



GENDER ASSESSMENT OF MIGRANTS' LIVELIHOOD CHOICE IN COCOA PRODUCING COMMUNITIES OF ONDO STATE, NIGERIA

Faborode, H. F. B. and Fakoyede, F. D.

Department of Agricultural Extension and Rural Development, Obafemi Awolowo University, Ile-Ife

Correspondence contact details: hfbfaborode@yahoo.com; 08039286506

ABSTRACT

Gender disaggregated data on migrant livelihood choice has been poorly documented despite the crucial role played in filling the critical labour gap created by youth outmigration from cocoa producing communities of Ondo state. The study assessed the male and female migrants' livelihood choice in Ondo state, Nigeria. Multi-stage sampling procedure was used to select 220 respondents and structured interview schedule was employed to obtain information on socioeconomic characteristics, choice of on farm, off farm and non-farm livelihood activities. Data were summarised using descriptive (percentages, mean and standard deviation) and inferential (t-test) statistics. Results revealed that 51.4 percent and 48.6 percent of the respondents were male and female with mean ages of 44.6 ± 13.3 and 42.0 ± 13.3 years respectively. The highest number of male (72.6%) were involved in 6 to 10 on-farm livelihood choices with cassava production (92.9%) being the specific choice. While (39.3%) of the female migrants were involved in one off-farm livelihood choice with agro processing (29.0%) being the specific off farm choice. Both genders had moderate level of livelihood choice and there was significant difference ($t = 1.988$; $p \leq 0.05$) between male and female overall choice. To achieve the social and economic aspirations of the male and female migrants, it is recommended that their livelihood options be expanded particularly in the area of off-farm and non-farm activities.

Keywords: Livelihood choice, Migrant farmers, Cocoa-producing communities

INTRODUCTION

The important roles played by migrants in the economy of farming communities in sub-Saharan Africa cannot be over emphasised. The movement of many rural youth in Nigeria to urban centres for better opportunities and its adverse effects on the structure and composition of rural population, agricultural labour force, local food production, agricultural exports and future economic surplus in agriculture has been reported (Osita-Njoku and Chikere, 2015; Mbah, Ezeano and Agada, 2016). However, more evidences continue to emerge on the movement of more people to rural communities from neighbouring rural areas or urban centres in search of new farmland, employment opportunities for engagement after retirement from civil service or seeking refuge from ethnic/religious crises (Carl LeVan, Hassan, Isumonah, Kwaja, Momale, Nwankwor, and Okenyodo 2018). Of particular interest is the attraction of migrants to the rural communities well known for cocoa production from various towns, cities and even countries seeking to explore the numerous opportunities which the crop has to offer (Rural Access and Agricultural Marketing Project, 2018).

Cocoa is a perennial tree crop that grows in humid, tropical forest areas, preferably in shaded areas where it is usually intercropped, most commonly with annual crops (Löwe, 2017). Despite its challenges internally and in the world market, cocoa is still the highest foreign exchange earning crop in Nigeria, with Ondo State having the largest production (National Bureau of Statistics, 2011). The cocoa sub-sector also offers many employment opportunities in production, marketing and processing of the commodity for local use and export (Akanni and Dada, 2012). The rural communities including those producing cocoa are

characterised by aging population due to lack of youth interest in agriculture and preference for life in the urban centres.

The migrants play significant roles in cocoa production and engaged in diverse activities and enterprises (Ogbanje, Chidebelu and Nweze, 2014). This strategy known as livelihood diversification provide them with opportunities for livelihood choice to generate better income, improve their standard of living and help them cope with the risks associated with agricultural production (Farinde, Yusuf, Adisa, Faborode, Obatolu and Gowing, 2015).

Livelihood choice is an important determinant of the composition of labour market and consequently the growth and development prospects of any nation (Borodak and Piracha, 2011). Choices made freely enhance economic efficiency but those made due to discriminating opportunities may lead to low participation in economic activities (Nasir, 2005). Gender-based discrimination in livelihood choice has thus been implicated as detrimental to development. The livelihood choice in rural communities can be categorised into three namely, on-farm, off-farm and non-farm activities. Livelihood choice also known as occupational choice or work activity choice is the employment options that individuals can engage in to provide for their needs (Hartwig, 2018). On-farm agricultural activities especially in crop production are seasonal in many parts of Nigeria (Adesugba and Mavrotas, 2016). Off-farm activities are related to agriculture but take place outside the farm location; they include processing agricultural produce. Also, non-farm livelihood activities are any form of employment outside the agricultural sector in manufacturing or service sector irrespective of location, function or degree of processing involved (Bezu, Barrett and

Holden, 2014). It is also referred to as a silver bullet panacea for employment in rural households (Lambon-Quayefio, 2017).

Several empirical studies have examined migrants' livelihoods. The analysis of rural livelihood choice is intricate because it involves a complex web of activities and interactions (Rahman and Akter, 2014). The concept of livelihood choice has been operationalised in literature using several approaches. Nasir (2005) in the analysis of occupational choice in Pakistan used multi-nominal approach that individual choice is based on personalities, capabilities and more importantly, the norms and values of the society. Similarly, Yendaw, Tanle, and Kumi-Kyereme, (2019) analysed the livelihood activities of itinerant West African migrant traders in the Accra Metropolitan Area of Ghana while Adisa, Alao and Famakinwa (2016) described the livelihood patterns among migrant youths in rural communities of Osun State, Nigeria.

In spite of the crucial role played by male and female migrants in cocoa producing communities of Ondo state to fill the existing labour gap created by the outmigration of youth, limited gender disaggregated data exist on migrants' livelihood choice. The study described the socio-economic characteristics of migrants in the study area, examined the specific livelihood choices of male and female migrants and determined the overall level of livelihood choice of male and female migrants in the study area. It is on this premise that this paper focused on gender assessment of migrants' livelihood choice in cocoa producing communities of Ondo State with a view to promoting gender equity in livelihood opportunities for wealth creation.

METHODOLOGY

The research was carried out in Ondo state, Nigeria which lies in the rainforest zone and enjoys luxuriant vegetation in the south and sub-savannah forest in the north. Multi-stage sampling procedure was used to select the respondents, who are non-indigene and made a living in enterprises along the agricultural value chain. At the first stage, five Local Government Areas (LGAs) from the total number of eighteen in the state were purposively selected, based on high cocoa production. At the second stage, two communities were purposively selected from each of the selected LGAs based on the preponderance of cocoa production, to make a total of ten communities. At the third stage, twenty-two migrants were selected from each community using snowball technique to aid easy identification of 220 respondents. Using structured interview schedule, data were obtained from 113 and 107 male and female migrants respectively.

The dependent variable of the study is the livelihood choice of male and female migrants. The specific livelihood choice of male and female

migrants were identified from three livelihood categories namely on-farm, off-farm and non-farm activities. It was measured by calculating the total livelihood choice score for each respondent from the three livelihood categories. Respondents indicated the livelihood activities of their choice and each of the choice was scored one. The total scores were added to obtain livelihood choice score of 22 (on-farm activities) + 5 (off-farm activities) + 23 (non-farm activities). The maximum obtainable score for the number of livelihood choice activities was 50 points while the minimum was one point. Using equal interval, the livelihood choice was categorised as low, moderate and high. Values lower than 16.33 was adjudged low, between 16.33 and 32.67 was moderate while above 32.67 was adjudged high.

Data were subjected to Statistical Package for the Social Sciences (SPSS) version 20. Descriptive (frequency, percentage, mean) and inferential (t-test) statistics were used to summarise and draw inferences.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Socioeconomic characteristics migrants

Results in Table 1 show that 51.4 percent and 48.6 percent of the respondents were male and female respectively. The average household size of both male and female migrants was six people. Also, both male and female migrants had small mean farm size of two hectares which made them small holder farmers. This may be due to the migrants' traditional restriction of access to land. This infers that if necessary, interventions are not put in place to make land available to the migrants, their aspiration for economic gain may never be achieved.

Also, more female (65.4 %) than male (37.2 %) made monthly income of less than N 15,000 while the average monthly income for the male was N38,314.16. Evidently, both gender earned low income, but the female earned less. Gender differentiation in income has been reported in many literature (Olaniyi, 2018). Also, both male and female had preference for joint arable and tree crop production while the production of arable crop only was practiced by very few male (7.1%) and female (23.4%). The inference from this finding is that arable crops were used by tree crop farmers to complement their income especially at off-season period.

Further analysis showed that six information sources were identified by the respondents which include friends, local market and ODSADEP extension agents. Friends were the most preferred source of information by most (86.7%) male while majority (91.6%) of the female had preference for local market. The state extension service was ranked a distant third by both male and female. It thus infers that the migrants had preference for informal sources of information.

**Table 1: Distribution of male and female migrants by socio-economic characteristics in cocoa producing communities**

Variables	Male (n =113)			Female (n =107)		
	Freq.	%	Mean±SD	Freq.	%	Mean±SD
Sex	113	51.4		107	48.6	
Household size (people)						
<6	56	49.6		47	43.9	
6 – 10	46	40.7		55	51.4	
>10	11	9.7	6.19±3.25	5	4.7	6.4±2.7
Total farm size (hectares)						
<1	30	26.5		50	46.7	
1 – 2	35	31.0		32	29.9	
>2	48	42.5	2.2±0.8	25	23.4	1.8±0.8
Monthly income (N)						
<15,000	42	37.2		70	65.4	
16,000 – 40,000	28	24.8		18	16.8	
41,000 – 65,000	17	15.0		12	11.2	
65	9	8.0		5	4.7	
>60,000	17	15.0	38,314.16±34,113.81	2	1.9	20,633.96±17,264.14
Primary occupation						
Arable and tree production	72	63.7		40	37.4	
Arable production only	8	7.1		25	23.4	
Wage labour	25	22.1		3	2.8	
Agro-marketing	0	0.0		14	13.1	
Petty trading	1	0.9		8	7.5	
Agro-processing	1	0.9		7	6.5	
Others	5	4.5		17	9.3	
Information sources*						
Friends	98	86.7		96	89.7	
Local market	73	64.6		98	91.6	
ODSADEP extension agents	48	42.5		19	17.8	
Radio	27	23.9		9	8.4	
Employers		22	19.5		8	7.5
Others	33	29.2		7	6.5	

Freq. = Frequency; SD = Standard Deviation

*Multiple responses

Source: Field Survey, 2019

The results in Table 2 reveal that some (40.7 % and 42.1 %) male and female migrants were from the Southwestern part of the country while smaller proportions were from other parts of the country. The predominance of migrants from the Southwestern zone and the homogeneity of culture with the host communities can enhance their integration. Greater proportions (77.0 % and 64.5 %) of male and female migrants respectively attributed their migration to availability of employment opportunities in their host

communities. These findings are in consonance with the findings by Agu, Orji and Onodugo (2017) which revealed that prospects of employment opportunities were the main reasons for migration in Nigeria. This infers that these reasons were germane to their economic development. Greater proportions of male (77.0%) and female (64.5%) migrants attributed their decision for migration to availability of employment opportunities. Other reasons for migration include agricultural land by 32.7 percent of male and marriage by 35.0 percent of female.

Table 2: Distribution of male and female migrants by personal characteristics in cocoa-producing communities

Variables	Male (n = 113)		Female (n = 107)	
	Freq.	%	Freq.	%
Geopolitical zone				
Southwest	46	40.7	45	42.1
South South	40	35.4	34	31.8
North Central	14	12.4	18	16.8
Southeast	13	11.5	10	9.3
Favourable reasons for migrating				
Employment opportunities	87	77.0	69	64.5
Agricultural land	37	32.7	17	15.9
Marriage	0	0.0	38	35.0
Friends, families/relatives	12	10.6	6	5.6
Others	17	15.0	4	3.7
Unfavourable reasons for migration				
Lack of employment	39	34.5	27	25.2
Inadequate agricultural land	21	18.6	9	8.4
Family crisis	6	5.3	6	5.6
Lack of fund for business	6	5.3	1	0.9
Others	24			
Membership of organisation*				
Professional association	48	42.5	31	29.0
Cooperative societies	23	20.4	23	21.5
Indigene-based group	19	16.8	16	15.0
Religious association	12	10.6	9	8.4

The choice of on-farm livelihood activities of male and female migrants

Three categories (arable crop, tree crop and livestock production) of on-farm livelihood choice were identified by the respondents. The total number of specific on-farm livelihood choice was 22. Most male (72.6%) and female (56.1%) had 6 to 10 specific livelihood choice with means of 6±1.8 and 5±2.3 respectively. Cassava, yam and maize were the leading arable crops grown by majority of the male (92.9%, 78.8 % and 73.5 %) and female (88.8 %, 72.9 % and 64.5 %). Cocoa was the only specific choice among the tree crops preferred by most male (90.3%) and female (63.6%).

These results revealed a major shift in rural household gender relations with changing roles produced by the changing economic opportunities in crop production. Based on the norms in rural communities, men were traditionally believed to be responsible for providing the household income and should grow ‘cash’ crops such as cocoa (Guendel, 2009), yam and maize. Cassava production was

mainly for household consumption and a female crop which is fast becoming an economic crop and the male have gained more prominence in its production. The female may soon become irrelevant in its production if actions are not taken to ensure equity, bearing in mind the female’s limited access to production resources.

With more equitable access to productive resources, the livelihood choice of both gender would increase, bridge the gender gap in rural household economy, enhance food security and rural development. Further analysis also revealed that livestock production was not a popular choice of both genders. Only very few (0.0% to 3.5%) male and female (0.0% to 0.9%) engaged in poultry, small ruminants, and pigs. This implies that livestock production remains an untapped potential in rural economy, most especially by the female who were known to have traditionally supplemented household income with backyard livestock production. (Sonaiya and Swan, 2004).

**Table 3: Gender disaggregated data on migrants' choice of on-farm livelihood activities**

Variables	Male			Female		
	Freq	%	Mean±SD	Freq	%	Mean±SD
On-farm livelihood activities (Number of choices) **						
≤ 5	25	22.1		41	38.3	
6 – 10	82	72.6		60	56.1	
>10	6	5.3	6±1.8	6	5.6	5±2.3
On-farm livelihood activities (Specific choice) *						
Arable crop production						
Cassava	105	92.9		95	88.8	
Yam	89	78.8		78	72.9	
Maize	83	73.5		69	64.5	
Cocoyam	56	49.6		40	37.4	
Vegetable	19	16.8		33	30.8	
Pepper	20	17.7		30	28.0	
Plantain	24	21.2		23	21.5	
Melon	14	13.1		23	21.5	
Sweet potato	7	6.2		5	4.7	
Pineapple	3	2.7		3	2.8	
Cowpea	1	0.9		0	0.0	
Tree crop production						
Cocoa	102	90.3		68	63.6	
Kolanut	46	40.7		36	33.6	
Oil palm	39	34.5		18	16.8	
Orange	23	20.4		11	10.3	
Cashew	8	7.1		8	7.5	
Coconut	3	2.7		2	1.9	
Pear	3	2.7		2	1.9	
Pawpaw	0	0.0		1	0.9	
Livestock production						
Poultry	4	3.5		1	0.9	
Small ruminants	2	1.8		0	0.0	
Pig	0	0.0		1	0.9	

Source: Field survey, 2019.

* Multiple responses

The off-farm choices of male and female migrants

It is evident in Table 4 that the respondents engaged in five off-farm activities and only one choice was most preferred by 35.4 percent of male and 39.3 percent of female. On the specific choices, 29.2 percent male had preference for wage labour while

29.0 percent of female engaged in agro processing. The findings revealed that both male and female did not actively engage in off-farm livelihood activities. The inference from these findings is that many untapped potentials exist in off-farm livelihood activities that could enhance the economy of migrants' households.

Table 4: Gender disaggregated data on migrants' choice of off-farm livelihood activities

Variables	Male			Female		
	Freq	%	Mean ±SD	Freq	%	Mean ±SD
Off-farm livelihood activities (Number of choices) **						
1	40	35.4		42	39.3	
2	2	1.8		10	9.3	
3	1	0.9	0.4±0.6	2	1.8	0.6±0.7
Off-farm livelihood activities (Specific choices) *						
Wage labour	33	29.2		14	13.1	
Agro processing	6	5.3		31	29.0	
Agro marketing	2	1.8		22	20.6	
Lumbering	5	4.4		0	0.0	
Input supply	1	0.9		1	0.9	

Source: Field survey, 2019.

* Multiple responses ** Variables without values excluded

The non-farm livelihood choices of male and female migrants

Table 5 shows the highest numbers of male (27.4%) and female (37.4%) migrants engaging in only one non-farm choice. This implies that both male and female migrants mainly engaged in only one non-farm choice. Evidence on the choice of non-farm livelihood activities further revealed that only

very few (6.2 %) male and female (16.8 %) engaged in petty trading as a livelihood choice followed by fewer male (0.9 %) and female (9.3 %) in tailoring. However, more female than male engaged in petty trading and tailoring. This also implies an untapped potential that could be used to bridge the existing gender gap in the economy of rural households.

Table 5: Gender disaggregated data on migrants' choice of non-farm livelihood activities

Variables	Male			Female		
	Freq.	%	Mean ±SD	Freq.	%	Mean ±SD
Non-farm livelihood activities (Number of choices) **						
1	31	27.4		40	37.4	
2	1	0.9	0.3±0.5	1	0.9	0.4±0.5
Non-farm livelihood activities (Specific choices) *						
Petty trading	7	6.2		18	16.8	
Tailoring	1	0.9		10	9.3	
Commercial motorcycling	5	4.4		0	0.0	
Food vending	0	0.0		3	2.8	
Hairdressing	0	0.0		3	2.8	
Bricklaying	3	2.7		0	0.0	
Teaching	2	1.8		1	0.9	
Commercial taxi driving	3	2.7		0	0.0	
Blacksmithing	2	1.8		0	0.0	
Welding	2	1.8		0	0.0	
Security personnel	2	1.8		0	0.0	
Nursing	0	0.0		2	1.9	
CHEW	0	0.0		1	0.9	
Phone sales/repair	1	0.9		0	0.0	
Barbing	1	0.9		0	0.0	
Carpentry	1	0.9		0	0.0	
Mechanic	1	0.9		0	0.0	
Basket weaving	1	0.9		0	0.0	
Soap making	0	0.0		1	0.9	
Admin staff (School)	1	0.9		0	0.0	
Glass work (Alumaco)	1	0.9		0	0.0	
Cloth weaving	0	0.0		1	0.9	

Source: Field survey, 2019.

* Multiple responses

The difference between male and female migrants' livelihood choices

Figure 1 shows that about half of male (62.2%) and (60.5%) female migrants had moderate

level of livelihood choice, while 31.6 percent of male and 34.9 percent of female had low level of livelihood choice. Only few (6.2%) male and (4.7%) female had high level of livelihood choice.

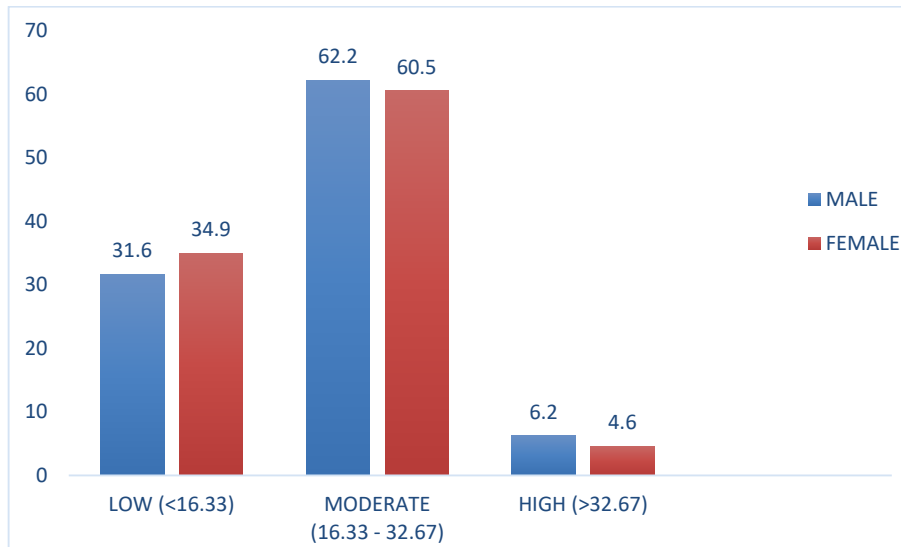


Figure 1: Overall level of livelihood choice between male and female migrants

The results of independent t-test analysis presented in Table 6 show significant difference ($t=1.988$; $p \leq 0.05$) exist in overall livelihood choice of male and female migrants in the study area. This result supports the findings of Oyesola, Olujide, and

Oladeji (2006) that significant difference exists in economic activities of male and female rural dwellers of Irewole Local Government Area, Osun state, Nigeria.

Table 6: Results of independent t-test analysis of overall livelihood choice of male and female migrants

	Levene's test for quality of variance			t-test for equality of means			
	F	Sig.	t	df	Sig. (2-tailed)	Mean diff	SEM
Migrants' livelihood choice	0.001	0.977	1.988	218	0.04	7.047	3.544

Level of significance = 0.05

SEM = Standard Error of the mean; Sig. = Significant level

Source: Field survey, 2019

CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

The male and female migrants in the study engaged in diverse livelihood activities (on-farm, off-farm and non-farm). However, there was over dependence by both male and female on on-farm activities with limited diversification into off-farm and non-farm activities. Generally, there was moderate level of overall livelihood choice of both male and female migrants although more male than female were involved in on-farm activities but the female were more involved in off-farm and non-farm activities. To achieve the social and economic aspirations of the male and female migrants, it is recommended that their livelihood options be expanded particularly in off-farm and non-farm activities. To this end, sensitisation and training intervention programmes based on gender needs should be embarked upon by government and non-governmental agencies to empower the migrants in off-farm and non-farm enterprises for the enhancement of gender equity in household economy.

REFERENCES

Adesugba, M. and Mavrotas, G. (2016). Youth employment, agricultural transformation, and rural labor dynamics in Nigeria. International Food Policy Research Institute (IFPRI) Discussion Paper 01579. Retrieved on Friday 6th December, 2019 from: <https://ypard.net/sites/default/files/resources/1.pdf>

Adisa, B. O., Alao, O. T. and Famakinwa, M. (2016). Livelihood pattern among migrant youths in rural communities in Osun State, Nigeria. *Annals of Child and Youth Studies*, 7(2), 27-42.

Agu, C., Orji, A. and Onodugo, V. (2017). Migration motivation, migrant characteristics and migration outcomes in Nigeria: Evidence from survey data. *International Journal of Economic Research*, 14(3), 11-27.

Akanni, K. A. and Dada, A. O. (2012). Analysis of labour-use patterns among small-holder cocoa farmers in South Western Nigeria.

- Journal Agricultural Science Technology*, 2(1), 107-113.
- Bezu, S., Barrett, C. B. and Holden, S. T. (2014). Activity choice in rural non-farm employment (RNFE): Survival versus accumulative strategy. Centre for Land Tenure Studies Working Paper 11/14, 1-37.
- Borodak, D. and Piracha, M. (2011). Occupational choice of return migrants in Moldova. *Eastern European Economics*, 49(4), 24-46.
- Carl LeVan, A., Hassan, I., Isumonah, V., Kwaja, C., Momale, S., Nwankwor, C. and Okenyodo, K. (2018). Study on marginalized groups in the context of ID in Nigeria National Identification for Development (ID4D) Project. Retrieved on Saturday 19th October, 2019 from: <http://documents.worldbank.org/curated/en/922031561717650301/Study-on-Marginalized-Groups-in-the-Context-of-ID-in-Nigeria-National-Identification-for-Development-ID4D-Project.docx>
- Eshetu, F. and Mekonnen, E. (2016). Determinants of off farm income diversification and its effect on rural household poverty in Gamo Gofa Zone, Southern Ethiopia. *Journal of Development and Agricultural Economics*, 8(10), 215-227.
- Farinde, A. J., Yusuf, O. J., Adisa, B. O., Faborode, M. O., Obatolu, V. A. and Gowing, J. W. (2015). Towards enhancing rural women livelihoods in Southwestern Nigeria: A case study of Development for Partnership in Higher Education Project (Delphe Project 643), Lesson from a Development Project for Partnership in Higher Education Project. *Humboldt International Journal of Gender, Agriculture and Development*, 1(1), 61-77.
- Guendel, S. (2009). What are “women’s crops” and why? Retrieved on Friday 6th December, 2019 from: <http://www.fao.org/gender/insights/detail/en/c/36003/>
- Hartwig, F. (2018). Livelihood choices of youth group members in Ethiopia: The role of gender, education and the youth group membership. A published Master’s thesis from the School of Economics and Business, Norwegian University of Life Sciences, Norway.
- Lambon-Quayefio, M. (2017). Non-farm enterprises and the rural youth employment challenge in Ghana. *Institute of Development Studies’ Bulletin*, 48(3).
- Löwe, A. (2017). Creating opportunities for young people in Ghana’s cocoa sector. Overseas Development Institute. Working Paper 511, 1-39.
- Mbah, E. N., Ezeano, C. I. and Agada, M. O. (2016). Effects of rural-urban youth migration on farm families in Benue State, Nigeria. *International Journal of Agricultural Research, Innovation and Technology*, 6(1), 14-20.
- McCarthy, N. and Sun, Y. (2009). Participation by men and women in off-farm activities: An empirical analysis in Rural Northern Ghana. International Food Policy Research Institute (IFPRI) Discussion Paper 00852.
- Nasir, Z.M. (2005). An analysis of occupational choice in Pakistan: A multinomial approach. *The Pakistan Development Review*, 44(1), 57-79.
- National Bureau of Statistics (2011). National Agricultural Sample Survey (NASS). Retrieved on Friday 6th December, 2019 from: <http://nigeria.countrystat.org/documents/detail/en/c/454834/>
- Ogbanje, C. E., Chidebelu, S., and Nweze, N. J. (2014). Off-farm diversification among small-scale farmers in North Central Nigeria. *Journal of Economics and Sustainable Development*, 5(13), 136-144.
- Olaniyi, J. O. (2018). Gender analysis of the perceived effects of urbanization on farm families’ livelihood status in Osun State, Nigeria. An unpublished M.Phil. thesis from the Department of Agricultural Extension and Rural Development, Obafemi Awolowo University, Ile-Ife, Osun State, Nigeria.
- Osita-Njoku, A. and Chikere, P. (2015). Rural-urban migration and the underdevelopment in selected rural communities in Imo State, Nigeria. *British Journal of Education, Society and Behavioural Science*, 10(1), 1-10.
- Oyesola, O. B., Olujide, M. G. and Oladeji, J. O. (2006). Economic activities of migrant rural dwellers in Irewole Area of Osun State, Nigeria. *Tropical Agricultural Research and Extension*, 9, 43-52.
- Sonaiya, E. B. and Swan, S. E. J. (2004). Small-scale Poultry Production. FAO Animal Production and Health Manual. Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations Rome.
- Rahman, S. and Akter, S. (2014). Determinants of livelihood choices: An empirical analysis from Rural Bangladesh. *Journal of South Asian Development*, 9(3) 287-308.
- Rural Access and Agricultural Marketing Project (2018). Resettlement policy framework: Final report. Retrieved on Friday 18th October, 2019 from: <http://documents.worldbank.org/curated/e>



n/719701539158233686/RPF-for-
RAAMP-Cleared.docx
Yendaw, E., Tanle, A. and Kumi-Kyereme, A.
(2019). Analysis of livelihood activity

amongst itinerant West African migrant
traders in the Accra metropolitan area.
*Journal of Global Entrepreneurship
Research*, 9(11), 1-21