans Colonial masters arrived Dakar in 1845, afterwards, conflicts over rights of indigenous peoples' ancestral land ensued, which led to the forceful eviction of Indigenous peoples' population in 1858 (Prechit (2001; 2004).

In the same vein, studies such as Shimreichon et al; 2013 affirmed the various forms of violence perpetrated against the indigenous peoples. These includes, spiritual, economic, violence, physical, structural violence and gender violence, which are detrimental to the right of indigenous people to adequate housing. (Shimreichon et al; 2013). Also noted is the lack of access to indigenous languages by the Indigenous Aged, thus, led to indigenous children and youth increased exploitation into performing criminal acts on behalf of older persons. (Shimreichon et al; 2013).

Comparatively, Anne – Marie et al;(2008). Langeveldt et al; (2007) disclosed that in some regions such as the Pacific (Australia, Cambodia, China, Hong Kong, India, Indonesia, Japan, South Korea, Malaysia, Myanmar, New Zealand, the Philippines, Singapore, Taiwan, Thailand and Vietnam), Indigenous youths were observed to engage and create indigenous cultures in the urban contests, through the development of housing policies that are responsive to the needs of indigenous youth. Further Studies by UNHabitat, (2008) also noted that indigenous peoples with disabilities were faced with increased barriers to adequate housing and that social and government Subsidized housing were a unavailable or of poor quality to meet specific disability needs in also, the indigenous were observed to be discriminated against in the private sphere which made it more difficult for them to secure housing in urban areas. (UN Habitat (2008).

Likewise, research Native American households disclosed that their housing conditions was inadequate and awful than for other American households. Thus, it was revealed that more Native American live in overcrowded housing, that lack complete kitchen and bathroom, with heating, electrical and structurally defects. (<http://www.hudusers.gov/portal/pdredge-research-02217.html>. Accessed 01/1/2022).

Research carried out by Tribal Directory (2020) observed that American Indians and Alaska natives face worst housing and living conditions in the United States due to inadequate private investment opportunities, low- functioning housing markets and poverty. Further surveyed of

1340 American Indians, Alaska Natives and Native Hawaiian households from 38 tribal areas. by Pindus et al; (2017) unfolded information on the physical housing conditions, demographic, social and economic conditions as well as regional and historical comparisons of the Study areas. The research concluded that limited funding for adequate housing brought about unsatisfactory in the Study area. (Pindus et al ;2017).

Additional, study has further acknowledged, that indigenous settlements in the Sierra Nortede Puebla region in Mexico lived in extreme poverty in houses that are inadequate to protect people from strong rains (<http://www.copevi.org>). Also, Giovanni (2014) noted that most developmental models had not provided satisfactory results for indigenous peoples of Chiapas, one of states that make up the 32 Federal entities of Mexico. Hence, the research postulated an indigenous community enterprises model that has social, economic, political, cultural, environmental goals, and participatory. (Giovannini 2014).

Identically, the first nations (The indigenous people) in Canadian are reported to be series of housing crisis in their settlements(Monk,2013), thus the Federal housing practices failed to address underlying governance and capacity issues that was identified as the major causes of housing crisis in indigenous peoples Communities. The research thus suggested initiative community based housing initiatives that is affordable, encourages local capacity building, self-sustaining, cultural and environmentally appropriate. (Monk, 2013).

In like manner, the indigenous people in Papua Indonesia were found to be living in Honai house, which is made of wooden skates and thatched roofs. (<http://www.compassion.newindonesia>). While in Uganda, the indigenous people lived in circular houses with straw roofs and wall made of mud. Similarly, in Rwanda, indigenous people lived in houses made of mud, grass and banana leaves with clay tiles and thatched roofs (<http://www.compassionate.Uk>). In the same vein, Ethiopia indigenous peoples' houses are made of wooden strips covered with a sticky combination of wet soil, clay, sand, animal dung and straw, with Roofs made of thatch. (<http://www.compassionate.Uk>).

In Thailand indigenous peoples lived in houses made of wood and bamboo with posts raising them off the ground. While indigenous people of Bangladesh, a low lying country were observed to be living in houses, near water, made of bamboo on stilt poles with supports for the feet above the ground. (<http://www.compassionate.Uk>). In a similar way, the indigenous people of Srilanka lived in weaved houses made of Palm Fond and sticks, while in Ecuador the indigenous people lives in houses made of natural materials such as palm, mangrove, bamboo, eucalyptus and earth. Incidentally, in Mexico, indigenous people lived in houses made of adobe, a muddy, mixture of clay soil, straw and water. (<http://www.compassionate.Uk>). Also, studies had revealed that the natives in Colombia lives in houses made of Cinder blocks, clay, low manure or hay. On the other hand, the traditional Peoples of Bolivia were discovered to be residing in houses made of stone, straw board with roofs covered with branches. Albeit, Indigenous people in Honduras lived in houses made of corrugated iron and wood. (<http://www.compassionate.Uk>).

In El-Salvador, also refer to as land of volcanoes due to common occurrence of volcanic eruptions and earthquakes. The indigenous people lived in houses made of sand, clay, water

and straw with a large front porch. (<http://www.compassionate.Uk>). Whereas, in Peru where half of the land mass is covered by Amazon rain forest, the largest rain forest in the world. The indigenous peoples were found to be residing on the hills surrounding the city, inside houses made of wood. (<http://www.compassionate.Uk>). In addition, in Guatemala a mountain that vomits water, indigenous peoples were noted to be living in houses cramped and piled on top of each other (<http://www.compassionworkinf/guatemala>).

In a similar manner, Xi et al;(2019) noted that after the founding the Peoples Republic of China in 1949, Indigenous people's settlements were broken down and distinction were made between urban and rural structures. Consequently, the resultant indigenous rural housing became very poor and neglected. (Xi et al;(2019)

Consequently, (UN DRIP Article 20 (2007), UN Habitat, (2005), Canada Mortgage and Housing Corporation (2006), Langeveldt et al;(2007), Desrosiers (2000), noted that international human rights law had stipulated acceptable elements of good housing conditions for indigenous peoples. These includes legal security of tenure against force eviction, provision of housing which is affordable, habitable. In addition is the availability of social services, and infrastructures, accessibility, location and cultural adequacy. However, the stipulated acceptable housing attributes were still lacking in indigenous peoples housing. (UN DRIP Article 20 (2007), UN Habitat, (2005), Canada Mortgage and Housing Corporation (2006), Langeveldt et al;(2007), Desrosiers (2000).

Thus, research on indigenous people in Africa, revealed that in Togo, indigenous people lived in mud bricks and mud Plasters with iron sheet roof <http://www.compassion.uk.org/togo/>. While in Tanzania, indigenous people lived in houses made of grass, mud, strengthened with large wooden poles. (<http://www.compassionate.Uk.Org/sponsorship>).

Thereupon, studies on Indigenous Peoples housing have taken a Central focus amongst countries of the World, while there is lack of adequate data on housing habitability conditions of the Indigenous Peoples Settlement in Nigeria and Abuja in particular, hence this research.

Study area

The creation of Abuja resulted from the late General Muritala Mohammed's led Federal Government acceptance of the recommendation of a panel on the relocation of the Nigeria Federal Capital from Lagos to a suitable location. The panel which was headed by an eminent Nigerian Jurist. Mr. Justice Akinola Aguda, had after a careful study of the then dual role of Lagos as a State and Federal Capital, recommended that Lagos would be unable to continue to adequately serve the dual role. It was therefore recommended that the Federal Capital should be moved out of Lagos to a new location. Thereupon, based on a consideration of several geographical, historical and strategic factors, the panel recommended that Abuja be made the new Federal Capital of Nigeria. In accepting the recommendations, the Federal Government promulgated Decree No 6. of 1976 which created the new Abuja. (Dawam 2000, FCTA, 2001).

Therefrom, the entire Federal Capital Territory, Abuja was designed to cover a total land area of 8000 sq. km. Thus, the Master Plan provided 250sq. km for development of the Federal Capital City (IPA, 1976; Planning and Research 2001; Rufai, 2006). To start with, the Federal Government built 32,000 housing units as staff housing for all categories of civil servants. The buildings ranged from one room, two room unit blocks of flats to three bedroom detached houses. Albeit, the existence of the indigenous peoples Settlement and housing, in the promulgated Federal Capital territory was not taken into cognizance from onset. This mark the beginning of housing habitability problems of the indigenous people of Abuja.

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

The study adopts selected Urbanized Indigenous Settlements in Abuja (Settlements that are already engulfed by the City and are now part of the Urban Space). The Urbanized Settlements are within the Abuja Municipal Area Council, Bwari Area Council, Gwagwalada Area Council, Kwali Area Council and Kwali Area Council. Thus, the Settlements constitute 14% of the 773 Indigenous Peoples Settlements that were in existence at the creation of Nigeria's New Federal Capital Territory. Consequently, a total of One hundred and Nine (108) Indigenous Settlements were selected. This is indicated in Table 1 and 2. In the Second stage of data collection, 10% of the houses in each of the Settlements was selected by systematic random sampling techniques. The first house was selected by simple random sampling while subsequent units of investigation are every tenths house, to give a total of 1349 households.

ANALYSIS AND RESULTS

The youth constituted 14.2% of the respondents. Respondent in the age bracket of 31-60 were 82.4% of the population. However, adult constituted the lowest proportion (3.4%) of the residents. This is in conformity with the study carried out by Saliman (2019 and 2021). Analysis of variance (ANOVA) confirmed that there were significant differences in the age distribution of the residents ($F = 4.11$, $p = 0.005$). Results of analysis of resident's income indicates that 99.0% of the respondents in the Abuja Indigenous Settlements were low and middle income earners. A breakdown indicated that, 94.8% and 4.2% were in low and middle income levels respectively. It was also revealed that 1.0% were high income earners.

The research further inferred that indigenous houses in the studied settlements within Abuja Municipal Area Council were between 30-50 years old, in Bwari Area Council Indigenous houses were between 15-35 years old, while in Gwagwalada Area Councils the houses were between the ages of 30-40 years old. In the same vein, indigenous houses in Kwali and Kuje Area Councils were between the ages of 30-60 and 35-65 years respectively. Investigation into age of the houses is important as it influences the quality of dwellings, neighbors, community as well as the quality of life and sense of belongings of the inhabitants. (Sic.H et al;2005).

In addition, it was revealed that the predominant (83.0%) housing type within indigenous settlement that were located in Abuja Municipal Area Council were tradition mud housing, likewise in Bwari Area Council most (89.8%) of the houses were constructed of traditional mud brick. In like manner, the research also divulged that 91.1% and 90.8% of buildings were mud brick houses in Gwagwalada and Kwali Area Councils respectively. The Study also

affirmed that the highest number (97.0%) of house type in Kuje Area Council was traditional mud houses. Albeit, Mud buildings lack quality control and proper stabilization measure and therefore are prone to collapse during heavy rainfall. (Ndububa. E.et al;(2016). Studies had also inferred that 76% of buildings constructed of mud, in some Settlements in the North East Nigeria had experienced collapse in the recent years, leading to homelessness and death of many occupants (Ndububa E.et al;(2016). On the overall, 88.8% of the indigenous houses were constructed of tradition mud, hence the need to investigate into the housing habitability of the Indigenous Settlements.

Sampling Sizes

The study adopts selected urbanized Indigenous Settlements, which constitute 14% of the 773 Indigenous Peoples Settlements that were in existence at the creation of the Nation's New Federal Capital Territory, in 1976. Consequently, a total of One hundred and Nine (108) Indigenous Settlements were selected. This is indicated in Table 1 and 2. In the Second stage of data collection, 10% of the houses in each of the Settlements was selected by systematic random sampling techniques. The first house was selected by simple random sampling technique; while subsequent units of investigation are every tenths house, to give a total of 1349 households.

Table 1: ABUJA INDIGENOUS SETTLEMENTS

S/NO	NAME OF VILLAGE	YEAR OF EXISTENCE
1.	Abaduz	Before 1976 till date
2.	Abaji	Before 1976
3.	Abate	Before 1976
4.	Abuja	Before 1976
5.	Achimbi	Before 1976
6.	Adadu I	Before 1976
7.	Adamo	Before 1976
8.	Afa	Before 1976
9.	Afako	Before 1976
10	Afu	Before 1976
11	Agena A	Before 1976
12.	Agena B	Before 1976
13.	Aguto	Before 1976

14.	Agwaj 1	Before 1976
15.	Agwaj 2	Before 1976
16.	Ahai	Before 1976
17.	Ahinga	Before 1976
18.	Ahinza	Before 1976
19.	Aje	Before 1976
20.	Ake	Before 1976
21.	Aki	Before 1976
22.	Akori	Before 1976
23.	Akwayi	Before 1976
24.	Alan Pa	Before 1976
25.	Anagada	Before 1976
26.	Anguwan Lafia	Before 1976
27.	Ankuru	Before 1976
28.	Anra	Before 1976
29.	Apari	Before 1976
30.	Arewase	Before 1976
31.	Ashera	Before 1976
32.	Asheta	Before 1976
33.	Aso 1	Before 1976
34.	Aso 2	Before 1976
35.	Asokoro	Before 1976
36.	Atako	Before 1976
37.	Atopi	Before 1976
38.	Awa	Before 1976
39.	Ayaba	Before 1976

40.	Baban Kurmi	Before 1976
41.	Baban Rafi	Before 1976
42.	Bada	Before 1976
43.	Bago	Before 1976
44.	Bahago	Before 1976
45.	Bajin Lehu	Before 1976
46.	Bakin Iku	Before 1976
47.	Bako	Before 1976
48.	Bakuma	Before 1976
49.	Bakusa	Before 1976
50.	Bamburu	Before 1976
51.	Bamshi	Before 1976
52.	Bangwo	Before 1976
53.	Baragadahausa	Before 1976
54.	Barawa Audu	Before 1976
55.	Bari Bari	Before 1976
56.	Barwa	Before 1976
57.	Basan Jiwa	Before 1976
58.	Basango	Before 1976
59.	Basini	Before 1976
60.	Bassa	Before 1976
61.	Bassakpa A-B	Before 1976
63.	Bauda Fasili	Before 1976
64.	Baufa	Before 1976
65.	Bazhana	Before 1976
66.	Biyayu	Before 1976

68.	Boi	Before 1976
69.	Boi	Before 1976
70.	Boje	Before 1976
71.	Boje	Before 1976
72.	Budupe	Before 1976
73.	Buga	Before 1976
74.	Bugako	Before 1976
75.	Buiko	Before 1976
76.	Bukpe	Before 1976
77.	Bunkwo	Before 1976
78.	Buru	Before 1976
79.	Burum	Before 1976
80.	Buze	Before 1976
81.	Bwari	Before 1976
82.	Bwasere	Before 1976
83.	Bwoko 2	Before 1976
84.	Bwuko 1	Before 1976
85.	Chafe	Before 1976
86.	Chafu	Before 1976
87.	Chafuyi	Before 1976
88.	Chakabu	Before 1976
89.	Chakum	Before 1976
90.	Checheyi Madaki	Before 1976
91.	Checheyi Sarki	Before 1976
92.	Chekmi	Before 1976
93.	Cheta	Before 1976

94.	Chida	Before 1976
95.	Chigwai	Before 1976
96.	Chizako 2	Before 1976
97.	Chori	Before 1976
98.	Chubui	Before 1976
99.	Cibiri	Before 1976
100.	Cida	Before 1976
101.	Cikuka Isona	Before 1976
102.	Cikuka Isona	Before 1976
103.	Citumu	Before 1976
104.	Cukumi	Before 1976
105.	Dabuna 2	Before 1976
106.	Dabuna 1	Before 1976
107.	Dada	Before 1976
108.	Dadabiri 1	Before 1976
109.	Dadabiri 2	Before 1976
110.	Dabu	Before 1976
111.	Daduma	Before 1976
112.	Dafa	Before 1976
113.	Dafara	Before 1976
114.	Dafara	Before 1976
115.	Dagaje 1	Before 1976
116.	Dagaje 1	Before 1976
117.	Daka	Before 1976
118.	Dakiba	Before 1976
119.	Dakpara	Before 1976

120.	Dangana	Before 1976
121.	Dangara	Before 1976
122.	Dangay	Before 1976
123.	Dangma	Before 1976
124.	Dankuru	Before 1976
125.	Dapa	Before 1976
126.	Dapara	Before 1976
127.	Dape	Before 1976
128.	Dawaki	Before 1976
129.	Dege	Before 1976
130.	Deida	Before 1976
131.	Dereguma	Before 1976
132.	Dewe	Before 1976
133.	Diba	Before 1976
134.	Dnago	Before 1976
135.	Dobi	Before 1976
136.	Dobi	Before 1976
137.	Dogiri	Before 1976
138.	Dogo Rowa	Before 1976
139.	Doka	Before 1976
140.	Domi 1	Before 1976
141.	Domi 2	Before 1976
142.	Dacula	Before 1976
143.	Duda	Before 1976
144.	Dukwa	Before 1976
145.	Duma	Before 1976

146.	Dunda	Before 1976
147.	Durumi	Before 1976
148.	Durumi Sabo	Before 1976
149.	Durumi Tsoho	Before 1976
150.	Dutse Alhari	Before 1976
151.	Dutse Kofo	Before 1976
152.	Ebaji	Before 1976
153.	Ebwa	Before 1976
154.	Eghor	Before 1976
155.	Eka	Before 1976
156.	Eka	Before 1976
157.	Ekpa 1	Before 1976
158.	Edkpa 2	Before 1976
159.	Ele	Before 1976
160.	Fari	Before 1976
161.	Faumida	Before 1976
162.	Faza	Before 1976
163.	Filin Dabo	Before 1976
164.	Foibi	Before 1976
165.	Foroko	Before 1976
166.	Fuka	Before 1976
167.	Fukafu	Before 1976
168.	Fuko	Before 1976
169.	Fulumi	Before 1976
170.	Fwoge	Before 1976
171.	Gaba	Before 1976

172.	Gaba	Before 1976
173.	Gababiri	Before 1976
174.	Gadara	Before 1976
175.	Gado	Before 1976
176.	Gadoro	Before 1976
177.	Gadoro	Before 1976
178.	Gafere	Before 1976
179.	Gaisama	Before 1976
180.	Gaiwal Agwai Bassa	Before 1976
181.	Gaiye	Before 1976
182.	Gajabe	Before 1976
183.	Galabima	Before 1976
184.	Galadima	Before 1976
185.	Galuyi	Before 1976
186.	Gani	Before 1976
187.	Gapare	Before 1976
188.	Gara	Before 1976
189.	Garba	Before 1976
190.	Gare	Before 1976
191.	Gari	Before 1976
192.	Garin Sabo	Before 1976
193.	Garin Samu	Before 1976
194.	Garki	Before 1976
195.	Garu	Before 1976
196.	Garui	Before 1976
197.	Gasakba 1	Before 1976

198.	Gasakba 2	Before 1976
199.	Gashe	Before 1976
200.	Gaube	Before 1976
201.	Gaubi	Before 1976
202.	Gaulida	Before 1976
203.	Gaya	Before 1976
204.	Gayeda	Before 1976
205.	Gazoko	Before 1976
206.	Gbakya	Before 1976
207.	Gbamfa	Before 1976
208.	Gbamyu	Before 1976
209.	Gbau	Before 1976
210.	Gbaugi	Before 1976
211.	Gbawukuhi	Before 1976
212.	Gbawupe	Before 1976
213.	Gbede	Before 1976
214.	Gbenceya	Before 1976
215.	Gbenuwaba	Before 1976
216.	Gbesa	Before 1976
217.	Gbesna	Before 1976
218.	Gbodolo	Before 1976
219.	Gbogbodo 1	Before 1976
220.	Gbogbodo 2	Before 1976
221.	Gbogbodo 3	Before 1976
222.	Gbongba	Before 1976
223.	Gbongbo	Before 1976

224.	Gboro 1	Before 1976
225.	Gboro 2	Before 1976
226.	Gbotu	Before 1976
227.	Gbuduyi	Before 1976
228.	Gbururu	Before 1976
229.	Gerki	Before 1976
230.	Gharagwa	Before 1976
231.	Gida Samu	Before 1976
232.	Gidan Audu	Before 1976
233.	Gidan Bahago	Before 1976
234.	Gidan Bawa	Before 1976
235.	Gidan Buse	Before 1976
236.	Gidan Chiko	Before 1976
237.	Gidan Daudu	Before 1976
238.	Gidan Galadima	Before 1976
239.	Gidan Gogo	Before 1976
240.	Gidan Jatau	Before 1976
241.	Gidan Magaji	Before 1976
242.	Gidan Maisaje	Before 1976
243.	Gidan Mallam Gulu	Before 1976
244.	Gidan Mbera	Before 1976
245.	Gidan Pawa	Before 1976
246.	Gidan Sabon Kampany	Before 1976
247.	Gidan Saje	Before 1976
248.	Gidan Shaba	Before 1976
249.	Gidi	Before 1976

250.	Gidigbe	Before 1976
251.	Gidogo	Before 1976
252.	Ginda	Before 1976
253.	Giridi	Before 1976
254.	Gnuto	Before 1976
255.	Gogo	Before 1976
256.	Gomani	Before 1976
257.	Gonago	Before 1976
258.	Gora	Before 1976
259.	Goyi	Before 1976
260.	Guako	Before 1976
261.	Gube	Before 1976
262.	Gude	Before 1976
263.	Gude	Before 1976
264.	Guduga	Before 1976
265.	Gudun Kariya	Before 1976
266.	Gugba	Before 1976
267.	Gugubu	Before 1976
268.	Gui	Before 1976
269.	Gule	Before 1976
270.	Gumayi 1	Before 1976
271.	Gumayi 2	Before 1976
272.	Gumbo 1	Before 1976
273.	Gumbo 2	Before 1976
274.	Gunufuru	Before 1976
275.	Gunugu	Before 1976

276.	Guredi Takoro	Before 1976
277.	Gurfata	Before 1976
278.	Gurpe	Before 1976
279.	Gurpe	Before 1976
	Gurukpma	
280.	Gurushe	Before 1976
281.	Guruza	Before 1976
282.	Gutupe	Before 1976
283.	Guwan Kogi	Before 1976
284.	Gwagwa	Before 1976
285.	Gwagwalada	Before 1976
286.	Gwako	Before 1976
287.	Gwale	Before 1976
288.	Gwanda	Before 1976
289.	Gwari	Before 1976
290.	Gwari	Before 1976
291.	Gwari 1	Before 1976
292.	Gwari 2	Before 1976
293.	Gwari 3	Before 1976
294.	Gwari 4	Before 1976
295.	Gwari Pa	Before 1976
296.	Gwarinpa	Before 1976
297.	Gwarinpa	Before 1976
298.	Gwau	Before 1976
299.	Gwau	Before 1976
300.	Gwoi	Before 1976
301.	Gwoi Obere	Before 1976

302.	Gwombe	Before 1976
303.	Gwona	Before 1976
304.	Gyana	Before 1976
305.	Hausa Dwaka	Before 1976
306.	Huni	Before 1976
307.	Ibabban Tsuani	Before 1976
308.	Idon Hassan	Before 1976
309.	Idon Kasa	Before 1976
310.	Idu	Before 1976
311.	Idugwari	Before 1976
312.	Igu	Before 1976
313.	Ijadobuta	Before 1976
314.	Ijakoro	Before 1976
315.	Ijasarki	Before 1976
316.	Ika Sabo	Before 1976
317.	Ikka 1	Before 1976
318.	Ikka 2	Before 1976
319.	Ikka Tosho	Before 1976
320.	Isaunin Kuwa	Before 1976
321.	Itakoron Seriki	Before 1976
322.	Jabi	Before 1976
323.	Jahi 1	Before 1976
324.	Jahi 2	Before 1976
325.	Jaita	Before 1976
326.	Jaruwe	Before 1976
327.	Jayi	Before 1976

328.	Jayita	Before 1976
329.	Jibi	Before 1976
330.	Jidu	Before 1976
331.	Jigan	Before 1976
332.	Jigape	Before 1976
333.	Jigba	Before 1976
334.	Jika	Before 1976
335.	Jika	Before 1976
336.	Jikakuchi	Before 1976
337.	Jikoko	Before 1976
338.	Jikoyi	Before 1976
339.	Jimpe	Before 1976
340.	Jiru 2	Before 1976
341.	Jita	Before 1976
342.	Jiwa	Before 1976
343.	Jugbedo	Before 1976
344.	Jugodo	Before 1976
345.	Juwa	Before 1976
346.	Juwa Bassa	Before 1976
347.	Kabana	Before 1976
348.	Kabi	Before 1976
349.	Kabi Mangoro	Before 1976
350.	Kabin Mangoro	Before 1976
351.	Kabo	Before 1976
352.	Kabusa	Before 1976
353.	Kache	Before 1976

354.	Kado	Before 1976
355.	Kado	Before 1976
356.	Kadobunkuro	Before 1976
357.	Kafa	Before 1976
358.	Kafati	Before 1976
359.	Kagini	Before 1976
360.	Kagini	Before 1976
361.	Kahoda Hannu	Before 1976
362.	Kahodahannu	Before 1976
363.	Kaida Sabo	Before 1976
364.	Kaida Tsohe	Before 1976
365.	Kakuru	Before 1976
366.	Kalako	Before 1976
367.	Kalgno	Before 1976
368.	Kamadi	Before 1976
369.	Kamakusa	Before 1976
370.	Kango	Before 1976
371.	Kanzo	Before 1976
372.	Karagba	Before 1976
373.	Kango	Before 1976
374.	Kanzo	Before 1976
375.	Karagba	Before 1976
376.	Karako	Before 1976
377.	Karatu	Before 1976
378.	Karmo Tsoho	Before 1976
379.	Karomajigi	Before 1976

380.	Karsana 2	Before 1976
381.	Karsana 1	Before 1976
382.	Karshi	Before 1976
383.	Karu	Before 1976
384.	Karumo	Before 1976
385.	Kasadu	Before 1976
386.	Kasam	Before 1976
387.	Kasanki	Before 1976
388.	Kasanti	Before 1976
389.	Kasara	Before 1976
390.	Kasmimoro	Before 1976
391.	Katambe	Before 1976
392.	Katampe III	Before 1976
393.	Kato	Before 1976
394.	Kau	Before 1976
395.	Kaudisi	Before 1976
396.	Kauye	Before 1976
397.	Kawzo	Before 1976
398.	Kayodaki	Before 1976
399.	Kazarago	Before 1976
400.	Kekeshi	Before 1976
401.	Ketti	Before 1976
402.	Kiba	Before 1976
403.	Kidbe	Before 1976
404.	Kigbe	Before 1976
405.	Kiru 1	Before 1976

406.	Kitipa	Before 1976
407.	Kiyi	Before 1976
408.	Knigabakun	Before 1976
409.	Kobi Madaki	Before 1976
410.	Kobi Sabo	Before 1976
411.	Koda	Before 1976
412.	Kofuwa	Before 1976
413.	Kogo	Before 1976
414.	Korkore	Before 1976
415.	Koroko	Before 1976
416.	Kpakpatoski	Before 1976
417.	Kpeyi	Before 1976
418.	Kpoto	Before 1976
419.	Kpowu	Before 1976
420.	Kuba	Before 1976
421.	Kubabo	Before 1976
422.	Kubmana	Before 1976
423.	Kuboche	Before 1976
424.	Kuchbuyi	Before 1976
425.	Kucigoro	Before 1976
426.	Kudun	Before 1976
427.	Kuje	Before 1976
428.	Kujekwa	Before 1976
429.	Kuji	Before 1976
430.	Kukoda	Before 1976
431.	Kuku	Before 1976

432.	Kukudagba	Before 1976
433.	Kukunishi	Before 1976
434.	Kukwaba	Before 1976
435.	Kularida	Before 1976
436.	Kulo	Before 1976
437.	Kulo	Before 1976
438.	Kumau	Before 1976
439.	Kundu	Before 1976
440.	Kunepe	Before 1976
441.	Kungoni	Before 1976
442.	Kunguru	Before 1976
443.	Kupai	Before 1976
444.	Kurturo	Before 1976
445.	Kurudu	Before 1976
446.	Kurunduma	Before 1976
447.	Kusafe	Before 1976
448.	Kusaki	Before 1976
449.	Kusaki	Before 1976
450.	Kuso	Before 1976
451.	Kuta	Before 1976
452.	Kutako	Before 1976
453.	Kutinge	Before 1976
454.	Kutu	Before 1976
455.	Kutuba	Before 1976
456.	Kutunbui	Before 1976
457.	Kutunka	Before 1976

458.	Kuzeiki	Before 1976
459.	Kuzeiki	Before 1976
460.	Kwachi	Before 1976
461.	Kwadaki	Before 1976
462.	Kwadal	Before 1976
463.	Kwadayi Gade	Before 1976
464.	Kwadayi Gwari	Before 1976
465.	Kwago	Before 1976
466.	Kwaita Sabo	Before 1976
467.	Kwaitesho	Before 1976
468.	Kwakoto	Before 1976
469.	Kwaku	Before 1976
470.	Kwakwa	Before 1976
471.	Kwakwa	Before 1976
472.	Kwali	Before 1976
473.	Kwalila	Before 1976
474.	Kwalita	Before 1976
	Kwarana	
475.	Kwarkwata	Before 1976
476.	Kwashimbi	Before 1976
477.	Kwaye	Before 1976
478.	Kwaye	Before 1976
479.	Kwoi	Before 1976
480.	Kwutara	Before 1976
481.	Kyawu	Before 1976
482.	La	Before 1976
483.	Lafia Mbaka	Before 1976

484.	Lafia Yaba	Before 1976
485.	Leda	Before 1976
486.	Ledi	Before 1976
487.	Lele Ye Saba Basa	Before 1976
488.	Lelei	Before 1976
489.	Leleyi	Before 1976
490.	Libesse	Before 1976
491.	Lugbe	Before 1976
492.	Madalli	Before 1976
493.	Madarege	Before 1976
494.	Madna	Before 1976
495.	Maitama	Before 1976
496.	Maitama Sabo	Before 1976
497.	Maje	Before 1976
498.	Maka	Before 1976
499.	Makama	Before 1976
500.	Makana	Before 1976
	Mallaumi	
501.	Mamagi	Before 1976
502.	Mamiso	Before 1976
503.	Mamusa	Before 1976
504.	Masmapa	Before 1976
505.	Merina	Before 1976
506.	Mobushipe	Before 1976
507.	Mogoji	Before 1976
508.	Mpape 1	Before 1976

509.	Mpape 2	Before 1976
510.	Mue	Before 1976
511.	Muna	Before 1976
512.	Munafe	Before 1976
513.	Munamaya	Before 1976
514.	Munu	Before 1976
515.	Nagi	Before 1976
516.	Nagpakuku	Before 1976
517.	Nagu 1	Before 1976
518.	Nagu 2	Before 1976
519.	Naharati	Before 1976
520.	Naknagita	Before 1976
521.	Nanda	Before 1976
522.	Nawaranti	Before 1976
523.	Nbwagnapi	Before 1976
524.	Ndeshi	Before 1976
525.	Nedechi	Before 1976
526.	New Karsana	Before 1976
	Ngosa	
527.	Nitse	Before 1976
528.	Nuku	Before 1976
529.	Nukuchi	Before 1976
530.	Nuwa Lege	Before 1976
531.	Nymbo	Before 1976
532.	Odu	Before 1976
533.	Odu	Before 1976
534.	Okia	Before 1976

535.	Old Karsana	Before 1976
536.	Orozo	Before 1976
537.	Owono	Before 1976
538.	Pabara	Before 1976
539.	Pabeyi	Before 1976
540.	Pace	Before 1976
541.	Padai	Before 1976
542.	Padawa	Before 1976
543.	Pagada	Before 1976
544.	Pagi	Before 1976
545.	Paika Basa	Before 1976
546.	Paiko Kore	Before 1976
547.	Paibe	Before 1976
548.	Pai	Before 1976
549.	Pamdagi Gbako	Before 1976
550.	Panda	Before 1976
551.	Paudagi	Before 1976
552.	Pandaji	Before 1976
553.	Panpani	Before 1976
554.	Parfun	Before 1976
555.	Parfun	Before 1976
556.	Pasali	Before 1976
557.	Paseli	Before 1976
558.	Pasere	Before 1976
559.	Pashi	Before 1976
560.	Pasum	Before 1976

561.	Patchua	Before 1976
562.	Pate	Before 1976
563.	Patse	Before 1976
564.	Pawuye	Before 1976
565.	Pekoko	Before 1976
566.	Perindoki	Before 1976
567.	Pesu	Before 1976
568.	Pewi	Before 1976
569.	Piko	Before 1976
570.	Piowe	Before 1976
571.	Pmadna	Before 1976
572.	Punyi	Before 1976
573.	Pyakasa	Before 1976
574.	Pyakasa Mabi	Before 1976
575.	Pyati	Before 1976
576.	Rafi Daidayi	Before 1976
577.	Rafin da	Before 1976
578.	Rafin Zurfi	Before 1976
579.	Reda	Before 1976
580.	Ribochi	Before 1976
581.	Rije	Before 1976
582.	Rimba Gupa	Before 1976
583.	Rimba Gwari	Before 1976
584.	Riwaza	Before 1976
585.	Rubatu	Before 1976
586.	Runji	Before 1976

587.	Ruwan Kam	Before 1976
588.	Ruwaza	Before 1976
589.	Sabada	Before 1976
590.	Sabe	Before 1976
591.	Sabo	Before 1976
592.	Sabo Gido	Before 1976
593.	Sabo Karmo	Before 1976
594.	Sabo Kukwaba	Before 1976
595.	Sabon Gari	Before 1976
596.	Sabon Gari	Before 1976
597.	Sabon Gida	Before 1976
598.	Sabon Gida	Before 1976
599.	Sabon Gida 1	Before 1976
600.	Sabon Gida 2	Before 1976
601.	Sabon Pigba	Before 1976
602.	Sabuyi	Before 1976
603.	Saginya	Before 1976
604.	Sagiya	Before 1976
605.	Sagwaki	Before 1976
606.	Salaji	Before 1976
607.	Samati	Before 1976
608.	Sankache	Before 1976
609.	Sape	Before 1976
610.	Sata	Before 1976
611.	Sauka	Before 1976
612.	Saupe	Before 1976

613.	Saupe	Before 1976
614.	Samasu	Before 1976
615.	Shadadi	Before 1976
616.	Shasa	Before 1976
617.	Shali	Before 1976
618.	Shamatara	Before 1976
619.	Share	Before 1976
620.	Sharugogo	Before 1976
621.	Shebona 1	Before 1976
622.	Shebona 2	Before 1976
623.	Shebona 3	Before 1976
624.	Shebuko	Before 1976
625.	Sheda	Before 1976
626.	Shenagu	Before 1976
627.	Shere Gwari	Before 1976
628.	Shereb Koro	Before 1976
629.	Shereti(Sheche)	Before 1976
630.	Sherti 1	Before 1976
631.	Sherti 2	Before 1976
632.	Shesoka	Before 1976
633.	Shetuka	Before 1976
634.	Shidma	Before 1976
635.	Shidnal	Before 1976
636.	Shikakwole	Before 1976
637.	Shishida	Before 1976
638.	Shishida	Before 1976

639.	Shishipe	Before 1976
640.	Shiyidna	Before 1976
641.	Soitan	Before 1976
642.	Soko	Before 1976
643.	Sukpa	Before 1976
644.	Sukuku 1	Before 1976
645.	Sukuku 2	Before 1976
646.	Sungba	Before 1976
647.	Taba	Before 1976
648.	Tabe	Before 1976
649.	Tagwariki	Before 1976
650.	Taje	Before 1976
651.	Taka Lafiya	Before 1976
652.	Takoro	Before 1976
653.	Takpa	Before 1976
654.	Takundo	Before 1976
655.	Takura	Before 1976
656.	Takwa	Before 1976
657.	Tampe	Before 1976
658.	Tananga	Before 1976
659.	Tando	Before 1976
660.	Tasha 1	Before 1976
661.	Tasha 2	Before 1976
662.	Tasha Sabo	Before 1976
663.	Tatajiya	Before 1976
664.	Tatajiya	Before 1976

665.	Takai	Before 1976
666.	Tkaka	Before 1976
667.	Tokolo	Before 1976
668.	Tsauninkura	Before 1976
669.	Tsohon Pigba	Before 1976
670.	Tude	Before 1976
671.	Tugwa	Before 1976
672.	Tukoro	Before 1976
673.	Tukuba	Before 1976
674.	Tukurwa	Before 1976
675.	Tunga	Before 1976
676.	Tunga Ali	Before 1976
677.	Tunga Maje	Before 1976
678.	Tunga Maje	Before 1976
679.	Tunga Samu	Before 1976
680.	Tunga Samu	Before 1976
681.	Tunga Samu	Before 1976
682.	Tunga Samu	Before 1976
683.	Tunga Wada 1	Before 1976
684.	Tunga Wakili Isa	Before 1976
685.	Tunga Aguma	Before 1976
686.	Tunga Fulani	Before 1976
687.	Tunga Guli	Before 1976
688.	Tunga Gwari	Before 1976
689.	Tunga Gwari 1	Before 1976
690.	Tunga Gwari 2	Before 1976

691.	Tunga Kaki	Before 1976
692.	Tunga Ladan	Before 1976
693.	Tunga Mallan Hassa	Before 1976
694.	Tunga Sarki	Before 1976
695.	Tunga Wada 2	Before 1976
696.	Tungun Akun	Before 1976
697.	Tungun Daudu	Before 1976
698.	Tungun Galadima	Before 1976
699.	Tungun Tofa	Before 1976
700.	Tupa	Before 1976
701.	Tutu	Before 1976
702.	Ubesaidu	Before 1976
703.	Ubo	Before 1976
704.	Ubosharu	Before 1976
705.	Ubo Yango	Before 1976
706.	Ucha	Before 1976
707.	Uge	Before 1976
708.	Ugiri	Before 1976
709.	Uko	Before 1976
710.	Ukpa	Before 1976
711.	Ungwar Mai Wuse	Before 1976
712.	Ure	Before 1976
713.	Ushapa	Before 1976
715.	Uwasabo	Before 1976
716.	Wako	Before 1976
717.	Waku	Before 1976

718.	Wapa	Before 1976
719.	Waru	Before 1976
720.	Waru Pozea	Before 1976
721.	Wasa	Before 1976
722.	Wawa	Before 1976
723.	WayeWuye Madaki	Before 1976
724.	Wulu Kurmi	Before 1976
725.	Wumi	Before 1976
726.	Wuna	Before 1976
727.	Wunafe	Before 1976
728.	Wupa	Before 1976
729.	Wupa I	Before 1976
730.	Wurambe	Before 1976
731.	Wuri	Before 1976
732.	Wuse	Before 1976
733.	Yaba	Before 1976
734.	Yaba	Before 1976
735.	Yamsabu	Before 1976
736.	Yance	Before 1976
737.	Yanga	Before 1976
738.	Yanga	Before 1976
739.	Yanga	Before 1976
740.	Yangoji	Before 1976
741.	Yanyan	Before 1976
742.	Yawuti	Before 1976
743.	Yayfe	Before 1976

744	Yebu	Before 1976
745.	Yehidna	Before 1976
746.	Yelua	Before 1976
747.	Yelwa	Before 1976
748.	Yelwa	Before 1976
749.	Yelwa I	Before 1976
750.	Yelwa 2	Before 1976
751.	Yeuye	Before 1976
752.	Yewuni Akawu	Before 1976
753.	Yewuni Ganagana	Before 1976
754.	Yimgba	Before 1976
755.	Yimgba	Before 1976
756.	Yiyimiru	Before 1976
757.	Yukusa	Before 1976
758.	Zagabute	Before 1976
759.	Zango	Before 1976
760.	Zango kara	Before 1976
761.	Zango kara	Before 1976
762.	Zauda	Before 1976
763.	Zauda Fasa	Before 1976
764.	Zawa	Before 1976
765.	Zawudna	Before 1976
766.	Zege	Before 1976
767.	Zhigna	Before 1976
768.	Ziona	Before 1976
769.	Zongo	Before 1976

770.	Zuba	Before 1976
771.	Zuba Bassa	Before 1976
772.	Zue	Before 1976
773.	Zukutu	Before 1976

Table 2: SELECTED URBANISED ABUJA INDIGENOUS SETTLEMENTS

S/NO	NAME OF VILLAGE	Area Council	YEAR OF EXISTENCE
1.	Abuja	Abuja Municipal Area Council	Before 1976 till date
2.	Anagada	Gwagwalada Area Council	Before 1976 till date
3.	Aso 1	Abuja Municipal Area Council	Before 1976 till date
4.	Aso 2	Abuja Municipal Area Council	Before 1976 till date
5.	Asokoro	Abuja Municipal Area Council	Before 1976 till date
6.	Basan Jiwa	Bwari Area Council	Before 1976 till date
7.	Basango	Bwari Area Council	Before 1976 till date
8.	Bwari	Bwari Area Council	Before 1976 till date
9.	Chafe	Bwari Area Council	Before 1976 till date
10	Chafu	Bwari Area Council	Before 1976 till date
11	Chafuyi	Abuja Municipal Area Council	Before 1976 till date
12.	Dape	Bwari Area Council	Before 1976 till date
13.	Dawaki	Bwari Area Council	Before 1976 till date
14.	Dobi	Bwari Area Council	Before 1976 till date
15.	Dobi	Bwari Area Council	Before 1976 till date
16.	Dukwa	Bwari Area Council	Before 1976 till date
17.	Durumi	Abuja Municipal Area Council	Before 1976 till date

18.	Durumi Sabo	Abuja Municipal Area Council	Before 1976 till date
19.	Durumi Tsoho	Abuja Municipal Area Council	Before 1976 till date
20.	Dutse Alhaji	Bwari Area Council	Before 1976 till date
21.	Dutse Kofo	Bwari Area Council	Before 1976 till date
22.	Garki	Abuja Municipal Area Council	Before 1976 till date
23.	Gaube	Kuje Area Council	Before 1976 till date
24.	Gaubi	Kuje Area Council	Before 1976 till date
25.	Gora	Kuje Area Council	Before 1976 till date
26.	Gube	Kuje Area Council	Before 1976 till date
27.	Gude	Kuje Area Council	Before 1976 till date
28.	Gude	Kuje Area Council	Before 1976 till date
29.	Gwagwa	Abuja Municipal Area Council	Before 1976 till date
30.	Gwagwalada	Gwagwalada Area Council	Before 1976 till date
31.	Gwarinpa	Abuja Municipal Area Council	Before 1976 till date
32.	Gwarinpa	Abuja Municipal Area Council	Before 1976 till date
33.	Idu	Abuja Municipal Area Council	Before 1976 till date
34.	Idugwari	Abuja Municipal Area Council	Before 1976 till date
35.	Ijasarki	Abuja Municipal Area Council	Before 1976 till date
36.	Ika Sabo	Abuja Municipal Area Council	Before 1976 till date
37.	Ikka 1	Abuja Municipal Area Council	Before 1976 till date
38.	Ikka 2	Abuja Municipal Area Council	Before 1976 till date
39.	Jabi	Abuja Municipal Area Council	Before 1976 till date
40.	Jahi 1	Abuja Municipal Area Council	Before 1976 till date

41.	Jahi 2	Abuja Municipal Area Council	Before 1976 till date
42.	Jibi	Bwari Area Council	Before 1976 till date
43.	Jidu	Abuja Municipal Area Council	Before 1976 till date
44.	Jigan	Abuja Municipal Area Council	Before 1976 till date
45.	Jikoyi	Abuja Municipal Area Council	Before 1976 till date
46.	Jiwa	Abuja Municipal Area Council	Before 1976 till date
47.	Juwa	Abuja Municipal Area Council	Before 1976 till date
48.	Juwa Bassa	Abuja Municipal Area Council	Before 1976 till date
49.	Kabana	Abuja Municipal Area Council	Before 1976 till date
50.	Kabi	Abuja Municipal Area Council	Before 1976 till date
51.	Kabi Mangoro	Abuja Municipal Area Council	Before 1976 till date
52.	Kabin Mangoro	Abuja Municipal Area Council	Before 1976 till date
53.	Kabo	Abuja Municipal Area Council	Before 1976 till date
54.	Kabusa	Abuja Municipal Area Council	Before 1976 till date
55.	Kado	Abuja Municipal Area Council	Before 1976 till date
56.	Kado	Abuja Municipal Area Council	Before 1976 till date
57.	Kagini	Bwari Area Council	Before 1976 till date
58.	Karmo Tsoho	Abuja Municipal Area Council	Before 1976 till date
59.	Karomajigi	Abuja Municipal Area Council	Before 1976 till date
60.	Karsana 2	Abuja Municipal Area Council	Before 1976 till date
61.	Karsana 1	Abuja Municipal Area Council	Before 1976 till date
63.	Karshi	Abuja Municipal Area Council	Before 1976 till date
64.	Karu	Abuja Municipal Area Council	Before 1976 till date

65.	Karumo	Abuja Municipal Area Council	Before 1976 till date
66.	Katampe III	Abuja Municipal Area Council	Before 1976 till date
68.	Ketti	Abuja Municipal Area Council	Before 1976 till date
69.	Kucigoro	Abuja Municipal Area Council	Before 1976 till date
70.	Kuje	Kuje Area Council	Before 1976 till date
71.	Kurudu	Abuja Municipal Area Council	Before 1976 till date
72.	Kurunduma	Abuja Municipal Area Council	Before 1976 till date
73.	Kusaki	Abuja Municipal Area Council	Before 1976 till date
74.	Kusaki	Abuja Municipal Area Council	Before 1976 till date
75.	Kwali	Kwali Area Council	Before 1976 till date
76.	Lugbe	Abuja Municipal Area Council	Before 1976 till date
77.	Maitama	Abuja Municipal Area Council	Before 1976 till date
78.	Maitama Sabo	Abuja Municipal Area Council	Before 1976 till date
79.	Maje	Gwagwalada Area Council	Before 1976 till date
80.	Mpape 1	Abuja Municipal Area Council	Before 1976 till date
81.	Mpape 2	Abuja Municipal Area Council	Before 1976 till date
82.	Ngosa	Abuja Municipal Area Council	Before 1976 till date
83.	Old Karsana	Abuja Municipal Area Council	Before 1976 till date
84.	Orozo	Abuja Municipal Area Council	Before 1976 till date
85.	Paiko Kore	Abuja Municipal Area Council	Before 1976 till date
86.	Paipe	Abuja Municipal Area Council	Before 1976 till date
87.	Pai	Abuja Municipal Area Council	Before 1976 till date
88.	Pasali	Abuja Municipal Area Council	Before 1976 till date
89.	Paseli	Abuja Municipal Area Council	Before 1976 till date

90.	Pyakasa	Abuja Municipal Area Council	Before 1976 till date
91.	Pyakasa Mabi	Abuja Municipal Area Council	Before 1976 till date
92.	Sabo Karmo	Abuja Municipal Area Council	Before 1976 till date
93.	Sabo Kukwaba	Abuja Municipal Area Council	Before 1976 till date
94.	Shere Gwari	Abuja Municipal Area Council	Before 1976 till date
95.	Shereb Koro	Abuja Municipal Area Council	Before 1976 till date
96.	Shereti(Sheche)	Abuja Municipal Area Council	Before 1976 till date
97.	Sherti 1	Abuja Municipal Area Council	Before 1976 till date
98.	Sherti 2	Abuja Municipal Area Council	Before 1976 till date
99.	Tunga Maje	Gwagwalada Area Council	Before 1976 till date
100.	Tunga Maje	Gwagwalada Area Council	Before 1976 till date
101.	Ushapa	Gwagwalada Area Council Bwari Area Council	Before 1976 till date
102.	Waru	Abuja Municipal Area Council	Before 1976 till date
103.	Waru Pozea	Abuja Municipal Area Council	Before 1976 till date
104.	Wasa	Abuja Municipal Area Council	Before 1976 till date
105.	Wupa	Abuja Municipal Area Council	Before 1976 till date
106.	Wupa I	Abuja Municipal Area Council	Before 1976 till date
107.	Wuse	Abuja Municipal Area Council	Before 1976 till date
108.	Zuba	Gwagwalada Area Council	Before 1976 till date

Source: Doxiadis (1983), Sulaiman(2011),Salami (2014), Author's Field Survey 2022

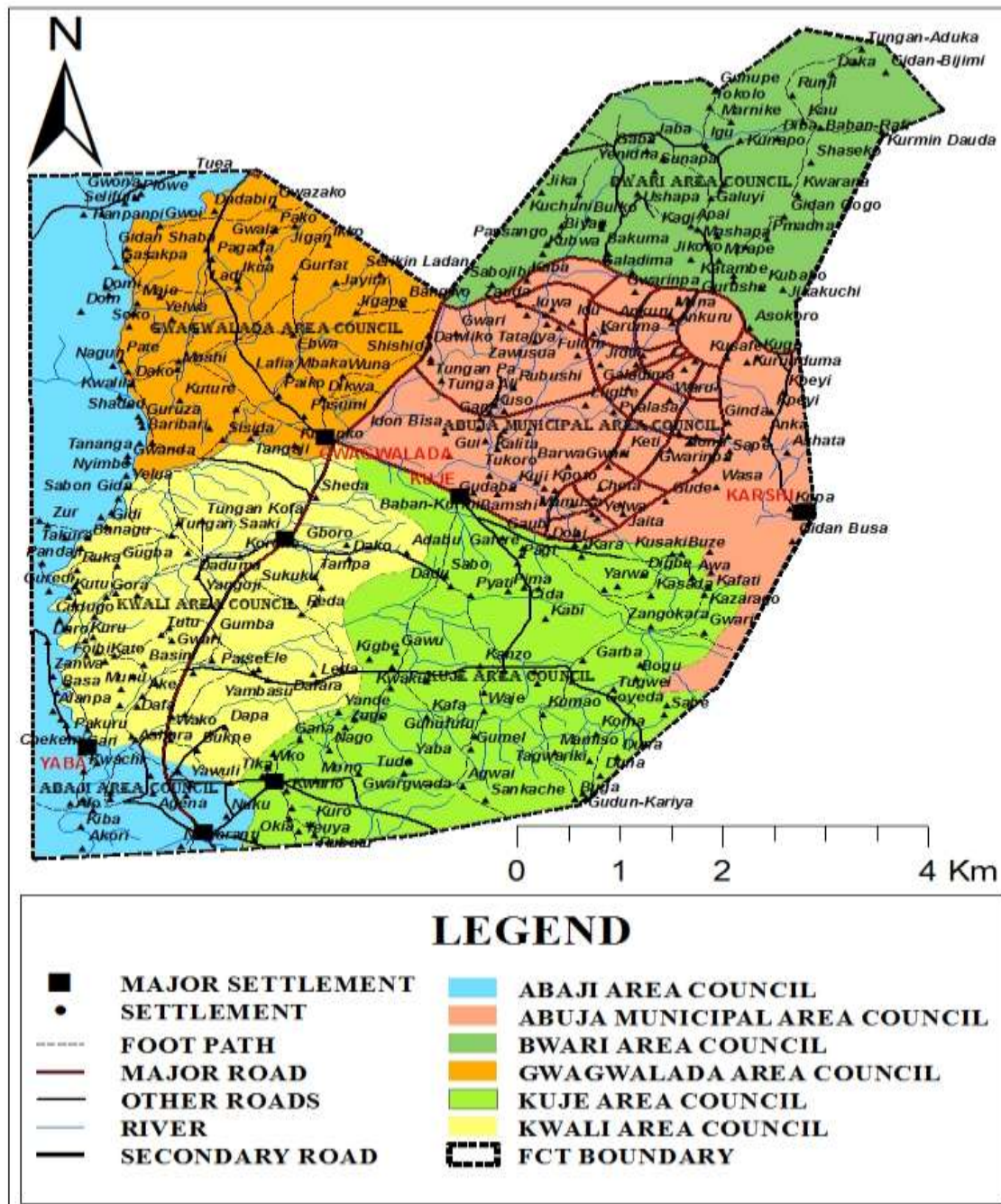


Plate 1: Showing the Abuja Indigenous Settlements

Source: Abuja Geographical Information System(AGIS),2022

Table 3: Questionnaire Administration in the Area Councils

Area Councils	Total No of selected houses	No of questionnaires administration
Abuja Municipal Area Council	5,250	525
Bwari Area Council	3240	324
Gwagwalada central	1350	135
Kwali central	987	98
Kuje central	2670	267
Total	13497	1349

Source: Author's Field Survey 2022

Table 4: Age group of Respondents

Age group in years	No of respondents	%
Youth (18-30)	678	14.2
Young adult (31-60)	642	82.4
Adult (above 60 years)	29	3.4
Total	1349	100.0

Source: Author's Field Survey, 2022

Table 5: Indigenous Residents' distribution into income group

Income level per month	No of respondents	%
Low < (N25,000)	1279	94.8
Middle (N25,000-60,000)	56	4.2
High (N70,000 – N274,000)	14	1.0
Total	1349	100.0

Source: Author's Field Survey, 2022

Table 6: Age of Indigenous houses in the Settlements

Area Council	Age
	Freq. (years)
Abuja Municipal Area Council	30-50
Bwari Area Council	15-35
Gwagwalada Area Council	30-40
Kwali Area Council	30-60
Kuje Area Council	35-65

Source: Author's Field Survey 2022

Table 7: Housing Typology in Indigenous Peoples Settlements

Area Council	Traditional mud housing		Self contained row housing		One bedroom flat row housing		Two/three bedroom flat		Block of flat		Duplex		Total	
	Freq.	%	Freq.	%	Freq.	%	Freq.	%	Freq.	%	Freq.	%	Freq.	%
Abuja Municipal Area Council	436	83.0	79	15.0	6	1.1	4	7.6	0	0	0	0	525	33.5
Bwari Area Council	291	89.8	32	9.9	0	0	1	3.0	0	0	0	0	324	7.9
Gwagwalada Area Council	123	91.1	9	6.6	2	1.5	1	0.8	0	0	0	0	135	12.1
Kwali Area Council	89	90.8	7	7.1	2	2.0	0	0.0	0	0	0	0	98	16.0
Kuje Area Council	259	97.0	6	2.2	2	0.7	0	0	0	0	0	0	267	22.9
Total	1198	88.8	133	9.9	12	0.9	6	0.4	0	0	0	0	1349	100.0

Source: Author's Field Survey, 2022

Table 8: Housing habitability Attributes in Indigenous Peoples' Residents

Location	Houses with good finishing (building codes Finance etc)		Houses with good roofing style, (Access, Finance, Insurance etc)		Luxury fully decorated house, landscaped (building code, access etc)		Large ensuite rooms (comfort (energy, space, security etc)		Houses with good physical condition		Traditional Mud Aged Building (Psychological stress, Noisy, poor sanitation etc)		Total	
	Freq.	%	Freq.	%	Freq.	%	Freq.	%	Freq.	%	Freq.	%	Freq.	%
Area Councils														
Abuja Municipal Area Council	1	(0.2)	2	(0.3)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	4	(0.8)	518	(98.7)	525	33.5
Bwari Area Council	1	(0.3)	1	(0.3)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	2	(0.6)	320	(98.8)	324	7.9
Gwagwalada Area Council	2	(1.5)	Area 3	(2.2)	0	(0.0)	1	(0.7)	4	(3.0)	125	(92.6)	135	12.1
KwaliArea a Council	3\	(3.1)	2	(2.0)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	93	(94.9)	98	15.9
Kuje Area Council	4	(1.5)	4	(1.5)	0	(0.0)	2	(0.7)	4	(1.5)	253	(94.8)	267	23.0
Total	9	(0.7)	10	(0.7)	0.0	(0.0)	3	(0.2)	11	(0.8)	131	(97.6)	1349	100.0

Source: Author's Field Survey, 2022

Housing habitability attributes in the study area were subjected to factor analysis using the principal components method to evaluate the factors of housing habitability conditions in the study area. Then, Factor analysis using the principal component methods was employed to collapse all the identified housing habitability variables by examining the largest values that linked the factors to the measured variables. The variables that were derived from the housing habitability attributes are listed in Table 9.

Table 9: Variables used for Factor Analysis

Va	Privacy
Vb	Proxemics (Space, comfort) and security
Vc	Mobility and access
Vd	Psychological Stress and Noise Control
Ve	Settlement's location in FCT
Vf	Poor water quality assessment, Poor condition of solid waste and liquid waste disposals, crack or absence of drinking water lines
Vg	Acoustic Performance
Vh	Energy supply(Abundant, affordable and reliable)
Vi	Building Code Compliance, lack of design for the house, lack of Fire safety
Vj	Availability of Finance and Insurance for the construction of the house

First, Correlation matrix is conducted for the identified variables, thus, variables that did not correlate ($R < 0.5$) or that correlates too highly ($R > 0.8$) were eliminated.

Table 10: Correlation Matrix for Factor Analysis

	Va	Vb	Vc	Vd	Ve	Vf	Vg	Vh	Vi	vj
va	1.0000									
vb	-0.5108	1.0000								
	0.0011									
vc	-0.6000	-0.4300	1.0000							
	0.0000	0.0100								
vd	-0.5000	-0.6001	-0.6010	1.0000						
	0.0000	0.0001	0.0120							
ve	-0.5100	-0.5100	-0.6002	-0.5200	1.0000					
	0.0002	0.0031	0.0110	0.0201						
vf	-0.5110	-0.6110	-0.5100	-0.6000	-0.5000	1.0000				
	0.0000	0.0601	0.0000	0.0300	0.0000					
vg	-6000	-0.6110	-0.5120	-0.6311	-0.5000	-0.5012	1.0000			
	0.0001	0.0001	0.0013	0.0500	0.0100	0.0000				
vh	0.5014	0.6001	0.5001	0.5100	0.6120	0.6000	0.6000	1.0000		
	0.0500	0.0000	0.0000	0.0532	0.0001	0.0200	0.0500			
vi	-0.6023	-0.6320	-0.5000	-0.6000	-0.6230	-0.6024	-0.6000	-0.6000	1.0000	
	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0280	0.0001	0.0000	0.0000	0.0300		
vj	-0.5230	-0.6000	-0.5012	-0.5000	-0.6021	-0.6011	-0.6122	-0.6012	-0.6500	1.0000
	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0110	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	

Source: Computer Output, 2022

*Significant at 0.05

The results of correlation analysis as indicated in Table 10 affirmed that there is negative significant correlation between privacy,(va) proxemics and security (vb); (-5108,0.0011). This implies that, houses that lack spaces and comfort were found to be deficient in privacy and security. In the same vein, a negative but significant association was observed between accessibility and comfortable space (vc) (-0.6000,0.0000). This implies that houses in the study area that lack accessibility were found to be deficient in good space and lack comfort. Furthermore, the analysis revealed, that poor water qualities, poor solid waste and liquid waste disposals and crack drinking water lines(vf) has significant negative relationship with psychological stress (vd; -0.6000, 0.0300), privacy,(va; -0.5110 0.0000); space,(vb,-0.6110, 0.0601); and Settlement's location in FCT(ve, -0.5000,0.0000).The inference from this is that most houses in the study area lack sanitation facilities and they are found to cause psychology stress, and lack privacy and space in all the studied settlement locations. The study also revealed that abundant, affordable and reliable energy supply(vh) was found to have positive relationship with all Settlement's location (ve, 0.6120,0.0001).

Interrelationships between housing habitability conditions factor scores for social factor(Availability of Finance and Insurance for the construction of the house);locational factor(Settlement's location in FCT), structural factor(Building Code Compliance, lack of design for the house, Acoustic Performance, Proxemics) and neighborhoods factors(Access, Psychological Stress and Noise Control, Privacy, Poor Sanitation, Energy supply(Abundant, affordable and reliable); allowed for the initial identification of some subgroup which were used as composite indicators of housing habitability conditions in the study area.

Thus, Table 11 indicates the component loading for each primary variable on each of the Four components when they were subjected to varimax rotation. Hence, the first factor 1 is named social factor, and accounted for 20.1% of the total variance loaded high on housing habitability conditions for social attributes. The second accounts for 12.1% of the total variance loaded high on housing habitability condition for locational attributes, in the same vein, the third accounted for 44.2 % of the total variance loaded high on housing habitability condition for structural attributes, while the fourth accounted for 21.6% of the total variance loaded high on housing habitability condition for neighborhood attributes. Thus, factor 1 is named social factor, factor 2 locational factor, factor 3 structural factor while factor 4 is named neighborhood factor. These four factors could be employed to describe the housing habitability conditions in Abuja Indigenous Settlements.

Table 11: Component loadings for primary variables

Variable		Factor 1	Factor 2	Factor3	Factor4
Va	Privacy	0.1003	0.1011	0.1210	0.4103
Vb	Proxemics(Space, comfort)and security	0.0013	0.2101	0.5210	0.0126
Vc	Mobility and access	0.1003	0.1131	0.4215	0.0030
Vd	Psychological Stress and Noise Control	0.1206	0.2109	0.2130	0.5180
Ve	Settlement's location in FCT	0.0014	0.5100*	0.2114	0.1121
Vf	Poor water quality assessment, Poor condition of solid waste and liquid waste disposals, crack or absence of drinking water lines	0.1701	0.1350	0.0023	0.5430*
Vg	Acoustic Performance	0.0217	0.0031	0.4652	0.1006
Vh	Energy supply(Abundant, affordable and reliable)	0.1023	0.1012	0.2103	0.4243
Vi	Building Code Compliance, lack of design for the house, lack of Fire safety	0.0001	0.1205	0.5413*	0.2112
Vj	Availability of Finance and Insurance for the construction of house	0.6111*	0.2130	0.3101	0.0349
Eigen values		3.11	1.23	5.33	3.45
% of total variance		20.1	12.1	44.2	21.6
Cumulative % of total variance		20.1	32.2	76.4	98.0

Source: Computer Output, 2022

Forthwith, each of the housing habitability conditions attributes were ranked on 5 – point Likert scale, the Indigenous inhabitants were asked to express their feelings on each of the housing habitability conditions attributes in Abuja. 1- denotes Not at all; 2 – denotes Not very high; 3 = Not high; 4 = high; and 5 = Very High.

Thereupon, statistical mean obtained from the analysis indicates the gravitational direction of Indigenous Inhabitants' feelings on housing habitability conditions in Abuja. The standard deviation gives a measure of variability in the housing habitability conditions in the Indigenous Inhabitants residents.

Housing habitability attributes are consequently ranked in the order of their influence and impacts on housing habitability conditions of the Inhabitants of FCT indigenous Settlements. This is indicated in Table 12.

Thus, the results acknowledged that main factor that influenced and impacted on the housing habitability conditions of Indigenous residences in Abuja was the lack compliance with building codes, absence of certified building plan and lack of fire safety measures in the studied settlements. This factor was rated highest (mean = 3.32, standard deviation = 0.334). The next factor that influences housing habitability conditions in the study area was the lack of access road to most houses in the indigenous settlements (mean = 3.12, standard deviation = 0.232). Furthermore, the third factor on the ranking of factors that impacted on the housing habitability conditions in Abuja Indigenous residences was poor water qualities, poor condition of solid and liquid waste disposals as well as crack or absence of drinking water lines (mean = 2.65, standard deviation = 0.215). Similarly, the next ranked factor of housing habitability conditions was the lack of Finance and absence of insurance for the construction of Indigenous residences (Mean=2.43, standard deviation=0.410). Likewise, the next ranked factor was the lack of space and comfort in the Indigenous residences (mean=2.23, standard deviation= 0.301).

All in all, the ranking of factors that influence and impacted on housing habitability conditions in Abuja indigenous Settlements ranged itself along the trend of structural, neighborhood, and social factors. Thus, locational and availability of energy supply factors has little or no influence on the housing habitability conditions in Abuja Indigenous Settlements.

Table 12: Factors of Housing Habitability conditions in Abuja

Variables	Social, location, structural and neighborhood attributes	Number of observation	Relative Importance Index (RII) (Mean)	Standard deviation	Rank
Va	Privacy	1349	2.13	2.10	6
Vb	Proxemics(space,comfort)and security	1349	2.23	0.301	5
Vc	Mobility and access	1349	3.12	0.232	2
Vd	Psychological Stress and Noise Control	1349	1.87	0.610	7
Ve	Settlement's location in FCT	1349	1.54	2.003	9
Vf	Poor water quality assessment, Poor condition of solid waste and liquid waste disposals, crack drinking water lines	1349	2.65	0.215	3
Vg	Acoustic Performance	1349	1.75	0.143	8
Vh	Energy supply(Abundant, affordable and reliable)	1349	3.08	1.083	10
Vi	Building Code Compliance, lack of design for the house, lack of Fire safety	1349	3.32	0.334	1
Vj	Availability of Finance and Insurance for the construction of house	1349	2.43	0.410	4

Source: Computer Output, 2022

CONCLUSIONS, IMPLICATIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

The Justification for this study was the realization of the need to recognize the right of the Indigenous people of the FCT to habitable housing conditions as stipulated by the United Nations General Assembly's Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous People (UN 1993,2004,2007,2014,2020). This Rights has long been recognized and adopted in the Americas, the Caribbean, Australia, Russia and New Zealand. The Study revealed that most houses in the Indigenous Peoples residence lack certified design and were poorly constructed. The research also inferred that most Indigenous Settlements lack access road.

The findings of this study has many implications. First, there is lack of data on the FCT Indigenes housing habitability conditions, due to Slum formation by Migrants around Indigenous Peoples Settlements. Second, most available studies on FCT inadvertently reports Indigenous Peoples Settlements as Slums. Therefore, this research had come With findings that could guide policy makers towards the development of programs that would improve the Indigenous Peoples housing habitability conditions.

Consequently, the research recommends, that Policy Makers involved in the provision welfare especially housing to indigenous people need to be familiar with the relevant international human rights standards guiding the living conditions of the indigenous people. These include; (i) Universal Declaration on Human Rights; (ii) UN Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples; (iii) ILO Convention 169 concerning Indigenous and Tribal peoples; (iv) International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (ICESCR); (v) Convention on all the elimination of all forms of Racial Discrimination and; (vi) International covenant on Civil and Political Rights. These would guide, the policy makers on the strategy and manners of quality approach as well as techniques to be adopted in the provision of housing for the ingenious people.

Second, that Government policy on the newly introduced FCT Land Swap programme; where government allocates hectares of land to private Developers and the Developer in turn are expected to provide infrastructure to the allocated land. Afterwards, government and the Developer share serviced hectares of land need to be re-visited. Therefore, some percentage of the serviced hectares of land should be developed by government and allocated to indigenous people as a form of resettlements programme. This would help to ease the provision of habitable homes to the Indigenous people.

Third, that resettlement houses should be constructed beyond having a roof over one's head. Houses should be constructed as a place for someone to live in peace, secured and with dignity. Fourth, that in order to ensure legal security of tenure on land and housing. Land and housing allocated to the indigenous people should be allocated with certificate of occupancy (C of O), at the point of collection of Letter of allocation. Also, there should be effective protection of the indigenous people, against force eviction until they are satisfactorily resettled in government designated Sites.

Fifth, the location of resettlement houses should not be made to be too far from the City Center. In addition, the Sites should be provided with necessary infrastructure, such as access tarred

road, pipe borne water, electricity, central sewerage system and effective waste management services. In other words, the indigenous people should be made to enjoy equal economic, social and housing rights as every other citizen in the choice area of the FCT.

Sixth, the provision of housing should ensure the reflection of cultural and identity of the indigenous people. The design of the indigenous houses should take into account their cultural identity such as the provision of courtyard in the design and adequate spaces for expansion. This would help to ensure that the design while providing habitable housing, the cultural and well-being of the indigenous people are taken into consideration.

Seventh, the indigenous people should be made to participate in the decision-making process concerning the conceptualization and design of housing policies and programme for their resettlement. This would increase the level of acceptability of the developed houses for the indigenous people.

Eighth, government need to examine the level of habitability and satisfaction of the existing houses provided for the indigenous people. This would avail the policy makers the opportunity to improve on the provision of housing for the indigenous people.

Ninth, the Six (6) Area Councils in the Federal Capital Territory should be made to commit some percentage of their monthly allocation towards the provision of habitable housing for the indigenous people in the designated resettlement sites.

Tenth, government should ensure compliance such that the indigenous people are in agreement with every planning and deployment of housing project that affects the indigenous peoples; and Eleventh, government and Developers alike should be encouraged to provide grants and loans schemes for Indigenous peoples housing renovation and maintenance.

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