

**THE IMPACT OF CLIMATE CHANGE ON POPULATION MIGRATION IN MAI
ADU'A LOCAL GOVERNMENT AREA
KATSINA STATE, NIGERIA**

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ABSTRACT

Impact of Climate Change on population migration is an important aspect that requires more attention. The objectives of this study were to: establish the causes of climate change; its effect on human migration and the ultimate adaptation strategies; to determine the relationship between climate change and human population migration in Mai Adu'a local government area, Katsina state Nigeria. Mixed method of research (Qualitative and quantitative) was adopted in this study. The instruments used; includes interviews guide, a questionnaire survey, observations and photography. The analysis was based on a sample of 384 respondents. The qualitative data was analyzed by means of coding using matrix form, descriptions, and visual presentations, quantitative data was analysed through the statistical package for social sciences (SPSS) 16.0 for windows and complimented by Microsoft Excel to generate frequencies, percentages, means, standard deviation and Spearman correlation coefficient. The findings revealed that the level of climate change was rated high with an average mean value of 2.8536 in Mai Adu'a local government area. This means that there is evidence of climate change in the study area and the causes of climate change were anthropogenic that is man made activities were the major cause of climate change in the study area. Millet was the major crop grown in the area because millets requires little amount of rainfall to grow. Impact of climate change, was rated Very high this suggesting that the impacts is high in the study area between 1981 to 1990, 1991 to 2000 and 211 to 2014. The findings indicated that climate change is positively correlated to human population migration. In Conclusion the study revealed that anthropogenic factor (human activities) such as bush burning and deforestation were the major cause of climate change as perceived by the respondents. The study recommended that further research is required to expand on the finding presented in this thesis. In conducting further research using land sat thematic mapper (TM) and enhance thematic mapper (ETM) imageries to look at spatio- temporal land use and land cover types as a result of human and natural influence. It is further recommended that both state and national to support adaption measure by equipping local level institution to combat the negative effect of climate change in Mai Adu'a, through investment into sustainable development and value variability reduction. In order to address issues on climate change, educating people and enlightenment programme on climate change can be done through media such as Radio and television programme so that to minimize the human activities that causes the climate change.