

Assessment of climate change vulnerability, housing quality and health status of cocoa farming households in Osun State, Nigeria

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The interaction of climate change and poor housing quality in Nigeria's rural areas portends serious impact on health status. This study analyzed the effects of climate change vulnerability and housing quality on the health status of cocoa farmers. The data were collected using multi-stage sampling procedure. Data were analyzed with descriptive statistics, Principal Component Analysis (PCA) and Logistic regression. The results showed that 51.20% lived in houses that were built with muds. Average age of the farmers was 51.88 years and 85% were males. About 65% of the farmers were sick one to five times a year. Logistic regression results showed that gender, household heads' formal education, number of adult members, years of growing cocoa, rampant diseases and housing quality index significantly increased health status ($p < 0.10$), while household size, cocoa as primary occupation, other households fell sick and climate change vulnerability index significantly reduced it ($p < 0.10$). It was concluded that climate change and poor housing quality impact households' health status negatively and policy interventions to enhance farmers' adaptation should be put in place.

Keywords: health status, housing quality, climate change, vulnerability, Osun State, Nigeria

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