



ASSESSMENT OF YOUTHS PARTICIPATION IN CASSAVA PRODUCTION UNDER THE VALUE CHAIN DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME (VCDP) IN BIDA LOCAL GOVERNMENT OF NIGER STATE, NIGERIA

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Abstract

The study was carried out to assess youths participation in cassava production under value chain development programme (VCDP) in Bida local Government Area of Niger State, Nigeria, with the specific objectives of describing the socio-economic characteristics of the VCDP participants, determine the costs and returns of the cassava farmers under VCDP, assess the level of youths participation in VCDP, examine the factors influencing youth participation in the VCDP and ascertaining the constraints limiting youths' participation in VCDP. A multi-stage sampling technique was used to select 100 young cassava farmers and data collected were analyzed using simple descriptive statistics and probit regression analysis while profitability was determined using gross margin and net farm income analysis. The results obtained shows that farmers in the study area had low formal education and were mostly married males with an average age and household size of 32 years and six (6) persons respectively. The gross margin and net farm income were ₦109,050.00 and ₦103,450.00 per hectare, respectively. The level of young farmers' participation under the VCDP was moderate and this was influenced by the age, gender, level of education, marital status, household size, farming occupation and cooperative membership of the farmers. The major constraints faced by the farmers includes: inadequate capital, inadequate extension services, inadequate market linkage and non-functional cooperative societies. It was concluded that youth's participation in VCDP was relatively moderate. And to enhance their participation, it was recommended that change agents should enlighten farmers on the benefit of VCDP through the regular sources of information in the area. Similarly, farmers should be motivated to operate a functional cooperative that could facilitate credit and group dynamism.

Key Words: Value Chain Development Programme (VCDP), Cassava, Farmers, Youths, probit model

Introduction

The agricultural sector is one of the most key non-oil sectors in Nigeria and it is the largest employer of 70% labour force (NBS, 2012). Despite several interventions such as the, *Fadama* I, II, and III, and ATAP (Agricultural transformation Agenda) high productivity have not been achieved the sector is still characterized with low yields, low level of inputs and limited areas under cultivation due to government dependence on mono-cultural economy based on oil (Izuchukwu, 2011). The agricultural sector is having the potentials of job creation opportunities for the poor who dwell in the rural

areas. In order to explore the huge potentials of agriculture in the country across the value chain of commodities the Federal Government of Nigeria is implementing a six years Federal Government of Nigeria/International Fund for Agricultural Development (FGN/IFAD) assisted Value Chain Development Programme (VCDP) in six states of Anambra, Benue, Ebonyi, Niger, Ogun, Taraba, and in five Local Government Areas each in all the states. A total sum of USD 104.4 million was approved on October, 2012. The programme is aimed at directly improving the livelihoods of approximately 17,480 household (15,000 smallholder



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households, 1680 processors and 800 traders) and to benefit indirectly approximately 22,000 household (FGN-VCDP- Programme Implementation Manual 2014).

The primary target groups of the programme are; (i) poor rural household engaged in the cassava and rice value chain (VCs) who cultivate not more than 5 hectares of land under rice/cassava; and (ii) small-scale processors (processing capacity of an average of 2MT/day for cassava and 4MT/day for rice) and traders, with emphasis on women and youth as principal groups.

The Value Chain Development programme (VCDP) focuses on improving the productivity and profitability of smallholder farmers and small/medium-scale agro-processors by improving their access to markets, and capacity to increase yield through the provision of improved inputs such as seed, fertilizer, agrochemicals, farm machineries and improved extension services well as add value to locally produced raw materials through improved processing and packaging (FGN-VCDP- Programme Implementation Manual 2014). The programme takes holistic and demand-driven approach to addressing constraints along the cassava and rice value chain. The objective is to sustainably enhance rural incomes and food security.

Cassava (*Manihot esculenta*) is a starchy root crop and a major source of food security in Africa because of its ability to grow in low-quality soil, its resistance to drought and disease, and flexible cultivation cycle (Meridian Institute 2013; Sanni *et al.*, 2009). According to FAO (2013), Nigeria is the world's leading cassava producer with about 21 percent share in the global market. A small fraction of cassava output in the country is produced for commercial use in the livestock feed, ethanol, textile, confectionery, and food industries, while the majority is produced by smallholder farmers for subsistence or small-scale processing in form of granules, pastes, flours etc. or consumed as a green vegetable, which provides vitamin A and B (Knipscheer *et al.*, 2007). Cassava tubers can be stored underground until needed thus making

it an ideal food security crop (Nweke, 2003). Cassava is the most widely consumed food staple in Nigeria (Sanni *et al.*, 2009).

Youth (the state of being young) is an in-between period in personality development that bridges the years between childhood and adulthood (D'Souza, 1970). Youths are the successor farming generation and therefore the future of food security in Nigeria. Youths sometimes have their farms and on the other hand complement parents' farm effort by supplying labour in almost all the farm operations. Youths are innovative and easily adopt technologies.

However, despite the contributions of youths to household agriculture, there exist little empirical data to back it up (Nnadi and Akwiwu, 2008; Akwiwu, *et al.*, 2005; Ajaero and Njoku, 2005 and Angba, 2003) thus, an assessment on the level of youths participation in VCDP becomes relevant. This is necessary in order to design appropriate intervention policies and redesign strategies for the achievement of the existing policies. To this end, this study aims at assessing the determinants of youths' participation in cassava production under the VCDP in Niger State, Nigeria. Specifically, the objectives of the study are to:

- describe the socio-economic characteristics of the VCDP participants,
- determine the costs and returns of the cassava farmers under VCDP,
- assess the level of youths' participation in the programme,
- examine the factors influencing youth participation in the VCDP,
- identify the constraints limiting youths' participation in the programme.

Methodology

Study area

The study was conducted in Niger state, Nigeria. The state is situated in the middle belt zone of Nigeria and lies within latitude 3°20' E and longitude 8° and 11°30' N (NBS, 2013). Niger state is bounded by Sokoto, Kebbi, Kogi, Kwara, Federal Capital Territory Abuja and Kaduna State in the North, West, South, South-West,



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South-East and North-East, respectively. The population of the state according to 2006 census figure was about 3,950,249 however, going by the annual population growth rate of 2.5 percent in Nigeria, the population of Niger State was projected to be 5,556,200 people by the end of the year 2016 (NPC, 2016). In the same vein, over 80 percent of the land in Niger State is suitable for agriculture thus, nearly 90 percent of the population engaged in arable farming in the State (NBS, 2013). Niger State has the capacity to produce most of Nigeria's staple crops. It also has ample opportunities for grazing, fishing and forestry.

The crops cultivated in the state include; rice, sorghum, maize, millet, cowpea, yam and cassava. Vegetables such as tomatoes, okra, spinach and pumpkin are also grown as rain fed and irrigation condition. Livestock production and aquaculture are also raised by the farming households.

Sampling Procedures and Sample Size

A multi-stage sampling technique was used to select respondents for this study. The first stage involves purposive selection of Bida Local Government from zone 'A' area of Niger state based on cassava farmers participation in the VCD Programme. The second stage involves random selection of eleven (11) out of the seventeen (17) cassava farmers groups in the VCDP. The third stage was the selection of young farmers from the selected groups, thus, 100 young farmers were randomly selected using the Yamane formula for appropriate sample size selection. The distribution of the respondents in the study area was as presented in Table 1 and the Yamane's formula is mathematically expressed as:

$$n = \frac{N}{1 + N(e)^2} \quad (1)$$

Where; n= samples size, N= finite population, e= limit of tolerable error (0.05%), l= constant

Table 1: Sample Frame for youth farmers in cassava production Bida LGA under VCDP

| LGA | Farmers Associations | Sampling frame | Sampling size |
|--------------|-----------------------------|----------------|---------------|
| Bida | Sokomajino camps | 5 | 4 |
| | Emishiru camps | 10 | 7 |
| | Falalu camps | 12 | 9 |
| | Amah camps | 5 | 4 |
| | Alpha camps | 16 | 12 |
| | Ndakama camps | 20 | 15 |
| | Limamsagi camps | 24 | 18 |
| | Migibbo camps | 19 | 14 |
| | C'incinfarmers' cooperative | 6 | 4 |
| | Baley camp Ltd | 11 | 8 |
| | Imoku camps | 7 | 5 |
| Total | 11 | 135 | 100 |

Source: International Fund for Agricultural Development (2018)

Method of Data Collection

Primary data were used for this study. The data were obtained using a well-structured questionnaire with the assistance of trained enumerator. Information was sought on farm input, output and their prices.

Method of Data Analysis

Data were analyzed using descriptive statistics, farm budget analysis and probit regression models.

According to Olukosi and Isitor (2005) farm budget analysis is a tool used to determine the level of resources used and the output realized in any given enterprise. Farm budgeting analysis was used to determine the profitability of



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cassava enterprise of the farmers in the study area. The gross margin (GM) and the net farm income (NFI) are expressed in equation 1 and 2.

$$GM = GI - TVC \quad 1$$

Where:

GM = Gross margin (₦)

GI = Gross Income (output multiplied by unit price of the product) (₦)

TVC = Total variable cost (₦)

$$NFI = GI - TVC + TFC \quad 2$$

Where:

NFI = Net farm Income (₦)

TFC = Total fixed cost (₦)

The probit regression model was utilized to examine the factors influencing youth's participation on cassava farming under VCDP. The probit regression model is implicitly stated as:

$$Y_i^* = f(X_1, X_2, X_3, X_4, X_5, X_6, X_7, X_8, X_9, X_{10}, \dots + e) \quad 3$$

Where,

Y_i^* = level of participation = 1 High participation (0.51 - 1.0) and 0 = Low participation (0 - 0.50)

e = error term $X_1 - X_{13}$ = as defined in equation (ii) above

X_1 = Age of respondents (years)

X_2 = Gender of respondents (male = 1, female = 0)

X_3 = Level of education (years)

X_4 = Marital status (dummy 1, 0)

X_5 = Major occupation (dummy 1, 0)

X_6 = Farm size (in hectares)

X_7 = Cassava farming experience (years)

X_8 = Household size (number of person)

X_9 = Access to credit (dummy 1, 0)

X_{10} = Total output (kg)

Results and Discussions

Socio-economic Characteristics of the Respondents

Socio-economic characteristics plays important role in farmers' decisions-making processes in any production enterprise. These attributes such as; gender which help to identify the involvement of males and females in farming

operations, age which account for farming experience, marital status which contribute to household size, educational attainment and farm size all have impact on farmer's participation in development programs.

Table 1: revealed that over one-third of the farmers (45.0%) were below 35 years with the average age of 32 years. This implies that, farmers in the study area were still in their active age and therefore constitute readily available labour force in cassava production. Similarly, (84.0%) of the farmers had been into cassava production for the past six (6) years with average farming experience of 11 years which is an indication that farmers in the area had relatively good experience in cassava production. The result therefore, conforms to the cultural belief that 'almost every rural person is a farmer from birth'. And this assertion is further supported by the findings of Obidike (2015) who reported that, the average age of respondents in the rural areas of Abia State was 40 years. The table also revealed that majority (80.0%) of the farmers were male while female farmers accounted for only 20.0%. This is perhaps due to the cultural and religious restriction that tends to place females to mere household keepers rather than participating in strength-demanding farming activities. This result is also consistent with the findings of Obidike, (2015) who reported that majority of the farmers in Abia State were male.

Equally, majority (99.0%) of the farmers were married thus, are likely to have larger family labour to support cassava production. This result corroborate with the findings of Ofuoku, (2015) who pointed out that, married persons were more involved in farming activities due to higher food demand in the household. Similarly, farmers with household size of between 6-15 persons in the area accounted for 88.0% while the mean household size of the sampled farmers was six (6) persons. This finding corroborate with the result of Gimba, (2012) who reported that average household size among the rural migrant farmers in Maiduguri Metropolis was eight (8) persons.



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The result further revealed that majority of the youths had Non-formal (40%) and primary education (34%). The non-formal education could be related to skills acquisition pattern of education or training programs. While only 11% of the respondents attended tertiary education. This implies that, there is low level of literacy among the youths in the study area and this may

limit their level of awareness on improved farming techniques and the benefit of VCD programmes. This finding agreed with Angba, (2003) who reported that personal characteristic especially, education influences adoption of new technology and this tend to increase the rate of crop production among the rural people.

Table 2: Socio-economic characteristics of cassava farmers under VCDP

| Variables | Frequency (100) | Percentage | Mean |
|------------------------------------|-----------------|------------|------|
| Age(years) | | | |
| ≤25 | 12 | 12.0 | 32 |
| 26-30 | 33 | 33.0 | |
| 31-35 | 31 | 31.0 | |
| 36-40 | 24 | 24.0 | |
| Cassava farming experience: | | | |
| ≤5 | 16 | 16.0 | 11 |
| 6-10 | 46 | 46.0 | |
| ≥10 | 38 | 38.0 | |
| Gender: | | | |
| Male | 80 | 80.0 | |
| Female | 20 | 20.0 | |
| Marital status: | | | |
| Single | 1 | 1.0 | |
| Married | 99 | 99.0 | |
| Household size: | | | |
| ≤5 | 12 | 12.0 | 6 |
| 6-10 | 49 | 49.0 | |
| 11-15 | 39 | 39.0 | |
| Educational level: | | | |
| Non-formal | 40 | 40.0 | |
| Primary | 34 | 34.0 | |
| Secondary | 15 | 15.0 | |
| Tertiary | 11 | 11.0 | |

Source: Field survey, 2017

Cost and Return Analysis

Cost and returns analysis is an attempt to show how profitable the cassava production was in the study area. In the production system, costs are usually incurred on input just as returns and income are generated from the sales of output

produced. Production cost consists of fixed cost and variable cost, either of these in the African context could be cash or non-cash cost (Sanni, 2009). Table 3 shows the costs and returns to cassava production of the VCDP farmers.



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Table 3: Cost and Return of Cassava Production per Hectare

| Variables | Amount (₦) | Percentage (%) |
|---|------------|----------------|
| Variable cost | 98000.00 | 46.68 |
| Labour | 5300.00 | 2.53 |
| Transportation | 34000.00 | 16.19 |
| Fertilizer | 30450.00 | 14.50 |
| Stem cuttings | 10000.00 | 4.76 |
| Agro chem. | | |
| Land preparation | | |
| Ploughing | 17200.00 | 8.19 |
| Harrowing | 15000.00 | 7.15 |
| Sub - total | 209,950.00 | 100.00 |
| Fixed cost | | |
| Depreciation on capital items | 5600.00 | 100.00 |
| Such as knapsack sprayer, hoes, cutlasses | 5600.00 | 100.00 |
| Sub - total | 215,550.00 | |
| Total cost | 319,000.00 | |
| Gross income | 109,050.00 | |
| Gross margin | | |
| GI - TVC | 103,450.00 | |
| Net farm Income | | |
| GI - TVC + TFC | | |
| Return Per variable cost | 0.49 | |
| NFI/TVC | ₦0.47 | |
| Return Per Naira Invested | | |
| NFI/TCP | | |

Source: Field survey, 2017

NOTE: 1 USD is equivalent to ₦360 as at 2017.

The result shows that, the variable costs constituted the highest share of costs of production (₦209,950.00) while fixed cost is ₦5600.00.00. Cost of labour accounted for the highest share (46.68%) of variable cost in cassava production, this is followed by the cost of fertilizer (16.19%). The gross margin and net farm income were ₦109,050.00 and ₦103,450.00 respectively. This implies that cassava production is profitable in the study area. While the return per naira invested was ₦0.47. This implies that for every ₦1.00 cost incurred on cassava production, ₦0.47 was earned.

Level of youth's participation in VCDP

The results in table 4 shows that youths in the study area do not have enough motivation to aid them participate highly in cassava production practices under VCDP. Youths participation in Value Chain Development Programmes is relatively moderate (41%). Only 26% of the youths participate in all the recommended practices under the VCDP while majority (74%) rarely participate in more than four (4) programmes. This result could be due to lack of awareness on the benefit of VCDP in the area or the conservative mindset of the rural people which tend to make them suspicious of most developmental initiatives.



Table 4: Level of youths' participation in VCDP

| Participation level | Frequency (100) | Percentage (%) |
|------------------------------|-----------------|----------------|
| Low participation (1-2) | 33 | 33.0 |
| Moderate participation (3-4) | 41 | 41.0 |
| High participation (5-6) | 26 | 26.0 |

Source: Field survey, 2017

Factors influencing youth participation in VCDP

The result of probit regression analysis in Table 4 revealed the determinants of youth participation in cassava production under the value chain development programmes in Bida local Government Area of Niger State. The result showed Pseudo R^2 of 0.3798 implying that about 37% of variations that occurs in youth participation were explained by the independent variables included in the model, while the remaining 63% could be due to other externalities outside the control of the researcher. The chi-squared statistic of 42.72 was significant at 1% level of probability indicating the goodness of fit of the overall model over all fitness of good. From the t values, six variables (age, gender, cooperative membership, farm size, household size and major occupation) out of the ten (10) variables included in the model were statistically significant at 1%, 5% and 10% level of probability.

Age had negative coefficient and statistically significant at 1% probability level implying that age of the respondents had inverse relationship with youths' participation in VCDP. Thus, as the youths advance in age, the probability of their participation in VCDP decreases. This could be due to the fact that older people rarely view VCDP as a yield improving programme as such should be reserved for young farmers. This finding is in agreement with Ukoha *et al.* (2010) who reported negative relationship between age of the respondents in their study area and rural participation in social capital formation suggesting that participation declines with age. The result further revealed that, household size had positive coefficient and statistically significant at 10% probability level implying that household size had direct relationships with

youth's participation in VCDP. Increase in household size of the young farmers will increase the probability of their participation in VCDP. This is consistent with the norm of rural areas where farmers keep larger household size in order to acquire family labour for farm operation. This finding is further supported by the study of Onubuogu *et al.* (2014) who reported that household demographic characteristics play significant role in enhancing rural participation in social capital formation as it affects their welfare.

Furthermore, cooperative membership had positive coefficient and statistically significant at 1% probability level implying that cooperative had direct relationships with youth's participation in VCD programmes. This shows that cooperative membership increases the probability of the youths participating in VCDP which conform with the *a priori* expectation that farmers acquire ease in production through participation in informal networks and registered organizations. Membership in an organization can stimulate investment in cassava production under the VCDP. This is also in line with Ukoha *et al.* (2010) who reported that village with more social capital network are more likely to enjoy advanced agricultural practices and participate in communal activities and these in turn increases their income. Similarly, farm size was positively significant at 5% probability level implying that a probability increase in farm size will lead to corresponding increase in youth's participation in VCD programmes. This is expected as the farmers increased their area of cultivation which could translate to increased income.

Equally, sex had positive coefficients and significant at 10% level of probability implying a direct relationship with participation in VCDP. This implies that male folks participate in VCDP than female folks. This is not surprising



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considering the drudgery nature of farming activities and the socio-cultural and biological nature of women which tend to limit them to domestic functions. In the same vein, the result showed that farm occupation under the VCDP was negatively significant at 1%. This implies that farming as an occupation by the youths had inverse relationship with

participation in VCDP. Therefore, the probability of youths who consider farming as their primary source of livelihood participating in VCDP is less likely. This could be due to the fact that most rural farmers are conservative and rarely view VCDP as an alternative to boosting their production in the near future.

Table 4: Probit regression analysis on the factors influencing youth participation in VCDP

| Variables | Coefficient | Standard error | Z | p> z |
|--------------------|-------------|----------------|----------|-------|
| Years of education | 0.0183671 | 0.0408281 | 0.45 | 0.653 |
| Household size | 0.1775482 | 0.1036959 | 1.71* | 0.087 |
| Major occupation | -0.6819451 | 0.4009282 | -1.70* | 0.089 |
| Farming experience | 0.0154169 | 0.0909052 | 0.17 | 0.865 |
| Farm size | 2.972172 | 1.327142 | 2.24** | 0.025 |
| Access to credit | 0.0000226 | 0.0000213 | 1.06 | 0.288 |
| Gender | 1.348281 | 0.3945397 | 3.42*** | 0.001 |
| Cooperative | 1.27844 | 0.4314515 | 2.96*** | 0.003 |
| Age | -0.2312964 | 0.0786731 | -2.94*** | 0.003 |
| Output | 0.0004805 | 0.0004212 | 1.14 | 0.254 |
| Constant | 3.130848 | 2.025453 | 1.55 | 0.122 |
| Number | 100 | | | |
| LR chi2(8) | 42.72*** | | | |
| Prob > chi2 | 0.0000 | | | |
| Pseudo R2 | 0.3798 | | | |

Source: Field survey, 2017

***= Significant at (1%),

**= Significant at (5%), *= Significant at (10%)

Constraint limiting young farmers participation in VCDP

Despite the success recorded, the VCD programme is however not deprived of challenges. Table 5 shows the various constraints faced by the farmers under the programme. These constraints were derived using a 3-point likert type of scale to categorize the level of seriousness, and a mean score of two (2) was used as the decision rule. The study

reveals that inadequate capital is a serious constraint among the respondents. This is expected considering the fact that these farmers used mainly their personal savings in production. This result corroborates with the findings of Sanniet *et al.*, (2009) who reported that 50.3% of the respondent in his study claimed inadequate capital is a severe constraint to youth's participation in agricultural programmes.



Table 4: Showing constraint limiting youth participation in VCDP

| Constraints | Very serious | Serious | Not serious | Weighted Sum | Mean | Rank |
|-------------------------------|--------------|----------|-------------|--------------|------|------------------|
| inadequate capital | 99(99.0) | 1(1.0) | 0(0.0) | 299 | 2.99 | 1 st |
| small farm size | 31(31.0) | 69(69.0) | 0(0.0) | 231 | 2.31 | 10 th |
| old age | 50(50.0) | 50(50.0) | 0(0.0) | 250 | 2.50 | 5 th |
| inadequate Extension service | 98(98.0) | 1(1.0) | 1(1.0) | 297 | 2.97 | 2 nd |
| Lack of organized cooperative | 98(98.0) | 1(1.0) | 1(1.0) | 297 | 2.97 | 2 nd |
| problem of land ownership | 8(8.0) | 91(91.0) | 1(1.0) | 207 | 2.07 | 12 th |
| Inadequate knowledge of VCDP | 50(50.0) | 50(50.0) | 0(0.0) | 250 | 2.50 | 5 th |
| Problem of transportation | 2(2.0) | 98(98.0) | 0(0.0) | 202 | 2.02 | 13 th |
| Inadequate farm inputs | 36(36.0) | 64(64.0) | 0(0.0) | 236 | 2.36 | 9 th |
| Lack of subsidy on farm input | 48(48.0) | 51(51.0) | 1(1.0) | 247 | 2.47 | 7 th |
| Lack of continuity on VCDP | 46(46.0) | 54(54.0) | 0(0.0) | 246 | 2.46 | 8 th |
| Inadequate storage facilities | 30(30.0) | 69(69.0) | 1(1.0) | 229 | 2.29 | 11 th |
| Inadequate market linkage | 98(98.0) | 1(1.0) | 1(1.0) | 297 | 2.97 | 2 nd |

Source: Field survey, 2017

The result also shows that inadequate market linkage (98.0%) is a major constraint to engagement in the VCDP which also corroborate with the findings of Mathew and olawale, (2017) who reported that 31.4% strongly agreed that lack of market is a major constraint in rural participation in agricultural programmes. Similarly, majority of the respondents claimed that inadequate Extension services and Lack of organized cooperative societies also limit youth participation in value chain development programmes.

Conclusion and Recommendations

Based on the findings of this research work, it can therefore be concluded that cassava farming was mostly undertaken by youths within the age range of 26 – 35 years and low level of formal education. Similarly, cassava production was found to be a highly profitable and high yielding venture considering the net farm income and the gross margin analysis. However, youths' level of participation in the VCDP was relatively moderate. Therefore, in other to enhance youth's participation, it was recommended that change agents should enlighten farmers on the benefit of VCDP through the regular sources of information in the area. Farmers should also be motivated to operate a functional cooperative that could facilitate credit and group dynamism.

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