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**INTERNATIONAL PROGRAMME FOR RESEARCH ON THE
INTERACTIONS BETWEEN POPULATION, DEVELOPMENT AND
THE ENVIRONMENT (PRIPODE)**

APPLICATION FORM

**Application deadline: 28 February 2003
(electronic file)**

Dossier n°

Do not fill in

Received

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To complete the application form follow the instructions given in the instruction note

Title of the project

Name of the person in charge

Applicant Centre

Country

I - PROJECT SUMMARY

1. Project Title: RURAL-URBAN MIGRATION, POVERTY AND SUSTAINABLE ENVIRONMENT: THE CASE OF NIGERIA
2. Name of person in charge: PROFESSOR PETER A. OKUNEYE
3. Address of the person in charge: <i>Postal address: DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS AND FARM MANAGEMENT, UNIVERSITY OF AGRICULTURE, P.M.B. 2240, ABEOKUTA, NIGERIA</i> <i>E-mail address: b_okuneye@yahoo.com</i> <i>Telephone: +234-8033233230</i> <i>Fax: 234-39-244830</i>
4. Centres or teams involved in the project: a. University of Agriculture, Abeokuta, Nigeria b. Nigerian Institute for Economic and Social Research, Ibadan, Nigeria c. Institute for Development Policy and Management, University of Manchester, United Kingdom d. Economic Growth Center, Yale University, United States
5. Number of researchers involved in the project: 7
6. Disciplines concerned by the project: a. Prof. P. A. Okuneye - Environmental Economist/Team Leader b. Dr. K. Adebayo - Rural Sociologist c. Prof. A. O. Olokesusi - Geographer d. Prof. C. Kirkpatrick - Development Planner e. Dr. A. B. Aromolaran – Agricultural Economist f. Mrs.)O. Opeolu – Environmental Biologist g. Mr. C. George – Social Anthropologist
7. Area(s) of research: a. Investigation of the factors influencing rural-urban migration in Nigeria; b. Examination of the nature of poverty in both places of orientation and destination of migrants; c. Exploration of the environmental impacts of migration in both places of orientation and destination and their causes; d. Investigation of the changes in demography in migrants' places of orientation and destination and its implication on the livelihood of migrant and non-migrant families; e. Highlighting the implications of project findings for development planning and sustainable environment in Nigeria; f. Evolving a development paradigm for poverty alleviation and improved quality of life in Nigerian cities and rural areas.
8. Key words describing the project (between 2 and 4 per heading) : <i>Population: Migration, Employment pattern, Rural and urban locations</i> <i>Development: Sustainability, Poverty, Livelihoods, Income distribution</i> <i>Environment: Sustainable Environment, Slums</i> <i>Geographical field: Demography, Development Planning, Population density</i> <i>Methods of analysis: Participatory, Chemical and biological assays, Quantitative analysis</i> <i>Sources of data: Water and food samples, Primary and secondary data</i>

9. Summary of the project (no more than one page):

Rural-urban migration is a critical issue in developing countries. In Nigeria, it raises specific questions on the ability of the urban based industries to absorb the largely unskilled and semi-skilled labour migrating to the towns and cities. It in turn poses serious threats to the sustainability of rural livelihoods as the people who migrate are usually the more educated, young and determined. Urban planners also raise queries as to the increases in the demand for social amenities which often necessitate the diversion of funds from productive investments to the provision of social infrastructures. Where this is not done, the places of destination of migrants quickly become slums, where poverty and poor sanitary conditions hold sway. Several studies opine that there is the need to evaluate the issue of rural-urban migration as it is often the genesis of population problems in urban centres. This project therefore attempts to address the dynamics and problems of poverty and environmental deterioration in urban slums by examining the nature of rural-urban migration and the factors which influence it in Nigeria. It seeks to test the following working hypotheses which are stated in the null form:

1. The decision of a person to migrate is not dependent on his/her living situations in the place of orientation;
2. There is no significant difference in the migrants' levels of income in both the places of orientation and destination;
3. There is no significant difference in the socio-economic characteristics of migrants and their non-migrant counterparts;
4. There is no significant difference in the environmental problems faced by migrants and original inhabitants in the cities.

This project will involve an extensive review of literature on rural and urban dynamics, a scoping study of the distribution and living conditions of migrants in their places of destination in Nigeria, a more detailed data collection on the places of orientation and an international expert meeting to present the findings of the study and examine the policy implications of the project.

Secondary data on the indicators of poverty, environmental deterioration, and permissible levels of chemical and biological agents in human habitations and foods; as well as data on available development plans, their levels of implementation and degrees of success attained will be obtained from relevant agencies. Primary data will also be collected on key factors (social, economic, cultural and political) which influence rural-urban migration in selected locations in Nigeria; the indicators of poverty (social, health, income, access to resources, education, welfare and basic infrastructures). Samples of food and water from selected places of orientation and destination in Nigeria and demographic and socio-economic characteristics of a sample of people selected from some places of orientation and destination in Nigeria will be obtained in this project. Further primary data will be obtained through participatory methods such as observation, role-playing, ranking and mapping. The data collected will be analysed through on-field participatory analysis, systematic analysis of available quantitative data, biological and chemical assays will also be carried out on the samples of food and water obtained from the selected places of orientation and destination. Data analysis will use both descriptive and inferential statistical tools. A map and computer-based model of the migration process will also be produced.

Different types of outputs from this project will be made available to users in different ways. The technical subject-specific output will be disseminated through appropriate journals and regional and international conferences. Information specific to the needs of migrants and non-migrant populations will be disseminated through local NGOs and ministries for policy initiatives. The local radio and television stations, newsletter articles and a website (prepared specifically for disseminating the outputs from this project) will also be used for information dissemination on the project. Other donor agencies that may be interested in taking forward and developing the outputs will also be provided relevant information.

II – DESCRIPTION OF THE PROJECT (no more than 5 pages)

This description is left to the discretion of the candidates. It must, however include the following: the problem studied, the national importance of the problem, the relevance for policies on sustainable development, scientific objectives (problems covered by the research, working hypotheses, etc.), data (indicating among the data needed those which are already available and those which need to be collected), methodology (with emphasis on the concepts used), use and dissemination of results, bibliography.

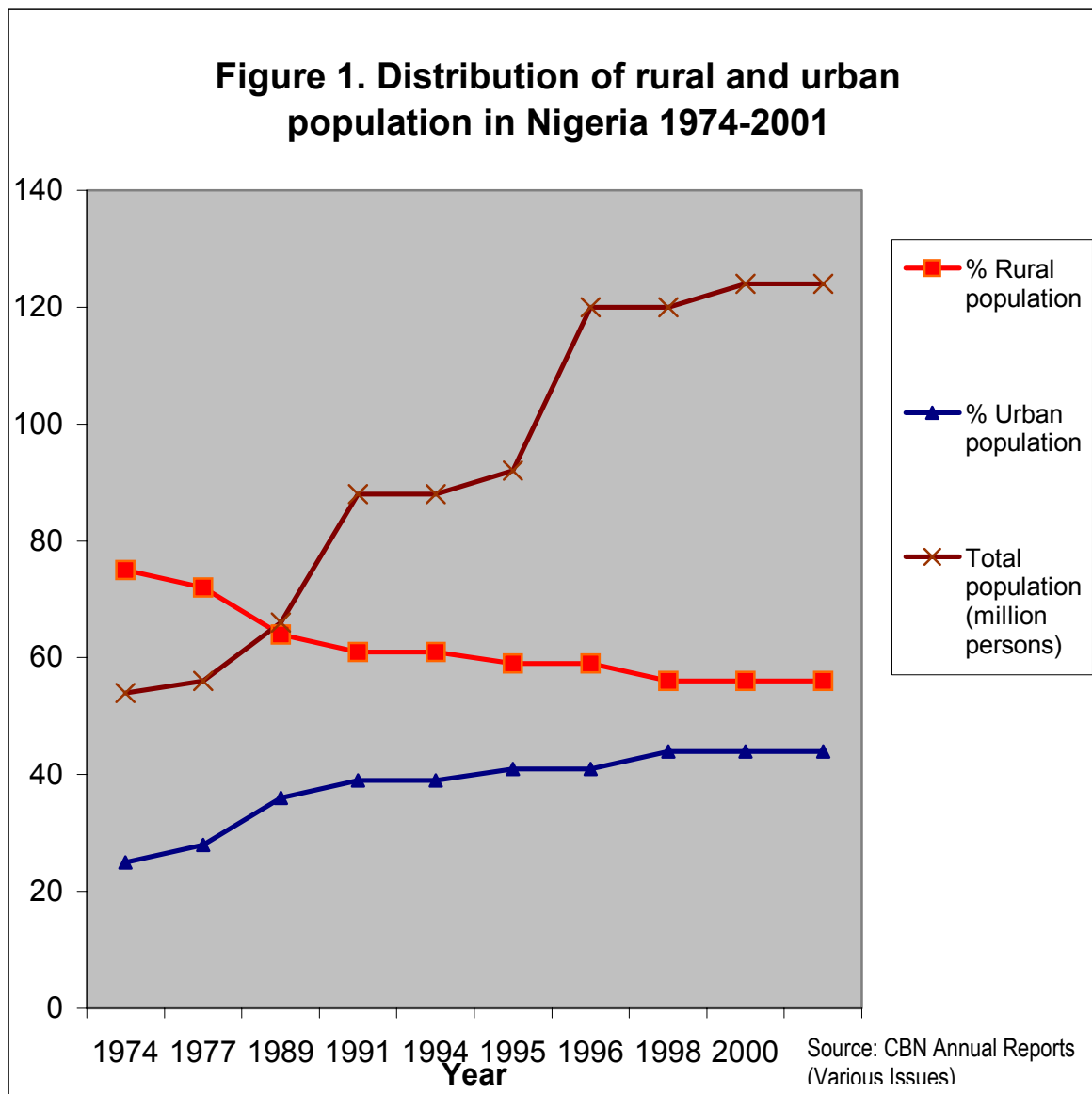
Problem studied

Rural-urban migration is a critical issue in the development process. In many countries, it is considered an inevitable and sometimes desirable result of industrialisation (Todaro and Harris, 1976). In others like Nigeria, it raises questions on the ability of the urban based industries to absorb the largely unskilled and semi-skilled labour arising from the migration process. It also poses serious threat to the sustainability of rural livelihoods as the people who move are usually the more educated, young and determined (Doughty, 1979; Escobar and Collar, 1987; Guyer and Murray, 1988; Oliveira-roca, 1990; Bakhit, 1991; Brink, 1991). Urban planners also raise queries as to the requirements for social services in the areas of destination of the migrants. Such increases in the demand for social amenities often necessitates the diversion of funds from productive investments to the provision of social infrastructures (Guyer and Murray, 1988; Shen-Jianfa, 1995). Where this is not done, the places of destination of migrants quickly become slums, where poverty and poor sanitary conditions hold sway. Several studies in Nigeria have identified inadequacy of employment opportunities, physical assets, means of supporting development, access to markets, endowments in human capital and participation in the design of development as well as poor maintenance culture as key factors leading to environmental deterioration, the growth of slums and squalor in places of destination among migrants (Olayide, 1976; The World Bank, 1995, 1996a; CBN/The World Bank, 1999). In fact some of these studies opine that there is need to evaluate the issue of rural-urban migration as it often is the genesis of population problems in urban centres. This study is therefore an attempt to address the impact of poverty and environmental deterioration in the population dynamics of urban slums by examining the nature of rural-urban migration and the factors which influence it in Nigeria.

The National importance of the problem

One of the key issues identified at the first Nigerian Economic Summit in 1993 is the need to ensure optimum growth of GDP and efficient resource management. To achieve this, it is opined that there is a need to properly address the problems of unemployment, under-employment and poverty in both rural and urban Nigeria. Available statistics shows that there has been a steady decline in rural population in Nigeria since 1974 (Figure 1). This implies that many more rural Nigerians have been moving to the urban centres. At the same time, statistics on rural and urban unemployment show that the rate of unemployment was consistently higher in urban areas than in rural areas (CBN/The World Bank, 1999). Various issues of the Central Bank of Nigeria Annual Reports also show that while urban unemployment has risen from 5.9% in 1990 to 7.1% in 2001, rural unemployment has fallen from 3.0% in 1990 to 2.7% in 2001. The reports also show that the bulk of the unemployed are secondary school leavers who accounted for 60.1% and 56.1% in urban and rural areas respectively. Yet Adebayo (2002) has shown that the attainment of 12 years of formal education (secondary

education) is primary incentive for small holder farmers to quit residence in the rural areas.



Finally, it has been shown that in 1980, poverty was largely a rural phenomenon in Nigeria, but by 1985, poverty has become pervasive in both rural and urban areas (The World Bank, 1996b; Aigbokan, 1998, FOS, 1999; Okojie et al., 1999; Ogwumike, 2001). Urban poverty incidences were recorded as 38% in 1985. The incidence of rural poverty equally increased from 28% to 51% as poverty spreads to urban areas. This high incidence of urban poverty has been attributed to rural-urban migration in this period that accompanied rapid economic turn around brought about by the availability of oil revenue during the 2nd Republic. In 1992, urban poverty headcount remained unchanged at 37.5% while rural poverty declined from 51% in 1985 to 46% in 1992. However by 2000, poverty in Nigeria was as high as 65%.

The relevance of project for policies on sustainable development

This project portends great value for practical issues relating to:

1. Town planning to accommodate migrants in their places of destination;
2. Sustaining local livelihoods in migrants' places of orientation;

3. Sustainable management of the environment in the migrants' places of destination; and
4. Review of Nigeria's environmental protection policy aimed at monitoring and sustaining the quality and safety of the environment

Scientific objectives

The overall objective of this project is to investigate the impacts of poverty and environmental deterioration in the population dynamics of urban slums by examining the nature of rural-urban migration and the factors which influence it in Nigeria.

Specifically, the project will:

1. Investigate the factors influencing rural-urban migration in Nigeria;
2. Develop a simulation model of the rural-urban migration process in Nigeria
3. Examine the nature of poverty in both places of orientation and destination of migrants;
4. Explore the environmental impacts of migration in both the places of orientation and destination;
5. Establish any correlation between migration and the rate of environmental degradation in urban towns and cities;
6. Investigate the changes in demography in the places of orientation and destination and its implication on the livelihood of migrant and non-migrant families; and
7. Highlight the implications of project findings for development planning and sustainable environment in the Nigeria

The study will also test the following **working hypotheses** which are stated in the null form:

1. The decision of a person to migrate is not dependent on his/her living situations in the place of orientation;
2. There is no significant difference in the migrants' levels of income in both the places of orientation and destination;
3. There is no significant difference in the socio-economic characteristics of migrants and their non-migrant counterparts;
4. There is no significant difference in the environmental problems faced by migrants and original inhabitants in the cities.

Data

This project will utilize three categories of data. The first category comprises of secondary data to be obtained from the Central Bank of Nigeria (CBN), Federal Office of Statistics (FOS), Federal Environmental Protection Agency (FEPA), United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP), United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation (UNESCO), World Health Organisation (WHO) and The World Bank. These include national data on indicators of poverty, indicators of environmental deterioration, standards allowable and permissible of various chemical and biological agents in human habitations and foods. This will also include data on available development plans, their levels of implementation and degrees of success attained.

The second category will be generated in this study. These are primary data on:

1. Key factors (social, economic, cultural and political) which influence rural-urban migration in selected locations in Nigeria;
2. The indicators of poverty (social, health, income, education, including gross/net enrolment of pupils in primary, secondary and tertiary; education dis-aggregated by gender, welfare and basic infrastructures)
3. Samples of food and water from selected places of orientation and destination in Nigeria;

4. Demographic and socio-economic characteristics of a sample of people selected from some places of orientation and destination in Nigeria.

The third category of data will also be generated in this study. These are primary data obtained through participatory methods such as observation, role-playing, ranking and mapping.

The data collected will be analysed in three main ways. Firstly, on-field participatory analysis will be conducted with migrants at both the places of orientation and destination. A more systematic analysis of available quantitative data will also be undertaken. For instance, tables, figures and charts will be used to present the nature of poverty and the demographic and socio-economic characteristics of the migrant and non-migrant families; the environmental impact assessment protocol will be used to explore the environmental impacts of migration in both the places of orientation and destination. Biological and chemical assays will also be carried out on the samples of food and water obtained from the selected places of orientation and destination. Inferential statistical tools will be used to test the three null hypotheses proposed in the project. Finally, the body of data obtained in this project will be used to build a simulation model of the rural-urban migration and their current and projected impact on the environment and poverty situations for development management in Nigeria and other developing nations with similar characteristics.

Methodology - Four main stages.

(i) Extensive review of available documents at the Nigerian Institutions and organisations including Universities, Central Bank of Nigeria (CBN), Federal Office of Statistics (FOS), Federal Ministry of Environment, United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP), United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation (UNESCO), World Health Organisation (WHO) and The World Bank will be undertaken to obtain available data for this project and provide a foundation on which further work will be built

(ii) Three major cities in Nigeria which have been identified as main places of destination for rural migrants (Abuja, Nigeria's capital city; Lagos, Nigeria's main commercial city and; Port-Harcourt, Nigeria's main oil city) will serve as the starting point of a scoping study of the distribution and living conditions of migrants in their places of destination in Nigeria. From these starting points, places of orientation will be selected from the respondents in the scoping study.

(iii) Development of a migration map of Nigeria indicating the flow of migrants to the selected places of destination. Then, a sample of three places of orientation will be selected around each city for the purpose of a more detailed data collection on the living standards, occupation, demography and infrastructures.

(iv) An International expert meeting at the Institute of Development Policy and Management, University of Manchester will be conveyed to present a detailed finding of the study and examine the policy implications of the project along with development planners, UNEP officials and trans-national corporations.

Use and dissemination of results

Different types of outputs from this project will be made available to users in different ways. The technical subject-specific output will disseminated

through appropriate journals as well as at regional and international conferences. Information specific to the needs of migrants and non-migrant populations will be disseminated through local and international NGOs such as the Sustainable Livelihood and Development Network for Africa (SLIDEN AFRICA) with its Regional Office in Nigeria as well as relevant Ministries. Similar information will be made available through the local radio and television stations, newsletter articles and a website which will be prepared specifically for disseminating the outputs from this project. The outputs of the project and its success will be promoted to other donor agencies that may be interested in taking forward and developing the outputs.

Bibliography

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- Doughty, A. (1979). "Rural-urban and urban-rural migration pattern in a Columbia habitat." *Geo Journal*. 17 (1): 133-147.
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- Olayide, S. O. (1976). *Economic Survey of Nigeria: 1960-1975*. Aromolaran Publishing Company Ltd.
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III - THE TEAM

1. Person in charge

Name: OKUNEYE First name: PETER ADEBOLA
 Sex: MALE Date of birth: 23rd December, 1952.....
 Nationality: NIGERIAN.....
 Current position: PROFESSOR.....

2. The Centre

(the Centre is the institution which will receive the funds if the project is selected)

Name: UNIVERSITY OF AGRICULTURE, ABEOKUTA, (UNAAB) NIGERIA
 Acronym: UNAAB

Postal address: P.M.B. 2240, ABEOKUTA, NIGERIA 110001
 Telephone: +2340-39-245291 Fax:
 E-mail: vc@unaab.edu.ng, b_okuneye@yahoo.com
 Give the complete name and position of the person representing the organisation:

Name: PROFESSOR ISRAEL FOLORUNSO ADU
 Position: VICE CHANCELLOR.....

3. Table of the members of the team

Name	First name	Parent organisation	Proportion (a)
OKUNEYE	P. Adebola	UNIVERSITY OF AGRICULTURE, ABEOKUTA, NIGERIA	40%
ADEBAYO	Kolawole	UNIVERSITY OF AGRICULTURE, ABEOKUTA, NIGERIA	50%
OLOKESUSI	A. O.	NIGERIAN INSTITUTE FOR SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC RESEARCH, IBADAN, NIGERIA	5%
KIRKPATRICK	Colin	INSTITUTE FOR DEVELOPMENT POLICY AND MANAGEMENT, UNIVERSITY OF MANCHESTER, UNITED KINGDOM	5%
AROMOLARAN	Adebayo B.	ECONOMIC GROWTH CENTER, YALE UNIVERSITY, U.S.A.	15%
OPEOLU	Olutoyin	UNIVERSITY OF AGRICULTURE, ABEOKUTA, NIGERIA	20%
GEORGE	Clive	INSTITUTE FOR DEVELOPMENT POLICY AND MANAGEMENT, UNIVERSITY OF MANCHESTER, UNITED KINGDOM	5%

(a): proportion (in %) of working time dedicated to the project

4. Individual forms

Researchers taking part in the project for more than 30% of their working time must each fill out an individual form (model attached: cf. p. 11).

INDIVIDUAL FORM (one for each member of the research team)

Name: OKUNEYE First name: PETER ADEBOLA
Sex: MALE Date of birth: 23RD DECEMBER, 1952
Nationality: NIGERIAN

Organisation: UNIVERSITY OF AGRICULTURE, ABEOKUTA, NIGERIA
Complete address: Department of Agricultural Economics and Farm Management,
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Current position: PROFESSOR.....

Main degrees (title, University, year):

1. Ph.D. (Farm Management and Impact Analysis), University of Leeds (1982)
2. M. Phil. (Business Management and Co-operatives), University of Ibadan (1978)
3. B. Sc.(Agricultural Economics), University of Ibadan (1975)

Discipline(s) specialised in: ENVIRONMENTAL ECONOMICS

Professional experience, notably in research:

1. Consultant to UNEP on Trade Related Integrated Assessment and Development of Economic Instruments for Environmental Policy Making and Agricultural Development within the framework of WTOs and MEs
2. Assessor of Professorial Candidates of the University of Ibadan, Obafemi Awolowo University, University of Ilorin, Federal University of Technology, Akure, Olabisi Onabanjo University, Ago-Iwoye, Federal University of Agriculture, Umudike, Nigerian Institute for Social and Economic Research etc.
3. External Examiner to University of Ibadan, Obafemi Awolowo University, Ile-Ife, University of Ghana, Legon among others
4. Team Leader, UNDP Country Program on Off-farm Economic Activities
5. Team Leader, ILO Study on Women's Access to Land in Nigeria
6. Member, Chinese Ecology Association

Five main publications during the last five years relating to PRIPODE:

1. **Okuneye, P. A.** (2003). Policies and Strategies for sustainable food security. Chapter 9. In: *Food Security in Nigeria*. Edited by: Human Development Network, UNDP, Nigeria
2. **Okuneye, P. A.**, Aromolaran, A. B., Adetunji, M. T., Arowolo, T. A., Adebayo, K. and Ayinde, I. A. (in press). "Environmental impacts of cocoa and rubber cultivation in Nigeria." *Outlook on Agriculture* (Accepted 26 November, 2002)
3. **Okuneye, P. A.** (2001). "Rising cost of food, food prices and food security and its implications for poverty reduction in Nigeria." An invited paper presented the 2001 Executive Policy Seminar of the Central Bank of Nigeria on the Theme: "Poverty Alleviation: A more Pragmatic Approach" at Minna, Nigeria (17th-21st Sept., 2001)
4. **Okuneye, P. A.** (2001). Rural poverty assessment and control in Africa. An invited paper for the Specialization Course presented at the United Nations IDEP, Dakar, Senegal, March 23-28, 2001
5. **Okuneye, P. A.** and Adebayo, K. (1999). Socio-economic issues in the management of biodiversity and the environment. *Nigerian Journal of Ecology*. Vol. 1, pp. 79-86

INDIVIDUAL FORM (one for each member of the research team)

Name: ADEBAYO..... First name: KOLAWOLE

Sex: MALE Date of birth: 8TH JULY 1967

Nationality: NIGERIAN.....

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Current position: LECTURER

Main degrees (title, University, year):

1. Doctor of Philosophy (Agricultural Information Systems Modelling), University of Agriculture, Abeokuta (2002)
2. Master of Agriculture (International Financing and Rural Development)University of Agriculture, Abeokuta (1998).....
3. Bachelor of Agriculture, University of Agriculture, Abeokuta (1994)
4. Diploma in Agriculture, University of Ife, Ile-Ife (1986).....

Discipline(s) specialised in: RURAL SOCIOLOGY.....

Professional experience, notably in research:

1. Assessment of formal and informal education in the University of Agriculture, Abeokuta, sponsored by the FAO in 1995 – 1996
2. Trade liberalization and sustainable environment in the export crop sector in Nigeria sponsored by UNEP in 1999 –2001
3. Commercialization of traditional foods and sustainable rural livelihoods, sponsored by UK's DFID 1999 – 2002
4. Development of the small and medium scale enterprise sector producing cassava based products to meet emerging urban demand in West Africa, sponsored by the European Union (2003 – 2006)

Five main publications during the last five years relating to PRIPODE:

1. Okuneye, P. A., Aromolaran, A. B., Adetunji, M. T., Arowolo, T. A., **Adebayo, K.** and Ayinde, I. A. (in press). "Environmental impacts of cocoa and rubber cultivation in Nigeria." *Outlook on Agriculture* (Accepted 26 November, 2002).....
2. **Adebayo, K.** and Idowu, I. A. (2000). "The aftermath of the withdrawal of the World Bank funding for the Ogun State Agricultural Development Programme (OGADEP) in Nigeria." *Journal of Sustainable Agriculture* **17**(2/3) 79-98
3. **Adebayo, K.** and Sorungbe, O. S. (2002). "Farmer's perception of the epidemic of African swine fever in Nigeria". *Nigerian Journal of Animal Production* **29** (2): 217-225
4. Omotayo, A. M. Chikwendu, O. D. and **Adebayo, K.** (2001) "Two decades of World Bank assisted extension services in Nigeria: lessons and challenges for the future." *Journal of Agricultural Education and Extension* **7**(3)143-152.....
5. Okuneye, P. A. and **Adebayo, K.** (1999). "Socio-economic issues in the management of bio-diversity and the environment". *Nigerian Journal of Ecology*. Vol. 1, pp. 79-86..

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Name: AROMOLARAN First name: ADEBAYO BABATUNDE ..

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Current position: SENIOR LECTURER.....

Main degrees (title, University, year):

1. Doctor of Philosophy (Agricultural Economics), University of Ibadan, Ibadan (1993)...
2. Master of Science (Agricultural Economics)University of Ibadan, Ibadan (1987).....
3. Bachelor of Agriculture (Agricultural Economics)University of Nigeria, Nsukka (1984)
4. Certificate of Competence (Farm Management) International Institute of Tropical Agriculture, Ibadan (1983)

Discipline(s) specialised in: AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

Professional experience, notably in research:

1. Research On Family Economics, sponsored by Rockefeller Postdoctoral Fellowship Award 2001-2003
2. Trade liberalization and sustainable environment in the export crop sector in Nigeria sponsored by UNEP in 1999 –2001
3. The Role of Local Authorities of Lagos in Food Marketing sponsored by FAO 1997-1998
4. Employment Generation in the Lagos Food Marketing System sponsored by FAO 1996-1997
5. People's vision of Developemnt in Ogun State of Nigeria sponsored by UNDP/NCEMA 1997
6. Price Changes and Poeverty in Oyo State, Nigeria sponsored by The World Bank 1993-1994

Five main publications during the last five years relating to PRIPODE:

1. **Aromolaran, A. B.**, Olayemi, J. K., Falusi, A. O. and Dittoh, S. A. A. (2002) Satisficing behaviour among food crop farmers in Nigeria : Implication for farm resource use *ASSET SeriesA2* (1) 77-88.....
2. **Aromolaran, A. B.** and Olayemi, J. K. (2000) Analysis of factors affecting the preference intensity for selected farm production objectives *African Development Review*. 12 (1): 114-127
3. Akegbejo-Samsons, Y. and **Aromolaran, A. B.** (2000) Poverty, short-term earning and fisheries management practices : realities from Ondo State coastal wetlands, Nigeria. *Journal of Environmental Extesnion* 1 (1): 52-62
4. **Aromolaran, A. B.** (1999) Analysis of household .preferences and determinants of consumption expenditure on meat, fish and eggs. *Nigerian Journal of Economics and Social Studies* 41(1) :45-58
5. **Aromolaran, A. B.** (1998) Household food security, poverty alleviation and women focussed developemnt policies in Nigeria. Paper presented at a Research Workshop organised by African Economic Research Consortium, Nairobi, Kenya.

INDIVIDUAL FORM (one for each member of the research team)

Name: OPEOLU First name: OLUTOYIN.....

Sex: FEMALE Date of birth: 29TH JANUARY 1967

Nationality: NIGERIAN.....

Organisation: UNIVERSITY OF AGRICULTURE, ABEOKUTA, NIGERIA

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City: ABEOKUTA..... Country: NIGERIA.....

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Current position: ASSISTANT LECTURER.....

Main degrees (title, University, year):

1. Master of Science (Environmental Biology) University of Ibadan, Ibadan (2000).....
2. Bachelor of Environmental Management and Toxicology, University of Agriculture, Abeokuta (1995).....
3. Intermediate Diploma (Laboratory Science Technology) Nigerian Institute of Science Technology (1990).....

Discipline(s) specialised in: ENVIRONMENTAL BIOLOGY.....

Professional experience, notably in research:

1. Research on Land as a Pollution Index in Soil of Abeokuta City.
2. Sustainable Agriculture, Women and Pesticides. African Regional Conference on Gender, Science and Technology

Five main publications during the last five years relating to PRIPODE:

1. **Opeolu, O.** (2002) Effect of lead on growth, yield and nutrient qualities of cowpeas. *Journal of Ecology*.....
2. **Opeolu, O.** (2002) Women in indigenous textile (adire) industry: implications on their health and environment. *Journal of Environmental Resources Management*
3. **Opeolu, O.** (2002) Pesticide usage in Nigeria : Implications on women, food security, health and environment. Paper presented at the 17th Annual Conference of the Farm Management Association of Nigeria (FAMAN)

5. Presentation of the team (no more than 2 pages)

Indicate the origin of the team, the institutions the researchers are affiliated to, the means available to the team, the comparative advantages of the team, the specific objectives of the team in terms of training, and of the dissemination and transfer of results, the organisations the team is working with and its needs in terms of expertise and consulting for it to be able carry out the project.

Origin of the team

The nucleus of the team consisting of Prof. Okuneye and Dr. Adebayo began in 1995 when they worked on a project on Formal and informal extension education at the University of Agriculture, Abeokuta (sponsored by the Food and Agriculture Organisation of the United Nations (FAO)). They have since worked on several other projects including Trade liberalization and sustainable environment in the export crop sector in Nigeria sponsored by the United Nations Environment programme (UNEP) in 1999 –2001; which also involved Dr. Aromolaran. Mrs. Opeolu, Mr. Clive George, and Professors Olokesusi and Kirkpatrick have worked at various times with Prof. Okuneye. It is these early links by the various members of the team that provided the necessary antecedent for the group in jointly bidding for this project.

Institutions the researchers are affiliated to

The University of Agriculture, Abeokuta was established in 1988 with a tripodal mandate for teaching, research and extension services designed to (a) increase the stock of highly educated manpower in the agricultural sector of the Nigeria economy; (b) encourage research activities aimed at improving agricultural production in the country; and (c) pass on to the farmers the knowledge gained as a result of such research activities. To achieve these tasks, the University operates on a 10,000 hectare site, employs 368 academic staff, 1,086 supporting staff and has a student population of 6,835. It is administered on a 7-College arrangement and has two academic centre viz.: Agricultural Media Resources and Extension Centre and the Research and Development Centre which are responsible for outreach services and co-ordination of research activities in the University.

The Nigerian Institute for Social and Economic Research (NISER) is a research institute and a think-tank of the Federal Ministry of Economic Planning in Nigeria. It has affiliation with various National Institutions in economic, agricultural and population dynamics.

The Institute for Development Policy and Management, University of Manchester is focussed on environmental impacts assessment, capacity building as well as trade related assessments.

Yale University is a private independent research based University founded in 1701. Apart from Yale College with numerous undergraduate programmes, the University has a wide array of graduate programmes which include professional schools. The Economic Growth Center of Yale University has a team of economic and policy analysts and researchers whose work on development issues including population, poverty and environment is recognised internationally.

Means available to the team (in terms of training, and of dissemination and transfer of results

The Agricultural Media Resources and Extension Centre (AMREC) of the University of Agriculture, Abeokuta is responsible for outreach activities of the University. This Centre will provide the primary base for training of groups of target migrant and dissemination and transfer of project findings. Furthermore, the project will utilise the services of the information units of the several stakeholders in the project to disseminate its finding to key action points in the rural-urban migration system in Nigeria.

The organisations the team is working with and its need in terms of expertise and consulting for it to be able to carry out the project

The various organisations to which members of Team are affiliated provides a strong body for the proper conduct of this project. Additional support would however be sought from the Ministries of Economic Planning, Environment, Internal Affairs; and non-governmental organisations such as the Sustainable Livelihoods and Development Network as well as the Town Planning Authorities of the selected cities. These support will be in the form of site specific expertise in the identification of streets and locale of migrants as well as definite implementation of programmes of actions that affects the migrants in both their places of orientation and destination.

IV - WORK SCHEDULE

a) Research work carried out before the mid-term evaluation (from June 2003 to February 2004)

June 2003 – Inception meeting at UNAAB, Abeokuta, Nigeria

July 2003 – September 2003 – Extensive review of available literature and collection of relevant secondary data

October 2003 – December 2003 – Data collection at selected places of destination

January 2004 – February 2004 – Preliminary data analysis, Development of a rural-urban migration map of Nigeria

b) Drafting of the mid-term report (for February 2004)

February 2004 – Submission of mid-term report

February 2004 – Project progress review meeting at NISER, Ibadan, Nigeria

c) Research work carried out after the mid-term evaluation (from March 2004 to February 2005)

March 2004 – September 2004 – Data collection in selected places of orientation

September 2004 – December 2004 – Analysis of project data, Development of a simulation model of the rural-urban migration process in Nigeria

January 2005 – International Expert Meeting at IDPM, University of Manchester, United Kingdom.

February 2005 – Preparation of pre-report

d) Drafting of the pre-report (for March 2005)

March 2005 – Submission of pre-report

e) Meeting of Centres (March 2005)

March 2005 – Review of project activities with stakeholders at Abuja, Nigeria

March 2005 – Preparation of provisional report

f) Final drafting of the provisional report (for April 2005)

April 2005 – Submission of provisional report

g) Revision of the report after evaluation by the scientific Committee (April-May 2005)

April 2005 – Revision of provisional report

May 2005 – Submission of final report

May 2005 – Dissemination of project outputs