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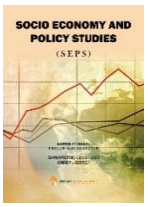

REVIEW ARTICLE

INVOLVEMENT OF YOUTH IN COMMERCIAL AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME (YCAD): PANACEA TO AGRICULTURAL INNOVATION EFFECTIVENESS DURING EMERGENCIES IN AGRICsLTURAL COMMODITIES IN EKITI-STATE, NIGERIA

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ABSTRACT

Over time, the government of Nigeria has embarked on various development programmes to improve the standard of living of the youths. Unfortunately, those programmes do fail. This study however, investigates to know what could be responsible for development programmes' failure over time. The study specifically determined the level of involvement of youths in commercial agriculture and assessed the level of effectiveness of YCAD programme in the State. The programme trained their beneficiaries in four main agricultural enterprises (Arable crop, Poultry, Fisheries & Tree crops). Multistage sampling procedure was used to select 174 beneficiaries/respondents for the study. A validated interview schedule was used to collect data which were summarized with percentages, means and standard deviation while chi-square, correlation and Analysis of variance (ANOVA) were used to draw inferences. Results showed that the mean age of respondents was 37±5years, mean household size was 5±2 persons, mean year of formal education was 15±2 years and mean monthly income was ₦41,000±23,000. Results show that arable crop enterprises (47.7%) and poultry (27%) were the most preferred enterprises by the beneficiaries in the study area followed by tree crops enterprise (12.6%) and fisheries (12.6%) respectively. Results also showed that 68.7percent of the respondents indicated moderate level of involvement in Arable crop enterprise activities; 46.8percent indicated high level of involvement in poultry enterprise activities, 100percent indicated high level of involvement in tree crops and 95.5percent indicated high level of involvement in fisheries enterprise activities respectively. However, in the overall level of involvement of beneficiaries in YCAD activities, Results showed that half (50%) of the respondents indicated Moderate level of involvement. Further results show that the YCAD programme was highly effective among majority (69.5%) of the respondents. In addition, There was positive and significant relationship between the involvement in enterprise activities and effectiveness of the programme ($r = 0.451$; $p \leq 0.01$), also, there was significance difference in the effectiveness of the programme across the four enterprises (F-value =16.374; $p \leq 0.01$). This implies that the level of involvement in development programmes activities will influence its effectiveness. From this study, it was concluded that the level of involvement of the beneficiaries in various activities of YCAD programme influences its effectiveness.

KEYWORDS

Involvement, Effectiveness, Innovation, Youth Commercial Agricultural Development YCAD

1. INTRODUCTION

According to previous researchers, agricultural activities contribute largely to growth and development of an economy in diverse ways such as, product contribution, market contribution, youth development as well as foreign exchange earnings (Alabib et al., 2012). These activities serve as source of empowerment and employment opportunities for the youth, thereby alleviating poverty and ensuring youth development. A number of programmes have been introduced in the past to stimulate the interest of youths in agricultural production and processing. In 1986, the Federal Government of Nigeria established the National Directorate of Employment (NDE) to provide vocational training to the youth. In 1987, the Better Life Programme was created to empower women, especially female youth in the rural areas through skills acquisition and healthcare training. In addition, the People's Bank and the Community Banks were established in 1989 and 1990 respectively, to provide credit facilities to low income earners embarking on agricultural production and other micro enterprises, with special consideration to youth engaged in agricultural production. In 1992, the Fadama programme was initiated to enhance food self-sufficiency, reduce poverty, and create employment opportunities for youths in the rural areas. In 2004, Osun State Agricultural Youth Empowerment Programme (OSSAYEP) was set up to arrest the problem of youth unemployment and the attendant social menace in Osun State (Ogunmola, 2013). The programme was approved

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in September 2003 by the government of Prince Olagunsoye Oyinlola and it kicked off in 2004. The programme was established with the aim of equipping young school leavers annually with modern skills and techniques in agricultural practices. In 2018, Ondo State government under the regime of governor Oluwarotimi Akeredolu has trained 18,000 youths across the 18 local government areas on various agricultural business through a programme of Ondo State agri-Business Empowerment Centre (OSAEC) tagged 'Youth on the Ridges' (Filusi and Ayinde, 2019). The initiative of the programme was to ensure food security, job creation for the youths and engagement in modern agriculture. In addition, one of the programmes organized by the government is Youth Commercial Agricultural Development programme (YCAD) which was established in 2012 by the government of Dr. Kayode Fayemi (Ogunmola, 2013).

Youth commercial Agricultural Development (YCAD) programme was designed to accelerate the process of Agricultural commercialization in Ekiti-State, thus helping in increasing employment opportunities for youth as well as facilitating value addition of specific agricultural products while guaranteeing food security and increased internally generated revenue (IGR). Potential young entrepreneurs were empowered through focused support to become employed in commercial agricultural value chain activities. A researcher described a youth as a person that is in the period of life that runs between the ends of childhood and entry into the world of work (Onuekwusi and Effiong 2013). Another researcher stated that youth possess high latent energy and capacity to produce (Akpan, 2010). Also, youth are creative, prone to innovation and have significant impact on public opinion, policy and action.

According to a researcher, youth constitute a large portion of the Nigerian population. He further stated that the abundant energy possessed by the youth has to be channeled and harnessed for increased agricultural production (Ogunbameru, 2014). According to other researchers, youth can be described as a group of young people between the ages of 13 to 30; they are known to be innocent but optimistic about life (Filusi and Ayinde, 2019).

A researcher submitted that youth empowerment means involving young people in decision making processes on issues that affect them, as well as entrusting them with the knowledge and skills necessary for them to effectively and meaningfully participate in issues that concern their well-being (Akpan, 2010). He further stated that Nigeria's government has attempted to stimulate youth's interest in agricultural production and processing since the late 1980s. However, a number of researchers have reported that some of the programmes initiated for this course have failed in the past (Gate, 2014). Other researcher stated that one of the causes of failure of the intervention programmes to encourage the youth to participate in agriculture is lack of involvement of the target audience in decision making process also proper evaluation or improper utilization of evaluation results (Daneji, 2011). Evaluation of agricultural programmes becomes necessary to contribute to decision making concerning the formulation of agricultural policies (World Bank, 2011). Information obtained from assessing effectiveness, efficiency and relevance of measures applicable to agriculture supports the management and adaptation of policy measures which enhances accountability. According to previous researchers, YCAD programme was designed to create rapid employment for the youth through active participation in modern agricultural practices by raising the production efficiency and productivity of the beneficiaries so as to arrest the present declining state of the Nigeria agriculture, hike in price of agricultural commodities and ban of importation of agricultural produce (Filusi and Ayinde, 2019). The foregoing arouses the quest to assess the involvement of youth in commercial agricultural development programme in order to enhance agricultural innovation effectiveness during emergencies in agricultural commodities in Ekiti State, Nigeria, with a view to describe the socio-economic characteristics of the YCAD programme beneficiaries; identify type of enterprises in the YCAD programme; determine the level of involvement of respondents in YCAD enterprise activities and determine the level of effectiveness of the YCAD programme in the study area.

2. Literature Review

2.1 The Concept of Youth

The concept of youth is multifaceted in definition. They are usually defined with respect to age bracket. However, there is hardly little agreement with respect to the age bracket in terms of either the upper or the lower limits (Akande, 2015). For example, in Ethiopia, the ministry of youth, sports and culture (2004) maintains 15-29 years as the age bracket. In Ghana, the National Youth Policy (2010) maintains 15-35. In Senegal, the Youth Development Sector Policy Letter (LPDSJ) (2004) puts it at 15-35 years. Kenya's National Youth Policy (2002) puts the range at 18-35 years (Akande, 2015).

According to the United Nations, for statistical purposes, 'youth' are those persons between the ages of 15 and 24 years, without prejudice to other definitions by Member States (United Nations, 2014). Therefore, Youth is best understood as a period of transition from the dependence of childhood to adulthood's independence. That's why, as a category, youth is more fluid than other fixed age-groups. Yet, age is the easiest way to define this group, particularly in relation to education and employment, because 'youth' is often referred to as a person between the ages of leaving compulsory education and finding their first job. In most of sub-Saharan Africa, the term "youth" is associated with young men from 15 to 30 or 35 years of age. Many African girls experience youth as a brief interlude between the onset of puberty and marriage and motherhood. Varying culturally, the gender constructions of youth in Latin America and Southeast Asia differ from those of sub-Saharan Africa.

Whereas, the sociologist have youth definition entirely different and highly comprehensive from all the above. A sociological conceptualization and its definition of the youth means the period of movement from childhood to adulthood (Olokundun, 2014). It also means anyone irrespective of his or her age, who is independent of his or her parent in terms of residence and finance. Globally, the period of youth is described as the period in an individual's life that runs between the end of childhood and entry into the world of work (Onuekwusi and Effiong, 2012). According to Nigeria's National Youth Development Policy (2009), the youth comprises all young persons of ages 18 to 35, who are citizens of the Federal Republic of Nigeria (Nigeria's National Youth Development Policy, 2009).

2.2 Some Development Programmes in Nigeria

The wheel of development of any country lies on the shoulder of how productive and creative the youthful populations are. There is need for the government of any nation to create atmosphere favourable for the youths to achieve their desired objectives. In Nigeria, there were various agricultural and rural development programmes targeted towards developing the youth over time. From early 60s to date, programmes such as National Accelerated Food Production Programme (NAFPP), was created in 1973 by the Federal Ministry of Agriculture with essential point of increasing staple food creation through the advancement of improved creation advances among the small scale youth farmers, especially in rural areas. The program was planned by both the Federal and State governments to speed up the creation of grains (maize, rice, guinea corn, millet, wheat, cassava and cowpea) to guarantee independence in food creation. Operation Feed the Nation (OFN): The Operation Feed the Nation appeared exactly at a time the National Accelerated Food Production Program (NAFPP) is simply finding its feet. It was introduced by the Federal Military Government under General Olusegun Obasanjo in 1976 with a significant target of creating awareness about the significance of farming in public turn of events. The program was intended to involve every one of the fragments of the populace including understudies who were locked in during the long vacations. The programme was launched to address the problem of rising food crisis, rural-urban migration and escalating food import bills. Agricultural Development Programmes (ADPs): The origin of the ADPs traces all the way back to 1972 when the Federal Government of Nigeria related to the World Bank and the State Governments of the North-Central, North West left on investigations pointed toward identifying reasonable regions for pilot agricultural development projects. These investigations prompted the foundation of three area ADPs in Funtua, Gombe and Gussau between 1976 with joint funding by the Federal Government of Nigeria, the World Bank and the particular state governments. The goals of the ADPs were recorded as to increase production, and to raise rural income and upgrade the standard of living of rural dwellers. Youth Commercial Agricultural Development (YCAD) Programme: Youth Commercial Agricultural Development (YCAD) program was initiated in 2011 to speed up the the process of agricultural commercialization in Ekiti State Nigeria, thus helping in increasing employment opportunities for youths as well as facilitating value addition of specific agricultural products while guaranteeing food security and increased internally generated revenue (IGR). The initiative is intended to transform the farm settlements in the state into Centers of Excellence in Agriculture and to guarantee all-round creation of money crops in the state with the arrangement to utilize 1,500 adolescents under the initiative, among others. Given all these youth development programme, many of them has failed to achieve their aims and objective due to some reasons such as; lack of involvement of the target audience in the programme activities, political instability, problem of planning the programme for the target audience instead of planning it with them, the use of top down approach in programme planning, bureaucratic

bottleneck, lack of socio-cultural consideration, corruption among others (Filusi and Ayinde, 2019).

2.3 Concept of programme Involvement

The need for clientele involvement in programme activities, information dissemination, consultation, and stakeholder participation is very germane in enhancing the effectiveness of an agricultural development programme. It will provide for full disclosure of non-confidential information, and consultation with, and participation as appropriate of, major groups and local communities throughout the project cycle. Stakeholders include the recipient community; Implementing Agencies; project executing agency or agencies; groups contracted to carry out project activities and/or consulted at various stages of the project; project beneficiaries; groups of people who may be affected by project activities; and other groups in the civil society which may have an interest in the project. The Secretariat is to "in consultation with the Implementing Agencies, ensure the implementation of the operational policies adopted by the Council through the preparation of common guidelines on the project cycle. Such guidelines shall address project identification and development, including the proper and adequate review of project and work program proposals, consultation with and participation of local communities and other interested parties.

Effective public involvement is critical to the success of agricultural development programme. When done appropriately, target audiences' involvement improves the performance and impact of projects by: (a) enhancing recipient country ownership of, and accountability for, project outcomes; (b) addressing the social and economic needs of affected people; (c) building partnerships among project executing agencies and stakeholders; and (d) making use of skills, experiences, and knowledge, in particular, of non- governmental organizations (NGOs), community and local groups, and the private sector in the design, implementation, and evaluation of project activities.

Information dissemination: This refers to the availability and distribution of timely and relevant information on the programme, including notification, disclosure, and public access to such information. Consultation: This involves information exchanges among the government, the Implementing Agency, the project executing agencies, and other stakeholders. Although decision making authority rests with the government, the Implementing Agencies, and the project executing agencies, periodic consultations throughout the programme cycle help managers make informed choices about programme activities. More important, it provides opportunities for communities and local groups to contribute to project design, implementation, and evaluation.

Stakeholder participation: This is where stakeholders collaboratively engage in the identification of project concepts and objectives, selection of sites, design and implementation of activities, and monitoring and evaluation of project outcomes. Developing strategies for incorporating stakeholder participation throughout the project cycle is particularly necessary in projects which have impacts on the incomes and livelihoods of local groups, especially disadvantaged populations in and around project sites (e.g., indigenous peoples, women, poor households).

2.4 Principles of Programme Involvement

- Effective public involvement should enhance the social, environmental, and financial sustainability of projects.
- Responsibility for assuring public involvement rests within the country, normally with the government, project executing agency or agencies, with the support of the Implementing Agencies.
- Public involvement activities should be designed and implemented in a flexible manner, adapting and responding to recipient countries' national and local conditions and to project requirements.
- To be effective, public involvement activities should be broad-based and sustainable. The Implementing Agencies will include in project budgets, as needed, the necessary financial and technical assistance to recipient governments and project executing agencies to ensure effective public involvement.
- Public involvement activities will be carried out in a transparent and open manner.

2.5 Concept of Programme Effectiveness

Indicators of the effectiveness of programs generally focus on measuring the changes in outcomes that reflect the objectives of the program. Effectiveness has been defined as the extents to which objectives are achieved and the extent to which targeted problems are resolved. Effectiveness is the degree to which a purpose is achieved (Oxford Dictionary of Science and Medicine, 2013). Effectiveness is one of the characteristics of the agricultural extension programme that has received a great deal of attention from education researchers and workers. A group of researchers also defined effectiveness to mean the extent to which the objectives are attained (Filusi and Ayinde, 2019). In other words, programme effectiveness may be defined as the degree to which the programme under examination has attained its set objectives. In contrast to efficiency, the terms efficiency and effectiveness are commonly used, yet often are applied in slightly and occasionally widely in different ways (Productive Commission Staff Research 2013).

2.6 Youth Commercial Agricultural Development (YCAD) Programme

Youth Commercial Agricultural Development (YCAD) programme was initiated in 2011 to accelerate the process of agricultural commercialization in Ekiti State, thus helping in increasing employment opportunities for youths as well as facilitating value addition of specific agricultural products while guaranteeing food security and increased internally generated revenue (IGR) (Filusi and Ayinde, 2019). The initiative is intended to turn the farm Settlements in the state into Centers of Excellence in Agriculture and to ensure all-round production of cash crops in the state. More importantly is the plan to employ 1,500 youths under the initiative. The programme was initiated in 2011 by the government of Dr. Kayode Fayemi and it kicked off in April 26, 2012 (Ogunmola, 2013). The programme was established with the aim of equipping the youth farmers in the state with expandable loan resources worth of N1.4million for each beneficiary based on their performance. The programme was designed for both male and female youths in the state.

2.6.1 Philosophies of YCAD

The philosophies of YCAD are as follows:

- YCAD strives to rejuvenate the farming population by the infusion of young individuals as evolving commercial farmers.
- The approach of the programme (YCAD) is to revive the lack of adequate provision of agricultural materials and infrastructures so as to enhance the interest of the youths in commercial agriculture.
- The approach of the programme (YCAD) is based on making each unemployed youth in the state to be self employed and self reliant via involvement in commercial agricultural production and processing.
- The programme aim to prepare independent role model entrepreneurial youths showcase of how enterprising youth must work.

2.6.2 Scope of YCAD

The programme (YCAD) was designed to equip youth with specialized skills and techniques for effective participation in commercial agriculture, hence it is for both male and female in Ekiti State, regardless of religion. As a basic agricultural programme, it cuts across various agricultural commercial enterprises covering production of arable crops, processing, nursery (tree crops), livestock (poultry) and aquaculture. Training involved the use of modern tools and equipment. This approach was designed to give agriculture its status as a culture and return its lost glory and contributions to the socio-economic development of the state.

YCAD is a training programme, it runs for two year between 2012 and 2014 before change of government came to place and it was devoted to a blended programme of theory and practical in identified centres based on dominance of farm settlement across Ekiti State.

2.6.3 Objectives of YCAD

The objectives of YCAD are

- to systematically incentivize youths into sustainable commercial agriculture;
- to generate employment opportunities to potential young

entrepreneurs by promoting high value crops (HVC) production, processing and their marketing in commercial scale;

- to entrench an entrepreneurial, market oriented, demand driven and commercially viable programme to be run under a youth cooperative agenda;
- to prepare independent role model entrepreneurial youth as showcase of how enterprising youth must work;

2.6.4 Policy Guidelines of YCAD

- Prospective candidate must apply for consideration.
- The interested youth must go through screening exercise at the governor's office (Job Creation and Empowerment Agency).
- Successful candidates are therefore given letters to participate in the programme based on available resources.
- Successful candidates are made to sign agreement with the State Government on the modus operandi of the programme. Secretary to the State Government has the mandate to sign on behalf of government while the permanent secretary of Agriculture witnesses.
- The agreement which was carefully guided by the ministry of justice contained the obligations of the beneficiaries, the obligations of the financier as well as the moratorium granted and other implementation frame work for the programme.
- The moratorium granted the participants before commencing the repayment ranges from 2-3 years depending on their period and the enterprise.
- The purpose of the moratorium is to consolidate their operations so as to stand on their own while the loans are being repaid in installments from the proceed of their operations.
- Transactions are being collectively conducted by the government and the participants.
- Transactions such as input acquisition and labour are conducted through e-wallet and direct payment voucher.
- Sales made before the loan maturity period are deposited in a revolving account called YCAD sales account at ECObank.
- The deposit in the YCAD sales account is committed to sustaining and expanding participant activities on the field before expiration of period of moratorium.
- The participants are guided in their respective field operations by the technical/ coordinating team led by the consultant.
- Every activities and transactions are conducted through participatory approach between government and the participant.

2.6.5 Strategies of YCAD

YCAD features four (4) enterprises, made up of:

- Production of arable crops, processing and marketing
- Nursery (tree crops)
- Livestock (poultry)
- Aquaculture

The operational dynamics of YCAD for achieving its set objectives is based on regular and thorough supervision of the participants by the technical/ coordinating team led by the consultant. Selected participants were mainly graduates and subsequently trained on farm management as applicable to each components or enterprise and they were engaged based on their expression of interest as indicated in their application form. The programme was established with the aim of equipping the youth farmers in the state with expandable loan resources worth of N1.4 million for each beneficiary based on their performance. The programme was designed for both male and female youths in the state.

Regular visits to the farms and regular payment of moratorium contributed to the programme. The trainings were more of practical than theories. There were lectures on different enterprises before field operations begin.

2.6.6 Stake holders in YCAD and their Roles

All farmers' association of Nigeria (AFAN) made inputs in the design, implementation and tracking of the reform, African management services company (AMSCO) and United Nation Development Programme (UNDP) provided needed technical support, International Labour Organization (ILO) helps in the training of the selected participants on how to manage the various components, Central Bank of Nigeria (CBN) provided the funds through the commercial Agricultural credit scheme (CACS), Traditional Institute provided the lands, Youths were involved in the design and tracking of the programme and Agro- Inputs dealers were involved in wholesales supply of needed inputs from reliable sources (Abegunde, 2011).

3. Material and Method

The study was conducted in Ekiti State, Nigeria. The state is located in south-western region of the country within coordinates 7°40'N 5015'E / 7.667°N 5.250°E with a land area of 6,353 km2 and population of 2,737,186 (NPC, 2006), with population projection of 3,270,800 in 2016. Ekiti State was created on 1st October, 1996 out of Ondo State. Its capital is Ado Ekiti. Ekiti State covers the former twelve local government areas that made up the Ekiti Zone of old Ondo State.Ekiti State is bounded on the South by Ondo State, on the North by Kwara State, on the East by Kogi State and on the west by Osun State.Ekiti State has 16 local government Areas, three senatorial districts (North, South and Central) with six federal constituencies. Multistage sampling procedure was used to select respondents for the study. At the first stage, stratified random sampling technique was used to select 55 percent of the 315 beneficiaries that participated in the programme enterprises from the YCAD register. Therefore, 83 respondents were selected from 150 beneficiaries in arable crop enterprise, 47 respondents from 85 beneficiaries in livestock enterprise, 22 respondents from 40 beneficiaries in nursery tree crop enterprise and 22 respondents from 40 beneficiaries in aquaculture enterprise making a total of 174 respondents. At the second stage, individual beneficiary contact was explored through the use of cell phone to locate the respondents. A well-structured and validated interview schedule was used to collect quantitative data which were summarized with percentages, means and standard deviation while Chi-square, Correlation and Analysis of variance (ANOVA) were used to draw inferences (Filusi and Ayinde, 2019).

4. Results and Discussion

4.1 Socio-economic characteristics of Respondents

Results in Table 1 show that the majority (76.4%) of the respondents were male, mean age of the respondents was 37±5 years, majority (88.5%) were Christians, majority (83.9%) were married, all the respondents (100%) indicated Yoruba Ethnic group, mean household size was 5±2 persons, their mean year of formal education was 15 ± 2 years and with mean farming experience of 10±3 years. These findings revealed that the respondents are still in their active age based on Ogunmola (2013) categorization of youth as a group of people that are found within the age group of 18 to 40 years of age. Also, Oladeji, Oyedokun, and Bankole, (2013) observed that it is generally believed that males are often more energetic and could readily be available for energy demanding jobs like production farming.

4.2 Income per month

Results in Figure 1 revealed that the mean monthly income earned by the respondents was ₦41,000.00 with standard deviation of ₦23,000. This value represents the average monthly income of the respondents on their farm activities altogether and translated to ₦492,000 annually. This finding might support the findings of Ayinde (2011) that income is a difficult characteristic to measure given the fact that most rural dwellers do not keep proper record of their income and coupled with the fact that sometimes they may deliberately refuse to disclose the amount they actually realized for fear of taxation and security reasons.

Table 1: Distribution of respondents by their sex, age, religion, marital status, ethnicity, household size, years of formal education, years in farming experience and Cosmopoliteness. **n= 174**

Variables	Frequency	Percentage	Mean	Standard Deviation
Sex				
Male	133	76.4		
Female	41	23.6		
Age (years)				
20-30	19	10.9	**37.05**	**5.70**
31-40	120	69.0		
41-50	29	16.7		
Above 50	6	3.4		
Religion				
Christianity	154	88.5		
Islam	18	10.3		
Traditional	2	1.1		
Marital status				
Single	27	15.5		
Married	146	83.9		
Separated	1	0.6		
Ethnicity				
Yoruba	174	100.0		
Household size				
2-4	88	50.6	**4.80**	**1.58**
5-7	73	42.0		
8-10	13	7.5		
Years of formal education				
12-14	41	23.6	**15.01**	**1.72**
15-17	127	73.0		
18-20	6	3.4		
Years of Farming Experience				
Below 7	23	13.2	**9.80**	**3.02**
7-10	98	56.3		
11-14	33	19.0		
15-18	20	11.5		
Cosmopoliteness				
Visit to other communities within the local government.	26	14.9		
Visit to other local government within the State.	93	53.4		
Visit to other States within the country.	55	31.6		

Source: Field Survey, 2020.

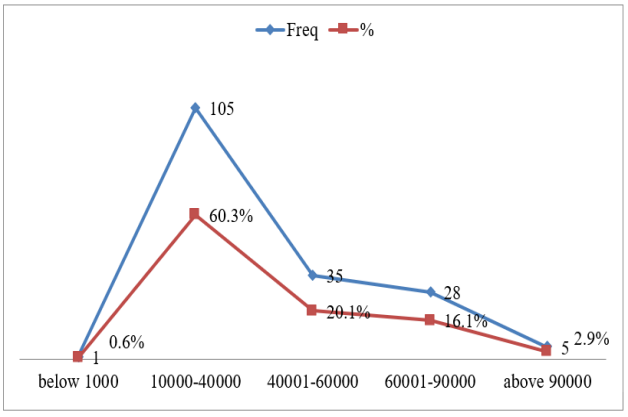

Figure 1: Distribution of respondents based on their average income per month

Mean Score = ₦41,000

Standard deviation= ₦23,000

Source: Field Survey, 2020

4.3 YCAD Enterprises

Results in Figure 2 presents the identified enterprises in YCAD programme. It shows that Arable crop enterprises (47.7%) and Poultry (27%) were the most preferred enterprises by the beneficiaries in the study area followed by Tree crops enterprise (12.6%) and Aquaculture (12.6%) respectively. The implication of arable crop enterprise (47.7%) having the highest percentage of beneficiaries may be as a result of the fact that the nature of the soil in the study area is mostly conducive for arable crop farming and an attempt to bring an end to hike in price of food commodities in the study area.

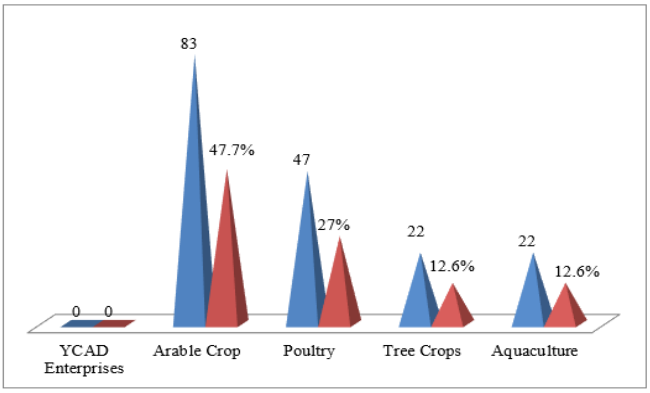

Figure 2: Distribution of respondents based on the YCAD Enterprise

Source: Field Survey, 2020.

4.4 Involvement of Respondents in YCAD Enterprise Activities

4.4.1 Involvement in arable crop grower enterprise

The third objective of this study is to determine the level of involvement of youths in YCAD Enterprise activities in the study area. In order to achieve this objective, this section analyzed information on the level of involvement in various activities engaged in by the respondents in each of the programme enterprise.

For arable crop grower enterprise, results in Table 2 show that supply of missing stands (mean = 2.18) ranked the highest of all the activities involved in by the respondents followed by planting of cassava stem (mean = 2.17), weeding (mean = 2.14), fertilizer application (mean = 2.14), treatment of cassava stem (mean = 2.00), land preparation (mean = 1.67), cassava harvesting (mean = 1.59), site selection (mean = 1.48), processing of cassava (mean = 1.07) while marketing of the cassava products (mean = 0.94) ranked the least among the activities involved in by the respondents. This implies that when missing stands were been replaced, it was assumed that required quantity of yield per hectare may be achieved. Similarly, the reason behind the least ranked activities could be attributed to the fact that the organizers of the programme had created a marketing linkage with agro-based industry. Therefore, the respondents were not directly involved in marketing of their produce.

However, the grand mean score for the involvement of activities in arable crop grower enterprise is 1.74. This implies that respondents were moderately involved in all the activities.

This is in agreement with Ayinde, Olarewaju, and Aribifo, (2016) that for development programme in Nigeria to be successful, adherence to moderate involvement are essential.

Table 2: Involvement in activities by the respondents for Arable crop grower Enterprise
n = 83

Arable crop grower Enterprise variables	NI Freq (%)	SI Freq (%)	MI Freq (%)	FI Freq (%)	Mean Score	Rank
Supply of missing stands	_	7(8.4)	54(65.1)	22(26.5)	2.18	1st
Planting of cassava stem	_	5(6.0)	59(71.1)	19(22.9)	2.17	2nd
Weeding	1(1.2)	7(8.4)	54(65.1)	21(25.3)	2.14	3rd
Fertilizer application	1(1.2)	10(12.0)	48(57.8)	24(28.9)	2.14	3rd
Cassava stem treatment	_	17(20.5)	49(59.0)	17(20.5)	2.00	5th
Land preparation	3(3.6)	38(45.8)	25(30.1)	17(20.5)	1.67	6th
Harvesting of cassava	1(1.2)	39(47.0)	36(43.4)	7(8.4)	1.59	7th
Site selection	14(16.9)	31(37.3)	22(26.5)	16(19.3)	1.48	8th
Processing of cassava	25(30.1)	32(38.6)	21(25.3)	5(6.0)	1.07	9th
Marketing of cassava products	43(51.8)	11(13.3)	20(24.1)	9(10.8)	0.94	10th

NI = Not involved, SI = Slightly involved, MI = Moderately involved, FI = Fully involved

Grand mean = 1.74

Source: Field Survey, 2020.

4.4.2 Level of involvement of respondents in arable crop grower enterprise

Results from Figure 3 show the overall level of involvement of the youths in arable crop grower enterprise in the study area. The overall level of involvement in various activities in arable crop grower enterprise were categorized into low, moderate and high level of involvement using equal interval. Scores below 10 were regarded as low level; 11-20 were regarded as moderate level while scores above 20 were regarded as high level of involvement. The results show that about two-third of the respondents (68.7%) were moderately involved in arable crop grower enterprise, 25.3 percent were highly involved and 6 percent had low level of involvement. This implies that at least 94 percent of the respondents were either moderately or highly involved in arable crop grower enterprise. The finding indicates that the youths had moderate level of involvement in arable crop grower enterprise.

4.4.3 Involvement of respondents in poultry enterprise activities

For poultry enterprise, result in Table 3 show that giving medication/vaccines to the birds (mean = 3.00) ranked the highest of all the activities followed by feeding of the chicks (mean = 2.89), litter management (mean = 2.55), fumigation of the pen (mean= 2.45), brooding (mean = 1.77), packaging and storage (mean = 1.74) marketing of the processed broiler (mean = 1.55), processing of broilers using machine (mean = 1.43), housing/construction of the pen (mean = 1.38) while debeaking (mean = 0.72) ranked the least of all the activities. However, the grand mean score for the involvement of activities in poultry enterprise is 1.95. This implies that respondents were moderately involved in all the activities.

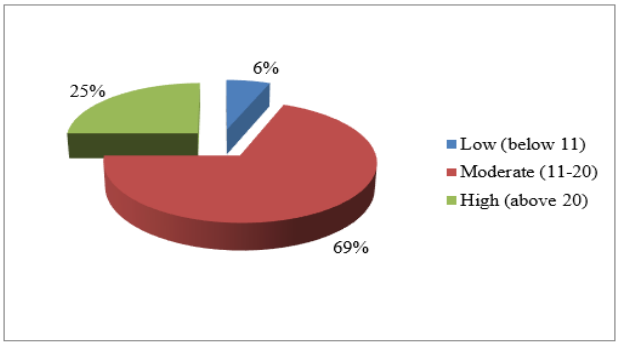

Figure 3: Pie chart showing the level of involvement in Arable crop grower enterprise

Source: Field Survey, 2020.

Table 3: Involvement in activities by the respondents for poultry Enterprise **n = 47**						
Livestock Enterprise variables	**NI** Freq (%)	**SI** Freq (%)	**MI** Freq (%)	**FI** Freq (%)	**Mean Score**	**Rank**
Giving medications/vaccines to the birds	_	_	_	47(100.0)	3.00	1st
Feeding of the chicks	_	2(4.3)	1(2.1)	44(93.6)	2.89	2nd
Litter management	_	_	21(44.7)	26(55.3)	2.55	3rd
Fumigation of the pen	_	12(25.5)	2(4.3)	33(70.2)	2.45	4th
Brooding	7(14.9)	12(25.5)	13(27.7)	15(31.9)	1.77	5th
Packaging and storage	_	20(42.6)	19(40.4)	8(17.0)	1.74	6th
Marketing of the processed broiler	26(55.3)	_	_	21(44.7)	1.55	7th
Processing of broiler using machine	3(6.4)	23(48.9)	19(40.4)	2(4.3)	1.43	8th
Housing/construction of the pen	4(8.5)	27(57.4)	10(21.3)	6(12.8)	1.38	9th
Debeaking	25(53.2)	16(34.0)	_	6(12.8)	0.72	10th

NI = Not involved, SI = Slightly involved, MI = Moderately involved, FI = Fully involved

Grand mean = 1.95

Source: Field Survey, 2020

4.4.4 Level of involvement in poultry (livestock) enterprise

Results from Figure 4 show the overall level of involvement of the youths in poultry enterprise in the study area. The overall levels of involvement in various activities in poultry enterprise were categorized into low, moderate and high level of involvement. The results show that almost half of the respondents (46.8%) were highly involved in livestock enterprise, 40.4 percent were moderately involved and 12.8 percent had low level of involvement. This implies that at least 87.2 percent of the respondents were either highly or moderately involved in livestock enterprise. Level of involvement was determined by summation of the responses of the respondents to questions which were used to find out their level of involvement in activities of various enterprises. The finding indicates that the youths were involved at different level of activities in poultry enterprise in the study area. Also, the results corroborate the findings of several researchers that the level of youths involvement in poultry enterprise was high because of the incentives attached to it (Ekerete et al., 2017).

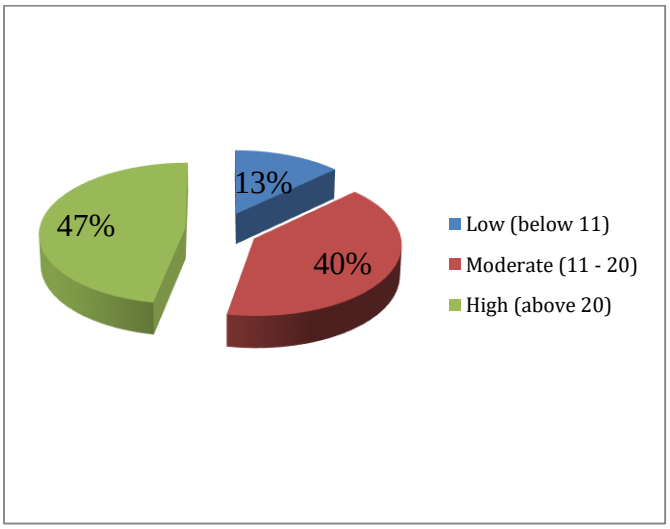

Figure 4: Pie chart showing the level of involvement in poultry enterprise
Source: Field Survey, 2020

4.4.5 Involvement of respondents in nursery tree crops enterprise activities

For nursery tree crops enterprise, results in Table 4 show that site selection (mean = 3.00), ranked the highest of all the activities involved in by the respondents followed by site layout (mean = 2.91), land preparation (mean = 2.91), sowing of seed (mean = 2.82), pot filling (mean = 2.77) root pruning (mean = 2.73), hardening (mean = 2.59), watering of the seedlings (mean = 2.59), shading (mean = 2.55), while marketing of seedlings (mean = 2.50) ranked the least of all the activities. However, the grand mean score for the involvement of activities in nursery tree crops enterprise is 2.74. With respect to this, majority of the respondents were fully involved in all the activities in nursery tree crops enterprise. This corroborate the findings of a researcher that high involvement of youths in agricultural development programmes will enhance its effectiveness due to some desirable characteristics embedded in them such as innovation proneness, minimal risk aversion, faster reaction rate, less fear of failure, greater physical strength, greater knowledge acquisition propensity, love for adventure, faster rate of learning, among others (Jibowo, 2005).

4.4.6 Level of involvement of respondents in tree crops enterprise

Results in Figure 5 show the overall level of involvement of the youths in nursery tree crops enterprise in the study area. The overall level of involvement in various activities in nursery tree crops enterprise were categorized into low, moderate and high level of involvement. The results show that all (100%) of the respondents were highly involved in nursery tree crops enterprise. This implies that all the respondents were fully involved in nursery tree crop enterprise activities in the study area.

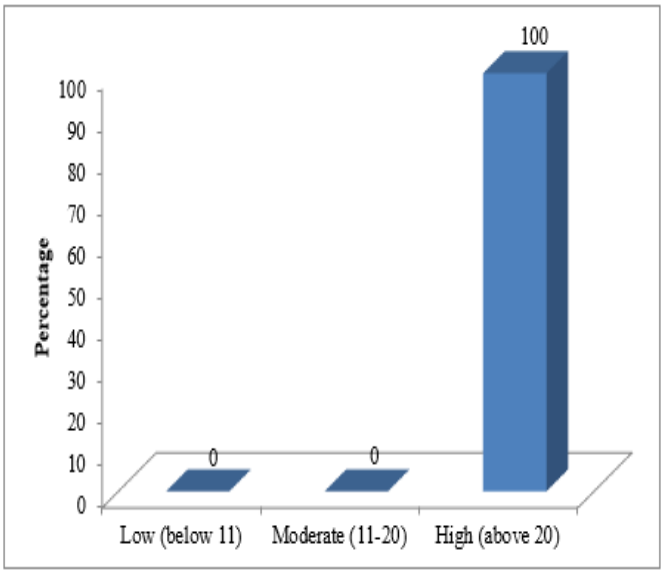

Figure 5: Bar chart showing the level of involvement in nursery tree crop enterprise

Table 4: Involvement in activities by the respondents for Tree crops Enterprise **n = 22**						
Nursery Enterprise variables	**NI** Freq (%)	**SI** Freq (%)	**MI** Freq (%)	**FI** Freq (%)	**Mean Score**	**Rank**
Site selection	_	_	_	22(100.0)	3.00	1st
Site layout	_	_	2(9.1)	20(90.9)	2.91	2nd
Land preparation	_	_	2(9.1)	20(90.9)	2.91	2nd
Sowing of the seed	_	_	4(18.2)	18(81.8)	2.82	4th
Pot filling	_	1(4.5)	3(13.6)	18(81.8)	2.77	5th
Root pruning	_	_	6(27.3)	16(72.7)	2.73	6th
Watering of the seedlings	1(4.5)	_	6(27.3)	15(68.2)	2.59	7th
Hardening	_	2(9.1)	5(22.7)	15(68.2)	2.59	7th
Shading	_	1(4.5)	8(36.4)	13(59.1)	2.55	9th
Marketing of seedlings	_	1(4.5)	9(40.9)	12(54.5)	2.50	10th

NI = Not involved, SI = Slightly involved, MI = Moderately involved, FI = Fully involved

Grand mean = 2.74

Source: Field Survey, 2020

4.4.7 Involvement of respondents in aquaculture enterprise activities

For aquaculture enterprise, Table 5 show that feeding of the fish (mean = 2.95) and maintaining water level (mean = 2.95) ranked the highest of all the activities involved in aquaculture enterprise followed by control of predators (mean = 2.91), processing of fish using kiln machine (mean = 2.86) changing of water (mean = 2.82), marketing of processed fish (mean = 2.82)), hatching of the fish egg (mean = 2.45), cropping/removal of excess fish (mean = 2.32), pond construction (mean = 2.14) while repair of pond and fence (mean = 2.05) ranked the least. However, the grand mean score for the involvement of activities in aquaculture enterprise is 2.63 which imply that respondents in aquaculture enterprise were fully involved in the activities.

Table 5: Involvement in activities by the respondents for Aquaculture Enterprise **n = 22**						
Aquaculture Enterprise variables	**NI** Freq (%)	**SI** Freq (%)	**MI** Freq (%)	**FI** Freq (%)	**Mean Score**	**Rank**
Feeding of the fish	_	_	1(4.5)	21(95.5)	2.95	1st
Maintaining water level	_	_	1(4.5)	21(95.5)	2.95	1st
Control of predators	_	_	2(9.1)	20(90.9)	2.91	3rd
Processing of fish using kiln machine	_	1(4.5)	1(4.5)	20(90.9)	2.86	4th
Changing of water	_	1(4.5)	2(9.1)	19(86.4)	2.82	5th
Marketing of processed fish	1(4.5)	_	1(4.5)	20(90.9)	2.82	5th
Hatching of the fish	3(13.6)	3(13.6)	_	16(72.7)	2.45	7th
Cropping/removal of excess fish	1(4.5)	5(22.7)	2(9.1)	14(63.6)	2.32	8th
Construction of the Pen	2(9.1)	5(22.7)	3(13.6)	12(54.5)	2.14	9th
Repair of the pond and fence	3(13.6)	3(13.6)	6(27.3)	10(45.5)	2.05	10th

NI = Not involved, SI = Slightly involved, MI = Moderately involved, FI = Fully involved

Grand mean = 2.627

Source: Field Survey, 2020

4.4.8 Level of involvement of respondents in aquaculture enterprise activities

Results in Figure 6 show the overall level of involvement of the youths in aquaculture enterprise in the study area. The overall level of involvement in various activities in aquaculture enterprise were categorized into low, moderate and high level of involvement using equal interval. The results show that majority (95.5%) of the respondents were highly involved in aquaculture enterprise, very few (4.5%) were moderately involved while none of the respondents were involved at low level in aquaculture enterprise. This implies that all the respondents were either fully or moderately involved in aquaculture enterprise activities in the study area.

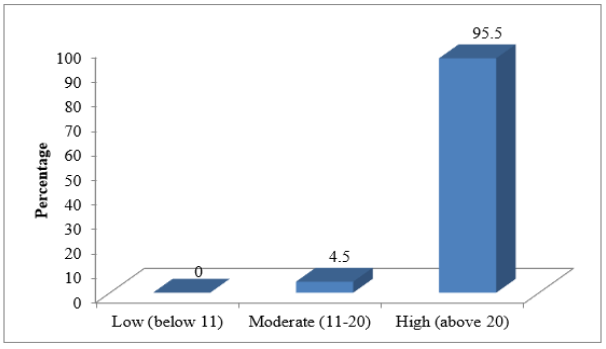

Figure 6: Bar chart showing the level of involvement in aquaculture enterprise

Source: Field Survey, 2020

5. Overall Level of Involvement of Youths in YCAD Enterprises

Results from Figure 7 show the overall level of involvement of youths in all the four different enterprises in the study area. This requires the combination of all the activities involved in by the respondents in all the enterprises (arable crop, poultry, tree crops and aquaculture). Maximum and minimum score was generated for all the activities in each enterprise and were categorized into low, moderate and high level of involvement using equal interval. 'Scores below 10 were categorized as Low level', '11-20 into Moderate level while 'scores above 20 were categorized into High level of involvement respectively. The results show that half (50%) of the respondents had moderate level of involvement, 47.1 percent had high level of involvement while very few (2.9%) had low level of involvement in YCAD across the four enterprises. This implies that half of the respondents (50%) had moderate level of involvement in YCAD across the different four enterprises in the study area.

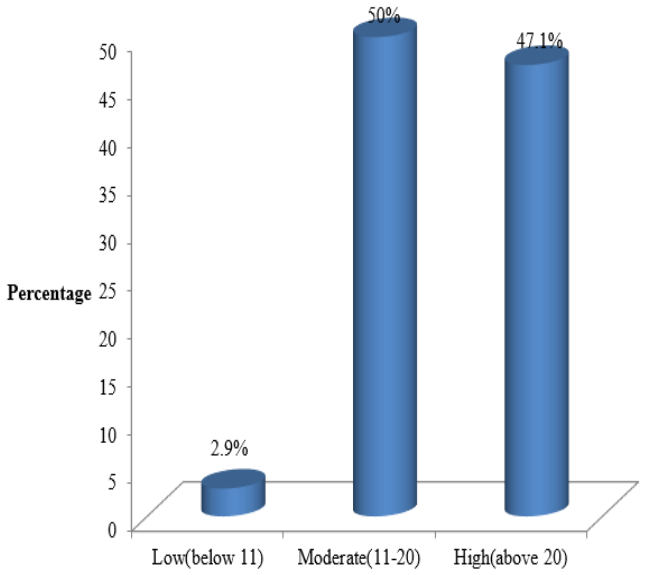

Figure 7: Bar chart showing the level of involvement of youths in YCAD across the Four Enterprises

Source: Field Survey, 2020

5.1 Effectiveness of the YCAD Programme in achieving its objectives (Employment generation and Provision of Incentives)

Results in Table 6 show that in the case of the YCAD objective which deals with employment generation, the statement 'You have been self-employed in agriculture through YCAD programme' had the highest mean (mean = 2.56) among the six statements relating to the objective followed by 'The programme has helped you to improve food and finance for your family' (mean = 2.52), 'Acquaintance with agricultural innovations through the programme'(mean = 2.51), 'The programme has helped improve your financial security'(mean = 2.45), 'You have employed other youths in the operation of your own enterprise'(mean = 2.44) while 'Reduction in the percentage of unemployed youths through the programme'(mean = 2.36) ranked the least. This implies that in the area of employment generation, the YCAD programme was most effective in enhancing self-employment in agriculture among the youths. This could thereby reduce the level of unemployment in the study area, and also raise the standard of living of the youths.

Furthermore, results in Table 6 show that, for the YCAD objective that deals with incentive provision, the statement- 'agricultural inputs were given to you through the YCAD programme' had the highest mean (mean = 2.57) among the six statements under it followed by 'The incentive `given to you was relevant to your enterprise'(mean = 2.48), 'Credit incentive was given to you through the YCAD programme'(mean = 2.39),'The service providers were faithful in ensuring that the inputs gets to you'(mean = 2.37), 'The incentive given to you was timely'(mean = 2.31), while the statement-'The incentive given to you was adequate'(mean = 2.29) ranked the least. This implies that in the area of incentive provision, the YCAD programme was most effective in giving out agricultural inputs to youths as incentives. This could serve as motivation for youths to develop more interest in the practice of agriculture on commercial scale.

5.2 Effectiveness of the YCAD Programme in achieving its objectives (Production in Commercial scale and Marketing)

Results in Table 7 reveal that, for the YCAD objective that deals with production on commercial scale, the statement- 'YCAD programme has helped you to shift from subsistence farming to commercial agriculture' had the highest mean (mean= 2.38) among the six statements relating to the objective, followed by 'YCAD programme has enhanced your level of income through commercial agricultural production, processing and marketing'(mean = 2.37), 'Development in entrepreneurial capability through the programme'(mean = 2.29),' YCAD programme has helped to enhance food security through commercial agricultural production in the state'(mean = 2.29),' You have been able to acquire more production equipment'(mean = 2.21) while 'You have been able to acquire more lands for large scale production'(mean = 2.16) ranked the least of all the statements. This implies that the YCAD programme was moderately effective in helping youths shift from farming on small scale to commercial agriculture. This could help to raise the quantity of food that is being produced, thereby improving the food security status of the nation.

Also, results in Table 7 show that, in terms of the YCAD objective that deals with 'marketing and being an enterprising youth', the statement- "The programme has developed enterprising ability in you" had the highest mean (mean = 2.35) among the five statements relating to the objective, followed by' The programme has created marketing skills/innovations in you'(mean = 2.33), 'Market for your agricultural produce is readily available through the programme'(mean = 2.28),' The programme has helped you to market your agricultural produce commercially'(mean = 2.25) while the statement-'The programme has created a marketing link between you (agricultural producer) and the agro-industry'(mean = 2.24). This implies that as regards the achievement of this objective, YCAD programme was moderately effective in developing entrepreneurial ability in youths. This could help to enhance the effectiveness of the youths in their agri-businesses, and also help them to serve as role models to other youths.

5.3 Overall level of YCAD programme effectiveness

Results in Fig. 8 show the overall level of effectiveness. This requires the combination of all the effectiveness statement under each indicator (the programme objectives). Maximum and minimum score was generated for all the effectiveness statement and were categorized into 'Low, Moderate and High level of effectiveness using equal interval. Based on the scale of measurement used, the maximum obtainable score was '69' while the minimum obtainable score was '0'. Therefore, 'score below 24 were categorized as Low level, '24-46' as Moderate', while 'scores above 46' were categorized as High level of effectiveness respectively.

However, results in Fig. 8 show that the YCAD programme was highly effective among majority (69.5%) of the respondents, and moderately effective among 30.5 percent of the respondents. This implies that the programme was able to achieve its objectives and make significant impact among the youths in the study area. This is in agreement with the findings of Oladele (2012) that high effectiveness of agricultural development programme could be achieved with high level of involvement in its operations by the beneficiaries.

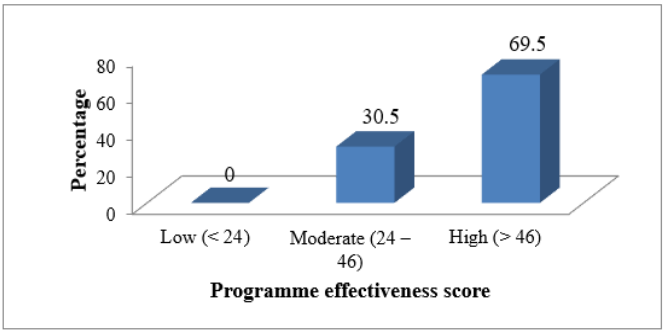

Figure 8: Overall levels of YCAD programme effectiveness

Source: Field survey, 2020

Table 6: Distribution of respondents according to the distribution of their indication of the level of programme effectiveness in achieving its objectives (a) **n= 174**

S/N	Programme effectiveness statement	VW Freq. (%)	M Freq. (%)	L Freq. (%)	N Freq. (%)	Mean
Employment Generation						
1	You have been self-employed in agriculture through YCAD programme	114 (65.5)	47 (27.0)	10 (5.7)	3 (1.7)	2.56
2	You have employed other youths in operation of your own chosen agricultural enterprise	92 (52.9)	69 (39.7)	10 (5.7)	3 (1.7)	2.44
3	The programme has helped reduce the percentage of unemployed youths through agricultural production, processing and marketing	86 (49.4)	71 (40.8)	11 (6.3)	6 (3.4)	2.36
4	The programme has helped improve your financial security	87 (50.0)	79 (45.4)	8 (4.6)	- -	2.45
5	The programme has helped you to improve food and finance for your family	99 (56.9)	66 (37.9)	9 (5.2)	- -	2.52
6	Acquaintance with agricultural innovations through the programme	99 (56.9)	64 (36.8)	11 (6.3)	- -	2.51
Incentive Provision						
7	Credit incentive was given to you through the YCAD programme	90 (51.7)	70 (40.2)	5 (2.9)	9 (5.2)	2.39
8	Agricultural inputs were given to you through the YCAD programme	103 (59.2)	68 (39.1)	3 (1.7)	- -	2.57
9	The incentive given to you was timely	68 (39.1)	93 (53.4)	12 (6.9)	1 (0.6)	2.31
10	The incentive given to you was adequate	64 (36.8)	97 (55.7)	13 (7.5)	- -	2.29
11	The incentive given to you was relevant to your enterprise	95 (54.6)	68 (39.1)	11 (6.3)	- -	2.48
12	The service providers were faithful in ensuring that the inputs get to you.	82 (47.1)	76 (43.7)	14 (8.0)	2 (1.1)	2.37

VW- Very Well M- Moderately L-Little N-Not at all

Source: Field Survey, 2020.

Table 7: Distribution of respondents according to the distribution of their indication of the level of programme effectiveness in achieving its objectives (b) **n= 174**

S/N	Programme effectiveness statement	VW Freq. (%)	M Freq. (%)	L Freq. (%)	N Freq. (%)	Mean
Production on commercial scale						
13	YCAD programme has helped you to shift from subsistence farming to commercial agriculture	82 (47.1)	76 (43.7)	16 (9.2)	- -	2.38
14	You have been able to acquire more lands for large scale production	69 (39.7)	70 (40.2)	28 (16.1)	7 (4.0)	2.16
15	You have been able to acquire more production equipment	69 (39.7)	72 (41.4)	33 (19.0)	- -	2.21
16	YCAD programme has enhanced your level of income through commercial agricultural production, processing and marketing	76 (43.7)	87 (50.0)	11 (6.3)	- -	2.37
17	YCAD programme has helped to enhance food security through commercial agricultural production in the state.	81 (46.6)	63 (36.2)	30 (17.2)	- -	2.29
18	Development in entrepreneurial capability through the programme.	78 (44.8)	70 (40.2)	24 (13.8)	2 (1.1)	2.29
Marketing of agricultural produce						
19	Market for your agricultural produce is readily available through the programme	70 (40.2)	85 (48.9)	17 (9.8)	2 (1.1)	2.28
20	The programme has helped you to market your agricultural produce commercially	68 (39.1)	83 (47.7)	22 (12.6)	1 (0.6)	2.25
21	The programme has created a marketing link between you (agricultural producer) and the agro-industry	68 (39.1)	80 (46.0)	25 (14.4)	1 (0.6)	2.24
22	The programme has developed entrepreneurial ability in you	94 (54.0)	48 (27.6)	31 (17.8)	1 (0.6)	2.35
23	The programme has created marketing skills/innovations in you	99 (56.9)	41 (23.6)	27 (15.5)	7 (4.0)	2.33

VW- Very Well M- Moderately L-Little N-Not at all

Source: Field Survey, 2020.

5.4 Key Informant Interview (KII) excerpt to buttress the Effectiveness of the YCAD Programme in the study area

The YCAD programme has generated employment opportunities for over 300 youths in Ekiti State through the collaborative effort of the State government and World Bank with a tax fund of over ₦1billion. The beneficiaries of the programme had also created employment opportunities for other youths in the State through direct labour during production, the beneficiaries were producing on a large scale measures because each participant has a minimum of 5 hectares of cassava production and the programme has made provision for market before production. For example, in 2014, the trainees supplied 25 trailers of cassava produce to Nigeria starch mill. On the part of incentive, each trainees is entitled to 1.4million window point which is been supplied through e-wallet, the programme also made provision for labour cash stipends and the incentives were timely, adequate and relevant to their respective enterprise. The only challenge was that since the beneficiaries were youths, some of them were not trustworthy, they do go behind to harvest produce secretly without my order.

6. Hypotheses Testing

Hypothesis one: There is no significant relationship between the socio-economic characteristics of the beneficiaries (such as age, sex, year of formal education, marital status, religion, cosmopoliteness, among others) of the YCAD programme and effectiveness of the programme. Chi-square analysis was used for variables measured at nominal level while Pearson correlation analysis was used for other variables measured at interval level. The results of the analyses are presented in Tables 8 and 9.

6.1 Results of chi-square analysis

Results of chi-square analysis in Table 8 show that there was no significant association between effectiveness of the programme and sex ($\chi^2 = 0.366$) and religion ($\chi^2 = 1.097$) of the respondents at $P \leq 0.05$. However, there was a significant association between the marital status ($\chi^2 = 19.311$) and cosmopoliteness ($\chi^2 = 14.184$) and effectiveness of the programme at $p \leq 0.01$. This implies that the higher the external orientation of the respondents, the higher the effectiveness i.e. external exposure may enhance the use of new ideas got from externall affluence. The results in Table 16 further reveal that there was a weak association between marital status (C = 0.316) and cosmopoliteness (C = 0.275). However, there was no association between sex (C = 0.046) and religion (C = 0.079) and effectiveness of the programme.

Table 8: Chi-square analysis showing association between selected socio-economic characteristics of respondents and level of effectiveness of the programme

Variable	χ^2 - value	D.f	C	P-value
Sex	0.366	1	0.046	0.545
Marital status	19.311	2	0.316	0.000**
Religion	1.097	2	0.079	0.578
Cosmopoliteness	14.184	2	0.275	0.001**

**Significant at P≤ 0.01;

C = Contingency coefficient,

D.f = Degree of freedom

Number of respondents = 174

χ^2 = Chi-square

Source: Field survey, 2020.

6.2 Results of correlation analysis

Results in Table 9 show that household size (r = 0.224) and years of formal education (r = 0.211) had significant relationship and positive relationship with the effectiveness of the programme at $p \leq 0.01$. This implies that increase in household size of the respondents will enhance the effectiveness of the programme by using the family as source of labour. Also, years of formal education will enhance easy and quick understanding of the training given to them by the facilitators as well as technicalities and procedures in the operation of each enterprise.

Table 9: Correlation analysis showing the relationship between some selected socio-economic characteristics and the effectiveness of the programme

Variable	r-value	p-value	Decision
Age	0.029	0.707	NS
Household size	0.224**	0.003	S
Years of formal education	0.211**	0.005	S
Years of farming experience	-0.104	0.173	NS

**Significant at P≤ 0.01;

NS = Not significant;

S = Significant

Number of respondents = 174

r = correlation co-efficient

p = probability value

Source: Computed from field survey, 2020.

Hypothesis Two: There is no significant relationship between the involvement of the beneficiaries of YCAD programme in their enterprise activities and the effectiveness of the programme. Results in Table 10 show that there was positive and significant relationship between the involvement of the respondents in their enterprise activities and the effectiveness of YCAD programme (r= 0.451, $P \leq 0.01$). This implies that the more the respondents get involved in the activities in their chosen enterprises, the higher the effectiveness of the YCAD programme.

Table 10: Result of correlation analysis showing the relationship between the involvement of respondents in their enterprise activities and the effectiveness of YCAD programme

Variable	r-value	P-value	Decision
Involvement of the respondents in their chosen enterprises	0.451**	0.000	S

**Significant at P ≤ 0.01

S = Significant

r = correlation co-efficient

Number of respondents = 174

Source: Field survey, 2020.

Hypothesis Three: There is no significant difference in the effectiveness of the programme across the four enterprises.

Results of the analysis of variance in Table 11 show that there was significant difference in the effectiveness of the programme across the four enterprises (F-value = 16.374; $P \leq 0.01$). This implies that the mean effectiveness scores of the YCAD programme across the four enterprises differ from one another significantly. In other words, the extent of effectiveness of the programme across one enterprise was different from the other enterprise.

Table 11: Analysis of variance showing the difference in the effectiveness of the programme across the four enterprises

Variable	Programme enterprises				F-value	p-value
	Arable (Mean)	Tree crops (Mean)	Poultry (Mean)	Aquaculture (Mean)		
Programme effectiveness score	50.16	65.45	57.21	53.36	16.374**	0.000

**Significant at p ≤ 0.01,

S = Significant

Number of respondents = 174

Source: Field survey, 2020.

Results of post hoc test for equal variances not assumed (Games Howell) in Table 12 reveals where the significant differences lie among the four enterprises. The results show that there was significant difference between the effectiveness of the programme in Arable crop enterprise and tree crop enterprise (Mean difference = 15.298; P ≤ 0.01), and poultry enterprise (Mean difference = 7.056; P ≤ 0.01). Also, the results show that there was significant difference between the effectiveness of the programme in tree crops enterprise and poultry enterprise (Mean difference = 8.242; P ≤ 0.01), and aquaculture enterprise (Mean difference = 12.091; P ≤ 0.01). This implies that the YCAD programme is significantly more effective among the youths in tree crop enterprise than those in arable crops, aquaculture and poultry enterprises.

Table 12: Games Howell Post hoc test showing the difference in effectiveness of the programme across the four enterprises

(I) Programme enterprise	(J) Programme enterprise	Mean difference (I-J)	p-value	Decision
Arable crop	Tree crops	-15.298**	0.000	S
	Poultry	-7.056**	0.001	S
	Aquaculture	-3.207	0.510	NS
Tree crops	Arable crop	15.298**	0.000	S
	Poultry	8.242**	0.006	S
	aquaculture	12.091**	0.000	S
Poultry	Arable crop	7.056**	0.001	S
	Tree crops	-8.242**	0.006	S
	Aquaculture	3.849	0.414	NS
Aquaculture	Arable crop	3.207	0.510	NS
	Tree crops	-12.09**	0.000	S
	Poultry	-3.849	0.414	NS

**Significant at p ≤ 0.01,

S = Significant and

NS = Not significant

Number of respondents = 174

P –value = probability value

Source: Field survey, 2020.

7. Conclusions

In view of the findings from the study, YCAD programme was effective in employment generation, provision of incentives and creation of market for agricultural produce. However, it was less effective in agricultural production on a commercial scale. Also, the study showed that the respondents showed moderate level of involvement in YCAD enterprise activities. Therefore, it was suggested that effort should be made by stakeholders to establish YCAD beneficiaries fully into practical agriculture after the training programme while there should be provision of adequate facilities like land, inputs, machinery and so on for them to maximize the benefits of the acquired knowledge so as to enable them to carry out agricultural activities on a commercial scale. Effective policy measures for follow-up by the programme monitoring and evaluation teams; and the extension experts must be put in place to encourage the ex-trainees to continue in practicing what they have been trained for.

Conflict of Interest

The authors declared that no conflict of interest exists.

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