1. **Research:**

(i) Completed

(a) Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) of Logging in Natural and Plantation Forests of Ogun and Ondo Forest Reserves. This study investigated the social impact of logging in natural and plantation forests of Ogun and Ondo Forest Reserves. The findings showed that there is a significant variation between the enclave villages in terms of their historical backgrounds, population size, ethnic composition, level of infrastructural development and opportunities for alternative income-generating activities.

(b) Assessment of Roles of Community Women and Development (COWAD) in Environmental Protection in Ibadan North Local Government Area of Oyo State. This study assessed the roles of COWAD in environmental protection in Ibadan North Local Governmental Area of Oyo State. The findings revealed that COWAD environmental protection activities include tree planting, public awareness on sanitation and health programmes for the food processors.

(c) Activities of Selected Non-Governmental Organisations (NGOs) in Rural Development in South West Nigeria. This study focused on the comparison of the objectives and achievements of selected NGOs. The perceived benefits derived from NGOs’ activities were determined and the constraints faced by the beneficiaries of NGOs’ activities were investigated. The findings showed that the selected NGOs often assist people in rural development programmes, particularly through mobilization and enhancement of income generation capacity in line with their set objectives.

(d) The Relevance of Indigenous Knowledge in Farmers Environmental Education in Iseyin Local Government Area of Oyo State. This study determined the relevance of indigenous knowledge on farmer’s environmental education in Iseyin Local Government Area of Oyo state.

(e) Micro-Watershed and Environmental Management Programme. Social Assessment for Adamawa and Benue State. World Bank/IBRD. The study focused on responsibility for supervision of the data collection using FGDs, IDs and the use of participatory tools. We looked at agriculture, identified social characteristics especially for community action and cohesion.

(f) Fadama II Preparation Studies Social Assessment for the Southern States of Nigeria. The study established an appropriate framework for stockholders participation in project selection, design, implementation and management in the expanded Fadama II. Investigated social issue and population characteristics, determined sustainability and economic viability of current income generating activities, studied attitude of population to the concept of enhancing Fadama farming.

(g) Attitude of Youth towards Rural Development Projects in Lagos State, Nigeria. The study was carried out to investigate the attitude of youth towards rural development project in Lagos state, Nigeria. Variables considered include personal characteristics of the youth, role played by youth and the attitude of youth towards rural development projects. The results of the study
showed that majority of the respondents belonged to youth organizations and participated in rural development projects. The favourable attitude of youth in the study area towards rural development programmes signifies a better approach to development of the area.

(h) Farmers Attitude to Nigerian Guinea Worm Eradication Health Education Programmes in Orire Local Government Area of Oyo State, Nigeria. This study focused on the farmer’s attitude towards Nigeria Guinea Worm Eradication Health Education Programme (NIGEP) in Orire Local Government Area of Oyo State, Nigeria. Findings revealed that majority of the farmers perceived that guinea worm disease had effect on the level of agricultural production. Also, majority of the farmers had positive attitude towards NIGEP. Gender, age, educational level, marital status and religion did not significantly influence farmer’s attitude towards NIGEPs health eradication programmes.

(i) National Fadama 111 Project: Conduct Aquaculture Potential and Constraints Study in Seven Selected States of Nigeria. The study was conducted in seven selected states in Nigeria. The result of the study showed that there is a high potential for aquaculture in Nigeria. The constraints facing aquaculture include non-availability of fund to procure necessary inputs, fish seed, feed and capacity building. Integrating fish culture with poultry, bananas, vegetables or rice was shown to have the potential of further increasing the income of the farmers. Also, there is a low proportion of participating youths which should be corrected for sustainability.

(j) Comparative Analysis of Agricultural Productivity of rural Women in High and Low HIV/AIDS Prevalent Areas of Anambra State, Nigeria. This research was initiated to compare agricultural productivity of rural women. The findings of the study agricultural productivity was found to be low in both high and low HIV/AIDS prevalent areas of Anambra State.

(k) Assessment of Service Provided By Village Alive Women Association (VAWA) to Rural Women in Ifelodun Local Government Area of Kwara State. The research was initiated to study the analysis of services provided by Village Alive Women Association (VAWA) for the rural women in Ifelodun Local Government Area of Kwara State, Nigeria. The findings showed that the respondents have a favourable attitude toward participation, constraints and benefit derived in VAWA services and they are more willing to continue with the activities of VAWA. In view of the above, the study recommended that money and other necessary technologies should be made available to the hardworking rural women of Nigeria by different NGOs and Voluntary organizations so that they can increase their productivity.

(l) Social Impact Assessment of Oil Exploration on Rural Livelihood in Imo State Nigeria. This study assessed the perceived social impact of oil exploration on rural livelihood in Imo State. Results of data collected on respondents’ level of awareness on oil exploration activities indicated that most of the respondents lack awareness of the destructive exploration activities. The result showed that the respondents perceived that exploration activities caused pollution (Negative effect). The study further revealed that conflict exists between community and their leaders and between exploration workers and the entire community over compensation given by the exploration companies. The oil exploration had more negative impact on farming than none farming activities. And it was recommended that the exploration companies should be
made to comply with government laws and regulations made to protect the environment of the host communities from pollution.

(ii) In Progress

1. NGOs - Assisted Women Micro Enterprise in Nigeria: A Conceptual Analysis of Management and Sustainability Factors
2. Strengthening Local Organisations for Conservation Agriculture

(iii) Dissertation and Theses:


(b) Activities of Selected Non-governmental Organisations (NGOs) in Rural Development in South West Nigeria. Ph.D Thesis, Department of Agricultural Extension and Rural Development, University of Ibadan, Nigeria.