

Impact of Land Degradation on Peri-Urban Interface in Ibadan

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Certification

This is to certify that Ismail Bimpe ADEWOYIN with matriculation number LCU/PG/002117 carried out this research work titled “Impacts of Land Degradation on Peri-Urban Interface in Ibadan, Oyo State, Nigeria” in the department of Urban and Regional Planning, Faculty of Environmental Design and Management, Lead City University, Ibadan, Oyo State, for the award of Doctor of Philosophy Degree (PhD) in Built Environment. The thesis is an outcome of an independent and original work. I have duly acknowledged all the sources from which the ideas and the extracts have been taken. The thesis is free from any plagiarism and has not been previously submitted.

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Dedication

This work is dedicated to my late father, Alhaji Jimoh Alamu Adewoyin.

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Abstract

This study examined The Impacts of Land Degradation on Peri-Urban Interface of Eleyele, Adetokun, Alafara and Ologuneru Areas in Ibadan, Nigeria. It assessed the relationships between land degradation and impacts on the socio-economic activities and the livelihoods of the people living in the peri-urban interface. A cross sectional exploratory research design was adopted and mixed method analysis employed for data collection. The fieldwork of this study help to understand the current state of land degradation in the peri-urban interface in Ibadan and associated impacts on the environment, households, and other stakeholders. With a combination of semi-structured interviews, review of local news sources, and a synthesis of existing research, this study assessed the problem of land degradation in the peri-urban interface in Ibadan. The interviews revealed that land degradation was caused by a variety of factors including sand lifting, overgrazing, unplanned developments, deforestation, and construction activities. Through satellite imagery and remote sensing capturing of the study area, the growth trend, land use classification and land degradation spots in retrospect for 2005, 2010, 2015 and 2020 were mapped out. Developed and undeveloped areas stands at 71% and 21% of the total landmass respectively. Finding on socio-economic characteristics in the study area shows a well mix and less ethnic segregation with high socio-cultural activities. It suggest that the study area is socially prone to land degradation. Households living in the peri-urban interface were most affected by land degradation as their livelihoods and health were put at risk. Local government and other stakeholders also felt the impacts of land degradation in terms of reduced incomes, environmental damage, and health issues. This study highlights the severity of land degradation, respondents' perception on flooding/erosion, soil/sand lifting, reduction in strength of rivers as these impacted on their health and means of livelihood.

Keywords: Degradation, Land, Land Use Change, and Peri-Urbanisation

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List of Acronyms

Abbreviation	Meaning
GRA	Government Reservation Area
LGA	Local Government Area
GIS	Geographic Information System
USA	United States of America
CBD	Central Business District
SPSS	Statistical Product and Service Solutions
PUI	Peri-Urban Interface
PUA	Peri-Urban Area
CDA	Community Development Association
NASA	National Aeronautics Space Administration
NESREA	National Environmental Standards & Regulations Enforcement Agency

FEPA	Federal Environmental Protection Agency
NEMA	National Emergency Management Agency
OYSADA	Oyo State Agribusiness Development Agency
RR	Rate of Return
Kva	Kilo-volt-amperes
QGIS	Quantum Geographic Information System
NIHORT	National Horticultural Research Institute
PPP	Public Private Partnership

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