

Research

(i) Completed

1. Income Generating Activities and Livelihoods.

Training Needs for Improving Income-Generating Activities of Agro-Pastoral Women in Ogun State, Nigeria. This study focused on training needs of agro-pastoral women in order to improve their income generating activities. The study revealed that women within agro-pastoral households had low level of knowledge and skill on improved methods of production of crops and livestock. Therefore training and formation of cooperative societies are highly needed in these areas.

Off-Season Income Generating Activities of Women in Ejigbo Local Government Area of Osun State. The study revealed off-season income generating activities of women to include tie and dye, firewood collection, palm kernel cracking, forest products gathering, weaving of cloth and mats, and local soap making. This is an indication that the women need assistance in enlarging the scope of possible activities.

Income Generating of Fulani Women in Iseyin Local Government Area of Oyo State and found their income activities to include milk processing, weaving and hired labour. The study recommended the need to organize Fulani women into groups for capacity building.

Livelihood Diversification of Rural Households in Oyo State. The study revealed that rural households were involved in 2-3 income generating activities and capital assets determine their level of diversification.

2. Social Capital and Capital Assets

Social Capital and Income Generating of Rural Women in Ondo State, Nigeria. The study observed that social groups are important form of social capital that can be used to improve income generating activities of rural women.

Livelihood in University of Ibadan Social Laboratory in Ileogbo Community of Osun State, Nigeria. The study revealed that livelihood abilities contribute more to livelihood activities than access to capital assets.

Rapid Socioeconomic and Livelihood Assessment for Erosion Control and Watershed Management Project. The study revealed that abilities and assets contribute to rural inhabitants' livelihood, while natural capital is the least asset and negatively affect livelihood.

3. Gender and Generation Needs

Gender Analysis of Income Generating Activities of Households within Oniganbari Forest Reserve of Oyo State. The study revealed that males engaged in the production of kolanut, maize, plantain, banana, cocoa, goat and sheep, while females engaged in the production of maize, cassava, vegetables, cocoyam, local chicken and goat. They also differ in their roles and responsibilities in the processing of cash crops.

Gender Differences in Credit and Savings Techniques of Rural Dwellers in Ileogbo Community of Osun State, Nigeria. The study revealed that males' major credit sources include family, cooperative and ajo while female sources were friends and Ajo.

Gender Analysis of Livelihood Status among Dwellers' of Ileogbo Community in Aiyedire Local Government Area of Osun State. The study revealed that there were differences in the livelihood status of adult males, adult females, male youths and female youths. Adult males had the highest abilities, male youths scored highest in activities and adult females scored highest in social capital.

Gender and Institution Analysis in Agriculture. The study revealed that there were sex differentiated roles and responsibilities. Gender equality and equity were recommended for any developmental intervention in the Niger Delta Area.

4. Information Needs and Communication Technologies

Communication Needs of Contact Farmers in Akinyele Local Government Area of Oyo State. The study revealed that contact farmers need appropriate improved technology information, demonstration materials and capacity building on group development and growth.

Information Needs of Rice Farmers on Harvesting and Processing Activities in Obafemi Owode Local Government Area of Ogun State. The study revealed that farmers were in need of information on improved recommended practices at every stage of rice production chain.

Rural Poultry Farmers' Use of Electronic Mass Media and Level of Productivity in Egbeda, Oyo State. The study revealed that farmers' in the study area use radio and television but do not contribute to their productivity. It was therefore recommended that Electronic Mass Media (EMM) be used in combination with livestock extension agents' efforts.

Use of Information Communication Technologies (ICTs) among Rural Dwellers in Oyo State. The study identified telephone, television, cable TV, radio, and newspaper as ICTs mostly used by farmers in the study area.

Use of Information Communication Technologies (ICTs) among Private Agricultural Organization Workers in Oyo State. The study revealed telephone, emails, World Wide Web, books, and newspapers as ICTs being used. Age was found to be significantly related to the use of ICTs.

5. Migration

Spatial Interactions of Rural Dwellers and Participation in Community Development Activities in Oyo State. The study identified cash as outflow for supporting children education in urban centers, purchase of finished goods and apprenticeship; and inflow of farm tools and pharmaceutical drugs.

Factors Associated with Migration in Selected Local Government Areas of Osun State. Push factors identified were economic reason, transfer/reposting, land degradation and tenure. Pull factors were soil fertility, government job and favourable land tenure.

Economic Activities of Migrant Rural Dwellers in Irewole Area of Osun State. Activities identified for both wet and dry seasons were hired labour, honey collection, digging of wells and sponge making. The migrants were Ibo, Ashanti (Ghana), Igede (Benue), Ibira (Kogi) and Ngas (Plateau).

Effect of Rural-Urban Interaction on Socioeconomic Status of Rural Dwellers in Oyo State. The study revealed that rural-urban interaction positively contributes to socioeconomic status of rural dwellers in the study area.

6. Environment and Climate Change

Fish Farmers' Perception of Climate Change in Oyo State. Fish farmers perceived climate change to negatively affect their level of fish production and adaptation strategies includes taking daily temperatures of pond water, regular change of water, planting of grasses and liming to reduce acidity.

Perceived Effect of Climate Variation on Food Crop Production in Oyo State. The study observed, a reduction in the level of crop production due to climate variation and it was also found out that local adaptation strategies had been developed.

7. Livestock

Small Ruminant Production among Farmers' in Iseyin Local Government Area of Oyo State. The study identified goat and sheep as small ruminants being kept within their households with average stock of 6-10 and 1-5 for goat and sheep respectively.

Changes in Crop and Livestock Activities of Yoruba and Fulani Women in Saki West Local Government Area of Oyo State. The changes include groundnut, guinea corn, guinea fowl, sheep and goat.

(ii) In Progress

1) Livelihood Outcomes of Rural Dwellers in University Pilot Villages in Nigeria. The study is looking at the impact of universities in terms of fulfilling their social responsibilities in their host geo-political zone. It will also assess uptake and use of research from these universities in the communities.

2) Safety Practices of Livestock Producers within Agro-Pastoral Households in South-western Nigeria. The study will evaluate human, animal and environmental safety practices being carried out within households in order to improve on the existing eradication efforts of zoonotic diseases and identify areas for capacity building in the public health delivery.

3) Social Impact Assessment of Development Interventions. This will be an going study to assess the effect of development projects on the livelihood of beneficiaries and non beneficiaries.

(iii) Dissertation and Thesis:

1. Training Needs for Improving Income Generating activities of Agro-Pastoral Women in Ogun State, Nigeria. Ph.D. Thesis, University of Ibadan, Ibadan, pp. 134.